

Whole Exome Sequencing (WES)

NGS Panel

NGS
Clinical Panels

The Genes2Me Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) Expanded NGS panel is a hybridization based solution for screening ~21500 clinically relevant genes (coding regions of the genome) for diseases associated with genetic mutations and mitochondrial genome. It covers all major germline mutations like SNV, CNV, and Indels with hotspots adding up to a target size of 38.2 Mb.



Comprehensive Panel:
Provides uniform and deep coverage of exome



Low Input:
Process compatible with low input quality compromised samples



Robust and Rapid Workflow:
Hybridization enhancer technology and enzyme based library preparation enables quick turn around time.



CliSeq Interpreter:
User friendly companion software for automated & cloud based analysis and reporting.



Whole Exome Sequencing (WES)

NGS Panel



Exome is a subset of the genome that covers sequences of all the exons, reflecting the protein-coding region of the genome. In humans, the exome is about 1% of the genome. Whole Exome Sequencing is a comprehensive DNA test to identify disease causing variants within the genome. Advances in next-generation sequencing technologies have decreased the cost of sequencing per base pair about 10-fold, improved accuracy, and greatly increased the speed of generating sequence data. This improved accuracy has enabled development of WES at a faster and cheaper rate of variant identification. It is rapidly becoming a common molecular diagnostic test for individuals with genetic disorders.

Genes count/ Family	~21500
Covered region	Whole CDS, Hotspots, Mitochondrial Genome
Target size	38.2 Mb
Mutation type	SNVs/InDels/CNVs
Sample type	Blood/AF/Tissue/CSV
Type of cancer	Germline

G2M's WES panel is aimed to screen a range of disease causing genes to identify germline mutations in DNA from blood, saliva, and tissues targeting ~21500 genes covering all the coding sequences enriched by Hybridization capture-based target enrichment. Genes are selected based on ACMG guidelines to uncover the coding region compiling to the size of ~38.2 Mb.

Specifications

- More than 80% of bases with \geq Q30 quality score
- Recommended sequencing depth for Mendelian disorder/rare disease: \geq 80-100x

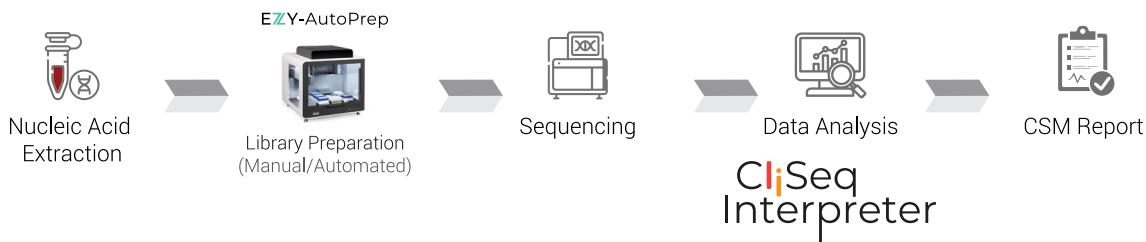
Starting Material (DNA)	Library preparation time	Bioinformatics analysis	Databases used for Annotation
50-500 ng	1.5 days (including Target Capture & Enrichment) for manual process	Within 24hrs (Raw data to CSM report)	ICGC, FusionDB, OncoDB, ClinVar, gnomAD, 1000Genome, dbSNP
	With G2M Auto EzyPrep automated NGS Library preparation system: Minimum Hands-on required		

Whole Exome Panel Applications

- Biomarker discovery
- Drug target discovery
- Rare mutations discovery
- Low frequency mutations detection

Process Workflow

Streamline your Library preparation workflow



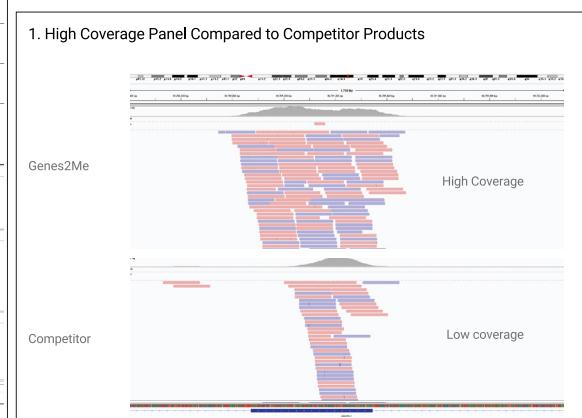
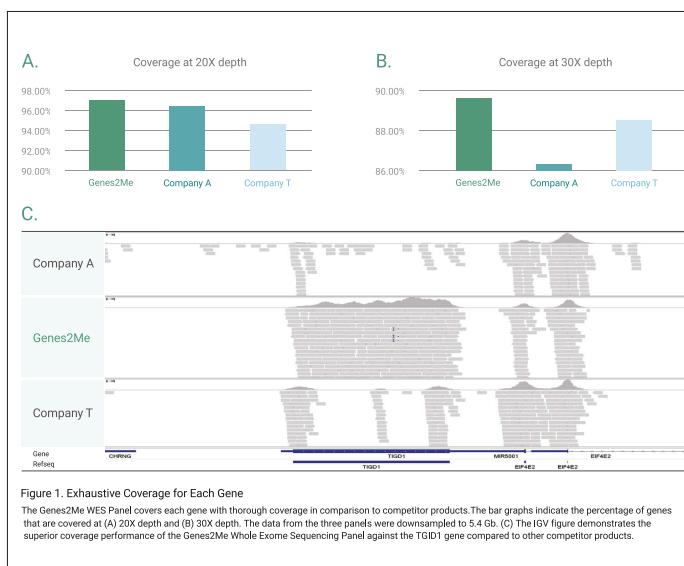
Interpret and report relevant variants with Cliseq Interpreter Platform

