

# Assorted Topics and Other Stuff

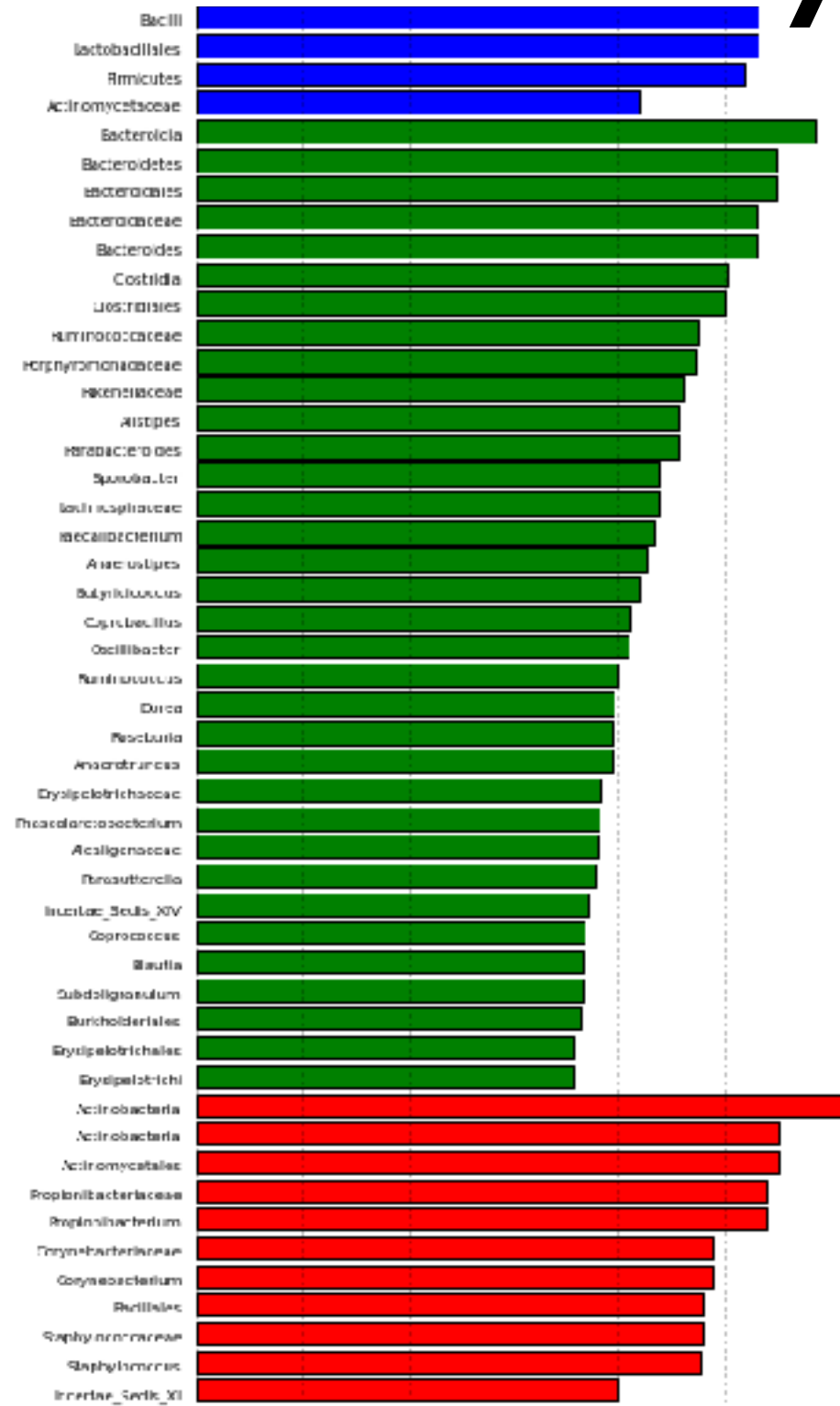
March 29, 2019

Josh Granek

# Biomarker Discovery

- Question: Which OTUs\* have different abundance between Site A and Site B

\* or higher level taxonomic groups,



# Biomarker Discovery

- LEfSe
- MetaBoot
- Metastats
- LIBSVM
- mRMR
- Regularized Low Rank-Sparse Decomposition (RegLRSD)

# PICRUSt

# Metagenomics

	What	Information	Analogy	Target Size	Cost
<b>Amplicon</b>	Marker Gene	Who is Present	Name	100bp - 1kb	Low
<b>Shotgun Metagenome</b>	Genomes	What Genes are Present	CV	100kb - 100Mb	High
<b>Shotgun Metatranscriptome</b>	All RNA	What Genes are Expressed	Twitter Feed	100kb - 100Mb	High

# Amplicon Sequencing

PCR amplify and sequence a marker gene

	Marker Gene
<b>Bacteria</b>	16s rRNA
<b>Fungi</b>	18s or ITS rRNA
<b>Archaea</b>	16s rRNA
<b>Protozoa</b>	18s rRNA
<b>Viruses</b>	?????

