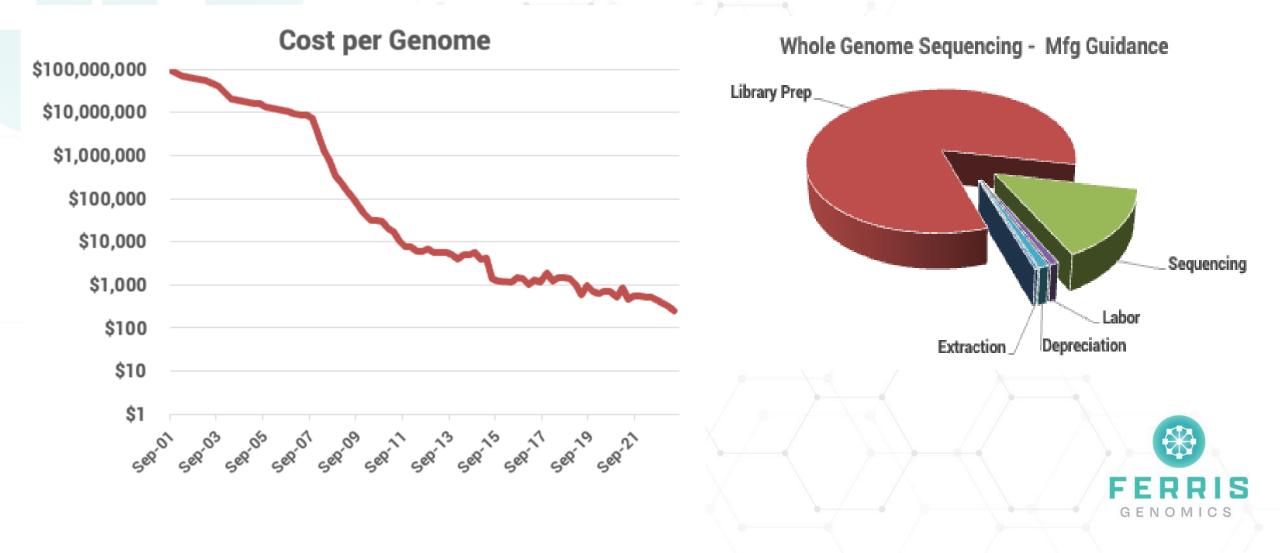


FERRIS GENOMICS

The Power of More.

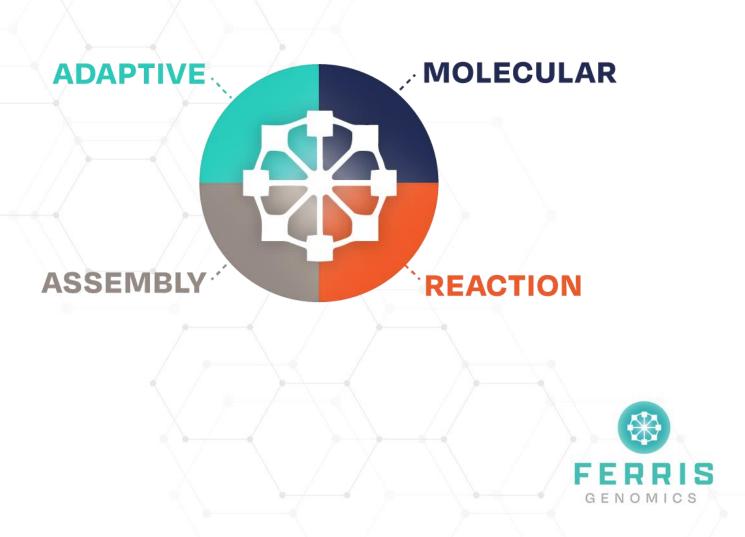
Key Drivers



Introducing AMRA Technology

Our AMRA process enables microfluidic miniaturization and reaction efficiency, enabling faster delivery of more quality data, with lower costs for whole genome sequencing library preparation.

More than next generation, AMRA represents an advancement with the potential to shift the whole genome sequencing paradigm.



Introducing AMRA Technology

ADAPTIVE

Our flexible process delivers on wideranging genomic samples and reagents in a mostly consumable free environment. We are specialists in the execution of commercially significant genomic protocols.

