

# Metagenome Analysis of Premature Birth

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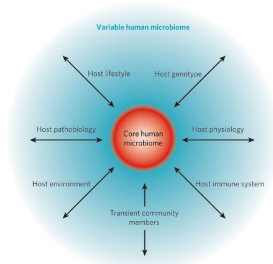
# Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Materials
- 3 Literature Survey
- 4 Methods
- 5 Results

# Introduction

# Microbiome

- Microbiota: the microorganisms which live inside & on humans (Turnbaugh et al., 2007)
- Microbiome:  $10^{13}$  to  $10^{14}$  microorganisms whose collective genome (Gill et al., 2006)



**Figure:** Concept of a core human microbiome (Turnbaugh et al., 2007)

- Ribosomal RNA
- Well-known as a key to phylogeny (Olsen & Woese, 1993)

# Premature Birth (Preterm Birth)

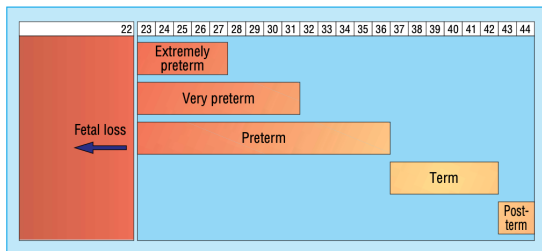


Figure: Definitions of Premature (J. Tucker & McGuire, 2004)

∴ Hence, in this study,

- Premature:  $< 37$  weeks
- Normal:  $\geq 37$  weeks

# Materials

# 16S rRNA Sequencing

**16S rRNA sequencing** is the *reference method* for bacterial taxonomy & identification (Mignard & Flandrois, 2006)

Reasons (Janda & Abbott, 2007):

- 16S rRNA exists in almost all bacteria
- Functions of the 16S rRNA has not changed over time
- 16S rRNA is large enough for bioinformatics



# Train/Test Data vs. Validate Data

- JBNU/Helixco data
  - First data / Second data
  - Stool data
- External data
  - The European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI data)
  - NIH Human Microbiome Project (HMP data)

Table: Sample Information

Data	Participants	Samples	Remarks
First	24	107	-
Second	35	288	-
Stool	63	126	Stool
EBI	18	1016	Only Normal
HMP	1572	9205	Only Premature

# Literature Survey

# Literature Survey

EBI Data (Dominguez-Bello et al., 2016)

## BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

nature.  
medicine

## Partial restoration of the microbiota of cesarean-born infants via vaginal microbial transfer

Maria G Dominguez-Bello<sup>1,2</sup>, Kassandra M De Jesus-Laboy<sup>2</sup>, Nan Shen<sup>3</sup>, Laura M Cox<sup>1</sup>, Amnon Amir<sup>4</sup>, Antonio Gonzalez<sup>4</sup>, Nicholas A Bokulich<sup>1</sup>, Se Jin Song<sup>4,5</sup>, Marina Hoashi<sup>1,6</sup>, Juana I Rivera-Vinas<sup>7</sup>, Keimari Mendez<sup>7</sup>, Rob Knight<sup>4,8</sup> & Jose C Clemente<sup>3,9</sup>

estimated 15% of births that require C-section delivery to protect the health of the mother or baby<sup>11</sup>.

Here we exposed C-section-delivered infants to their maternal vaginal fluids at birth and longitudinally determined the composition of their microbiota to assess whether it developed more similarly to vaginally born babies than to unexposed C-section-delivered infants. We collected samples from 18 infants and their mothers, including 7 born vaginally and 11 delivered by scheduled C-section, of which four were exposed to the maternal vaginal fluids at birth (Supplementary Table 1). Briefly, the microbial restoration procedure, or vaginal microbial transfer, consists of incubating sterile gauze in the vagina of moth-

