

16SrRNA Intermediate Bioinformatics Online Course: Int\_BT\_2019

# 16S rRNA analysis pipeline Taxonomic classification and alignment using the dada2 pipeline







# **Module 5: 16S rRNA Analysis Pipeline**



## • <u>Session 1</u>:

QC and ASV picking using the dada2 pipeline

#### Session 2:

Taxonomic classification and alignment using the dada2 pipeline







## **Outline**



- Quality Control
- DADA2 background

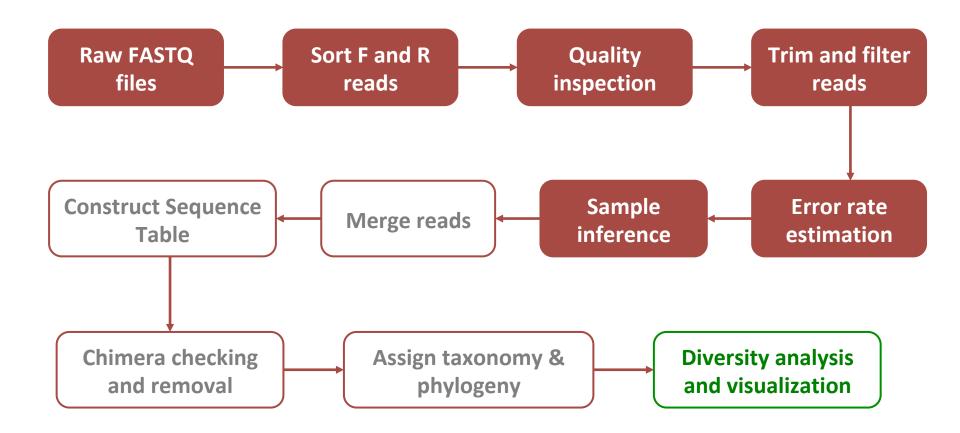
DADA2 workflow











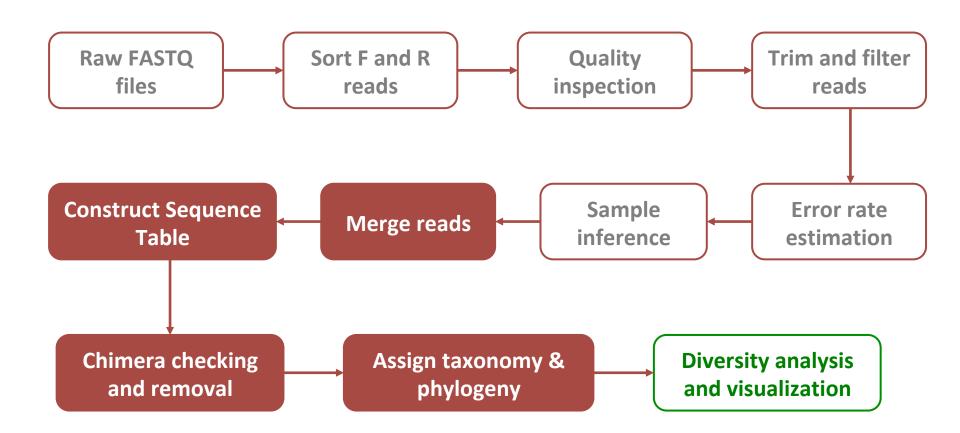




**Imane Allali** 















## **Merge Reads**

merge.reads <- mergePairs(dadaF, filt.dataF, dadaR, filt.dataR, verbose=TRUE)</pre>

## 76306 paired-reads (in 1153 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 82378 (in 2526 pairings) input.

## 54948 paired-reads (in 720 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 60139 (in 1811 pairings) input.

## 83013 paired-reads (in 843 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 89310 (in 2175 pairings) input.

## 74533 paired-reads (in 1093 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 81135 (in 2674 pairings) input.

## 67364 paired-reads (in 855 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 71053 (in 1743 pairings) input.

## 69262 paired-reads (in 1194 unique pairings) successfully merged out of 76778 (in 2891 pairings) input.

**mergePairs** merges reads only if they exactly overlap.

The length of your overlap, by default is 20 nt for DADA2, you can lower it by using this parameter minOverlap.