ğ

MOLECULAR

REACTION

Droplet-based reactions are stabilized within a unique environment.



ASSEMBLY

Our process delivers flexibility in "addition-only" steps in a suitable microenvironment to perform cuttingedge genomic research.



SAMPLE COLLECTION

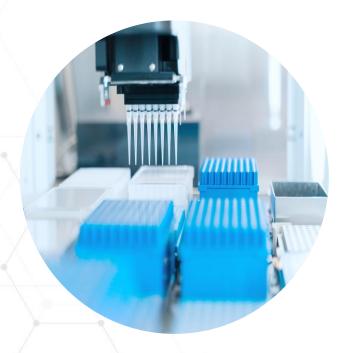
Speed Breed kit shortens turnaround time by providing a way to more effectively track and transfer sample identities to demultiplexed data files or reports. Our Speed Breed kit provides all collection materials needed, including a return box and shipping labels. Leaf tissue sample collection is simple and turnaround time is fast— data returned in as soon as five days or up to a maximum of 10 days from plate receipt.





PLANT AND ANIMAL DNA EXTRACTION

Our experience in handling diverse samples makes us the perfect partner to work with your samples. Not all source material is the same, so we recommend the right extraction process for your sample type. We also are adept at removing or limiting the effects of inhibitors such as polysaccharides, proteins, polyphenols, oils, and other chelators. The result is high-quality RNA/DNA that leads to better libraries, sequencing, data, analysis, and ultimately, better decisions.





WHOLE GENOME LIBRARY PREPARATION

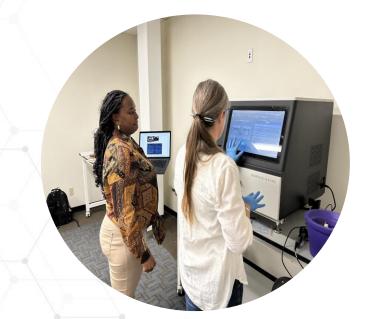
Our experience utilizing the AMRA process enables us to best prepare high quality libraries for sequencing. Whether your samples are destined for lowpass skim sequence to help you make breeding decisions, or hybrid capture, our process helps enrich your samples and deliver more data with higher discovery power.





SEQUENCING

We are driven to provide a quality-controlled data set in your preferred format. Whether you need a trimmed FASTQ for feeding into your analysis pipeline, or a VCF file and/or report to load into your predictive breeding analysis pipeline, we can deliver your data the way you need it.







Skim Sequencing Facilitates Speed Breeding

Wanfang Fu, Ph.D.