- Study Objectives
  - ① Compare Vaginally vs. Cesarean-section (C-section)
  - ② Restore the microbiota of C-section
- Microbial restoration procedure
  - ① Measure maternal vaginal pH
  - ② Put sterile gauze with saline solution in vagina for 1 hour
  - ③ Swab the infant with the gauze
- Sample collection procedure
  - ① Sample at right after birth, day 3 and weekly for the first month
  - ② Sample from oral, forehead, arm, foot and anal
- Notable Methods/Results
  - ① Using distance methods: e.g. UniFrac distance, Hamming distance

# Literature Survey

HMP Data (Fettweis et al., 2019)

## ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-019-0450-2>nature  
medicine

OPEN

# The vaginal microbiome and preterm birth

Jennifer M. Fettweis<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Myrna G. Serrano<sup>1,3</sup>, J. Paul Brooks<sup>3,4</sup>, David J. Edwards<sup>3,5</sup>, Philippe H. Girerd<sup>2,3</sup>, Hardik I. Parikh<sup>1</sup>, Bernice Huang<sup>1</sup>, Tom J. Arodz<sup>3,6</sup>, Laahirie Edupuganti<sup>1,3</sup>, Abigail L. Glascock<sup>7</sup>, Jie Xu<sup>3,8,9</sup>, Nicole R. Jimenez<sup>1,3</sup>, Stephany C. Vivadellji<sup>1,3</sup>, Stephen S. Fong<sup>3,10</sup>, Nihar U. Sheth<sup>11</sup>, Sophonie Jean<sup>1</sup>, Vladimir Lee<sup>1,3</sup>, Yahya A. Bokhari<sup>6</sup>, Ana M. Lara<sup>1</sup>, Shreni D. Mistry<sup>1</sup>, Robert A. Duckworth III<sup>1</sup>, Steven P. Bradley<sup>1</sup>, Vishal N. Koparde<sup>11</sup>, X. Valentine Orendo<sup>11</sup>, Sarah H. Milton<sup>2</sup>, Sarah K. Rozycki<sup>12</sup>, Andrey V. Matveyev<sup>1</sup>, Michelle L. Wright<sup>13,14,15</sup>, Snehalata V. Huzurbazar<sup>16</sup>, Eugenie M. Jackson<sup>16</sup>, Ekaterina Smirnova<sup>17,18</sup>, Jonas Korpach<sup>19</sup>, Yu-Chih Tsai<sup>19</sup>, Molly R. Dickinson<sup>1</sup>, Jamie L. Brooks<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer I. Drake<sup>1</sup>, Donald O. Chaffin<sup>20</sup>, Amber L. Sexton<sup>20</sup>, Michael G. Gravett<sup>20,21</sup>, Craig E. Rubens<sup>20</sup>, N. Romesh Wijesooriya<sup>9</sup>, Karen D. Hendricks-Muñoz<sup>3,8,9</sup>, Kimberly K. Jefferson<sup>1,3</sup>, Jerome F. Strauss III<sup>2,3</sup> and Gregory A. Buck<sup>1,3,6\*</sup>

- Study Objectives
  - ① Predicting & Preventing premature
  - ② Report community resources
  - ③ Provide an analysis of the longitudinal, comprehensive, multi-omic profiling of vaginal samples
- Sample collection Procedure
  - ① Premature birth vs. Matched normal birth
  - ② Ethnically diverse cohort
- Notable Methods/Results
  - ① Imitate figures



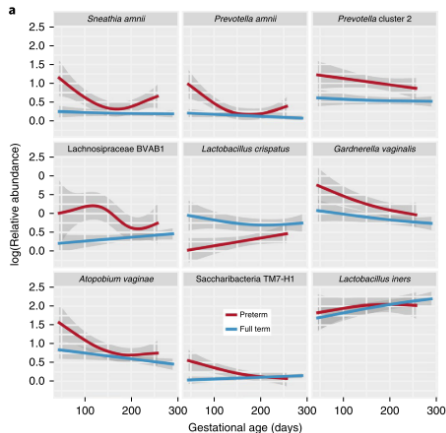


Figure: Microbiome Composition during Pregnancy

## Methods

# Methods

## Qiime 2 Workflow

# QIIME 2 Workflow



**Figure:** QIIME 2 workflow (Bolyen et al., 2019; Mandal, Van Treuren, White, Eggesbø, et al., 2015; McDonald et al., 2012)

