

# Development of synthetic standards for error correction in B-cell receptor repertoire sequencing

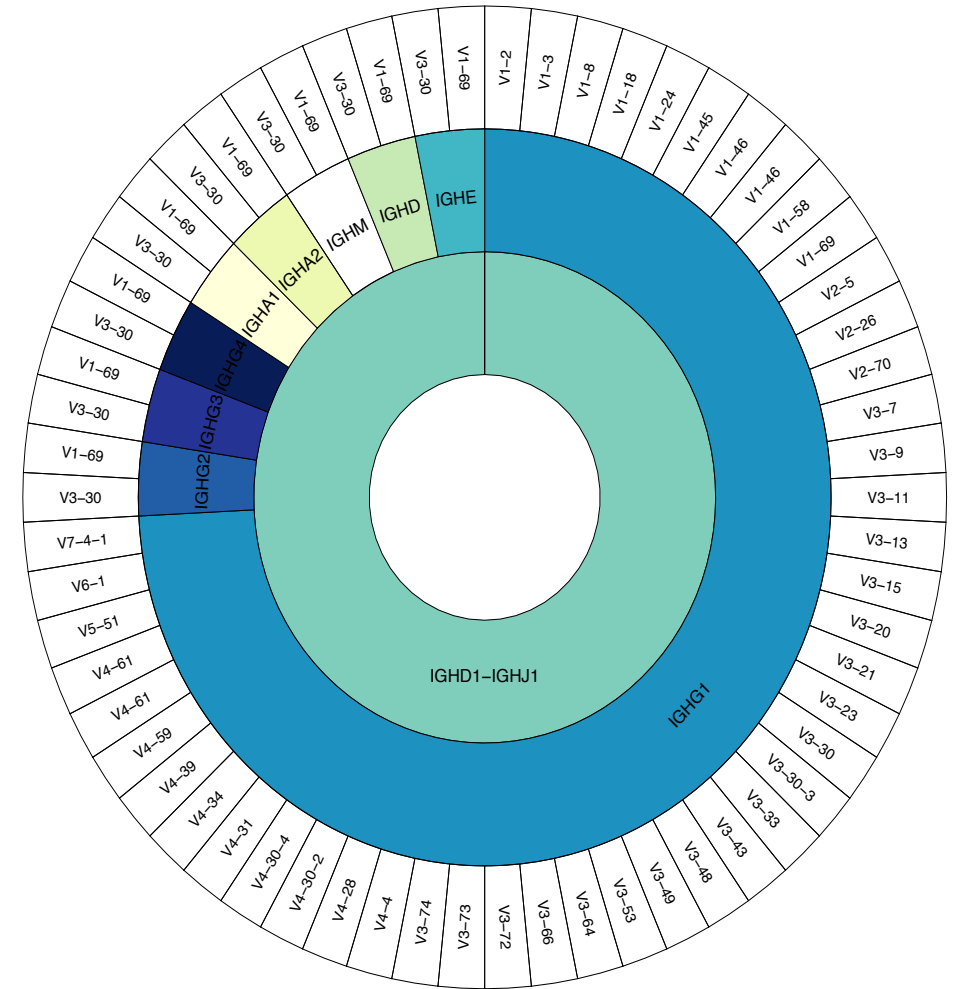
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# Synthetic library



- 62 synthetic sequences
- 44 V-genes combined with all isotypes
- Random nt at VD and JC junctions
- Identical sequence length: 511 nt
- Synthetic tag between D and J: 18 nt / 6 aa (GALSQN)
- Pooled at same concentrations on cDNA level



# Assessment of synthetic libraries

6 synthetic libraries amplified using **multiplex** primer mix (V family + MD/AEG)

- 10'000 input cDNA molecules
- 50'000
- 100'000 (3 independent samples)
- 500'000

6 synthetic libraries amplified using **singleplex** primers (+ MD/AEG)

