Periodontitis

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Overview

1. Introduction
2. Materials
3. Methods
4. Results
5. Discussion

References

Introduction

Microbiome

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

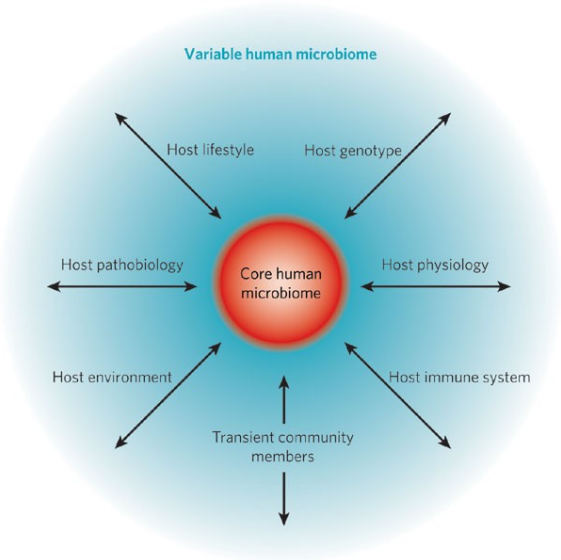


Figure: Concept of a core human microbiome (Turnbaugh et al., 2007)

rRNA

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

Periodontitis (Periodontal disease)

- CAL (Clinical Attachment Loss) & BL (Bone Loss) (Flemmig, 1999)
- Risk Factors (Van Dyke & Dave, 2005)
  1. Smoking
  2. Diabetes
  3. Genetic factor
  4. Host response

Materials

16S rRNA Sequencing

- 100 Healthy people
- 50 Chronic periodontitis – Early
- 50 Chronic periodontitis – Moderate
- 50 Chronic periodontitis – Severe

Methods

QIIME2 Workflow

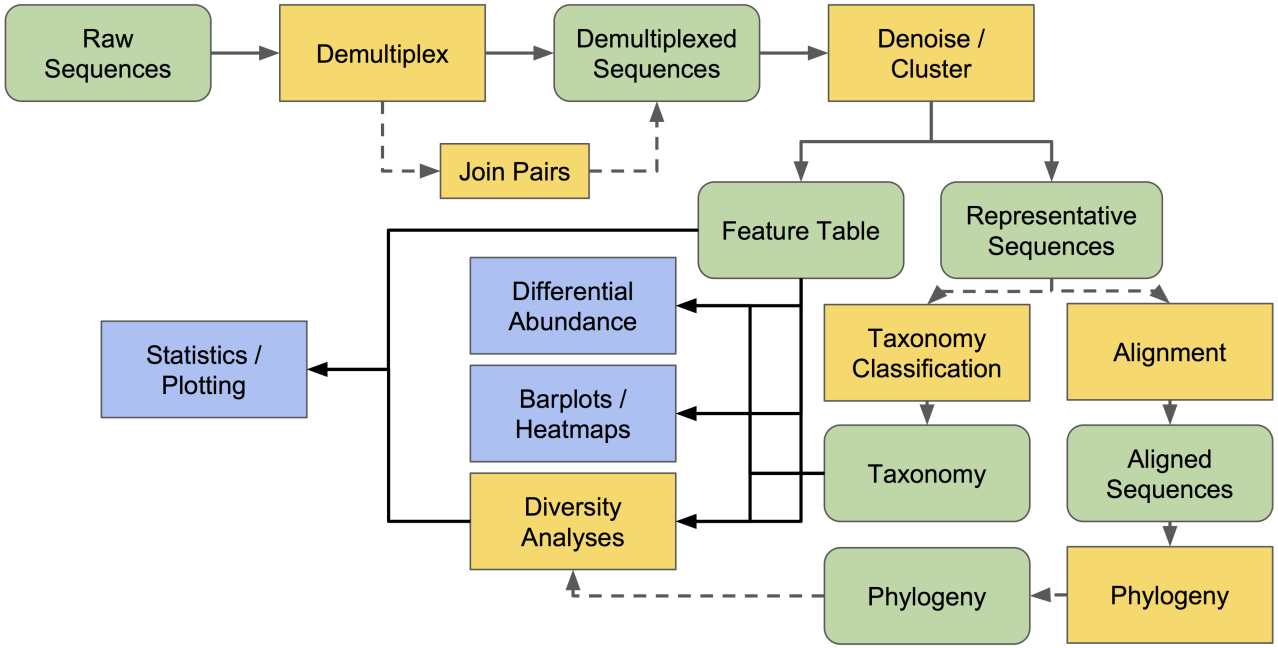


Figure: QIIME2 Workflow (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

Denoising techniques

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

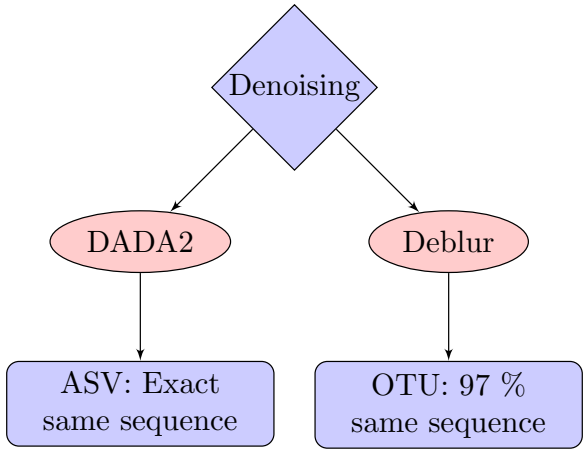


Figure: Denoising Techniques

Taxonomy Classification

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

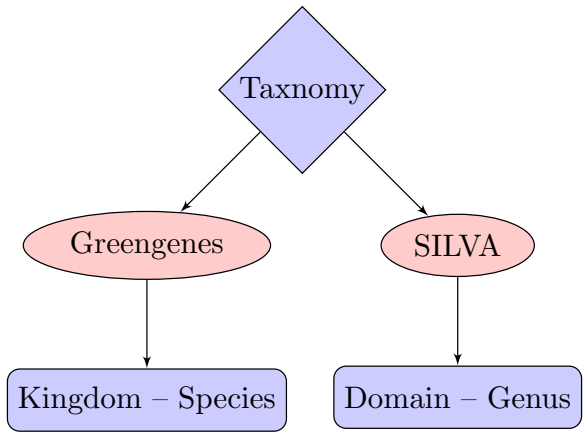


Figure: Taxonomy Classification

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

Merging Denosing and Taxonomy Classification

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

- Different IDs.
- Identified as same taxonomy.

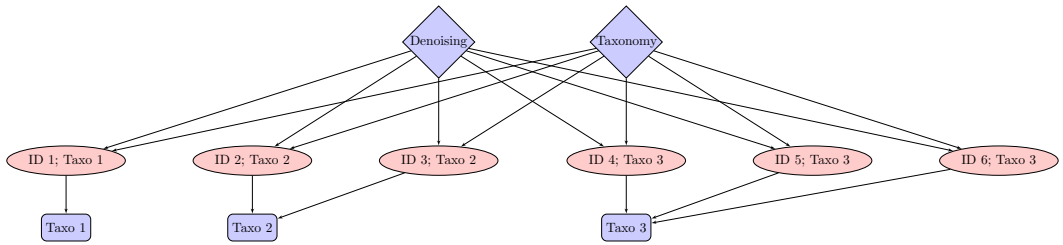


Figure: Example Diagram for Merging Denosing and Taxonomy Classification

Rarefaction

- a statistical method of estimating the number of species expected in a random sample which taken from a collection (James & Rathbun, 1981)
- allows comparisons of the species richness among communities
- a good choice for normalization (Weiss et al., 2017)

Alpha- & Beta-diversity

- alpha-diversity: the richness of taxa at a single community
- beta-diversity: the taxonomic differentiation between communities

Alpha-diversity

- Shannon's diversity index: a quantitative measure of community richness
- Observed Features: a qualitative measure of community richness
- Faith's Phylogenetic Diversity: a qualitative measure of community richness which incorporates phylogenetic relationship between the features
- Evenness: a measure of community evenness

(Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

Beta-diversity

- Bray-Curtis distance: a quantitative measure of community dissimilarity
- Jaccard distance: a qualitative measure of community dissimilarity
- Unweighted UniFrac distance: a qualitative measure of community dissimilarity which incorporates phylogenetic relationships between the features
- Weighted UniFrac distance: a quantitative measure of community dissimilarity which incorporates phylogenetic relationship between the features

(Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

ANCOM

- Analysis of composition of microbiomes
- ANCOM can be used for analyzing the composition of microbiomes in multiple populations (Mandal et al., 2015)
- Differential abundance testing

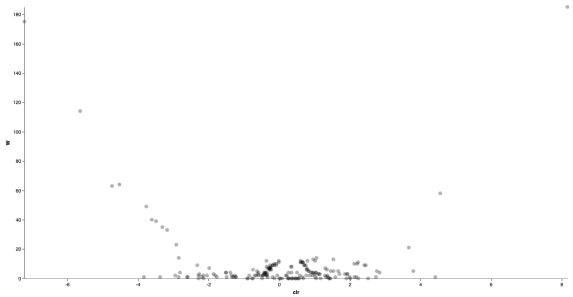


Figure: Example ANCOM Volcano Plot (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

