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QIAseq[®] DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Handbook

Targeted whole viral genome library preparation
direct from purified RNA

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Kit Contents

QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit	
Catalog no.	A (333891), B (333892), C (333893), D (333894), E (333886), F (333887), G (333888), H (333889)
No. of reactions	96
RP Primer, 12 µl*	1 tube
EZ Reverse Transcriptase	1 tube
RNase Inhibitor	1 tube
Multimodal RT Buffer, 5x	1 tube
QIAseq 2X HiFi MM†	4 tubes
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1	1 tube
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2	1 tube
QIAseq DIRECT UDI Set	Variable (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, or H)
Nuclease-Free Water	1 bottle
QIAseq Beads	1 bottle

* RP Primer, 12 µl, and RP Primer, 96 µl, are the same formulation and can be combined/used together, both in “Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT” and “Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol”.

† QIAseq 2X HiFi MM is used in “Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol”.

QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 HT Catalog no. Number of reactions	A-D (333898), E-H (333899) 384
RP Primer*	4 tubes
EZ Reverse Transcriptase	4 tubes
RNase Inhibitor	4 tubes
Multimodal RT Buffer, 5x	4 tubes
QIAseq 2X HiFi MM†	16 tubes
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1	4 tubes
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2	4 tubes
QIAseq DIRECT UDI Set A–D or E–H	A–D (A, B, C, and D) or E–H (E, F, G, and H)
Nuclease-Free Water	4 bottles
QIAseq Beads	4 bottles

* RP Primer, 12 µl, and RP Primer, 96 µl, are the same formulation and can be combined/used together, both in “Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT” and “Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol”.

† QIAseq 2X HiFi MM is used in “Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol”.

QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer* Catalog no. Number of reactions	333884 96 Reactions
RP Primer, 96 µl†	1 tube
UPCR Buffer, 5x†	2 tubes
QN Taq Polymerase‡	1 tube

* The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer is purchased separately from the QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Library Kit.

† RP Primer, 12 µl, and RP Primer, 96 µl are the same formulation and can be combined/used together, both in “Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT” and “Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol”.

‡ UPCR Buffer, 5x, and QN Taq Polymerase are used in “Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT”.

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer is purchased separately from the QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Library Kit.

Shipping and Storage

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit is shipped in two boxes. Box 1 (enzymes, reagents, and UDI plate) are shipped on dry ice or blue ice and should be stored immediately upon receipt at -30 to -15°C . Box 2 (QIAseq Beads) is shipped on cold packs and should be stored immediately upon receipt at 2 to 8°C .

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer is shipped on dry ice or blue ice and should be stored immediately upon receipt at -30 to -15°C .

Intended Use

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit is intended for molecular biology applications. This product is not intended for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a disease.

All due care and attention should be exercised in the handling of the products. We recommend all users of QIAGEN products to adhere to the NIH guidelines that have been developed for recombinant DNA experiments, or to other applicable guidelines.

Safety Information

When working with chemicals, always wear a suitable lab coat, disposable gloves, and protective goggles. For more information, please consult the appropriate safety data sheets (SDSs). These are available online in convenient and compact PDF format at www.qiagen.com/safety, where you can find, view, and print the SDS for each QIAGEN kit and kit component.

Quality Control

In accordance with QIAGEN's ISO-certified Quality Management System, each lot of the QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.

Introduction

This kit is specially designed to aid in the research of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which is the causative agent of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Viruses consist of nucleic acid (viral genome) and a limited number of proteins that aid with entry into the host cells, replication of the genome, and production of virions. While viral genomes can be comprised of RNA or DNA, SARS-CoV-2 is encoded by RNA. The size of the entire SARS-CoV-2 virus genome is under 30 kb and can be mixed with host RNA when isolating from a human sample, making it challenging to reconstruct the whole genome of the virus.

While next-generation sequencing (NGS) has become a vital tool, streamlined library preparation solutions remain elusive for SARS-CoV-2 assessment. The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit represents a rapid library prep, enabling high-throughput SARS-CoV-2 mutation surveillance on Illumina® instruments.

Principle and procedure

The enhanced QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 protocol utilizes a streamlined, four-hour workflow for enrichment and library prep of the SARS-CoV-2 virus genome (Figure 1). Compared to the legacy QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2, the enhanced workflow improves robustness, uniformity of coverage, and removes quantification/normalization prior to library amplification and indexing.



Figure 1. Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 protocol.

cDNA synthesis and SARS-CoV-2 enrichment

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 workflow begins with random-primed cDNA synthesis (no rRNA depletion or poly-A selection is required). This reaction is flexible with regard to input RNA; 5 µl viral RNA input is recommended as a starting point, regardless of viral titer.

