

# Is Sharing Caring?

Elucidating the Effects of the  
Presence of CRISPR-Cas Systems  
on Rates of Horizontal Gene  
Transfer Using Network Analysis

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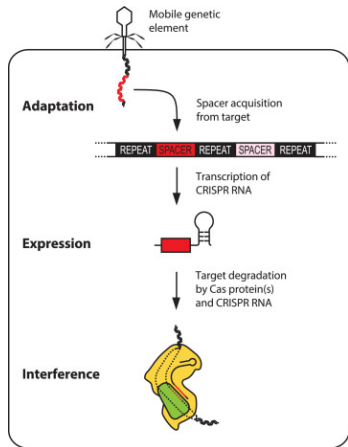
# CRISPR-Cas systems

# What Are They?

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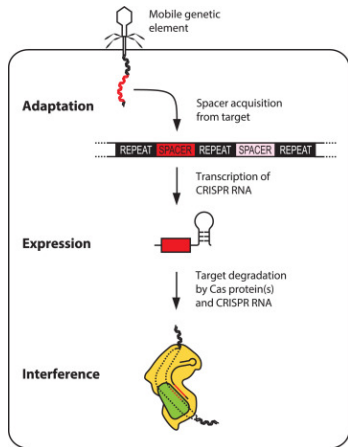
- Adaptive Bacterial Immune System



(Rath et al., 2015)

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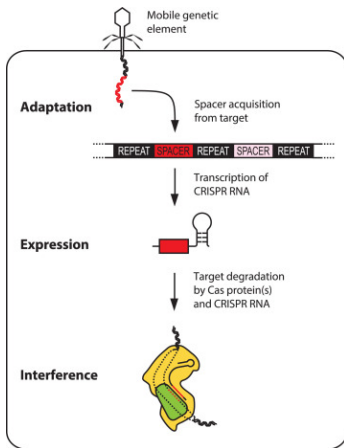
- Adaptive Bacterial Immune System
- Protects against foreign DNA



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# What Are They?

- Adaptive Bacterial Immune System
- Protects against foreign DNA
- Requires Cas proteins and CRISPR loci



(Rath et al., 2015)

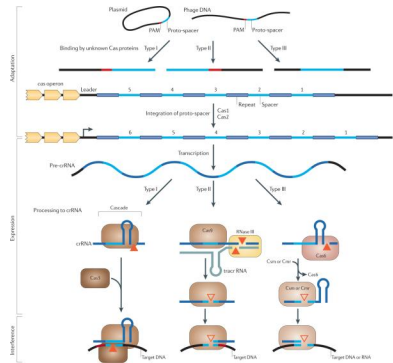
# Diversity & Ubiquity

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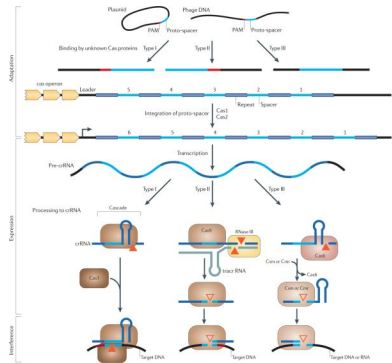
- 45% of bacteria have CRISPR loci ( $n = 6782$ ) (GRissa, I. and Drevet, C. and Couvin, D., 2017)



(Makarova et al., 2011)

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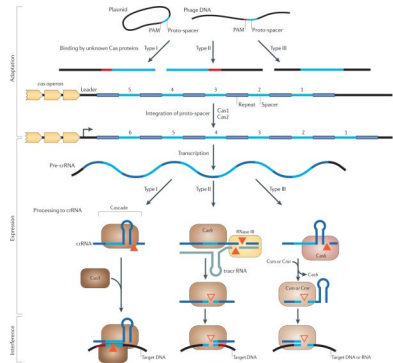
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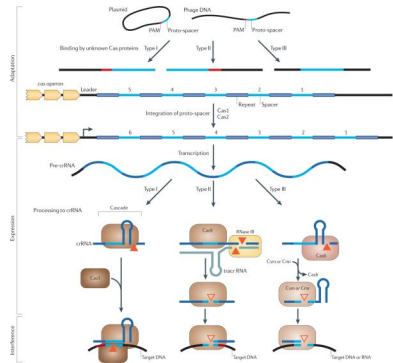
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- 3 Main Types, multiple subtypes (Bondy-Denomy and Davidson, 2014)
- CRISPR arrays represent unique life history of an organism
- 11% – 28% are false or orphaned CRISPR loci (Zhang and Ye, 2017)