- clr: Centered log Ratio
- W: a count of the number of sub-hypothesis which have passed for given species

Python Packages

- Pandas (McKinney et al., 2011)
- Scikit-learn (Pedregosa et al., 2011)
- Matplotlib (Hunter, 2007; Barrett, Hunter, Miller, Hsu, & Greenfield, 2005)
- Seaborn (Waskom & the seaborn development team, 2020)

t-SNE

- t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding
- reveals high-dimensional data a location in two-dimensional map (Maaten & Hinton, 2008)

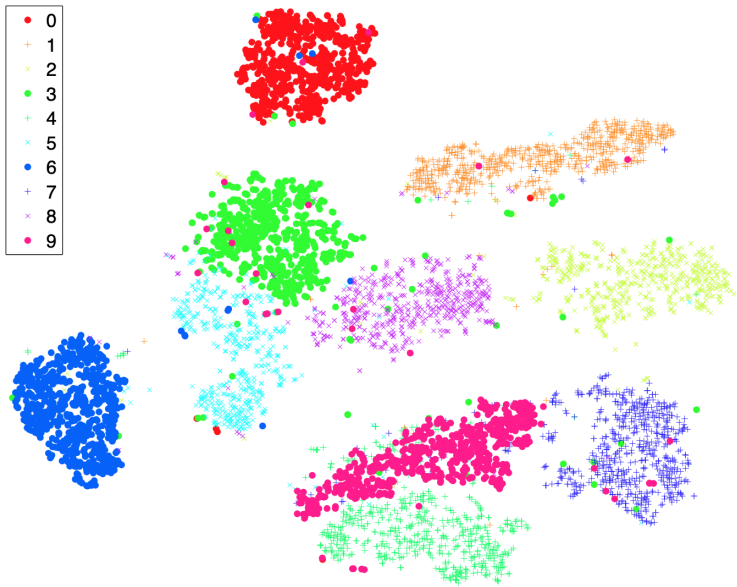


Figure: Visualization by t-SNE (Maaten & Hinton, 2008)

Classification I

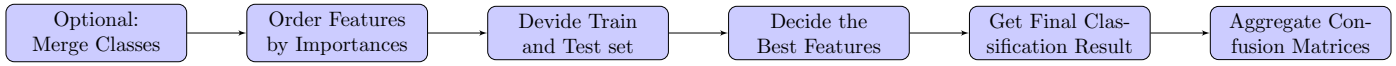


Figure: Workflow of Classification

Classification Metrics:

- Accuracy
- Balanced Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- Specificity
- Precision

Classification II

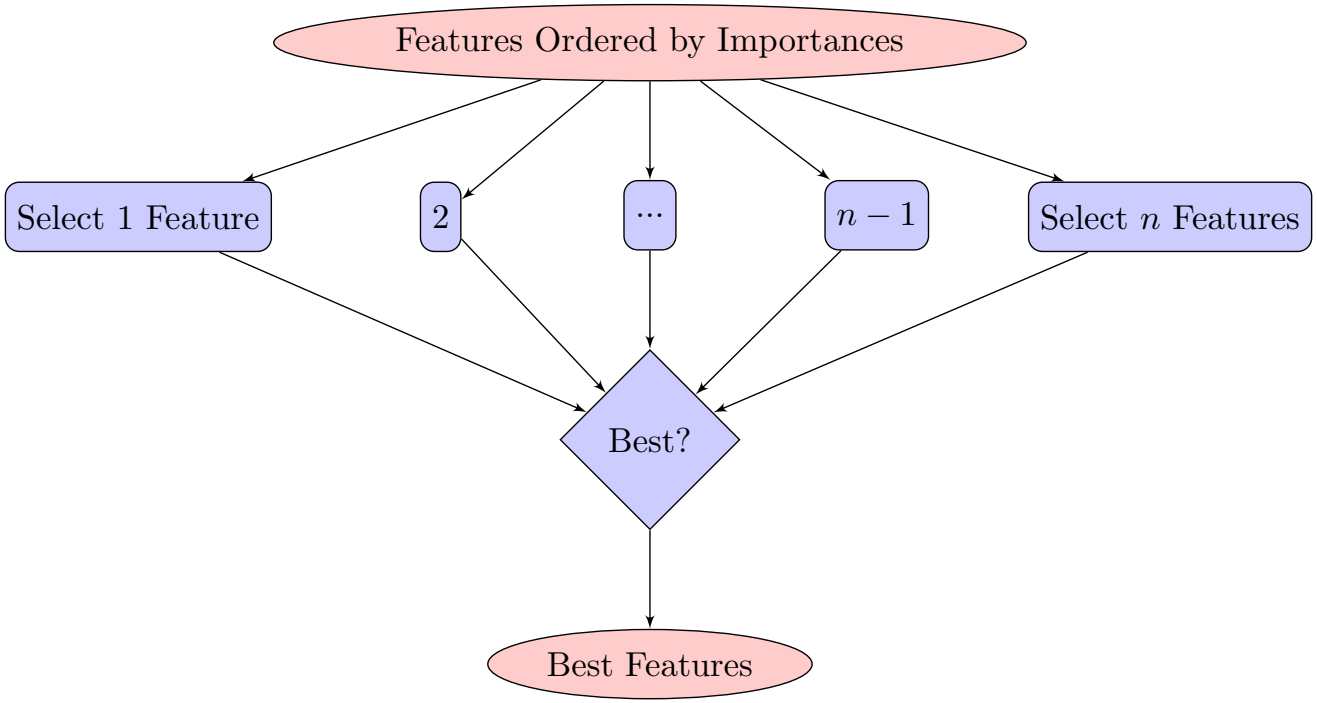
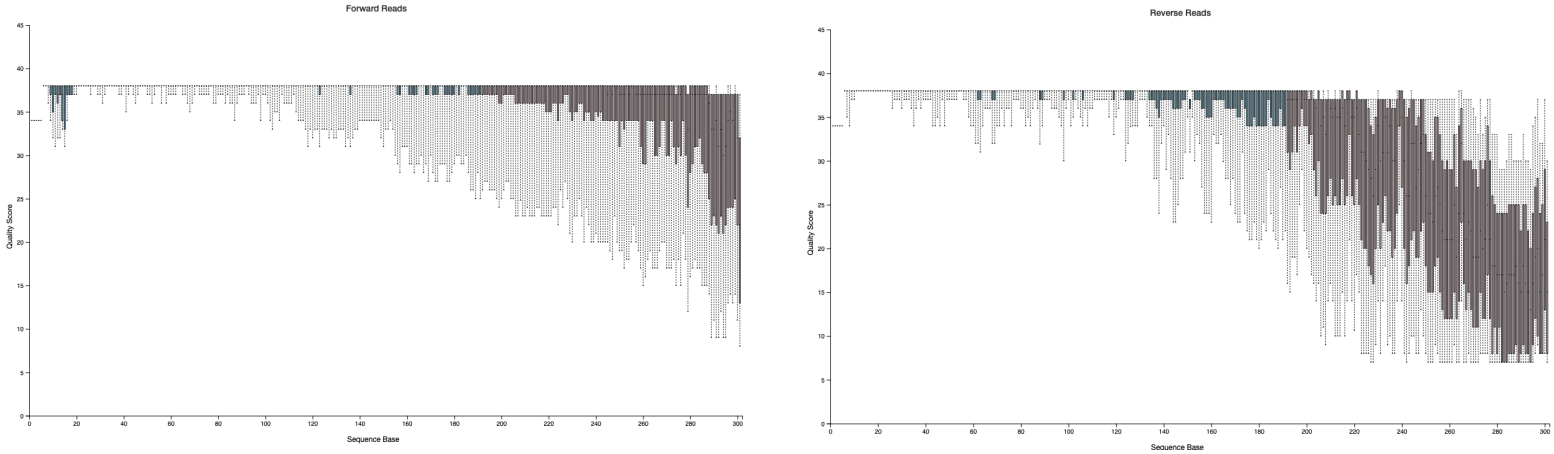


Figure: Deciding the Best Features

Results

Quality Filter



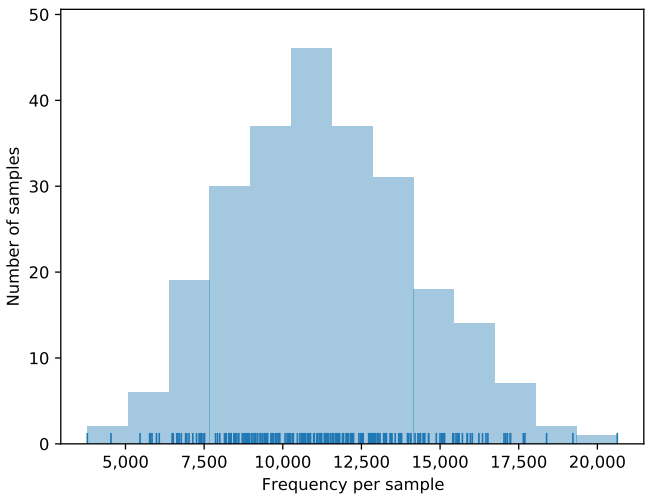
(a) Forward Reads (b) Reverse Reads

Figure: Sequence Quality Plot

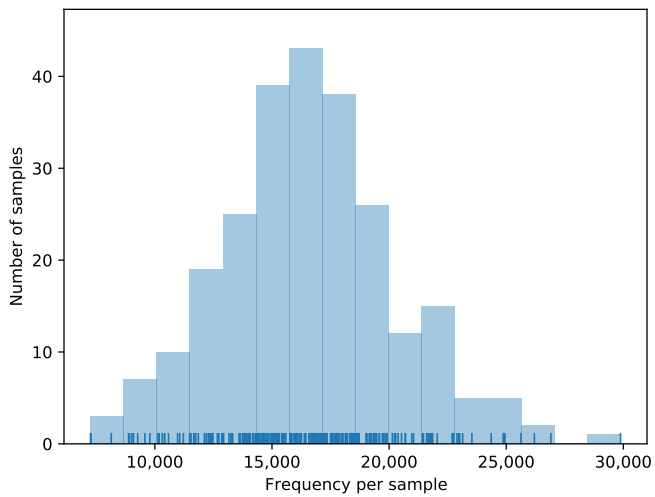
$\therefore$ Maximum Sequence Length $n_{forword} = 300$, $n_{reverse} = 265$

$\because$ The longest length which has sequence quality ≥ 30 at middle.

