

# The Smith-Root eDNA Sampler system

Austen Thomas Ph.D. – Smith-Root Inc.



# Smith-Root

*Technology for fisheries conservation*



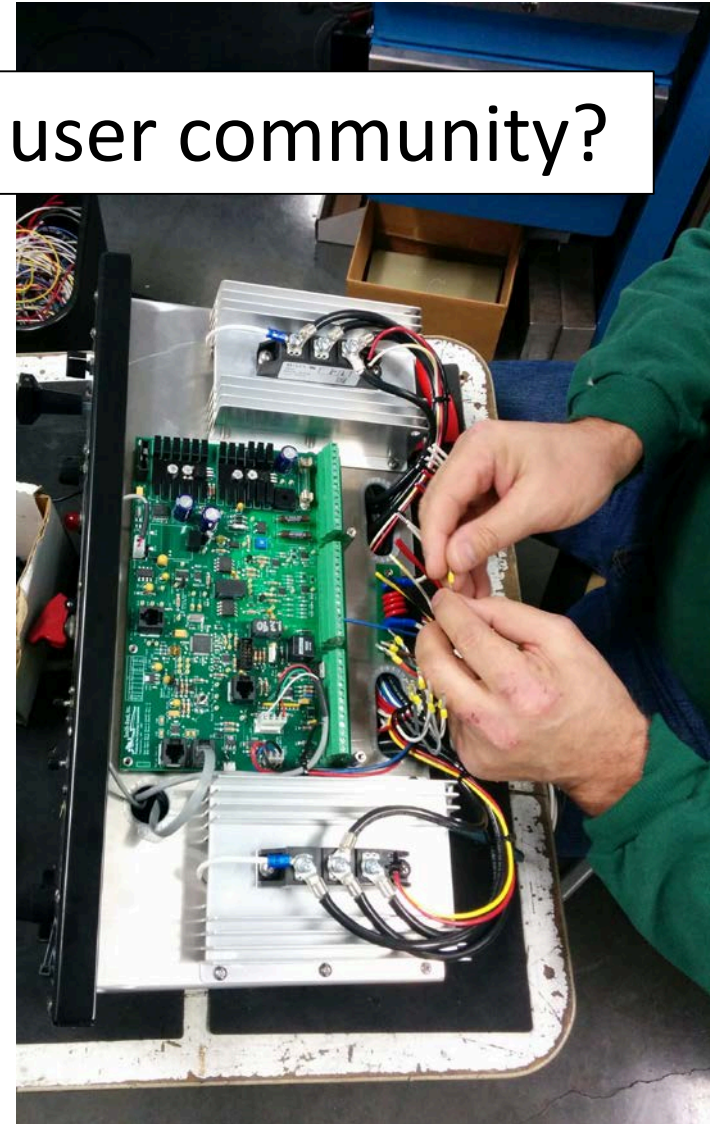
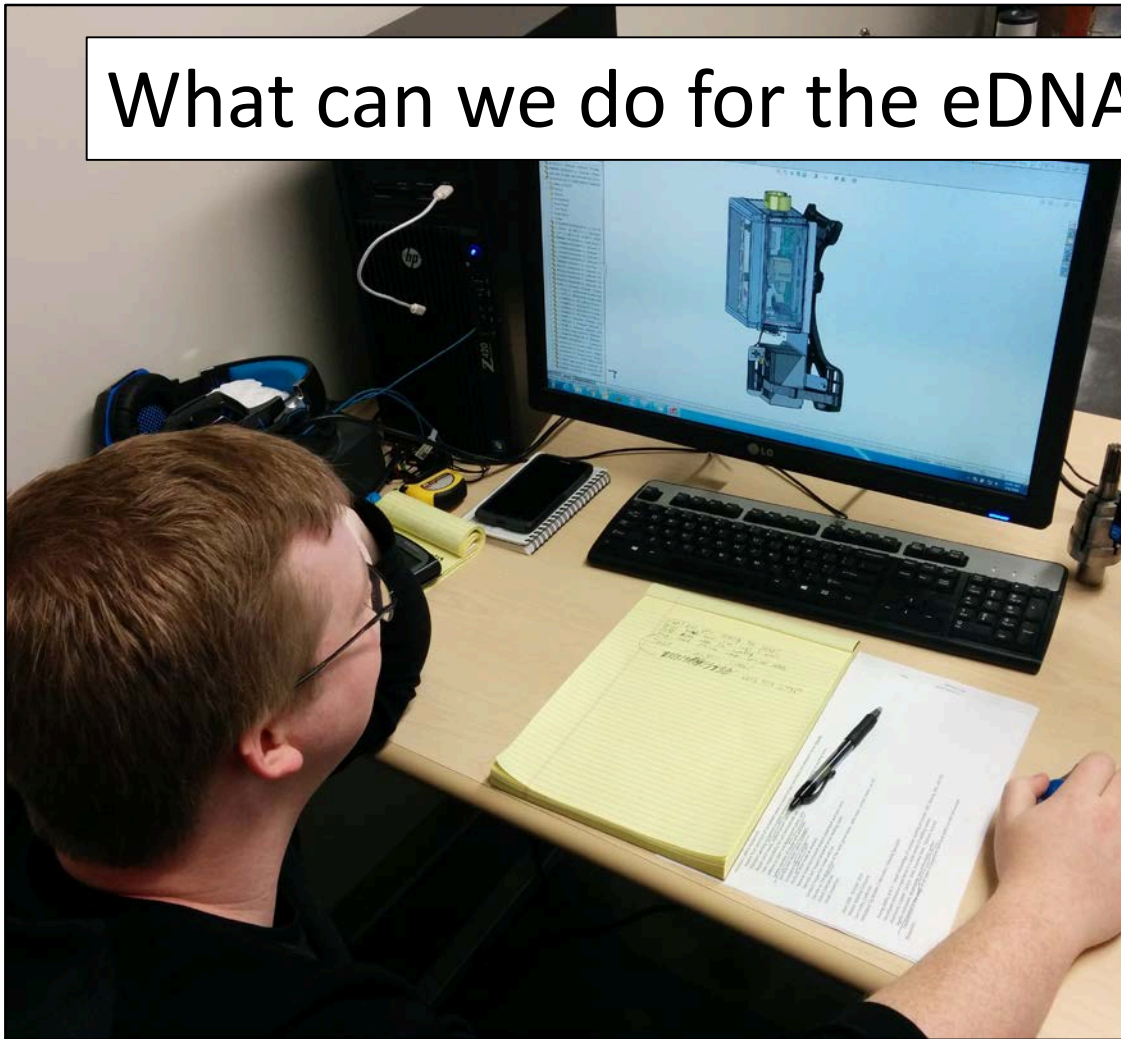
# Smith-Root

*Technology for fisheries conservation*



# SRI Engineering Team

What can we do for the eDNA user community?



Laramie et al., 2015

Prepared in cooperation with Washington State University

# Environmental DNA Sampling Protocol—Filtering Water to Capture DNA from Aquatic Organisms

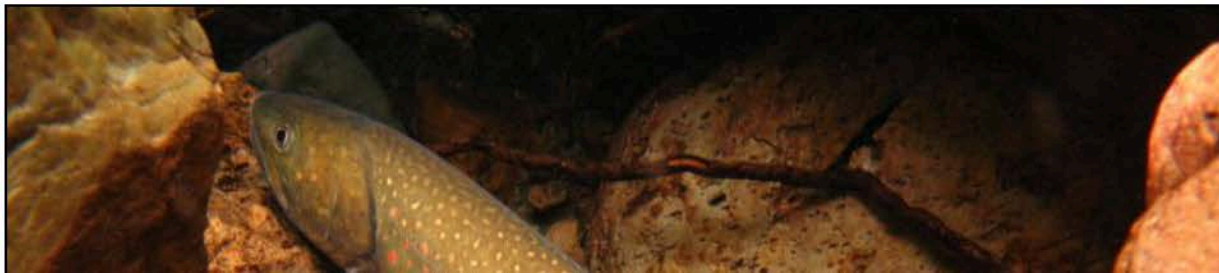
Carim et al., 2015



**Rocky Mountain Research Station**

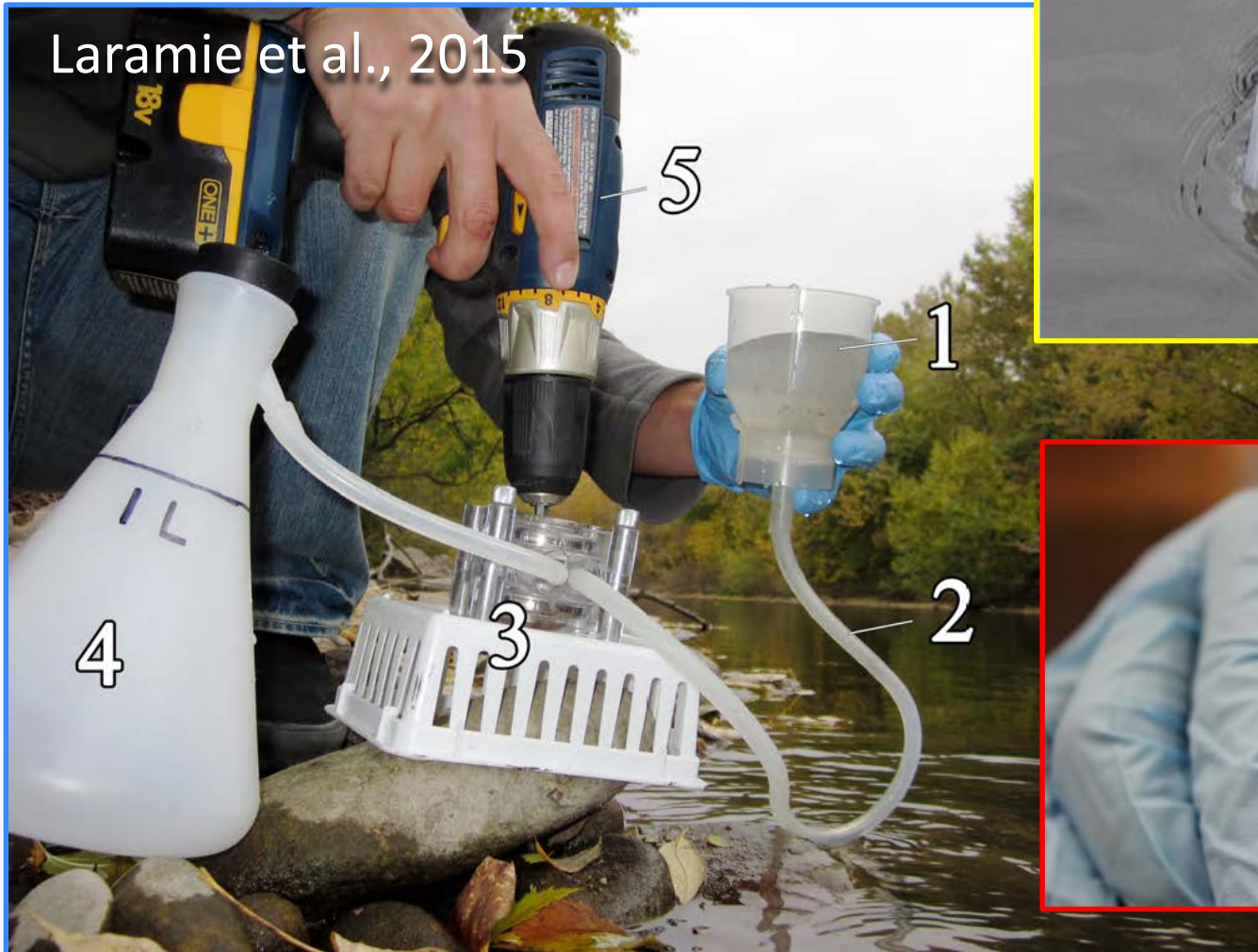
Protocol for collecting eDNA samples from streams

