

# FDA's Role and Tools for ID-NGS Diagnostics



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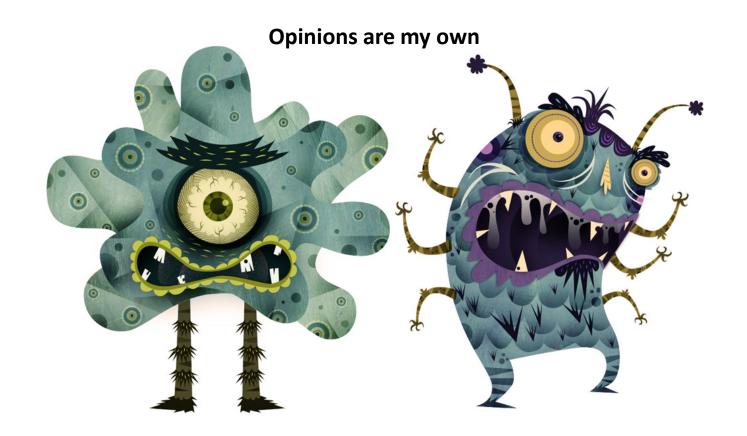
Center for Devices
Division of Microbiology Devices

**DHS Sequencing Meeting 2017** 



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# Infectious Disease (ID) NGS Dx

There is no FDA cleared NGS instrument for sequencing of microbial genomic DNA for identification of microbial targets or detection of virulence or resistance genes.



PDF DEV

DUBLIC INSPECTION

PRINT

Virulence Markers." This draft guidance provides recommendations to

assist industry in designing studies to establish the analytical and

2



# **FDA Current Thinking**



#### **NGS Technologies**

#### Targeted (amplicon)

- Scope limited to defined regions that target a specific organism(s), gene(s) or marker(s).
- Targets are selected apriori by any lab or bioinformatics method (e.g., amplicon sequencing or a k-mer signature database) based on the diagnostic devices intended use.

#### Agnostic (whole genome, shotgun)

- No apriori knowledge of targets.
- Generally can identify all constituents (e.g., organism(s), gene(s) or marker(s), microbiota, human background, and contaminants) in a sample.

#### **Sample Applications**

Single Target (Pathogen, Gene, Marker)

Pathogen/Marker Panel

Gene Panel (16S)

Metagenomics

Novel and Emerging Pathogens

## FDA Tools for ID NGS Dx



#### **FDA-ARGOS Database**

:microbial reference genomes for regulatory use

- ✓ More flexible regulatory pathway
  - Enable In-silico analytical and clinical validation
  - Reduce testing burden
- ✓ Reference database

#### **Interagency ID NGS SME Working Group**

: team of NGS agency-wide subject matter experts

- ✓ ID NGS Dx Advisory Board
- ✓ Consensus FDA-ARGOS genome vetting
- ✓ Keep current on state of the art
- √ Tackle open questions (i.e. sens/spec)

### FDA-ARGOS: Goal and Use



- Public Vetted Resource
- Microbial Reference-Grade Genomes for Regulatory Use
- US-Initiated
- Medical Countermeasures
- Common clinical
- Near neighbors
- Coverage for US Needs
- ➤ Currently not funded to support

  Needs for Developing World and
  associated Global Standards

FDA-ARGOS Genomes In-Silico Reference Comparator **Database Datasets** for NGS Dx Regulatory Approval

NCBI Project PRJNA231221

### **DoD Collaborations**



- USAMRIID
  - PreEUA NGS data prep
  - Enable In Silico validation
- DBPAO

- West Africa panel
- Full assay characterization
  - Analytical
  - Clinical
  - Inclusivity/Exclusivity

#### Pathogen

Chikungunya virus

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus

dengue virus serotype 1

dengue virus serotype 2

dengue virus serotype 3

dengue virus serotype 4

Ebola virus

Lassa virus

Marburg virus (Angola)

Marburg virus (Ci67)

Plasmodium falciparum

Rift Valley fever virus

West Nile virus

Yellow fever virus

Zika virus

# USAMRIID Targeted NGS (environmental)



#### MTE NGS Pathogen Detection

Borrelia burgdorferi

Bundibugyo virus

Bunyamwera virus

Candiru virus

Chikungunya virus

Cowpox virus

Coxiella burnetii

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus

dengue virus serotype 1

dengue virus serotype 2

dengue virus serotype 3

dengue virus serotype 4

eastern equine encephalitis virus

Ebola virus (Zaire)