# Metagenomics

	What	Information	Analogy	Target Size	Cost
<b>Amplicon</b>	Marker Gene	Who is Present	Name	100bp - 1kb	Low
<b>Shotgun Metagenome</b>	Genomes	What Genes are Present	CV	100kb - 100Mb	High
<b>Shotgun Metatranscriptome</b>	All RNA	What Genes are Expressed	Twitter Feed	100kb - 100Mb	High

# Metagenomics

	What	Information	Analogy	Target Size	Cost	Discovery?
<b>Amplicon</b>	Marker Gene	Who is Present	Name	100bp - 1kb	Low	+/-
<b>Shotgun Metagenome</b>	Genomes	What Genes are Present	CV	100kb - 100Mb	High	++
<b>Shotgun Metatranscriptome</b>	All RNA	What Genes are Expressed	Twitter Feed	100kb - 100Mb	High	++



# PICRUS<sub>t</sub>

- **What I Have:**

250bp sequence from v4 region of 16s  
rRNA gene

- **What I Want:**

1. All the genes in the sample

2. The relative abundance of all the genes in  
the sample

# Inferring Gene Content

## 16s rRNA v4

```
GCGAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTATTGGGCGTAAAGAGCGTGTAGGCGGTTTCGGT  
AAGTCTGCCGTGAAAACCTGGGGCTCAACCCCGGGCGTGCGGTGGATACTG  
CCGGGCTAGAGGATGGTAGAGGCGAGTGGAATTCCCGGTGTAGCGGTGAAA  
TGCGCAGATATCGGGAGGAACACCAGTAGCGAAGGCGGCTCGCTGGGCCAT  
TCCTGACGCTGAGACGCGAAAGCTAGGGG
```

Rubrobacter

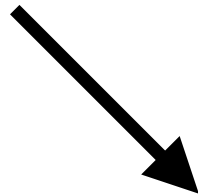
The screenshot shows the NCBI Genome database search results for the term "Rubrobacter". The search was performed on the "Genome" track. The results show 5 items, with the first result being *Rubrobacter xylanophilus*. The details for this result are as follows:

- 1. *Rubrobacter xylanophilus***
- Cellulose-degrading bacterium
- Kingdom: Bacteria; Subgroup: Actinobacteria
- Sequence data: genome assemblies:1
- Chromosome: 1
- Date: 2006/08/09
- ID: 1131

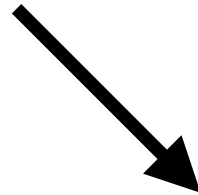
# Inferring Gene Content

## 16s rRNA v4

GCGAGCGTTAATCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGCGGTGAAGT  
AAGTCGGGTGTGAAAGCCCCGGGCTCAACCTGGGAACTGCATCCGATACTG  
CTTCGCTAGAGTATGGTAGAGGGAAGCGGAATTCCGGGTGTAGCGGTGAAA  
TGCGTAGATATCCGGAGGAACACCAGTGGCGAAGGCGGCTTCCTGGACCAA  
TACTGACGCTGAGGCGCGAAAGCGTGGGG

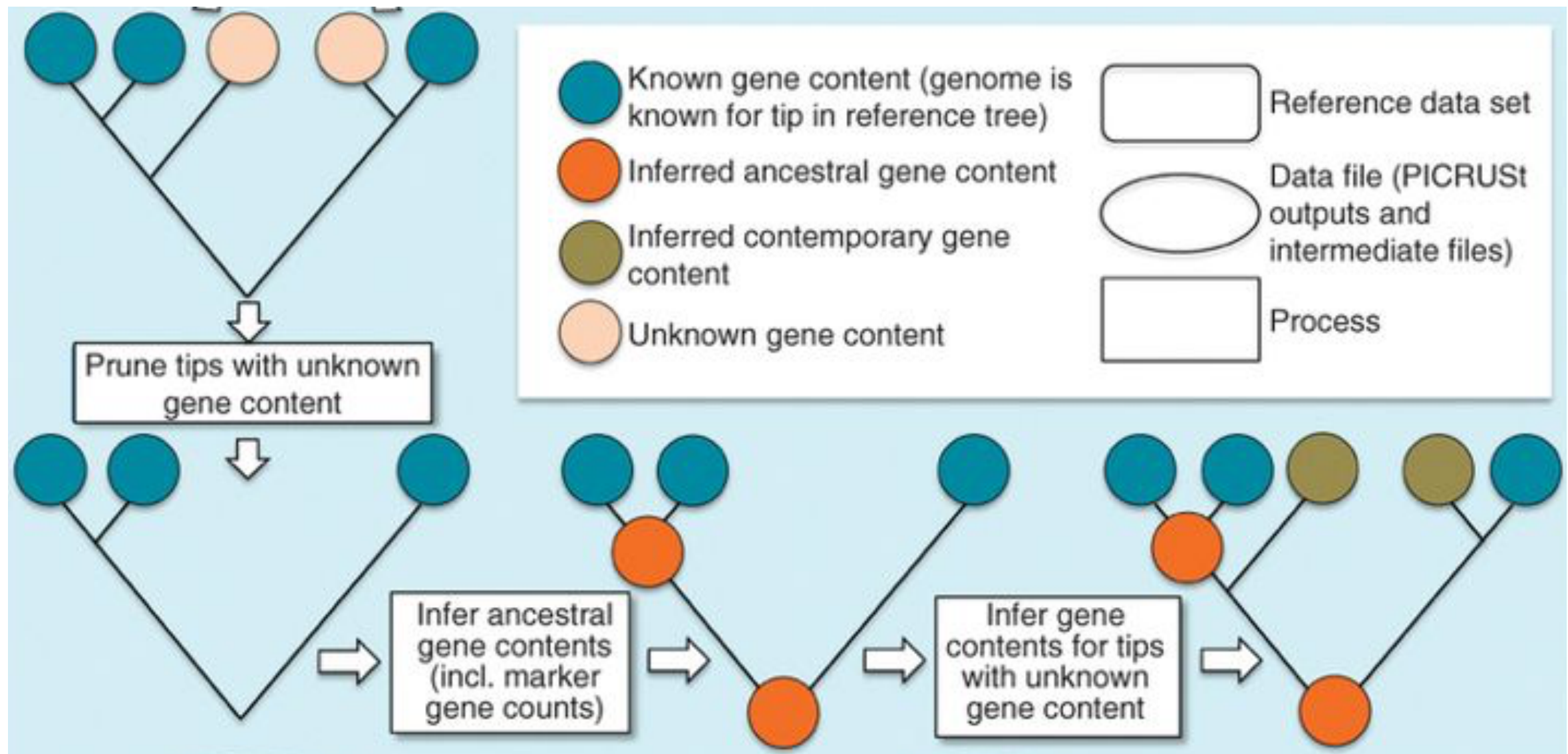


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# Inferring Gene Content



granek JA - PubMed - NCBI

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=granek+JA

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National Institutes of Health

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Commons  
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Trending articles

Publication dates  
6 years  
10 years  
Custom range...