Version 2.3- July 2015



# eDNA sampling methods

Laramie et al., 2015



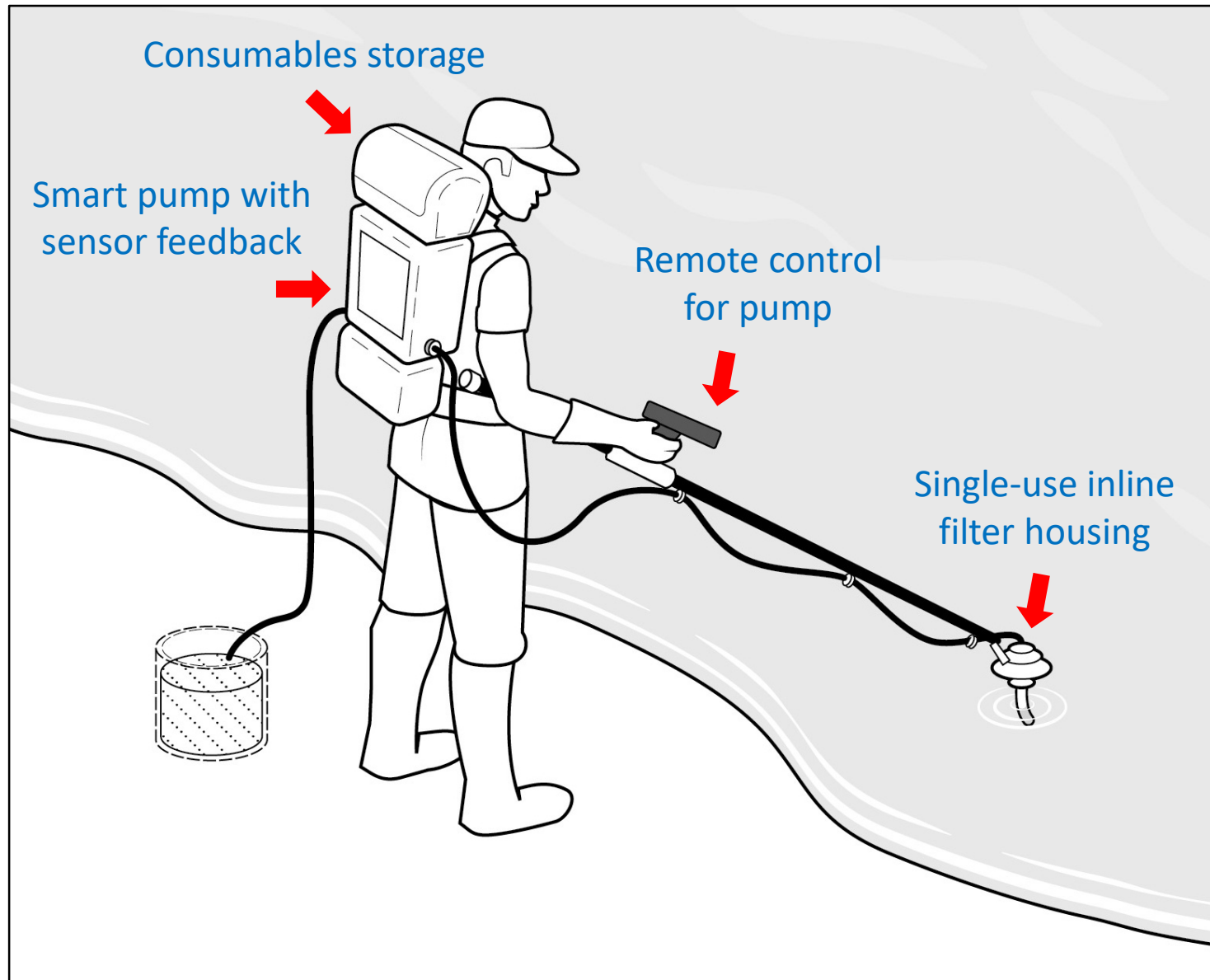
# Current Tool Limitations

- Pore sizes not designed for eDNA
- Minimal control over filtration process
- Sampling gear is not purpose-built (somewhat cumbersome)



# The eDNA Sampler Backpack

(A fully integrated eDNA sampling system)



# eDNA

SAMPLER BACKPACK



## Filter housings:

- Single-use inline filter housing
- Takes any 47mm membrane filter
- Minimizes sediment accumulation (high pressure, low velocity)



# Why do on-site filtration?

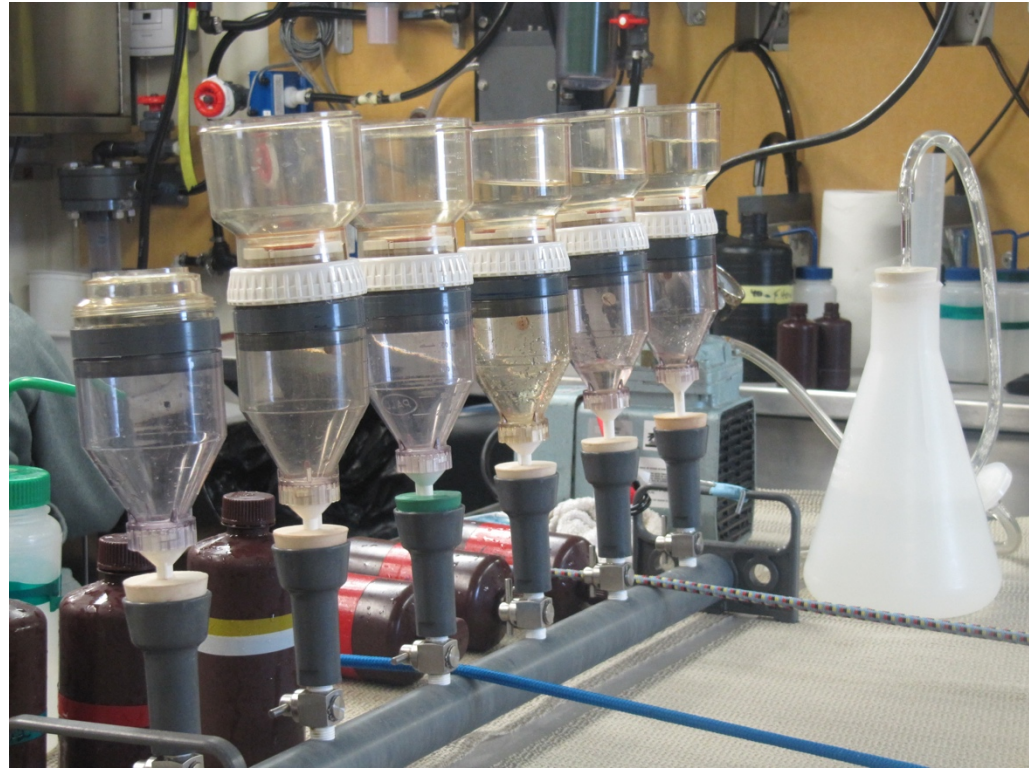
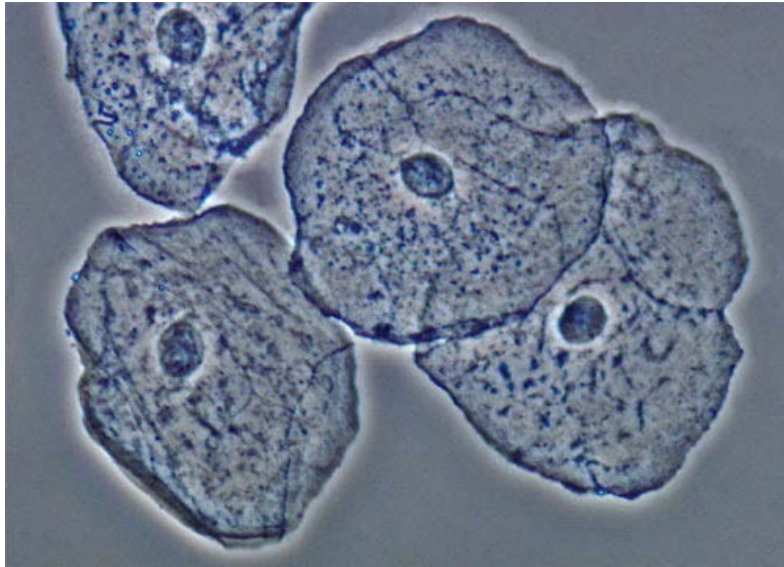
Immediate DNA preservation  
(prevents loss during transport)

Concentrate a large water volume  
(improves detectability)

Water transport can be prohibitive  
(limits sample size)



# Why use a pressure threshold?



"...delicate particles might break when the pressure is too high. A pressure of 300-400 mmHg (~ 8 psi) is recommended."

# Why include a flow meter?


1. Meter volume filtered
2. Set a target flow rate
3. Filter clogging alert



“What settings should I use?”



APPLICATION

Open Access  

## ANDe™: A fully integrated environmental DNA sampling system

Austen C. Thomas , Jesse Howard, Phong L. Nguyen, Tracie A. Seimon, Caren S. Goldberg

First published: 28 March 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12994>

[Read the full text >](#)



PDF



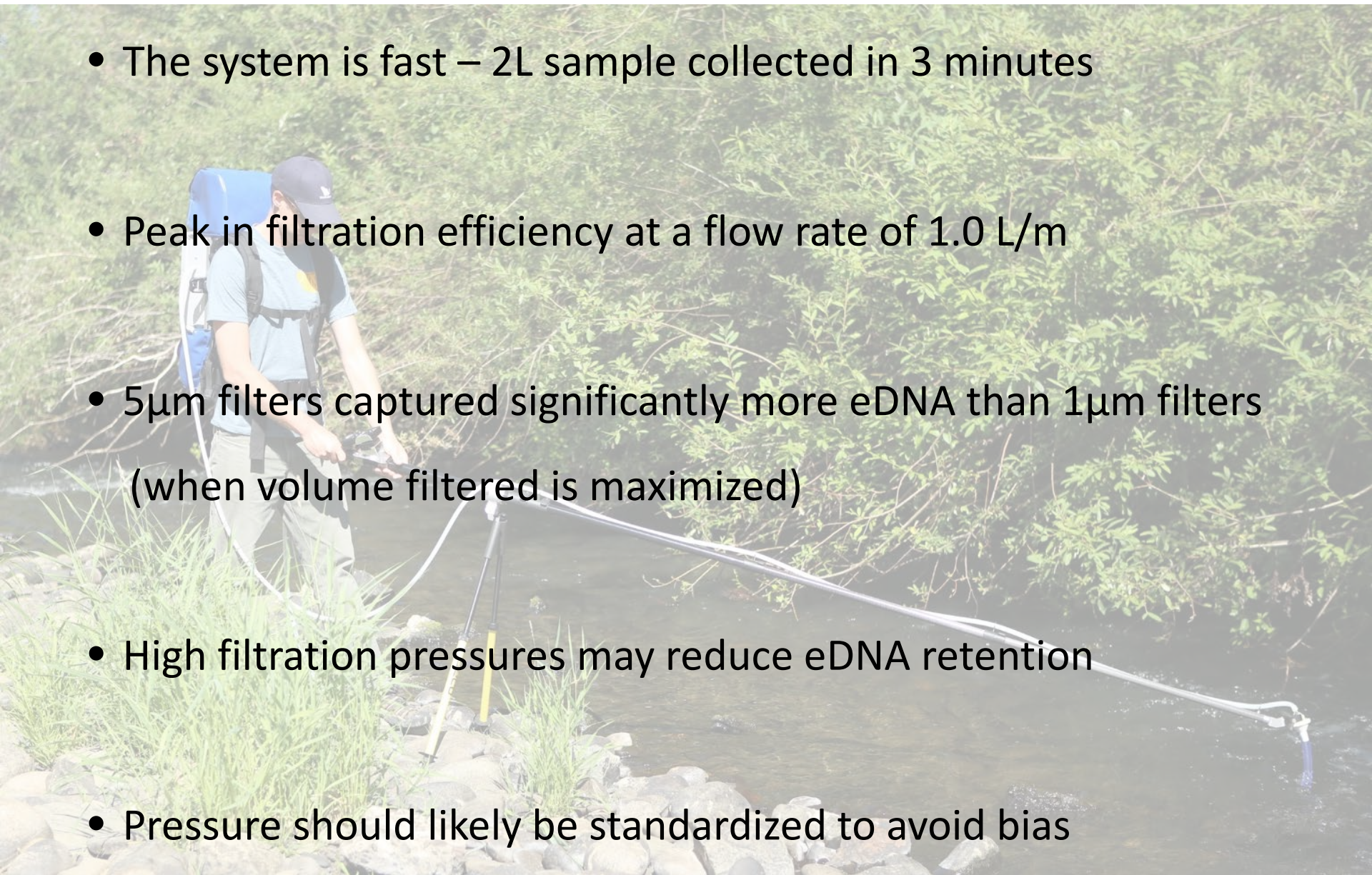
TOOLS



SHARE

**eDNA**   
SAMPLER BACKPACK

# Paper conclusions:

- The system is fast – 2L sample collected in 3 minutes
  - Peak in filtration efficiency at a flow rate of 1.0 L/m
  - 5 $\mu$ m filters captured significantly more eDNA than 1 $\mu$ m filters (when volume filtered is maximized)
  - High filtration pressures may reduce eDNA retention
  - Pressure should likely be standardized to avoid bias
- 
- A person wearing a blue backpack and a cap is standing in a stream, operating a filtration system. The system consists of a pump connected to a filter unit, which is submerged in the water. A long tube leads from the filter unit to a collection container. The background shows dense green foliage.