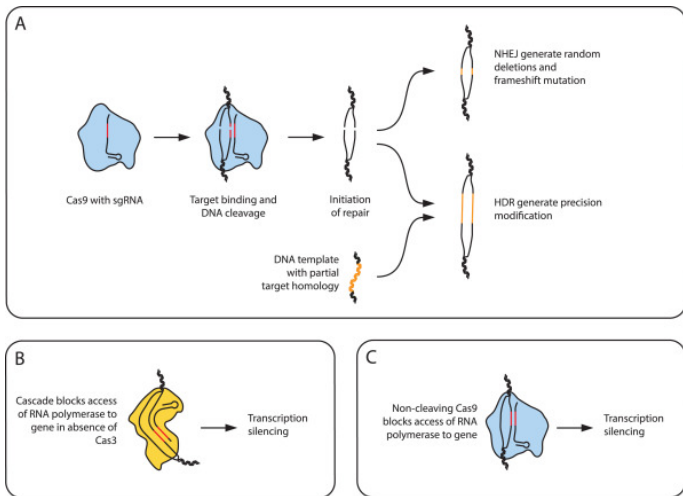


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# Biotech Application

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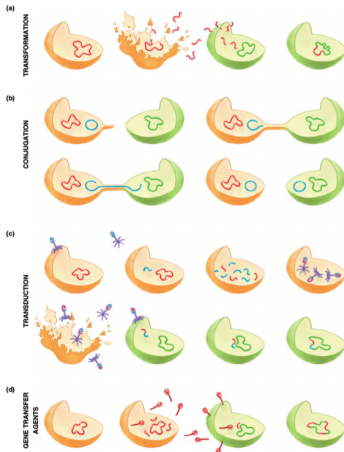
# Biotech Application



(Rath et al., 2015)

# Horizontal Gene Transfer

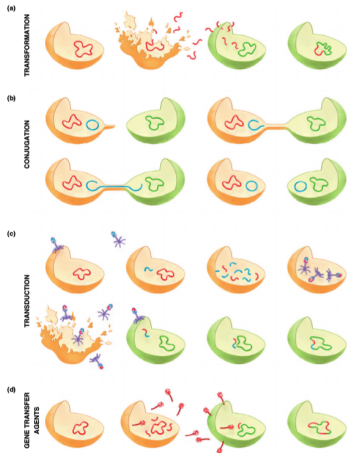
# Mechanisms



(Popa and Dagan, 2011)



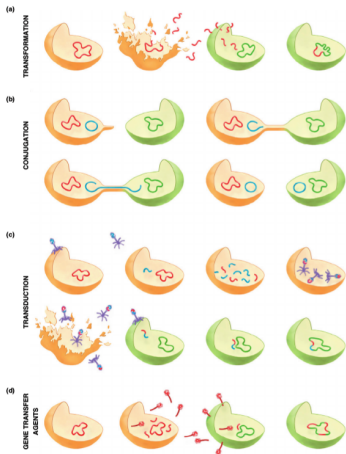
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- Conjugation: Transfer of DNA through cell-cell connections (Popa and Dagan, 2011)

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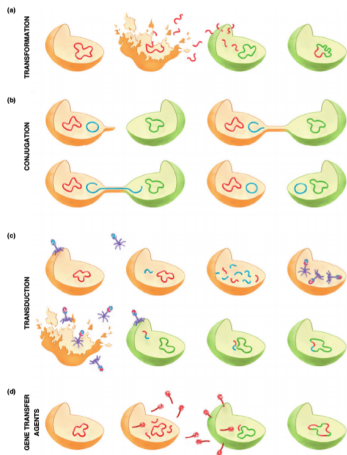
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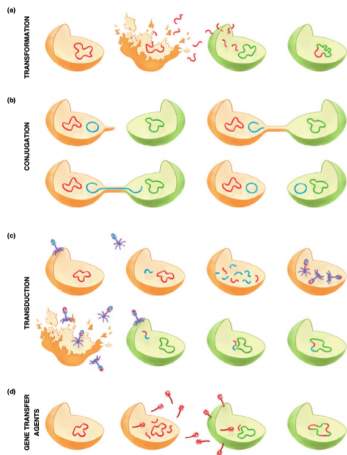
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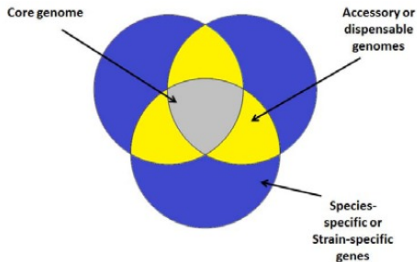
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- **CRISPR-Cas directly affects HGT** (Popa and Dagan, 2011)

