

Periodontitis

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1 Introduction

1.1 Microbiome

1.2 Ribosomal RNA

Ribosomal RNA (rRNA)

1.3 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing

1.4 Periodontitis

2 Materials

2.1 16S rRNA Gene Sequencing

- 100 Healthy samples
- 50 Chronic Early Periodontitis Sample
- 50 Chronic Moderate Periodontitis Sample
- 50 Chronic Severe Periodontitis Sample

3 Methods

3.1 QIIME2 Workflow

QIIME2 is a capable, expandable and distributed microbiome analysis package with transparent analysis (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018). A theoretic overview of QIIME2 workflow is shown as figure 2.

3.1.1 Denoising techniques

There are two denoising techniques provided by QIIME2: DADA2 (Callahan et al., 2016) and Deblur (Amir et al., 2017). Major difference between DADA2 and Deblur is a strategy, the strategy used to divide as different species.

3.1.2 Taxonomy Classification

There are two taxonomy classification databases which provided by QIIME2: Greengenes (GG) (DeSantis et al., 2006) and SILVA (Pruesse et al., 2007).

3.1.3 Rarefaction

3.1.4 Alpha-diversity

Alpha-diversity is a metric which shows the richness of taxa at a single community. There are four alpha-diversity indices which provided from QIIME2:

- Shannon's diversity index.
- Observed features.
- Faith's phylogenetic diversity.
- Evenness index.

3.1.5 Beta-diversity

Beta-diversity is a metric which indicates the taxonomic differentiation between multiple communities. There are four beta-diversity indices which provided from QIIME2:

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

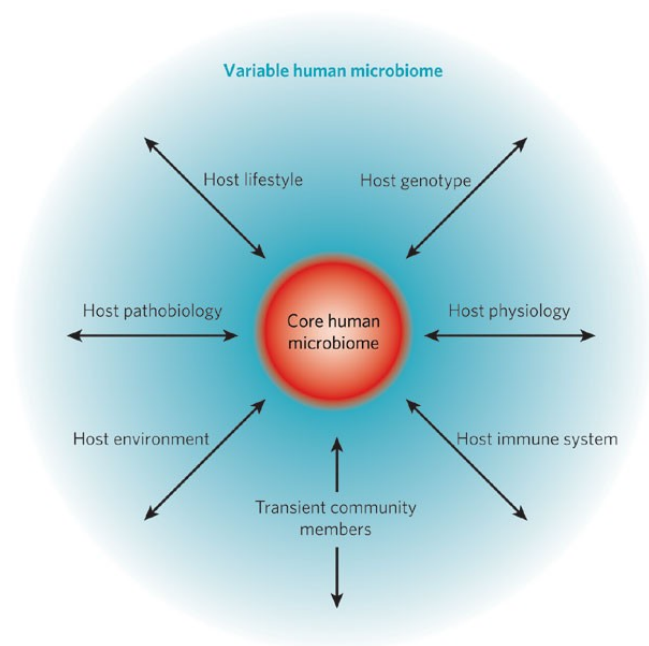


Figure 1: Concept of a Core Human Microbiome (Turnbaugh et al., 2007)

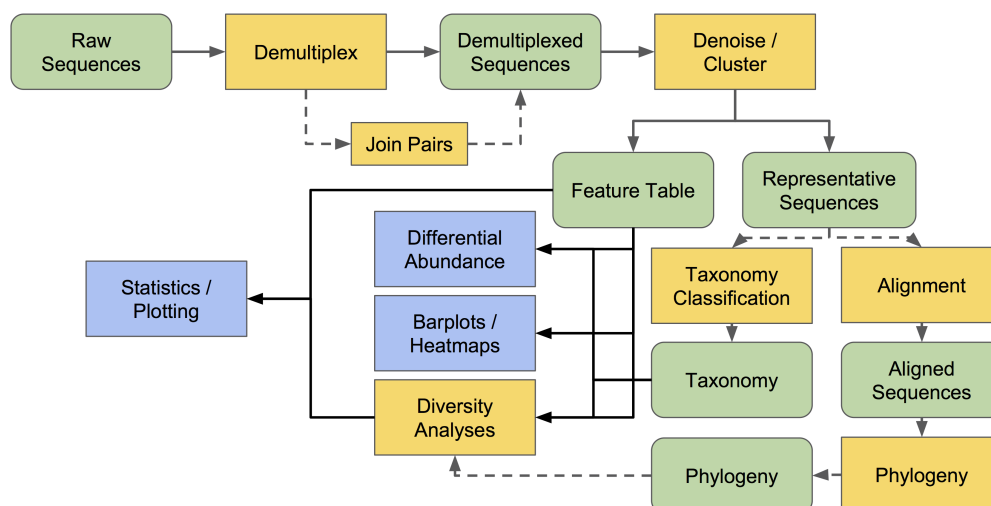


Figure 2: A Theoretic Overview of QIIME2 Workflow (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

