Broliden_5325

16 February, 2021

Contents

Loading data and metadata	1
Calculate QC metrics	1
Computing differential expression across microbiome datasets	11
#Load libraries and other scripts	
#Defining some variables for the analysis	
Loading data and metadata	
Calculate QC metrics	

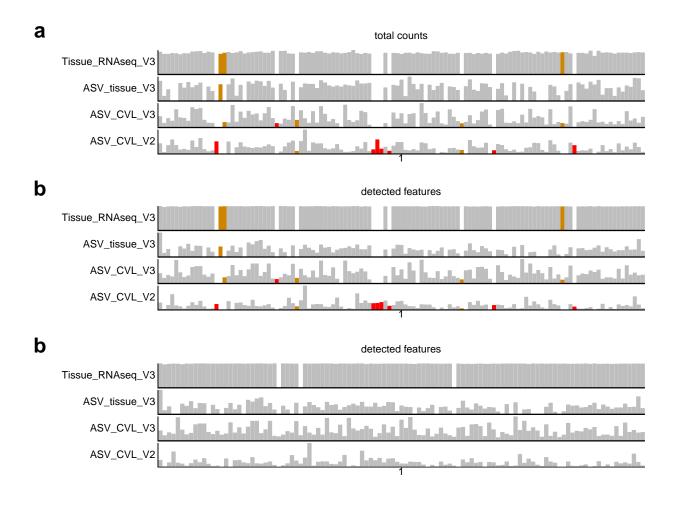
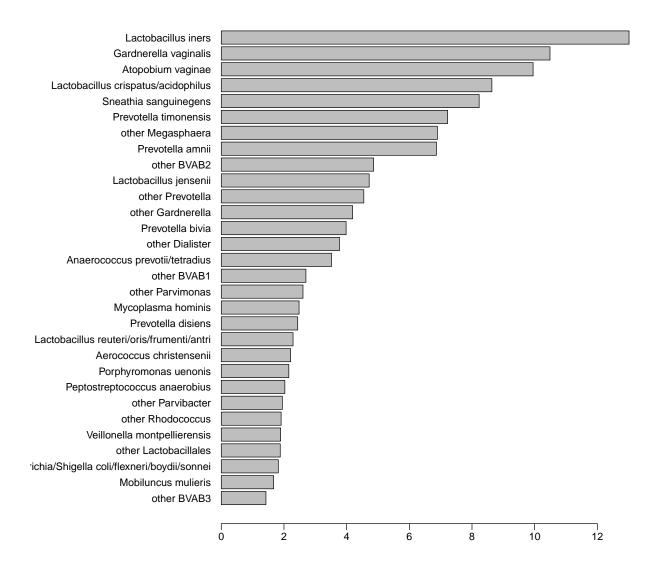


Figure 1. Comparative barplot for the a) total counts and b) number of non-zero detected features (genes / bacteria) for each of the sequencing datasets. Samples are ordered alfabetically according to the patient ID. Samples that are present in exactly two datasets are shown in orange (P016,P017,P035,P076,P101). Samples that are present in exactly two datasets are shown in red (P015,P030,P054,P055,P056,P058,P084,P104).



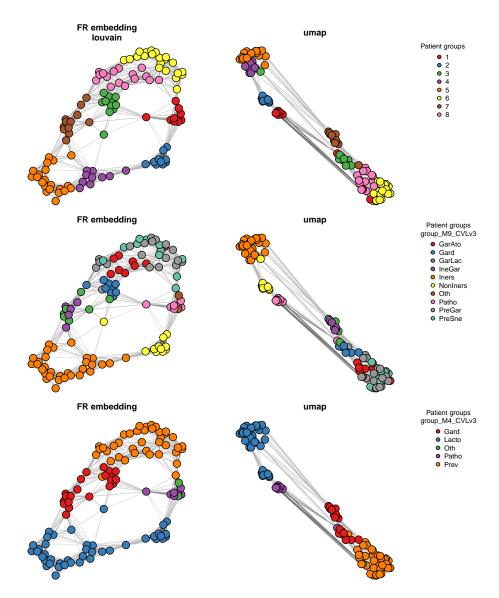
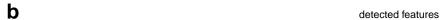
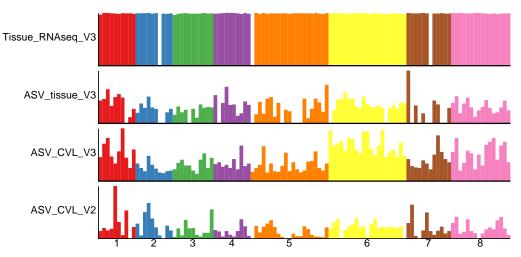
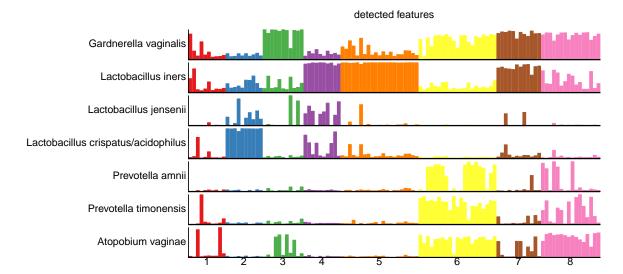