# Filtering with Quality Score

Drawback between:

- Longer sequence read
- Higher quality value

∴ Select the maximum length  $n$  where:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n_i \in \{n_k | \text{MedianQualityScore} \geq 30\} \\ \exists ! n \in \{n_i\} : n \geq n_i \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

# Denoising Techniques

- DADA2: Amplicon Sequence Variants (ASVs) (Callahan et al., 2016)
- Deblur: Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs) (Amir et al., 2017)



Figure: Denoising Algorithms

# Taxonomy Classification

- Greengenes (GG) (DeSantis et al., 2006)
- SILVA (Pruesse et al., 2007; Quast et al., 2012)



Figure: Taxonomy Classifications

“A **higher** performance at taxonomic levels above *genus level*;  
but performance appears to **drop** at *species level*” (Gihawi et al., 2019)

# Merging Denoising/Taxonomy

Merging multiple IDs (ASVs or OTUs) into one, which have

- Different IDs
- Identified as same taxonomy

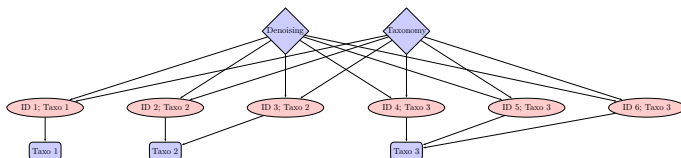


Figure: Example Diagram for Merging Denoising/Taxonomy



# Methods

## Abundance Test

- Analysis of composition of microbiome (Mandal, Van Treuren, White, Eggesbø, et al., 2015)
- ANCOM detects significantly abundant taxa, while maintain high statistical power
- Find taxa that can divide each classes

# Methods

## Diversity Indices

# Diversity Indices



**Figure:** Three dimensions of phylogenetic information (C. M. Tucker et al., 2017)

- A quantitative measure that shows richness, divergence, and regularity (C. M. Tucker et al., 2017)
- Alpha diversity indices: the richness of taxa **at a single community**
- Beta diversity indices: the taxonomic differentiation **between communities**

# Alpha Diversity Indices

- Evenness index
- Faith's Phylogenetic Diversity (Faith PD) index
- Observed Features index
- Shannon's Diversity index

# Beta Diversity Indices

- Bray-Curtis distance index
- Jaccard distance index
- Unweighted UniFrac distance index
- Weighted UniFrac distance index

Methods

Miscellaneous

# t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE)



Figure: t-SNE with handwritten data (Maaten & Hinton, 2008)



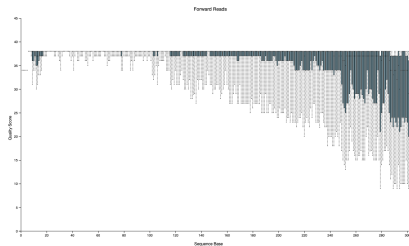
- Pandas (McKinney et al., 2011)
- Scikit-Learn (Pedregosa et al., 2011)
- SciPy (Virtanen et al., 2020)
- Matplotlib (Hunter, 2007)
- Seaborn (Waskom et al., 2020)

## Results

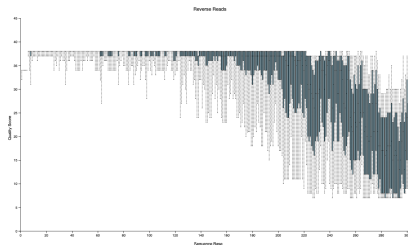
# Results

## Filtering Results

# Quality Score from First Data



(a) Forward

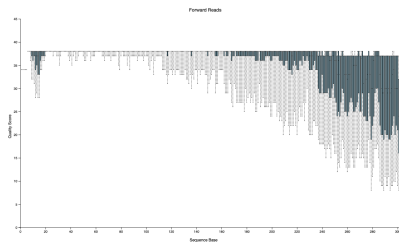


(b) Reverse

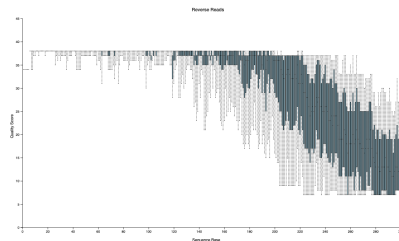
Figure: Sequence Quality Plot from Helixco Data