Ferris Genomics

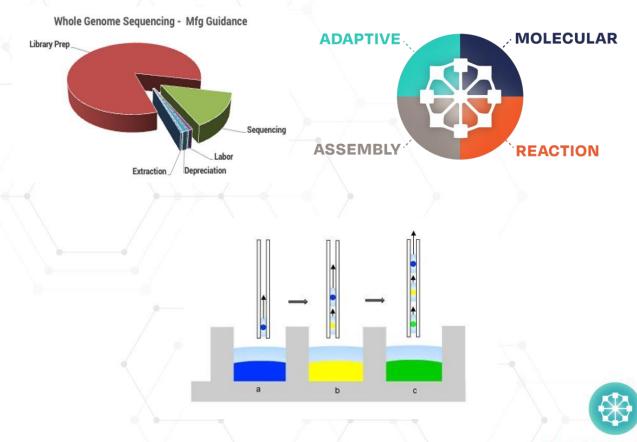
PAG, 2024

Keep the price affordable and gain more data

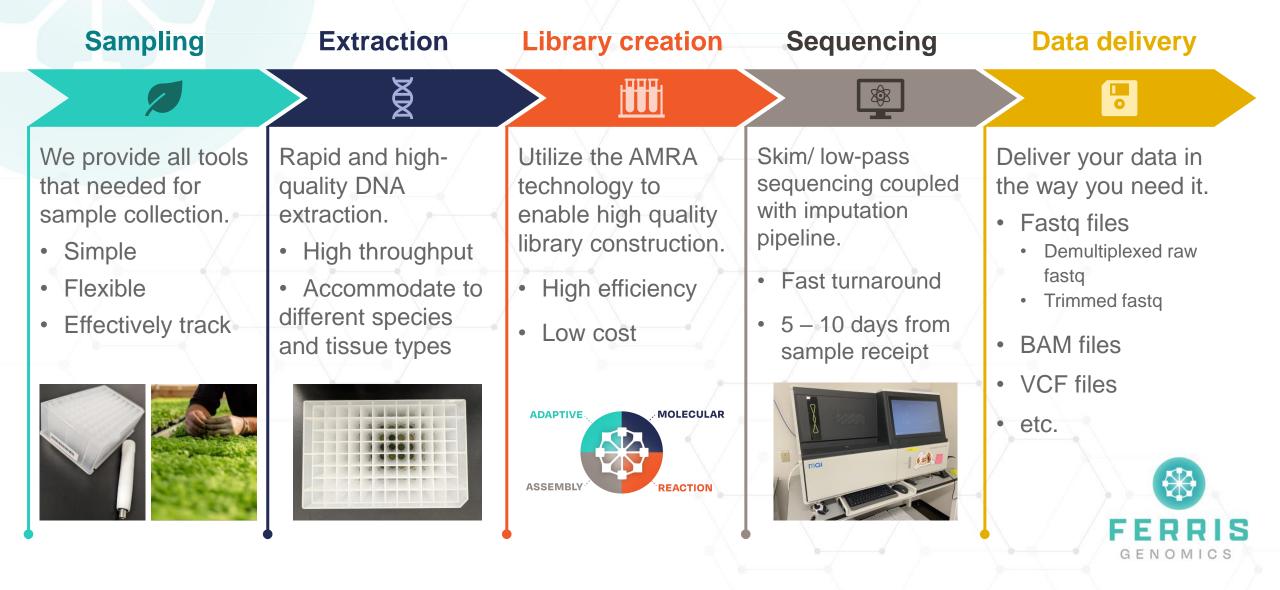
- Reduce the cost of library
 prep
 - Reagents input
 - Cost of time and labor
 - AMRA technology

Increase number of samples per run

- Skim/low pass sequencing
- Imputation



Speed breeding kit



Pilot study – using soy as an example

Plant material

- 96 soy sample: Wm82 and IL 3025
- Skim / Low pass sequencing
 - 0.1 ~ 0.4X: Complete Genomics DNBSEQ-G99, PE 150
 - 5 ~ 10X: Complete Genomics DNBSEQ-G400, PE 150
 - Missing SNP calls for low pass sequencing data were imputed using Gencove's imputation platform

AMRA micro reaction library preparation

- Pooled DNA sample of all 48 IL3025 samples were used
- 4 different reaction treatment



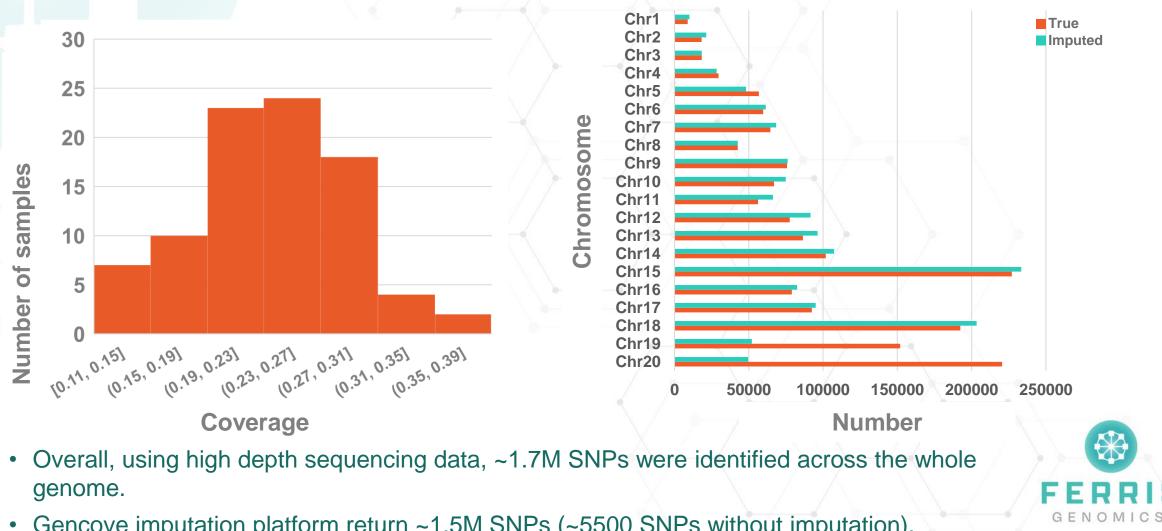
- Control: 1X reaction volume, no AMRA microreactor
- Treatment 1: 1X reaction volume, add AMRA microreactor
- Treatment 2: 0.1X reaction volume, no AMRA microreactor
- Treatment 3: 0.1X reaction volume, add AMRA microreactor