Species  
Humans  
Other Animals

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Summary 20 per page Sort by Most Recent

Search results  
Items: 17

☐ Evidence for distinct brain networks in the control of rule-based motor behavior.  
1. Granek JA, Sergio LE.  
J Neurophysiol. 2015 Aug;114(2):1298-309. doi: 10.1152/jn.00233.2014. Epub 2015 Jul 1.  
PMID: 26133796  
[Similar articles](#)

☐ Rapid mapping of insertional mutations to probe cell wall regulation in *Cryptococcus neoformans*.  
2. Esther SK, Granek JA, Alspaugh JA.  
Fungal Genet Biol. 2015 Sep;82:8-21. doi: 10.1016/j.fgb.2015.08.003. Epub 2015 Jun 23.  
PMID: 26112692  
[Similar articles](#)

☐ Integrating chemical mutagenesis and whole-genome sequencing as a platform for forward and reverse genetic analysis of *Chlamydia*.  
3. Kokes M, Dunn JD, Granek JA, Nguyen BD, Barker JR, Valdivia RH, Bastidas RJ.  
Cell Host Microbe. 2015 May 13;17(5):716-25. doi: 10.1016/j.chom.2015.03.014. Epub 2015 Apr 23.  
PMID: 25920970 Free PMC Article  
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☐ Antifungal drug resistance evoked via RNAi-dependent epimutations.  
4. Calc S, Shertz-Wall C, Lee SC, Bastidas RJ, Nicolás FE, Granek JA, Mieczkowski P, Torres-Martínez S, Ruiz-Vázquez RM, Cardenas ME, Heltman J.  
Nature. 2014 Sep 25;513(7516):555-9. doi: 10.1038/nature13575. Epub 2014 Jul 27.  
PMID: 25079329 Free PMC Article  
[Similar articles](#) 1 comment

☐ Decoupled visually-guided reaching in optic ataxia: differences in motor control between canonical and non-canonical orientations in space.  
5. Granek JA, Pisella L, Stemmerger J, Vighetto A, Rossetti Y, Sergio LE.  
PLoS One. 2013 Dec 31;8(12):e80136. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0080136. eCollection 2013.  
PMID: 24302036 Free PMC Article  
[Similar articles](#)

☐ The genetic architecture of biofilm formation in a clinical isolate of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.  
6. Granek JA, Murray D, Kayıkcı Ö, Magwana PM.  
Genetics. 2012 Feb;190(2):597-603. doi: 10.1534/genetics.112.142067. Epub 2012 Nov 19.  
PMID: 23172859 Free PMC Article  
[Similar articles](#)

☐ The role of the caudal superior parietal lobule in updating hand location in peripheral vision: further evidence from optic ataxia.  
7. Granek JA, Pisella L, Blangero A, Rossetti Y, Sergio LE.  
PLoS One. 2012;7(10):e48619. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0048619. Epub 2012 Oct 5.  
PMID: 23071689 Free PMC Article  
[Similar articles](#)

☐ Pleiotropic signaling pathways orchestrate yeast development.  
8. Granek JA, Kayıkcı Ö, Magwana PM.  
Curr Opin Microbiol. 2011 Dec;14(6):676-81. doi: 10.1016/j.mib.2011.06.004. Epub 2011 Sep 28. Review.  
PMID: 21962291 Free PMC Article  
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granek JA [Author]  
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granek J (20) PubMed

Global patterns of 16S rRNA diversity at a depth of millions of sequences per sample. PubMed

Scott Harrison (71) PubMed

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# 16s rRNA v4

GCGAGCGTTGTCCGGAATTATTGGGCGTAAAGAGCGTGTAGGCGGTTTCGGT  
AAGTCTGCCGTGAAAACCTGGGGCTCAACCCCGGGCGTGCGGTGGATACTG  
CCGGGCTAGAGGATGGTAGAGGCGAGTGGAATTCCCGGTGTAGCGGTGAAA  
TGCGCAGATATCGGGAGGAACACCAGTAGCGAAGGCGGCTCGCTGGGCCAT  
TCCTGACGCTGAGACGCGAAAGCTAGGGG

Rubrobacter  
(genus)

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/?term=Rubrobacter

NCBI Resources How To

Genome Genome Rubrobacter

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## Search results

Items: 5







- ☐ [Rubrobacter xylanophilus](#)  
1. Cellulose-degrading bacterium  
Kingdom: Bacteria; Subgroup: Actinobacteria  
Sequence data: genome assemblies:1  
Chromosome: 1  
Date: 2006/08/09  
ID: 1131
- ☐ [Rubrobacter radiotolerans](#)  
2. **Rubrobacter radiotolerans** overview  
Kingdom: Bacteria; Subgroup: Actinobacteria  
Sequence data: genome assemblies:2  
Chromosome: 1; Plasmids: 3  
Date: 2014/05/01  
ID: 11149
- ☐ [Rubrobacter indicooceani](#)  
3. Kingdom: Bacteria; Subgroup: Actinobacteria  
Sequence data: genome assemblies:1  
Chromosome: 1; Plasmids: 2  
Date: 2018/09/13  
ID: 72442
- ☐ [Rubrobacter aplysinae](#)  
4. Kingdom: Bacteria; Subgroup: Actinobacteria  
Sequence data: genome assemblies:1  
Date: 2015/08/18  
ID: 38493