# Evolution of the eDNA Sampler



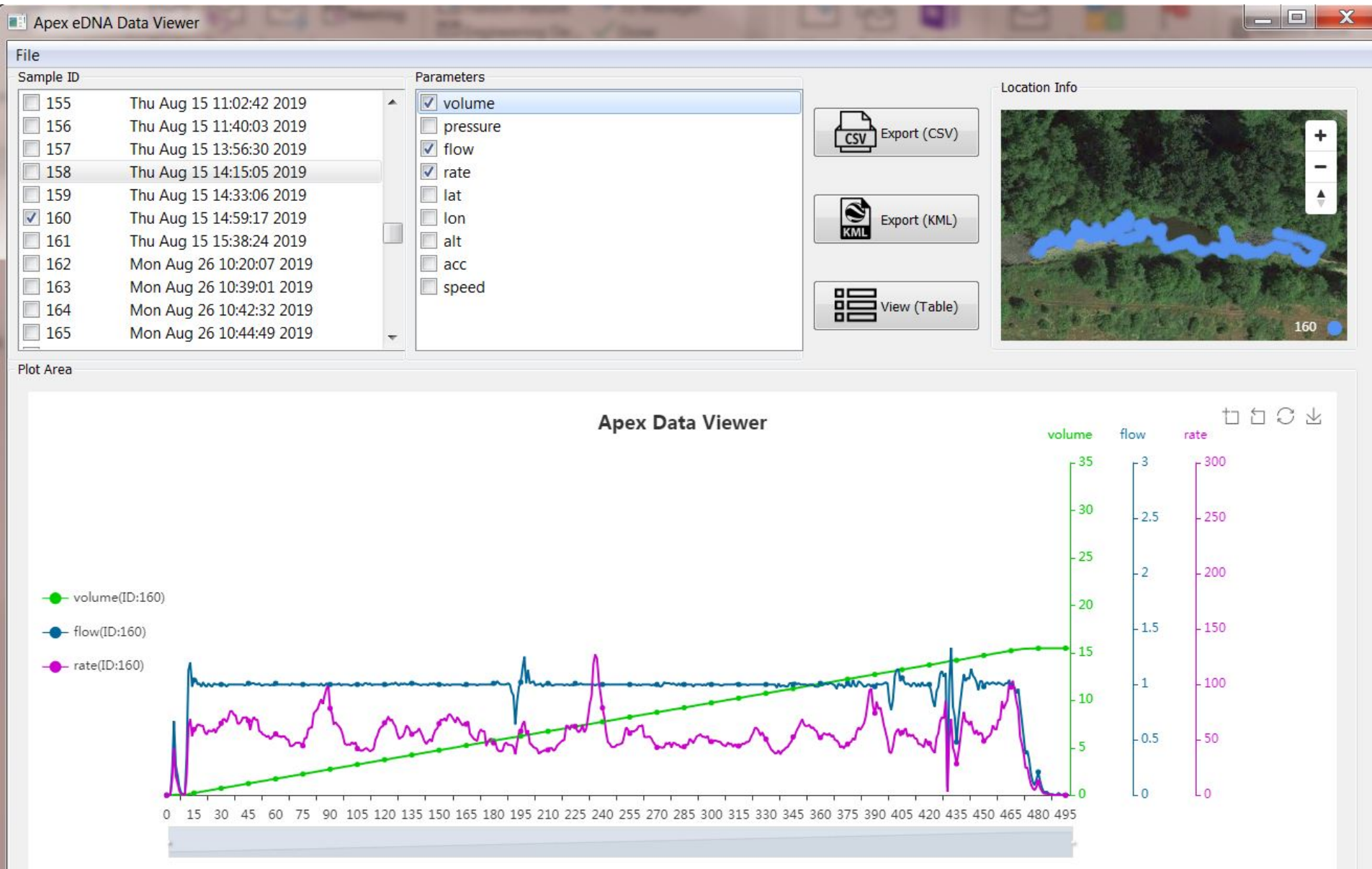
# Generating metadata record for eDNA



# Generating metadata record for eDNA

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Sample ID	106									
2	Start Time	2019-07-03 17:10:52 UTC									
3	Duration	2:42:35									
4	Total Volume (l)	9.97									
5	Distance (m)	197									
6	Peak Pressure (psi)	5.9									
7	Avg Flow (l/min)	1.1									
8	Avg Rate (mL/m)	175.7									
9	Avg Speed (m/s)	0.2									
10											
11											
12	Date (UTC)	Elapsed time (s)	Volume (l)	Pressure (psi)	Flow (l/min)	Rate (mL/m)	Speed (m/s)	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)	Accuracy (+/- m)
480	7/3/19 19:51	9655	4.78	3.39	1.2	25.13	0.8	45.742476	-122.617496	69.7	5.5
481	7/3/19 19:51	9657	4.8	3.4	1.2	25.82	0.73	45.74249	-122.617511	71	5.5
482	7/3/19 19:51	9659	4.85	3.51	1.2	29.92	0.67	45.742493	-122.61753	71.8	5.5
483	7/3/19 19:51	9661	4.9	3.49	1.2	31.16	0.64	45.742461	-122.617516	72.6	5.5
484	7/3/19 19:51	9663	4.93	3.33	1.2	31.07	0.64	45.742431	-122.617526	73.6	5.5
485	7/3/19 19:51	9665	4.97	3.56	1.2	29.65	0.67	45.742415	-122.617536	74.8	5.5
486	7/3/19 19:51	9667	5	3.51	1.2	29.68	0.67	45.742418	-122.617549	76	5.5
487	7/3/19 19:52	9669	5.05	3.48	1.2	30.52	0.66	45.742401	-122.617552	77	5.5
488	7/3/19 19:52	9671	5.1	3.63	1.2	34.15	0.59	45.742403	-122.617558	78	5.5
489	7/3/19 19:52	9673	5.12	3.06	1.18	38.71	0.51	45.742389	-122.617556	78.3	5.5
490	7/3/19 19:52	9675	5.17	3.5	1.2	40.92	0.49	45.742362	-122.617572	79.1	5.5
491	7/3/19 19:52	9677	5.2	3.31	1.2	43.02	0.45	45.742366	-122.617568	80.1	5.5
492	7/3/19 19:52	9679	5.25	3.39	1.21	49.56	0.41	45.742364	-122.617576	81	5.5
493	7/3/19 19:52	9681	5.3	3.45	1.2	48.8	0.41	45.742473	-122.617631	85	5.5
494	7/3/19 19:52	9683	5.32	3.48	1.2	50.43	0.4	45.742591	-122.617707	89.6	3.7
495	7/3/19 19:52	9685	5.38	3.2	1.21	46.87	0.43	45.742678	-122.617754	93.7	3.7
496	7/3/19 19:52	9687	5.41	3.36	1.2	37.69	0.53	45.74272	-122.617781	98.3	3.7
497	7/3/19 19:52	9689	5.45	3.47	1.2	29.19	0.69	45.742714	-122.617801	101.3	3.7
498	7/3/19 19:52	9691	5.48	3.37	1.2	24.47	0.82	45.742672	-122.617812	102.6	3.7
499	7/3/19 19:52	9693	5.53	3.53	1.2	23.28	0.86	45.742637	-122.617807	103.3	3.2
500	7/3/19 19:52	9695	5.56	3.36	1.2	22.9	0.88	45.74268	-122.617823	107.5	3.2
501	7/3/19 19:52	9697	5.61	3.47	1.2	21.55	0.93	45.742676	-122.617828	108.6	3.2
502	7/3/19 19:52	9699	5.66	3.2	1.19	19.7	1.01	45.742678	-122.617823	109.6	3.2
503	7/3/19 19:52	9701	5.68	3.65	1.2	19.46	1.03	45.742675	-122.617825	111.2	3.2
504	7/3/19 19:52	9703	5.73	3.52	1.2	19.54	1.02	45.742672	-122.617819	112.7	8.1
505	7/3/19 19:52	9705	5.76	3.43	1.19	20.11	0.94	45.742655	-122.617819	112.9	8.1
506	7/3/19 19:52	9707	5.8	3.43	1.2	24.7	0.81	45.74265	-122.617823	114	8.1
507	7/3/19 19:52	9709	5.85	3.43	1.19	26.73	0.74	45.742646	-122.617821	114.5	8.1
508	7/3/19 19:52	9711	5.88	3.61	1.21	27.18	0.66	45.742614	-122.617787	96.4	8.1

# Visualization and data management





# Why single-use filter packs?



1. Bleach sterilization can introduce contamination risk
2. Sterilization procedures are time consuming (costly)

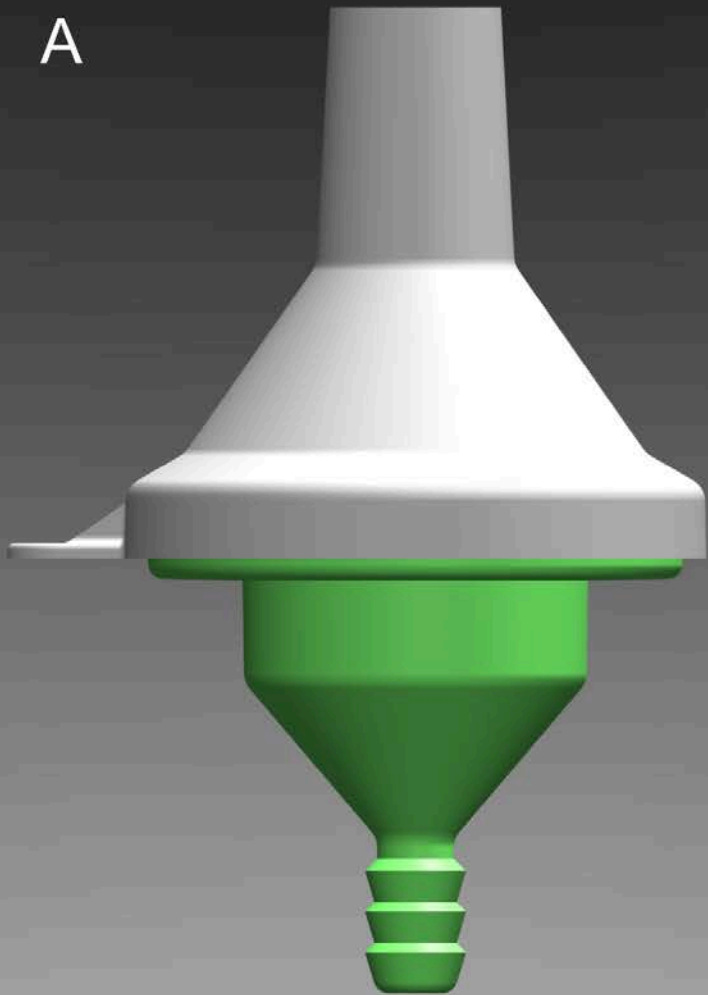
# Highly hydrophilic



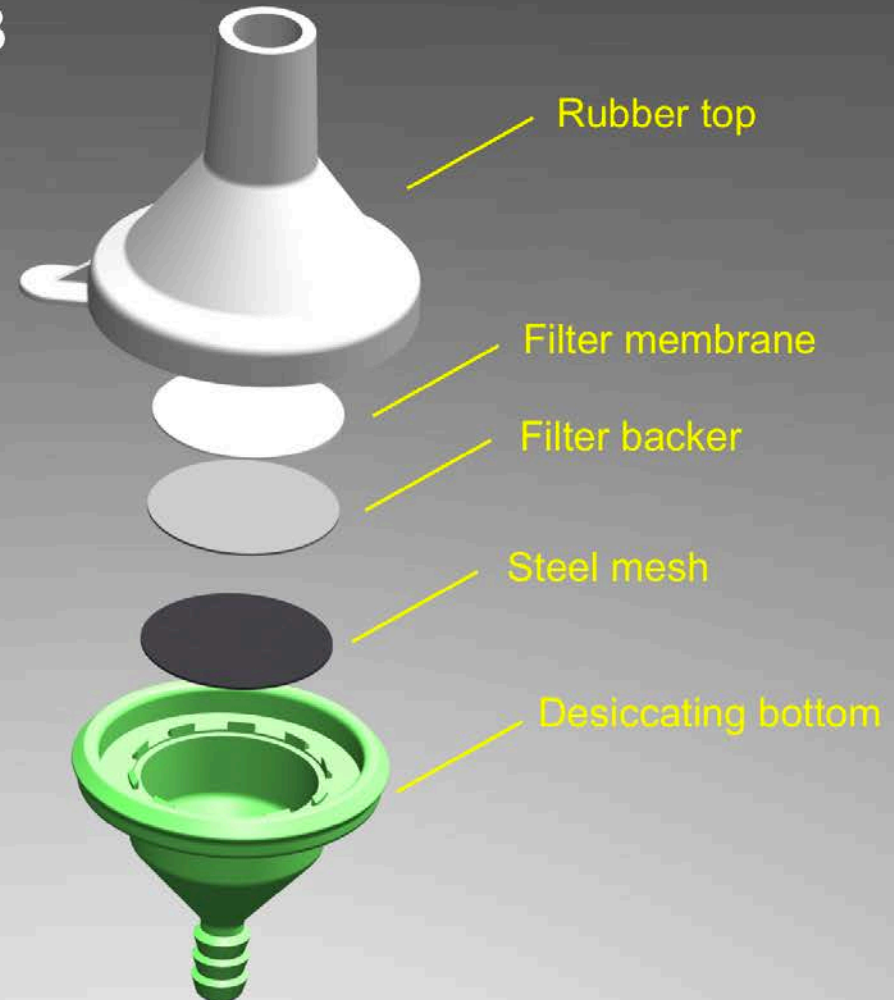
Filters are often preserved in desiccant

