

Periodontitis

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Overview

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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)

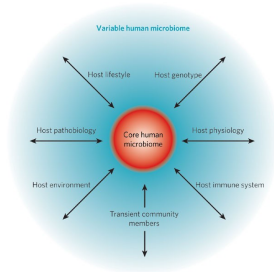


Figure: Concept of a core human microbiome (Turnbaugh et al., 2007)

- 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

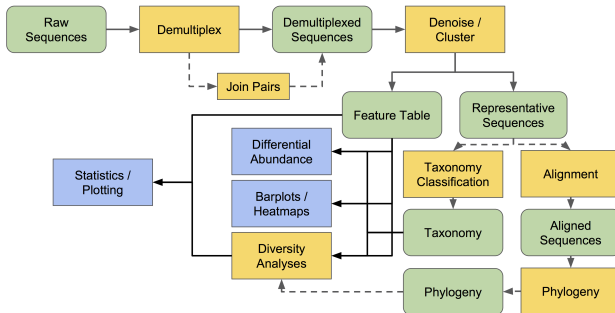


Figure: Qiime2 Workflow (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

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)

- 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

- Shannon's diversity index: a quantitative measure of community richness
- Observed Features: a quantitative 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

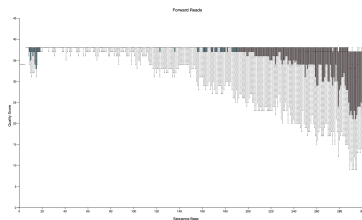
(Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

- Jaccard distance: a qualitative measure of community dissimilarity
- Bray-Curtis distance: a quantitative 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

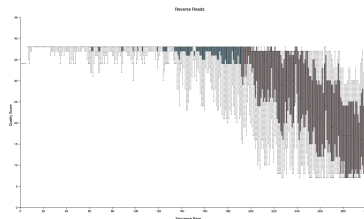
(Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

Results

Quality Filter



(a) Forward Reads

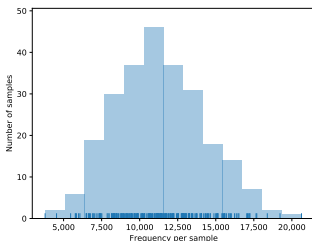


(b) Reverse Reads

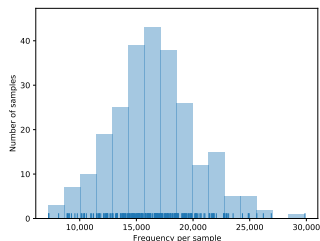
Figure: Sequence Quality Plot

- ∴ Maximum Sequence Length $n_{forward} = 300$, $n_{reverse} = 265$
- ∴ The longest length which has sequence quality ≥ 30 at middle.

Rarefaction



(a) DADA2



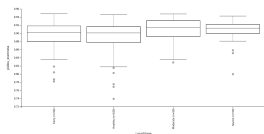
(b) Deblur

Figure: Frequency per sample

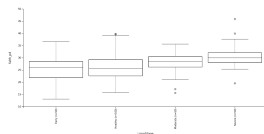
\therefore p-sampling-depth $n_{DADA2} = 3786$ and $n_{Deblur} = 7253$

\therefore it is ...

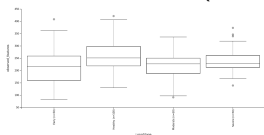
Alpha-diversity I



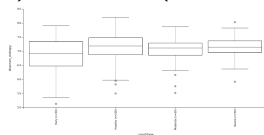
(a) Evenness vector ($p < 0.01$)



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



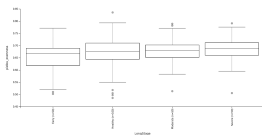
(c) Observed features ($p < 10^{-3}$)



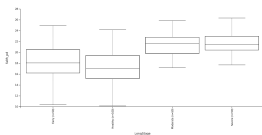
(d) Shannon ($p > 0.05$)

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

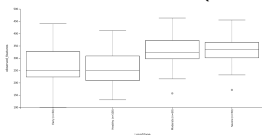
Alpha-diversity II



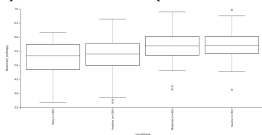
(a) Evenness vector ($p < 0.05$)



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



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



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

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

Beta-diversity I

Discussion

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