## Merge Reads

head(merge.reads[[1]])

#### ##

#### sequence

| ## |   | abundance | forward | reverse | nmatch | ${\tt nmismatch}$ | nindel | prefer | accept |
|----|---|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| ## | 1 | 460       | 2       | 1       | 253    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |
| ## | 2 | 456       | 1       | 1       | 253    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |
| ## | 3 | 421       | 5       | 1       | 253    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |
| ## | 4 | 414       | 7       | 2       | 252    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |
| ## | 5 | 401       | 6       | 1       | 253    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |
| ## | 6 | 400       | 4       | 1       | 253    | 0                 | 0      | 2      | TRUE   |



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**H3ABioNet** 





# **Construct Amplicon Sequence Variant (ASV) Table**

```
seqtab <- makeSequenceTable(merge.reads)
dim(seqtab)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 15 13527
```

```
table(nchar(getSequences(seqtab)))
```

```
##
## 311 312 313 315
## 107 9136 4283 1
```









# **Construct Amplicon Sequence Variant (ASV) Table**

|    | A     | В          | С         | D         | E         | F          | G          | Н         | 100 mm (100 mm) | J         | K          | L         | M          |
|----|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1  |       | TTGTGTGCC/ | TTGTGTGCC | TGTGTGCCA | TGTGTGCCA | TTGTGTGCCA | TTGTGTGCC/ | TGTGTGCCA | TGTGTGCCA       | TTGTGTGCC | TTGTGTGCCA | TGTGTGCCA | TTGTGTGCC/ |
| 2  | Dog1  | 0          | 0         | 242       | 205       | 0          | 0          | 0         | 223             | 0         | 0          | 195       | 0          |
| 3  | Dog10 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 4  | Dog15 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 5  | Dog16 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 6  | Dog17 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 7  | Dog2  | 373        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 276        | 0          | 0         | 0               | 283       | 277        | 0         | 322        |
| 8  | Dog22 | 1926       | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1516       | 0          | 0         | 0               | 1453      | 1459       | 0         | 1366       |
| 9  | Dog23 | 0          | 955       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 805        | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 10 | Dog24 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 1747      | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 11 | Dog29 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 12 | Dog3  | 0          | 921       | 0         | 0         | 0          | 944        | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 13 | Dog30 | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 14 | Dog31 | 0          | 0         | 1596      | 1625      | 0          | 0          | 0         | 1523            | 0         | 0          | 1536      | 0          |
| 15 | Dog8  | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 16 | Dog9  | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          |
| 17 |       |            |           |           |           |            |            |           |                 |           |            |           |            |
| 18 |       |            |           |           |           |            |            |           |                 |           |            |           |            |









# **Chimera Sequence**

- Chimeras are sequences formed from two or more biological sequences joined together.
- Amplicons with chimeric sequences can be formed during PCR.
- Chimeras are rare with shotgun sequencing but are common in amplicon sequencing when closely related sequences are amplified.

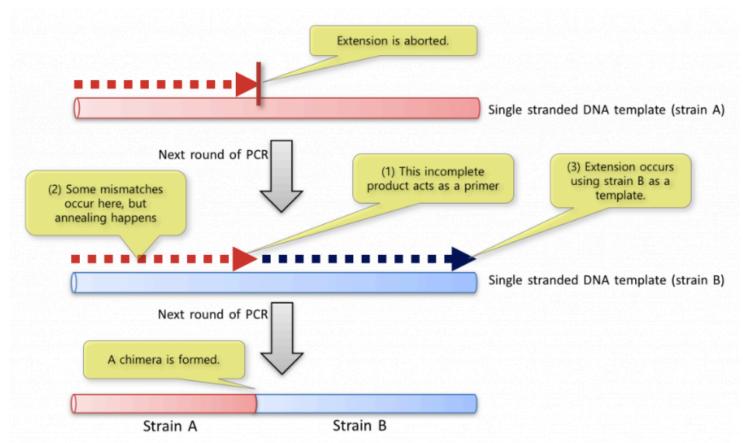








#### **Chimera Sequence**



https://help.ezbiocloud.net/









# **Chimera Checking and Removal**

seqtab.nochim <- removeBimeraDenovo(seqtab, method="consensus", multithread=TRUE, verbose=TRUE)</pre>