Following cDNA synthesis, multiplexed primer pools are used to prepare two pools of approximately 225–275 bp QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 overlapping amplicons. The two enriched pools per sample are then pooled into a single tube and purified using a QIAseq Bead cleanup.

Library amplification and sample indexing

SARS-CoV-2 enriched samples are amplified and sample-indexed. During this reaction, unique dual indexes (UDIs) are added to the samples. UDIs effectively mitigate the risk of read misassignment due to index hopping. This is enabled by filtering misassigned reads during the demultiplexing of individual samples, thus generating highly accurate output data. For more information on QIAseq UDIs, please refer to Appendix A: QIAseq DIRECT Unique Dual Indexes.

Next-generation sequencing

The QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 libraries are compatible with Illumina NGS platforms including iSeq® 100, MiniSeq®, MiSeq®, NextSeq® 500/550, NextSeq 1000/2000, HiSeq® 2500, HiSeq 3000/4000, and NovaSeq™ 6000. Dual 10-bp indexes and 149-bp paired-end reads are required. Table 1 describes the number of clusters/flow cell per Illumina Instrument. When the enhanced QIAseq DIRECT protocol is used for nasopharyngeal (NP) swab samples, our starting recommendation is 125,000 clusters/sample; depending on the application, viral titer, sample type, RNA preparation method, and other potential variables, increasing the cluster allocation per sample may prove to be beneficial.

Table 1. Illumina sequencers and clusters/flow cell

Instrument	Version	Clusters/flow cell (M)
iSeq 100	i1 Reagents	4
MiniSeq	Mid Output	8
MiniSeq	High Output	25
MiSeq	v2 Reagents	15
MiSeq	v3 Reagents	25
NextSeq 500/550	Mid Output	130
NextSeq 500/550	High Output	400
NextSeq 1000/2000	P1	100
NextSeq 1000/2000	P2	400
NextSeq 1000/2000	P3	1200
HiSeq 2500	Rapid Run v2 with cBot	150 (per lane)
HiSeq 3000/4000		312.5 (per lane)
NovaSeq 6000	SP	800
NovaSeq 6000	S1	1600

Data analysis

Downstream NGS data can be analyzed with the QIAGEN CLC Genomics Workbench.

Equipment and Reagents to Be Supplied by User

When working with chemicals, always wear a suitable lab coat, disposable gloves, and protective goggles. For more information, consult the appropriate safety data sheets (SDSs), available from the product supplier.

Consumables and reagents

- Nuclease-free pipette tips and tubes
- PCR tubes (0.2 ml individual tubes or 8-well tube strips) (VWR®, cat. no. 20170-012 or 93001-118) or plates
- 1.5 ml LoBind® tubes (Eppendorf®, cat. no. 022431021)
- 100% ethanol (ACS grade)
- Nuclease-free water
- Ice

Laboratory equipment

- Single-channel pipette
- Multichannel pipette
- Magnetic racks for magnetic beads separation: DynaMag™-96 Side Magnet (Thermo Fisher Scientific, cat. no. 12331D)
- Microcentrifuge
- Thermal cycler
- Vortexer
- Library QC: Bioanalyzer®, TapeStation, Fragment Analyzer (Agilent®), or similar.

Important Notes

General precautions

- Observe good laboratory practices to minimize cross-contamination of nucleic acid products.
- Always use PCR tubes, microcentrifuge tubes, and pipette tips that are certified sterile and DNase- and RNase-free.
- Before starting, wipe down work area and pipettes with an RNase and DNA cleaning product such as RNase Away® (Thermo Fisher Scientific) or LookOut® DNA Erase (Sigma Aldrich).
- For consistent genome amplification and library construction and amplification, ensure that the thermal cycler used in this protocol is in good working order and has been calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- Please read the entire protocol before beginning. Take note of required products, notes, recommendations, and stopping points.

Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT

Important: This protocol uses QN Taq Polymerase and UPCR Buffer, 5x. It does not use the QIAseq 2X HiFi MM. The Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT protocol is described in Figure 1.

cDNA Synthesis Procedure

Important points before starting

- Use 5 µl viral RNA input, regardless of viral titer.
- Set up cDNA synthesis reaction on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.

Procedure

1. Thaw template RNA on ice. Gently yet thoroughly mix, then briefly centrifuge to collect residual liquid from the sides of the tubes and return to ice.
2. Prepare the reagents required for cDNA synthesis.
 - 2a. Thaw RP Primer (random hexamer), Multimodal RT Buffer, and nuclease-free water at room temperature (15–25°C).
 - 2b. Mix thoroughly and then briefly centrifuge to collect residual liquid from the sides of the tubes. Prolonged storage of Multimodal RT Buffer at -20°C can cause white precipitate to form. This is normal. Just ensure to mix until precipitate is fully dissolved.
 - 2c. Thaw RNase Inhibitor and EZ Reverse Transcriptase on ice. Mix by flicking the tubes, briefly centrifuge, and return to ice. After use, immediately return the enzymes to the freezer.