# Pan-Genomes

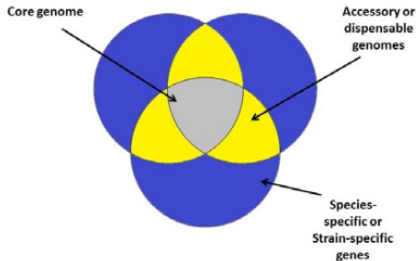
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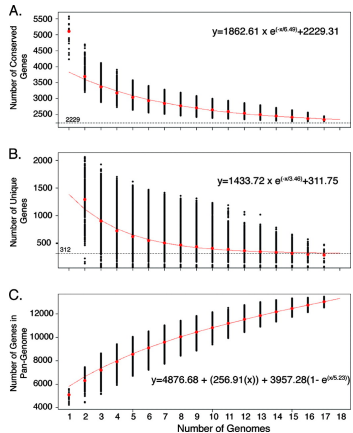


(Guimaraes et al., 2015)

# Pan-Genomes



(Guimaraes et al., 2015)



(Rasko et al., 2008)

# Rate Influencing Factors

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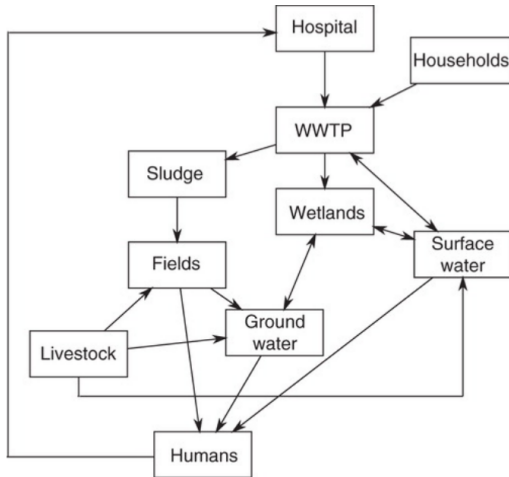
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- Amount of exogenous DNA/cell density/phage density
- Selective pressures
- Metabolic costs
- Sequence compatibility

# Applications

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(Berglund, 2015)

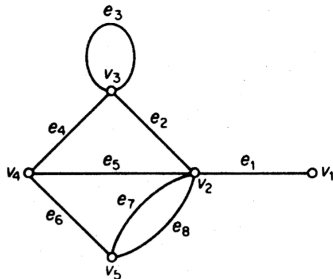
# Phylogenomic Networks

# What is A Network?

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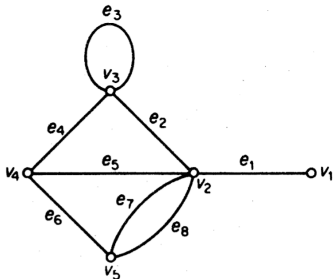
# What is A Network?



- Useful mathematical abstraction of real world system

(Bondy and Murty, 2002)

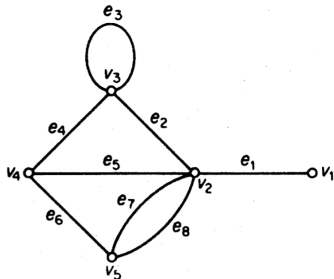
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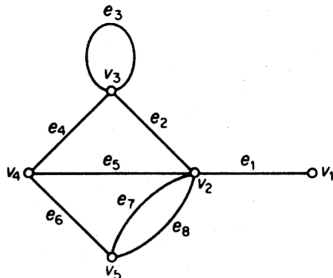
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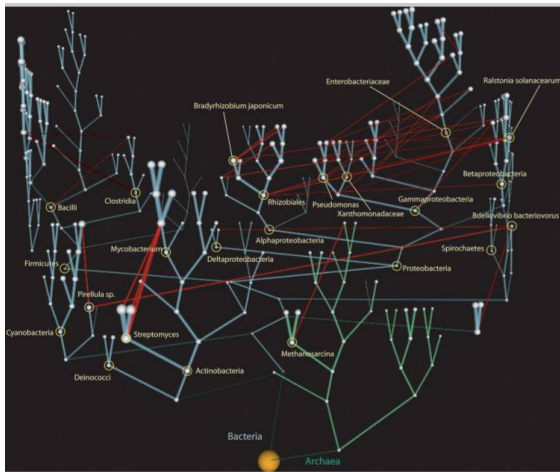
- Useful mathematical abstraction of real world system
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- Directed or Undirected Edges
- Weighted or Unweighted Edges

(Bondy and Murty, 2002)

