You're Invited!

Seminar on *NGS Target Enrichment, Quantitative Real-Time PCR (qPCR) & Synthetic Biology*

Date	Monday, 3 August 2015
Time	9:30 am - 1:00 pm
Venue	UKM Medical Molecular Biology Institute
Speaker	Chia Jin Ngee, Regional Application Specialist Integrated DNA Technologies

Limited to **first 150 registered participants** only.

Please send your RSVP (full name and contact details) before 15 July 2015 to

E: eunice-lee@base-asia.com; T: 03-8943 3252; OR SMS/WhatsApp: 6012-773 3627

Programme Highlights

1 NGS Target Enrichment

Although high-throughput sequencing methods make it possible to sequence the whole genome of an organism in a single instrument run, whole genome sequencing is often neither required nor desired. Factors such as coverage depth needs, experimental focus, sample number, and cost make target enrichment more suitable. Target Enrichment enables researchers to filter out unwanted sequence and focus only on the region of interests. There are two basic approaches to target enrichment, PCR-based amplification and hybrid capture. The seminar will focus on target capture only. Either method allows researchers to focus their analysis to specific regions of interest, increasing depth of coverage of targeted sequences and improving the detection of rare genomic events.

2 Quantitative Real-Time PCR (qPCR)

Quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) has become the most sensitive and reliable method for analyzing gene expression. To achieve reliable, interpretable results from qPCR, several important factors must be considered for success of the experiments. The seminar will address these factors in detail and at the same time highlight the MIQE guidelines for successful publications.

3 Synthetic Biology

Synthetic Biology is an emerging field that has the potential to significantly impact many diverse application areas, including human health, agriculture, energy, bioproducts and manufacturing. This seminar will look at the latest developments in genome editing tools, including the most prominent uses for CRISPR, along with methods where IDT technologies can assist scientists in designing, testing, and executing gene modification experiments.

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