# A multiplexed SNP panel using oligonucleotide ligation assays run on the N-PLEX™ platform for the allelic assignment of genetic risk factors of lung cancer development

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# **1** Introduction

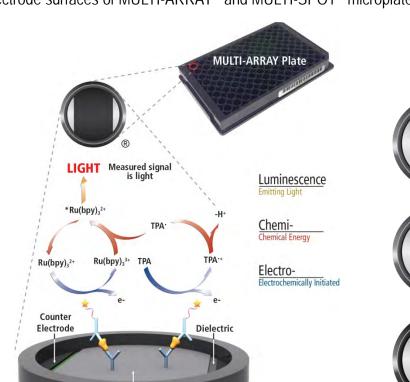
Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, with an estimate of more than 1 million lung cancer deaths per year. Aggressive treatment strategies are almost always needed to completely eradicate the disease; however, even with aggressive treatment, many lung cancer patients have low 5-year survival expectancies. As a result, efforts are being made to be able to predict which individuals may be more at risk for development of lung cancer (and other cancers) on a genetic level. This information, along with lifestyle and environmental factors like smoking, pollution, etc., may enhance the ability of healthcare professionals to catch this deadly disease at an earlier stage, thus improving patient outcomes.

Genomic variations are common in the general population, with most of these changes being benign or silent. However, in some cases, even individual nucleotide changes can have a profound impact on homeostasis and disease. Consequently, nucleic acid assays for single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have become a mainstay in most disease-related research. Unfortunately, the routine analysis for genomic variants can be challenging and tedious, making the development of new technology to simplify this process and allow for high-throughput assessment of SNPs in large sample sets highly beneficial. MSD's N-PLEX platform takes advantage of the oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) to afford single-nucleotide resolution and pairs it with the robustness of MSD's electrochemiluminescence technology to allow for multiplexed measurements of SNPs in DNA samples. In this study, the N-PLEX platform was used to provide a simple and scalable work-flow for the establishment of a multiplexed panel of assays for nine SNPs that are genetic risk factors for lung cancer development.

# 2 Methods

#### MSD Technolog

MSD's electrochemiluminescence detection technology uses SULFO-TAG<sup>TM</sup> labels that emit light upon electrochemical stimulation initiated at the electrode surfaces of MULTI-ARRAY® and MULTI-SPOT® microplates.



### Electrochemiluminescence Technology

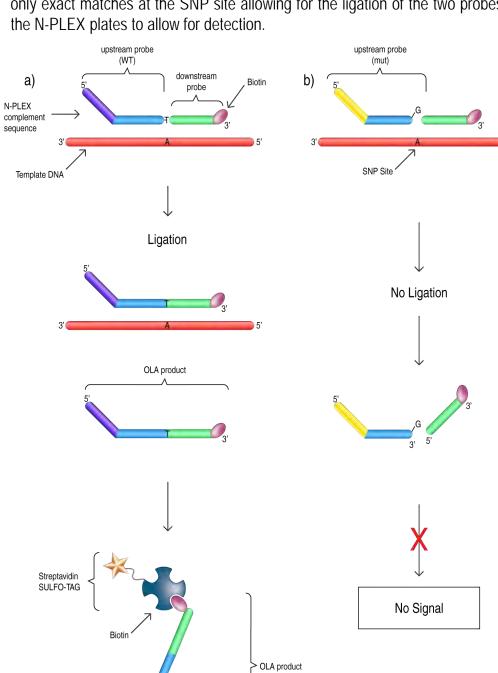
- Minimal non-specific background and strong responses to analyte yield high signal-to-background ratios.
- The stimulation mechanism (electricity) is decoupled from the response (light signal), minimizing matrix interference.
- Only labels bound near the electrode surface are excited, enabling non-washed assays.
- Labels are stable, non-radioactive, and directly conjugated to biological molecules
- Emission at ~620 nm eliminates problems with color quenching.

Surface coatings can be customized.

- Multiple rounds of label excitation and emission enhance light levels and improve sensitivity.
- Carbon electrode surface has 10X greater binding capacity than polystyrene wells.

## SNP detection with OLA and N-PLEX:

The oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) used probes that were specific for DNA sequences upstream and downstream of the SNP of interest, with only exact matches at the SNP site allowing for the ligation of the two probes. The ligated probes were hybridized to spot-specific capture oligos on the N-PLEX plates to allow for detection.



