

# Tutorial: testing microbiome mediation effect using miMediation

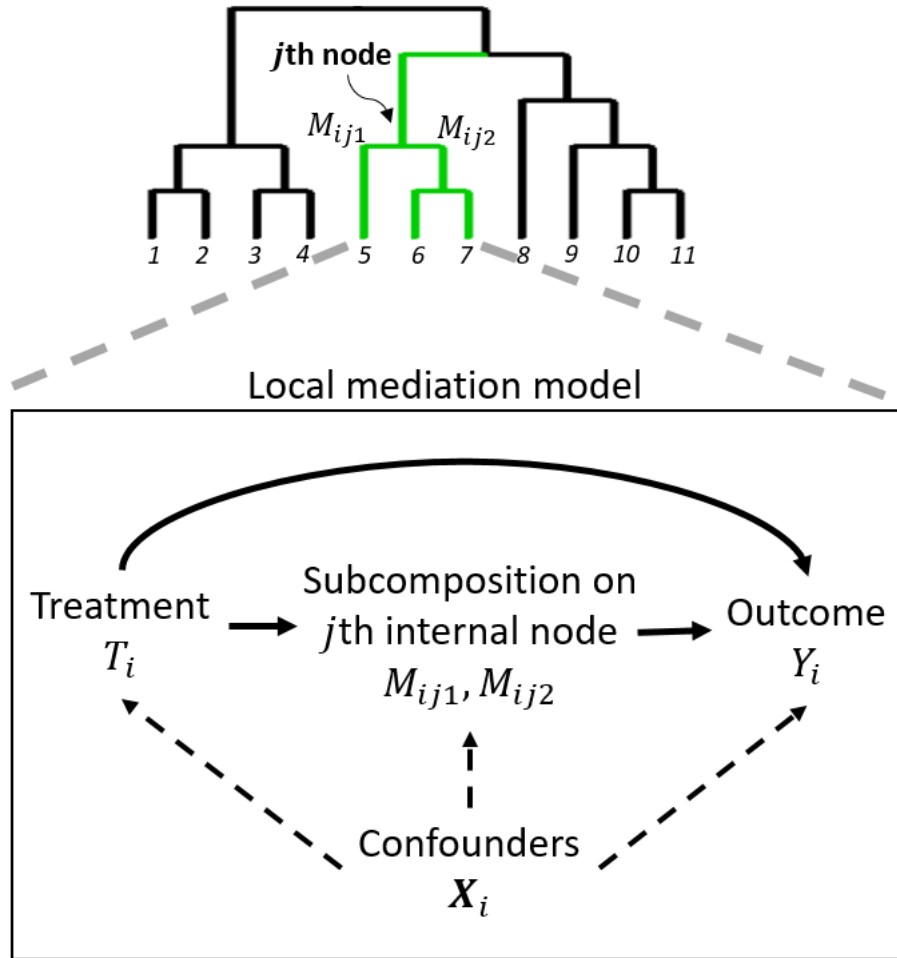
Qilin Hong

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This is a practical tutorial on the use of `miMediation` package, which introduces a phylogeny-based mediation test (PhyloMed) for high-dimensional microbial composition mediators. The methodology is described in detail in the Hong, Chen, and Tang (Manuscript).

## A brief summary of the PhyloMed

PhyloMed models microbiome mediation effect through a cascade of independent local mediation models of subcompositions on the internal nodes of the phylogenetic tree. Each local model captures the mediation effect of a subcomposition at a given taxonomic resolution. PhyloMed enables us to test the overall mediation effect of the entire microbial community and pinpoint internal nodes with significant subcomposition mediation effects.



As depicted in the figure above, we propose to construct a local mediation model for the subcomposition at each internal node of the phylogenetic tree. The subcomposition on a given internal node consists of the relative abundance aggregated at its two child nodes. We apply the following robust linear regression model and generalized linear regression model to represent the causal path diagram of the local mediation model at the  $j$ th internal node

$$E \left\{ \log \left( \frac{M_{ij1}}{M_{ij2}} \right) \right\} = \alpha_{jX}^T \mathbf{X}_i + \alpha_j T_i$$

$$g\{E(Y_i)\} = \beta_{jX}^T \mathbf{X}_i + \beta_{jT} T_i + \beta_j \log \left( \frac{M_{ij1}}{M_{ij2}} \right)$$

where  $g(\cdot)$  is the link function depending on the type of the outcome and we omit the intercept term in both models as it can be absorbed into  $\mathbf{X}_i$ .