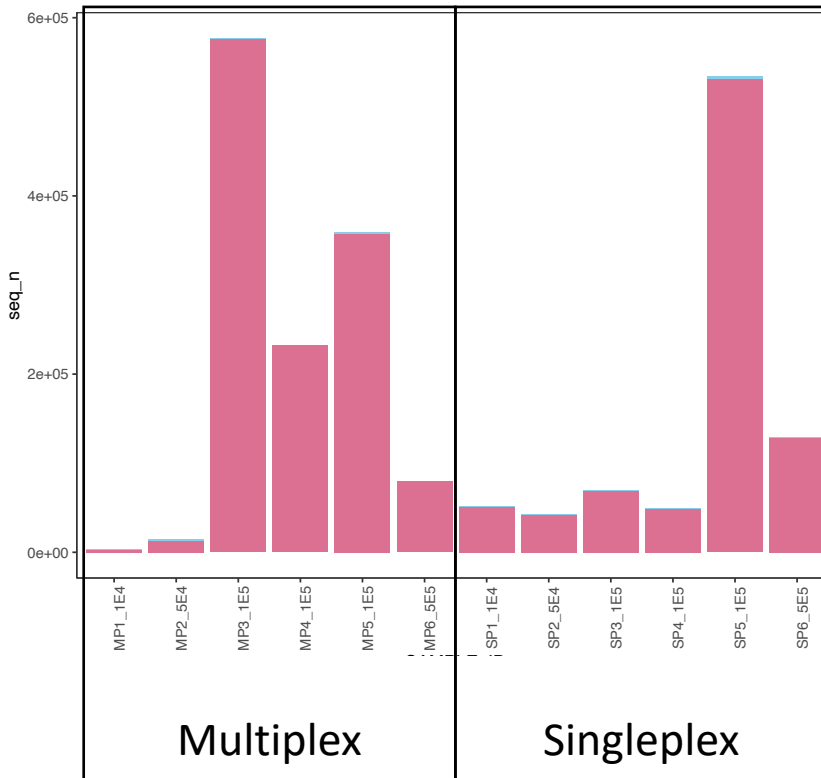
- 10'000 input cDNA molecules
- 50'000
- 100'000 (3 independent samples)
- 500'000

5 synthetic **spike-ins** (MD and AEG separately – biological cDNA conc. not measured)

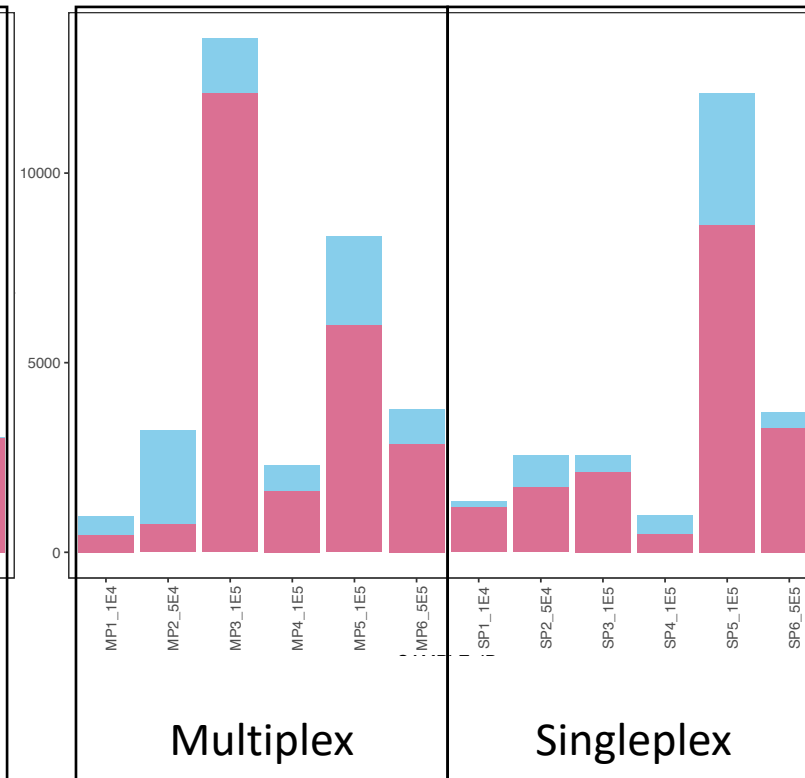
- C.061 (10'000 & 100'000 input molecules )
- P.020 (10'000 & 100'000 input molecules )
- P.069 (100'000 input molecules)