3. On ice, prepare the cDNA synthesis reaction according to Table 2. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: Do not dilute the RP Primer.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 2. Setup of cDNA synthesis reaction

Component	Volume/reaction (µl)
Template RNA	5
RP Primer	1
Multimodal RT Buffer, 5x	4
Nuclease-free water	8
RNase Inhibitor	1
EZ Reverse Transcriptase	1
Total volume	20

4. Incubate as described in Table 3.

Table 3. cDNA synthesis incubation

Step	Temperature (°C)	Incubation time
1	25	10 min
2	42	50 min
3	85	5 min
4	4	Hold

5. Proceed to “SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Procedure”. Alternatively, the samples can be stored at –30 to –15°C in a constant-temperature freezer.

SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Procedure

Important points before starting

- Set up the reactions on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.
- Equilibrate the QIAseq Beads to room temperature (15–25°C) for 20–30 min before use.
- Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color. If a delay in the protocol occurs, simply vortex the beads.
- **Important:** Prepare fresh 80% ethanol daily.

Procedure

6. Prepare the reagents required for target enrichment.

- 6a. Thaw the DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1, DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2, and UPCR Buffer, 5x, at room temperature. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and then centrifuge briefly.
- 6b. Thaw the QN Taq Polymerase on ice. Mix by flicking the tubes, and then centrifuge briefly.

7. On ice, prepare two target enrichment reactions per sample according to Table 4. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 4. Setup of SARS-Cov-2 enrichment reactions

Component	Pool 1: Volume/reaction (µl)	Pool 2: Volume/reaction (µl)
cDNA from "Protocol: Enhanced QIAseq DIRECT"	8	8
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1	2	–
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2	–	2
UPCR Buffer, 5x	5	5
QN Taq Polymerase	1	1
Nuclease-free water	9	9
Total volume	25	25

8. For samples with a broad/unknown range of Ct values (i.e., above and below Ct = 32) incubate as described in Table 5a. For samples with Ct > 32, also incubate as described in Table 5a. For samples with Ct value < 32, incubate as described in Table 5b.

Table 5a. Target enrichment cycling: Samples with broad/unknown range Ct values and samples with Ct > 32

Step	Time	Temperature (°C)	Number of cycles
Heat activation	2 min	98	1
Denaturation	20 s	98	4
Annealing/extension	5 min	63	
Denaturation	20 s	98	29
Annealing/extension	3 min	63	
Hold	∞	4	Hold

Table 5b. Target enrichment cycling: Samples with Ct < 32

Step	Time	Temperature (°C)	Number of cycles
Heat activation	2 min	98	1
Denaturation	20 s	98	4
Annealing/extension	5 min	63	
Denaturation	20 s	98	20
Annealing/extension	3 min	63	
Hold	∞	4	Hold

9. After amplification, combine the entire contents of “Pool 1” and “Pool 2” PCR reactions for each biological sample into a single well of a plate, giving a volume of 50 µl.
10. Add 50 µl QIAseq Beads to each 50 µl combined sample. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.
Note: Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color.
11. Incubate for 5 min at room temperature.
12. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then place the plate onto a magnetic rack. After the solution has cleared (2 min or longer), carefully remove and discard the supernatant.
Important: Do not discard the beads, as they contain the DNA of interest.
Tip: It may be valuable to discard the supernatant twice. The contents settle after the first discard.
13. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, add 200 µl of 80% ethanol. Wait 1 min and carefully remove and discard the wash. Repeat the wash, for a total of 2 ethanol washes. Remove excess ethanol as much as possible.

Important: To, completely remove all traces of the ethanol wash after the second wash, immediately briefly centrifuge and return the tubes to the magnetic stand. Remove the ethanol with a 200 μ l pipette first, and then use a 10 μ l pipette to remove any residual ethanol. This should be done quickly.

14. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, air-dry at room temperature for 4–8 min (until the beads start to crack and pellet loses its shine).
15. Remove the plate from the magnetic stand and elute the DNA from the beads by adding 30 μ l nuclease-free water. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex (triturate if necessary) to mix, briefly centrifuge, incubate for 2 min.
16. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then return the plate to the magnetic rack until the solution has cleared.
17. Transfer 28 μ l to a clean plate. This is now “enriched SARS-CoV-2”.
18. Proceed to “Library Amplification and Indexing Procedure”. Alternatively, the samples can be stored at –30 to –15°C in a constant-temperature freezer.