Maximum Length:  $n_{Forward} = 300$ ,  $n_{Reverse} = 265$

# Quality Score from Second Data



(a) Forward

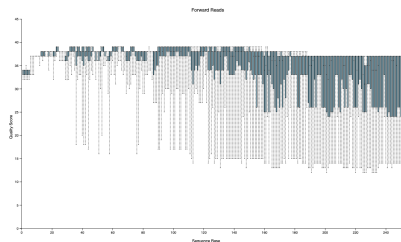


(b) Reverse

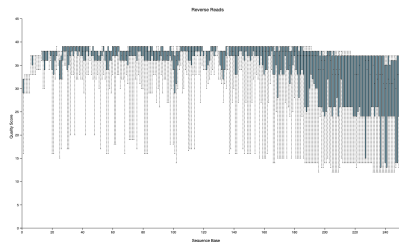
Figure: Sequence Quality Plot from Helixco Data

Maximum Length:  $n_{Forward} = 300$ ,  $n_{Reverse} = 222$

# Quality Score from Stool Data



(a) Forward



(b) Reverse

Figure: Sequence Quality Plot from Stool Data

Maximum Length:  $n_{Forward} = 250$ ,  $n_{Reverse} = 251$

# Quality Score with EBI Data

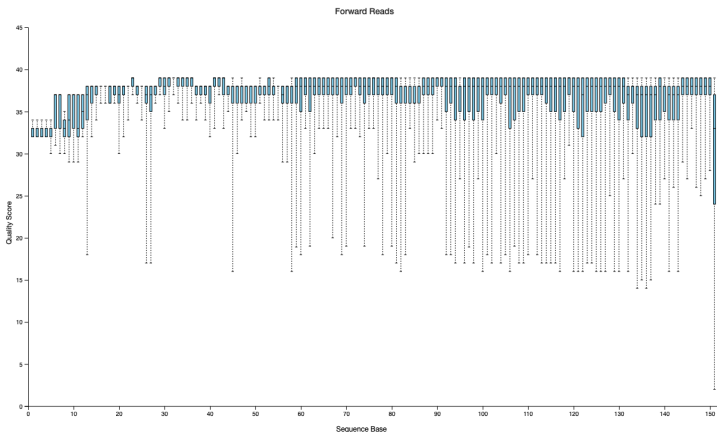
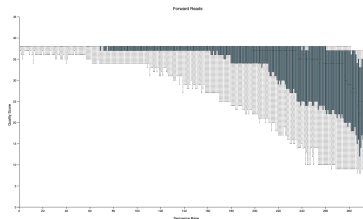


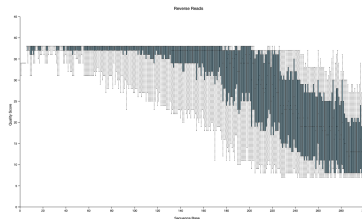
Figure: Sequence Quality Plot from EBI Data