# A self-preserving eDNA filter

A



B



# A self-preserving eDNA filter



# Advantages of a self-preserving eDNA filter

Pre-extraction storage



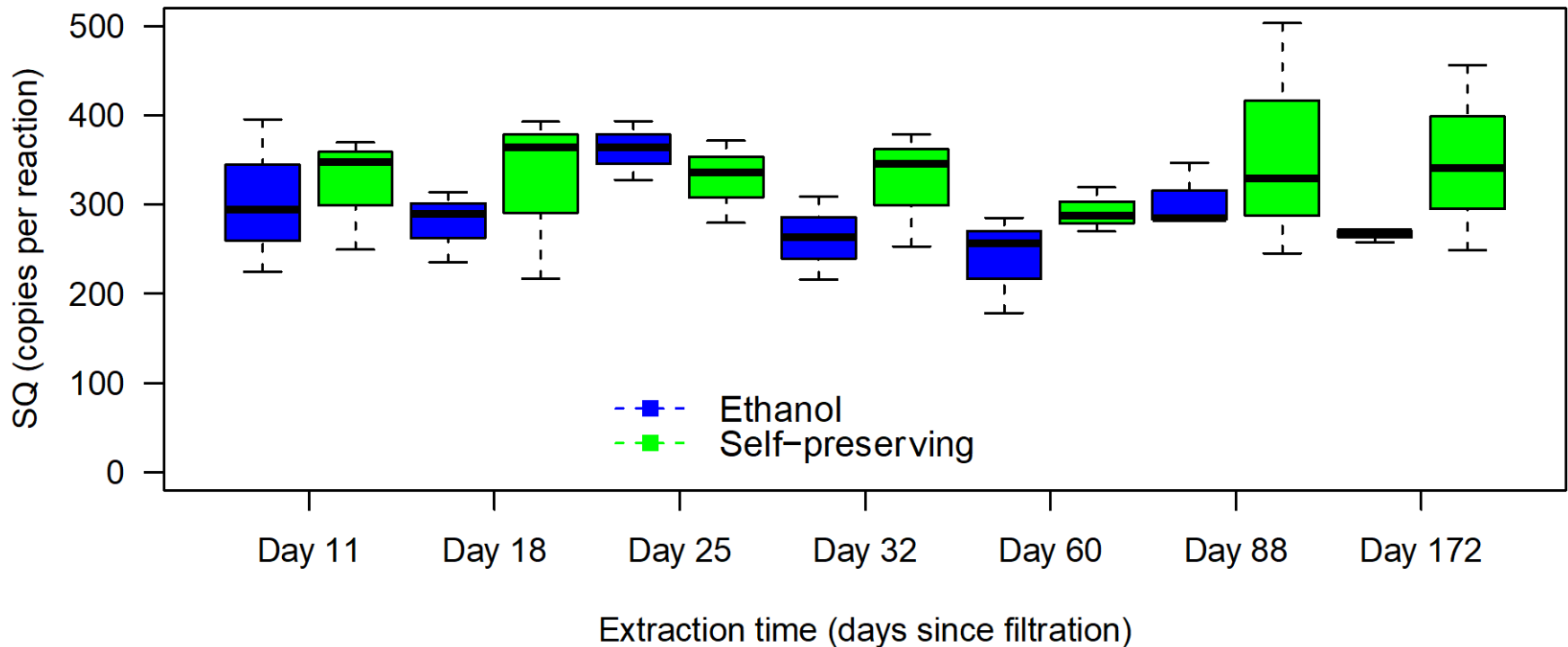
Lab processing



- No filter membrane transfer step
- Reduce chance of contamination
- No chemical or cold storage
- Reduces per sample field time

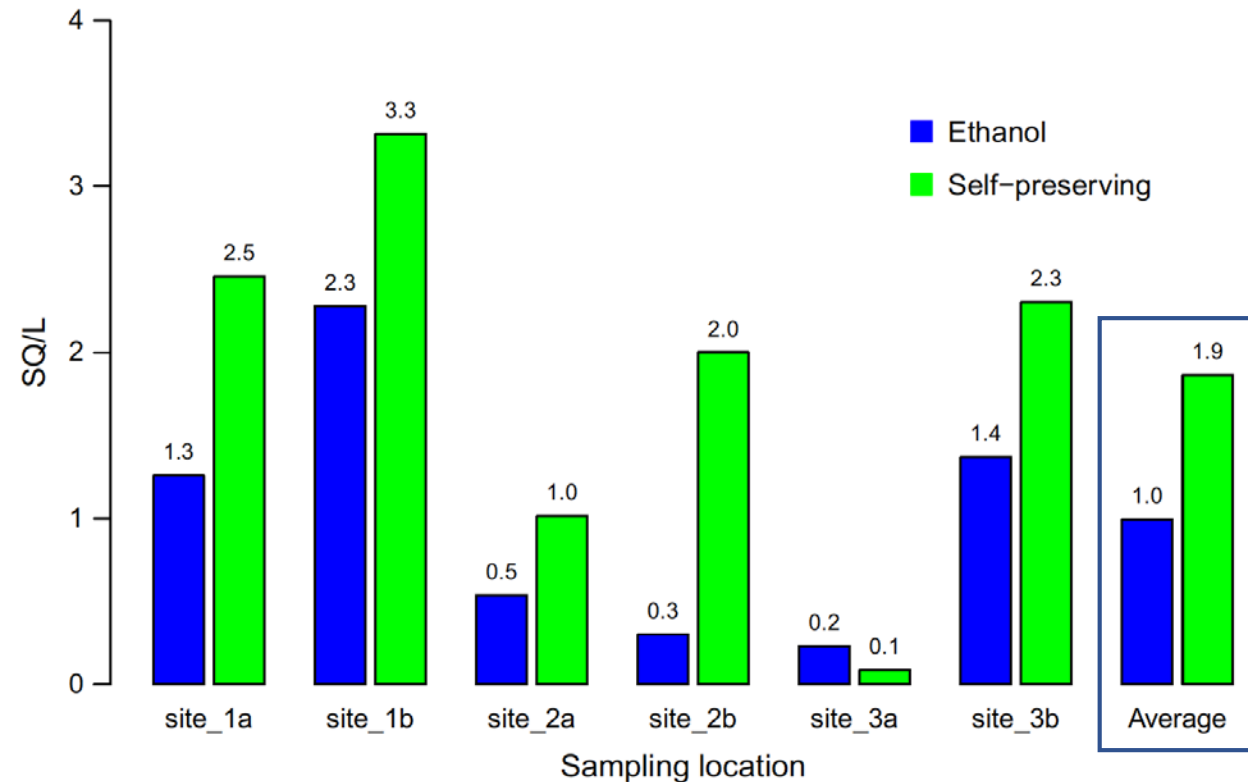
# Results from 6-month preservation trial

42 replicate NZMS eDNA samples, half ethanol-preserved and half self-preserved



No significant difference in eDNA quantity over 6 months  
- slightly higher eDNA recovery from self-preserved



# Results from field trial



**FIGURE 4** Results from paired eDNA field sampling with both preservation methods: ethanol (blue) and self-preserving (green). Six total locations were sampled from three different ponds targeting spotted frog eDNA. SQ/L values indicate an index of target eDNA quantity based on a tissue extract standard curve and divided by volume filtered

Self-preserving filters contained approximately 2X the eDNA of ethanol-preserved samples on average (paired t test,  $p = 0.020$ )

# A self-preserving, partially biodegradable eDNA filter

Austen C. Thomas<sup>1</sup>  | Phong L. Nguyen<sup>1</sup> | Jesse Howard<sup>1</sup> | Caren S. Goldberg<sup>2</sup> 

Sissel Jentoft



# The future of eDNA Sampling



# A low-cost/rental sampler for citizen science projects



# What about boat sampling?

A photograph of a narrow, shallow stream flowing through a dense forest. The water is clear, reflecting the surrounding green foliage and the sky. The banks are covered in lush vegetation, including ferns and moss. The scene is peaceful and natural.

Thank you



Demo

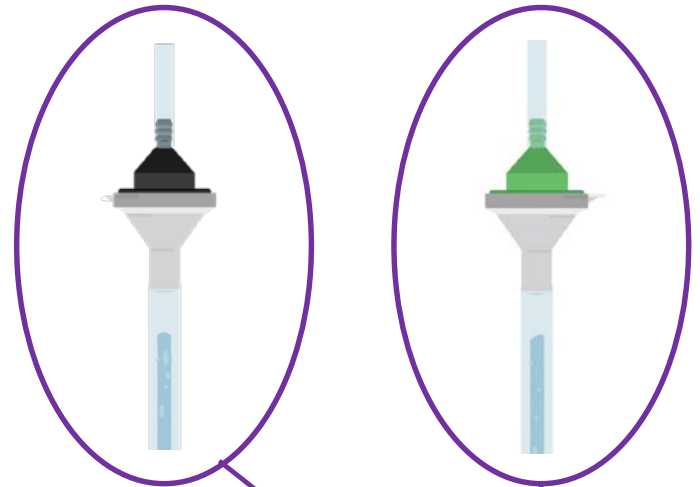
# Pilot field experiment



Columbia Spotted Frog - *Rana luteiventris*

1 standard

1 self-preserving



## 6 Free eDNA filter packets

Box



Beta testing



Instruction sheet



Dr. Taylor Wilcox

## National Genomics Center

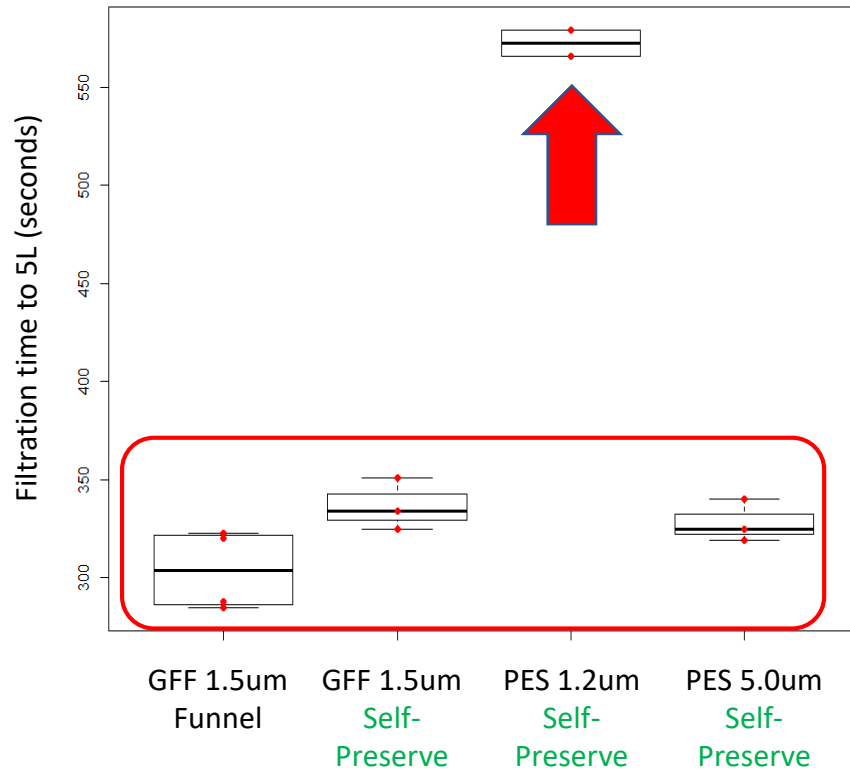


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE**

Caring for the land and serving people



Brook trout



- 1.2um self-preserving filters took longer to filter (GeoTech pump)
- GFF and PES 5.0um self-preserving were similar to standard method