# Prokaryotic “Net of Life”

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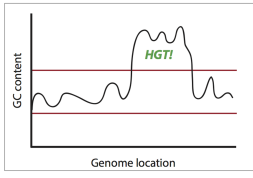
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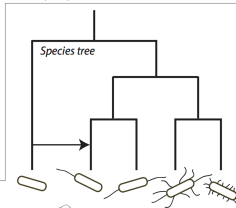
(Kunin et al., 2005)

# Construction

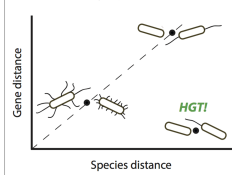
## 1. Parametric methods



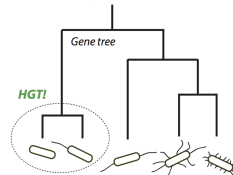
## 2. Phylogenetic methods



### 2a. Implicit phylogenetic methods



### 2b. Explicit phylogenetic methods



(Ravenhall et al., 2015)

# Do CRRISPR Systems Affect Horizontal Gene Transfer?



Yes

# CRISPR Cost Complexity

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  - Anti-CRISPR systems (Bondy-Denomy and Davidson, 2014)
  - Phage virulence/density (Bondy-Denomy and Davidson, 2014)
  - Prophage abundance (Watson, Staals, and Fineran, 2018)

# Curbing CRISPR Cost

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- Selective CRISPR inactivation (Rath et al., 2015)
- CRISPR can enhance transduction-mediated HGT (Watson, Staals, and Fineran, 2018)

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- Contradicted by a former undergraduate thesis student
  - Can see inhibitory effects of CRISPR on HGT over short evolutionary time scales
  - Higher gene indel rates for CRISPR containing genera than non-CRISPR containing outgroups

# My Project

# Hypothesis

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## Null Hypothesis

Bacterial strains or genera with known CRISPR systems will show no significant differences in network statistics compared to those strains or genera without known CRISPR systems.

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## Alternative Hypothesis

Bacterial strains or genera with known CRISPR systems will show a significant difference in at least 1 network statistic compared to those strains or genera without known CRISPR systems.

# Objectives

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For genera with CRISPR containing strains, compare the node statistics of CRISPR-containing strain to non-CRISPR-containing strains.

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## Gene Indel Rates vs. Network Statistics

Compare gene InDel rates to node/network statistics for CRISPR-containing and non-CRISPR-containing strains/genera.

# Workflow

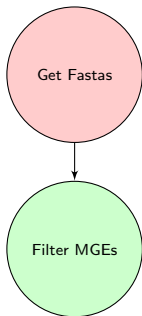
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Get Fastas

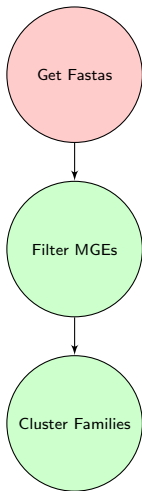
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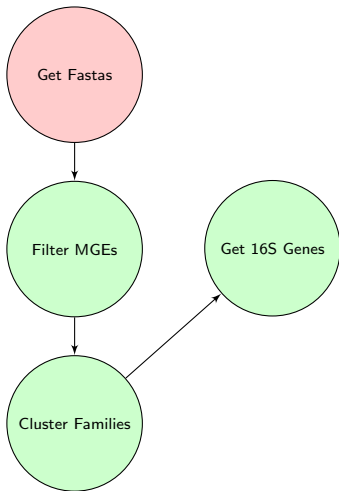
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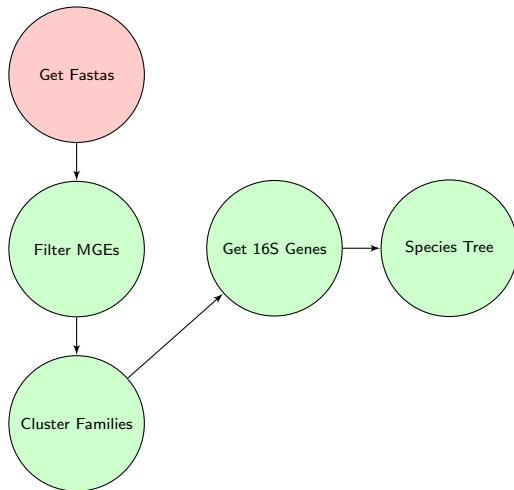
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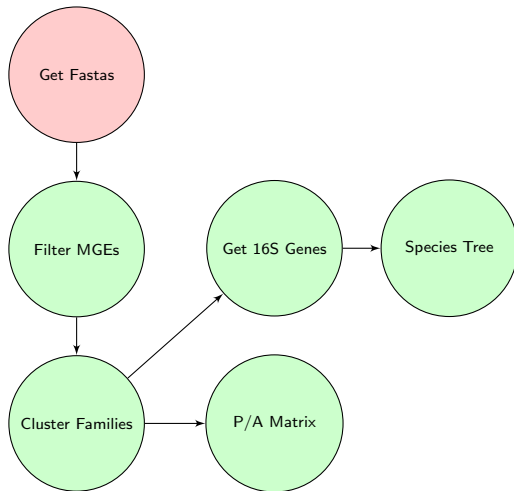


