

# Clinical microbiome data science: example workflow

This is an example data analysis for poster. Poster was presented in conference Microbiome Interactions in Health and Disease. It was held on 13-15 October 2021.

Other material about poster and the *miaverse* project you can find by following the links below

- Poster
  - poster ([https://github.com/TuomasBorman/MIHD2021\\_example\\_workflow\\_for\\_poster/blob/main/miaverse\\_poster\\_20210929.pdf](https://github.com/TuomasBorman/MIHD2021_example_workflow_for_poster/blob/main/miaverse_poster_20210929.pdf))
  - abstract ([https://github.com/TuomasBorman/MIHD2021\\_example\\_workflow\\_for\\_poster/blob/main/miaverse\\_poster\\_abstract\\_20210901.pdf](https://github.com/TuomasBorman/MIHD2021_example_workflow_for_poster/blob/main/miaverse_poster_abstract_20210901.pdf))
  - lightning talk (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A4URIE9v1s>)
- The *miaverse* project
  - homepage (<https://microbiome.github.io/>)
  - Orchestrating Microbiome Analysis (<https://microbiome.github.io/OMA/>)

## Example workflow

Multi-omics means that we integrate data from multiple sources. For example, we can integrate microbial abundances in the gut with biomolecular profiling data from blood samples. This kind of integrative multi-omic approaches can support the analysis of microbiome dysbiosis and facilitate the discovery of novel biomarkers for health and disease.

The data containers that the *miaverse* utilizes are scalable and they can contain different types of data in a same container. Because of that, the *miaverse* is well-suitable for multi-assay microbiome data which incorporates different types of complementary data sources in a single reproducible workflow.

This is a reproducible workflow. **You can run this example workflow:**

- Copy-paste code chunks and run them
- Download R markdown file and run it

## Install and load required packages

Here, all required packages are installed and loaded into the session. If packages are already installed, installation step is skipped; only uninstalled packages are installed.

```
# List of packages that we need from cran and bioc
cran_pkg <- c("BiocManager", "ggplot2", "pheatmap", "stringr")
bioc_pkg <- c("ANCOMBC", "microbiome", "microbiomeDataSets", "mia")

# Get those packages that are already installed
cran_pkg_already_installed <- cran_pkg[ cran_pkg %in% installed.packages() ]
bioc_pkg_already_installed <- bioc_pkg[ bioc_pkg %in% installed.packages() ]

# Get those packages that need to be installed
cran_pkg_to_be_installed <- setdiff(cran_pkg, cran_pkg_already_installed)
bioc_pkg_to_be_installed <- setdiff(bioc_pkg, bioc_pkg_already_installed)

# If there are packages that need to be installed, installs them from CRAN
if( length(cran_pkg_to_be_installed) ) {
```

```

  install.packages(cran_pkg_to_be_installed)
}

# If there are packages that need to be installed, installs them from Bioconductor
if( length(bioc_pkg_to_be_installed) ) {
  BiocManager::install(bioc_pkg_to_be_installed, ask = F)
}

```

Now all required packages are installed, so let's load them into the session. Some function names occur in multiple packages. That is why miaverse's packages mia and miaViz are prioritized. Packages that are loaded first have higher priority.

```

# Reorder bioc packages, so that mia and miaViz are first and have higher priority
bioc_pkg <- c(bioc_pkg[ bioc_pkg %in% c("mia", "miaViz") ],
             bioc_pkg[ !bioc_pkg %in% c("mia", "miaViz") ] )

# Loading all packages into session. Returns true if package was successfully loaded.
data.frame(loaded = sapply(c(bioc_pkg, cran_pkg), require, character.only = TRUE))

```

```

##                loaded
## mia              TRUE
## ANCOMBC          TRUE
## microbiome       TRUE
## microbiomeDataSets TRUE
## BiocManager      TRUE
## ggplot2          TRUE
## pheatmap         TRUE
## stringr          TRUE

```

## Load data

Multi-assay data can be stored in altExp slot of TreeSE or MAE data container.

Different data sets are first imported into SE or TreeSE data container similarly to the case when only one data set is present. After that different data sets are combined into the same data container. Result is one TreeSE object with alternative experiment in altExp slot, or MAE object with multiple experiment in its experiment slot.