Dr. Taylor Wilcox

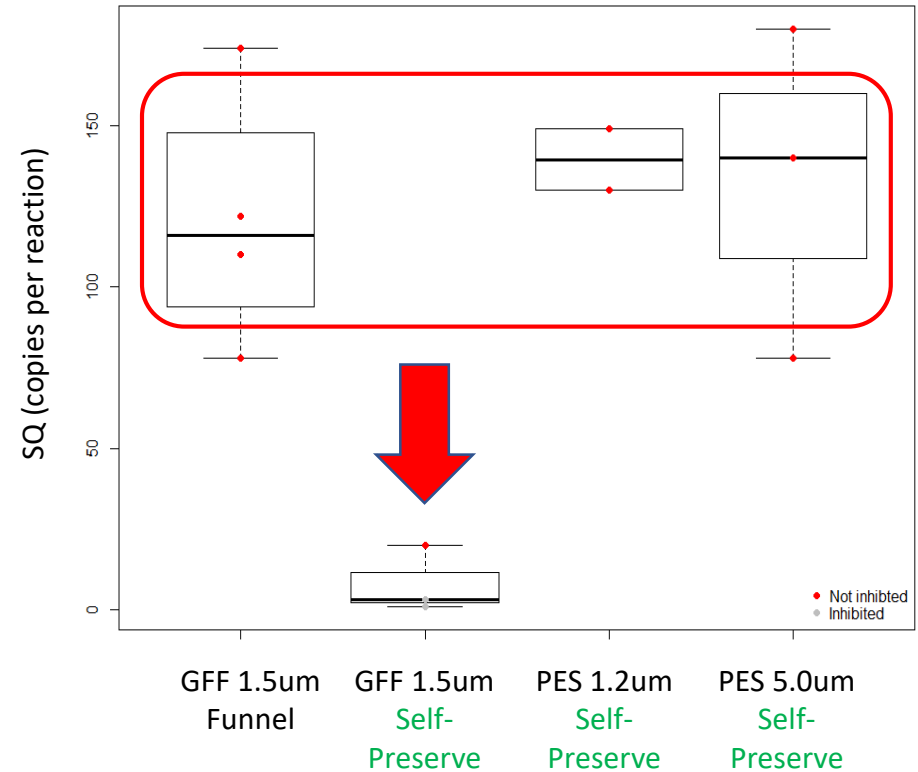
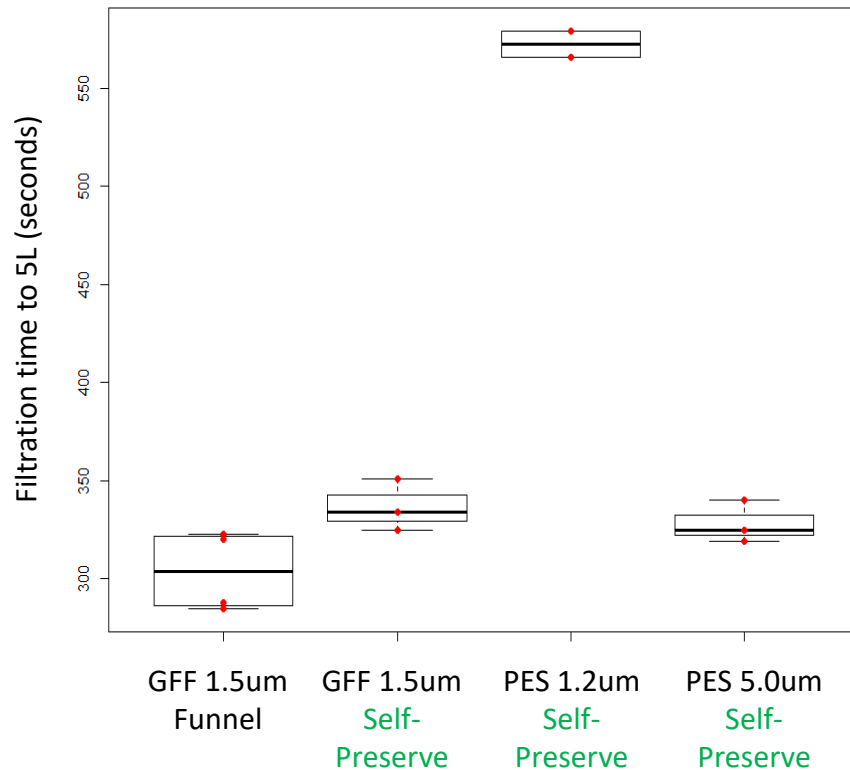
**National Genomics Center**



**U.S. FOREST SERVICE**  
Caring for the land and serving people



Brook trout



- GFF self-preserving were inhibited and degraded (thick membrane)
- 1.2um and 5.0um PES self-preserving comparable yield to standard



Dr. Taylor Wilcox

National Genomics Center

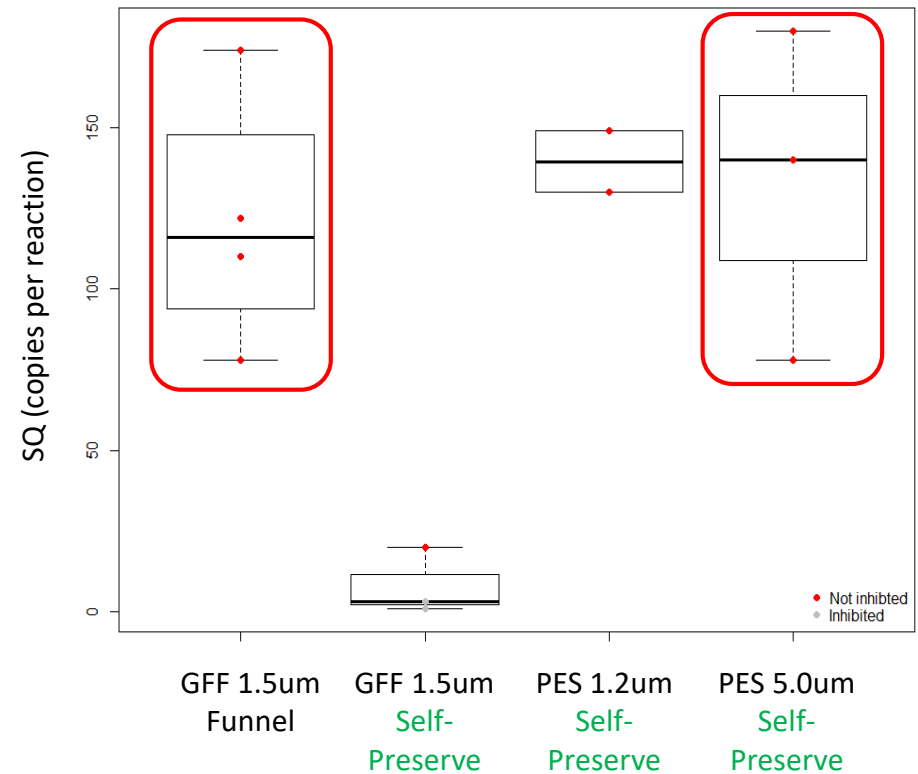
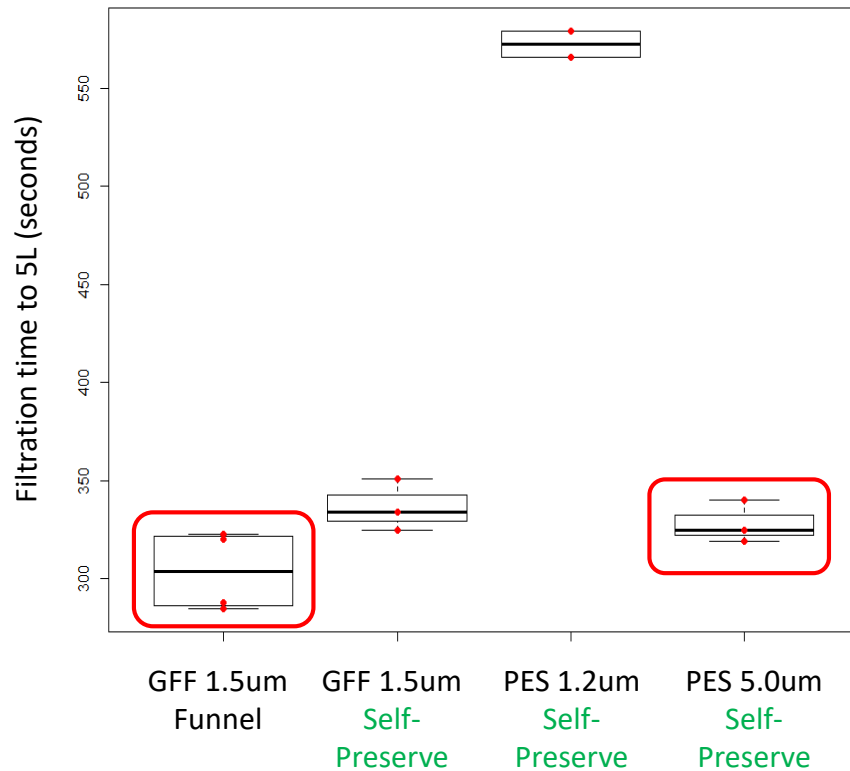


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Brook trout



5.0um Self-preserving had comparable eDNA yield and filtration time to the standard NGC method