# Workflow

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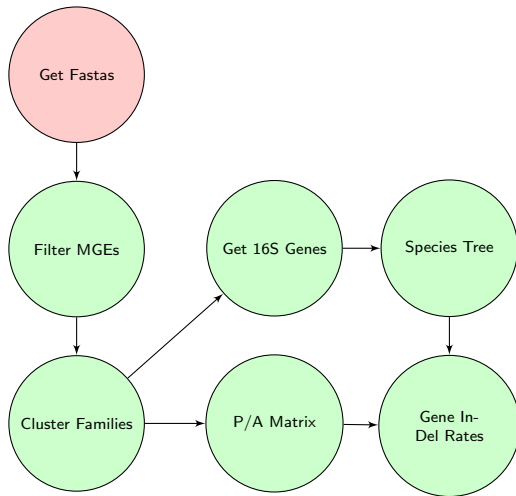


# Workflow

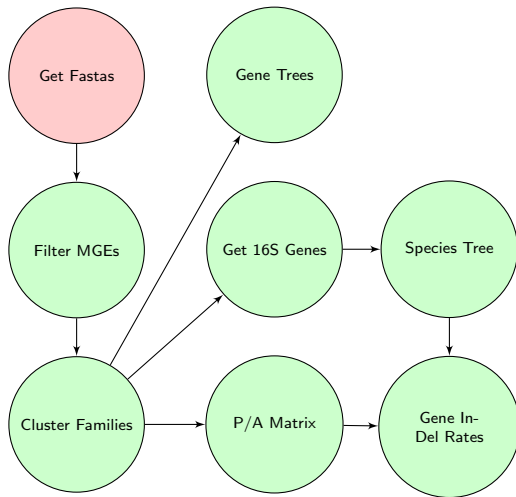




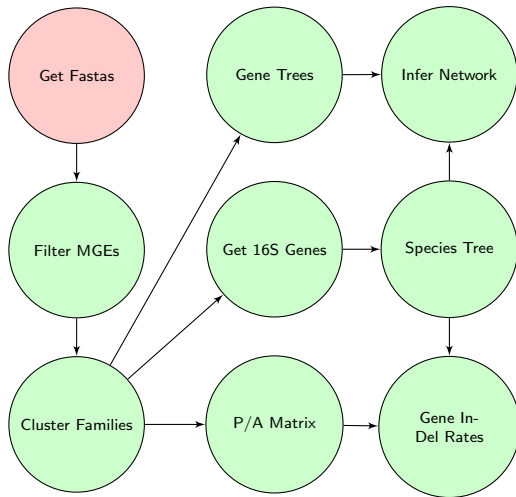
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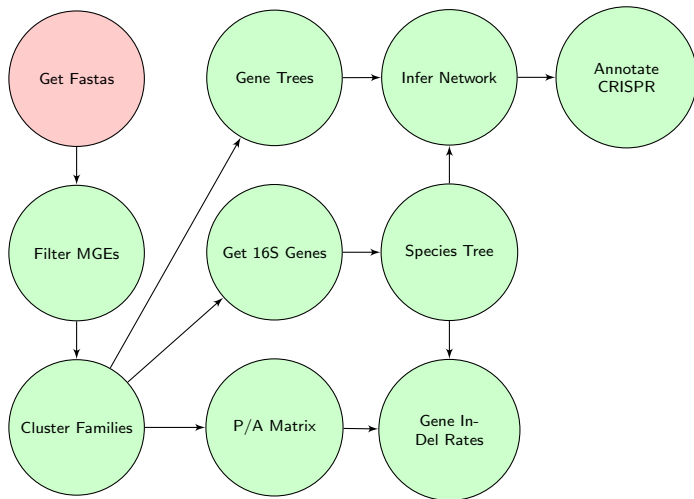
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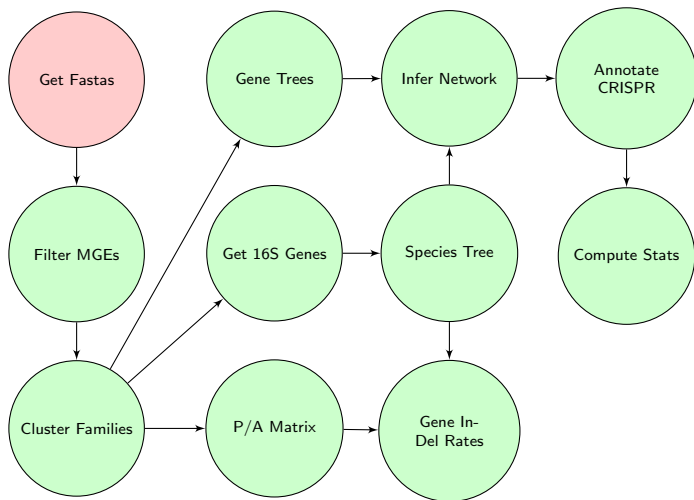
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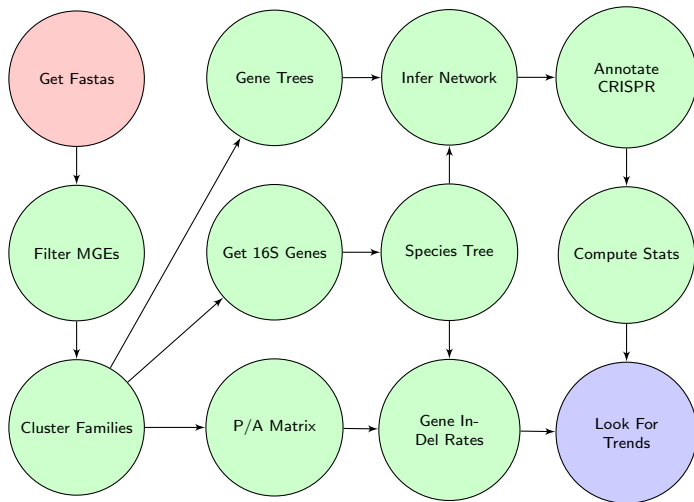
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# Network Statistics