The local mediation null hypothesis is expressed as

$$H_0^j : \alpha_j \beta_j = 0$$

, which is equivalent to the union of three disjoint component null hypotheses

$$H_{00}^j : \alpha_j = \beta_j = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$H_{10}^j : \alpha_j \neq 0, \beta_j = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$H_{01}^j : \alpha_j = 0, \beta_j \neq 0. \tag{3}$$

We define the mediation test statistic for  $H_0^j$  as

$$P_{\max_j} = \max(P_{\alpha_j}, P_{\beta_j})$$

The  $P_{\alpha_j}, P_{\beta_j}$  represent the  $p$ -value for testing  $\alpha_j = 0$  and  $\beta_j = 0$ , respectively. These two  $p$ -values could be obtained via asymptotic approach or permutation approach.

Thus, we obtain the  $p$ -value of mediation test in the  $j$ th local model using the following formula:

$$Pr(P_{\max_j} \leq p_{\max_j}) = \pi_{00} p_{\max_j}^2 + \pi_{10} p_{\max_j} Pr(P_{\alpha_j} \leq p_{\max_j} \mid \alpha_j \neq 0) + \pi_{01} p_{\max_j} Pr(P_{\beta_j} \leq p_{\max_j} \mid \beta_j \neq 0)$$

In this formula, we need to estimate three component probabilities ( $\pi_{00}, \pi_{10}, \pi_{01}$ ) representing the proportion of three null hypotheses ( $H_{00}^j, H_{10}^j, H_{01}^j$ ). and two power functions evaluated at  $p_{\max_j}$ . We implement two methods (product, maxp) to estimate  $\pi_{00}, \pi_{10}, \pi_{01}$ .

- “product” method:  $\hat{\pi}_{00} = \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet} \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0} / \hat{\pi}_0$ ,  $\hat{\pi}_{10} = (1 - \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet}) \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0} / \hat{\pi}_0$ , and  $\hat{\pi}_{01} = \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet} (1 - \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0}) / \hat{\pi}_0$ , where  $\hat{\pi}_0 = \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet} + \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0} - \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet} \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0}$ .
- “maxp” method:  $\hat{\pi}_{00} = (\hat{\pi}_{0\bullet} + \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0} - \hat{\pi}_0) / \hat{\pi}_0$ ,  $\hat{\pi}_{10} = (\hat{\pi}_0 - \hat{\pi}_{0\bullet}) / \hat{\pi}_0$ , and  $\hat{\pi}_{01} = (\hat{\pi}_0 - \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0}) / \hat{\pi}_0$ , where  $\hat{\pi}_{0\bullet}, \hat{\pi}_{\bullet 0}, \hat{\pi}_0$  are estimated by applying Jin and Cai’s method (Jin and Cai (2007)) to  $P_{\alpha_j}, P_{\beta_j}, P_{\max_j}$ .

After obtaining the  $p$ -values on all internal nodes, we apply Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) false discovery rate procedure (Benjamini and Hochberg (1995)) to identify a collection of nodes on the phylogenetic tree with significant mediation effects. To test the global mediation null hypothesis  $H_0 : \cap_{j=1}^J H_0^j$ , we apply the harmonic mean  $p$ -value (HMP) method (Wilson (2019)) to combine local mediation  $p$ -values.

## Application with phylogenetic information: Cecal data

It is well-known that low dose antibiotics have been used widely to stimulate weight gain in livestock. However, there is growing concern that antibiotic exposure may have long-term consequences. Several studies have shown that antibiotics can have great impact on the abundances of bacteria in the gut community. It is interesting to investigate whether the subtherapeutic antibiotic treatment effect on body weight is mediated through the perturbation of gut microbiome and study the underlying mechanisms.