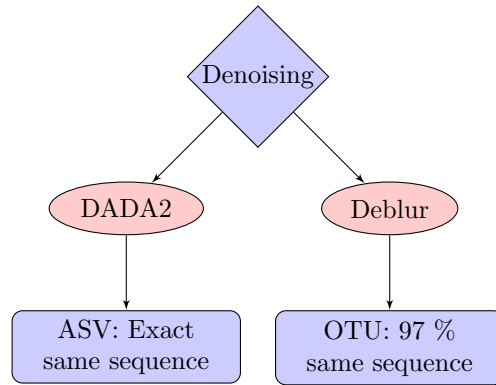


Figure 3: Denoising Techniques which provided by QIIME2

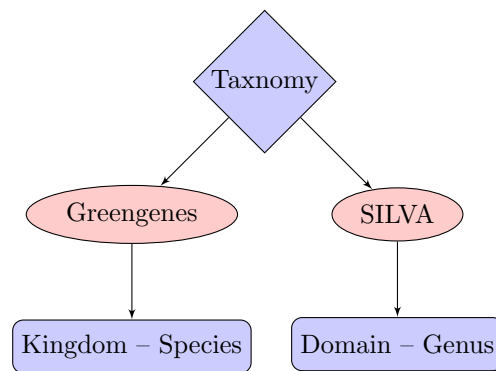


Figure 4: Taxonomy Classification which provided by QIIME2

3.1.6 ANCOM

ANCOM (Analysis of composition of microbiomes) can be used for analyzing the composition of microbiome in multiple populations (Mandal et al., 2015). Example ANCOM volcano plot is shown as figure 5.

3.2 Python Packages

3.2.1 Pandas

Pandas is a Python package of rich data structures and tools for analyzing with structured data sets (McKinney et al., 2011).

3.2.2 Scikit-learn

Scikit-learn grants state-of-the-art implementation of many machine learning algorithms, while controlling an easy-to-use interface tightly integrated the Python code (Pedregosa et al., 2011).

3.2.3 Matplotlib

Matplotlib is a Python graphics package which is used for application development, interactive scripting and publication quality image generation (Barrett, Hunter, Miller, Hsu, & Greenfield, 2005). Matplotlib, also, is designed to create simple plots with a few commands (Hunter, 2007).

3.2.4 Seaborn

Seaborn is a Python data visualization package which is based on matplotlib, allows a high-level interface for displaying engaging and descriptive statistical graphics (Waskom & the seaborn development team, 2020).

4 Results

4.1 Quality Filter

4.2 Rarefaction

4.3 Alpha-diversity

5 Discussion

6 References

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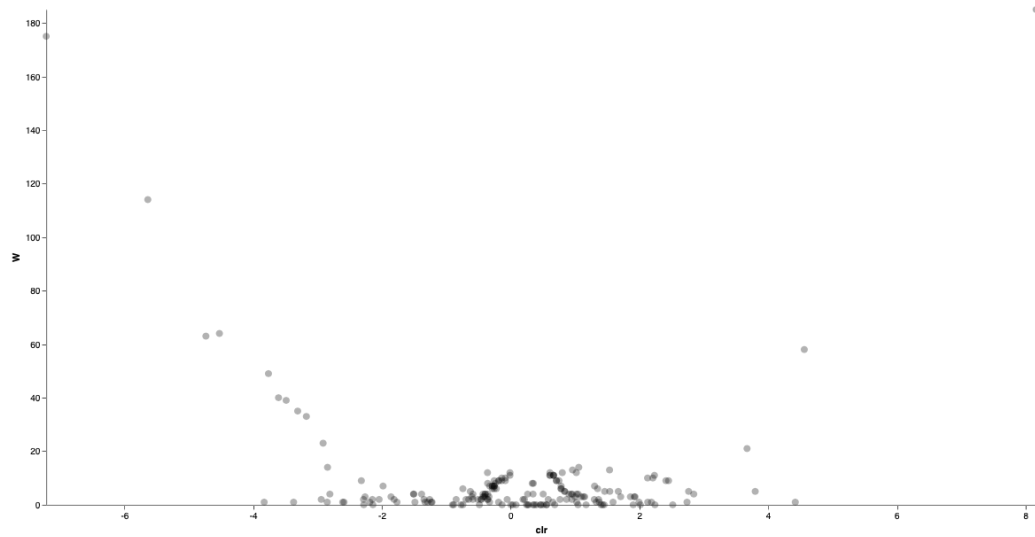