Ebola virus (Kikwit)

Getah virus

Guanarito virus

Hantaan virus

Heartland virus

Hendra virus

Highlands J virus

Human coronavirus 229E

Human parainfluenza virus Type 1

Human parainfluenza virus Type 2

Human parainfluenza virus Type 4b

Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) A-2

Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) 18537

influenza B virus (B/Ohio/01/2005)

Junín virus

La Crosse virus

Lassa fever virus

Lujo virus

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus

Machupo virus (Malele)

Machupo virus (Chicava)

Marburg virus (Angola)

Marburg virus (Ci67)

Marburg virus (Musoke)

Mayaro fever virus

Monkeypox virus

Naples virus

Ndumu virus

Nipah virus

Onyong-nyong virus

Oropouche virus (TR9760)

Plasmodium falciparum

Powassan virus

Ravn virus

Reston virus

Rift Valley fever virus

Ross River virus

SARS coronavirus

Semliki forest virus

Sindbis virus

St. Louis encephalitis virus

Taï Forest virus

Toscana virus

Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

Wesselbron virus

western equine encephalitis virus

yellow fever virus

Zika virus





#### Bacteria

Hybrid sequencing approach using Illumina HiSep2000 and the BacBio RSII platform to generate industry standard high quality sequences. Use of multiple assemblers. 3 sets of de novo genome assemblies will be produced 1) Illumina only, 2) BioPac only, and 3) Illumina/BioPac hybrid

#### Virus

 IGS will use existing and well-established laboratory and bioinformatics pipelines within the Genomic Resource Center. A three-prong Illumina sequencing approach followed by customized assembly

# **FDA-ARGOS Genome Status**



- There are 827 (bacterial, viral) samples currently at various stages within the FDA-ARGOS sequencing pipeline.
- **322** (bacterial, viral) genomes from other efforts (i.e. TTC) to be qualified.
- Goal is to collect and sequence 2000 gap organisms

#### Overall pipeline

Collaborator -> FDA OSEL -> UMD/IGS -> NCBI/FDA

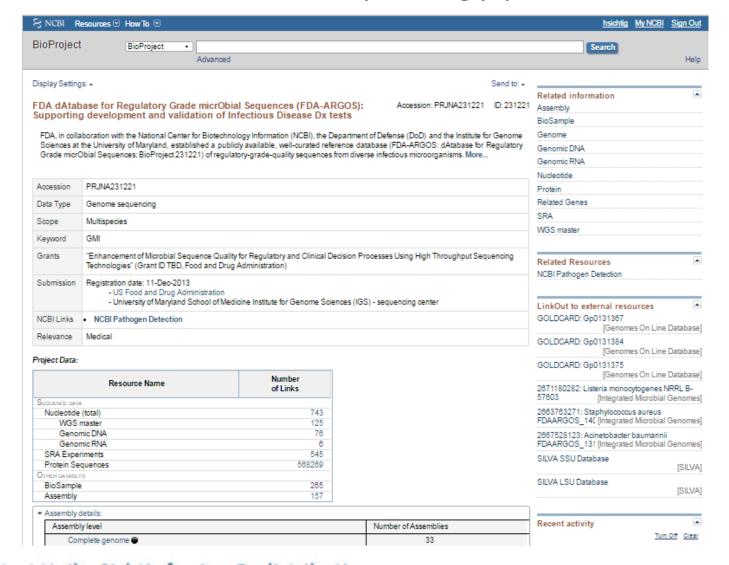
Collaborator -> USAMRIID -> UMD/IGS -> NCBI/FDA