#### **SNP Detection**

- Each well in an N-PLEX 96-well plate has an array of 10 unique capture oligos attached to the surface of the plate, allowing for the detection of up to five SNPs per well.
- Three probes were needed per target: a biotinylated (downstream) probe and two (upstream) probes that recognized either polymorphic base and contained a sequence complementary to a specific capture oligo.
- Probe characteristics: 17-33 nucleotides in length; optimal probe ligation temperatures between 62-67 °C for a given pair
- Taq DNA ligase was used to join upstream and downstream probes that aligned correctly on a given DNA sample.
   Fragments of unmodified template complements were added to prevent bridging of unligated probes.
- OLA products (from synthetic oligos or PCR products from DNA samples) were hybridized to the appropriate capture oligo on the N-PLEX plate, bound by SULFO-TAG labeled streptavidin, and analyzed using an MSD® instrument.
- Synthetic oligos were obtained from IDT
   Blood samples were obtained from BioIVT and DNA was
- extracted using the QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit (Qiagen).

   DNA was extracted from the HL-60 cell line using the
- PureGene Cell and Tissue Kit (Qiagen).
   For concordance, SNP determination for three SNPs was compared with Taqman SNP Genotyping Assays (Thermo Fisher Scientific), using manufacturer's guidelines.

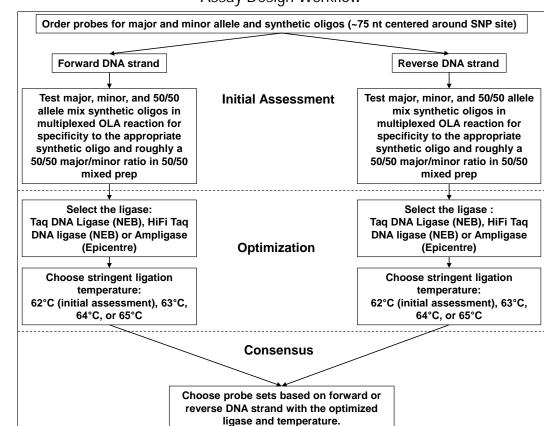
## 3 Selected SNPs

| SNP        | Gene   | Chromosome | Global minor allele frequency<br>(GMAF) – 1000 genomes project | Protective/ Deleterious Mutation? |  |  |  |
|------------|--------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| rs1801133  | MTHFR  | 1          | 0.2454   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs1801270  | CDKN1A | 6          | 0.2562   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs3842     | ABCB1  | 7          | 0.1879   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs1051730  | CHRNA3 | 15         | 0.1681   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs8034191  | НҮКК   | 15         | 0.1889   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs212090   | ABCC1  | 16         | 0.2833   | Deleterious                       |  |  |  |
| rs2273535  | AURKA  | 20         | 0.3097   | Protective                        |  |  |  |
| rs17879961 | CHEK2  | 22         | 0.0010   | Protective                        |  |  |  |
| rs2243828  | MPO    | 17         | 0.2270   | Protective                        |  |  |  |

SNPs that have been shown to be genetic risk factors (either protective or deleterious) for lung cancer development were chosen that were 1) well-distributed throughout the human genome and 2) well-represented in the general population for the majority of the targets.

# 4 Results – Assay Design & Optimization

#### Assay Design Workflow



itions chosen: Taq DNA Ligase; 64°C

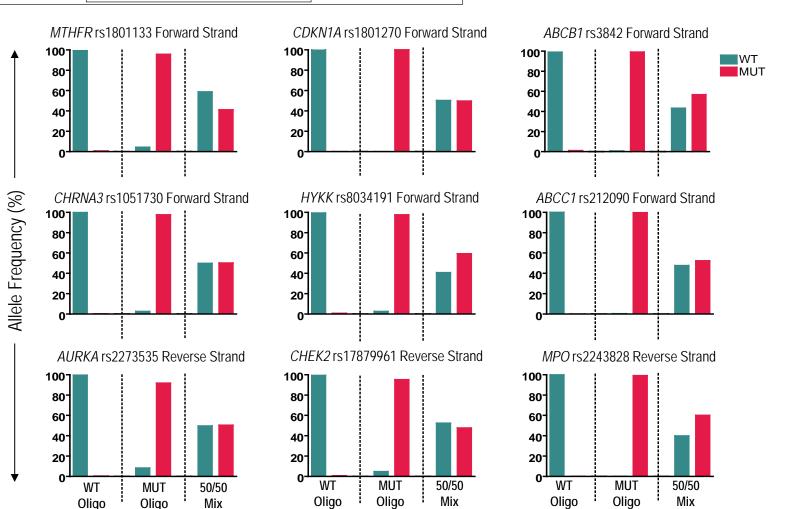
## Optimized Protocol

1.Perform OLA on synthetic oligos with multiplexed probe sets and Taq DNA Ligase (2 min at 95 °C and 30 cycles of 30 sec at 95 °C and 2 min at 64 °C). Block N-PLEX plate for 30 min at 37 °C during OLA cycling.

