

DispenCell for highly-sensitive and affordable single-cell RNA sequencing with Alitheia Genomics

Introduction

- Single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) enables unprecedented and unbiased gene expression analysis in complex samples. Still, **scRNA-seq remains technically challenging and often cost-prohibitive**.
- Current solutions enable efficient analysis of a fraction of cells but starting from >10,000s cells. **A streamlined protocol for scRNA-seq library preparation of rare cell populations is still missing.**

We present here a **novel, affordable and highly sensitive plate-based assay, combining the DispenCell-S1 (SEED Biosciences) with the MERCURIUS™ High-sensitivity BRB-seq kit (Alitheia Genomics) for single-cell isolation, library preparation and sequencing from rare cell populations (Fig.1).**

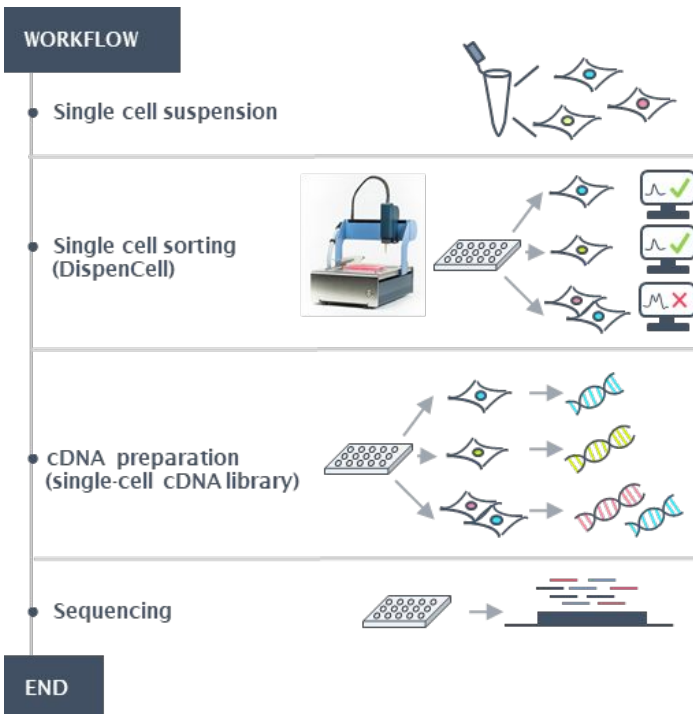


Figure 1: Novel workflow for single-cell RNA sequencing, combining DISPENCELL (SEED Biosciences) and MERCURIUS™ High-sensitivity BRB-seq kits (Alitheia Genomics).

Single-cell dispensing

- Lymphoblastoid cells were dispensed individually into a 384-well plate pre-loaded **with the lysis buffer required for the library preparation** (HS BRB-seq kit, Alitheia Genomics).
- The software DispenSoft (SEED Biosciences) enables **a single-cell quality control post-processing, in a simple, rapid and fully traceable process**: in green, the wells with 1 cell, and in red, the wells with 0 or >1 cell. Each impedance profile can be examined manually; with a single sharp peak being the signature of a single cell while multiple peaks result from multiple cells
- To discriminate between debris and cells, a threshold was set by gating on the size-based histogram. Only the peaks higher than the threshold were counted as cells. We obtained 77 wells with 1 cell, for a plate-filling rate of 80% (Fig.2).

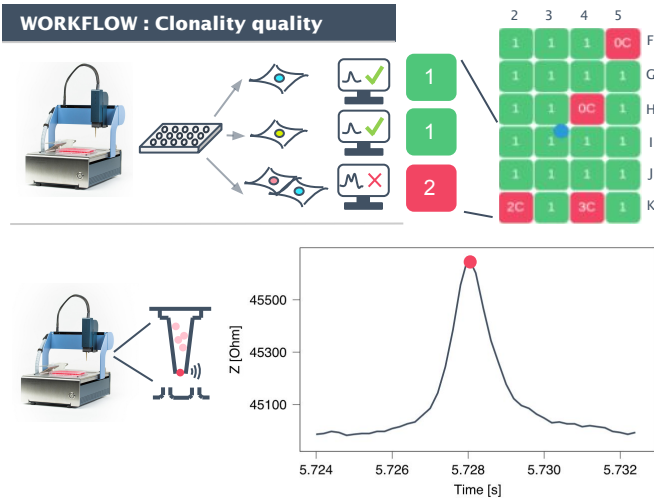


Figure 2: Single-cell quality control. a) Map of the plate; b) Example of a single-cell signature.

