

Pipeline for functional assignation of heterogeneous data



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[project link](#)

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General info

Objectives of the pipeline

- to create objects usable for the analysis of ecological groups of organisms from heterogeneous data
The *gratin* package (Le Guillarme, N., Hedde, M., Potapov, A. M., Martínez-Muñoz, C. A., Berg, M. P., Briones, M. J. I., Calderón-Sanou, I., Degruene, F., Hohberg, K., Martínez-Almoyna, C., Pey, B., Russell, D. J., & Thuiller, W. (2023). The Soil Food Web Ontology : Aligning trophic groups, processes, resources, and dietary traits to support food-web research. Ecological Informatics, 78, 102360. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoinf.2023.102360> + Le Guillarme, N., & Thuiller, W. (2023). A practical approach to constructing a knowledge graph for soil ecological research. European Journal of Soil Biology, 117, 103497. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejsobi.2023.103497>) and the standardized structure of *phyloseq* objects (<https://joey711.github.io/phyloseq/import-data>) are used.
- to pre-analyse data (some figures and tables to check outputs)

3 constructors are needed to create *phyloseq* objects (*PO*) :

- ***tidy_data*** (*otu_table*) = the tidy table of abundance
- ***tax_table*** (*tax_table*) = the cleaned taxonomy table
- ***fun_table*** (to be combined with *tax_table* later) = the functional table generated with *gratin* package
- ***sam_data*** = metadata

There are several steps to create these constructors:

- step A = data homogenization
- ***tidy_data*** creation
- step B = taxonomic cleaning and filtering
- ***tax_table*** creation
- step C = functional assignment
- ***fun_table*** creation
- step D = merge into *phyloseq* objects
- ***sam_data*** and *PO* creation

⇒ [open the script](#)

Some details of the steps

- step A = data homogenization

community_0 = raw data (from observational counts or metabarcoding abundances)

tidy_community_1 = homogenized format, structure and annotations

tidy_community_2 = with minimal information = *tidy_data* by community

tidy_ALL = all communities combined = *tidy_data* with all communities

Replace community by :

- macrofauna_surface
- macrofauna_aerial
- macrofauna_foliar
- nematodes
- micro_arthropodes
- microorganisms
 - bacteria
 - fungi
 - protists

Some details of the steps

- step B = taxonomic assignation, cleaning and filtering

For microorganisms, done during step A :

cleaning step 1 = remove "no data"

cleaning step 2 = modify taxonomic names if needed

cleaning step 3 = filter

Filter 1 (based on taxonomy) = keep Bacteria and remove Chloroplasts, keep Fungi or keep Cercozoa depending on the targeted community and amplicon sequences

Filter 2 (based on abundance) = remove low abundant (< 0.1% per sample, cf Ogier, J.-C., Pagès, S., Galan, M., Barret, M., & Gaudriault, S. (2019). rpoB, a promising marker for analyzing the diversity of bacterial communities by amplicon sequencing. BMC Microbiology, 19(1), 171. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12866-019-1546-z>)

For other communities, done with *taxize* package :

cleaning step 1 = *taxize::gnr_resolve* and small manual corrections

cleaning step 2 = *taxize::tax_name*

cleaning step 3 = manual additions

tax_community_1 = object to use for *taxize* input (query)

tax_community_2 = raw *taxize* output (ITIS and NCBI results)

For all communities :

tax_community_3 = cleaned taxonomy = *tax_table* by community

tax_ALL = all communities combined = *tax_table* with all communities

Replace community by :

- macrofauna_surface
- macrofauna_aerial
- macrofauna_foliar
- nematodes
- micro_arthropodes
- microorganisms
 - bacteria
 - fungi
 - protists