[Organism Overview](#); **Genome Assembly and Annotation report [15657]**; [Genome Tree report \[8363\]](#); [Plasmid Annotations](#)

## Escherichia coli

Partial: [All](#) Anomalous: [All](#) Levels: ☒ All ☒ Complete [776] ☒ Chromosome [89] ☒ Scaffold [4852] ☒ Contig [9940]

Organism/Name	Strain	CladeID	BioSample	BioProject	Assembly	Level	Size (Mb)
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> <a href="#">IAI39</a>	<a href="#">IAI39</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMEA3133234</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA33411</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000026345.1</a>		<a href="#">5.13207</a>
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> str. <a href="#">K-12</a> substr. <a href="#">MG1655</a>	<a href="#">K-12 substr. MG1655</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMN02604091</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA225</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000005845.2</a>		<a href="#">4.64165</a>
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> <a href="#">O83:H1</a> str. <a href="#">NRG 857C</a>	<a href="#">NRG 857C</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMN02603727</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA41221</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000183345.1</a>		<a href="#">4.89488</a>
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> <a href="#">C104:H4</a> str. <a href="#">2011C-3493</a>	<a href="#">2011C-3493</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMN01831188</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA81095</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000299455.1</a>		<a href="#">5.43741</a>
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> <a href="#">UMN026</a>	<a href="#">UMN026</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMEA3133233</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA33415</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000026325.2</a>		<a href="#">5.3582</a>
<a href="#">Escherichia coli</a> <a href="#">C157:H7</a> str. <a href="#">Sakai</a>	<a href="#">Sakai substr. RIMD 0509952</a>	<a href="#">19668</a>	<a href="#">SAMN01911278</a>	<a href="#">PRJNA226</a>	<a href="#">GCA_000008865.2</a>		<a href="#">5.5946</a>

# PICRUSt is ...

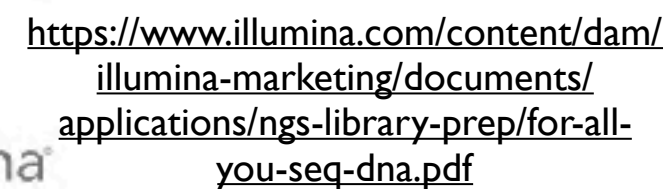
- PICRUSt is to Bacteria
- Googling is to People



# HTS Applications

- DNA-Seq
- RNA-Seq
- Amplicon Sequencing
- Many More
  - ChIP-Seq
  - Ribo-Seq
  - Hi-C
  - MethylC-Seq

For all you seq...