As an example data, we use data from following publication: Hintikka L *et al.* (2021) Xylo-oligosaccharides in prevention of hepatic steatosis and adipose tissue inflammation: associating taxonomic and metabolomic patterns in fecal microbiotas with biclustering.

In this article, mice were fed with high-fat and low-fat diets with or without prebiotics. The purpose of this was to study if prebiotics would reduce the negative impacts of high-fat diet.

This example data can be loaded from microbiomeDataSets. The data is already in MAE format. It includes three different experiments: microbial abundance data, metabolite concentrations, and data about different biomarkers. Help for importing data into SE object you can find from here.

For the sake of simplicity, we compare only fat-contents of diets.

```

# Load the data
mae <- microbiomeDataSets::HintikkaX0Data()

# For simplicity, classify all high-fat diets as high-fat, and all the low-fat
# diets as low-fat diets
colData(mae)$Diet <- ifelse(colData(mae)$Diet == "High-fat" |
                           colData(mae)$Diet == "High-fat + XOS",

```

```

"High-fat", "Low-fat")

# Drop off those bacteria that do not include information in Phylum or lower levels
mae[[1]] <- mae[[1]][!is.na(rowData(mae[[1]])$Phylum), ]

# Clean taxonomy data, so that names do not include additional characters
rowData(mae[[1]]) <- DataFrame(apply(rowData(mae[[1]]), 2,
                                     str_remove, pattern = "._[0-9]__"))

mae

```

```

## A MultiAssayExperiment object of 3 listed
## experiments with user-defined names and respective classes.
## Containing an ExperimentList class object of length 3:
## [1] microbiota: SummarizedExperiment with 12613 rows and 40 columns
## [2] metabolites: SummarizedExperiment with 38 rows and 40 columns
## [3] biomarkers: SummarizedExperiment with 39 rows and 40 columns
## Functionality:
## experiments() - obtain the ExperimentList instance
## colData() - the primary/phenotype DataFrame
## sampleMap() - the sample coordination DataFrame
## `$`, `[`, `[[]` - extract colData columns, subset, or experiment
## *Format() - convert into a long or wide DataFrame
## assays() - convert ExperimentList to a SimpleList of matrices
## exportClass() - save all data to files

```

## Beta diversity

Beta diversity measures the difference between samples. More information about beta diversity you can find from [here](#).

We can see that data is clustered into 3 clusters. Bacterial composition of high-fat diet is different from bacterial composition of low-fat diet.

```

# Gets relative abundances
mae[[1]] <- transformSamples(mae[[1]], method = "relabundance")
# Relative abundance table
rel_abund_assay <- assays(mae[[1]])$relabundance

# Transposes it to get taxa to columns
rel_abund_assay <- t(rel_abund_assay)
# Calculates Bray-Curtis dissimilarities between samples. Because taxa is in columns,
# it is used to compare different samples.
bray_curtis_dis <- vegan::vegdist(rel_abund_assay, method = "bray")

# Does principal coordinate analysis
bray_curtis_pcoa <- ecodist::pco(bray_curtis_dis)

# Creates a data frame from principal coordinates and colData?
bray_curtis_pcoa_df <- data.frame(PC1 = bray_curtis_pcoa$vectors[,1],
                                PC2 = bray_curtis_pcoa$vectors[,2],
                                colData(mae))

# Does the permanova analysis
p_values <- list()

