



# BIOL 432

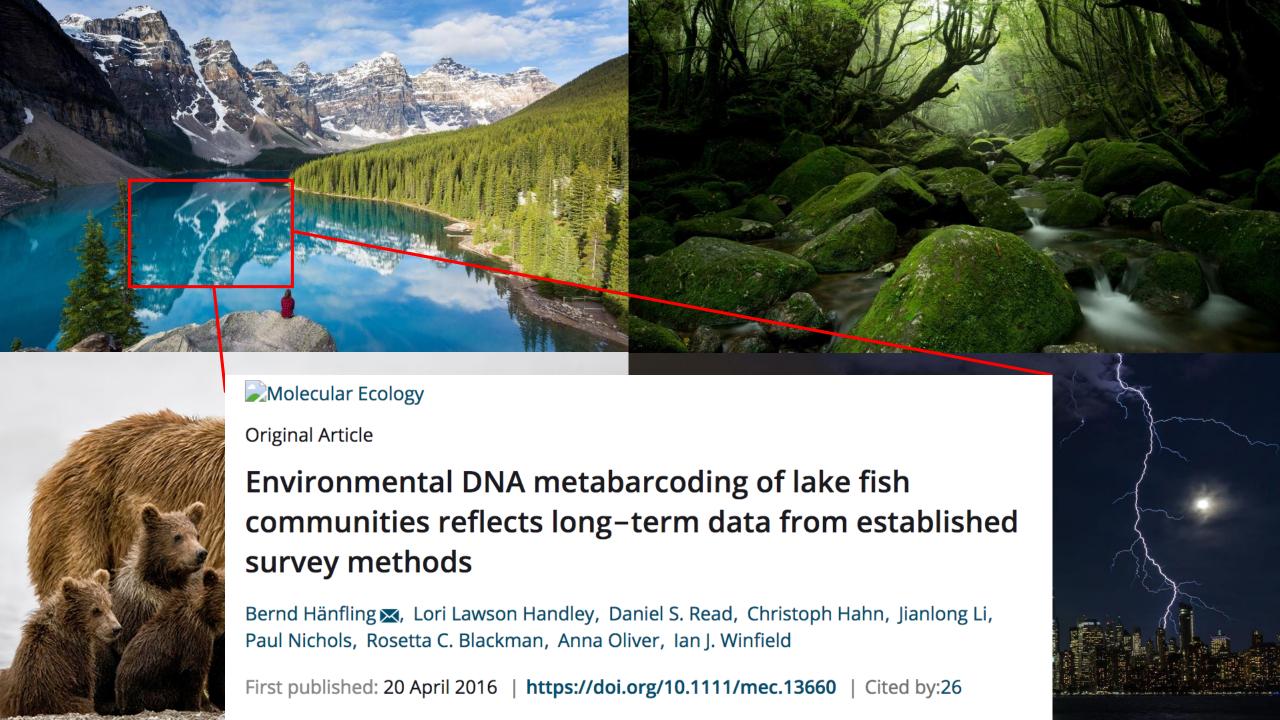
Metabarcoding

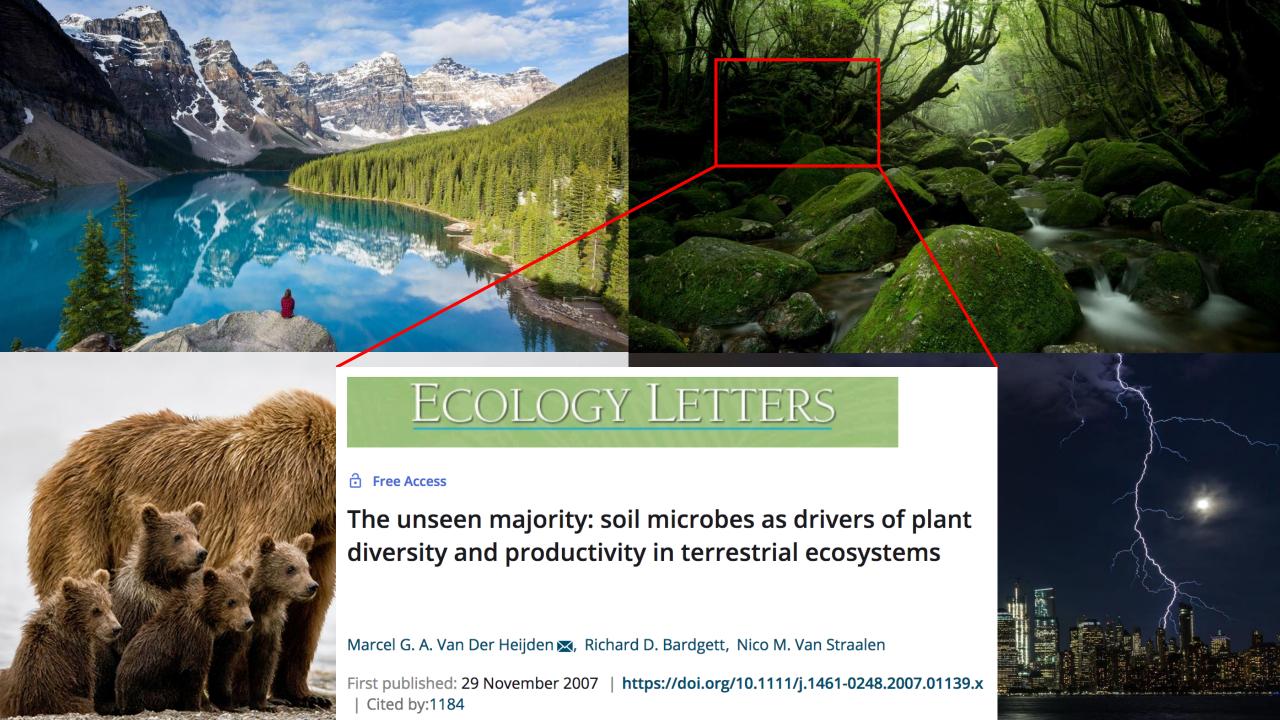




# What is a microbiome?