Figure 5: Example ANCOM Volcano Plot which Provided by QIIME2 (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

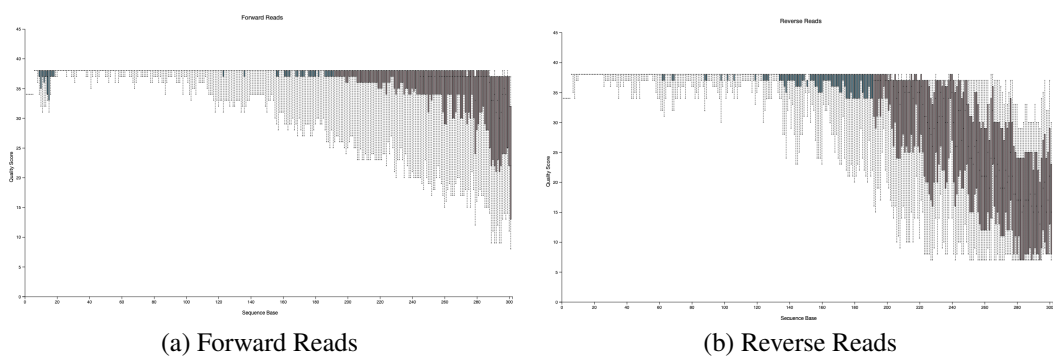


Figure 6: Sequence Quality Plot

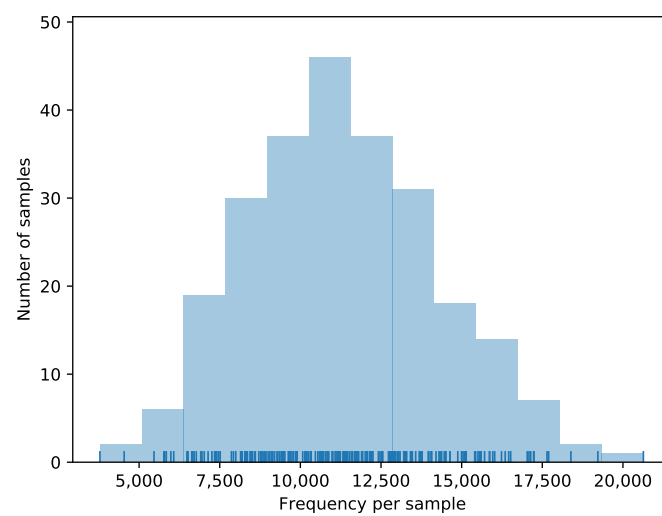


Figure 7: Frequency per Sample by DADA2