Maximum Length:  $n = 150$

# Quality Score with HMP Data



(a) Forward



(b) Reverse

Figure: Sequence Quality Plot from HMP Data

Maximum Length:  $n_{Forward} = 278$ ,  $n_{Reverse} = 226$



# Results

t-SNE with Site/Premature Information

# Workflow for t-SNE with Site/Premature Information

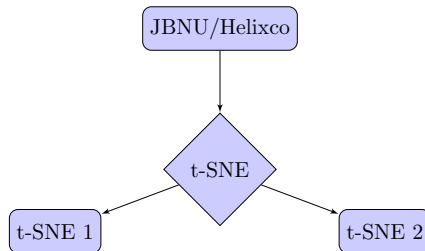
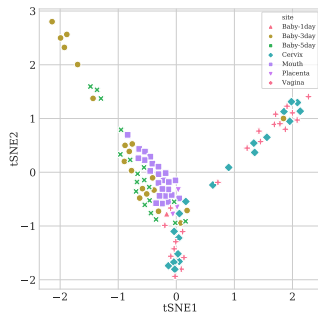
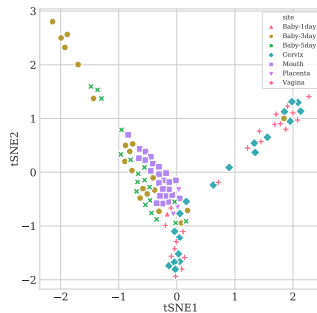


Figure: Workflow of t-SNE for Site/Premature Information

# t-SNE with Site Information I



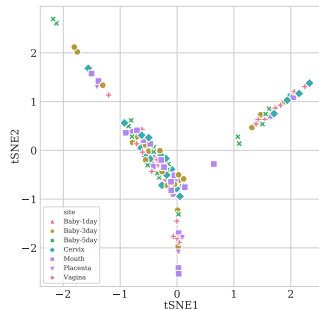
(a) DADA2 + GG



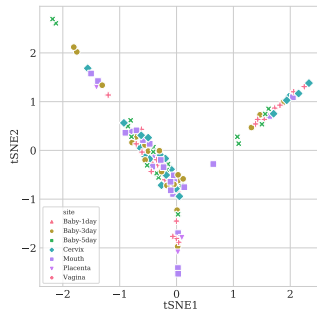
(b) DADA2 + SILVA

Figure: t-SNE with Site by DADA2

# t-SNE with Site Information II



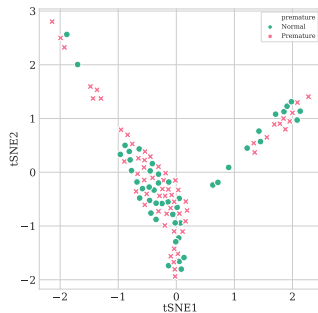
(c) Deblur + GG



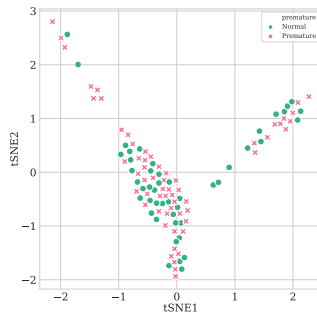
(d) Deblur + SILVA

Figure: t-SNE with Site by Deblur

# t-SNE with Premature Information I



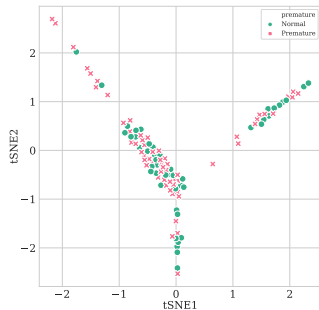
(a) DADA2 + GG



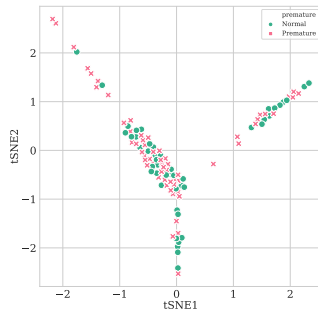
(b) DADA2 + SILVA

Figure: t-SNE with Premature by DADA2

# t-SNE with Premature Information II



(c) Deblur + GG



(d) Deblur + SILVA

Figure: t-SNE with Premature by Deblur

# Results

## Bacterial Abundance Test with ANCOM

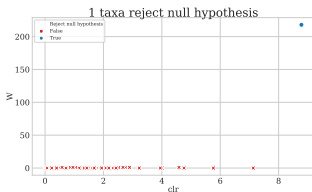
# ANCOM?

