Periodontitis

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Overview

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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)
 - Smoking
 - 2 Diabetes
 - 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

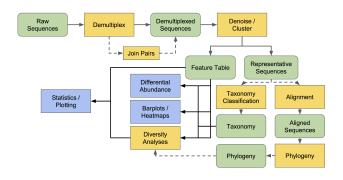


Figure: Qiime2 Workflow (Bolyen et al., 2019, 2018)

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)

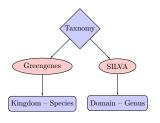


Figure: Taxonomy Classification

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

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 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)

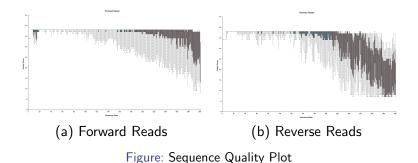
Beta-diversity

- 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



- \therefore Maximum Sequence Length $n_{forword} = 300$, $n_{reverse} = 265$
- \therefore The longest length which has sequence quality \geq 30 at middle.

Rarefaction

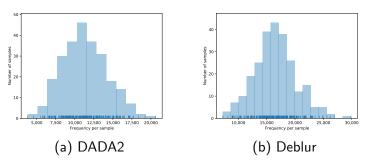


Figure: Frequency per sample

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

Alpha-diversity I

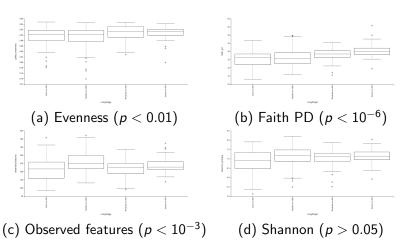


Figure: Alpha Diversity from DADA2 with Kruskal-Wallis among All Groups

Alpha-diversity II

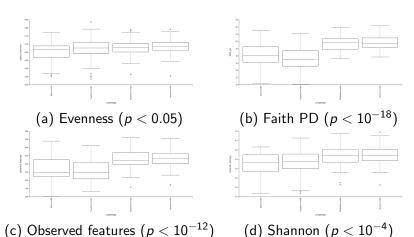


Figure: Alpha Diversity from Deblur with Kruskal-Wallis among All Groups

Beta-diversity I

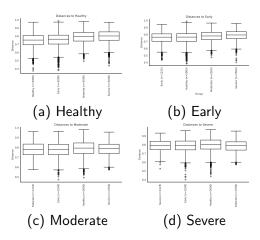


Figure: Bray Curtis Distance with DADA2 (p < 0.001)

Discussion

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