The data here is from an experiment conducted by Cho et al. (2012), in which young mice were treated by different low-dose antibiotic and evaluated changes in body fat and compositions of the microbiome in cecal and fecal samples. The mice in antibiotic group were heavier than those in the control group. We will show how to perform `phyloMed` function by focusing on cecal samples.

```
> library(miMediation)
> # Load data
> data(data.cecal)
> # Take a look at the data
> Trt <- data.cecal$treatment
> table(Trt) # 0: control 1: antibiotics
Trt
 0  1
10 38
> M <- data.cecal$mediators
> head(M[,1:6])
      3732 5004 4354 4432 3209 5058
cecal_C1      1    2  56   39   12   13
cecal_C10     1    7  60   42   34   31
cecal_C2      9    2  38   40   14    8
cecal_C3      4    4  41   53   16   18
cecal_C4      5    2 102   84   18   19
cecal_C5      5   13  83   62   29   29
> Y <- data.cecal$outcome
> summary(Y)
  Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
 17.20  20.55   21.80   22.32  23.38   32.10
> tree <- data.cecal$tree
```

To run `phyloMed` function, the minimum requirement is to provide `treatment`, `mediators`, `outcome`, `tree` information. In the chunk below, we set `FDR = 0.1` (`fdr.alpha=0.1`) in identifying mediating nodes and visualize the results in the tree plot (`graph="rectangular"`). Note that if `n.perm=1e4`, the function will output *p*-value calculated through permutation procedure as well and it will take  $\sim 3$  minutes to output the result. In general, permutation procedure can provide more accurate result when sample size is small (e.g., sample size  $< 100$ ). However, it is slower than asymptotic procedure. You can set `verbose=TRUE` to keep track of the process.

```
> # set random seed here so that you can get the same result every time you run the code
> set.seed(123)
> cecal.rs1t1st <- phyloMed(Trt, M, Y, tree = tree, fdr.alpha = 0.1, n.perm = 1e4, graph = "rectangular")
Run phyloMed based on phylogenetic tree!
>
> # take a look at phyloseq-class object
> cecal.physeq <- cecal.rs1t1st$clean.data
> cecal.physeq
phyloseq-class experiment-level object
otu_table() OTU Table: [ 100 taxa and 48 samples ]
sample_data() Sample Data: [ 48 samples by 2 sample variables ]
phy_tree() Phylogenetic Tree: [ 100 tips and 99 internal nodes ]
> cecal.rslt <- cecal.rs1t1st$rslt
> # take a look at rslt (PhyloMed.P)
> cecal.rslt$PhyloMed.P
$node.pval
  Node101    Node102    Node103    Node104    Node105    Node106
0.030281982 0.087212850 0.785087274 0.201418675 0.621643166 0.398931998
```

Node107	Node108	Node109	Node110	Node111	Node112
0.978139609	0.854379789	0.189859663	0.016098017	0.744129812	0.802090213
Node113	Node114	Node115	Node116	Node117	Node118
0.982453199	0.420754447	0.919106969	0.249736872	0.256278130	0.382368257
Node119	Node120	Node121	Node122	Node123	Node124
0.258854190	0.172234807	0.718848156	0.601642392	0.362137412	0.068381195
Node125	Node126	Node127	Node128	Node129	Node130
0.656538756	0.641171215	0.524807997	0.922249833	0.912876455	0.888669021
Node131	Node132	Node133	Node134	Node135	Node136
0.792296692	0.353887654	0.378420707	0.147483826	0.678061992	0.291097804
Node137	Node138	Node139	Node140	Node141	Node142
0.735532041	0.088049675	0.157337728	0.198011861	0.775650836	0.647922241
Node143	Node144	Node145	Node146	Node147	Node148
0.843456006	NA	0.002121006	0.387749092	0.812096288	0.704785157
Node149	Node150	Node151	Node152	Node153	Node154
0.110456597	0.417617649	0.780344203	0.676221278	0.912876455	0.154203674
Node155	Node156	Node157	Node158	Node159	Node160
0.894615983	0.838084609	0.053767158	0.441361251	0.832772308	0.401819283
Node161	Node162	Node163	Node164	Node165	Node166
0.389802395	0.366394584	0.678061992	0.363950851	0.802090213	0.931790679
Node167	Node168	Node169	Node170	Node171	Node172
0.522471300	0.091543278	0.066833947	0.508831832	0.522471300	0.144818515
Node173	Node174	Node175	Node176	Node177	Node178
0.958083964	0.283995758	0.000834879	0.814631773	0.335736433	0.612268401
Node179	Node180	Node181	Node182	Node183	Node184
0.687398972	0.486436564	0.534343639	0.033309751	0.679911520	0.634543086
Node185	Node186	Node187	Node188	Node189	Node190
0.285157167	0.546704499	0.944779576	0.854379789	0.066696399	0.113809008
Node191	Node192	Node193	Node194	Node195	Node196
0.958083964	0.506620196	0.507723866	0.267913114	0.888669021	0.358559400
Node197	Node198	Node199			
0.296433343	0.859934069	0.036027716			