Some details of the steps

- step C = functional assignation

community_guilds_taxalevel (taxalevel = species or genus or family or order (order only for microorganisms because the function was too long = the taxa level was too high for the other communities) with the *get.guilds* function)

community_interactions_taxalevel (idem with the *get.interactions* function)

community_guilds (all taxalevels combined) = **fun_table** by community for guilds

community_interactions (idem) = **fun_table** by community for interactions

fun_guilds_ALL = all communities combined = **fun_table** with all communities for guilds

fun_interactions_ALL = all communities combined = **fun_table** with all communities for interactions

Gratin functions for assignments :

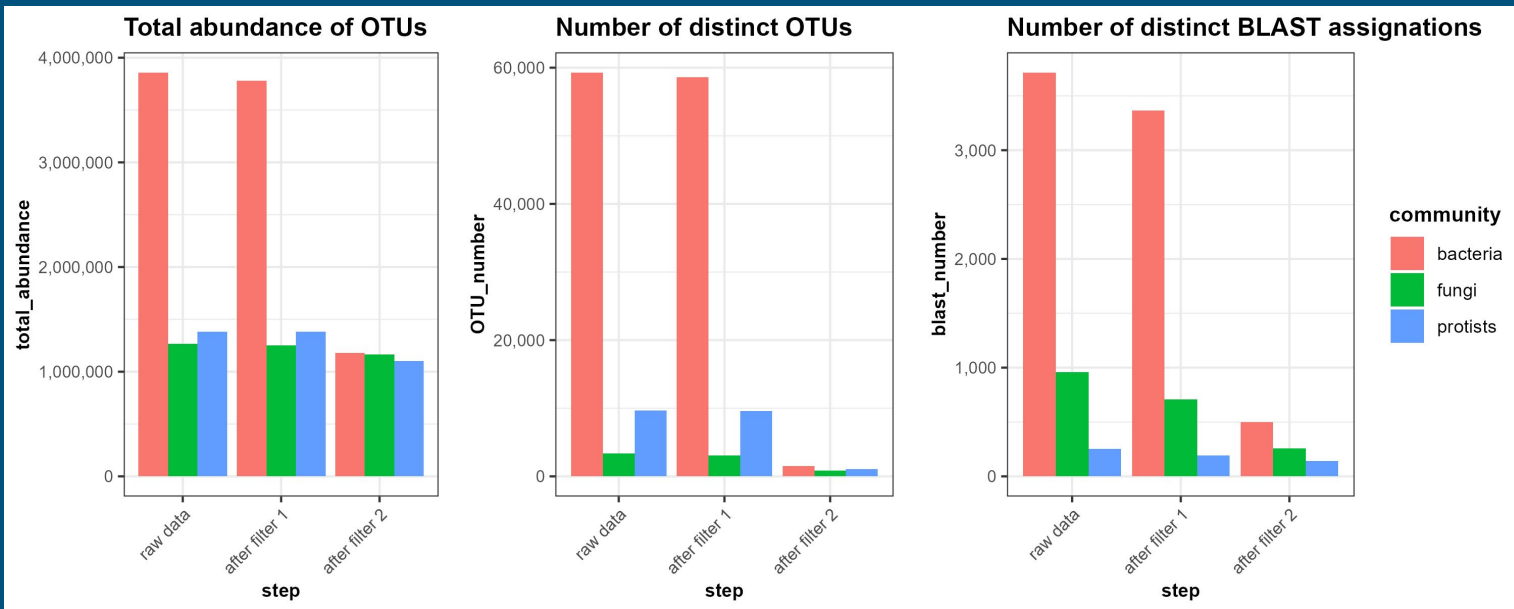
- *get.guilds*
- *get.interactions*
- *get.trophic.groups* (not used here)
- *get.diets* (not used here)

Replace community by :

- macrofauna_surface
- macrofauna_aerial
- macrofauna_foliar
- nematodes
- micro_arthropodes
- microorganisms
 - bacteria
 - fungi
 - protists