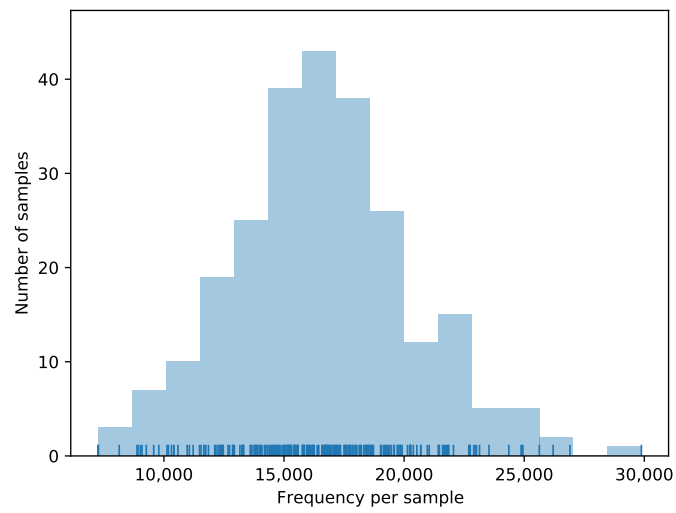


Figure 8: Frequency per Sample by DADA2

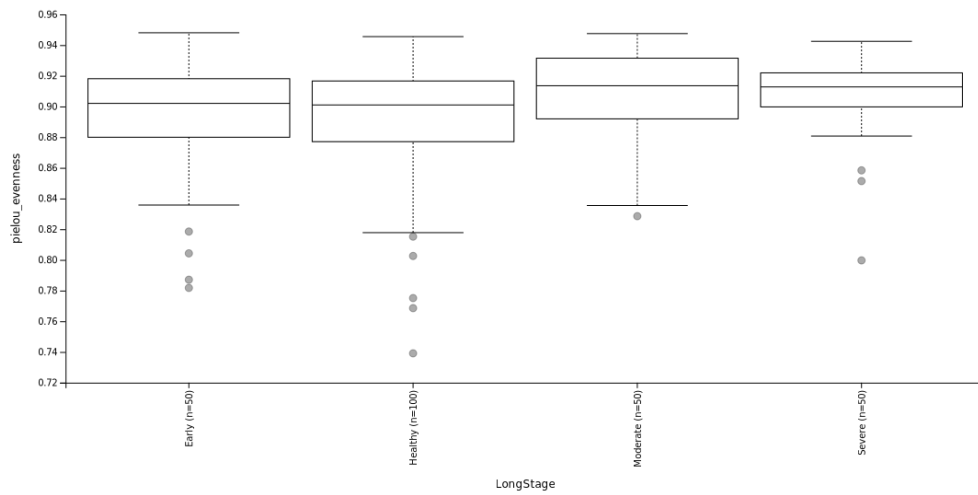


Figure 9: Evenness Index from DADA2

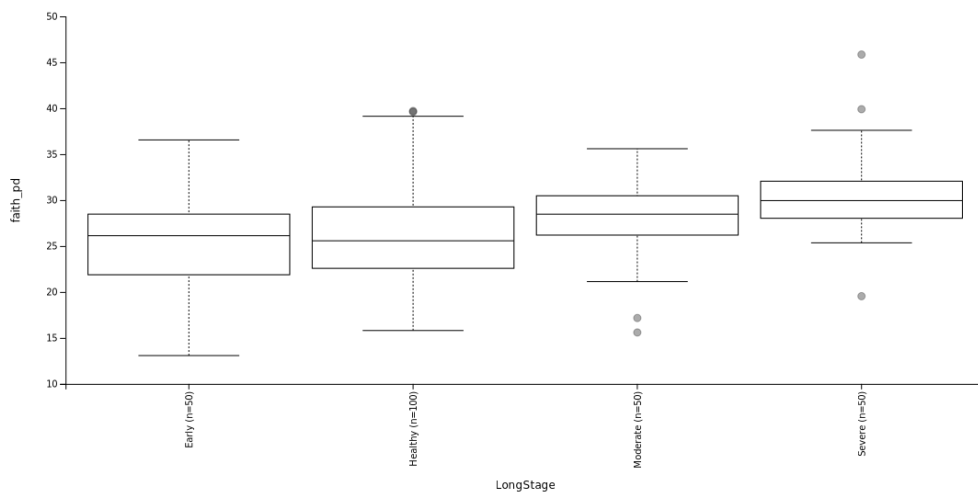


Figure 10: Faith PD Index from DADA2

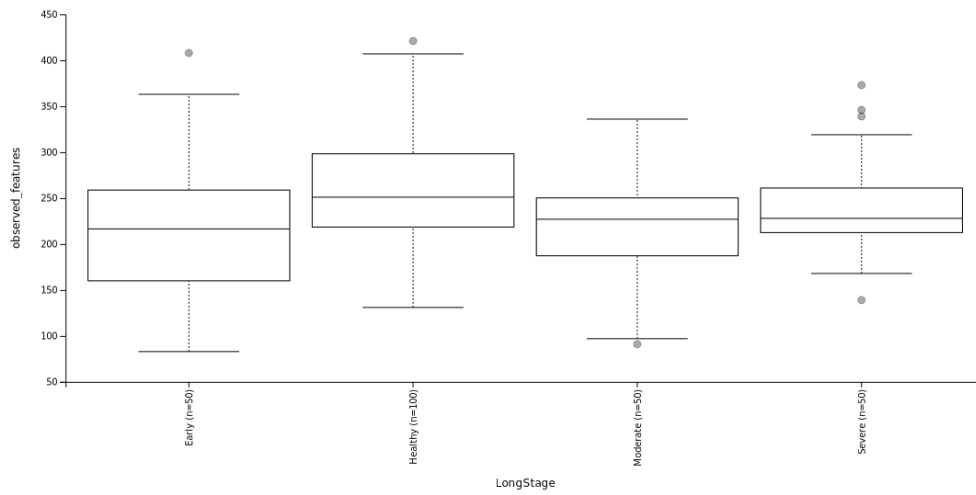