\$sig.clade

\$sig.clade\$Node175

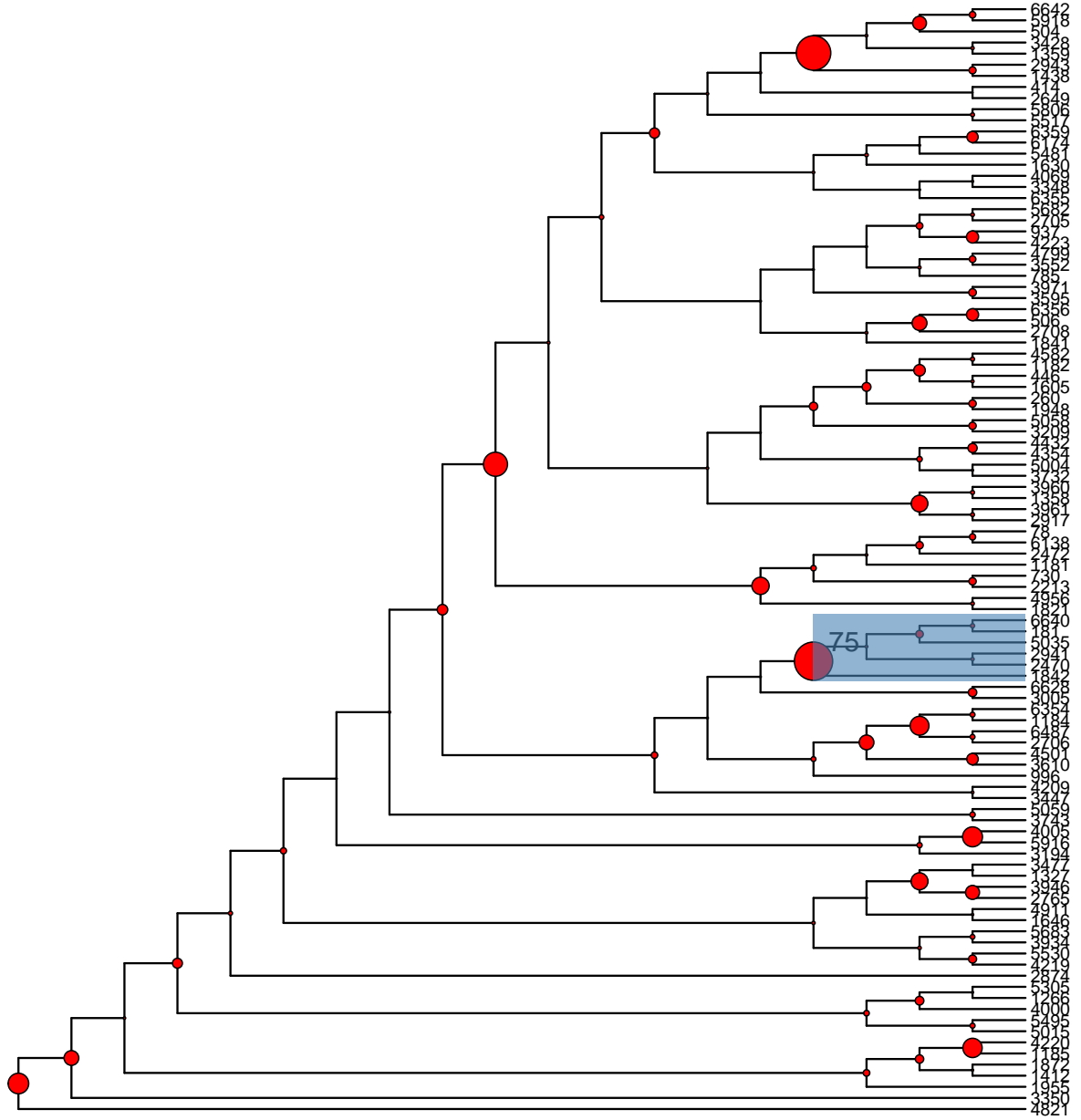
[1] "2470" "2941" "181" "6640" "5035" "1842"

