Is Sharing Caring?

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



Siddharth Reed MolBiol 4C12 Thesis

> Golding Lab, Biology Department, McMaster University

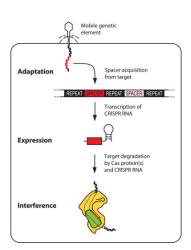
March 31, 2019

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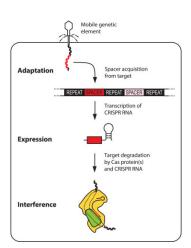
- 1. CRISPR-Cas systems
- 2. Horizontal Gene Transfer
- 3. Phylogenomic Networks
- 4. Do CRRISPR Systems Affect Horizontal Gene Transfer?
- 5. My Project
- 6. Results

CRISPR-Cas systems

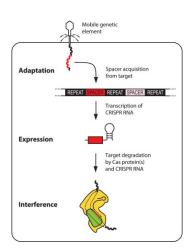
 Adaptive Bacterial Immune System



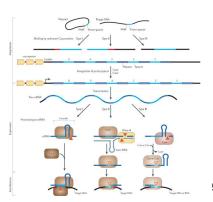
- Adaptive Bacterial Immune System
- Protects against foreign DNA



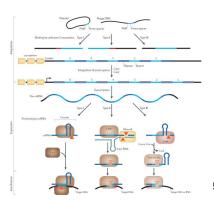
- Adaptive Bacterial Immune System
- Protects against foreign DNA
- Requires Cas proteins and CRISPR loci



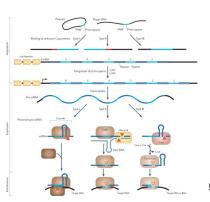
• 45% of bacteria have CRISPR loci $(n = 6782)^2$



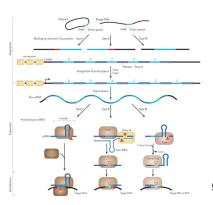
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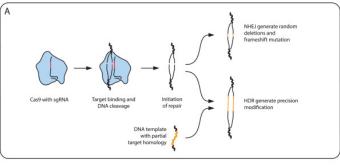


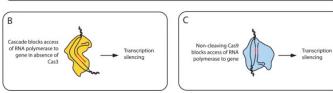
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- CRISPR arrays represent unique life history of an organism
- 11% 28% are false or orphaned CRISPR loci⁴



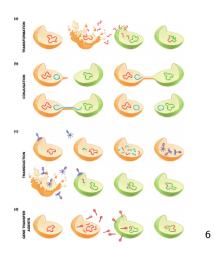
Biotech Application

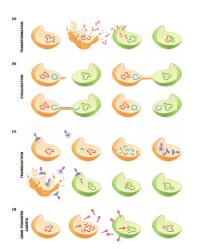
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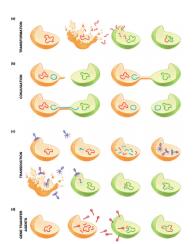


Horizontal Gene Transfer

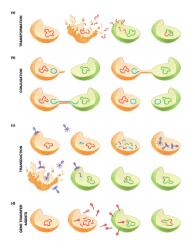




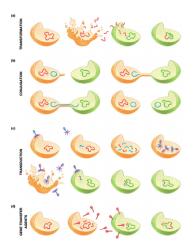
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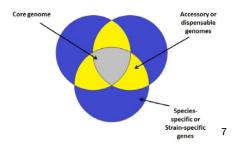
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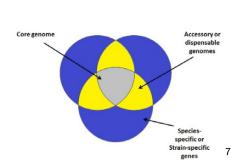
- Conjugation: Transfer of DNA through cell-cell connections⁶
- Transformation: Incorportaion of free-floating DNA into the genome⁶
- Transduction: Transfer of DNA through phage⁶
- CRISPR-Cas directly affects
 Transduction and
 Transformation⁶

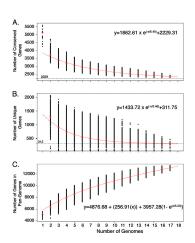
Pan-Genomes

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• Amount of exogenous DNA/cell density/phage density

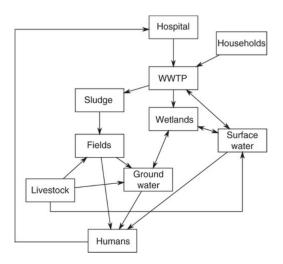
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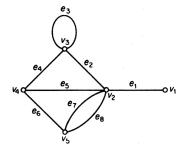
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- Metabolic costs
- Sequence compatibility

Applications

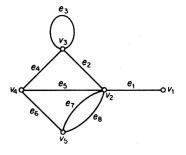
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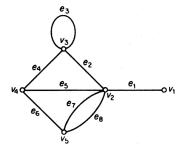
Phylogenomic Networks