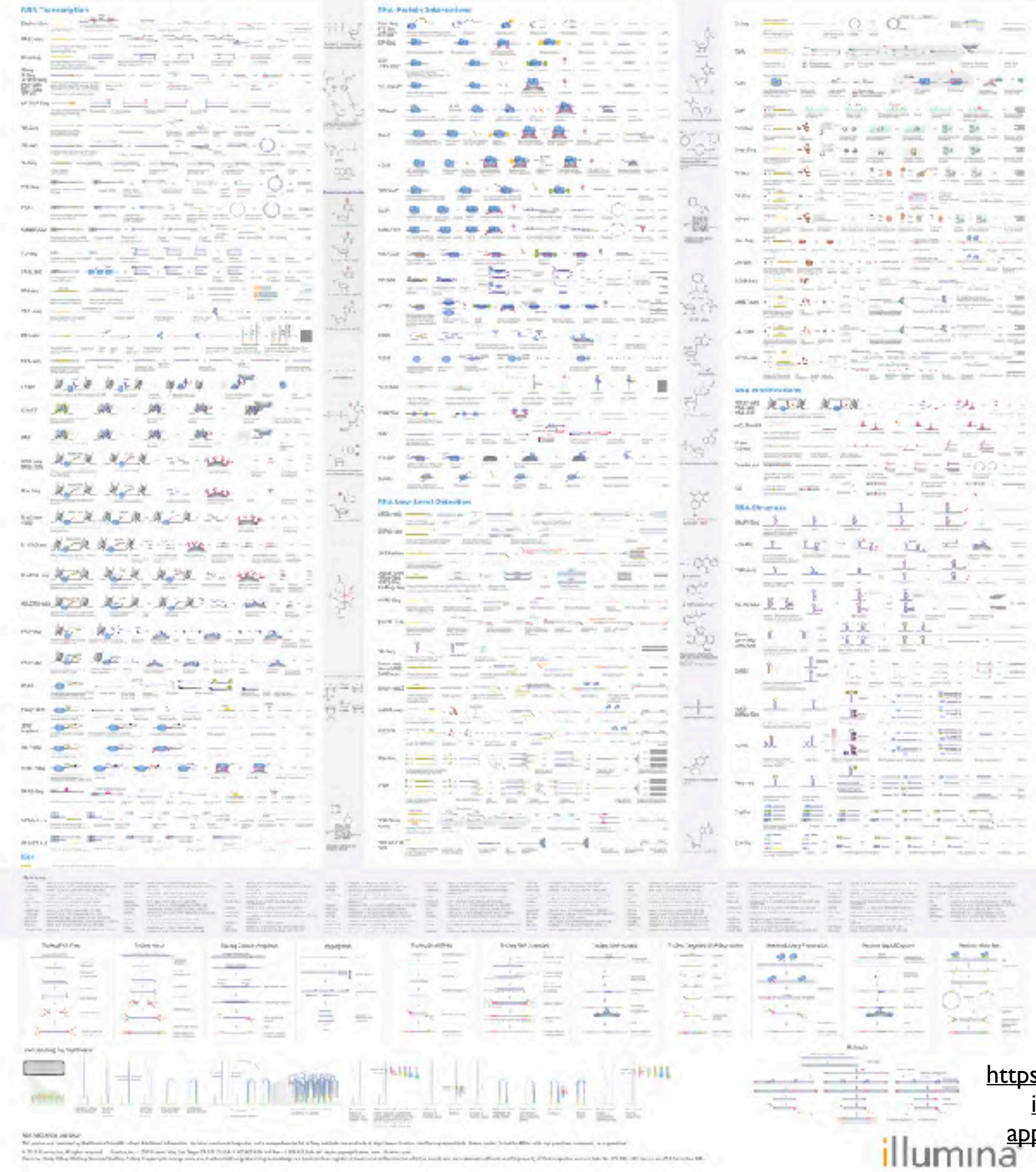
# DNA-Seq

- *De Novo* Genome Sequencing
- Genotyping
  - GWAS
  - Genetic risk factors
- Mutation identification



For all you seq...

RNA



<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/applications/ngs-library-prep/for-all-you-seq-rna.pdf>

# RNA-Seq

- Transcriptome: “Which genes are expressed in this sample?”
  - Differential Expression
  - Genome Annotation
- SNPs
- Gene Fusions

# RNA-Seq

- Bulk RNA-Seq
- Single-Cell RNA-Seq (scRNA-Seq)

# Amplicon Sequencing

- CRISPER Barcode Seq
- 16s rRNA

# \*-Seq Comparison

Method	Molecule	Target	Target Size (in humans)
DNA-Seq	DNA	Whole Genome	$2 \times 10^9$ bp
RNA-Seq	RNA	Transcriptome	$<3 \times 10^7$ bp
Amplicon	DNA?	Target Region	10 - 10,000bp



# HTS Applications

- DNA-Seq
- RNA-Seq
- Amplicon Sequencing
- Many More
  - ChIP-Seq
  - Ribo-Seq
  - Hi-C
  - MethylC-Seq

# Comparing Technologies

Method	Read length	Accuracy	Reads per run	Max Output	Cost (\$/Mb)	Pros	Cons
Sanger	400-900 bp	99.9%	1	900 bp	\$2400	Longer reads.	Expensive. Low Output
Illumina	600 bp (300bp PE)	99.9%	20x10 <sup>9</sup>	6000 Gb	\$0.01	High yield per base cost	Equipment expense. Short reads
PacBio	>10kb ave. >40kb max	99%	5x10 <sup>5</sup>	10 Gb	\$0.08	Very long reads	Homopolymer errors. Moderate Output. Equipment expense.
Nanopore	>100 kb N50 >1Mb Max	92%	1x10 <sup>6</sup>	5 Gb	\$0.10	Very long reads Portable Cheap Equipment	Homopolymer errors. Moderate Output.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA\\_sequencing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_sequencing)

<https://blog.genohub.com/2017/06/16/pacbio-vs-oxford-nanopore-sequencing/>

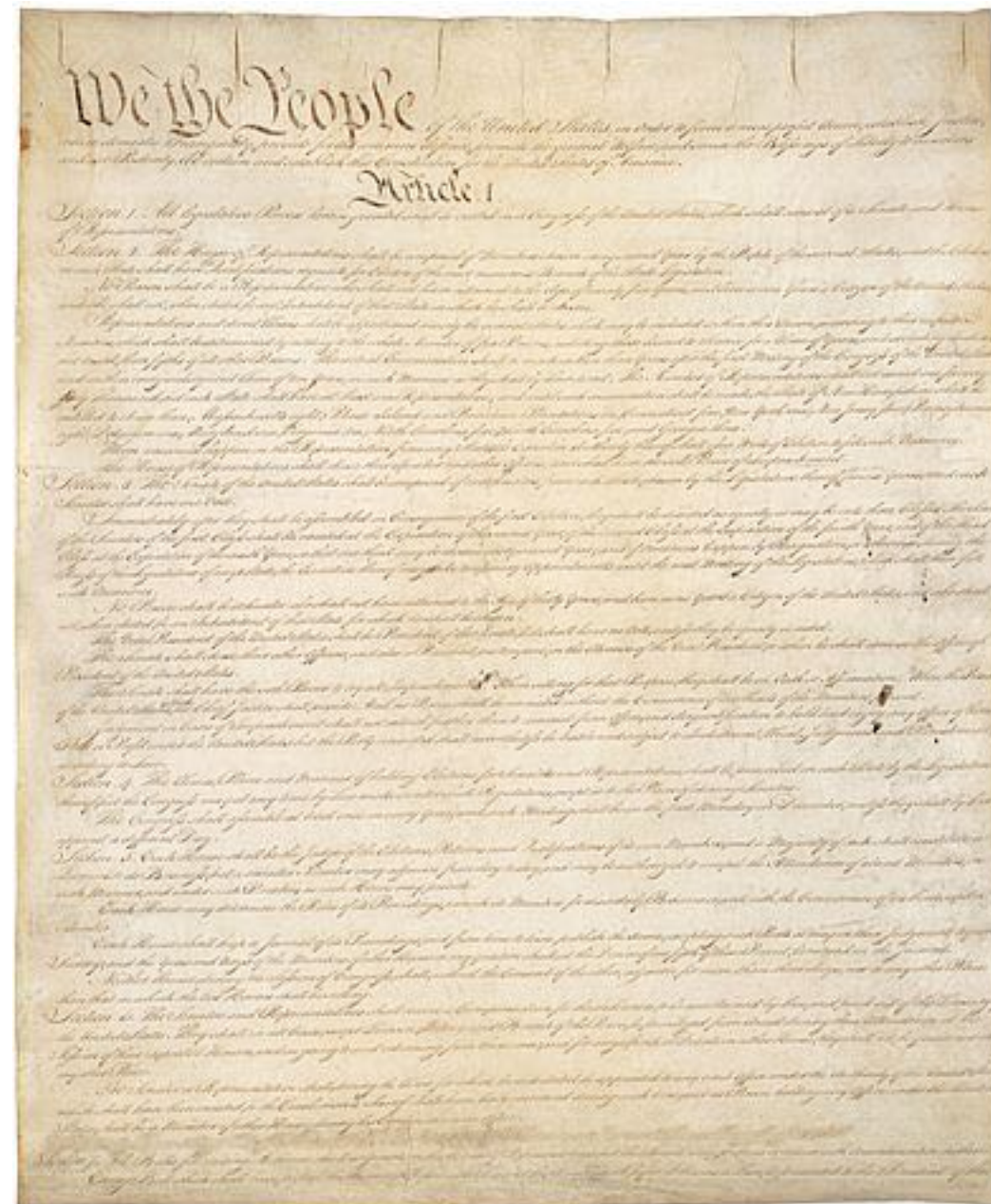
# Why Long Reads?