\$null.prop

H00	H10	H01
0.59817608	0.36254122	0.03928271

\$global.pval

HMP  
0.06854347



The output consists of four components:

- **node.pval**: mediation  $p$ -values on each internal node of the phylogenetic tree.
- **sig.clade**: identified mediation node ids with their corresponding leaf-level descendant taxa name.
- **null.prop**: estimated proportion of three disjoint component null hypotheses.
- **global.pval**: global test  $p$ -value.

In the figure above, the size of the circle on internal node is proportional to  $-\log_{10}(\text{subcomposition mediation } p\text{-value } p_j)$ , where  $p_j$  lives in the **node.pval** output. The identified mediation node is highlighted by a blue rectangle.

## Application with taxonomic information: ZeeviD data

When there is no phylogenetic information available, the **phyloMed** function could construct taxonomic tree based on the taxonomy table. The **data.zeeviD** is a simulated dataset based on a real gut microbiome dataset from a healthy cohort (Zeevi et al. (2015)). The mediation signal was added at “Order.Clostridiales”.

```

> # Load data
> data(data.zeeviD)
> # Take a look at the data
> Trt <- data.zeeviD$treatment
> table(Trt) # 0: control 1: treatment
Trt
  0   1
200 200
> M <- data.zeeviD$mediators
> dim(M)
[1] 400 100
> Y <- data.zeeviD$outcome
> summary(Y)
      Min.   1st Qu.   Median     Mean   3rd Qu.     Max.
-238.401 -113.996  -58.528  -60.717   -6.791  183.129
> tree <- data.zeeviD$tree
> head(tree)
Taxonomy Table:      [6 taxa by 7 taxonomic ranks]:

```

	Kingdom	Phylum	Class
s__Megamonas_hypermegale	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Negativicutes"
s__Megamonas_funiformis	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Negativicutes"
s__Megamonas_rupellensis	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Negativicutes"
s__Phascolarctobacterium_succinatutens	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Negativicutes"
s__Dialister_succinatiphilus	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Negativicutes"
s__Ruminococcus_bromii	"Bacteria"	"Firmicutes"	"Clostridia"

	Order	Family
s__Megamonas_hypermegale	"Selenomonadales"	"Veillonellaceae"
s__Megamonas_funiformis	"Selenomonadales"	"Veillonellaceae"
s__Megamonas_rupellensis	"Selenomonadales"	"Veillonellaceae"
s__Phascolarctobacterium_succinatutens	"Selenomonadales"	"Acidaminococcaceae"
s__Dialister_succinatiphilus	"Selenomonadales"	"Veillonellaceae"
s__Ruminococcus_bromii	"Clostridiales"	"Ruminococcaceae"

	Genus
s__Megamonas_hypermegale	"Megamonas"
s__Megamonas_funiformis	"Megamonas"
s__Megamonas_rupellensis	"Megamonas"
s__Phascolarctobacterium_succinatutens	"Phascolarctobacterium"
s__Dialister_succinatiphilus	"Dialister"
s__Ruminococcus_bromii	"Ruminococcus"

	Species
s__Megamonas_hypermegale	"Megamonas_hypermegale"
s__Megamonas_funiformis	"Megamonas_funiformis"
s__Megamonas_rupellensis	"Megamonas_rupellensis"
s__Phascolarctobacterium_succinatutens	"Phascolarctobacterium_succinatutens"
s__Dialister_succinatiphilus	"Dialister_succinatiphilus"
s__Ruminococcus_bromii	"Ruminococcus_bromii"

```

> # run asymptotic result by default
> demo.rs1st <- phyloMed(Trt, M, Y, tree = tree, fdr.alpha = 0.1, graph = "circular")
No phylogenetic tree available, construct taxonomic tree!
> # take a look at phyloseq-class object
> demo.physeq <- demo.rs1st$clean.data
> demo.physeq
phyloseq-class experiment-level object

