

# OptiFit: a fast method for fitting amplicon sequences to existing OTUs

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## Abstract

Assigning amplicon sequences to Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs) is an important step in characterizing the composition of microbial communities across large datasets. OptiClust, a *de novo* OTU clustering method in the mothur program, has been shown to produce higher quality OTU assignments than other methods and at comparable or faster speeds (1, 2). A notable difference between *de novo* clustering and database-dependent methods is that OTU assignments clustered with *de novo* methods are not stable when new sequences are added to a dataset (3). However, in some cases one may wish to incorporate new samples into a previously clustered dataset without performing clustering again on all sequences, such as when deploying a machine learning model where OTUs are features (4). To provide an efficient and robust method to fit amplicon sequence data to existing OTUs, we developed the OptiFit algorithm as a new component of the mothur program.

**TODO: summarize results & conclusion**

**Importance**

**TODO**

## 17 Introduction

18 Amplicon sequencing has become a mainstay of microbial ecology and host-associated  
19 microbiome research. Researchers can affordably generate millions of sequences to  
20 characterize the composition of hundreds of samples from culture-independent microbial  
21 communities. In a typical analysis pipeline, 16S rRNA gene sequences are assigned to  
22 Operational Taxonomic Units (OTUs) to facilitate comparison of taxonomic composition  
23 between communities. A distance threshold of 3% (or sequence similarity of 97%) is  
24 commonly used to cluster sequences into OTUs based on either a reference database  
25 or pairwise comparisons of the sequences within the dataset. The method chosen for  
26 clustering affects the quality of OTU assignments and thus may impact downstream  
27 analyses of community composition (1, 3, 5).

28 There are three main categories of OTU clustering algorithms: closed reference, open  
29 reference, and *de novo* clustering. Closed reference methods assign sequences to a  
30 set of pre-made OTUs generated from reference sequences. If a query sequence is not  
31 within the distance threshold to any of the reference sequences, it is discarded. While  
32 reference-based clustering is generally fast, it is limited by the diversity of the reference  
33 database. Rare or novel sequences in the sample will be lost if they are not represented  
34 by a similar sequence in the database. *De novo* methods cluster sequences based on  
35 their distance to each other, without the use of an external reference. *De novo* clustering  
36 overcomes the limitations of reference databases by considering only sequences in the  
37 dataset, but is more computationally intensive and generates different OTU assignments  
38 when new sequences are introduced. Unstable OTU assignments make it difficult to use  
39 *de novo* clustering to compare taxonomic composition of communities between studies  
40 or to use machine learning models trained with *de novo* OTUs to make predictions on  
41 new data. Open reference methods take a hybrid approach, first performing closed  
42 reference clustering, then any sequences that cannot be assigned to reference OTUs are

clustered *de novo* to create additional OTUs. Previous studies found that the OptiClust *de novo* clustering algorithm created the highest quality OTU assignments of all clustering methods based on the Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC) (1). As a result, we have recommended OptiClust as the preferred method for OTU clustering whenever OTU stability is not required.

To overcome the limitations of *de novo* clustering while maintaining OTU quality, we developed OptiFit, a reference-based clustering algorithm in the mothur program which takes existing OTUs as the reference to fit new sequences to. **TODO: more words here?** Here, we tested the OptiFit algorithm with the reference as a database or *de novo* OTUs and compared the performance to existing tools.

## Results

### The OptiFit algorithm

**TODO: ask Sarah Westcott to check the accuracy of this description**

OptiFit leverages the method employed by OptiClust of iteratively assigning sequences to OTUs to produce the highest quality OTUs possible, and extends this method for reference-based clustering. OptiFit takes as input a list of reference OTUs and their sequences, a list of query sequences to assign to the reference OTUs, the sequence pairs that are within the distance threshold (e.g. 0.03), and the metric to assess clustering quality (default: MCC). Query sequences are randomly seeded in reference OTUs, then for each sequence the algorithm calculates the quality metric based on whether the sequence stays in its current OTU or moves to each of the other OTUs. This process is repeated until the quality metric stabilizes, changing by no more than 0.0001 by default, or until a maximum number of iterations is reached (default: 100). In closed-reference mode, any query sequences that cannot be assigned are thrown out (**TODO: exactly what determines**

whether a seq can't be assigned?), and the results only contain OTUs that exist in the original reference. In open-reference mode, unassigned query sequences are clustered *de novo* using OptiClust to generate additional OTUs. The final quality score is reported with the best OTU assignments.