Department of  
Primary Industries



Dr. Meaghan Duncan



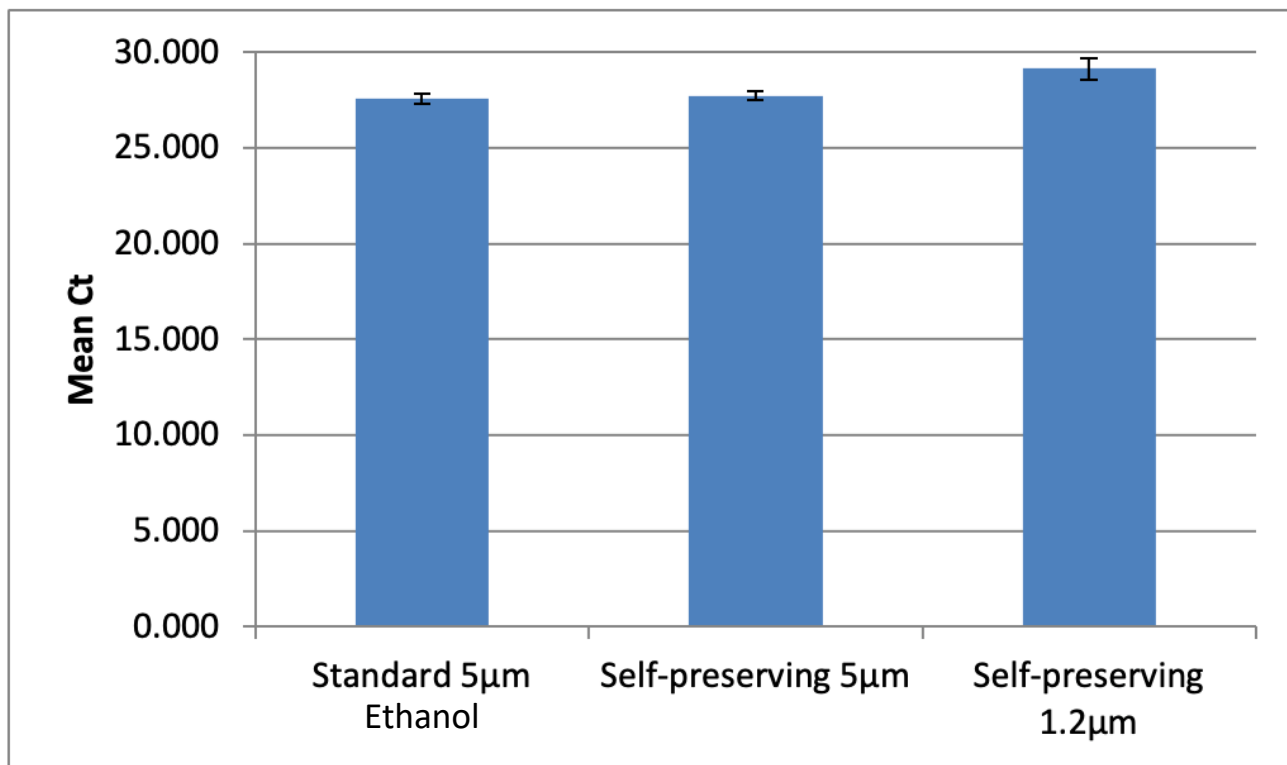
Jackson Wilkes Walburn



Redfin perch eDNA

## Beta testing results

### Smith-Root Self-preserving eDNA filters



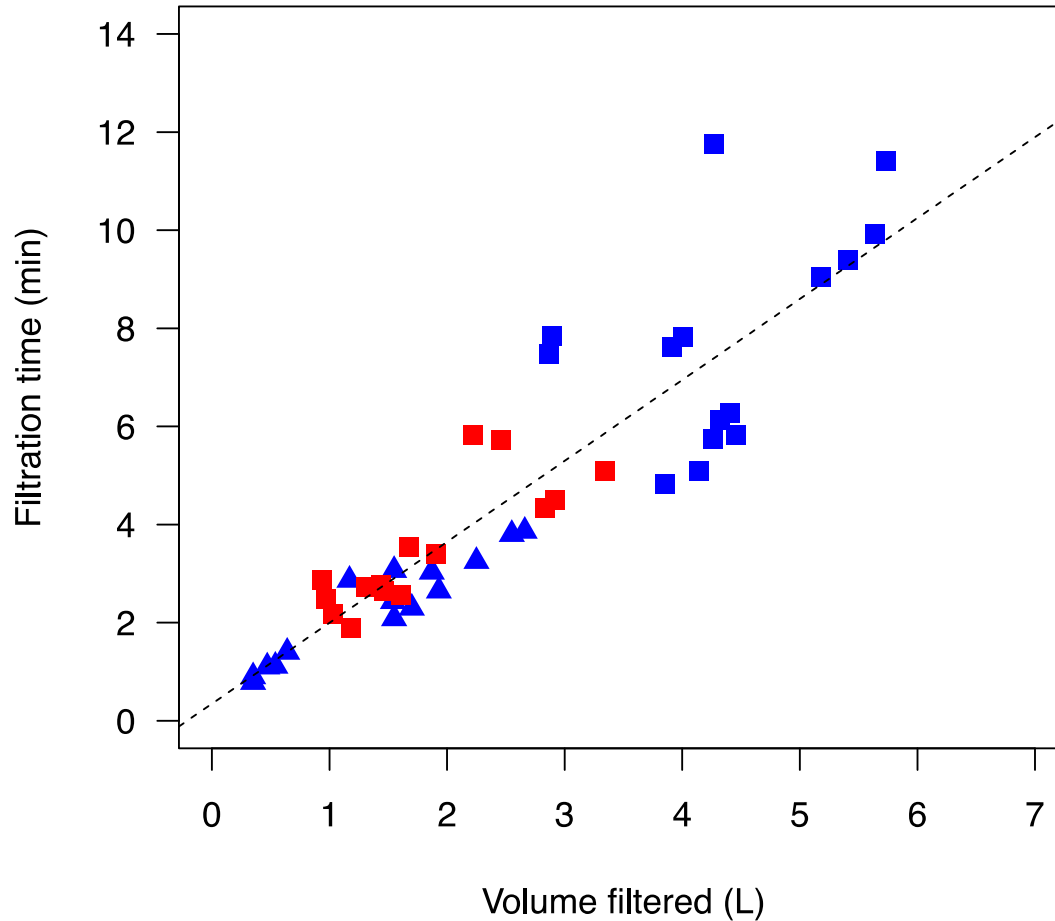
**Figure 1** – Mean Ct values recorded for standard 5µm, self-preserving 5µm and self-preserving 1.2µm filters. **Note that lower Ct = more template DNA.**

Found no significant difference in perch eDNA between self-preserved filters and ethanol preservation. Slightly more eDNA on 5µm.

# Conclusions

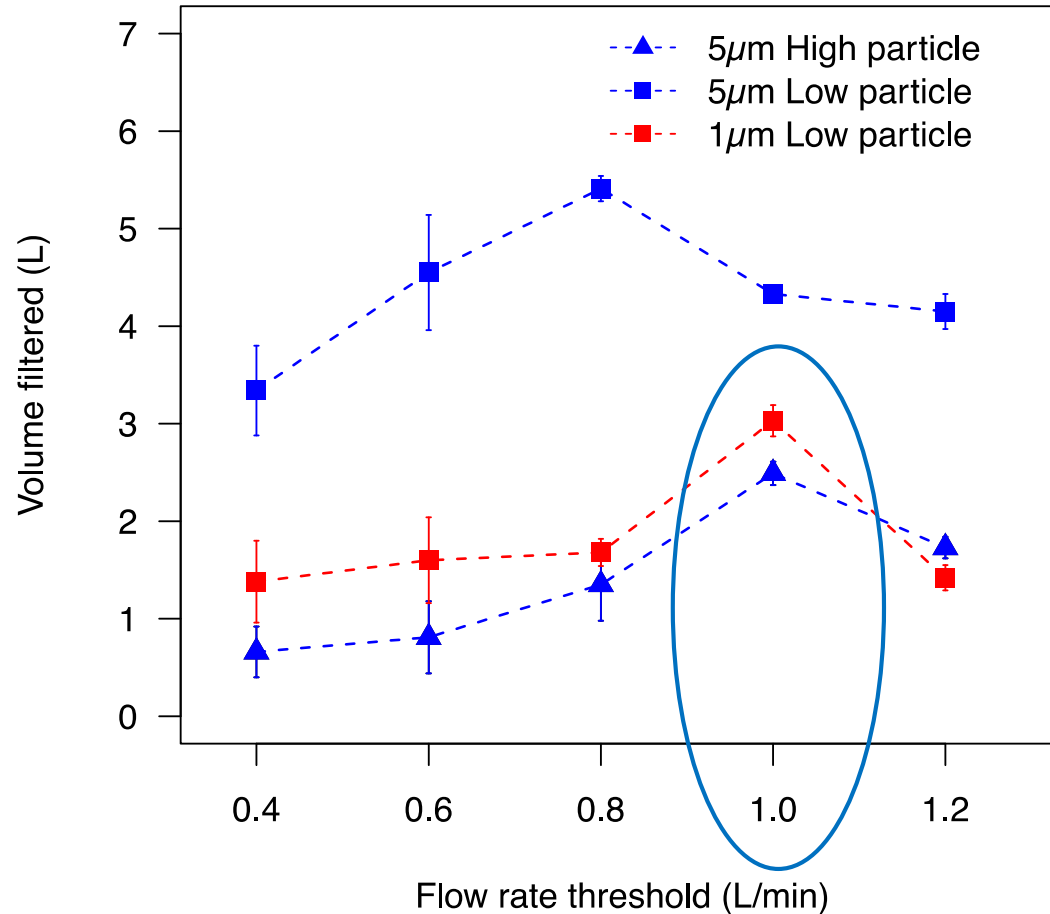
- eDNA preservation duration > 6months
- Comparable or better than ethanol in field trials
- 5µm filters performed similarly to GFF (flow rate, eDNA yield)
- GFF filters do not preserve well in housing
- Field trials with larger sample sizes are in the works

# The eDNA Sampler is fast



2 L of water can be filtered in approximately 3 min

# Flow experiment results



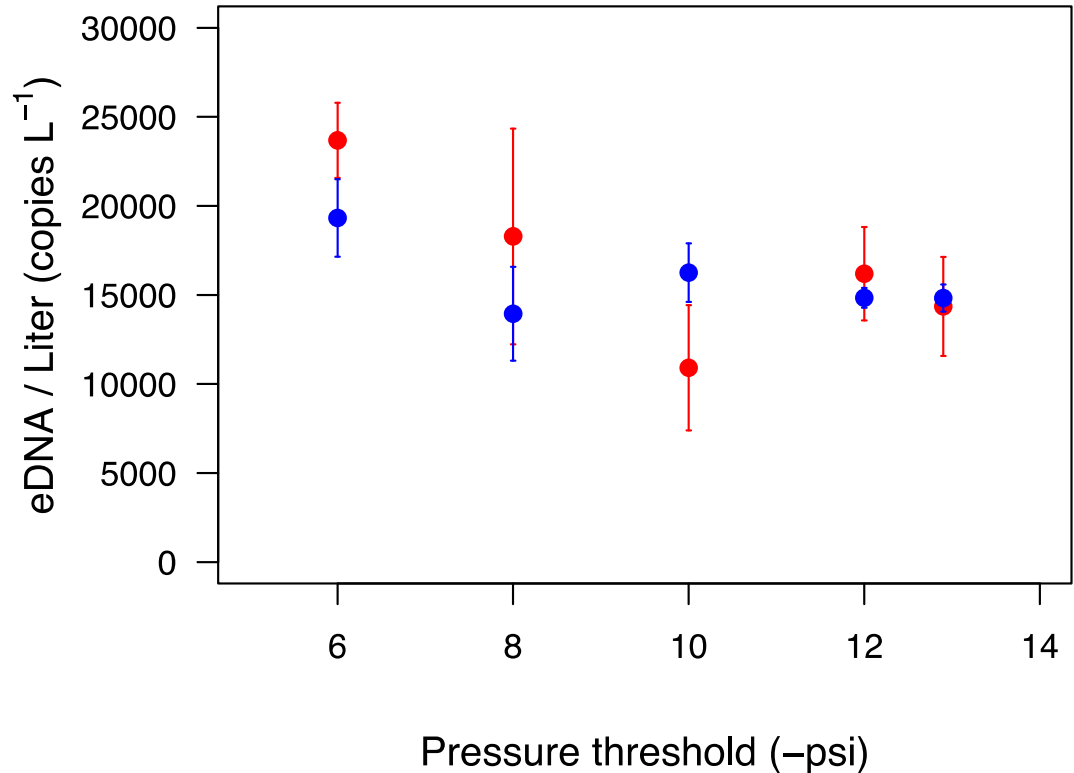
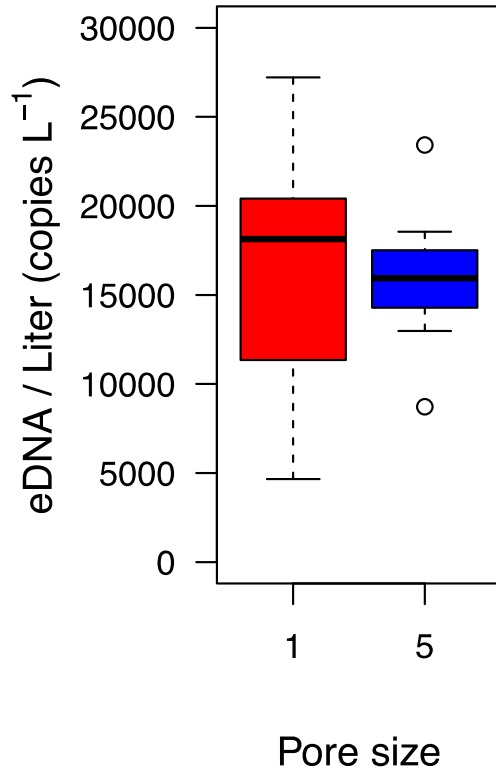
1.0 L/min set point more than doubles the filterable water volume

# Pressure experiment results

$eDNA_{Total}$  = Index of detection sensitivity

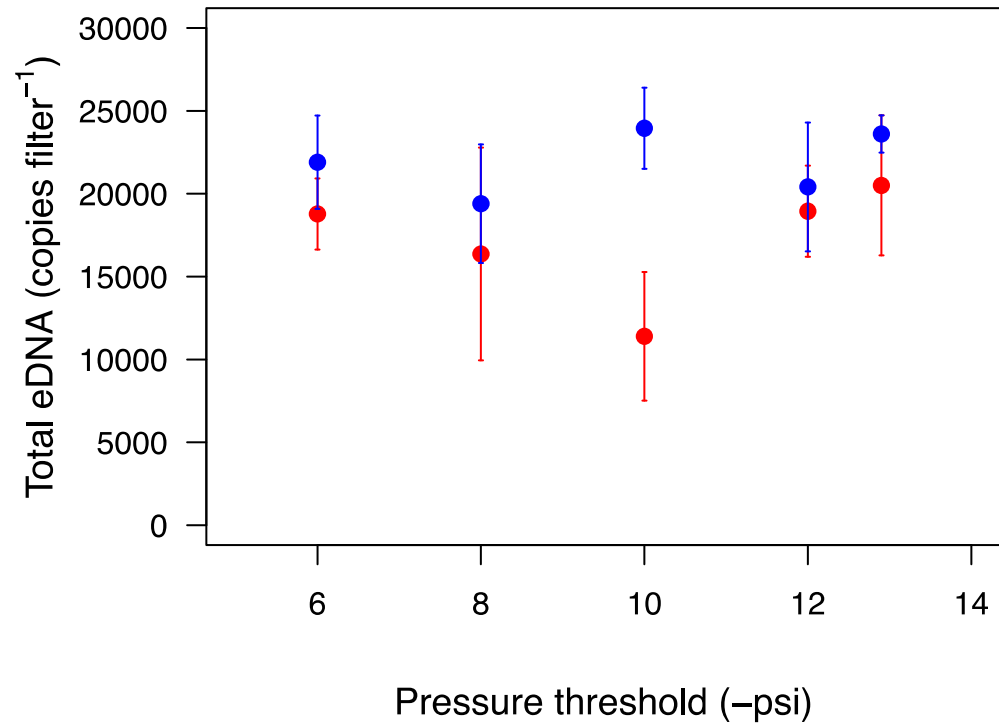
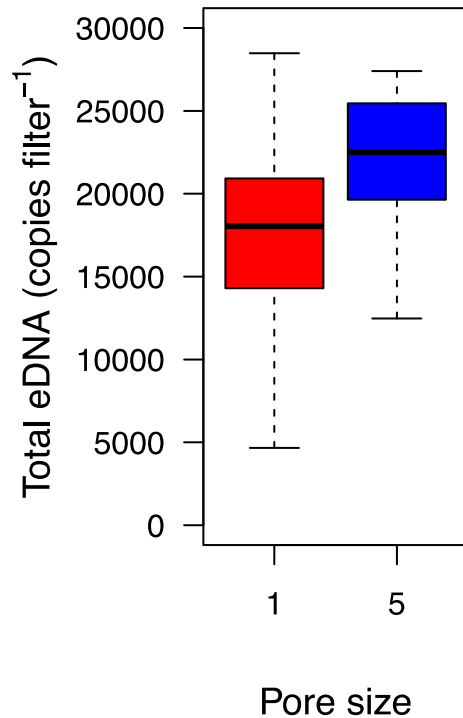
$eDNA/L$  = Relative index of eDNA capture efficiency

# Pressure experiment results



eDNA per Liter decreases with increasing filtration pressure

# Pressure experiment results



Captured significantly more NZ mudsnail eDNA on 5 $\mu$ m filters

# eDNA preservation experiment

## Filter preservation experiment

- Single tank with suspended NZMS eDNA
- 42 replicate 0.5L samples collected
- Half self-preserved, half ethanol
- 3 extracted: 11 d - 172 d.
- Quantified NZMS eDNA by qPCR



Open packet



Collect sample



Replace and seal



Field storage



Pre-extraction storage



Lab processing





The downside to eDNA

A photograph showing a large pile of discarded, multi-colored microcentrifuge tubes (e.g., blue, red, green, yellow, purple) packed in several large, clear plastic bags. The bags are tied at the top and are piled up against a white brick wall. To the right of the bags, there are two large, brown cardboard rolls standing upright. One of the rolls has a white label with the text "UNIVERSAL WASTE" and some smaller, illegible text below it. The scene is set in a room with a white brick wall and a grey floor.