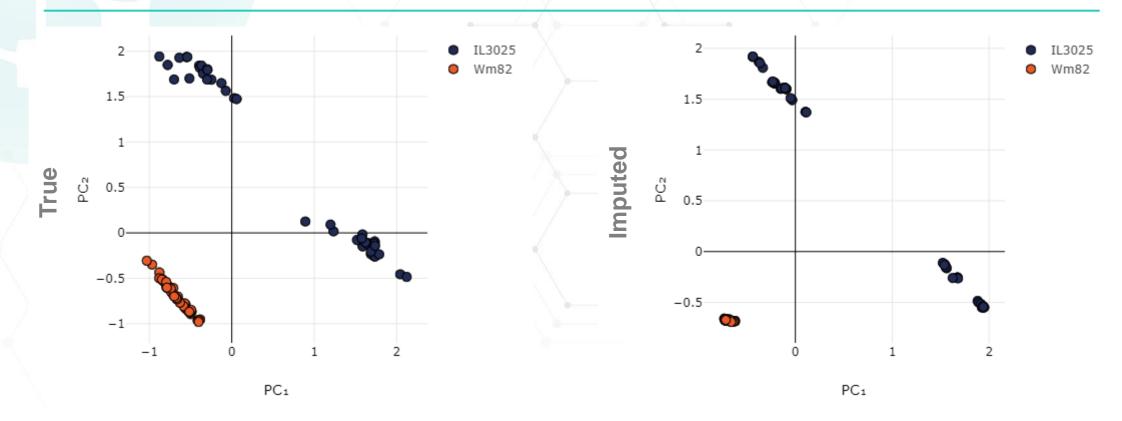


Results – skim sequencing



Gencove imputation platform return ~1.5M SNPs (~5500 SNPs without imputation).

Results – skim sequencing



 Using the imputed SNP data, we are able to correctly identify the subgroups in the analyzed material