2. Wash the plate and add OLA product in hybridization buffer (50 µL per well) to the plate. Incubate for 1 hr. at 37 °C.

3. Wash the plate and add detection solution (50 µL per well). Incubate 30 min at 37 °C.

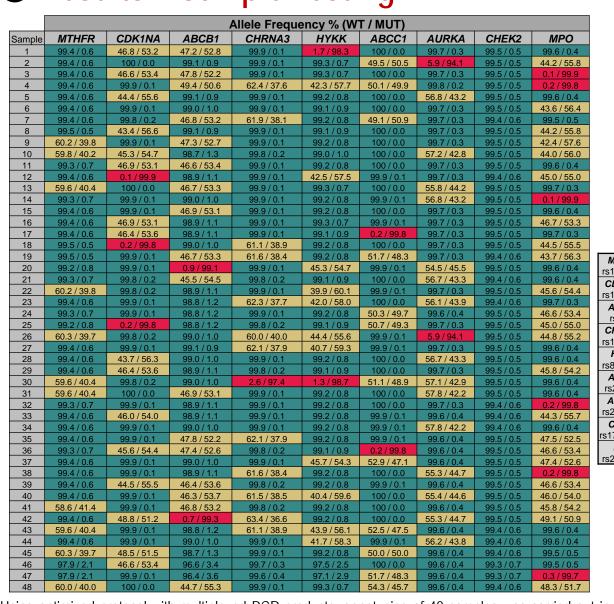
4. Wash the plate and add read buffer (150 µL per well). Analyze with MSD instrument.



Synthetic oligo templates show high specificity for the appropriate allele using the optimized ligase and temperature conditions of Taq DNA ligase and 64 °C, respectively. WT= Wild-type (major allele), MUT = Mutant (minor allele). All nine assays fit well within our allele frequency guidelines for calling SNPs: Homozygous > 80%, Heterozygous = 30-70%, and Not Present < 20%.



## **5** Results – Sample Testing



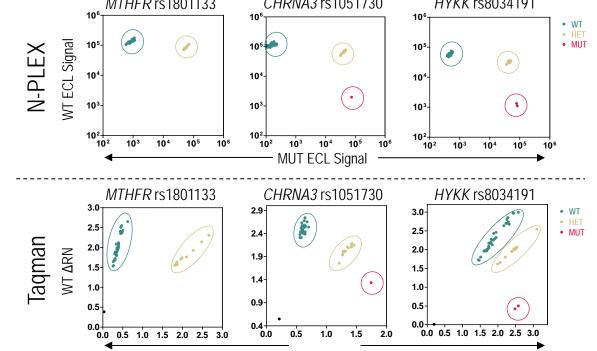
Using optimized protocol with multiplexed PCR products, genotyping of 48 samples was carried out in duplicate for all 9 SNP assays on 2 panels. Experimental results were compared with global minor allele frequencies. SNP calls were obtained for all 48 samples for the nine assay set.