Rarefaction



(a) DADA2

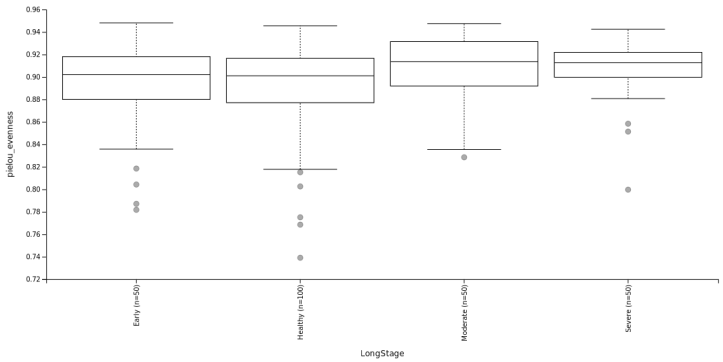


(b) Deblur

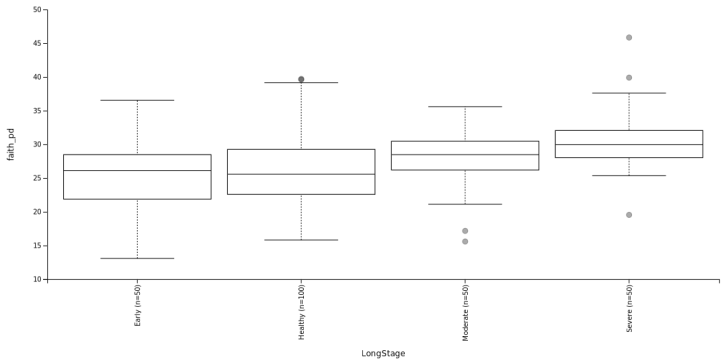
Figure: Frequency per sample

$\therefore$ p-sampling-depth $n_{DADA2} = 3786$ and $n_{Deblur} = 7253$

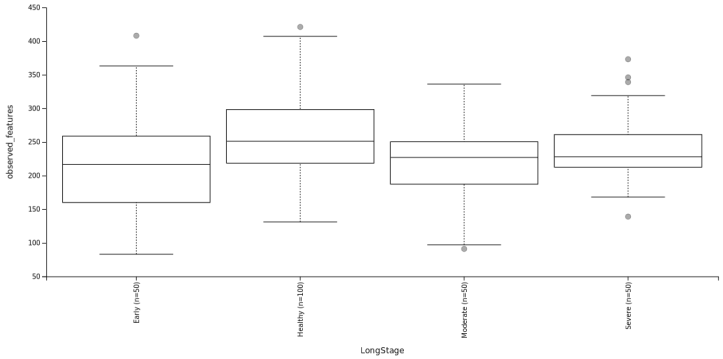
Alpha-diversity I



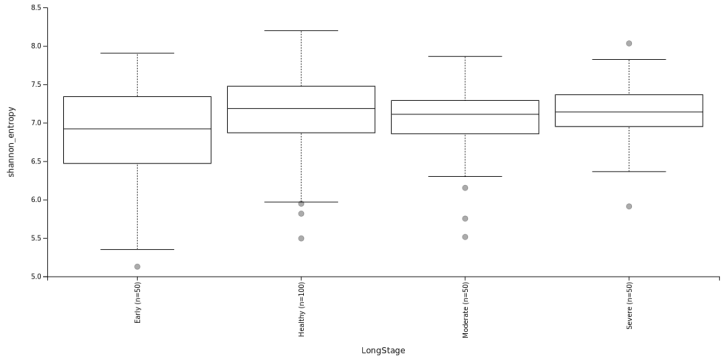
(a) Evenness ($p < 0.01$)



(b) Faith PD ($p < 10^{-6}$)



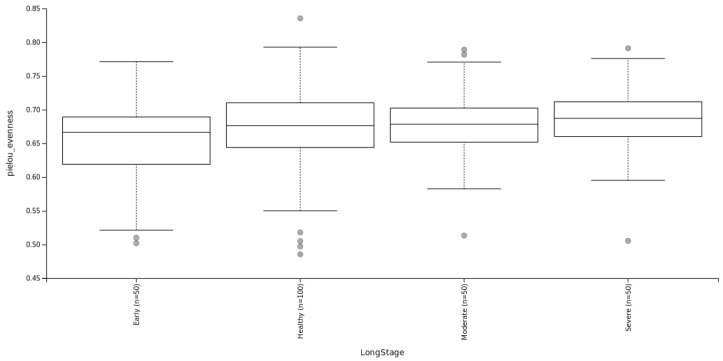
(c) Observed features ($p < 10^{-3}$)



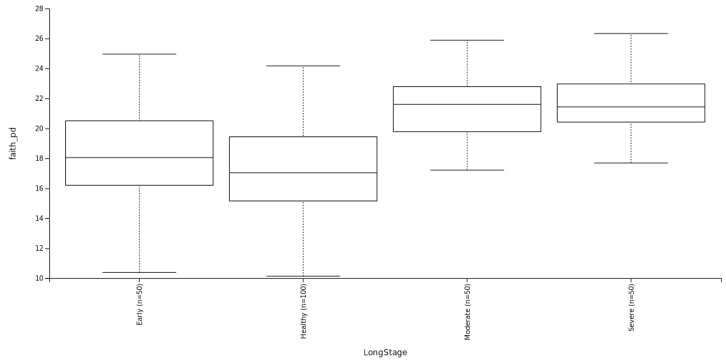
(d) Shannon's diversity ($p > 0.05$)

Figure: Alpha Diversity from DADA2 with Kruskal-Wallis among All Groups

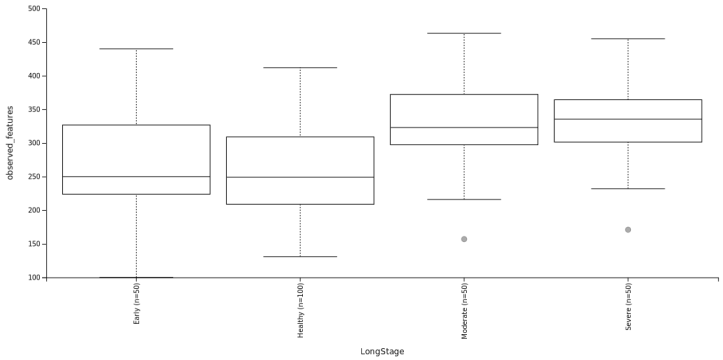
Alpha-diversity II



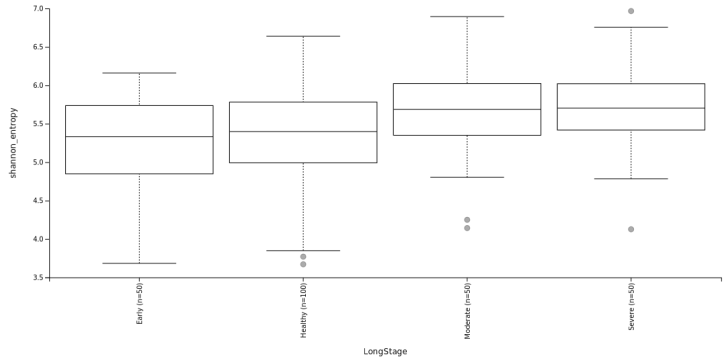
(a) Evenness ($p < 0.05$)



(b) Faith PD ($p < 10^{-18}$)



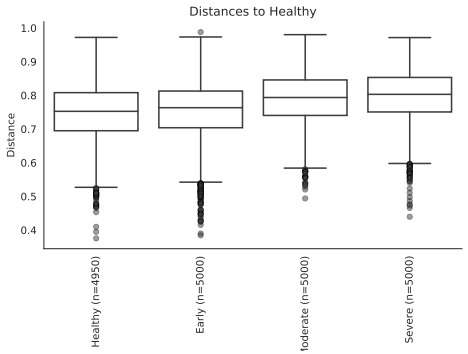
(c) Observed features ($p < 10^{-12}$)



