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Version 2

Workflow for SNP genotyping using the Hi-Plex method V.2

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Guidelines

The Hi-Plex protocol is adapted for population genetic studies using SNPs or microhaplotypes. It is an amplicon sequencing technique (sensu Meek & Larson 2019) in which all loci are co-amplified in a multiplex reaction before Illumina or Ion Torrent sequencing (we used Illumina). Depending on the number of loci and samples, and given actual reagent and sequencing costs, multilocus genotypes at up to 400 loci can be obtained for about 10 to 15€ per sample.

Materials

Common supplies and reagents :

- Pipette : monochannel p10, p20, p200, p1000, multichannel p10 p100 and/or repeater pipette
- Filter tips corresponding on mono and multichannel pipettes
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes
- 2 mL microcentrifuge tubes
- 96-well PCR plates
- Adhesive sealing foil for PCR and storage plates
- DNase/RNase (nuclease) free water
- Strip tubes and caps

Specific supplies and reagents for each step :

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- DNA Gel Cassettes 2% Agarose DF Marker L, dye free, w/ internal standards, PippinTM Prep, 100-600 bp (SAGE SCIENCE- Ref : CDF2010)

Quality control step

- InvitrogenTM QubitTM Fluorometer or equivalent
- Agilent Fragment Analyzer System or Bioanalyser system or equivalent
- KAPA Library Quantification Kit Illumina[®] Platforms (Roche Sequencing Solutions)

ILLUMINA sequencing

Summary

1 Foreword

The protocol that is described hereafter is adapted from Nguyen-Dumont et al. (2013) and Hammett et al. (2019). In this Summary section, potential alternatives to the protocol are mentioned *in italic*. These alternatives are not described later on (from section 2 onwards).

Protocol aim

The Hi-Plex protocol we describe allows the co-amplification and subsequent sequencing of targeted SNP panels (up to 456 SN

The amplifications are pooled (the pooling unit is a 96-well plate) and purified using magnetic beads. Then, the second PCR is carried out using a high fidelity taq polymerase and the two Illumina's primers P5 and P7 at $T_M = 58^\circ\text{C}$. The amplified fragments (250-300 bp) are size selected by electrophoresis from an agarose gel colored with EtBr followed by extraction with a commercially available silica column or from an automatically size-selection system such as the PipinnTM prep.

The use of EtBr is essential if size selection from agarose gel is performed. SybrSafe reagent, for example, generated a lot of non-specific amplicons. This suggests that SybrSafe does not allow for clean separation of migrated fragments on agarose gels.

2 Gene Specific Primers (GSP) preparation

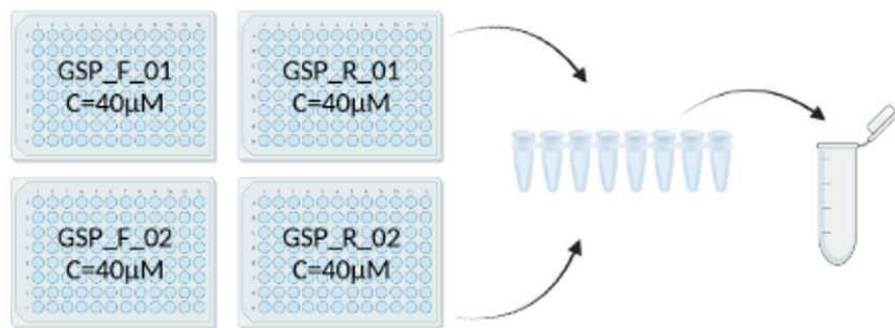
GSP synthesis

- Prepare a fasta file with 145bp sequences that will be used to design GSPs. Sequence names should contain the position and polymorphism of the targeted SNP.

An example of one such sequence is:

>149126:289:-|73|[A/G]|LP_LF_hyb

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CGGGCCGGCCCGTCCAAAAAT
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	SNP number in final pool	C_i GSP (μM)	C_f GSP (μM)</					

3 Adaptator (TSITs) preparation

TSITs synthesis

- Order TSIT adaptors in two 96-well plates, one named "TSIT A" (these include the P5 sequence), and the other named "TSIT P" (these include the P7 sequence), with a purity of at least 80% in 100 µL at 200 µM concentration in TE. A minimum yield of 40 nmol is required. The list of TSITs and the plate maps are given below.

TSIT_A	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	A	B	C
	A10	N710_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATCAGCCTCGctccgctttcctctcta tgggcagtcggtgat
	A11	N711_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATTGCCTCTTctccgctttcctctctat gggcagtcggtgat
	A12	N712_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATTCTCTACctccgctttcctctctat gggcagtcggtgat
	B1		

	A	B	C
	C4	N728_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATTCAGGAGCctccgctttcctctcta tgggcagtcggtgat
	C5	N729_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATGAGTCCAGctccgctttcctctcta tgggcagtcggtgat
	C6	N730_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATTGCCTACActccgctttcctctcta tgggcagtcggtgat
	C7	N731_TSIT_P	CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATAACGAGATAGAGAGGTctccgcttt



	A	B	C
	G1	N507_TSIT_A	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACAAGGAGTAccatctc atccctgcggtgtctccgactcag
	H1	N508_TSIT_A	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACCTAAGCCTccatctc atccctgcggtgtctccgactcag
	A2	N509_TSIT_A	AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACTCGCTAGAccatctc atccctgcggtgtctccgactcag
	B2	N510_TSIT_A	AATGATACGG

**TSITs preparation**

- Make a new plate diluted to 50 μM from each TSIT plate (TSIT_A and TSIT_P) at 100 or 200 μM in 100 μL /TSIT in TE: TSIT_A_50 μM and TSIT_P_50 μM .

	A	B	C	D	E
	Ci μM	Cf μM	Vi μ		



2. Distribute 2 μL of DNA (or control) into each well – make sure to design a plate layout for the samples.
3. Distribute 21 μL of mix to each well.
4. Cover the PCR plate with foil sealing films and keep on ice until PCR running.

A	B	C	D	E
Reagents	Initial conc.	Final conc.	Vol. for one reaction	Vol. for one 96-well plate
DNase/RNase free water	-	-	1	

A	B	C
58°C	02:30	
72°C	01:00	
72°C	Needed to add TSITs	
98°C	00:30	x4
66°C	02:00	
72°C	01:00	
72°C		



A	B	C	D
DNase/RNase free water	-	-	22.5
5 X Green buffer	5X	1X	15
MgCl ₂	50 mM	2.5 mM	1.5
dNTPs	20 mM	400 μM	1.5
Phusion HF Hot Start taq	2U/μL	1U	1.5
P5 primer : 5'-AATGATACGGCGACCACCGA-3'	50 μM		

5. For each sample cut out band between 250-300 bp with "Range" option in Pippin™ Prep software.
6. After migration, remove 40µl of sample from the two "**Elution Module**" of the cassette.

Quality and quantity control of libraries

10 Check the purity of each library on a Fragment Analyzer™

1. Use Invitrogen™ Qubit™ Fluorometer or equivalent to estimate DNA concentrations for each library
2. Prepare a 50pg/µL to 5ng/µL dilution of each library.
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