Cliseq Interpreter is a cloud based NGS data analysis software which offers an unparalleled platform performance designed to streamline and enhance the interpretation of complex biological data. With a user-friendly interface, and advanced visualization capabilities, Cliseq empowers you to extract meaningful insights from vast genomic datasets with precision & efficiency. Cliseq Interpreter workflow pipelines are designed and tested to work seamlessly with variety of Cliseq NGS Clinical Panels developed by Genes2Me. Once Quality Check, Alignment, Variant calling, and annotations are achieved, the annotated VCF files will be available to download. CSM reporting will be done as per ACMG & AMP guidelines and based on phenotypic details as provided.

Panel Performance

Features	Illumina	MGI	Thermo Fisher
Coverage uniformity	96%	96%	87%
Precision	94%	94%	87%
Reproducibility	97%	97%	93%
Sensitivity	94%	94%	87%
On Target Ratio	85-95 %	85-95%	80-85%

Performance Plots



Important Diseases Covered in Panel

Disease Class	List of Diseases
Cardiac disorders	Dyslipidemia, Aortopathy, Congenital heart defect, cardiovascular diseases, Long QT syndrome, Short QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, Dolichoectasia, Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, Xeroderma pigmentosum, Ichthyosis
Dermatological disorders	Ectodermal dysplasia, Albinism, Xeroderma pigmentosum, Ichthyosis
Endocrinological disorders	Pancreatitis, Premature ovarian failure, Adrenal hyperplasia, Hyperparathyroidism
Bone disorders	Arthrogryposis, Osteopetrosis, Cleft lip palate, Amelogenesis, Abnormal mineralization, High bone density disorders, imperfecta, Low bone density disorders
Immunological disorders	Immune dysregulation, Defects in intrinsic and innate immunity
Hepatological disorders	Polycystic liver disease, Cholestasis, Congenital hepatic fibrosis
Hematological disorders	Bleeding & Thrombotic disorder, Bone marrow failure, Anemia, Hereditary spherocytosis, Sitosterolemia
Metabolic disorders	Aminoacidopathies, Purine/Pyrimidine disorders, Creatine biosynthesis disorders
Eye disorders	Achromatopsia, Albinism, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Cone-rod and cone dystrophy, Glaucoma, Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, Microphthalmia/anophthalmia/coloboma spectrum, Oculomotor apraxia, Retinitis pigmentosa AD/AR, Vitreoretinopathy
Neurological disorders	Neuromuscular disorders, Autism, Seizures and Brain abnormalities, Neurodegenerative disorders syndrome, Kallmann syndrome, Leber congenital amaurosis, Meckel syndrome, Nephronophthisis
Oncological disorders	Hematological malignancy, Brain cancer, Colorectal cancer, Breast cancer, Ovarian cancer
Respiratory disorders	Bronchiectasis, Cystic fibrosis, Primary ciliary dyskinesia
Nephrological disorders	Alport syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Bartter syndrome, Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, Joubert
Connective tissue disorders	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Loeys-Dietz syndrome
Mitochondrial disorders	NARP, Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia, Neonatal mitochondrial hepatopathies, Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Leigh's syndrome, Myogastrointestinal encephalomyopathy

References

- Cardiol Clin. 2020 Aug;38(3):325-336.
- Gastroenterol Res Pract. 2020; 2020: 8284274.
- Int J Mol Sci. 2021 Jan 12;22(2):705.
- Phys Med Rehabil Clin N Am. 2012 Aug;23(3):495-563.
- Biomolecules. 2022 Aug; 12(8): 1021.
- Front Pediatr. 2017 Jun 9:5:135.
- JAMA. 2014 Nov 12; 312(18): 1880–1887.

Ordering Details

Commercial Name	Cat No.	Pack Size
Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) Panel	G2MCES07001(WES)-iII	96T
	G2MCES07001(WES)-MG	96T
	G2MCES07001(WES)-TF	96T



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