# Sequence numbers – Synthetic samples

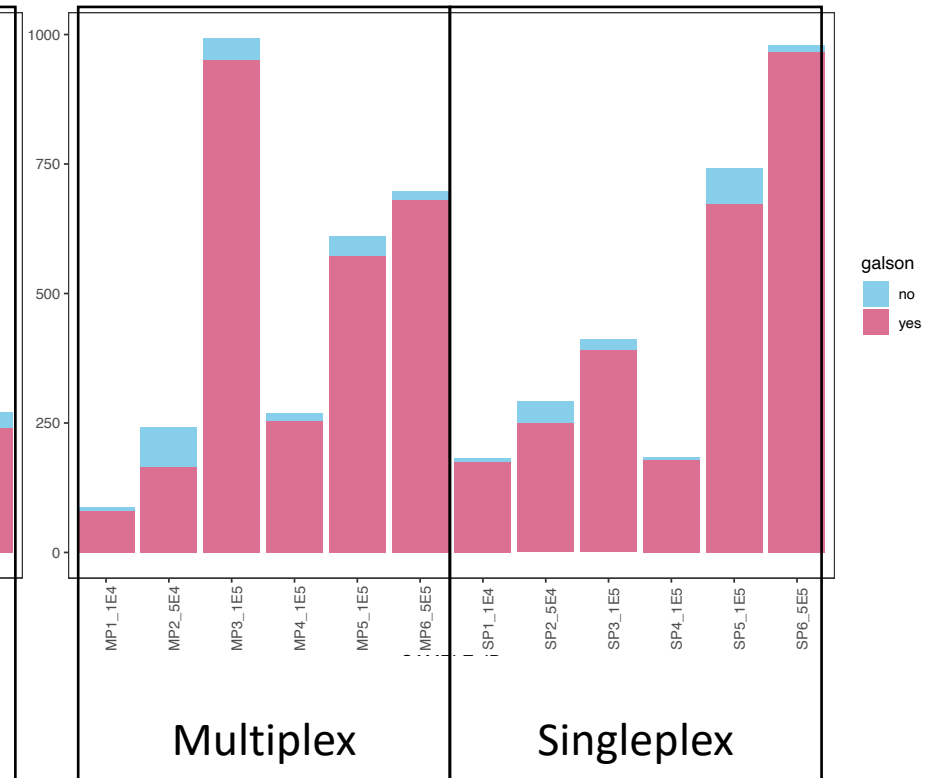
Raw sequence numbers



UMI collapsed



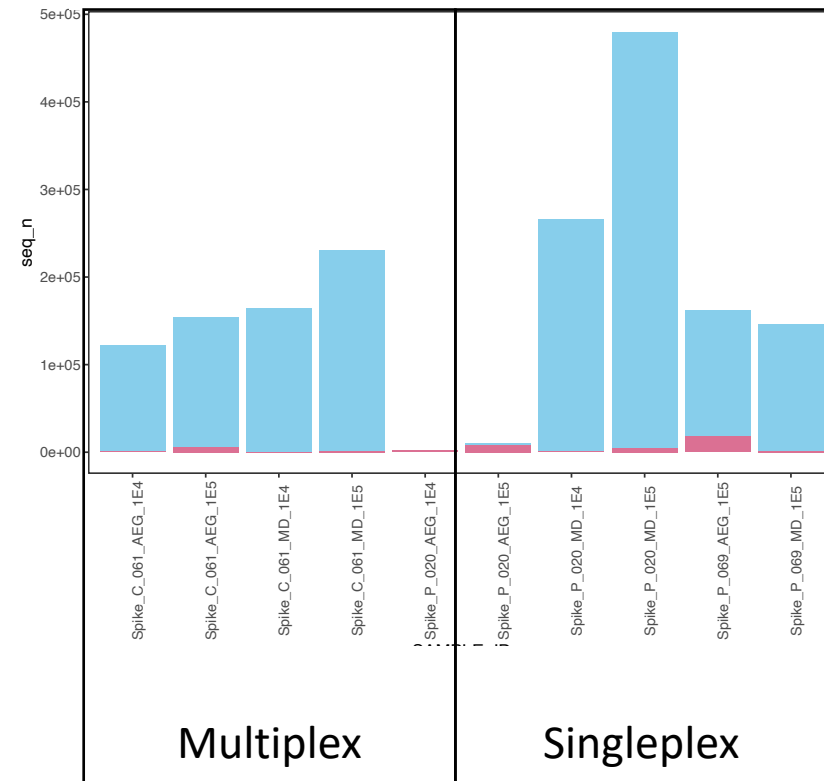
UMI collapsed & singletons removed



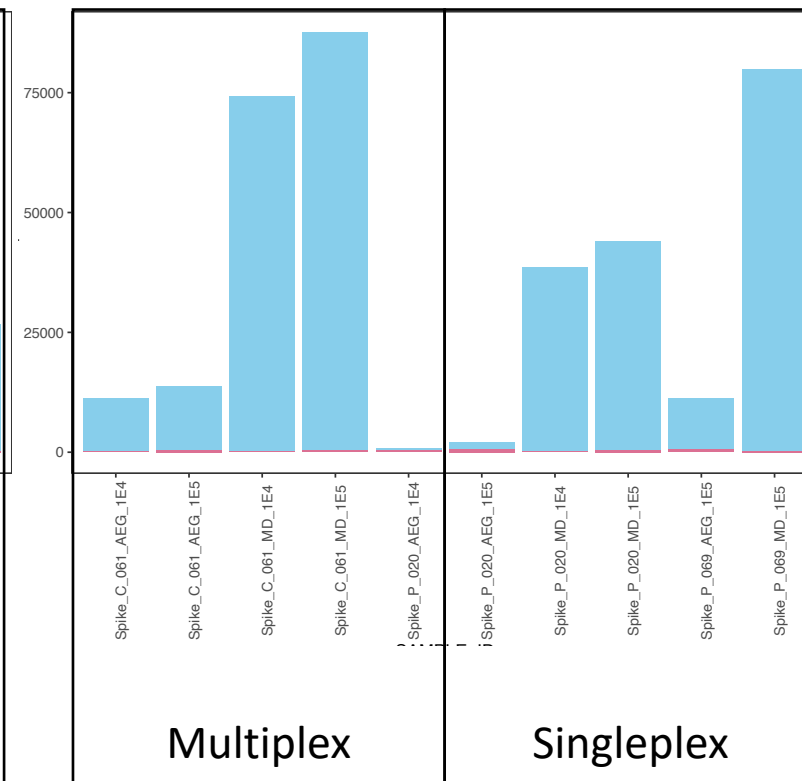
galson  