Figure 1b. Sample embedding of 10-SNN graph clustered using Louvain based on the normalized bacterial abundances across all microbiome datasets (including samples not present in all datasets).







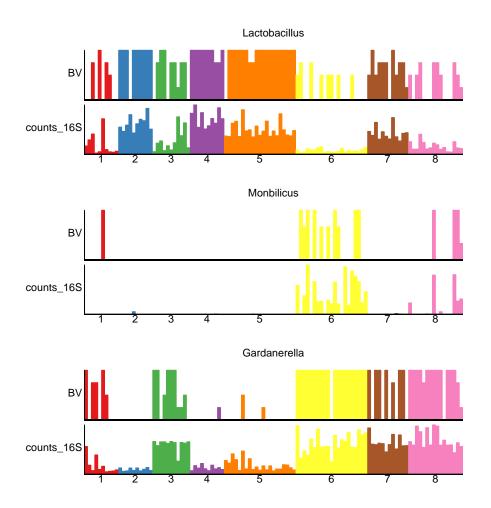


Figure 2. Differential bacterial abundance across joint clustered samples and compared across microbiome datasets. The results are shown both as **a)** Dot plots and **b)** barplots Bacteria with log2FC above 0.25 and p-value below 0.01 were considered significant and were sorted by the highest expression.

Figure 2. Differential bacterial abundance across microbiome datasets. The results are shown both as **a)** Dot plots and **b)** barplots Bacteria with log2FC above 0.25 and p-value below 0.01 were considered significant and were sorted by the highest expression.

Figure 2. Differential bacterial abundance across CVL2 and CVL3 microbiome datasets. The results are shown both as **a)** Dot plots and **b)** barplots Bacteria with log2FC above 0.25 and p-value below 0.01 were considered significant and were sorted by the highest expression.

Figure 2b. Differential bacterial abundance across tissue and CVL microbiome week3 datasets. The results are shown both as **a)** Dot plots and **b)** barplots Bacteria with log2FC above 0.25 and p-value below 0.01 were considered significant and were sorted by the highest expression.

Computing differential expression across microbiome datasets

Figure 4. Differential bacterial abundance across all groups and all microbiome datasets. The results are shown both as **a)** Dot plots and **b)** barplots Bacteria with log2FC above 0.25 and p-value below 0.01 were considered significant and were sorted by the highest expression.

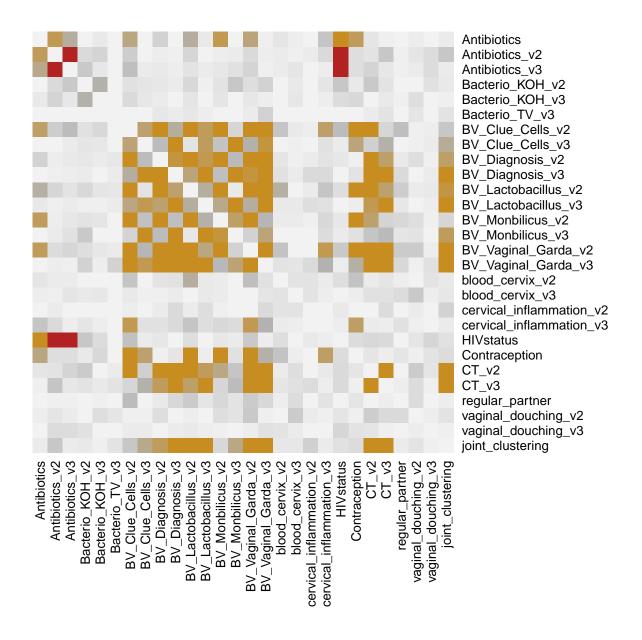


Figure 6. Association analysis across several patient categorical metadata parameters, including patient groupings annotations from microbiome.