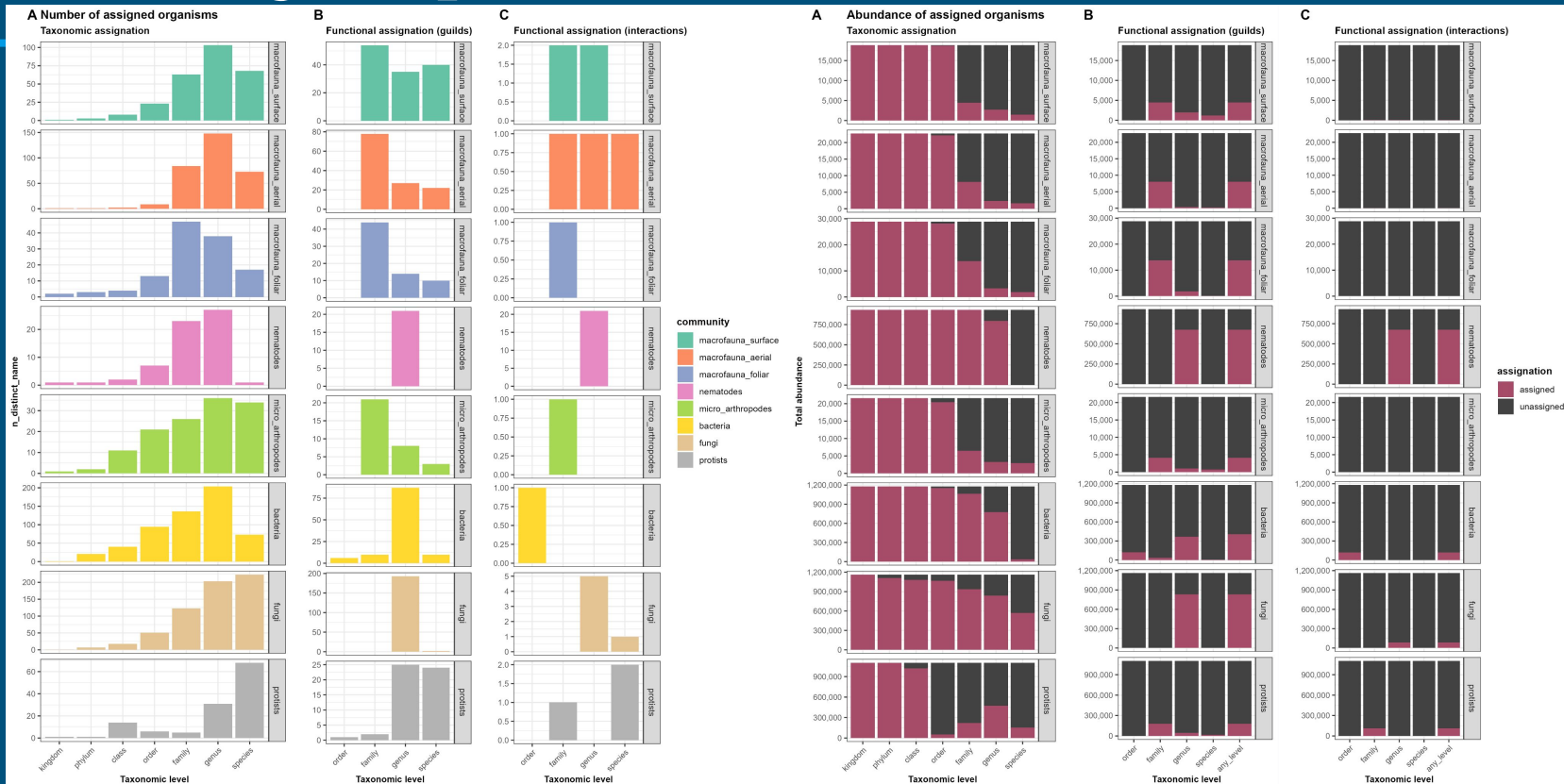
Tracking outputs

data = metabarcoding



Tracking outputs

data = all dates available



Some details of the steps

- step D = merge into *phyloseq* objects

Prepare constructors for all communities :

```
tidy_data_PO (otu_table)
metadata_PO (sam_data)
fun_table_guilds_PO (to join in tax_table)
fun_table_inter_PO (to join in tax_table)
```