```

```

otu_table() OTU Table: [ 100 taxa and 400 samples ]
sample_data() Sample Data: [ 400 samples by 2 sample variables ]
tax_table() Taxonomy Table: [ 100 taxa by 7 taxonomic ranks ]
> demo.rslt1st$rslt$PhyloMed.A
$node.pval
      Genus.Alistipes      Genus.Bacteroides
      0.170003884          0.186275052
Genus.Bifidobacterium      Genus.Blautia
      0.781201593          0.576986566
Genus.Clostridium          Genus.Coprococcus
      0.163289948          0.394528854
Genus.Dorea                Genus.Eubacterium
      0.079844820          0.634174237
Genus.Lachnospiraceae_noname Genus.Megamonas
      0.385521850          0.757961853
Genus.Odoribacter          Genus.Parabacteroides
      0.507963359          0.232969190
Genus.Paraprevotella        Genus.Prevotella
      0.029002277          0.435270744
Genus.Roseburia            Genus.Ruminococcus
      0.416151196          0.244208259
Genus.Streptococcus          Family.Enterobacteriaceae
      0.147477523          0.751206698
Family.Erysipelotrichaceae    Family.Lachnospiraceae
      0.449547728          0.571919231
Family.Porphyromonadaceae      Family.Prevotellaceae
      0.496710495          0.988395637
Family.Ruminococcaceae          Family.Veillonellaceae
      0.828254477          0.727099201
Order.Bacteroidales            Order.Clostridiales
      0.147080796          0.001585361
Order.Lactobacillales          Order.Selenomonadales
      0.576675904          0.058233749
Class.Actinobacteria            Class.Gammaproteobacteria
      0.789683999          0.673106970
Phylum.Firmicutes              Phylum.Proteobacteria
      0.142161075          0.217352633
Kingdom.Bacteria
      0.700154726

$sig.clade
$sig.clade$Order.Clostridiales
Taxonomy Table: [34 taxa by 1 taxonomic ranks]:
Rank7
s__Ruminococcus_bromii      "Ruminococcus_bromii"
s__Faecalibacterium_prausnitzii "Faecalibacterium_prausnitzii"
s__Eubacterium_siraeum      "Eubacterium_siraeum"
s__Ruminococcus_champanellensis "Ruminococcus_champanellensis"
s__Ruminococcus_callidus      "Ruminococcus_callidus"
s__Coprococcus_catus        "Coprococcus_catus"
s__Butyrivibrio_crossotus    "Butyrivibrio_crossotus"
s__Eubacterium_eligens      "Eubacterium_eligens"
s__Bacteroides_pectinophilus "Bacteroides_pectinophilus"

```

s__Eubacterium_ventriosum	"Eubacterium_ventriosum"
s__Clostridium_sp_L2_50	"Clostridium_sp_L2_50"
s__Coprococcus_eutactus	"Coprococcus_eutactus"
s__Coprococcus_sp_ART55_1	"Coprococcus_sp_ART55_1"
s__Eubacterium_hallii	"Eubacterium_hallii"
s__Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_5_1_63FAA	"Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_5_1_63FAA"
s__Anaerostipes_hadrus	"Anaerostipes_hadrus"
s__Eubacterium_ramulus	"Eubacterium_ramulus"
s__Eubacterium_rectale	"Eubacterium_rectale"
s__Roseburia_intestinalis	"Roseburia_intestinalis"
s__Roseburia_inulinivorans	"Roseburia_inulinivorans"
s__Roseburia_hominis	"Roseburia_hominis"
s__Ruminococcus_obeum	"Ruminococcus_obeum"
s__Ruminococcus_sp_5_1_39BFAA	"Ruminococcus_sp_5_1_39BFAA"
s__Clostridium_nexile	"Clostridium_nexile"
s__Coprococcus_comes	"Coprococcus_comes"
s__Dorea_longicatena	"Dorea_longicatena"
s__Dorea_formicigenerans	"Dorea_formicigenerans"
s__Ruminococcus_lactaris	"Ruminococcus_lactaris"
s__Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_1_1_57FAA	"Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_1_1_57FAA"
s__Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_8_1_57FAA	"Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_8_1_57FAA"
s__Ruminococcus_torques	"Ruminococcus_torques"
s__Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_3_1_46FAA	"Lachnospiraceae_bacterium_3_1_46FAA"
s__Ruminococcus_gnavus	"Ruminococcus_gnavus"
s__Clostridium_bartlettii	"Clostridium_bartlettii"