no  
yes

# Sequence numbers – Spike-in samples

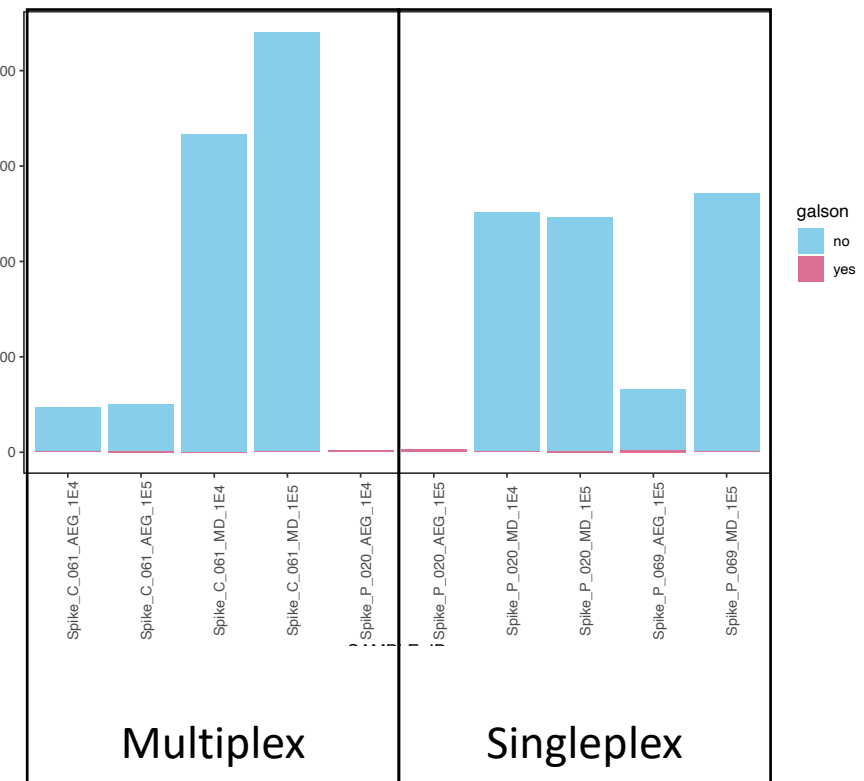
## Raw sequence numbers



## UMI collapsed



## UMI collapsed & singletons removed



# Sensitivity – Synthetic samples



concentration

concentration