Library Amplification and Indexing Procedure

Important points before starting

- The QIAseq DIRECT UDI Sets have pierceable foil seals, and the indexes must be pipetted from the plate into separate reaction plates. To prevent cross-contamination, each well is single use.
- Set up the reactions on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.
- Equilibrate the QIAseq Beads to room temperature (15–25°C) for 20–30 min before use.

- Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color. If a delay in the protocol occurs, simply vortex the beads.
- **Important:** Prepare fresh 80% ethanol daily.

Procedure

19. Prepare the reagents required for library amplification and indexing.

19a. Thaw the QIAseq DIRECT UDI Index Set A, B, C, or D, as well as the UPCR Buffer, 5x, at room temperature. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and then centrifuge briefly.

19b. Thaw the QN Taq Polymerase. Mix by flicking the tubes, and then centrifuge briefly.

20. For samples with a broad/unknown range of Ct values (i.e., above and below Ct = 32) incubate as described in Table 6a. For samples with Ct > 32, also incubate as described in Table 6a. For samples with Ct value < 32, incubate as described in Table 6b.

Table 6a. Library amplification/indexing cycling conditions: Samples with broad/unknown range Ct values and samples with Ct > 32

Step	Temperature (°C)	Time	Number of cycles
Initial denaturation	98	2 min	1
3-step cycling			
Denaturation	98	20 s	
Annealing	60	30 s	11
Extension	72	30 s	
Final extension	72	1 min	1
Hold	4	∞	Hold

Table 6b. Library amplification/indexing cycling conditions: Samples with Ct < 32

Step	Temperature (°C)	Time	Number of cycles
Initial denaturation	98	2 min	1
3-step cycling			
Denaturation	98	20 s	
Annealing	60	30 s	14
Extension	72	30 s	
Final extension	72	1 min	1
Hold	4	∞	Hold

21. On ice, prepare the library amplification and indexing reaction according to Table 7. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 7. Reaction mix for library amplification and indexing

Component	Volume/reaction
“Enriched SARS-CoV-2” sample	24 µl
Index from QIAseq DIRECT UDI index plate (A, B, C, or D) Plate	2 µl
Nuclease-free water	12 µl
UPCR Buffer, 5x	10 µl
QN Taq Polymerase	2 µl
Total reaction volume	50 µl

22. Transfer the plate to the thermal cycler and start the program.
23. Once PCR is complete, add 45 µl of resuspended QIAseq Beads to each 50 µl reaction. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.
- Note:** Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color.

-
24. Incubate the mixture for 5 min at room temperature.
25. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then place the plate onto a magnetic rack. After the solution has cleared (2 min or longer), carefully remove and discard the supernatant.
- Important:** Do not discard the beads as they contain the DNA of interest.
- Tip:** It may be valuable to discard the supernatant twice. The contents settle after the first discard.
26. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, add 200 μ l of 80% ethanol. Wait 1 min and carefully remove and discard the wash. Repeat the wash, for a total of 2 ethanol washes. Remove excess ethanol as much as possible.
- Important:** To completely remove all traces of the ethanol wash after the second wash, immediately briefly centrifuge and return the plate to the magnetic stand. Remove the ethanol with a 200 μ l pipette first, and then use a 10 μ l pipette to remove any residual ethanol. This should be done quickly.
27. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, air-dry at room temperature for 4–8 min (until the beads start to crack and pellet loses its shine).
28. Remove the plate from the magnetic stand and elute the DNA from the beads by adding 25 μ l nuclease-free water. Vigorously vortex (triturate if necessary) to mix, briefly centrifuge, and incubate for 2 min.
29. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then return the plate to the magnetic rack until the solution has cleared (2 min or longer).
30. Transfer 23 μ l to a clean plate. This is the “SARS-CoV-2 library”. If not proceeding immediately, the sample can be stored at -30 to -15°C .

31. Assess the quality of the library using a Bioanalyzer, TapeStation, or Fragment Analyzer. Check for the expected size distribution of library fragments. An example library is shown in Figure 2:

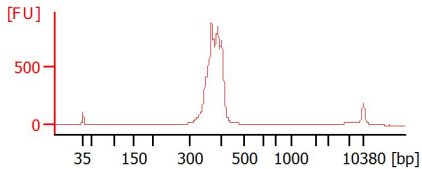


Figure 2. Example QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 library.

32. Quantify and normalize the “SARS-CoV-2 library”, and proceed to “Protocol: Sequencing Setup on an Illumina Instrument”. Alternatively, the purified “SARS-CoV-2 library” can be safely stored at -30 to -15°C in a constant-temperature freezer until ready to use for sequencing.

Protocol: Sequencing Setup on an Illumina Instrument

“SARS-CoV-2 libraries” are compatible with Illumina NGS platforms, including iSeq100, MiniSeq, MiSeq, NextSeq 500/550, NextSeq 1000/2000, HiSeq 2500, HiSeq 3000/4000, and NovaSeq 6000.