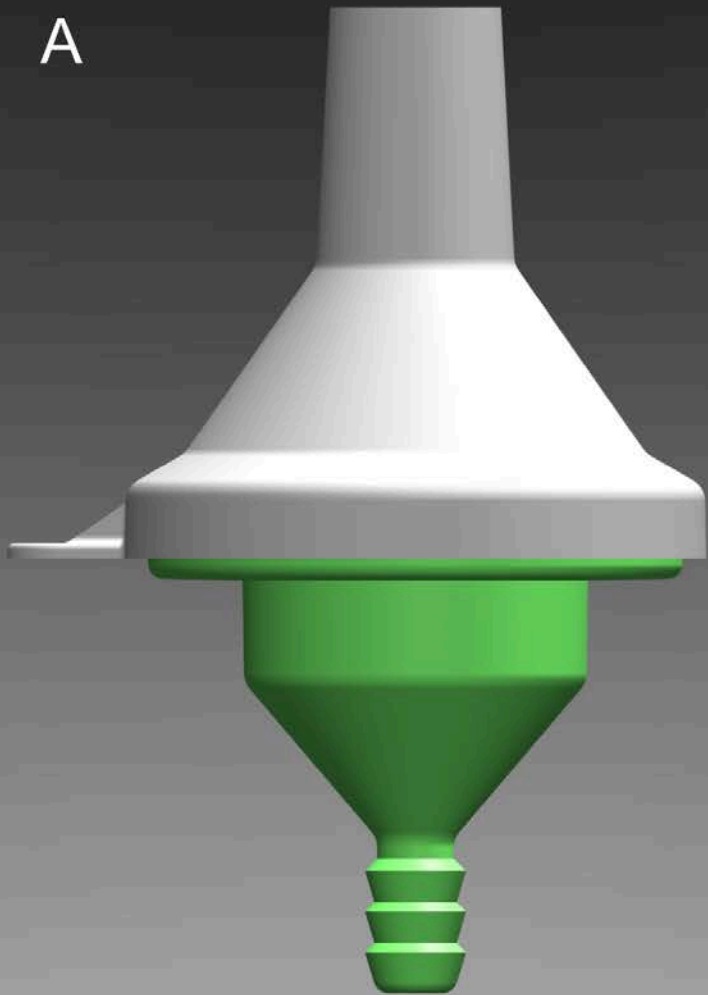
# Why single-use plastics?



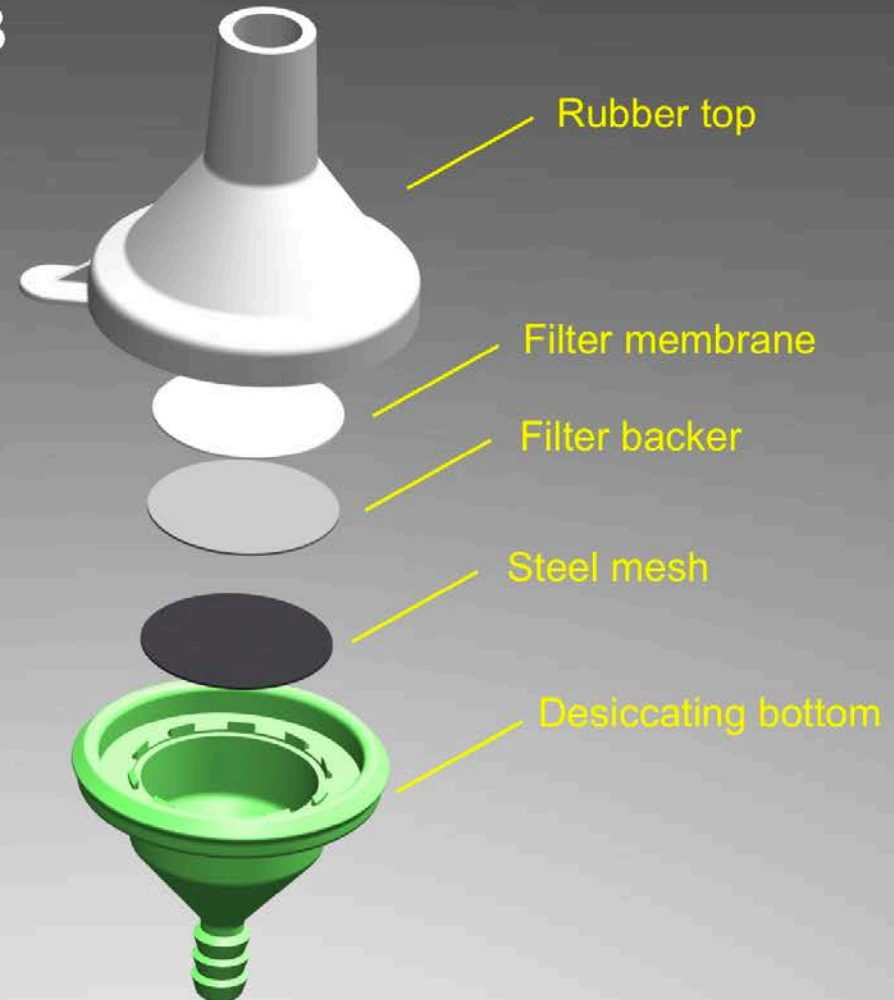
Existing sterilization methods (bleach) can lead to false-positives when sterilization is insufficient, or false-negatives when residual bleach is carried over to subsequent samples.