Multiplex

Singleplex

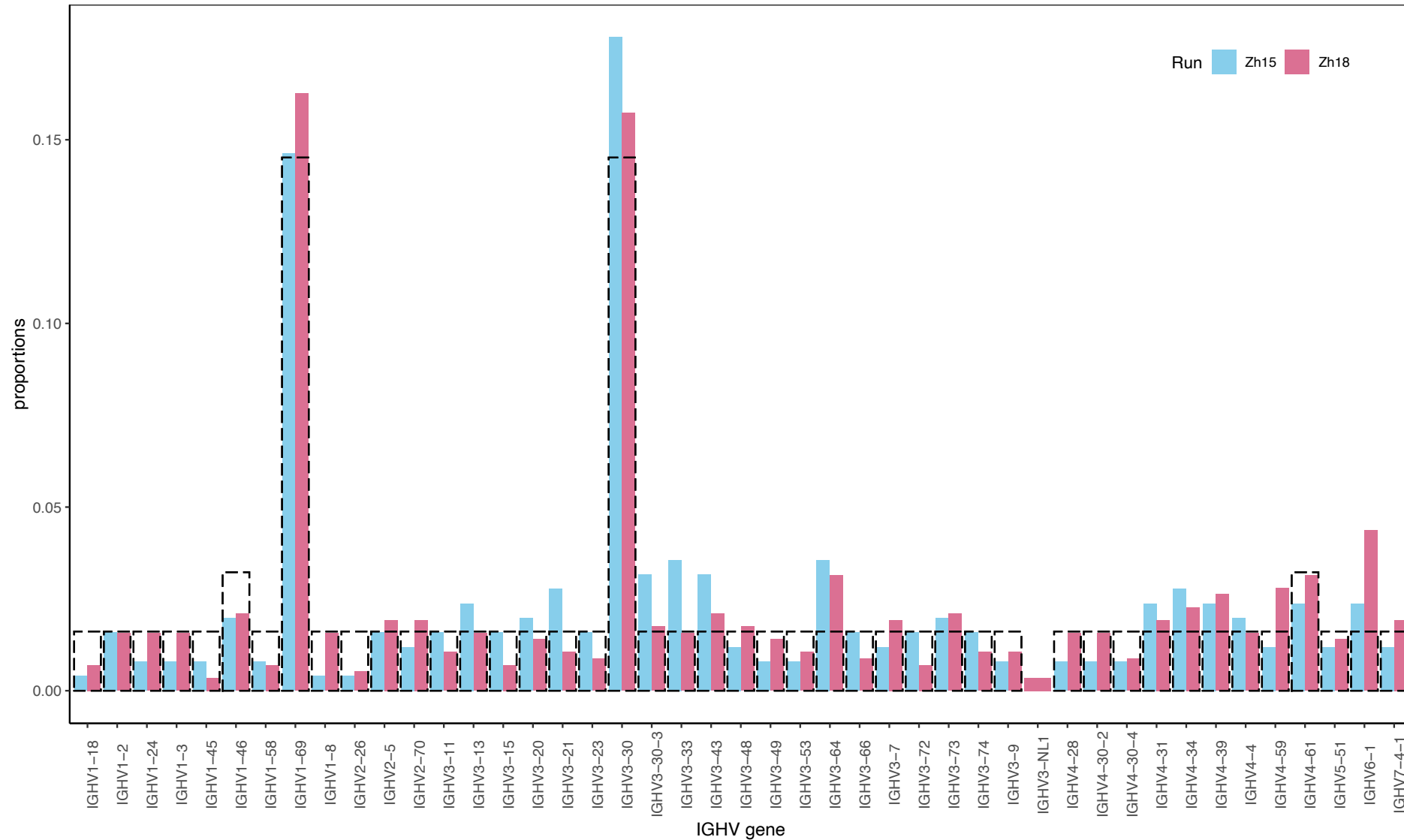
Frequency  
 ● 1000  
 ● 2000  
 ● 3000

galson  
 ● no  
 ● yes

# Sensitivity – Spike-in samples

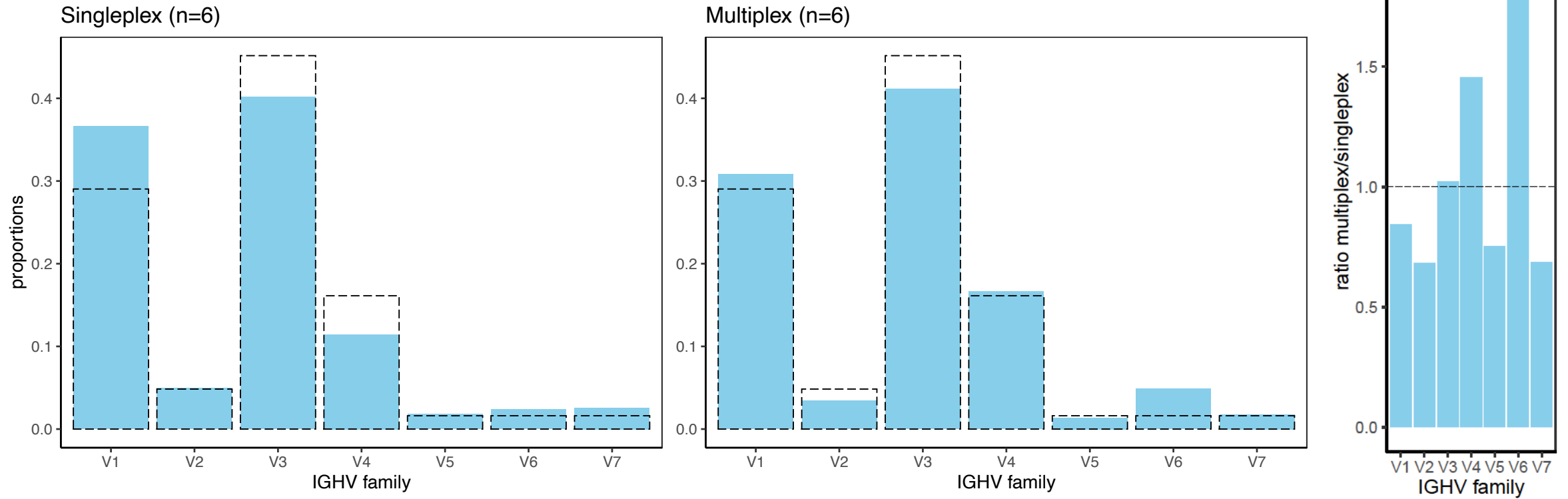