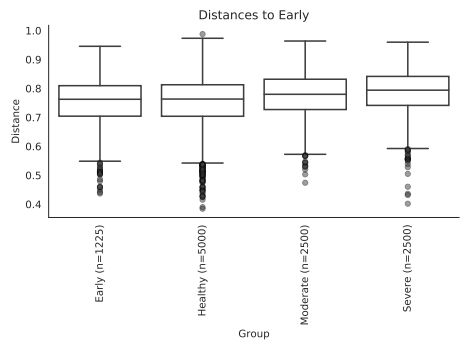
(d) Shannon's diversity ($p < 10^{-4}$)

Figure: Alpha Diversity from Deblur with Kruskal-Wallis among All Groups

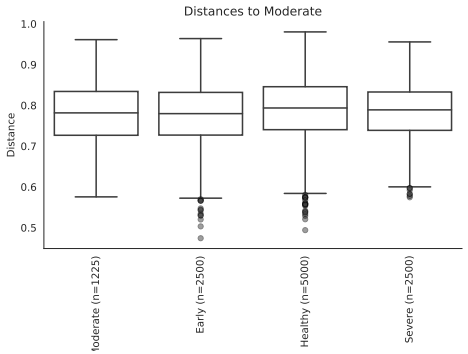
Beta-diversity I



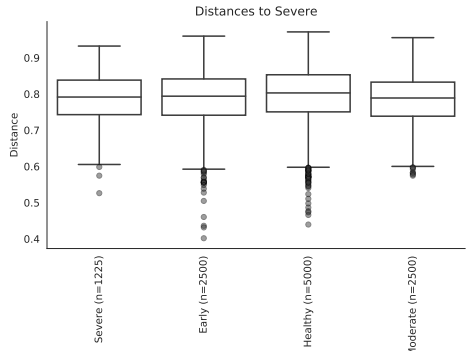
(a) Healthy



(b) Early



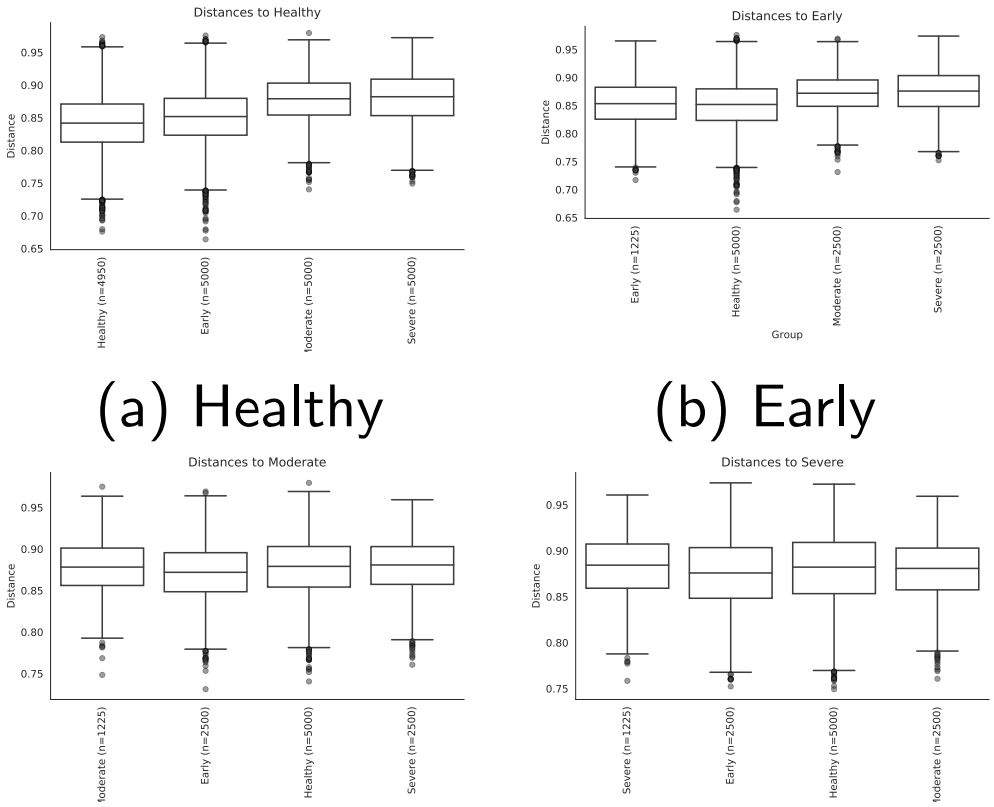
(c) Moderate



(d) Severe

Figure: Bray-Curtis Distance with DADA2

Beta-diversity II

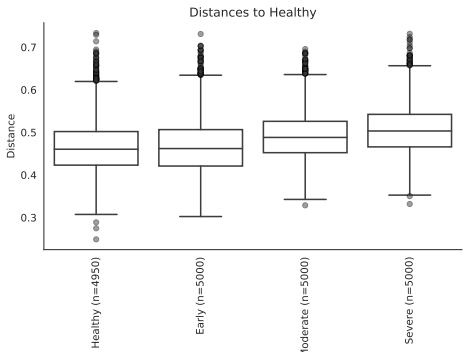


(a) Healthy (b) Early

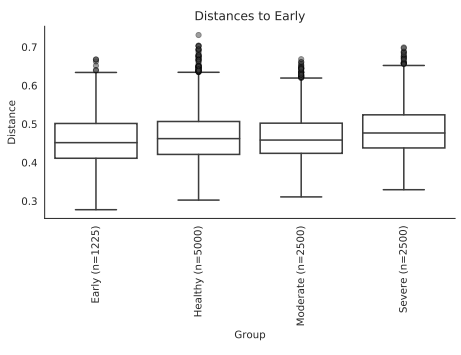
(c) Moderate (d) Severe

Figure: Jaccard Distance with DADA2

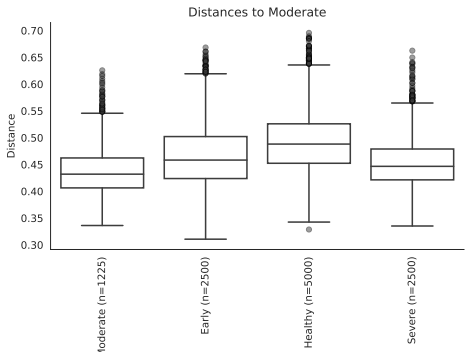
Beta-diversity III



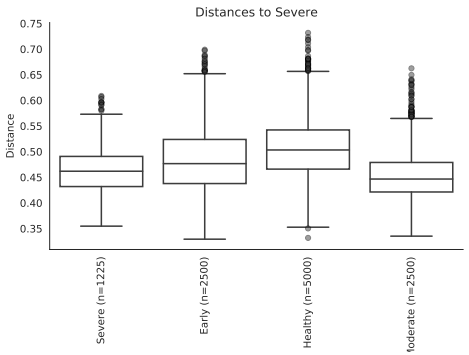
(a) Healthy



(b) Early



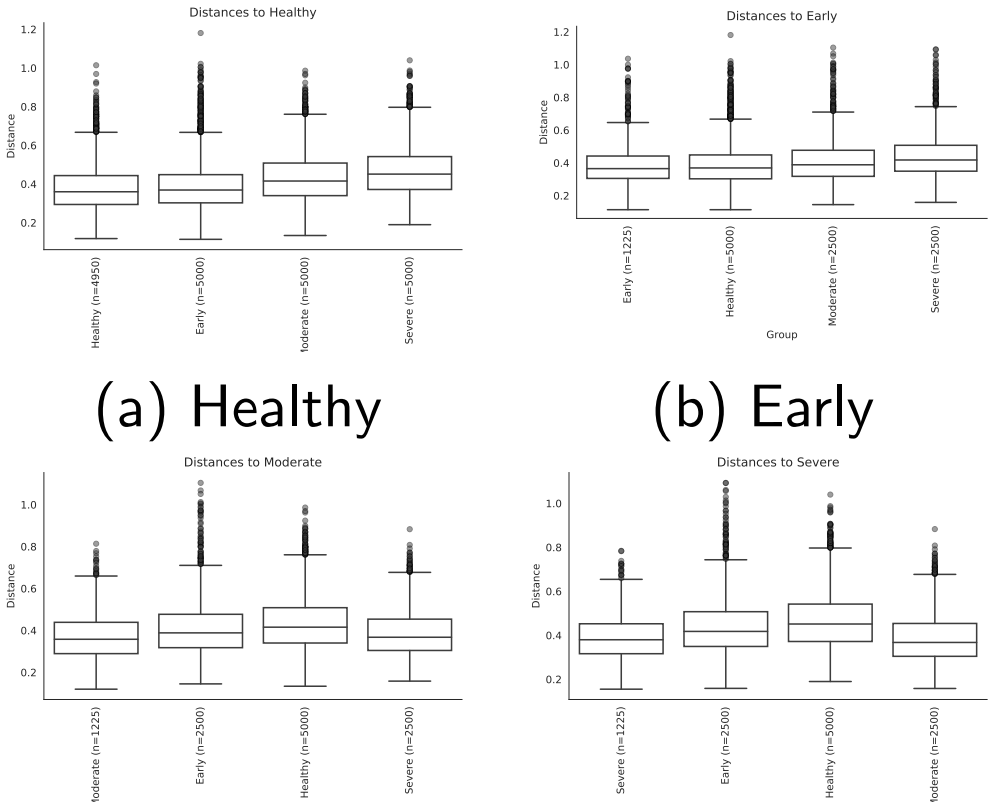
(c) Moderate



(d) Severe

Figure: Unweighted Unifrac Distance with DADA2

Beta-diversity IV

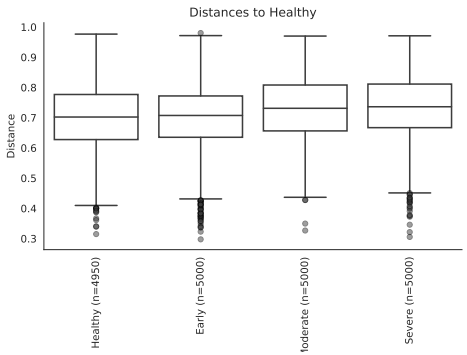


(a) Healthy (b) Early

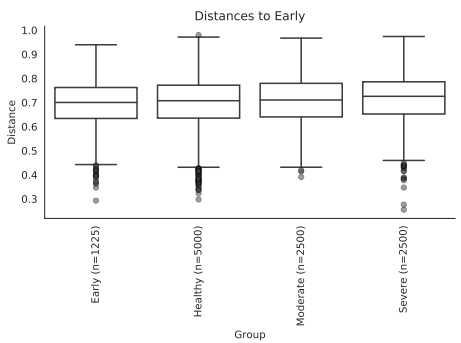
(c) Moderate (d) Severe

Figure: Weighted Unifrac Distance with DADA2

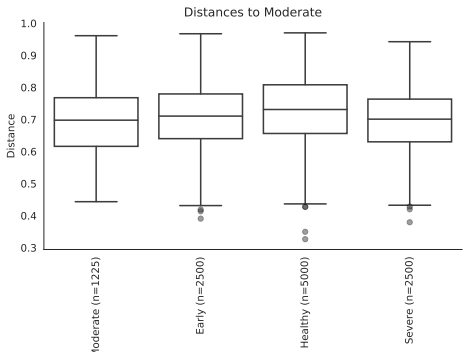
Beta-diversity V



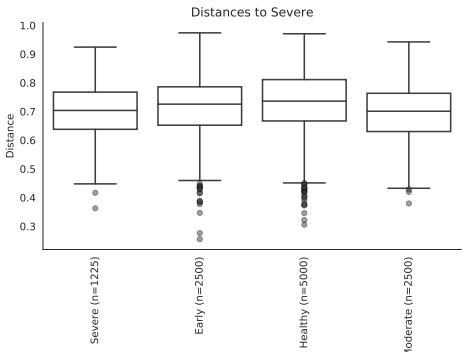
(a) Healthy



(b) Early



(c) Moderate

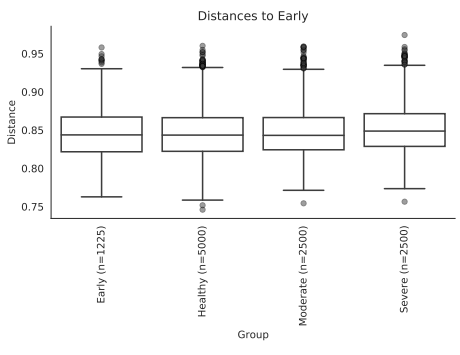


(d) Severe

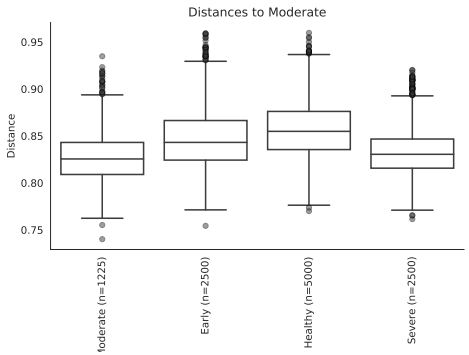
Figure: Bray-Curtis Distance with Deblur