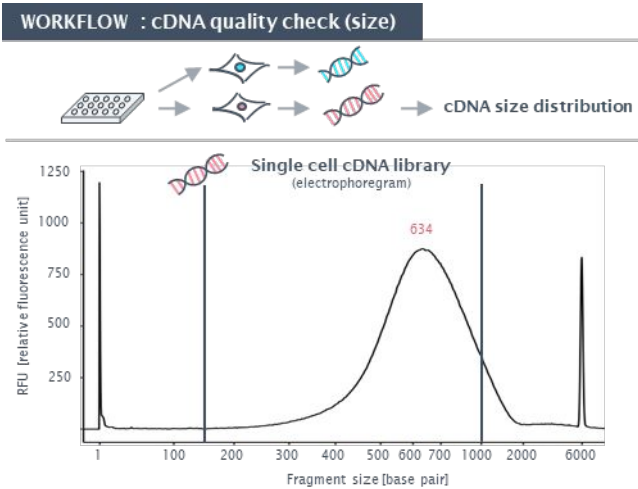


Figure 3: Fragment size distribution of a single cell library.

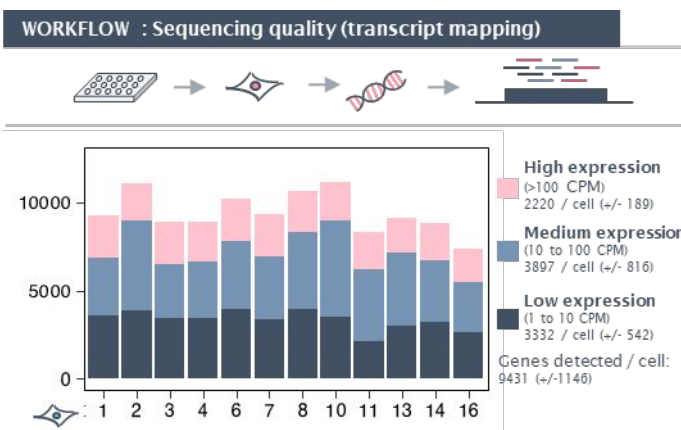


Figure 4: Number of detected genes for each single-cell library sequenced.

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cDNA amplification and sequencing

•The sequencing libraries were produced (Alitheia). 1 ng of double-stranded cDNA was tagged and a second PCR amplification performed (12 cycles, Illumina Nextera). The final libraries were purified using AMPure beads and run on a Fragment Analyzer.

•All profiles demonstrated similar fragment size distribution, in the expected range, with a single peak around 600 bp, showing good library quality and good reproducibility (Fig.3).

•The libraries were sequenced using the NextSeq instrument at 0.5 Mio reads per library. The sequencing reads were aligned to the human genome (GRCh38.102) using STAR (2.7.9a).

•All the single-cell libraries allowed for the detection of around 10'000 genes, with a good proportion of poorly expressed genes (1/3 of the genes detected) (Fig.4).

•Those results confirm high data quality and high reproducibility across the wells with single cell samples.

The workflow validated here, combining the DispenseCell from Seed Biosciences and the MERCURIUS™ High-sensitivity BRB-seq kits from Alitheia Genomics, provides high quality sequencing data, enabling a robust end-to-end simple and affordable library preparation and sequencing from single cells.

References

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- Muller, G. et al. (2020) 'Traceable Impedance-Based Dispensing and Cloning of Living Single Cells', *SLAS TECHNOLOGY*, 25(3), pp. 215-221.
- Hannart, H. et al. (2021) 'Traceable Impedance-based single cell pipetting: from a research set-up to a robust and fast automated robot', *SLAS TECHNOLOGY: Translating Life Sciences Innovation*. In Press.