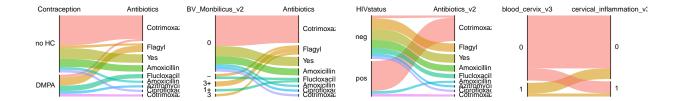
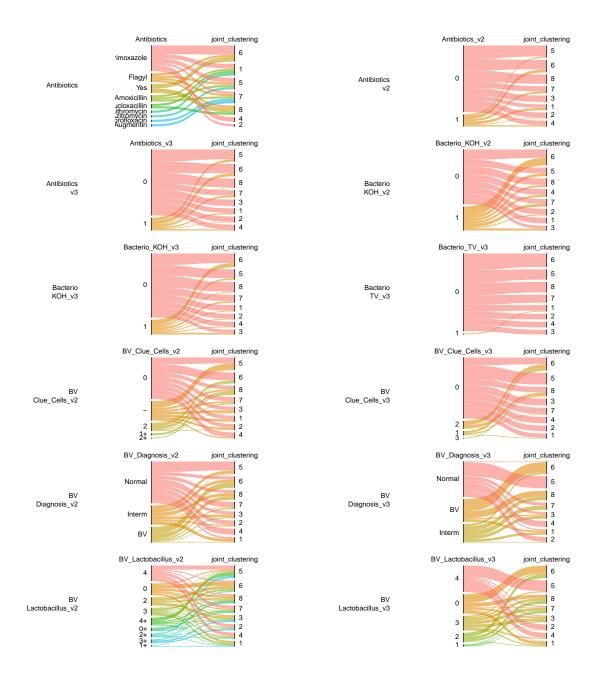
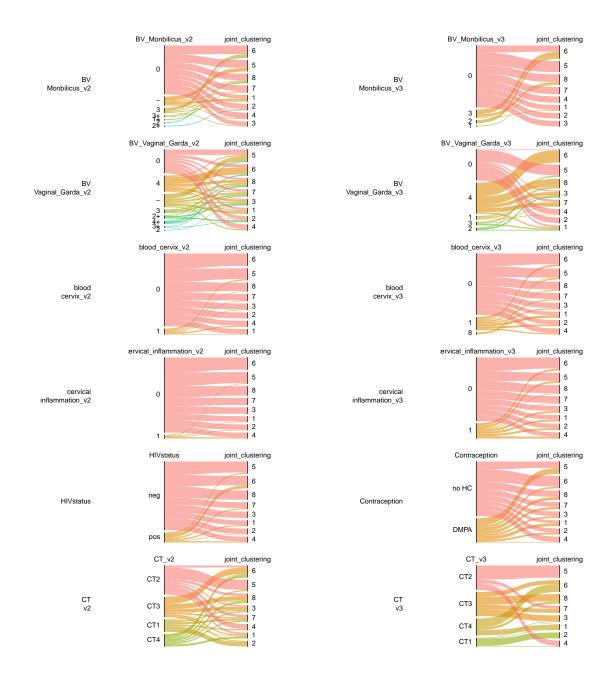


Figure 7. A few examples of significant association between metadata parameters shown as sankey plots.





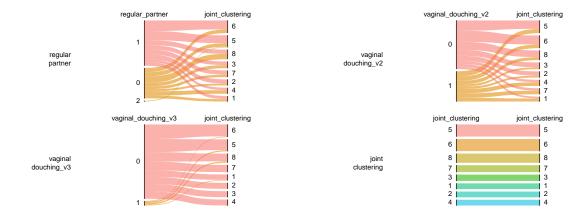


Figure 8. Sankey plots for all tested associations between the patient groups identified in in the microbiome datasets.