Then merge into PO for each community :

```
tidy_data_PO_community
tax_table_PO_community
metadata_PO_community
```

```
PO_community_raw <- phyloseq(tidy_data_PO_community, tax_table_PO_community, metadata_PO_community)
```

```
PO_community_stand <- standardize abundances to the median sequencing depth (ref = https://joey711.github.io/phyloseq/preprocess.html + McKnight, D. T., Huerlimann, R., Bower, D. S., Schwarzkopf, L., Alford, R. A., & Zenger, K. R. (2019). Methods for normalizing microbiome data : An ecological perspective. Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 10(3), 389-400. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13115)
```

```
> total = median(sample_sums(PO_community))
```

```
> standf = function(x, t=total) round(t*(x/sum(x)))
```

```
> PO_community_stand = transform_sample_counts(PO_community, standf)
```

```
PO_community_stand_prop <- PO_community_stand transformed via proportions
```

```
PO_community_norm <- normalize via proportions (ref = https://adrientaudiere.github.io/MiscMetabar/reference/normalize\_prop\_pq.html)
```

```
> PO_community_norm <- normalize_prop_pq(PO_community, base_log = 2, digits = 0)
```

```
PO_community_norm_prop <- PO_community_norm transformed via proportions
```

Then merge PO by versions :

```
PO_all_stand <- merge_phyloseq(PO_community1_stand, PO_community2_stand...) # used for alpha diversity
```

```
PO_all_stand_prop <- merge_phyloseq(PO_community1_stand_prop, PO_community2_stand_prop...) # used for beta diversity
```

```
PO_all_norm_prop <- merge_phyloseq(PO_community1_norm_prop, PO_community2_norm_prop...) # used for abundance graphs and tests
```

Replace community by :

- macrofauna_surface
- macrofauna_aerial
- macrofauna_foliar
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- micro_arthropodes
- microorganisms
 - bacteria
 - fungi
 - protists

Flowchart

tidy_data

homogenized data
with abundances
(step A)

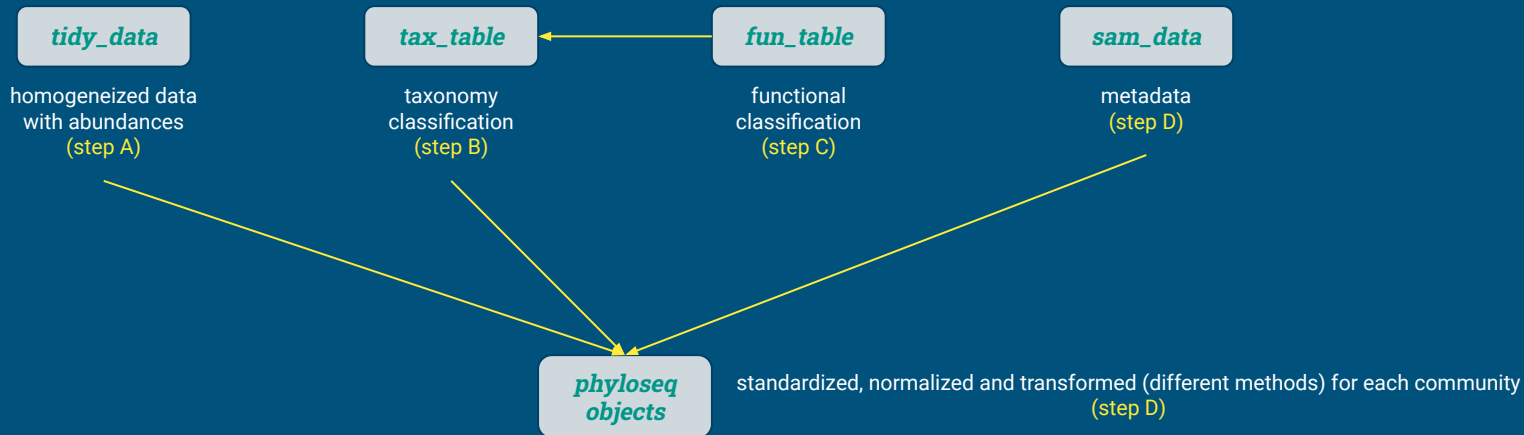
tax_table

taxonomy
classification
(step B)

