



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/CVS |
| 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

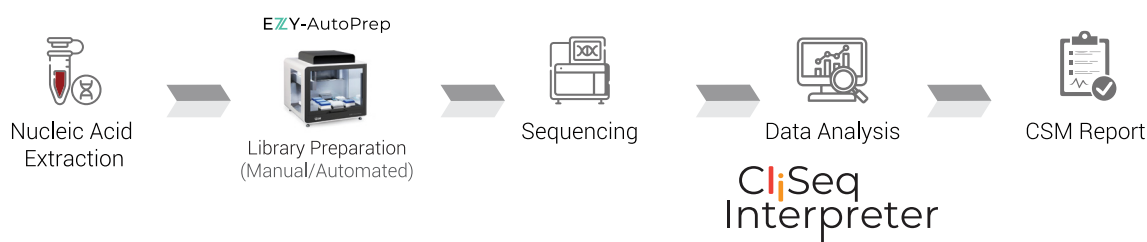
| Starting Material (DNA) | Library preparation time | Bioinformatics analysis | Databases used for Annotation |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 50-500 ng | 1.5 days (including Target Capture & Enrichment) for manual process | Within 24hrs (Raw data to CSM 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



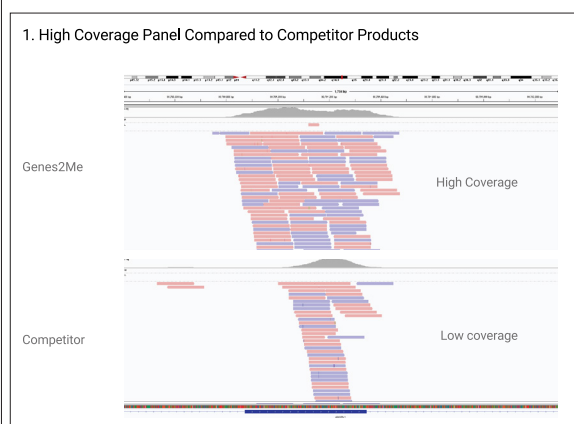
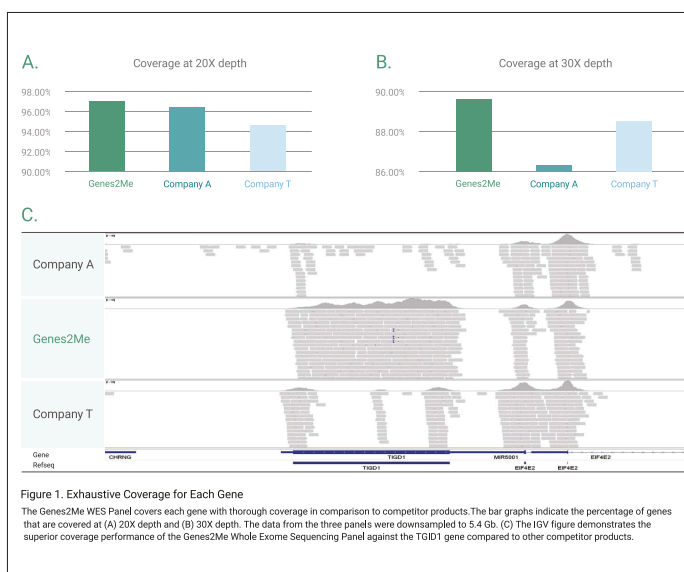
Interpret and report relevant variants with Cliseq Interpreter Platform

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, Sideroblastic anemia |
| 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, 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

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- JAMA. 2014 Nov 12; 312(18): 1880-1887.

Ordering Details

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



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