- Structural Variation
  - Large Insertions or Deletions
  - Duplications
  - Translocations
- De Novo Genome Assembly
- Phasing

# Short Reads

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# “Genome” Reference



# Reference Based Mapping

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# De Novo Assembly



# Overlapping Random Fragments

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# Fragmentation

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# Problem Sequences

- Repeats
  - Transposons
  - Centromeres
- Homologs
- Duplications

# De novo “Reference”

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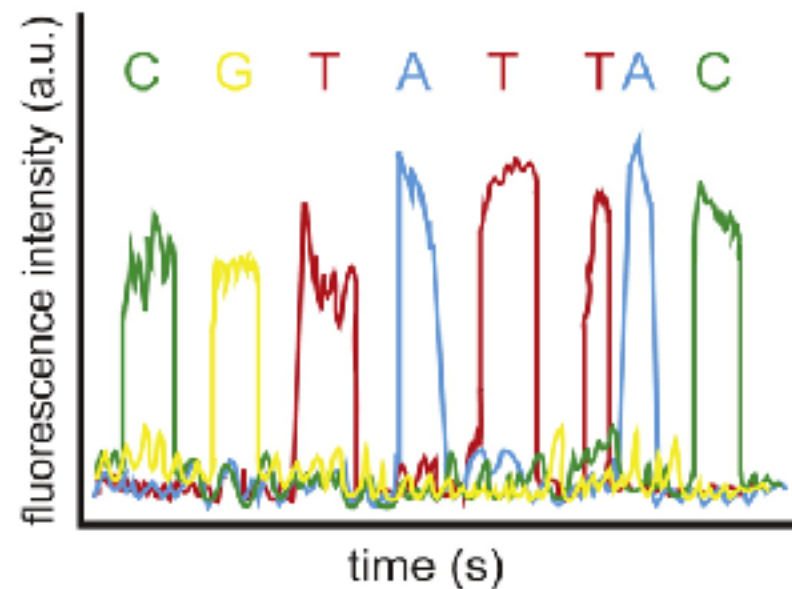
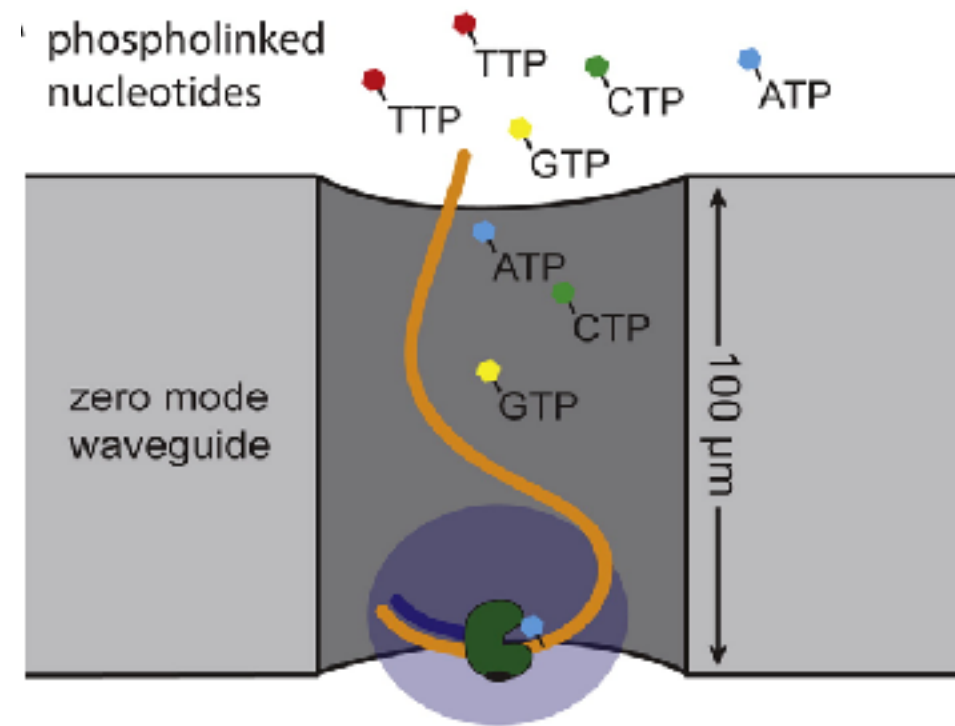
— *A Tale of Two Cities*