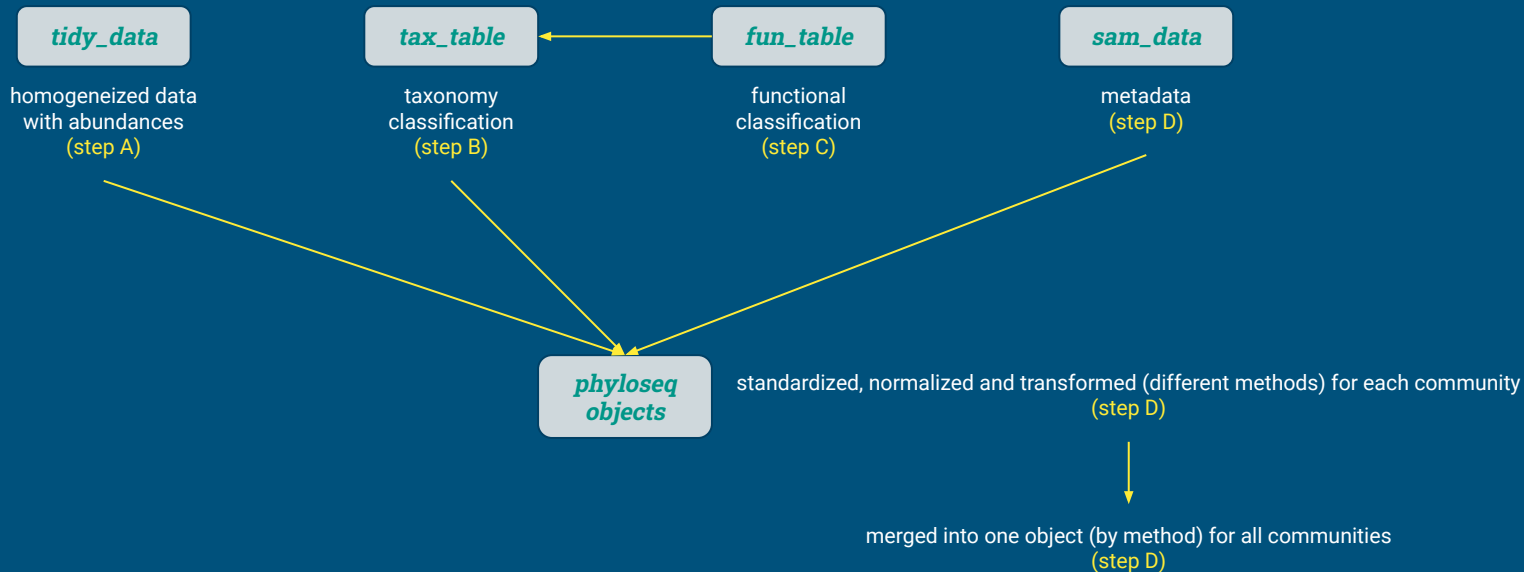
fun_table

functional
classification
(step C)

Flowchart



Flowchart



Architecture GitHub

<https://github.com/AnneSoMasson/IFOSSA-anneso/tree/main>

- root
 - data
 - raw_data
 - derived_data
 - tidy_data
 - tax_table
 - intermediate_files
 - final_files
 - fun_table
 - phyloseq_objects
 - analyses
 - tracking
 - abundance_taxa
 - lists_assignations
 - number_groups
 - number_taxa
 - percentage_abundance
 - percentage_number
 - preanalyses
 - manual