# Multiplex PCR – V gene frequencies

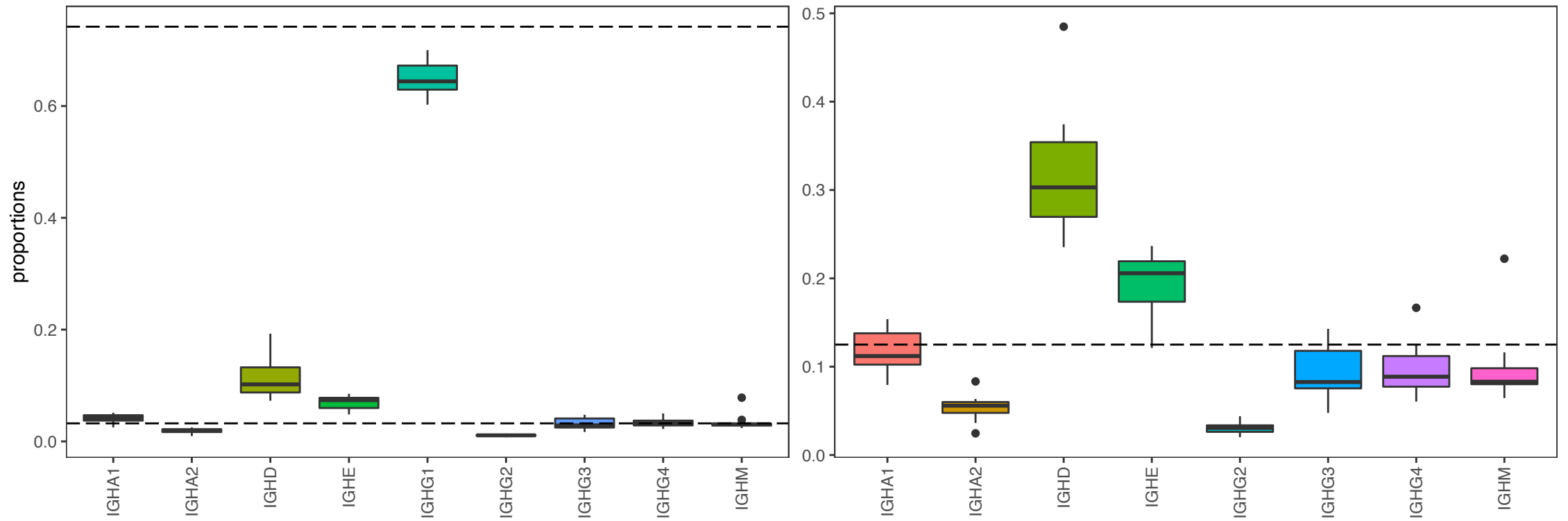




# Multiplex vs. singleplex PCR – V family frequencies



# Isotype subclass frequencies



# Summary

- Successful development of a synthetic library with  $n = 62$  sequences
  - Identical length
  - 18 nt tag within CDR3
  - Pooled at same concentration
- Helpful to assess current PCR amplification method
  - Some systematic bias but no “hole”
  - Identification of “biological” sequences in synthetic samples
- Synthetic spike-ins challenging