# Single Molecule Technologies

1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
Chemical (Maxim-Gilbert)	Pyrosequencing (454)	Single molecule real time (PacBio)
Chain Termination (Sanger)	Chain Termination (Illumina)	Nanopore sequencing (Oxford Nanopore)
Pyrosequencing	Sequencing by ligation (SOLiD sequencing)	
	Ion semiconductor (Ion Torrent)	

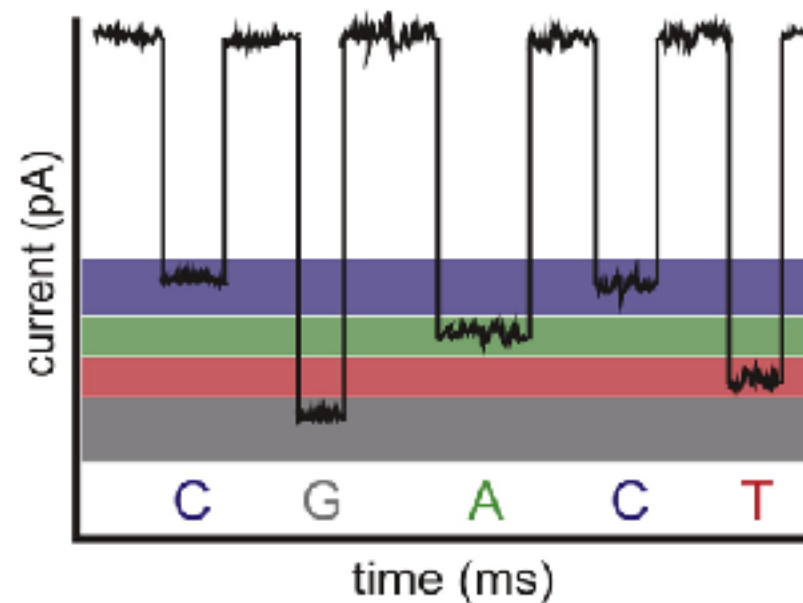
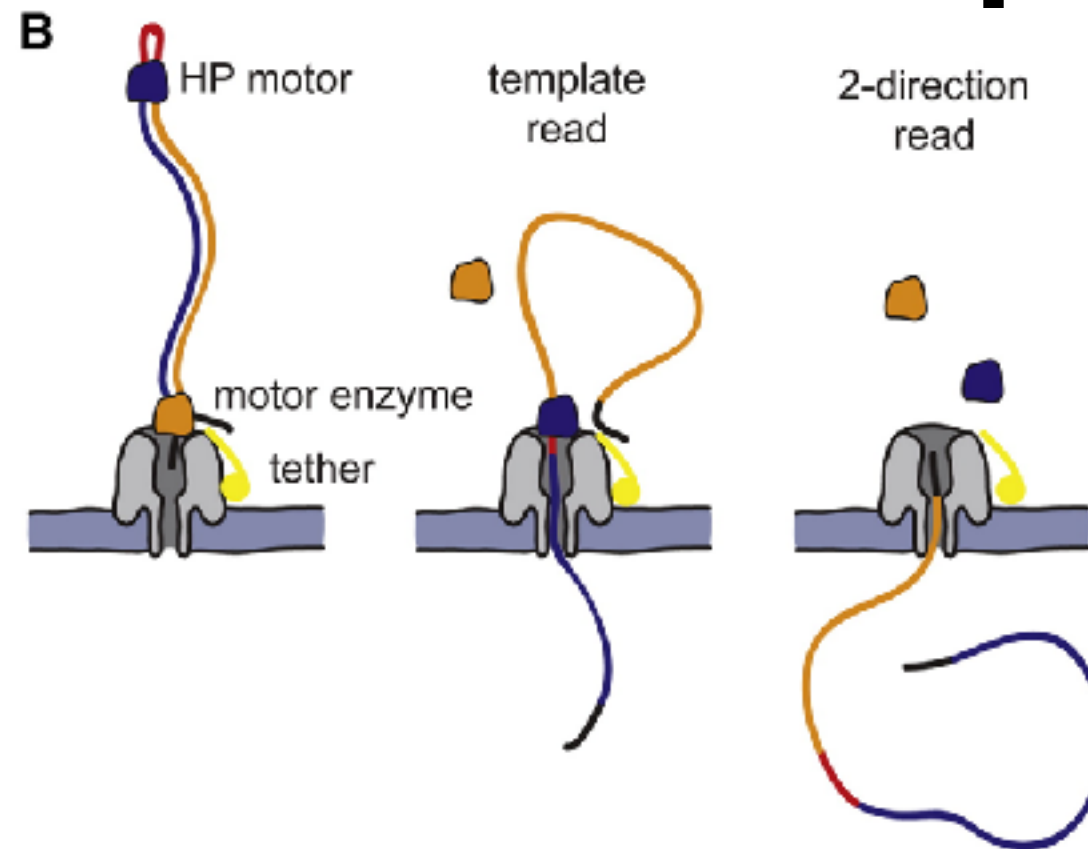


# Pacific Biosciences



1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
Chemical (Maxim-Gilbert)	Pyrosequencing (454)	Single molecule real time (PacBio)
Chain Termination (Sanger)	Chain Termination (Illumina)	Nanopore sequencing (Oxford Nanopore)
Pyrosequencing	Sequencing by ligation (SOLiD sequencing)	
	Ion semiconductor (Ion Torrent)	