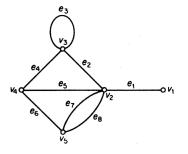
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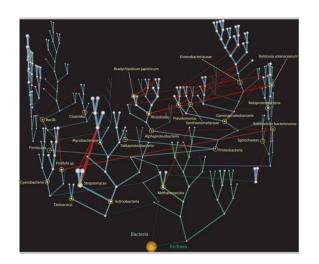
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- Directed or Undirected Edges



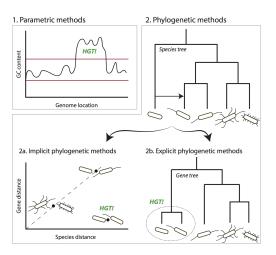
- Useful mathematical abstraction of real world system
- Nodes can have attributes
- Directed or Undirected Edges
- Weighted or Unweighted Edges

Prokaryotic "Net of Life"

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Construction



Do CRRISPR Systems Affect Horizontal Gene Transfer?

Yes

Cost tradeoff factors:

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 - Metabolic maintenace¹

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- Selective CRISPR inactivation¹
- CRISPR can enhance transduction-mediated HGT¹⁵

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 - Higher gene indel rates for CRISPR containing genera than non-CRISPR containing outgroups

My Project

Hypothesis

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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Within Network Comparisons

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

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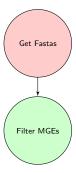
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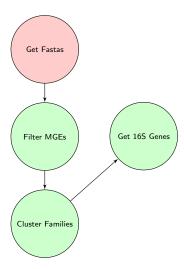
Gene Indel Rates vs. Network Statistics

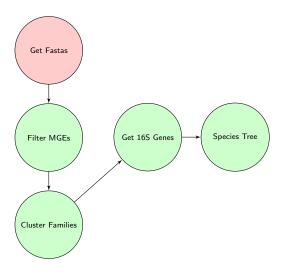
Compare gene InDel rates to node/network statistics for CRISPR-containing and non-CRISPR-containing strains/genera.

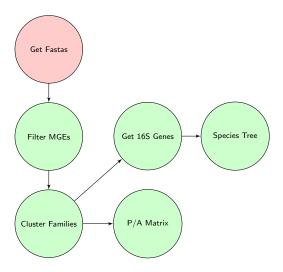


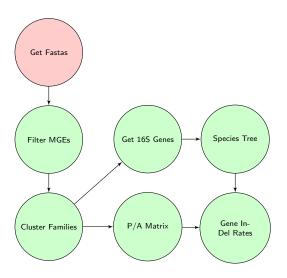


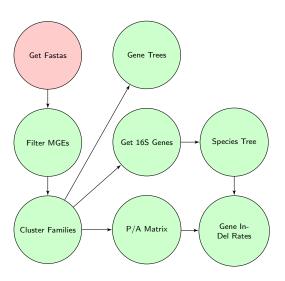


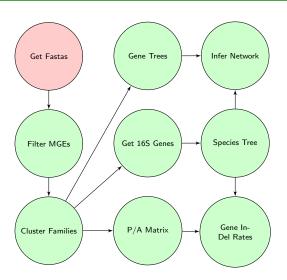


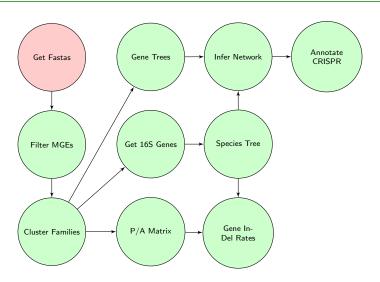


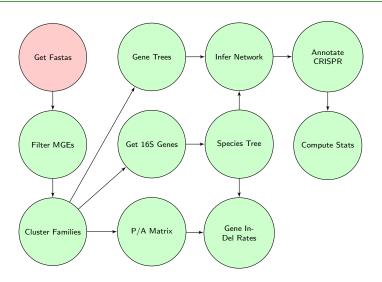


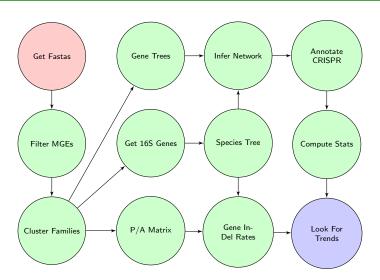












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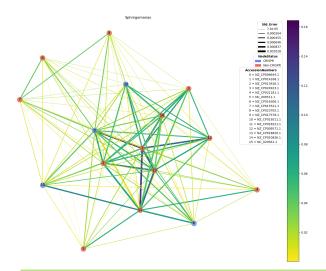
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- Node Clustering Coefficient: $\frac{1}{k_u(k_u-1)} \sum_{vw}^{T(u)} (\hat{w}_{uw} \hat{w}_{vw} \hat{w}_{uv})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ where T(u) is the set of traingles containing u^{18}