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where  $T(u)$  is the set of triangles containing  $u$  (Onnela et al., 2005)

## Network Statistics

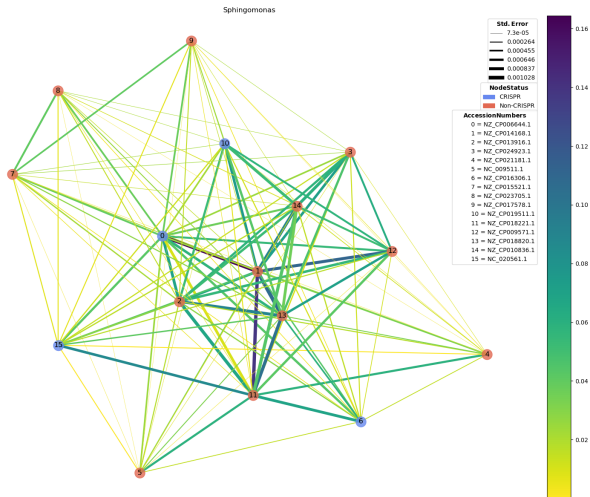
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- **Node Assortativity:**  $A = \frac{Tr(M) - ||M^2||}{1 - ||M^2||}$  Where  $M$  is the mixing matrix of a given attribute and  $||M||$  is the sum of all elements of  $M$ .  $A \in [-1, 1]$ . (Newman, 2002)

## Network Statistics

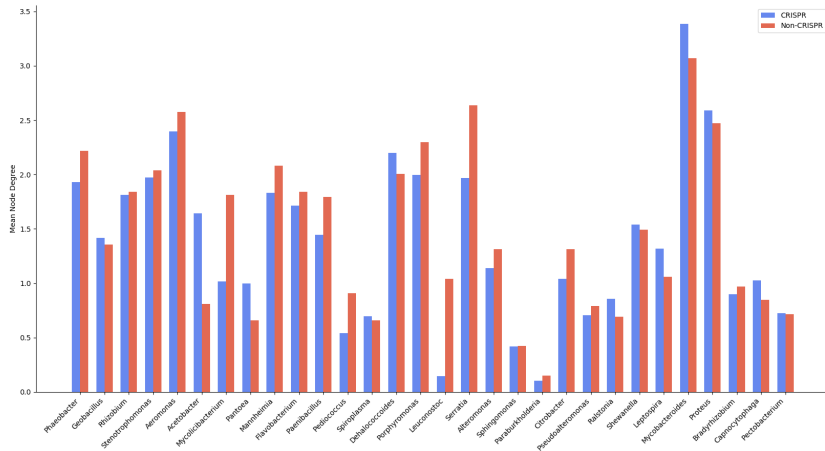
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- **Network Modularity:**  $Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{uv} [W_{uv} - \frac{k_u k_v}{2m}] \delta(u, v)$  where  $m$  is the total weight of all edges,  $k_u$  is the degree of  $u$  and  $\delta(u, v)$  is 1 if  $u$  and  $v$  both have or do not have CRISPR systems and 0 otherwise.  $Q \in [-1, 1]$  (Newman, 2004)