Beta-diversity VI

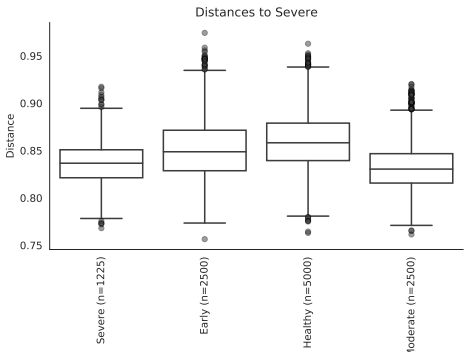
(a) Healthy



(b) Early



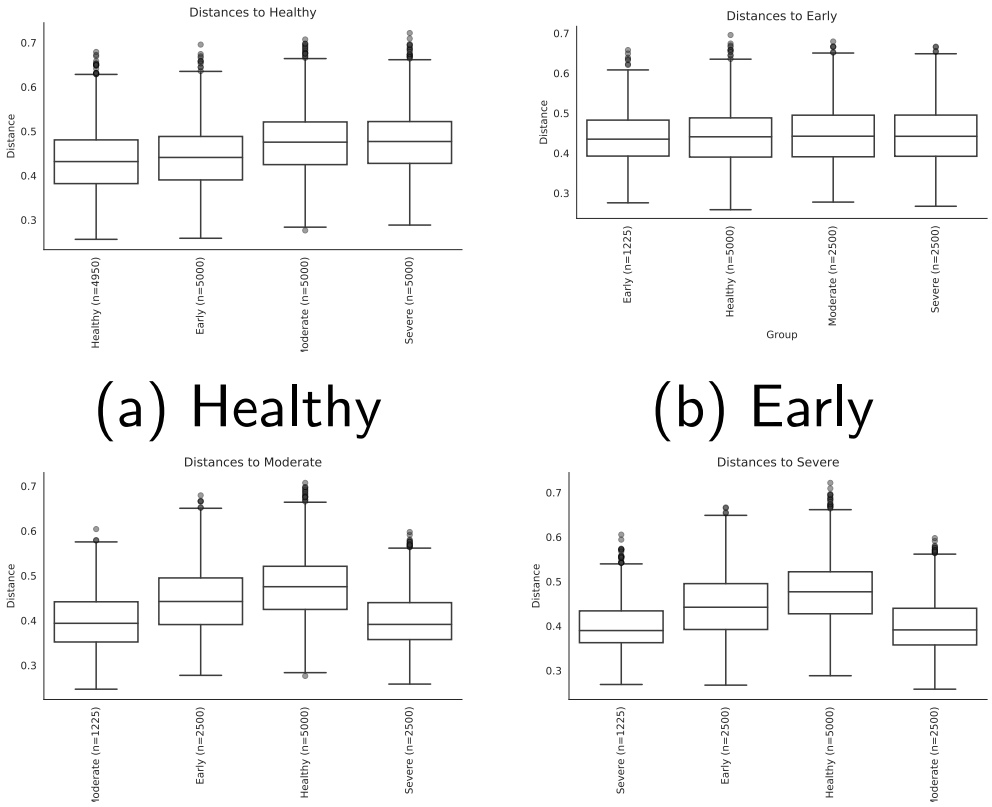
(c) Moderate



(d) Severe

Figure: Jaccard Distance with Deblur

Beta-diversity VII

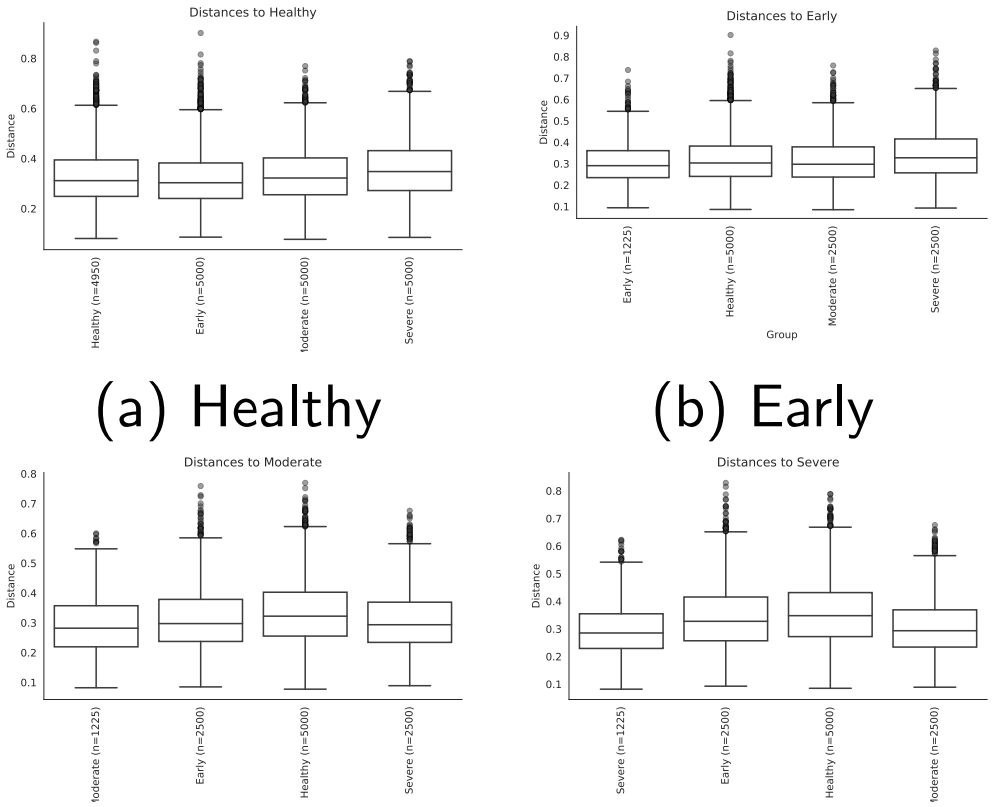


(a) Healthy (b) Early

(c) Moderate (d) Severe

Figure: Unweighted Unifrac Distance with Deblur

Beta-diversity VIII

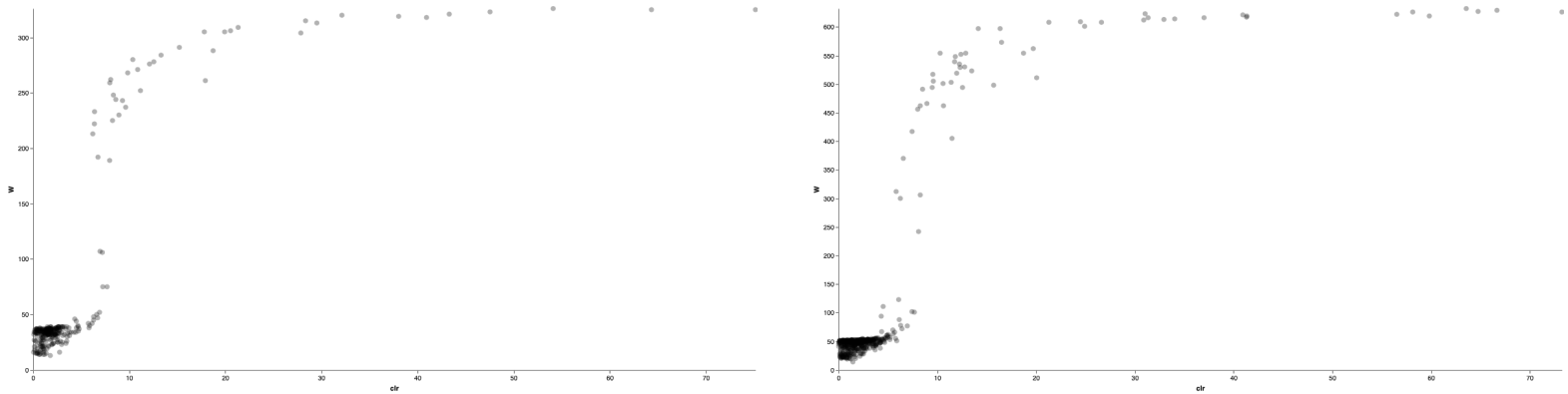


(a) Healthy (b) Early

(c) Moderate (d) Severe

Figure: Weighted Unifrac Distance with Deblur