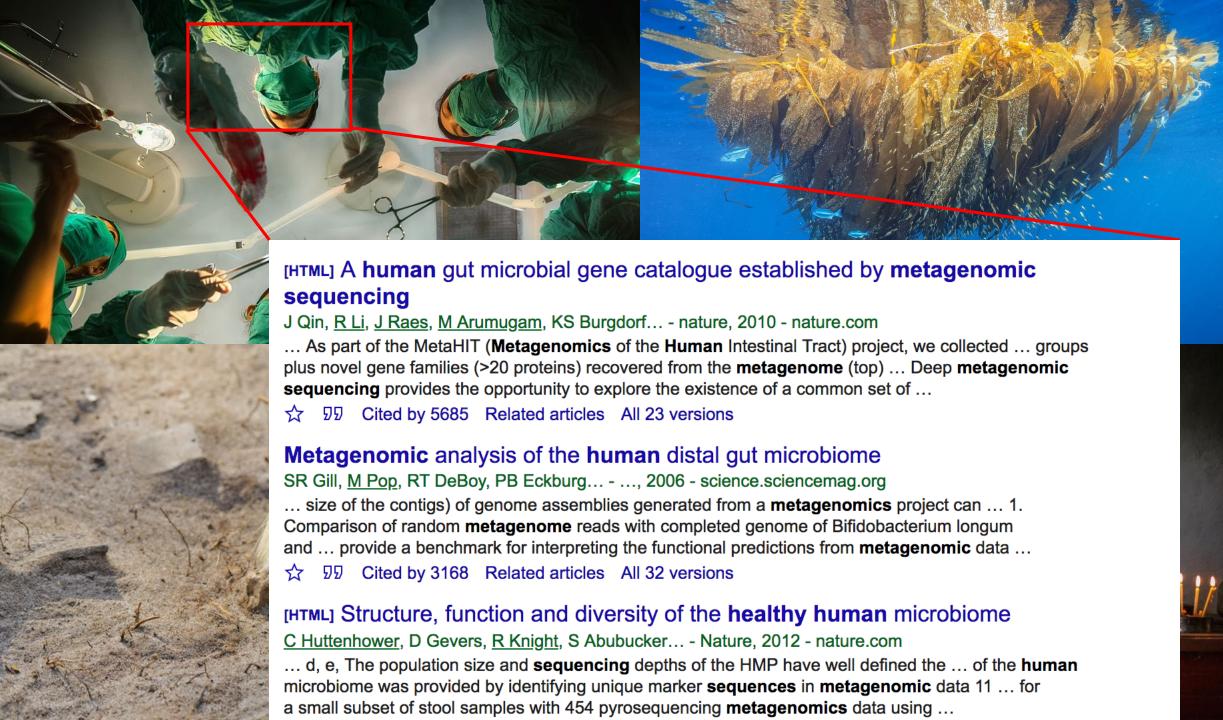




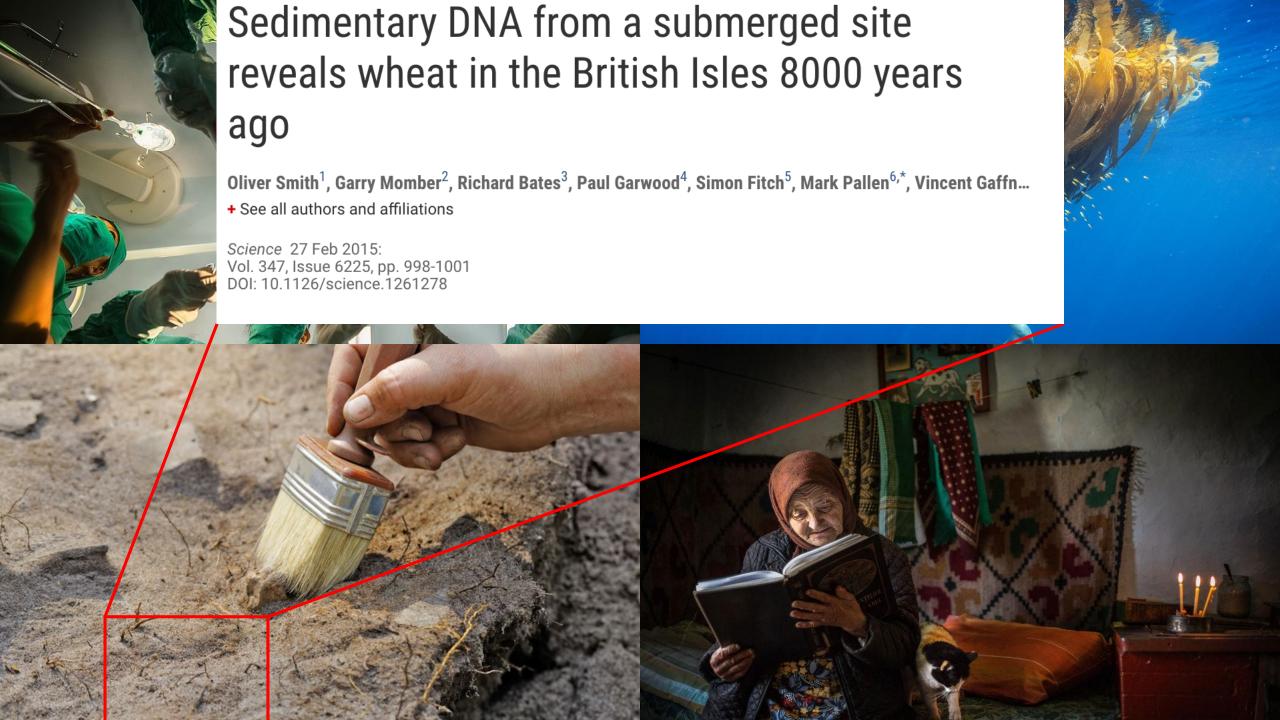


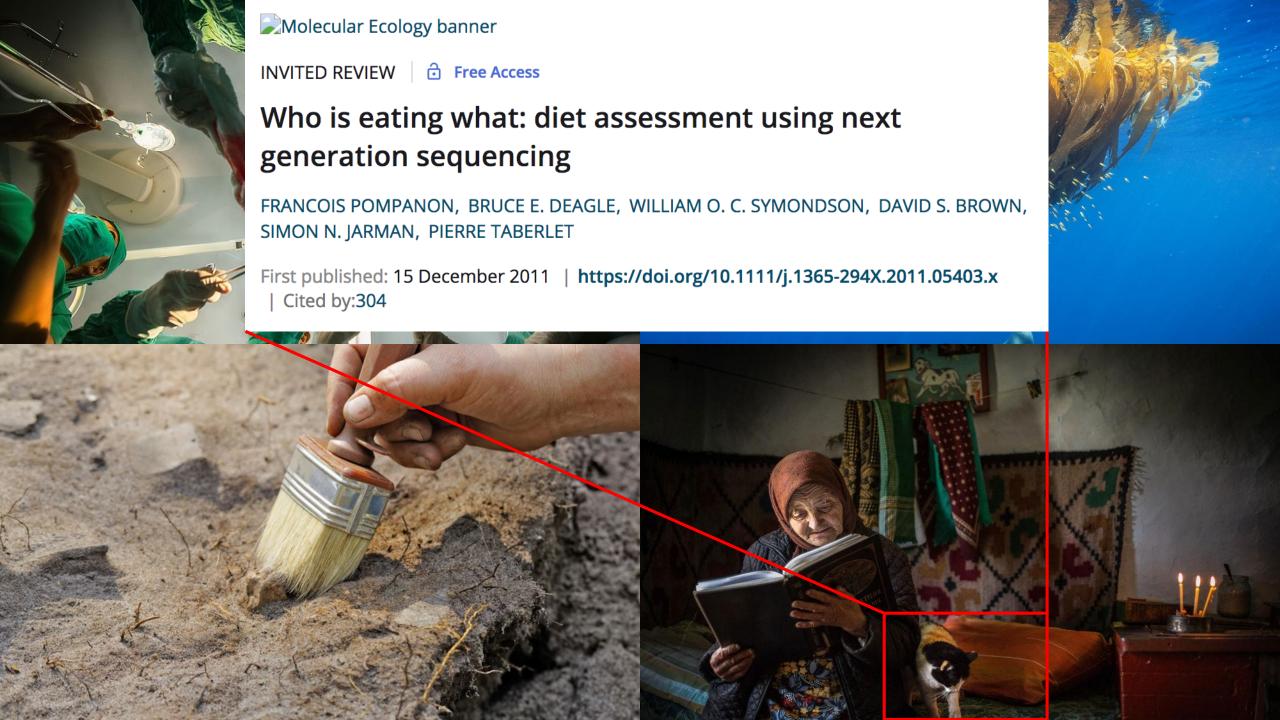
















# Identifying fungi and bacteria

### Microbial cultures







Less than 2% of bacteria can be cultured in the laboratory

### What is a species?





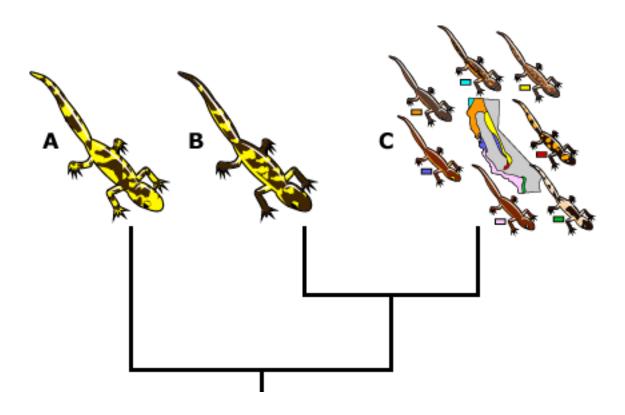
"Species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations which are reproductively isolated from other such groups."