- Analysis of composition of microbiomes
- ANCOM can be used for analyzing the composition of microbiomes in multiple populations (Mandal, Van Treuren, White, Eggesbø, et al., 2015)
- Differential abundance testing
- ① clr: Centered log(*Ratio*)
- ② W: a count of the number of sub-hypothesis which have passed for given species

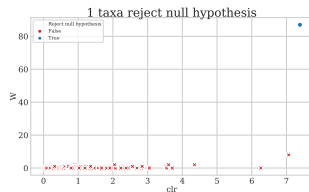


- Site where get the microbiome
- Premature – Before 37 weeks and After 37 weeks
- Detailed Premature – Before 34 weeks, After 37 weeks, and the other
- C-section
- PROM – Premature rupture of membranes
- Using Steroid?
- Using anti-biotic?

# ANCOM with Detailed Premature



(a) DADA2 + GG

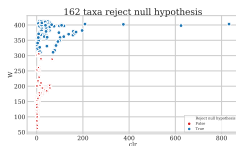


(b) Deblur + GG

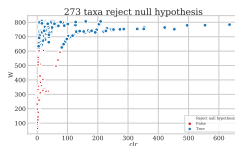
Figure: ANCOM results with Detailed Premature

- *Ureaplasma* genus
- *Aerococcus* genus

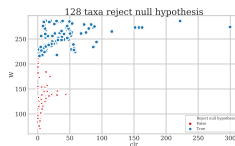
# ANCOM with Site



(a) DADA2 + GG



(b) DADA2 + Silva



(c) Deblur + GG

Figure: ANCOM results with Site

# ANCOM with PROM

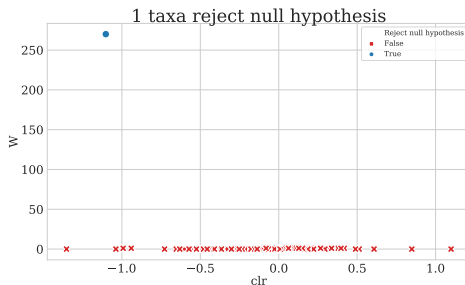
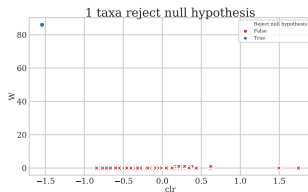


Figure: ANCOM result with PROM (DADA2 + GG)

- 1 *Campylobacteraceae* genus *Campylobacter* species

# ANCOM with Using Steroid



(a) DADA2 + GG



(b) Deblur + GG

Figure: ANCOM results with Using Steroid

- *Ureaplasma* genus
- *Aerococcus* genus

# Results

## Alpha-Diversity

# Alpha-Diversity

# Results

## Beta-Diversity



# Beta-Diversity

# Results

## Classification

# Workflow for Classification

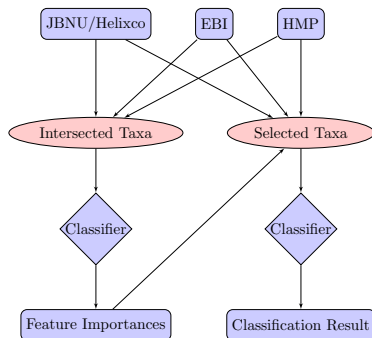


Figure: Workflow with Classification

# Random Forest Classifier I

Input Data was treated with **Deblur** and **SILVA**.