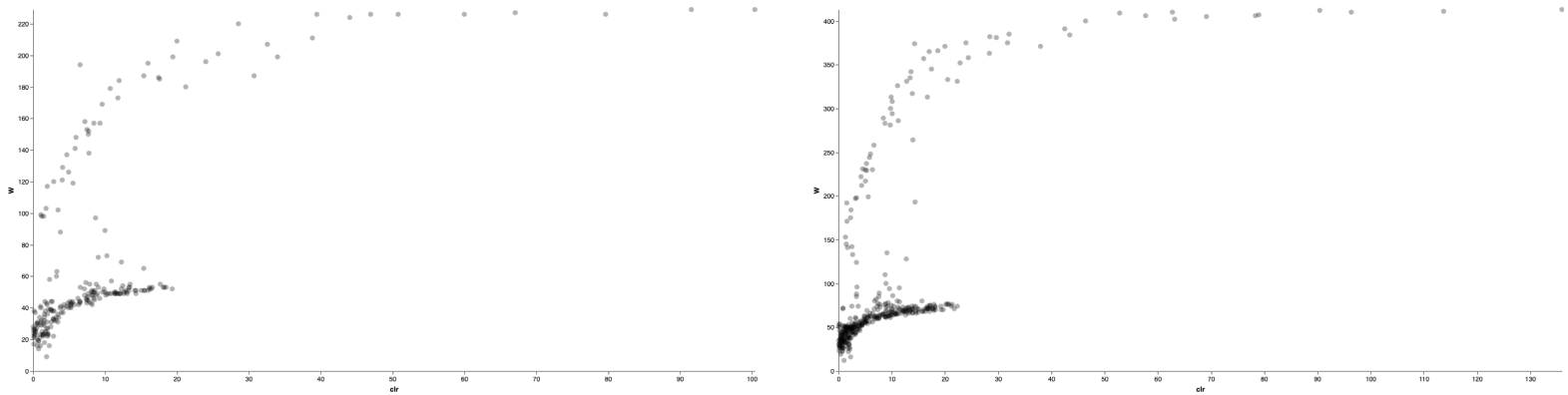
ANCOM I



(a) Greengenes (b) SILVA

Figure: ANCOM Volcano Plot with DADA2

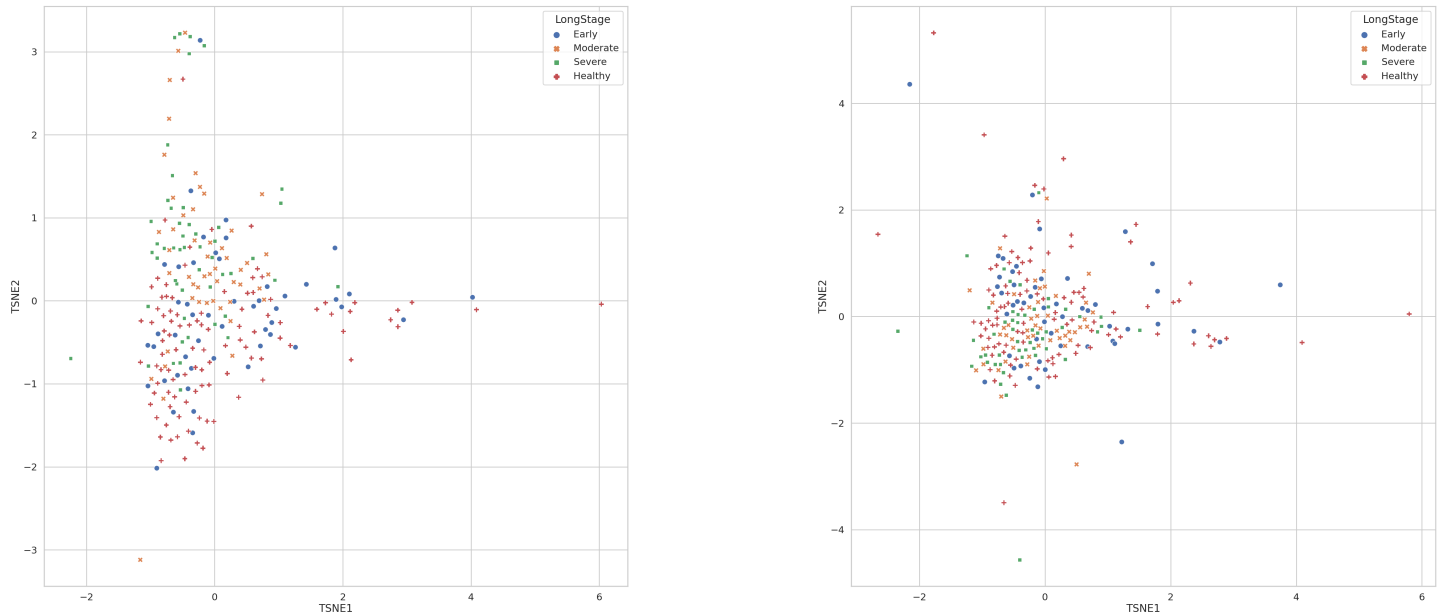
ANCOM II



(a) Greengenes (b) SILVA

Figure: ANCOM Volcano Plot with Deblur

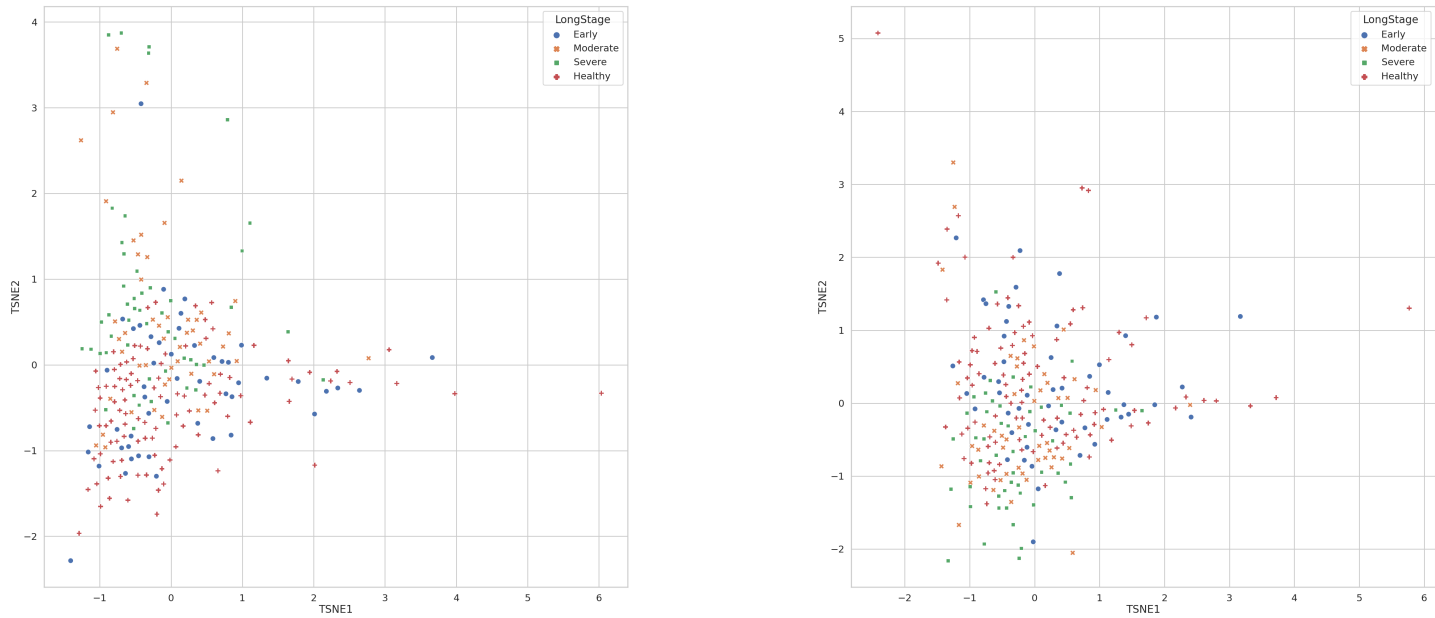
t-SNE with Whole Microbiome I



(a) Greengenes (328 Taxa) (b) SILVA (633 Taxa)

Figure: t-SNE Plot with Whole Microbiome from DADA2

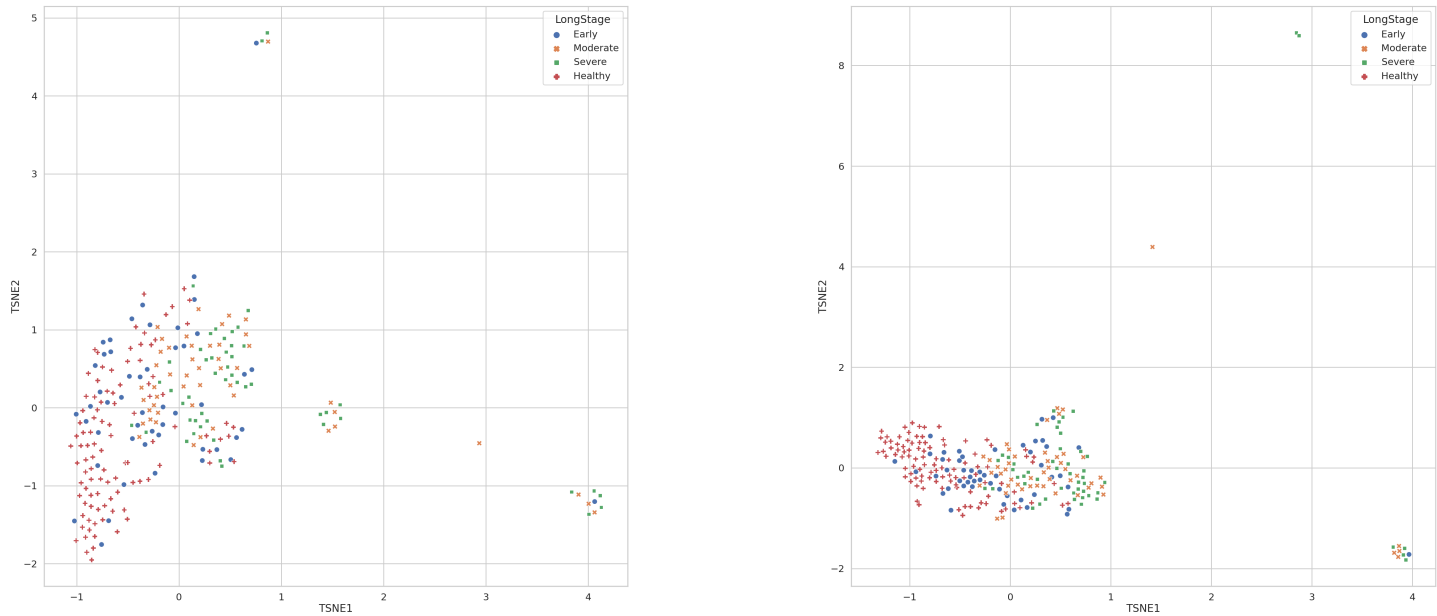
t-SNE with Whole Microbiome II



(a) Greengenes (232 Taxa) (b) SILVA (414 Taxa)