# A self-preserving eDNA filter

A



B



# Advantages of a self-preserving eDNA filter

Pre-extraction storage



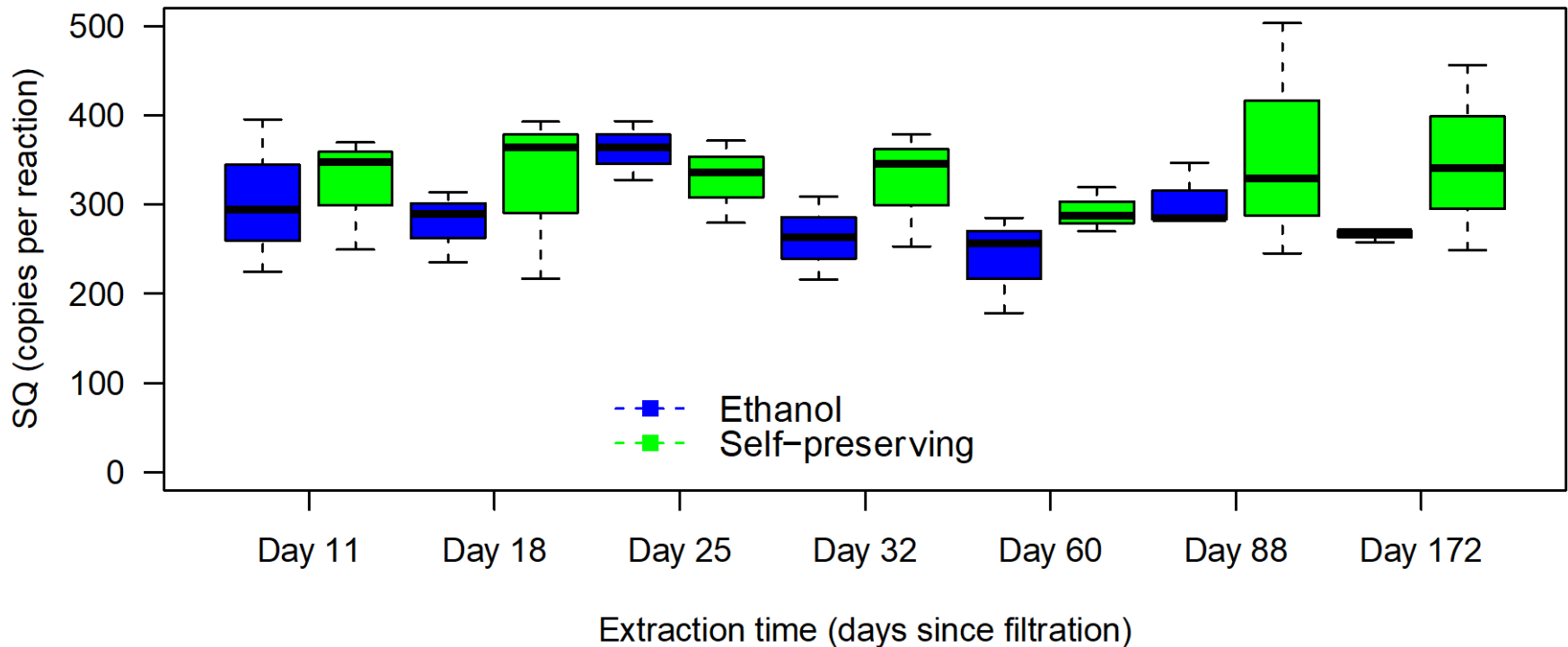
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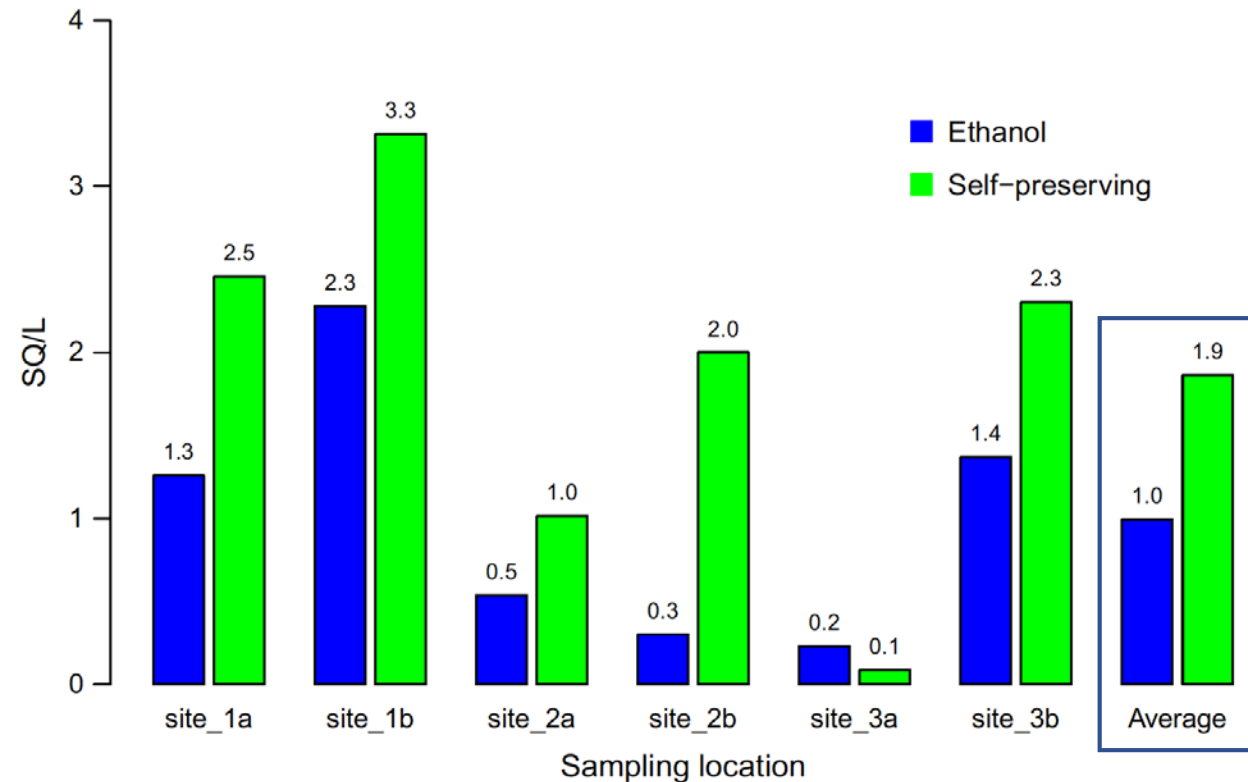
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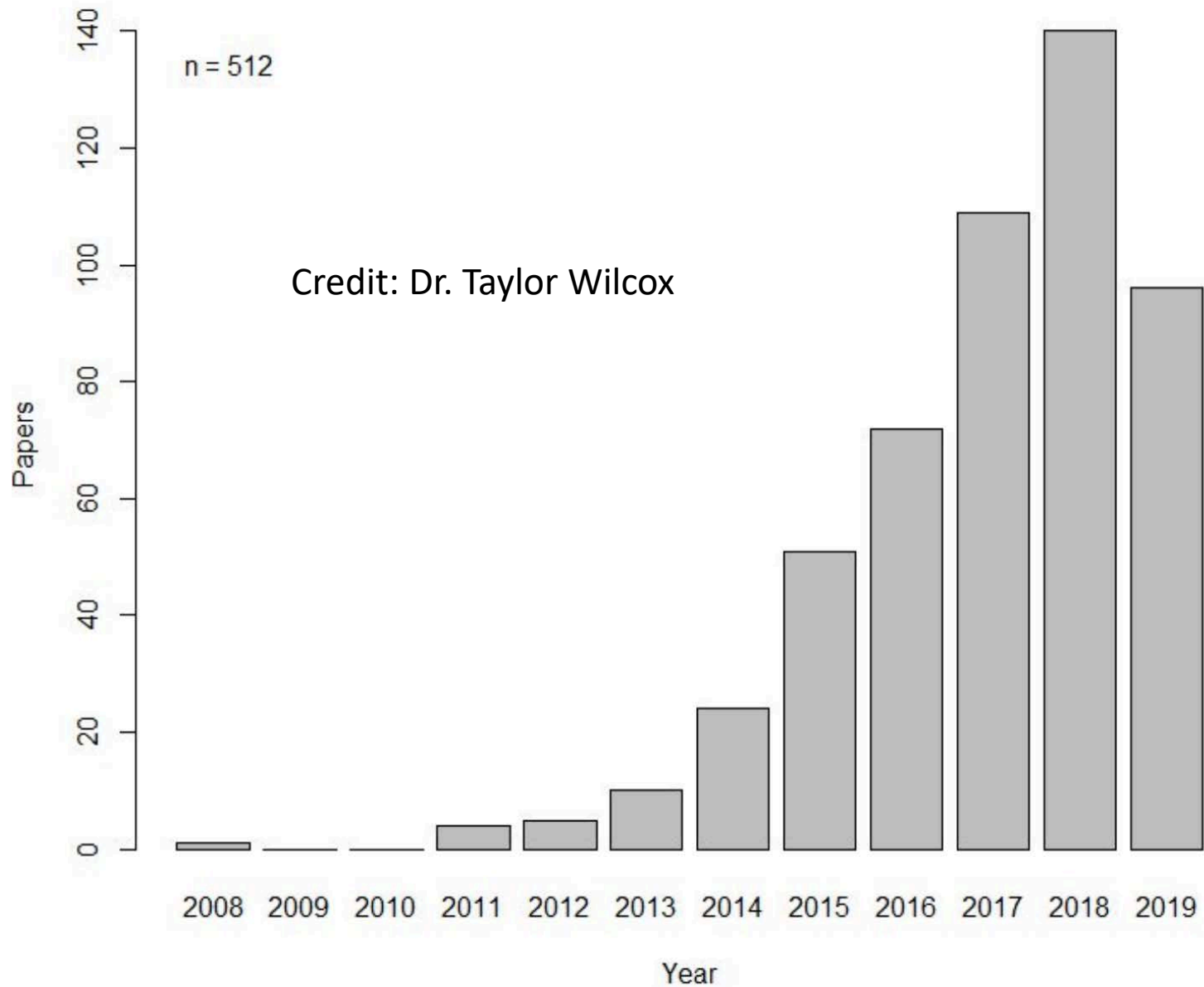
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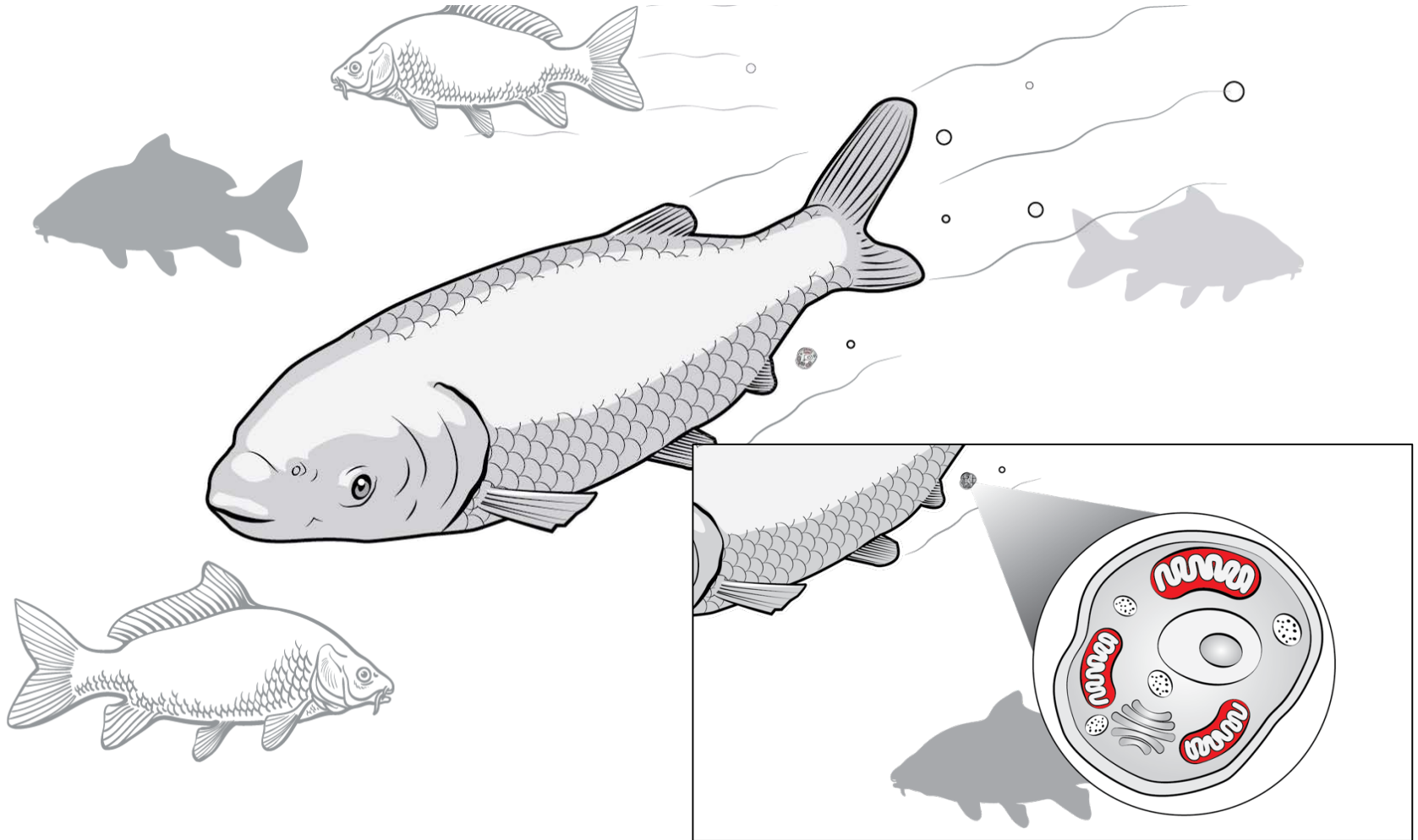
Sissel Jentoft

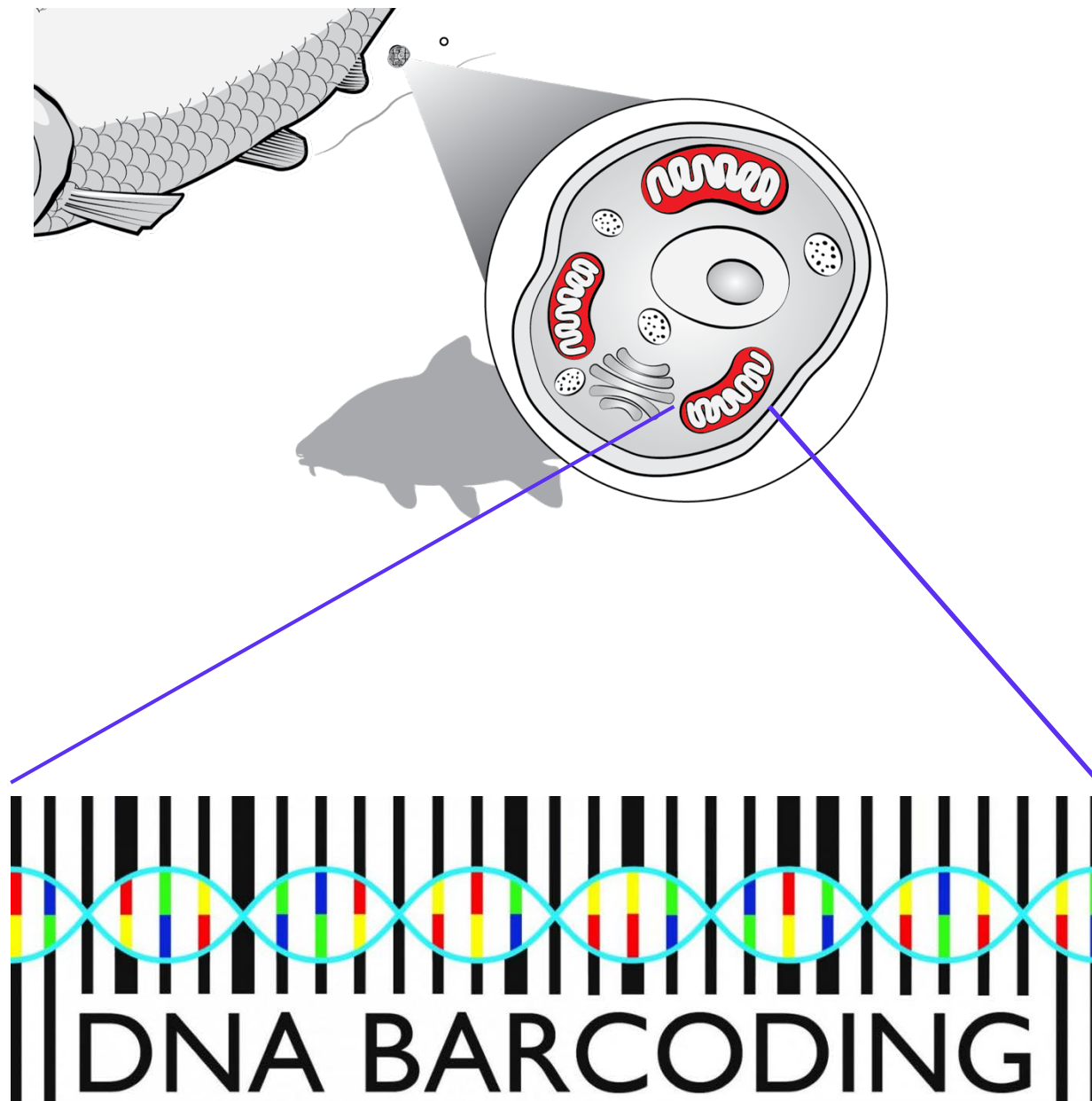


# eDNA Research papers (macrobial)



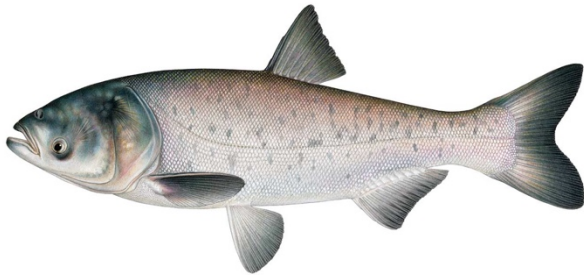
# What is environmental DNA?





# Design eDNA tests for species or groups

Single species detection  
(qPCR)



Community characterization  
(DNA metabarcoding)