# Results

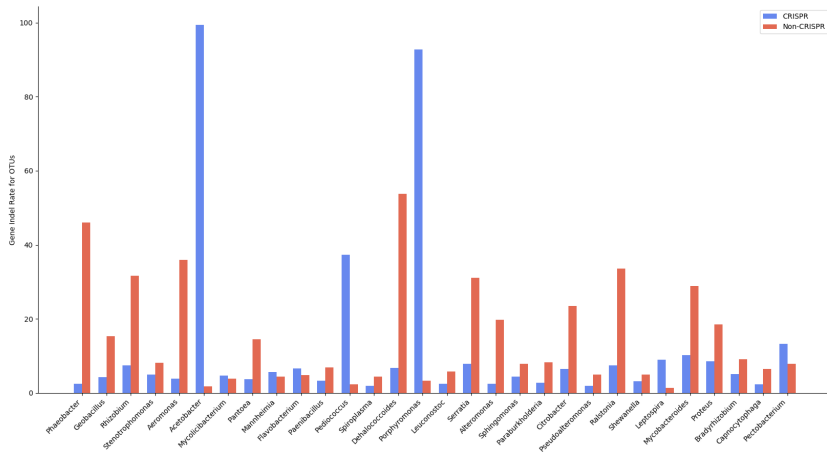
# Example “Consensus” Network



# Mean Node Degree

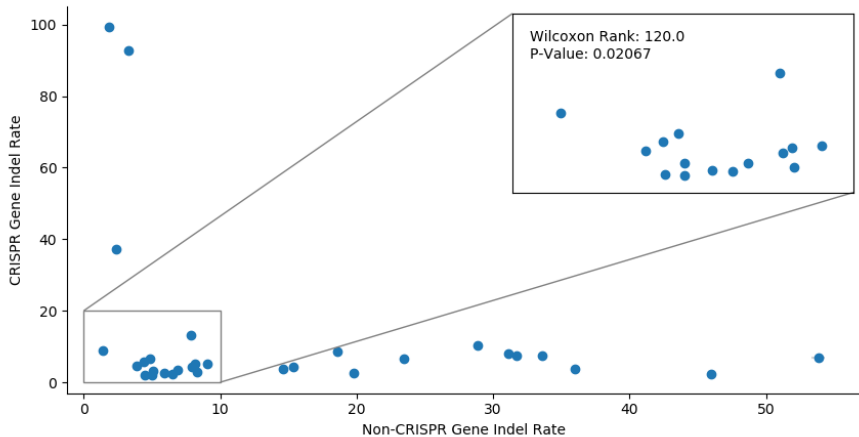


# Gene Indel Rates

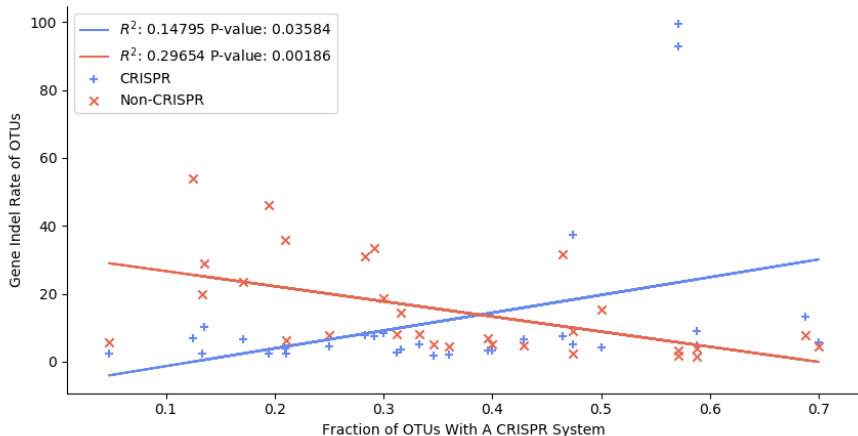




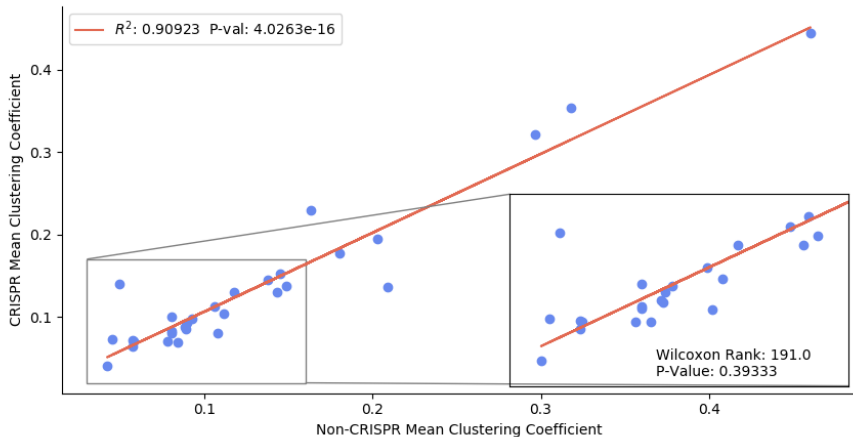
# Gene Indel Rates



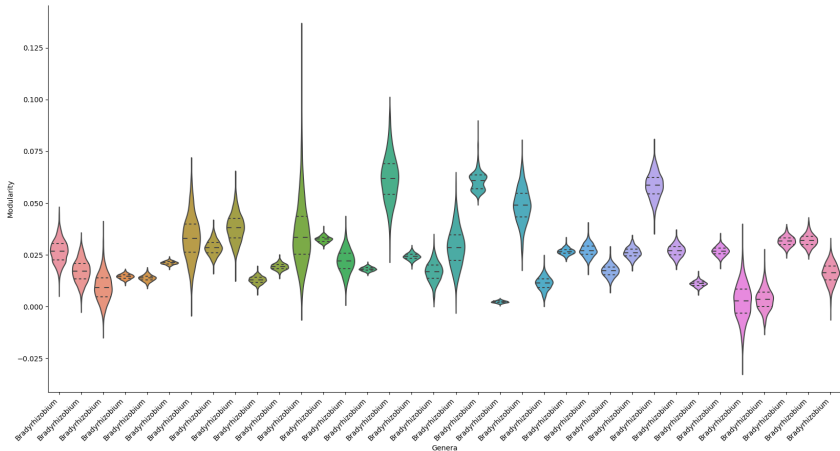
# Gene Indel Rate Difference Vs. Fraction CRISPR Species



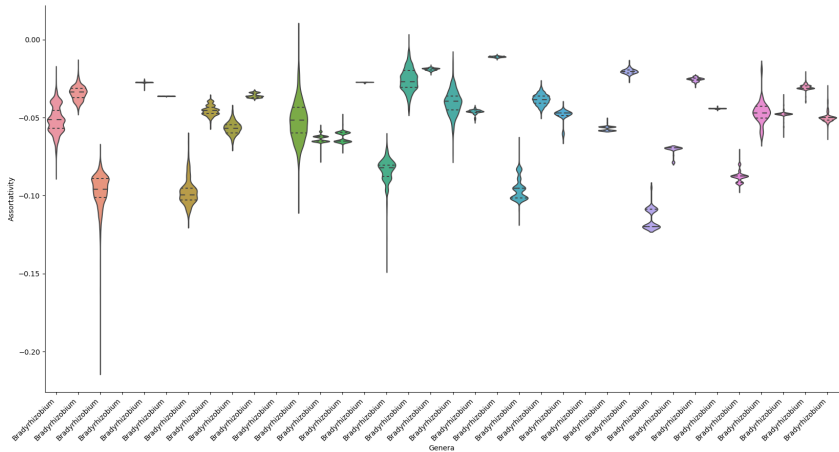
# Mean Node Weighted Clustering Coefficient



# Modularity Distributions



# Assortativity Distributions



# Conclusion

# Limitations & Caveats

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- **Ignored Some Gene Families:** For time considerations, only 1500 gene trees were generated for each genus
- **Significance Testing:** Samples are not necessarily independent in a network, further node statistics can only be tested for genera with  $> 20$  CRISPR and non-CRISPR OTUs.

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## Limitations & Caveats

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- **Multifurcation Error:** Some species trees contained multifurcations, which were resolved randomly to generate a bifurcating tree. Estimating this error by examining variance over different resolutions is possible.

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- **Considering bacterial ecology and environments:** Consider geographically close OTUs or differences between networks due to environmental factors

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All code used for this project is available at [https://github.com/DJSiddharthVader/thesis\\_SidReed](https://github.com/DJSiddharthVader/thesis_SidReed)

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