-Ernst Mayr

## The phylogenetic species concept







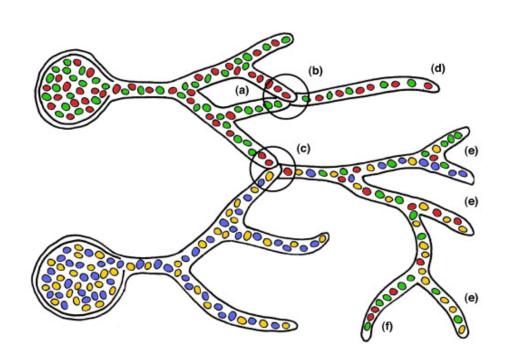
## The phylogenetic species concept



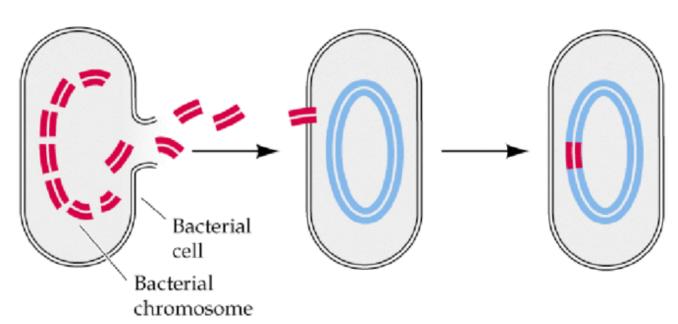


#### Fungal genetics:

#### Bacterial genetics:



#### Transformation



Permission pending from Sinaur Associates, Inc.

### Two methods for microbiome sequencing





#### Whole Shotgun Metagenome Sequencing

- DNA extracted and sequenced directly
- Attempt to reconstruct (partial) individual genomes
- Computational demanding
- Higher taxonomic resolution
- More expensive
- Metabarcoding
  - PCR DNA to sequence one or a few genes
  - Computationally simple
  - Lower taxonomic resolution
  - Less expensive