# 6 Results – Robustness Testing

|                         | Homozygous WT (WT allele) |      |      |            |         | Heterozygous (WT allele) |      |      |           | Heterozygous (MUT allele) |       |      |      |           | Homozygous MUT (MUT allele) |       |      |      |            |         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|------------|---------|--------------------------|------|------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|------|------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|------|------|------------|---------|
|                         | Mean                      | STD  | CV   | Range      | Total N | Mean                     | STD  | CV   | Range     | Total N                   | Mean  | STD  | CV   | Range     | Total N                     | Mean  | STD  | CV   | Range      | Total N |
| <i>MTHFR</i> rs1801133  | 99.16                     | 0.20 | 0.20 | 98.5-99.5  | 210     | 58.08                    | 1.62 | 2.79 | 54.3-61.0 | 66                        | 41.92 | 1.62 | 3.87 | 39.0-45.7 | 66                          |       |      |      |            |         |
| <i>CDKN1A</i> rs1801270 | 99.93                     | 0.05 | 0.05 | 99.8-100.1 | 168     | 47.70                    | 2.25 | 4.72 | 42.4-53.3 | 90                        | 52.30 | 2.25 | 4.30 | 46.7-57.6 | 90                          | 99.86 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 99.8-100.0 | 18      |
| <i>ABCB1</i> rs3842     | 98.55                     | 0.36 | 0.36 | 97.7-99.2  | 162     | 43.71                    | 2.91 | 6.66 | 37.1-50.4 | 102                       | 56.29 | 2.91 | 5.17 | 49.6-62.9 | 102                         | 99.19 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 99.0-99.3  | 12      |
| CHRNA3<br>rs1051730     | 99.83                     | 0.05 | 0.05 | 99.7-99.9  | 198     | 59.16                    | 2.59 | 4.39 | 54.6-66.3 | 72                        | 40.84 | 2.59 | 6.35 | 33.7-45.4 | 72                          | 97.29 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 97.2-97.5  | 6       |
| <i>HYKK</i> rs8034191   | 99.20                     | 0.12 | 0.12 | 98.8-99.5  | 198     | 44.51                    | 3.37 | 7.58 | 39.3-53.5 | 66                        | 55.49 | 3.37 | 6.08 | 46.5-60.7 | 66                          | 98.11 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 97.7-98.7  | 12      |
| <i>ABCC1</i> rs212090   | 99.96                     | 0.10 | 0.10 | 99.7-100.6 | 198     | 48.96                    | 2.38 | 4.87 | 44.3-54.9 | 66                        | 51.04 | 2.38 | 4.67 | 45.1-55.7 | 66                          | 99.72 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 99.6-99.9  | 12      |
| <i>AURKA</i> rs2273535  | 99.49                     | 0.16 | 0.16 | 98.9-99.8  | 174     | 55.21                    | 1.55 | 2.81 | 51.0-58.2 | 90                        | 44.79 | 1.55 | 3.47 | 41.8-49.0 | 90                          | 92.28 | 2.30 | 2.49 | 88.5-94.2  | 12      |
| <i>CHEK2</i> rs17879961 | 99.22                     | 0.20 | 0.21 | 98.4-99.5  | 276     |                          |      |      |           |                           |       |      |      |           |                             |       |      |      |            |         |
| <i>MPO</i> rs2243828    | 99.67                     | 0.09 | 0.09 | 99.5-100.1 | 108     | 47.08                    | 2.86 | 6.08 | 41.0-54.0 | 138                       | 52.92 | 2.86 | 5.40 | 46.0-59.0 | 138                         | 99.83 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 99.7-99.9  | 30      |

Genotyping on a total of 46 samples was completed by three different operators to determine robustness of each assay. Operators performed individual multiplexed PCR reactions, individual OLA reactions, and individual N-PLEX measurements. There was 100% concordance in genotyping results between all 3 operators in the sample set.

# Results – Genotyping Comparison



Protocol

1.The following Taqman SNP Genotyping Assays were used:

MTHFR rs1801133 (C\_\_12028833\_20)
CHRNA3 rs1051730 (C\_\_9510307\_20)
HYKK rs8034191 (C\_\_479126\_10)

2.Assays were run according to the manufacturer's recommendations using an AB Step-One Plus qPCR machine.

3.Results were compared with ECL signals generated from the N-PLEX assays for

concordance and signal separation.

Heterozygous

0.15

0.16 0.19

0.20 0.31

There was 100% concordance in genotyping results between N-PLEX and Taqman SNP Genotyping Assays. Signal differentials between the two alleles were more easily distinguishable with the N-PLEX readouts, with a couple of logs of separation between positive and negative signals.

# **8** Conclusions

The N-PLEX platform gives the flexibility to customize panels of SNP assays for a given sample set. Furthermore, **OLA and N-PLEX can be run in a single workday**, allowing up to **470 SNP calls per plate** (including two negative control wells). Low reading times (~2 min.) greatly increase the number of SNPs that can be assessed per day. These data indicate that the N-PLEX platform is an excellent alternative to currently available technologies for SNP determination that allows for high-throughput allelic assignment in a highly-reproducible multiplexed format.



MESO SCALE DISCOVERY, MESO SCALE DIAGNOSTICS, MSD, MSD GOLD, DISCOVERY WORKBENCH, MULTI-ARRAY, MULTI-SPOT, QUICKPLEX, SECTOR, SECTOR PR, SECTOR HTS, SULFO-TAG, TrueSensitivity, TURBO-BOOST, TURBO-TAG, N-PLEX, R-PLEX, S-PLEX, T-PLEX, U-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, T-PLEX, U-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, T-PLEX, U-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, T-PLEX, U-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLEX, T-PLEX, U-PLEX, S-PLEX, S-PLE