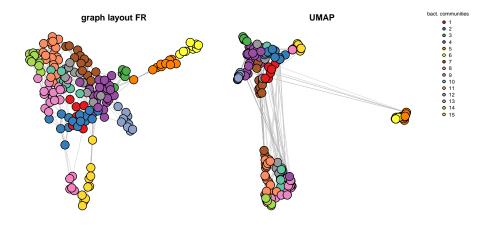


Figure 9a. Bacterial community embedding of 10-SNN graph clustered using walktrap community detection algorithm based on the normalized bacterial abundances across all microbiome datasets (including samples not present in all datasets).

community1 Anaerococcus hydrogenalis Atopobium deltae Bifdobacterium bifdum Finegolda magna other Ebacterium other Mobiluncus other Ebacterium other Peptostreptococcus	Actinomyces turicensis Anaerococcus murdochili Bacteriar Optionidaciens Cialustania Approximation Cialustania depans Mycoplasma hominis other Howardella other Veillonella Prevotella beriboola Prevotella deriboola Prevotella deriboola Prevotella deriboola Streptococcus maedonicus/pasteuri Varibaculum cambriense Veillonella montpellierensis	community3 Lactobacillus coleohominis Lactobacillus crispatus/acidophilus Lactobacillus lartos Lactobacillus iners Lactobacillus jenesari Lactobacillus jenesari Lactobacillus jenesari Lactobacillus jenesari Lactobacillales	Bildobacterium adolescentis Bildobacterium pseudocatenulatum/ Collinsella aerofaciens Corynebacterium pieudocatenulatum/ Collinsella aerofaciens Corynebacterium pieudocatenulatum/ Corynebacterium pieudocatenulatum/ Corynebacterium pyrukiopentalium Corynebacterium pyrukiopentalium Enhydrobacterium pyrukiopentalium Corynebacterium pyrukiopentalium Semella morbillorum/sangunis/haeri Haemophilus parain/sineari Haemophilus para	Community 5 Cupriavidus metallidurans other Actinomyces other Pactylybacterium other Detzia other Pactylybacterium other Detzia other Micrococcus other Micrococcus other Micrococcus other Micrococcus other Sphingomonas	community6 other Arthrobacter other Chryseobacterium other Explyobacterium other Jambacter other Jambacter other Haylobacteriace other Psychrobacter other Psychrobacter other Rhodoccocus other Neorhizoblum
community7	community8	community9	community10	community11	community12
Aerococus christensenii Bildobacterium longambrere Bildobacterium longambrere Corynebacterium sundsvallensenbro Corynebacterium sundsvallensenbro Corynebacterium tuberculostearicum Enterococus villorum/hiraefhactium/ Lactobacillus gasserijohnsoniutalwai other Alopobium other Bacilli other Alopobium other Gamella	other Enterobacter other Raistoria other State Control other Streptococcus other Streptococcus other Veillonellaceae	other Actinomycetales other Aerococcus other Firmicutes other Methylobacterium other Formicutes other Methylobacterium other Porphyromonadaceae other Romboutsia Peptoniphilus duerdenii Peptoniphilus massiliensis Supply other Methylobacterium Oterapiasma parvum	Anaerococcus laatolyticus Anaerococcus obesiensis Caracterium rucleatum offer Campylobacter other Porphyromonas other Sneathia Prophyromonadaceae bacterium Streptococcus infamilisoralis/mitis Suiterella sanguinus	Actinomyces hongkongensie Anaerococcus prevolitietradius Anaerococcus prevolitietradius General vaginalis Gemella assacharolytica Mobiluncus mulleris other Arcanobacterium other Bulleda other BVMB O	Faecalibacterium prausnitzii other Alloprevotella other Blaudia other Baudia other Baudia other Ruminococcae intermedius/constellat
community13	community14	community15			
Dialister micraerophilus Mobiluncus curtisii Moryella indioligenes other Clostridiales other Flaropoldia other Parvibacter other Syntrophococcus person of the Controphococcus person of t	other Dialister other Lachnospiraceae other Megasphaera other Parvimonas other Peptoniphilus other Prevotella Prophyromonas uenonis Prevotella tmonensis Sneathia sanguinegens	other Acinetobacter other Aquabacterium other Chitinophagaceae other Comamonas other Janthinobacterium other Neisseria other Peleotomonas other Pseudomonas other Pseudomonas other Schiegeldella Thermus scotodudus			

Figure 9b. List of bacterial belongin to each community.