Figure 11: Observed Features Index from DADA2

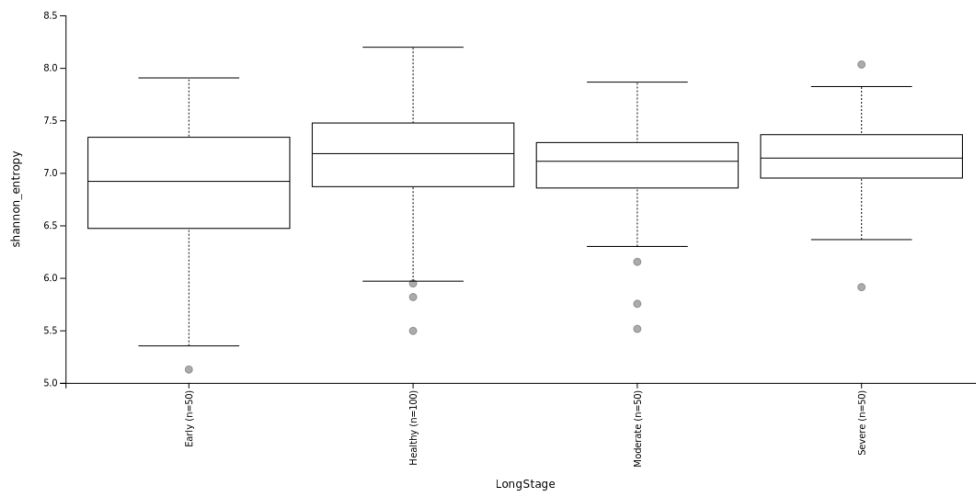


Figure 12: Shannon's Diversity Index from DADA2

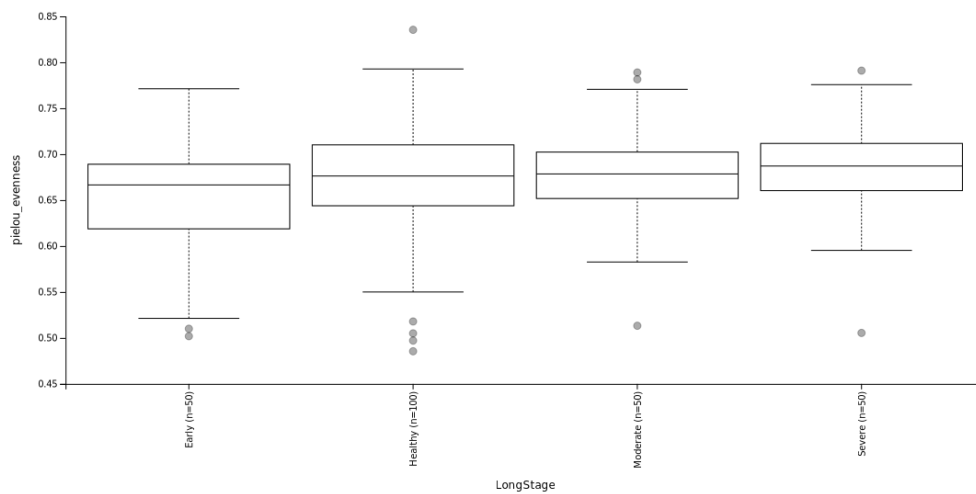


Figure 13: Evenness Index from Deblur

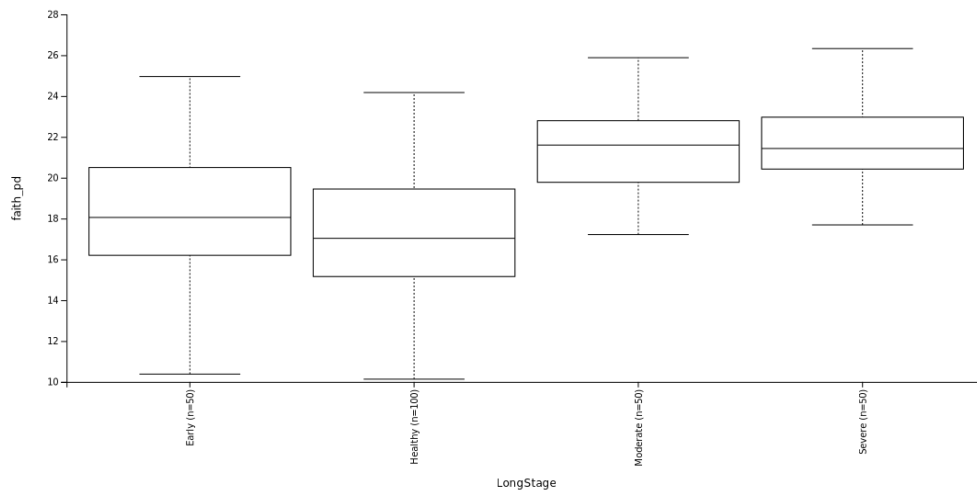