# Oxford Nanopore



# Sequencers



# IBIEM2018 Docker Image

# DNA-Seq Library Prep

# Purified DNA

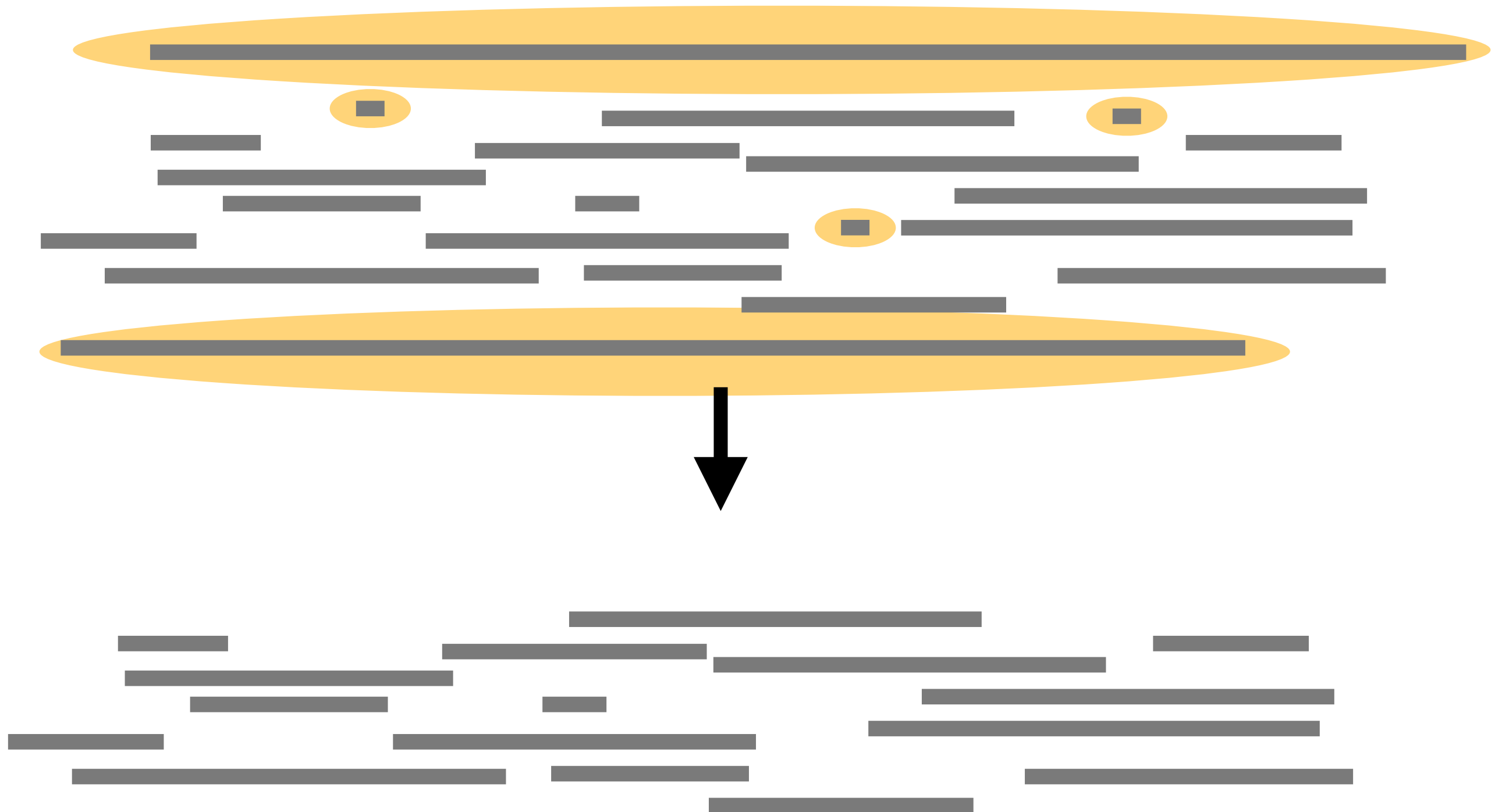
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# Fragmentation





# Size Selection



# Adapter Ligation



# RNA-Seq Library Prep

## **DNA-Seq**

1. Purify DNA
2. Fragment
3. Size Select
4. Adapter Ligation

## **RNA-Seq**

1. Purify RNA
2. Fragment
3. Size Select
4. Make DNA From RNA
5. Adapter Ligation

# Amplicon Library Prep

## **DNA-Seq**

1. Purify DNA
2. Fragment
3. Size Select
4. Adapter Ligation

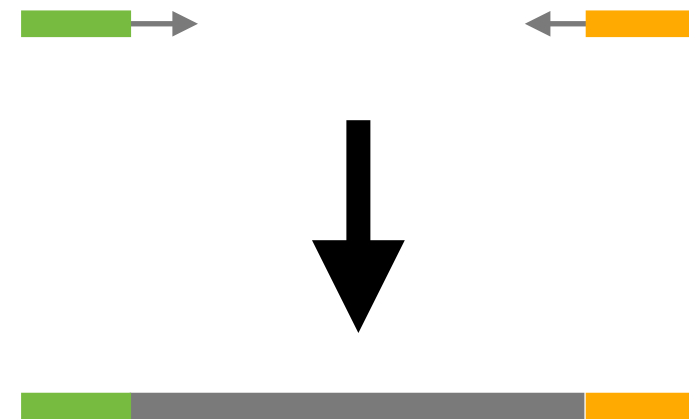
## **Amplicon-Seq**

1. Purify DNA
2. PCR Amplify with Adapters

# Purified DNA



# PCR Amplification





# Sequencing Library

## Amplicon Library



## Shotgun Library