\*Stocks are archived at USAMRIID when available per agreement



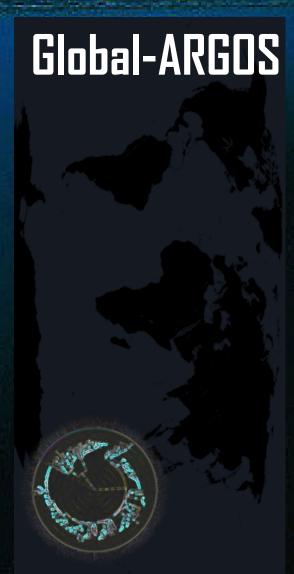
# NCBI BioProject 231221

# :houses FDA-ARGOS genomes generated with the IGS-UMD Sequencing pipeline





COMPREHENSIVE DACCURACY EMERGING THREATS Inclusivity Robustness Specificity Geography Sustainabil





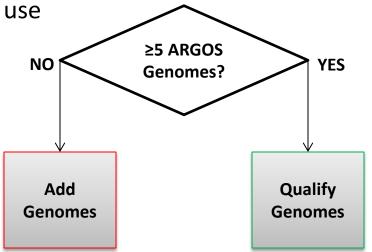
# Why Reference Grade Genomes for Regulatory Use?





#### **Species-specific Quality Metrics**

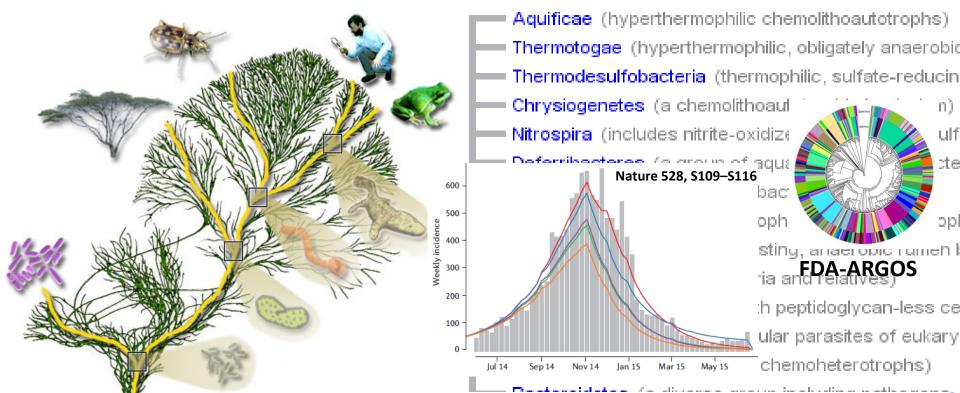
- Vetted by ID NGS SME Team for regulatory use
- Genome similarity measure and range
  - Based on at least 5 representatives
  - Nucleotide similarity (ANI)
  - Species core genome
    - Minimum 20X over 95%
- Sample-specific Metadata
- Raw reads, assemblies, annotations
- Pipeline
  - Sample Prep, Library , Platform, Assembler











# Reference Genome Gap: Ebola



#### **Endemic African Diseases**

Chikungunya virus

Crimean-Congo

Hemorrhagic Fever virus

Dengue virus serotype 1

Dengue virus serotype 2

Dengue virus serotype 3

Dengue virus serotype 4

#### **Ebola virus**

Lassa virus

Marburg virus (Angola)

Marburg virus (Ci67)

#### Plasmodium falciparum

Rift Valley fever virus

West Nile virus

Yellow fever virus

Zika virus

#### **Non-Curated Database** Misdiagnosis: False Positives ☐ False Negatives

**Standardized** Reference **Database** 



**Correct Diagnosis:** 

- True Positives
- **True Negatives**

- **Minimize Misdiagnosis** 
  - ✓ Evolutionary Change
    - ✓ Rapid Diagnostics



FDA-----

---dAtabase for

----Reference-

----Grade-----

micrObial-----

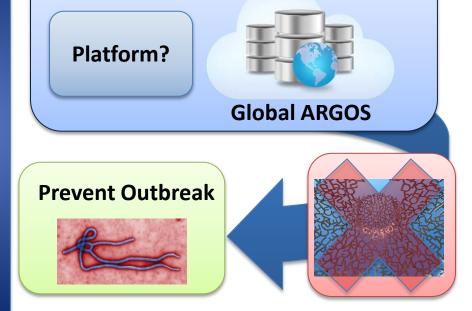
----Sequences



✓ Coverage of circulating strain in reference database first step to catch the bug



THE FUTURE



Viral Immunol 28(1): 19-31

# Sustainable Solution