Figure 14: Faith PD Index from Deblur

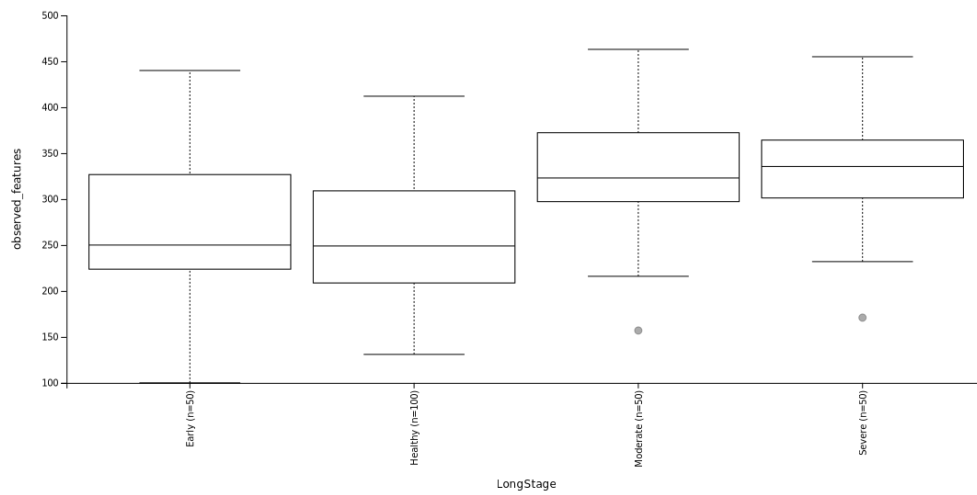


Figure 15: Observed Features Index from Deblur

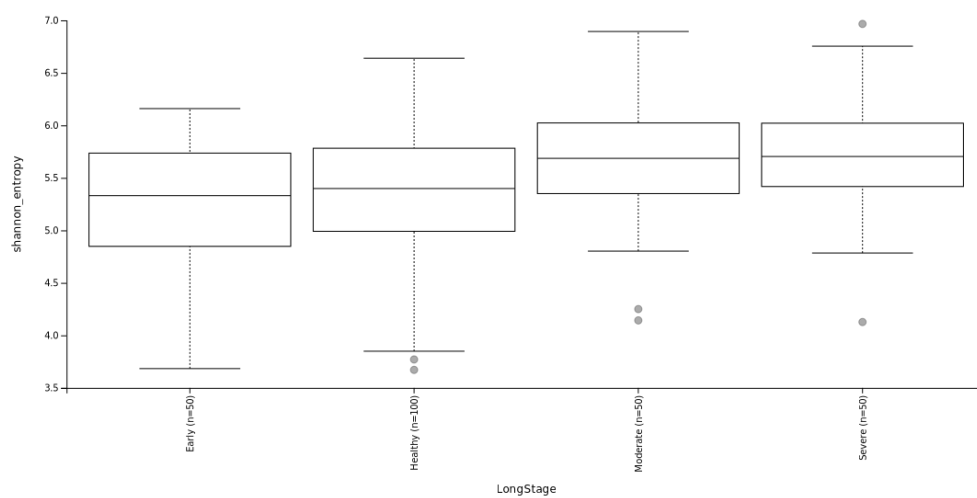


Figure 16: Shannon's Diversity Index from Deblur

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