Important points before starting

- **Important:** To make sequencing preparation convenient, download Illumina compatible sample sheets for different sequencing instruments on www.qiagen.com, and refer to “Appendix A: QIAseq DIRECT Unique Dual Indexes”.
- **Important:** 149 bp paired-end sequencing with dual 10 bp indexes should be used.
- For complete instructions on how to denature sequencing libraries and set up a sequencing run, please refer to the system-specific Illumina documents.

Sample dilution, pooling, sequencing, and data analysis

- Dilute the individual “SARS-CoV-2 libraries” to a concentration of 4 nM, then combine libraries with different sample indexes in equimolar amounts. The recommended starting final loading concentration of the pooled “SARS-CoV-2 libraries” to load onto a MiSeq is 10 pM, or 1.6 pM on a MiniSeq, or 1.6 pM on a NextSeq instrument.
- Dilute the individual “SARS-CoV-2 libraries” to a concentration of 10 nM, then combine libraries with different sample indexes in equimolar amounts. The recommended final loading concentration of the pooled “SARS-CoV-2 libraries” to load onto a NovaSeq instrument is between 175 and 265 pM.

Protocol: Data Analysis

- Downstream NGS data can be analyzed with QIAGEN CLC Genomics Workbench. Desktop or server versions are available.
- QIAGEN CLC Genomics Workbench is a comprehensive analysis package for the analysis and visualization of data from all major NGS platforms. The workbench supports and seamlessly integrates into a typical NGS workflow, and is available for Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux platforms. Incorporating cutting-edge technology and algorithms, QIAGEN CLC Genomics Workbench supports key NGS features within genomics, transcriptomics, and epigenomics research fields. Additionally, it includes all the classical analysis tools of QIAGEN CLC Main Workbench.

Troubleshooting Guide

This troubleshooting guide may be helpful in solving any problems that may arise. For more information, see also the Frequently Asked Questions page in our Technical Support Center: www.qiagen.com/FAQ/FAQList.aspx. The scientists in QIAGEN Technical Services are always happy to answer any questions you may have about either the information or protocols in this handbook (for contact information, visit support.qiagen.com).

Comments and suggestions

Low library yields

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Suboptimal reaction conditions due to low RNA quality | Make sure to use high-quality RNA to ensure optimal activity of the library enzymes. |
| b) Residual ethanol after QIAseq Bead washes | Ensure that (1) all ethanol has been removed and (2) QIAseq Beads have been thoroughly dried, according to the protocols listed in the handbook. |

Dimers observed in final library traces

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Residual ethanol after QIAseq Bead washes | Residual ethanol during QIAseq Bead washes can also result in library dimers. Ensure that (1) all ethanol has been removed and (2) QIAseq Beads have been thoroughly dried, according to the protocols listed in the handbook. |
| b) Ultra-low viral titer | With ultra-low viral titers (20 copies and under), there is the possibility of dimers. As ultra-low viral titer samples conceptually do not require as many sequencing reads as higher viral titer samples, this should not present an issue during next-generation sequencing. |

Appendix A: QIAseq DIRECT Unique Dual Indexes

Generation of sample sheets for Illumina instruments

Index sequences for QIAseq DIRECT Unique Dual Indexes are available for download at www.qiagen.com. Sequencing on the NextSeq, HiSeq X™, or HiSeq 3000/4000 system follows a different dual-indexing workflow than other Illumina systems. If you are manually creating sample sheets for these instruments, enter the reverse complement of the i5 index adapter sequence. If using Illumina Experiment Manager, BaseSpace®, or Local Run Manager for run planning, the software will automatically reverse complement index sequences when necessary.

Ready-to-use sample sheets containing all QIAseq DIRECT Unique Dual Indexes are available for MiSeq, NextSeq, MiniSeq, HiSeq, and NovaSeq instruments. These can be conveniently downloaded from www.qiagen.com. These can be imported and edited using the Illumina Experiment Manager Software, Illumina Local Run Manager, or any text editor. Make sure to download the appropriate sample sheet for NextSeq, HiSeq X, or HiSeq 3000/4000 systems depending on whether you are using Local Run Manager or manually configuring the sequencing run.

QIAseq DIRECT UDI Layouts

The layouts of the single-use QIAseq DIRECT UDI plates is shown in Figure 3. The index motives used in the QIAseq Unique Dual Index Kits are listed at www.qiagen.com. To make sequencing preparation more convenient, you can download Illumina-compatible sample sheets for different sequencing instruments on www.qiagen.com.

Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol

Important: This protocol uses QIAseq 2X HiFi MM. This protocol does not use QN Taq Polymerase or UPCR Buffer, 5x. The legacy QIAseq DIRECT protocol is described in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Legacy QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 workflow.

cDNA Synthesis Procedure

Important points before starting

- Use 5 µl viral RNA input, regardless of viral titer.
- Set up cDNA synthesis reaction on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.

Procedure

1. Thaw template RNA on ice. Gently yet thoroughly mix, then briefly centrifuge to collect residual liquid from the sides of the tubes and return to ice.
2. Prepare the reagents required for cDNA synthesis.
 - 2a. Thaw RP Primer (random hexamer), Multimodal RT Buffer, and nuclease-free water at room temperature (15–25°C).
 - 2b. Mix thoroughly and then briefly centrifuge to collect residual liquid from the sides of the tubes. Prolonged storage of Multimodal RT Buffer at –30 to –15°C can cause white precipitate to form. This is normal. Just ensure to mix until precipitate is fully dissolved.
 - 2c. Thaw RNase Inhibitor and EZ Reverse Transcriptase on ice. Mix by flicking the tubes, briefly centrifuge, and return to ice. After use, immediately return the enzymes to the freezer.

3. **Important:** Dilute the RP Primer 11-fold. As an example, add 2 μ l of RP Primer to 20 μ l of nuclease-free water to create 22 μ l of RP-Primer (11-fold diluted). Briefly centrifuge and vortex to mix.

On ice, prepare the cDNA synthesis reaction according to Table 8. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 8. Setup of cDNA synthesis reaction

Component	Volume/reaction (μ l)
Template RNA	5
RP Primer (11-fold diluted)	1
Multimodal RT Buffer, 5x	4
Nuclease-free water	8
RNase Inhibitor	1
EZ Reverse Transcriptase	1
Total volume	20

4. Incubate as described in Table 9.

Table 9. cDNA synthesis incubation

Step	Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)	Incubation time
1	25	10 min
2	42	50 min
3	85	5 min
4	4	Hold

5. Proceed to “SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Procedure”. Alternatively, the samples can be stored at -30 to -15° C in a constant-temperature freezer.

SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Procedure

Important points before starting

- Set up the reactions on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.
- Equilibrate the QIAseq Beads to room temperature (15–25°C) for 20–30 min before use.
- Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color. If a delay in the protocol occurs, simply vortex the beads.
- **Important:** Prepare fresh 80% ethanol daily.

Procedure

6. Prepare the reagents required for target enrichment.

6a. Thaw the DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1 and DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2 at room temperature. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and then centrifuge briefly.

6b. Thaw the QIAseq 2X HiFi MM on ice. Mix by flicking the tubes, and then centrifuge briefly.

Note: If a precipitate is present, bring to room temperature for 5 min, and dissolve the precipitate by mixing with a pipettor and gentle vortexing.

7. On ice, prepare two target enrichment reactions per sample according to Table 10. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 10. Setup of SARS-CoV-2 enrichment reactions

Component	Pool 1: Volume/reaction (µl)	Pool 2: Volume/reaction (µl)
cDNA from "Appendix B: Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol"	5	5
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 1	2	–
DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Pool 2	–	2
QIAseq 2X HiFi MM	12.5	12.5
Nuclease-free water	5.5	5.5
Total volume	25	25

Table 11. Target enrichment cycling conditions

Step	Time	Temperature (°C)	Number of cycles
Heat activation	2 min	98	1
Denaturation	20 s	98	35
Annealing/extension	3 min*	63	
Hold	∞	4	Hold

* For low quality samples, increasing annealing/extension to 5 min can improve results.

8. Incubate as described in Table 11.
9. After amplification, combine the entire contents of "Pool 1" and "Pool 2" PCR reactions for each biological sample into a single well of a plate, giving a volume of 50 µl.
10. Add 50 µl QIAseq Beads to each 50 µl combined sample. Briefly centrifuge, "gently yet thoroughly" vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color.
11. Incubate for 5 min at room temperature.

12. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then place the plate onto a magnetic rack. After the solution has cleared (2 min or longer), carefully remove and discard the supernatant.

Important: Do not discard the beads, as they contain the DNA of interest.

Tip: It may be valuable to discard the supernatant twice. The contents settle after the first discard.

13. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, add 200 μ l of 80% ethanol. Wait 1 min and carefully remove and discard the wash. Repeat the wash, for a total of 2 ethanol washes. Remove excess ethanol as much as possible.

Important: To completely remove all traces of the ethanol wash after the second wash, immediately briefly centrifuge and return the tubes to the magnetic stand. Remove the ethanol with a 200 μ l pipette first, and then use a 10 μ l pipette to remove any residual ethanol. This should be done quickly.

14. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, air-dry at room temperature for 4–8 min (until the beads start to crack and pellet loses its shine).