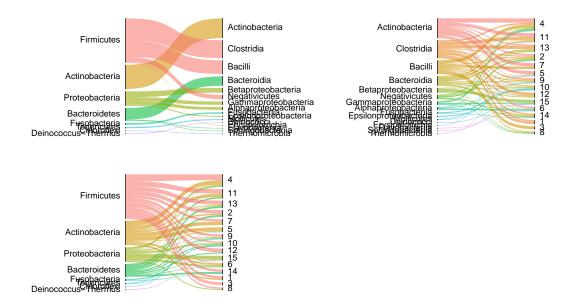


Figure 9b. Taxonomic annotation of bacterial communities.

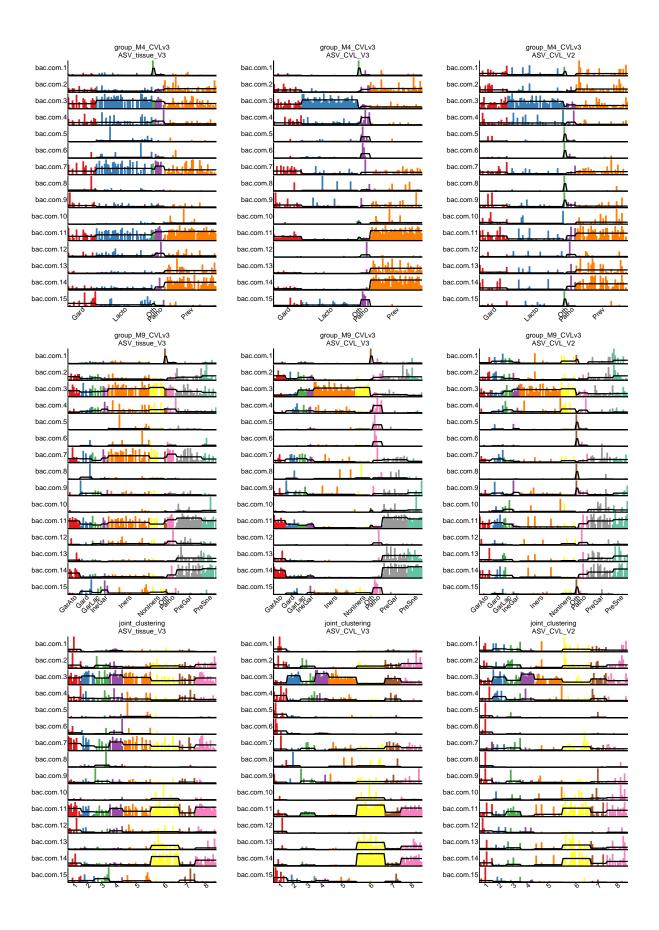
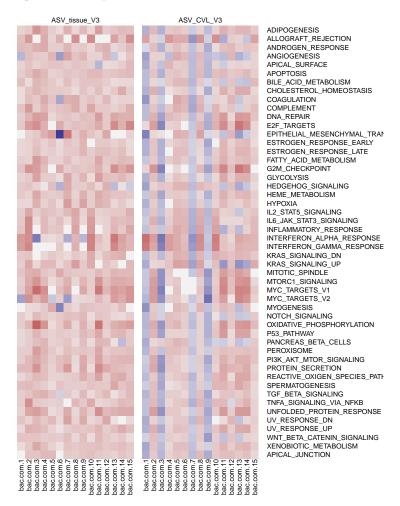
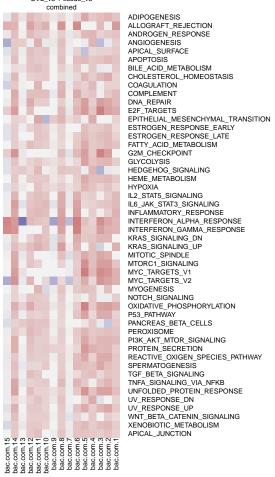


Figure 5. Comparisson of microbiome communities across all datasets and all clustering methods.







