

Figure 1 Genetic Sequencing Statistics. (Mb = megabase, Kb = kilobase; 1 "base" = 1 DNA building block).

Size of an entire genome	Yeast: 12.5 Mb Human: 3000 Mb
Current rate of production sequencing	5 kb/week
Number of samples needed to produce sequencing	50 samples/kb
Number of steps handling each sample	30

Figure 2. Comparison of Genesis, Biotest, and SYGI. All three routines carry out the same protocol, transferring the contents of 2 48 well sample plates to a single 96 well plate. A) Genesis procedure, as printed from Genesis; this does not reflect Genesis' programming style. B) SYGI procedure. C) Biotest procedure; commands are numbers 1-90. Indented lines following commands are parameters for that command. Note that several files are used.

A) GENESIS Example

```
3/16/93      PRINT METHOD: TMPM                PAGE 1
METHOD: TMPM
SUBROUTINE: TMP
FUNCTION: CONFIG CAHNGE
TIPS: P250 TIPS
TRAY 1: 48 WELL
TRAY 2: 48 WELL
TRAY 3: 96 WELL V-BOTTOM
TOOL A: P200
TOOL B: EMPTY
TOOL C: EMPTY
TOOL D: EMPTY
PARAMETER SET: [UNSPECIFIED]

FUNCTION: WEL2WELL
VOLUME: 100 microliters                      TOOL: P200
SRC: TRAY 1 BY ROW                          AL-F8      STOP
DEST: TRAY 3 BY ROW                          AL-D12     STOP
SOURCE HGT: BOTTOM                            DEST. HGT: TOP
RATE: 3 TO CONTAIN: BLOWOUT                  NO TIP TOUCH
TIP CHANGE ALWAYS                            NO PREWET
NO LOG

FUNCTION: WEL2WELL
VOLUME: 100 microliters                      TOOL: P200
SRC: TRAY 2 BY ROW                          AL-F8      STOP
DEST: TRAY 3 BY ROW                          EL-H12     STOP
SOURCE HGT: BOTTOM                            DEST. HGT: TOP
RATE: 3 TO CONTAIN: BLOWOUT                  NO TIP TOUCH
TIP CHANGE ALWAYS                            NO PREWET
NO LOG
```

B) SYGI Example

```
# A simple "pipette from here to there" routine.
proc move_fluid {dir vol plate_type area well} {
  global tablet_height      # Must be defined prior to entering this routine.
  global z                  # This too must be externally defined.
  source $plate_type.sgi    # Read files which define physical plate parameters
  source tablet.sgi
  set save_z $z             # Save the current height
  set j [expr 1*($well-1)/$cols+1]
  # set variables to find the correct well
  set i [expr 1*$well-($j-1)*$cols]
  # Now move in 2 steps: first over to the new well
  move biomek $tablet_x($area)+$tx($i) $tablet_y($area)+$ty($j) ' '
  # where tablet_x, y are defined in tablet.sgi
  # and tx() and ty() are defined in $plate_type.sgi
  move biomek ' ' {$tablet_height-$height+$well_depth-50} '
  # move down into well and pipette
  pipette $dir $vol
  move biomek ' ' $save_z '# Move back to the original Z location and quit
}
# This routine takes two 48 well plates and transfers them into one
# 96 well Costar V-bottom plate.
# Note that it refers to the user defined procedure "move_fluid", defined
# above.
proc show_loop {} {
  for {set ol 1} {$ol <= 2} {incr ol} {
    for {set il 1} {$il <= 48} {incr il} {
      set counter96 $il+48*($ol-1)
      get tip $counter96 # Get a tip
      home biomek z      # Home the biomek Z
      move biomek ' ' 1800 ' # Move to a safe z height
      move_fluid in 100 costar48 1+$ol $il # Pick up the sample
      move_fluid out 100 costar4 4 $counter96 # Deliver the sample
      unset tip          # Drop the tip
    }
  }
}
```

C) BIOTEST Example

```
*** Contents of the primary file ***
16 # configuration set-up
3 # a P200 tool in position 0
1 # other positions empty
1
1
1
7 # a P250 tip rack is in place
0 # get a tool...
0 # from position 0
19 # read in a file to defines plate and well locations into
# variables [100]-[200]
wells.txt
19 # Now jump into another file to do looping
combine.txt
8 # Remove the tool
90 # Quit
*** Contents of the file combine.txt ***
[10] = 1 # and another counter variable for the inner loop
[0] = 1 # set a counter variable for the outer loop.
19 # Read a file
tablet1.txt # This sets an offset for tablet position 1 to be used
# by the routine xfer.txt (sets variables [200] &
[201])
19 # Now start pipetting in the routine xfer.txt
xfer.txt
[0] = 1 # reset the counter variable for the outer loop.
19 # Read a file
tablet2.txt # This sets an offset for tablet position 2 to be used
# by the routine xfer.txt (sets variables [200] & [201])
# Now start pipetting in the routine xfer.txt
19
xfer.txt
*** Contents of the file xfer.txt ***
9 # Get a tip..
[1] = 1+([0]-1)/6 # Set indexes to allow access to coded source locations
[2] = [0]-([1]-1)*6
4 [200]+[100+[1]] # Move the biomek over the correct well
# This uses the variables set in the file tabletX.txt
[201]+[107+[2]]
1800
4 # Move down into the well
[200]+[100+[1]]
[201]+[107+[2]]
[120]
11 # Pipette in...
100 # 100 microliters
4 # Move the biomek over the correct well
[200]+[100+[1]] # Move back up to clear the plate
[201]+[107+[2]]
1800
[3] = 1+([10]-1)/12 # Set indexes to allow access to coded target locations
[4] = [10]-([1]-1)*12
4 # Move the biomek over the correct well
# This uses the variables set in the file wells.txt
[150+[3]]
[157+[4]]
1800
4 # Move down into the well
[150+[3]]
[157+[4]]
[120]
13 # Pipette out...
100 # 100 microliters
4 # Move the biomek over the correct well
[150+[3]] # Move back up to clear the plate
[157+[4]]
1800
10 # Get rid of the tip
[0] = [0] + 1 # now increment the counters and continue.
[10] = [10]+1
< 48
*** Contents of the file wells.txt
[100]-[105] x-positions of wells in the labware relative to position set in
tabletX.txt
[107]-[110] y-positions of wells in the labware relative to position set in
tabletX.txt
[120] is depth of pipetting
[150]-[155] x-positions of destination plate
[157]-[160] y-positions of destination plate
*** Contents of the file tabletX.txt ***
[200] the x-position of tablet position X
[201] the y-position of tablet position Y
```