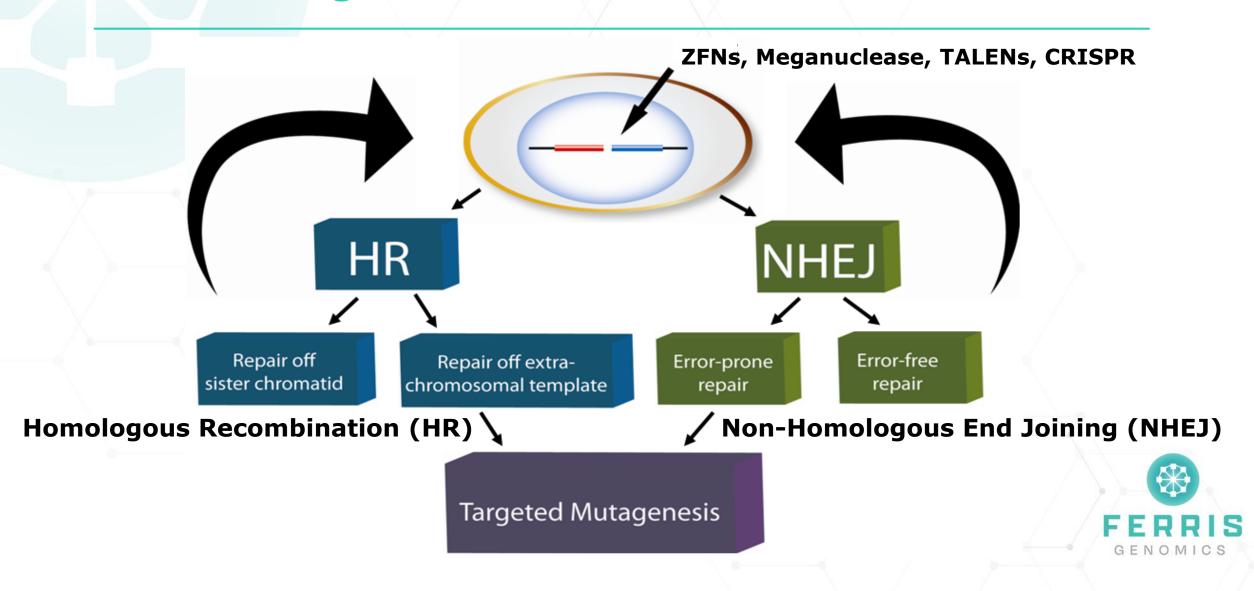
In Vivo Gene Editing Strategies

Pat Sullivan

Ferris Genomics

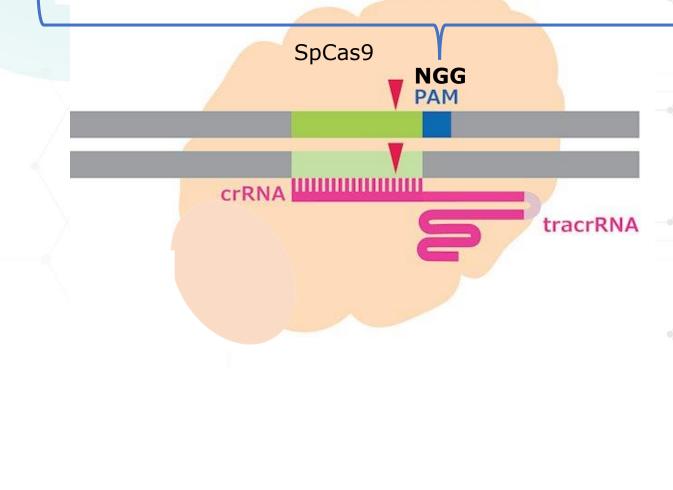
PAG, 2024

Gene Editing: The Process



CRISPR Design Challenges for In Vivo Editing

Exact PAM sequence match is required to get genomic DNA cutting



Physical Design Challenges

Genetic Variations in the Patient Population **Epigenetic Variations** in different cell types



Skim Sequencing to Identify Off-Target Integrations

OXFORD JOURNALS Briefings in Bioinformatics

Brief Bioinform. 2023 May; 24(3): bbad131. Published online 2023 Apr 20. doi: <u>10.1093/bib/bbad131</u>

PMCID: PMC10199778 PMID: <u>37080758</u>

Using traditional machine learning and deep learning methods for on- and off-target prediction in CRISPR/Cas9: a review

Zeinab Sherkatghanad, Moloud Abdar, Jeremy Charlier, and Vladimir Makarenkov

Author information
Article notes
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<u>PMC Disclaimer</u>





Domestic Natural Rubber. From Sunflower.

December 2023

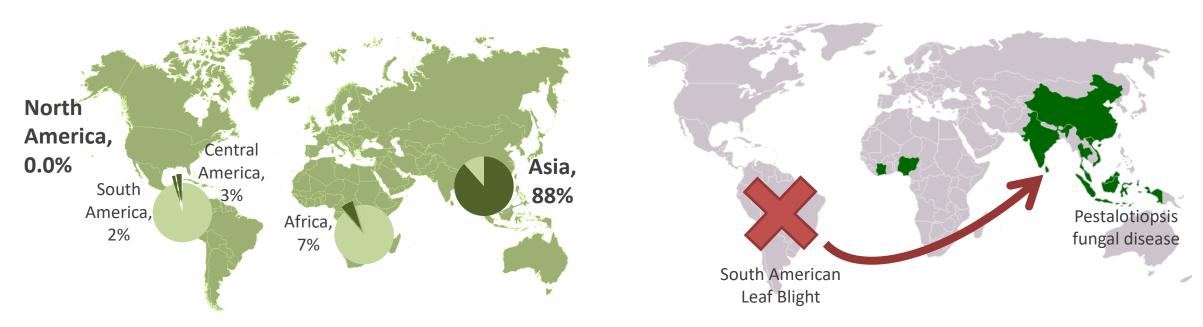


www.edisonagro.com

Natural Rubber: Extreme Supply Risk

Unfortunately, 100% of this strategic raw material is grown over 10,000 miles away and harvested manually from a tree species that's already been wiped from its native continent by disease.