15. Remove the plate from the magnetic stand and elute the DNA from the beads by adding 30 μ l nuclease-free water. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex (triturate if necessary) to mix, briefly centrifuge, and incubate for 2 min.

16. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then return the plate to the magnetic rack until the solution has cleared.

17. Transfer 28 μ l to a clean plate. This is now “enriched SARS-CoV-2”.

18. Proceed to “SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Quantification and Normalization Procedure”. Alternatively, the samples can be stored at -30 to -15°C in a constant-temperature freezer.

SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Quantification and Normalization Procedure

Potential options for concentration readings:

- Qubit® Fluorometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific)
Qubit dsDNA HS Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific cat. no. Q32851 or Q32854)
Qubit Assay Tubes (Thermo Fisher Scientific cat. no. Q32856)
- NanoDrop™ Spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific)
- QIAxpert® System (QIAGEN)

Procedure

19. Using a small portion (approx. 1–2 µl) of the sample, quantify the enrichment reaction using a Qubit, NanoDrop, QIAxpert, or similar instrument. To do this, follow the respective user manual for your chosen instrument.

Note: Ensure that the concentration reading is on the linear scale. If the concentration is not on the linear scale, dilute a small portion of the target enriched sample, and requantify.

20. Once concentrations have been determined, dilute an aliquot of each “enriched SARS-CoV-2” to a common concentration using nuclease-free water, in a volume of 23 µl or less. The diluted samples should be pipetted into a clean, empty PCR plate.

Note: The goal is to add 100 ng of “enriched SARS-CoV-2” during library amplification and indexing; nonetheless, if 100 ng is not achievable, less can be used.

21. Proceed to “Library Amplification and Indexing Procedure”.

Library Amplification and Indexing Procedure

Important points before starting

- The QIAseq DIRECT UDI Sets have pierceable foil seals, and the indexes must be pipetted from the plate into separate reaction plates. To prevent cross-contamination, each well is single use.
- **Important:** Depending on the sample type and viral titer, diluting the DIRECT UDI indexes 8-fold in nuclease-free water may improve performance by reducing dimers.
- Set up the reactions on ice.
- Use a thermal cycler with a heated lid.
- Equilibrate the QIAseq Beads to room temperature (15–25°C) for 20–30 min before use.
- Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color. If a delay in the protocol occurs, simply vortex the beads.
- **Important:** Prepare fresh 80% ethanol daily.

Procedure

22. Prepare the reagents required for library amplification and indexing.

22a. Thaw the QIAseq DIRECT UDI Index Set A, B, C, or D at room temperature. Mix by gently vortexing the plate and then centrifuge briefly.

22b. Thaw the QIAseq 2X HiFi MM on ice.

Note: If a precipitate is present, bring to room temperature for 5 min, and dissolve the precipitate by mixing with pipettor and gentle vortexing.

22c. Mix by flicking the tubes, and then centrifuge briefly.

23. Program a thermal cycler with a heated lid according to Table 12.

Table 12. Library amplification and indexing cycling conditions

Step	Temperature (°C)	Time	Number of cycles
Initial denaturation	98	2 min	1
3-step cycling			
Denaturation	98	20 s	7*
Annealing	60	30 s	
Extension	72	30 s	
Final extension	72	1 min	1
Hold	4	∞	Hold

* Based on input of 100 ng of “enriched SARS-CoV-2”. If 50 ng is added, perform 8 cycles. If 10 ng is added, perform 10 cycles.

24. **Important:** Depending on the sample type and viral titer, diluting the DIRECT UDI indexes 8-fold in nuclease-free water may improve performance by reducing dimers. For the QIAseq DIRECT UDI plates, pierce the foil seal associated with each well that will be used, and transfer 2 µl (each well contains a forward primer and a reverse primer, each with a unique index) to the diluted “enriched SARS-CoV-2” sample plate prepared in “SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Quantification and Normalization Procedure”.

Important: Only one UDI pair should be used per amplification reaction.

Important: The QIAseq DIRECT UDI index plates are stable for a maximum of 10 freeze–thaw cycles. If all 96-wells have not been used at one time, cover used wells with foil and return to the freezer. Do not reuse wells from the QIAseq DIRECT UDI index plates once the foil seals have been pierced. This would risk significant cross-contamination.

25. On ice, prepare the library amplification and indexing reaction according to Table 13. Briefly centrifuge, “gently yet thoroughly” vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.

Note: If setting up more than one reaction, prepare a volume of master mix 10% greater than what is required for the total number of reactions.