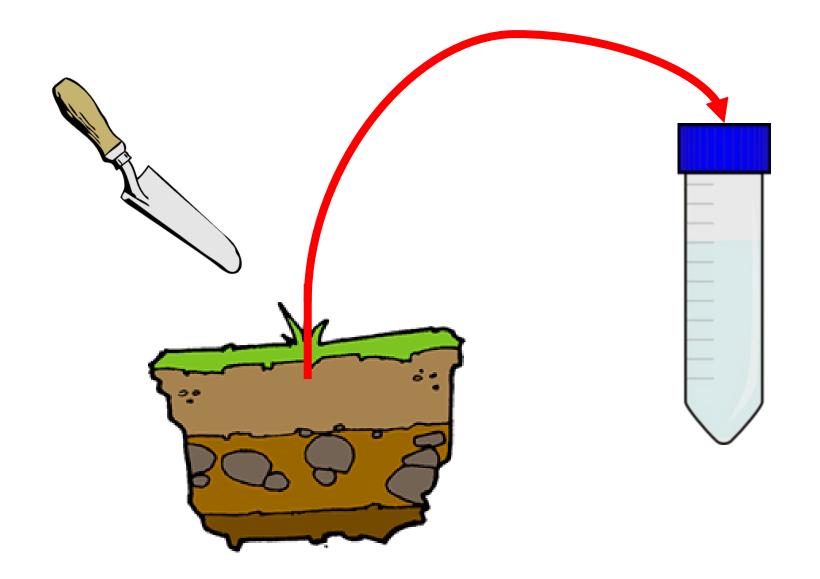
# Metabarcoding

Microbiome analysis of high-throughput sequencing data

## Step 1: collect the sample



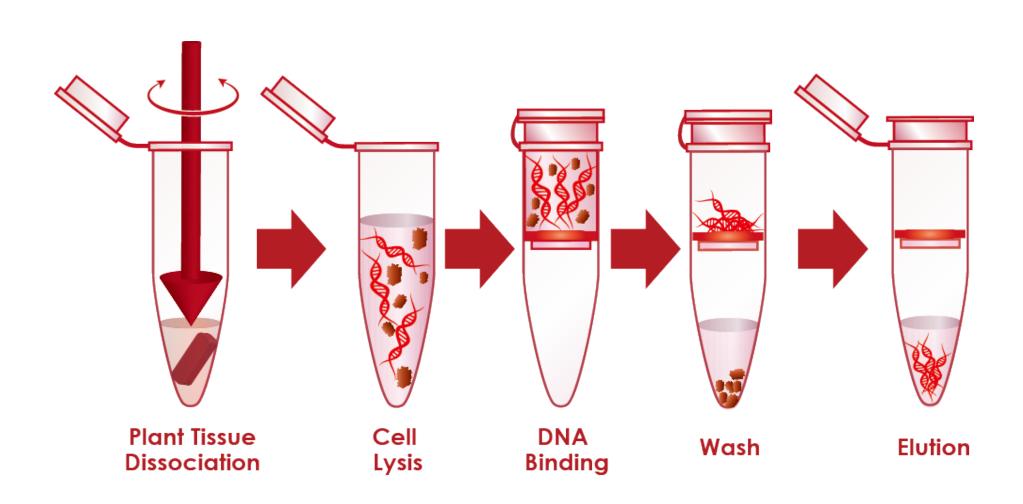




## Step 2: Extract DNA





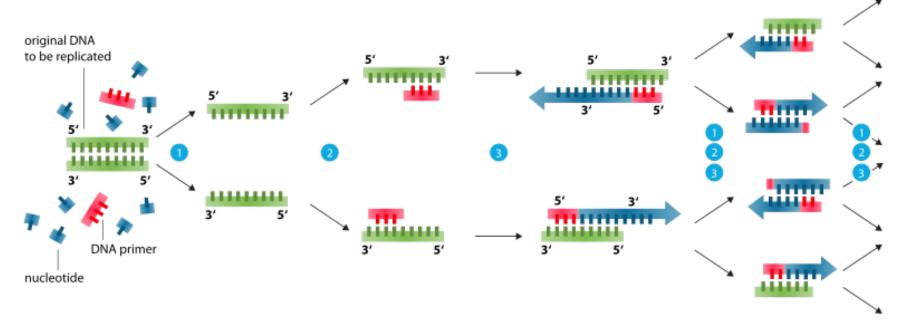


### Step 3: PCR (add a barcode? An Illumina attachment?)





#### Polymerase chain reaction - PCR



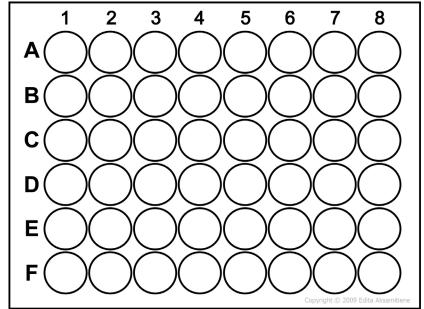
- Denaturation at 94-96°C
- 2 Annealing at ~68°C
- 3 Elongation at ca. 72 °C

