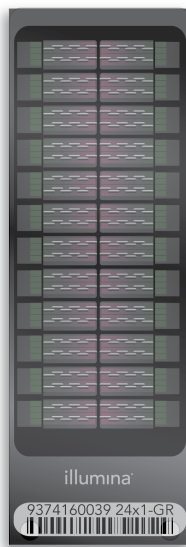


# Infinium™ CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip

Customizable, high-density array for cost-effective, large-scale genotyping and screening studies.

## Overview

The customizable Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip offers an economical way to perform and support large genetic studies, especially large-scale genotyping studies. Developed in collaboration with several leading research institutions, the Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip includes all the tag single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found on the Infinium Core-24 BeadChip, plus over 240,000 markers from the Infinium HumanExome BeadChip (Table 5 and Table 6). The Infinium CoreExome-24+ v1.3 BeadChip has the added capacity to include up to 100,000 semicustom markers. In addition to performing cost-effective large-scale genotyping studies, the Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip can be used to obtain baseline sample data sets for various downstream applications quickly and easily. These applications include common variant, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), ancestry, sex confirmation, loss-of-variant, and insertion/deletion (indel) detection studies. Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChips use the trusted Infinium high-throughput screening (HTS) Assay. When combined with the proven iScan™ or HiScan™ System, this high-density, 24-sample BeadChip (Figure 1) delivers affordable, high-quality, genome-wide information across diverse world populations.



**Figure 1: The Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip**— The Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip enables informative genotyping of tag SNP and exome-focused markers across diverse world populations, delivering high-quality data that can be used for various downstream applications.

## High-throughput workflow

The Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip uses the highly scalable 24-sample Infinium HTS format for high-throughput processing of thousands of samples per week for large, population-scale research and variant screening. The Infinium HTS format also provides a rapid three-day workflow that allows genotyping service providers and clinical researchers to gather data and advance studies quickly (Figure 2).

Optional integration of the Illumina Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) into the workflow provides high laboratory efficiency with automation functionality, process tracking, and quality control (QC) data tracking. The Illumina ArrayLab Consulting Service offers customized solutions to high-throughput genotyping labs that desire increased efficiency and overall operational excellence.

## Robust, high-quality assay

The Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip uses proven Infinium assay chemistry to deliver the same high-quality, reproducible data (Table 1) that Illumina genotyping arrays have provided for over a decade. The Infinium product line provides high call rates and high reproducibility for numerous sample types including, saliva, blood, solid tumors, fresh frozen, and buccal swabs (Table 2–Table 4). In addition, the high signal-to-noise ratio of the individual genotyping calls from the Infinium assay provides researchers with access to genome-wide copy number variant (CNV) calling with a mean probe spacing of ~ 5.27 kb.



**Figure 2: The Infinium HTS workflow**—The Infinium HTS format provides rapid 3-day workflow with minimal hands-on time.

**Table 1: Product information**

Feature	Description		
Species	Human		
Total number of markers	551,004		
Capacity for custom bead types	100,000		
Number of samples per BeadChip	24 Samples		
DNA input requirement	200 ng		
Assay chemistry	Infinium HTS		
Instrument support	iScan or HiScan System		
Sample throughput <sup>a</sup>	~ 2304 samples/week		
Scan time per sample	iScan System	HiScan System	
	2.5 min	2.0 min	
Data performance	Value <sup>b</sup>	Product Specification <sup>d</sup>	
Call rate	99.8%	> 99% avg.	
Reproducibility	99.99%	> 99.9%	
Log R deviation	0.09	< 0.30 <sup>c</sup>	
Spacing			
Spacing (kb)	Mean	Median	90th% <sup>e</sup>
	5.27	1.82	14.30

- a. Estimate assumes 1 iScan System, 1 AutoLoader 2.x, 2 Tecan robots, and a 5-day work week.
- b. Values are derived from genotyping 333 HapMap reference samples.
- c. Value expected for typical projects using standard Illumina protocols. Tumor samples and samples prepared by methods other than standard Illumina protocols are excluded.
- d. Excludes Y chromosome markers for female samples.

**Table 2: Imputation accuracy from 1000G<sup>a</sup> at various MAF thresholds**

Population <sup>b</sup>	Imputation accuracy		
	MAF ≥ 5%	MAF ≥ 1%	MAF 1–5%
AFR	0.90	0.84	0.76
AMR	0.94	0.89	0.80
EAS	0.93	0.86	0.66
EUR	0.94	0.89	0.76
SAS	0.93	0.86	0.71

- a. Compared against Phase 3, version 5 of the 1000 Genomes Project (1000G). [www.1000genomes.org](http://www.1000genomes.org). Accessed July 2016.
- b. See [www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population](http://www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population)

Abbreviations: MAF: minor allele frequency; AFR: African; AMR: Ad Mixed American; EAS: East Asian; EUR: European; SAS: South Asian.

**Table 3: LD  $r^2 \geq 0.80$  from 1000G<sup>a</sup> at various MAF thresholds**

1000G population <sup>b</sup>	LD coverage ( $r^2 \geq 0.80$ )	
	MAF ≥ 5%	MAF ≥ 1%
AFR	0.29	0.18
AMR	0.57	0.40
EAS	0.66	0.54
EUR	0.63	0.49
SAS	0.58	0.44

- a. Compared against Phase 3, version 5 of the 1000 Genomes Project (1000G). [www.1000genomes.org](http://www.1000genomes.org). Accessed July 2016.
- b. See [www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population](http://www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population)

Abbreviations: LD: linkage disequilibrium; AFR: African; AMR: Ad Mixed American; EAS: East Asian; EUR: European; SAS: South Asian.