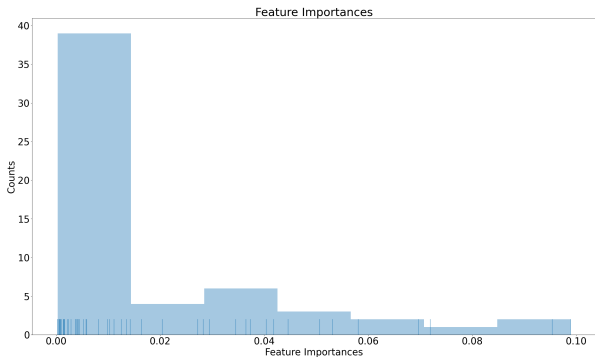


Figure: Feature Importance derived by Random Forest Classifier

# Random Forest Classifier II

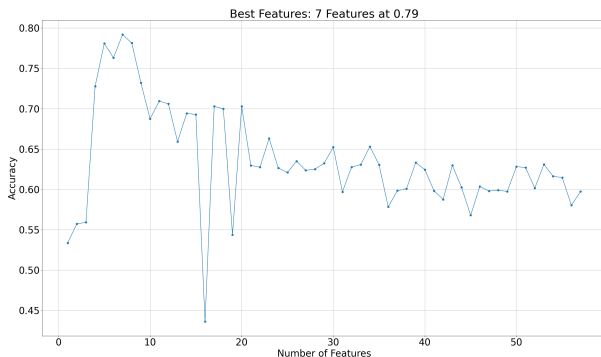


Figure: Number of Features vs. Accuracy

# Random Forest Classifier III

- ① *Bacteria Firmicutes Bacilli Lactobacillales Lactobacillaceae Lactobacillus Lactobacillus iners*
- ② *Bacteria Fusobacteriota Fusobacteriia Fusobacteriales Leptotrichiaceae Leptotrichia*
- ③ *Bacteria Actinobacteriota Actinobacteria*
- ④ *Bacteria Firmicutes Bacilli Lactobacillales Lactobacillaceae Lactobacillus*
- ⑤ *Bacteria Firmicutes Clostridia Peptostreptococcales-Tissierellales Peptostreptococcaceae Romboutsia*
- ⑥ *Bacteria Firmicutes Bacilli Mycoplasmatales Mycoplasmataceae Ureaplasma*
- ⑦ *Bacteria Actinobacteriota Actinobacteria Corynebacteriales Corynebacteriaceae Corynebacterium Corynebacterium matruchotii*

# Random Forest Classifier IV

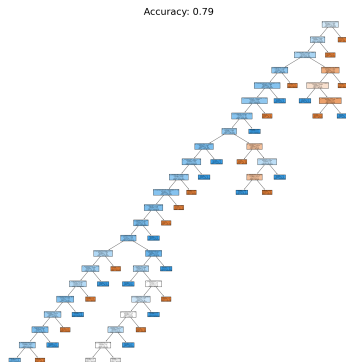
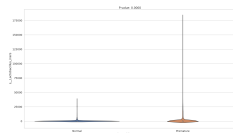
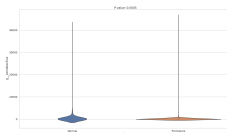


Figure: Random Forest Classifier

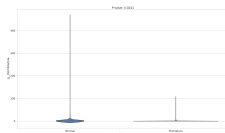
# Random Forest Classifier V



(a) *Lactobacillus iners*



(b) *Lactobacillus*



(c) *Romboutsia*

Figure: Violin Plot of Taxonomy

- a *Bacteria Firmicutes Bacilli Lactobacillales Lactobacillaceae Lactobacillus Lactobacillus iners*
- b *Bacteria Firmicutes Bacilli Lactobacillales Lactobacillaceae Lactobacillus*
- c *Bacteria Firmicutes Clostridia Peptostreptococcales-Tissierellales Peptostreptococcaceae Romboutsia*



# *Lactobacillus* (Lb.)

- Vaginal *Lb.* may be clinically useful tools at PTB under 33 weeks. (Usui et al., 2002)
- Presence of *Lb.* sp (odds ratio 0.2) was negatively associated. (MARTIUS et al., 1988)
- *Lb. crispatus/gasseri* could decrease the risk of PTB. (Stafford et al., 2017)
- *Lb.* were associated with decreased risk of PTB. (Tabatabaei et al., 2019)



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