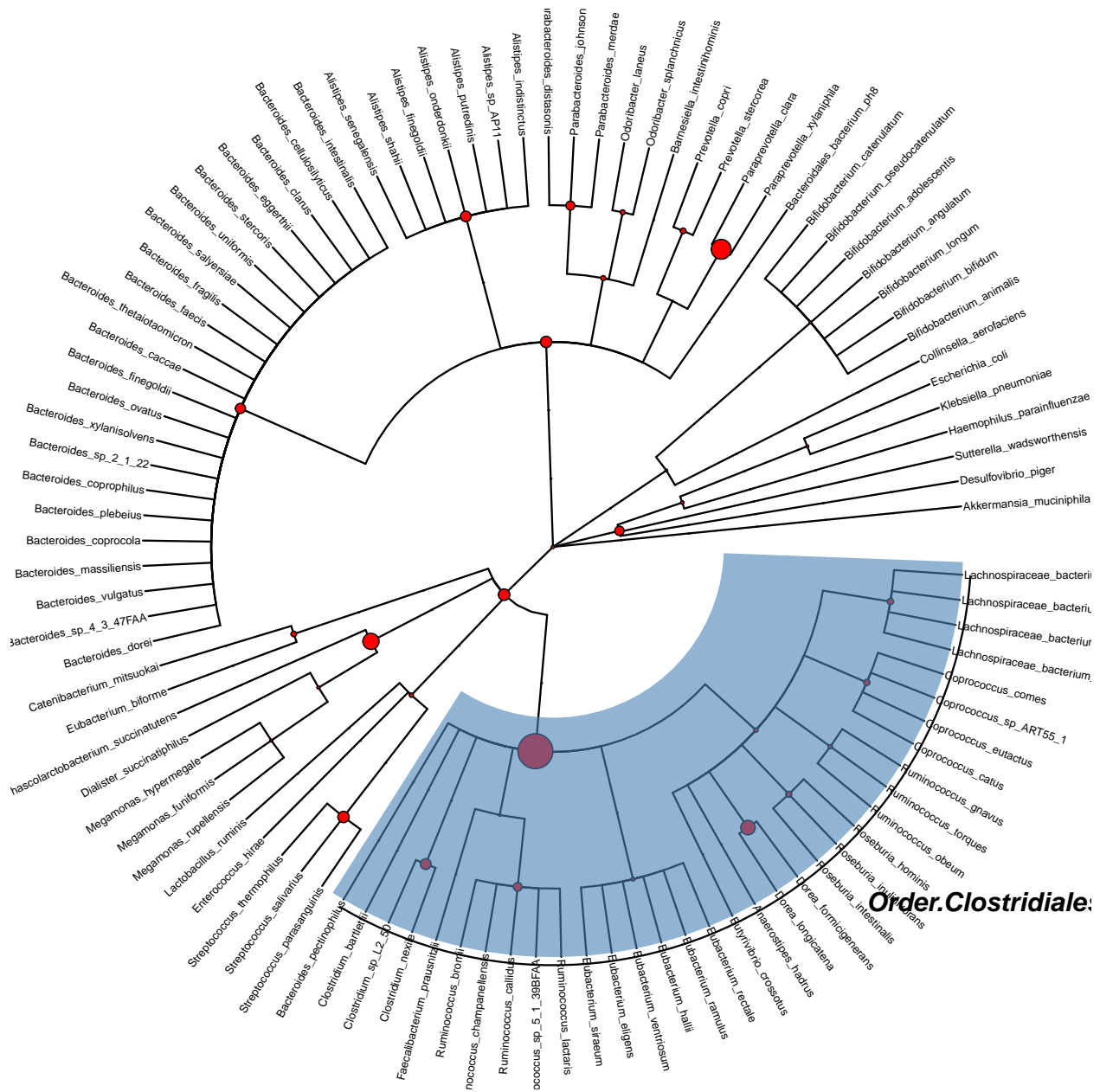
\$null.prop

	H00	H10	H01
	0.3316206	0.1427697	0.5256097

\$global.pval

	HMP
	0.05735723





## References

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