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- Node Assortativity: $\frac{Tr(M)-||M^2||}{1-||M^2||}$ Where M is the mixing matrix of a given attribute and ||M|| is the sum of all elements of M. ¹⁹

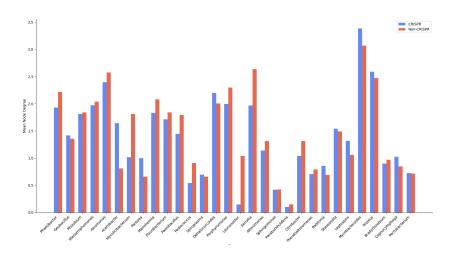
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- Network Modularity: $Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{uv}^{W} [W_{uv} \frac{k_u k_v}{2m}] \delta(u, v)$ where m is the total weight of alledges, k_u is the degree of u and $\delta(u, v)$ is 1 if u and v both have or do not have CRISPR systems and 0 otherwise. $Q \in [-1, 1]^{20}$

Results

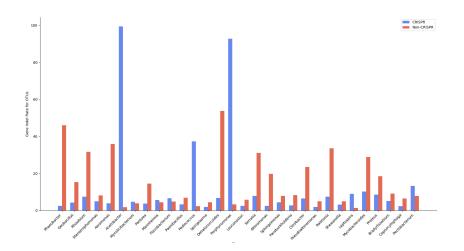
Example "Consensus" Network



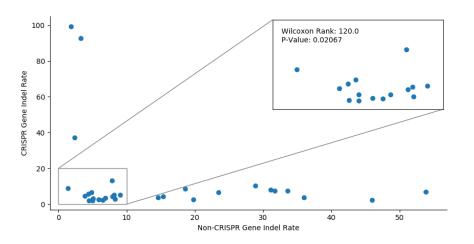
Mean Node Degree



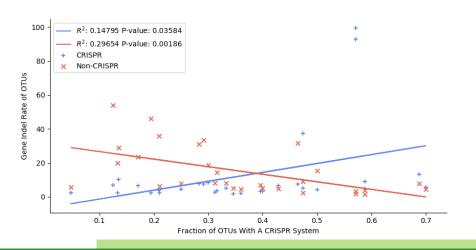
Gene Indel Rates



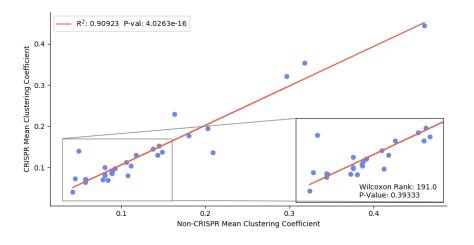
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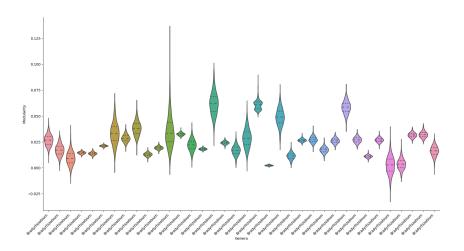
Gene Indel Rate Difference Vs. Fraction CRISPR Species



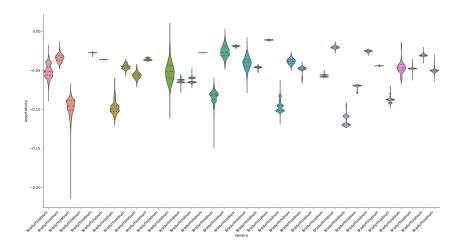
Mean Node Weighted Clustering Coefficient



Modularity Distributions



Assortativity Distributions



Conclusion

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- Taxonomic Mistakes: Inconsistencies in taxonomic labelling can result in ignored or misplaced OTUs.
- 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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- Continuous CRISPR activity: Labelling nodes by estimated CRISPR activity (array length, transciptomic data, etc.)
- Considering bacterial ecology and environments: Consider geographically close OTUs or differences between networks due to environmental factors

Thanks

Thank you to

- Dr. G. Brian Golding
- Dr. Ben Evans
- The Golding lab
 - Caitlin Simopoulos
 - Daniella Lato
 - Zachery Dickson
 - Sam Long
 - Geoge Long
 - Lucy Zhang
 - Brianne Laverty
 - Nicole Zhang
- · Everyone here for listening



All code used for this project is available at https://github.com/DJSiddharthVader/thesis_SidReed

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