Figure: t-SNE Plot with Whole Microbiome from Deblur

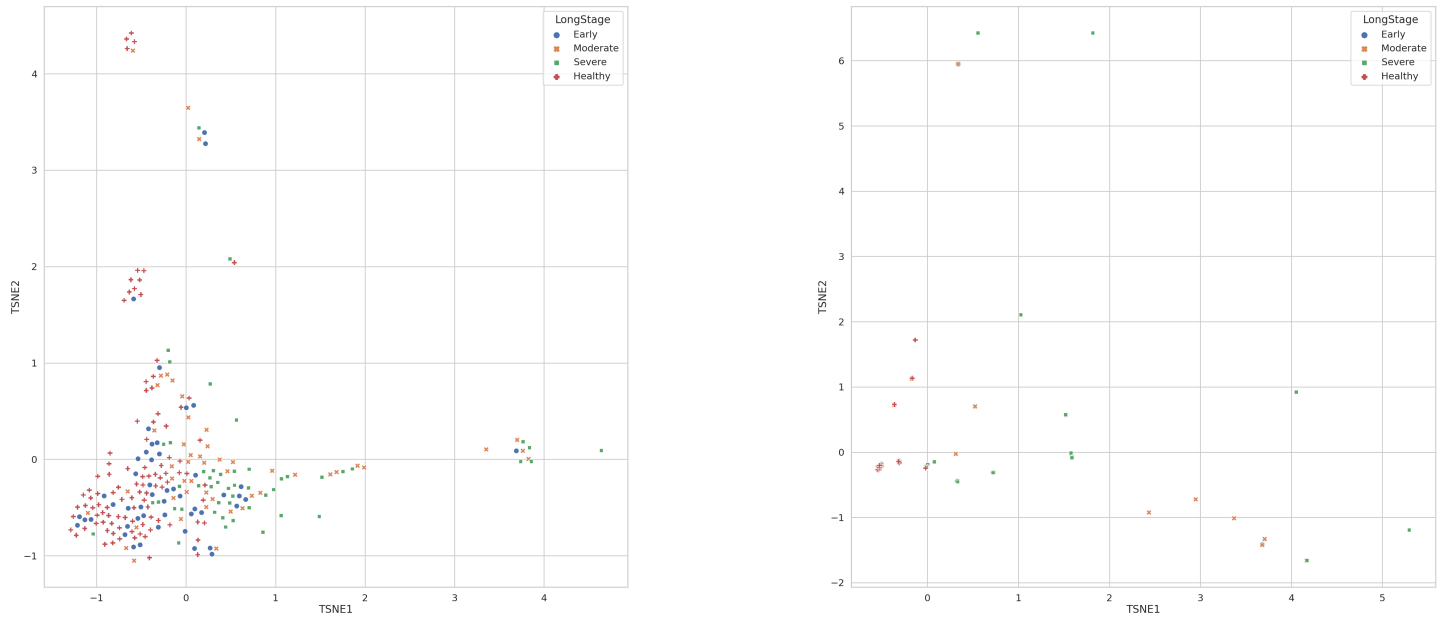
t-SNE with ANCOM Selected I



(a) Greengenes (15 Taxa) (b) SILVA (23 Taxa)

Figure: t-SNE Plot with ANCOM Selected from DADA2

t-SNE with ANCOM Selected II



(a) Greengenes (27 Taxa) (b) SILVA (20 Taxa)

Figure: t-SNE Plot with ANCOM Selected from Deblur

RandomForest Classifier I

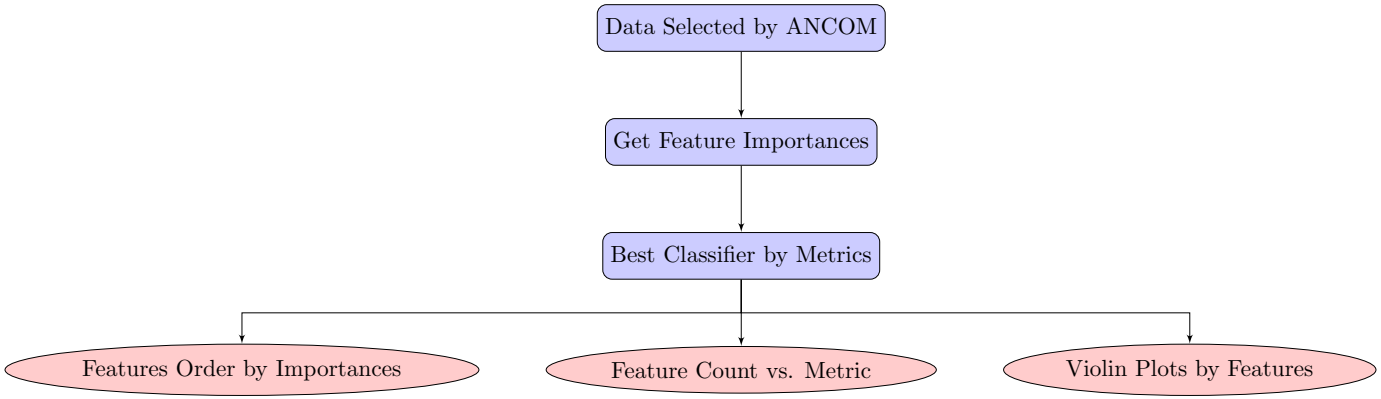


Figure: RandomForest Classifier Workflow

DADA2 + SILVA gives the best result with many metrics.