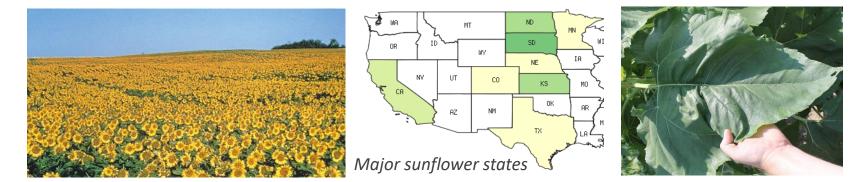
Geographic Concentration Nearly 90% of natural rubber production occurs in South and East Asia. None is produced in North America. Disease Susceptibility Most rubber plantations consist of trees that are clones of those wiped out by disease in South America in the early 1900's.



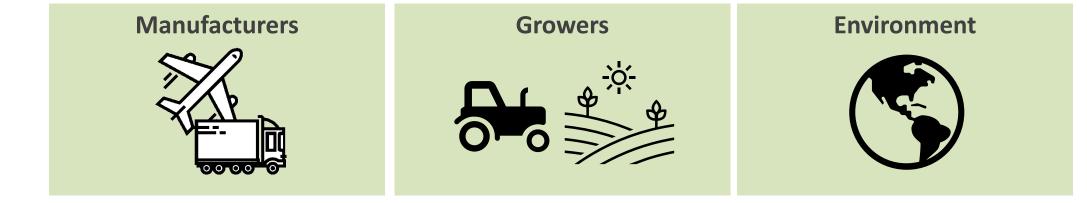


Our Solution: An Existing Domestic Source of Natural Rubber

U.S. sunflower fields annually produce over 50,000 tons of natural rubber in the plant leaves (4% of U.S. demand), but the concentration is too low for economical collection and extraction.



• Edison is leveraging standard biotechnology to increase the levels of natural rubber already present in **sunflower** to benefit:



Genomic analysis shows rubber variation is controlled by many gene effects distributed across the sunflower genome

- Visualizing the distribution of positive (green), negative (red) and heterozygous locus effects (yellow) on rubber content across the genome and across germplasm using graphical genotypes
 - Only 2% of the genome is represented here for the top 37 lines from the 2021 experiment

Improvement for rubber content is possible in many genomic areas segregating in high x high crosses

Little improvement possible in regions fixed favorable across high rubber germplasm

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0	-1.123	7 -1.12	0.884	0.8848	1.0446	1.0715	0.9742	0.9742	0.9742	0	0	0	0.8484	0.9134	0.9134	0.9134	0.8594	0.8594	0.7399	1.9296	-1.3265	0.963	0.963	0.963	2.1312	1.0656	-1.0731	-1.0731	-1.0412	-1.0412	1.2051	1.2051	-0.8428	2.0539	1.8288 -1.
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	1.123	7 1.12	-0.884	-0.8848	0	1.0715	-0.9742	-0.9742	-0.9742	0	0	0	-0.8484	-0.9134	-0.9134	-0.9134	-0.8594	-0.8594	-0.7399	1.9296	1.3265	-0.963	-0.963	-0.963	2.1312	1.0656	1.0731	1.0731	1.0412	1.0412	1.2051	1.2051	0.8428	2.0539	1.0200 1.
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Some very local genomic regions appear to be

www.edisonagro.com almost always heterozygous

Genomic region mostly unfavorable for rubber acrossal accessions will require very specific crosses to amprove



More data is better but ... how? Whole genome skim seq

- More data is better ... but each additional data point has less value
 - How can we drive up the amount of data while reducing the cost per data point to near zero?
 - Traditional genotyping approaches are fairly expensive (>\$15 / sample)
- Whole genome sequencing drives the cost per data point down enabling the value and leverage from "more" data but sample cost is high
- Skim seq makes whole genome information cheap!
 - In a sense all sequencing is skim sequencing ... just at what depth?
 - Skim drops average sequencing depth below 1x to as low as 0.1x
 - Reduced coverage reduces cost
 - Computation and prediction is used to improve data quality and fill in gaps
- Whole genome sequencing applied to the breeding pipeline forms a natural bridge to a genome editing strategy for product development



Get More, Where You Need It Most.