To evaluate the OptiFit algorithm and compare to existing methods, we used four published datasets isolated from soil (6), marine (7), mouse gut (8), and human gut (9) samples. There are two strategies for generating OTUs with OptiFit: 1) fit sequences to reference OTUs of an independent database, or 2) split the dataset into a reference and query fraction, cluster the reference sequences *de novo*, then fit the query sequences to the reference OTUs. For each dataset repeated with 100 random seeds, we generated OTUs with OptiFit using both strategies. To compare to existing software, we also clustered OTUs *de novo* using OptiClust and vsearch, and with vsearch in reference-based mode against the Greengenes database. All clustering was performed at a distance threshold of 0.03 and OTU quality was evaluated using the Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC) as described previously (1). We calculated the fraction of query sequences that were fit to existing OTUs in closed reference mode as an additional measure of quality for this mode. *De novo* clustering with OptiClust produced **X%** higher quality OTUs than vsearch, but performed **Y%** slower than vsearch.

## Reference clustering with public databases

To evaluate reference-based clustering with independent databases, we fit each dataset to reference OTUs generated by *de novo* clustering the Greengenes database, SILVA non-redundant database, or the Ribosomal Database Project (RDP) (10–12).

In open reference mode, fitting the datasets to reference OTUs with OptiFit produced OTUs of similar quality as clustering the datasets *de novo* with OptiClust (**diff. in medians**). This held true for all datasets and reference databases. OptiFit produced higher quality

OTUs than vsearch when open reference clustering against the Greengenes database, with median MCC scores of **A** and **B%** (respectively). However, open reference vsearch and OptiClust respectively ran **X%** and **Y%** faster than OptiFit in open reference mode.

In closed reference mode, OptiFit produced lower quality OTUs than OptiClust by **X%** when fitting sequences to Greengenes and SILVA, and **Y%** worse when fitting to RDP. Only up to **Z%** of query sequences were fit to reference OTUs in closed reference mode across any dataset/database combination. OptiFit was able to fit **X** more query sequences to reference OTUs created with the Greengenes and SILVA databases than with RDP. vsearch was able to fit **W%** more query sequences to the Greengenes reference than OptiFit in closed reference mode. In terms of run time, closed reference OptiFit outperformed OptiClust by **A%** and vsearch by **B%**.

### Reference clustering with split datasets

A split dataset strategy was employed to assess how well OptiFit performs for tasks where new sequences are added to existing OTUs, such as when comparing OTUs across studies or making predictions with machine learning models. Datasets were randomly split into a reference fraction and a query fraction. Reference sizes from 10% to 80% of the sequences were created, with the remaining sequences used for the query. Reference sequences were clustered *de novo* with OptiClust, then query sequences were fit to the *de novo* OTUs with OptiFit.

OTU quality from the split dataset strategy with OptiFit was highly similar to that from *de novo* clustering the whole dataset with OptiClust regardless of mode (**TODO: diff in MCC medians**). OTU quality was remarkably stable across 100 different random seeds (**TODO: variation or stdev?**). In terms of runtime, closed reference OptiFit performed faster than OptiClust on whole datasets by **Z%**. In open reference mode, OptiClust performed **X to Y%** faster than OptiFit only when the OptiFit reference fraction was 30% or less. The split

dataset strategy performed just as well as the database strategy in open reference mode regardless of database used, and outperformed the database strategy in closed reference mode by **W%**.

We also tested three methods for selecting the fraction of sequences to be used as the reference; a simple random sample, weighting sequences by relative abundance, and weighting by similarity to other sequences in the dataset. OTU quality was similar with the simple and abundance-weighted sampling (median MCCs **X** and **Y** respectively), but **Z%** worse with similarity-weighted sampling. In closed reference mode, the fraction of query sequences that can be fit to the reference OTUs decreases as the reference fraction increases from an MCC of **A** with **J** reference sequences to an MCC of **B** with **K** reference sequences.

## Discussion

We developed a new algorithm for fitting sequences to existing OTUs and have demonstrated its suitability for reference-based clustering. OptiFit makes the iterative method employed by OptiClust available for tasks where reference-based clustering is required. We have shown that OTU quality is similar between OptiClust and OptiFit in open reference mode, regardless of strategy employed. open reference OptiFit does perform slower than OptiClust due to the additional *de novo* clustering step, so users may prefer OptiClust for tasks that do not require reference OTUs.