## Step 4: Pooling & Quality check

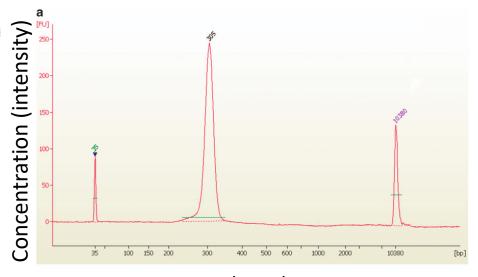










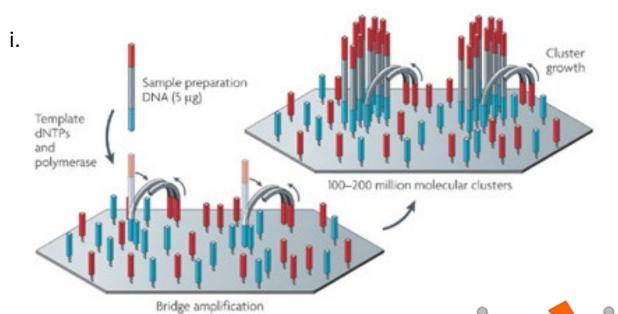


Size (time)

## Sequencing (e.g. Illumina MiSeq)

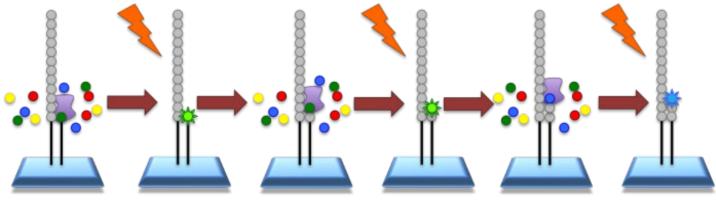






ii.







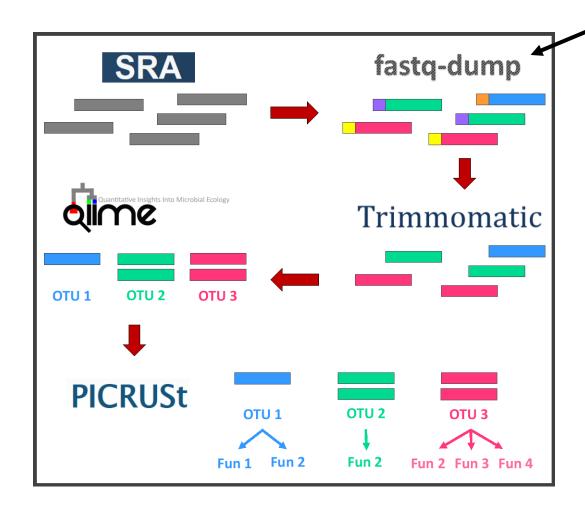


# How do we compare samples?

Analysis 'pipeline' overview





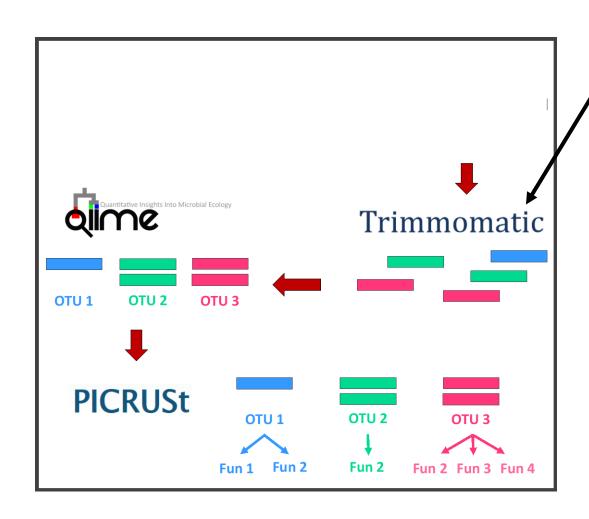


#### Steps 1 & 2:

- Find sequences from the NCBI SRA (sequence read archive)
- Download to your own computer