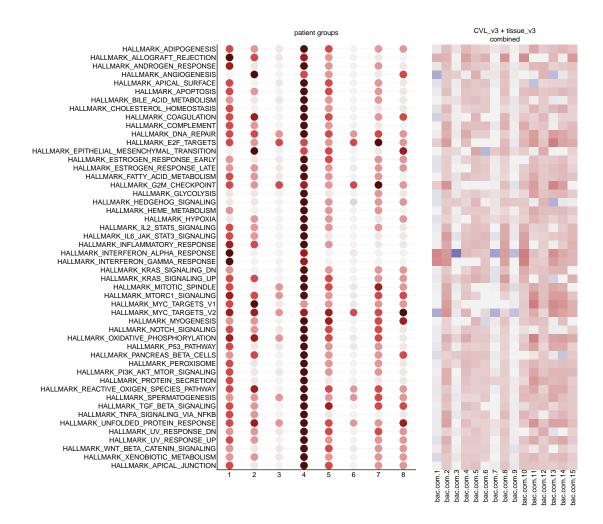
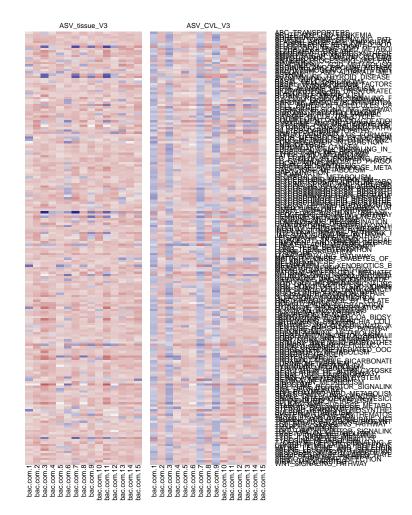
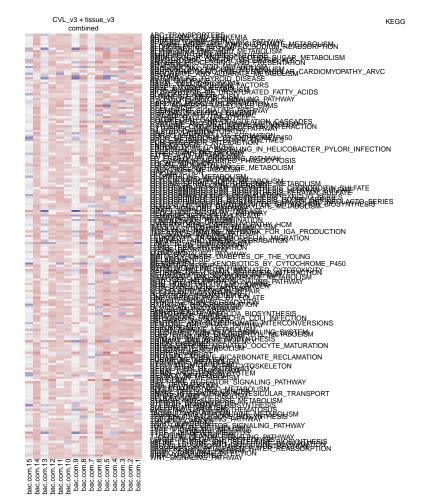


Figure 9. Heatmaps showing the functional association of microbiome datasets with the expression profiles in the RNAseq dataset. Briefly, bacterial abundances from each dataset were correlated with the gene expression of the top 5000 highly variable genes from the RNAseq dataset, generating a correlation matrix between bacteria and genes. Then for each bacteria, we rank genes based on their correlation to that bacteria and perform gene set enrichment anlaysis (GSEA) using the Hallmark MSigDB gene annotation database. This, in turn, will result in a matrix associating every bacteria with every Hallmark MSigDB process in the tissue. The heatmap shows the normalized enrichment score (NES). Only enrichments with pvalue below 0.05 are shown.





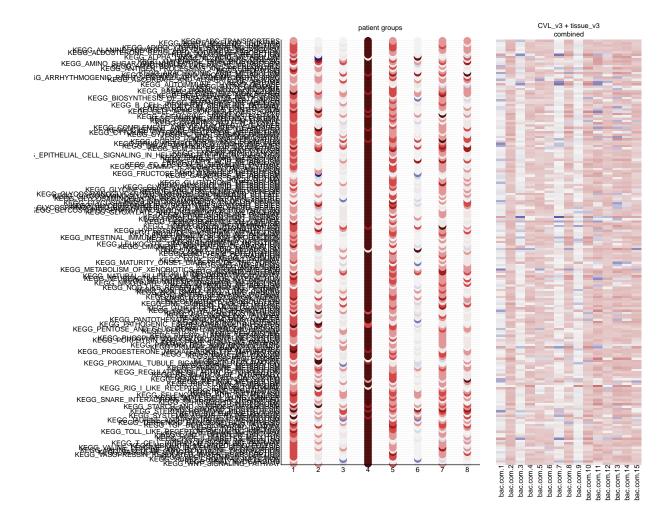


Figure 9. Heatmaps showing the functional association of microbiome datasets with the expression profiles in the RNAseq dataset. Briefly, bacterial abundances from each dataset were correlated with the gene expression of the top 5000 highly variable genes from the RNAseq dataset, generating a correlation matrix between bacteria and genes. Then for each bacteria, we rank genes based on their correlation to that bacteria and perform gene set enrichment anlaysis (GSEA) using the KEGG gene annotation database. This, in turn, will result in a matrix associating every bacteria with every KEGG process in the tissue. The heatmap shows the normalized enrichment score (NES). Only enrichments with pvalue below 0.05 are shown. Bacteria and pathways significant in less that 10 pathways and bacteria, respectively, were omitted.