When fitting to public databases, OTU quality dropped in closed reference mode to different degrees depending on the database and dataset source, and no more than half of query sequences were able to be fit to OTUs across any dataset/database combination. This may reflect limitations of reference databases, which are unlikely to contain sequences from rare and novel microbes. This drop in quality was most notable with RDP, which has only about 16,000 V4 16S sequences compared to about 170,000 in SILVA and

Greengenes. We recommend users who require an independent reference database opt for large databases with good coverage of microbial diversity. Since OptiClust performs faster than open reference OptiFit and creates higher quality OTUs than closed reference OptiFit with the database strategy, we recommend using OptiClust rather than fitting to a database whenever stable OTUs are not required for the study at hand.

The mothur algorithms produced higher quality OTUs than vsearch in open reference, closed reference, or *de novo* modes. However, vsearch was able to fit more sequence into OTUs than OptiFit in closed reference mode. While both mothur and vsearch use a distance or similarity threshold for determining how to assign sequences to OTUs, vsearch is more permissive than mothur. Mothur's OptiFit and OptiClust use all of the sequences to define an OTU, requiring that all pairs of sequences (including reference and query sequences) in an OTU are within the distance threshold without penalizing the MCC. In contrast, vsearch only requires each query sequence to be similar to the single sequence that seeded the OTU. In this way, vsearch sacrifices OTU quality in order to allow more sequences to fit to OTUs. Users who require closed reference clustering to the Greengenes database may prefer to use vsearch if they wish to maximize the fraction of sequences that can be fit at the cost of OTU quality. However, mothur's OptiClust or OptiFit are recommended for *de novo* or open reference clustering to produce OTUs of the highest possible quality.

When fitting with the split dataset strategy, OTU quality was remarkably similar when reference sequences were selected by a simple random sample or weighted by abundance, but quality was slightly worse when sequences were weighted by similarity. We recommend using a simple random sample since the more sophisticated reference selection methods do not offer any benefit. The similarity in OTU quality between OptiClust and OptiFit with this strategy demonstrates the suitability of using OptiFit to fit sequences to existing OTUs, such as when using already-trained machine learning models to make predictions on new



data or comparing OTUs across studies. However, when stable OTUs are not required, we recommend using OptiClust for *de novo* clustering over the split strategy with OptiFit since OptiClust is simpler to execute but performs similarly in terms of both run time and OTU quality.

- **TODO: big picture concluding paragraph**

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Data Processing Steps**

We downloaded 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequences from four published datasets isolated from soil (6), marine (7), mouse gut (8), and human gut (9) samples. Raw sequences were processed using mothur according to the Schloss Lab MiSeq SOP as described in the mothur wiki and accompanying study by Kozich *et al.* (13, 14). These steps included trimming and filtering for quality, aligning to the SILVA reference alignment (11), discarding sequences that aligned outside the V4 region, removing chimeric reads with UCHIME (15), and calculating distances between all pairs of sequences within each dataset prior to clustering.

### **Reference database clustering**

To generate reference OTUs from independent databases, we downloaded sequences from the Greengenes database (v13\_8\_99) (10), SILVA non-redundant database (v132) (11), and the Ribosomal Database Project (v16) (12). These sequences were processed using the same steps outlined above followed by clustering sequences into *de novo* OTUs with OptiClust. Processed reads from each of the four datasets were clustered with OptiFit to the reference OTUs generated from each of the three databases. When reference clustering with vsearch, processed datasets were fit directly to the unprocessed Greengenes reference alignment, since this method is how vsearch is typically used by

192 the QIIME2 software reference-based clustering (16, 17).

## 193 **Split dataset clustering**

194 **TODO: describe split dataset creation**

## 195 **Benchmarking**

196 **TODO**

## 197 **Data and Code Availability**

198 We implemented the analysis workflow in Snakemake (18) and wrote scripts in R (19),  
199 Python (20), and GNU bash (21). Software used includes mothur v1.45.0 (2), vsearch  
200 v2.13.3 (22), numpy (23), the Tidyverse metapackage (24), R Markdown (25), the SRA  
201 toolkit (26), and the conda environment manager (27). The complete workflow, manuscript,  
202 and conda environment are available at **TODO: UPDATED REPO LINK**.

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207 to submit the work for publication.

## 208 **Author Contributions**

209 KLS wrote the analysis code, evaluated the algorithm, and wrote the original draft of  
210 the manuscript. SLW designed and implemented the OptiFit algorithm and assisted in  
211 debugging the analysis code. MBM and GAD contributed analysis code. PDS conceived

the study, supervised the project, and assisted in debugging the analysis code. All authors reviewed and edited the manuscript.

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