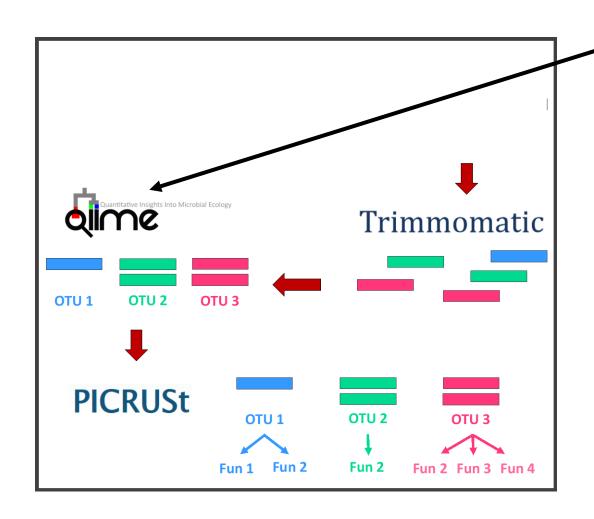


#### Step 3:

- Cut adapter sequences (sequencing primers)
- Cut low-quality reads (i.e. sequences)
  OR
- Cut all reads to a specified length
- Remove low-quality reads







#### Step 4:

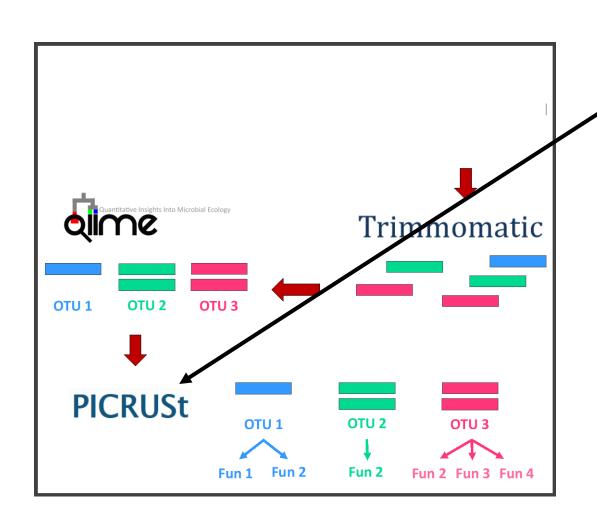
 Assign Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs) based on sequence similarity

#### OR

 Assign a "species" by comparing the sequence to a database (e.g. NCBI BLAST)





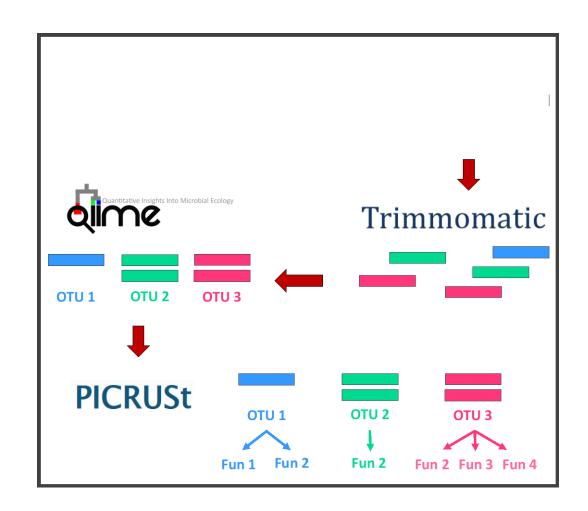


Step 5:

Assign a "function" to the OTU







Step 6:

Analyze the species communities!

**Questions:** 

How similar/different are the samples?

What are the main taxa that are shared or different?

To answer these questions, use R!

### Post-its





Download: https://ColauttiLab.github.io/Data/OTU\_files.zip

Pink (improve)

Green (keep)

Similar to other courses

Similar to other courses

Different from other courses

Different from other courses