## Identified 9112 bimeras out of 13527 input sequences.

dim(seqtab.nochim)

## [1] 15 4415

sum(seqtab.nochim)/sum(seqtab)

## [1] 0.5094968

- It uses *de novo* to check for two parent chimeras.
- Chimeric sequences are identified if they can be exactly reconstructed by combining a left-segment and a rightsegment from two more abundant "parent" sequences.

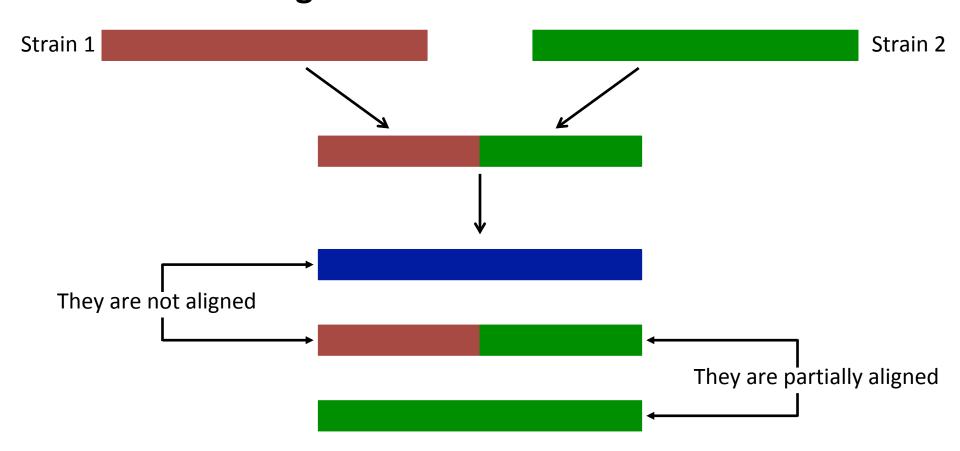








# **Chimera Checking and Removal**



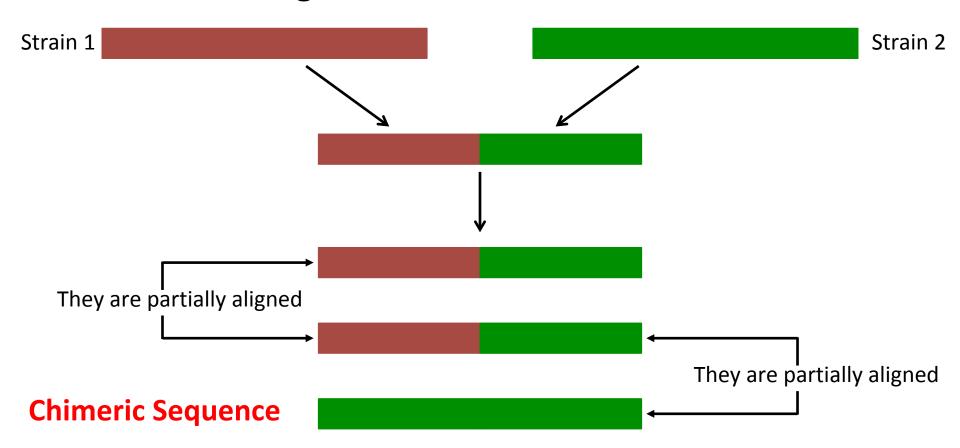








# **Chimera Checking and Removal**











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