**Table 4: LD mean  $r^2$  from 1000G<sup>a</sup> at various MAF thresholds**

Population <sup>b</sup>	LD coverage (mean $r^2$ )	
	MAF $\geq$ 5%	MAF $\geq$ 1%
AFR	0.47	0.31
AMR	0.71	0.53
EAS	0.77	0.64
EUR	0.74	0.59
SAS	0.72	0.56

- a. Compared against Phase 3, version 5 of the 1000 Genomes Project (1000G). [www.1000genomes.org](http://www.1000genomes.org). Accessed July 2016.  
 b. See [www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population](http://www.1000genomes.org/category/frequently-asked-questions/population)

Abbreviations: LD: linkage disequilibrium; MAF: minor allele frequency; AFR: African; AMR: Ad Mixed American; EAS: East Asian; EUR: European; SAS: South Asian.

**Table 5: Marker information**

Marker categories	No. of markers		
Exonic markers <sup>a</sup>	268,631		
Intronic markers <sup>a</sup>	152,454		
Nonsense markers <sup>b</sup>	15,040		
Missense markers <sup>b</sup>	219,228		
Synonymous markers <sup>b</sup>	14,774		
Mitochondrial markers <sup>c</sup>	369		
Indels <sup>c</sup>	12,451		
Sex chromosomes <sup>c</sup>	X	Y	PAR/homologous
	13,115	2118	256

- a. RefSeq - NCBI Reference Sequence Database. [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq). Accessed September 2016.  
 b. Compared against the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser. [genome.ucsc.edu](http://genome.ucsc.edu). Accessed August 2014.  
 c. NCBI Genome Reference Consortium, Version GRCh37. [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/grc/human](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/grc/human). Accessed July 2016.

Abbreviations: indel: insertion/deletion; PAR: pseudoautosomal region.

**Table 6: High-value content**

Content	No. of markers	Research application/note
ADME core and extended genes <sup>1</sup>	10,177	Drug metabolism and excretion
APOE <sup>2</sup>	6	Cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer's disease, immunoregulation, and cognition
Blood phenotype genes <sup>3</sup>	798	Blood phenotypes
COSMIC <sup>4</sup> genes	364,900	Somatic mutations in cancer
GO <sup>5</sup> CVS genes	96,251	Cardiovascular conditions
Database of genomic variants <sup>6</sup>	432,491	Genomic structural variation
eQTLs <sup>7</sup>	3166	Genomic loci regulating mRNA expression levels
Fingerprint SNPs <sup>8</sup>	411	Human identification
HLA Genes <sup>2</sup>	306	Disease defense, transplant rejection, and autoimmune disorders
Extended MHC <sup>a9</sup>	5653	Disease defense, transplant rejection, and autoimmune disorders
KIR genes <sup>2</sup>	24	Autoimmune disorders and disease defense
Neanderthal SNPs <sup>10</sup>	607	Neanderthal ancestry and human population migration
NHGRI GWAS Catalog <sup>11</sup>	9405	Markers from published genome-wide association studies
RefSeq <sup>12</sup> 3' UTRs	19,749	3' untranslated regions of known genes
RefSeq 5' UTRs	15,055	5' untranslated regions of known genes
RefSeq All UTRs	33,856	All untranslated regions of known genes
RefSeq	391,037	All known genes
RefSeq +/- 10 kb	416,691	All known genes plus regulatory regions
RefSeq Promoters	13,200	2 kb upstream of all known genes to include promoter regions
RefSeq splice regions	7414	Variants at splice sites in all known genes

- a. Extended MHC is a ~ 8 Mb region.

Abbreviations: ADME: absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion; APOE: apolipoprotein E; COSMIC: catalog of somatic mutations in cancer; GO CVS: gene ontology annotation of the cardiovascular system; eQTL: expression quantitative trait loci; HLA: human leukocyte antigen; KIR: killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor; MHC: major histocompatibility complex; NHGRI: national human genome research institute; GWAS: genome-wide association study; UTR: untranslated region; RefSeq: reference sequence.

**Ordering information**

Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 Kit	Catalog no.
48 Samples	20024662
288 Samples	20024663
1152 Samples	20024664
Infinium CoreExome-24+ v1.3 Kit <sup>a</sup>	Catalog no.
48 Samples	20024665
288 Samples	20024666
1152 Samples	20024667

- a. Enabled for additional custom content.

**Learn more**

To learn more about the Infinium CoreExome-24 v1.3 BeadChip and other Illumina genotyping products and services, visit [www.illumina.com/genotyping](http://www.illumina.com/genotyping)

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2. University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser. [genome.ucsc.edu](http://genome.ucsc.edu). Accessed August 2014.
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10. Neanderthal Genome Browser. [neandertal.ensemblgenomes.org/index.html](http://neandertal.ensemblgenomes.org/index.html). Accessed July 2016.
11. NHGRI GWAS Catalog. [www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/docs/downloads](http://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/docs/downloads). Accessed July 2016.
12. NCBI Reference Sequence Database. [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq). Accessed July 2016.