RandomForest Classifier II

Table: Features Order by Importances

Order	Taxonomy (Genus [Species])
1	*Actinomyces*
2	*Actinomyces Schaalia-odontolytica*
3	*Prevotella Prevotella-intermedia*
4	*Filifactor Filifactor-alocis*
5	*Oribacterium*
6	*Tannerella Tannerella-forsythia*

RandomForest Classifier III

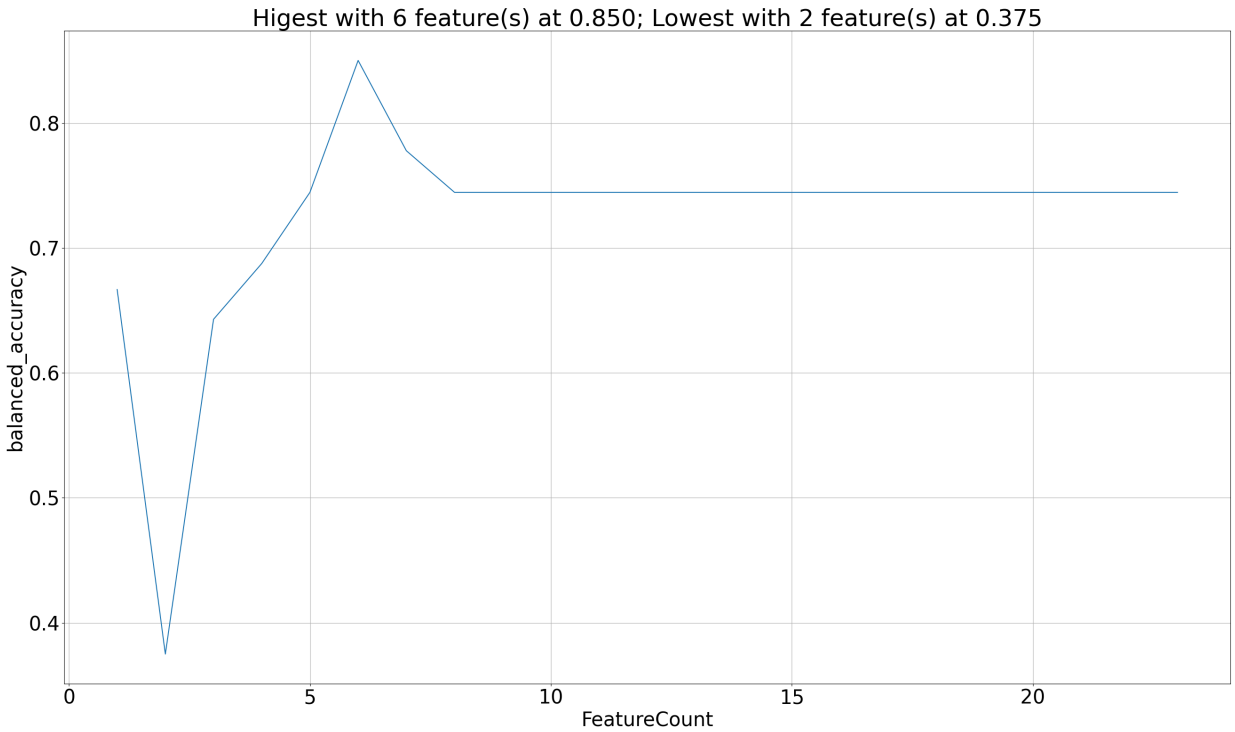
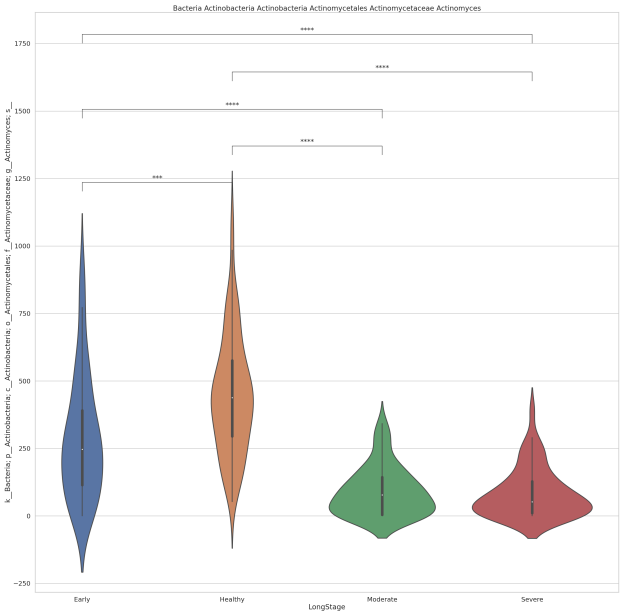
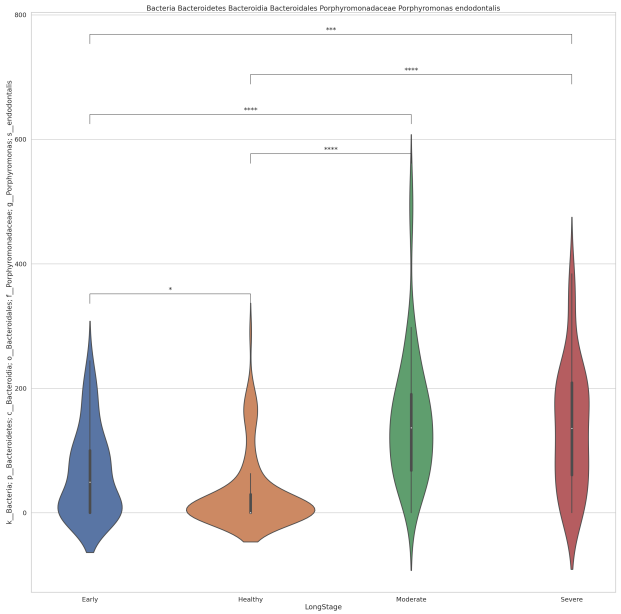


Figure: Balanced Accuracy by Feature Count

RandomForest Classifier IV



(a) *Actinomyces*



(b) *Actinomyces Schaalia-odontolytica*

Figure: Violin Plot by Features

RandomForest Classifier V

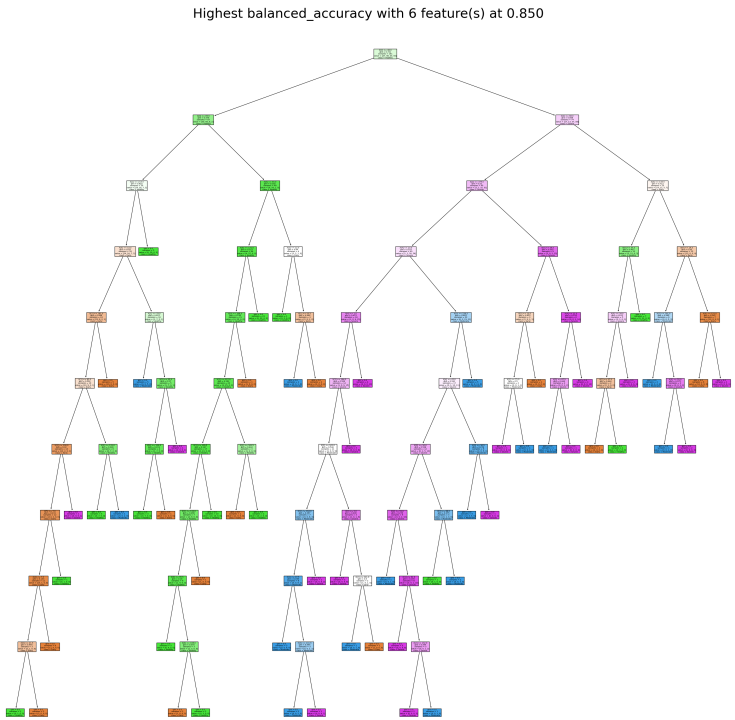


Figure: RandomForest Tree Plot

RandomForest Classifier – Merge Healthy+Early I

Discussion

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