Table 13. Reaction mix for library amplification and indexing

Component	Volume/reaction
Diluted "enriched SARS-CoV-2" sample	Variable (100 ng*)
Index from QIAseq DIRECT UDI index plate (A, B, C, or D) Plate	2 μ l
QIAseq 2X HiFi MM	25 μ l
Nuclease-free water	Variable
Total reaction volume	50 μl

* Based on input of 100 ng of "enriched SARS-CoV-2". 50 ng or 10 ng can also be added. If lower amounts have been added, adjust the number of cycles accordingly in Table 12.

26. Transfer the plate to the thermal cycler and start the program.
27. Once PCR is complete, add 45 μ l of resuspended QIAseq Beads to each 50 μ l reaction. Briefly centrifuge, "gently yet thoroughly" vortex to mix, and centrifuge briefly again.
Note: Vortex the QIAseq Beads thoroughly to ensure they are well resuspended; the solution should be a homogenous brown color.
28. Incubate the mixture for 5 min at room temperature.
29. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then place the plate onto a magnetic rack. After the solution has cleared (2 min or longer), carefully remove and discard the supernatant.
Important: Do not discard the beads as they contain the DNA of interest.
Tip: It may be valuable to discard the supernatant twice. The contents settle after the first discard.

30. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, add 200 μ l of 80% ethanol. Wait 1 min and carefully remove and discard the wash. Repeat the wash, for a total of 2 ethanol washes. Remove excess ethanol as much as possible.

Important: To completely remove all traces of the ethanol wash after the second wash, immediately briefly centrifuge and return the plate to the magnetic stand. Remove the ethanol with a 200 μ l pipette first, and then use a 10 μ l pipette to remove any residual ethanol. This should be done quickly.

31. With the plate still on the magnetic stand, air-dry at room temperature for 4–8 min (until the beads start to crack and pellet loses its shine).

32. Remove the plate from the magnetic stand and elute the DNA from the beads by adding 25 μ l nuclease-free water. “Gently yet thoroughly” vortex (triturate if necessary) to mix, briefly centrifuge, and incubate for 2 min.

33. Centrifuge the plate until the beads are pelleted (2 min), and then return the plate to the magnetic rack until the solution has cleared.

34. Transfer 23 μ l to a clean plate. This is the “SARS-CoV-2 library”. If not proceeding immediately, the sample can be stored at -30 to -15°C .

35. Assess the quality of the library using a Bioanalyzer, TapeStation, or Fragment Analyzer. Check for the expected size distribution of library fragments. An example library is shown in Figure 2.

36. Quantify and normalize the “SARS-CoV-2 library”, and proceed to “Protocol: Sequencing Setup on an Illumina Instrument”. Alternatively, the purified “SARS-CoV-2 library” can be safely stored at -30 to -15°C in a constant-temperature freezer until ready to use for sequencing.

Ordering Information

Product	Contents	Cat. no.
QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kit A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	For 96 reactions: Contains all buffers and reagents for cDNA synthesis, high-fidelity SARS-CoV-2 amplicon enrichment, and high-fidelity library amplification; includes index set A with UDIs 1-96 (pierceable foil seal allowing usage of defined parts of plate)	333891 333892 333893 333894 333886 333887 333888 333889
QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 HT (A–D), (E–H)	For 384 reactions: Contains all buffers and reagents for cDNA synthesis, high-fidelity SARS-CoV-2 amplicon enrichment, and high-fidelity library amplification; includes index sets A, B, C and D with UDIs 1-384 (pierceable foil seal allowing usage of defined parts of plates)	333898 333899
QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer	For 96 reactions: Contains buffers and reagents to enhance the performance of the QIAseq DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Kits	333884

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Document Revision History

Date	Changes
04/2021	Initial revision
01/2022	<p>Updated the "Kit Contents" section. Deleted the "Important: Additional Required Products" section. Updated the "Shipping and Storage" section to provide storage instructions for the DIRECT SARS-CoV-2 Enhancer. Updated the Principle and procedure section to describe the enhanced workflow. Added NextSeq 1000/2000 (Versions P1, P2, and P3) in Table 1. Reformatted writing of protocols and procedures. Updated the main protocol or procedures as an enhanced version of the workflow, which is now the new, recommended protocol. In the enhanced version, Tables 5 and 6 were revised into two parts. In the enhanced protocol, the "Protocol: SARS-CoV-2 Enrichment Quantification and Normalization" section was removed. Updated the components and volume information of the reaction mix for library amplification and indexing in Table 7. In the enhanced protocol, the bead cleanup after library amplification/indexing is a 0.9X bead to sample ratio. Added the Appendix B (Legacy QIAseq DIRECT Protocol). In the legacy protocol, the recommended SARS-CoV-2 target enrichment cycles was increased to 35. In the legacy protocol, the bead cleanup after library amplification/indexing was changed to a 0.9X bead to sample ratio. Throughout both protocols, mixing by pipetting was updated to gently yet thoroughly" vortex to mix.</p>

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