```

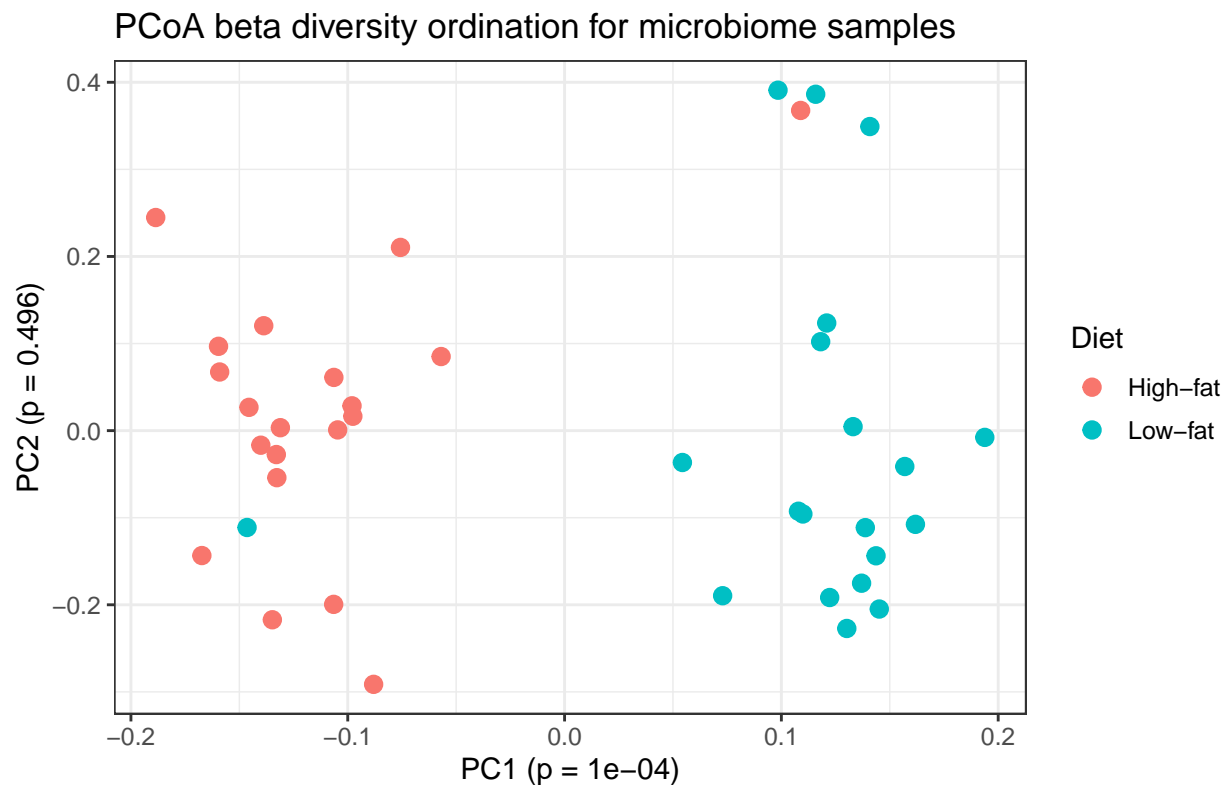
```

for(pc in c("PC1", "PC2")){
  # Creates a formula from objects
  formula <- as.formula(paste0(pc, " ~ ", "Diet"))
  # Does the permanova analysis
  p_values[[pc]] <- vegan::adonis(formula, data = bray_curtis_pcoa_df,
                                permutations = 9999, method = "euclidean"
                                )$aov.tab["Diet", "Pr(>F)"]
}

# Creates a plot
plot <- ggplot(data = bray_curtis_pcoa_df,
               aes_string(x = "PC1", y = "PC2", color = "Diet")) +
  geom_point(size = 3) +
  labs(title = paste0("PCoA beta diversity ordination for microbiome samples"),
       x = paste0("PC1 (p = ", p_values[["PC1"]], ")"),
       y = paste0("PC2 (p = ", p_values[["PC2"]], ")")) +
  theme_bw(12)

print(plot)

```



### Differential Abundance

With differential abundance analysis (DAA), we try to find if there are differences in taxon abundance between diets. You can find more information about DAA from [here](#).

Here, we use ANCOM-BC method. According to Lin H. & Peddada SD (2020) Analysis of compositions of microbiomes with bias correction., ANCOM-BC has high power and low FDR even when proportion of differential abundant taxa is low.

```

rank <- "Genus"
# Get bacteria data
tse <- mae[[1]]
# Agglomerate at Genus level
tse <- agglomerateByRank(tse, rank = rank)
# Do CLR transformation
tse <- transformSamples(tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = 1)
# Subset so that only most prevalent bacteria are included
tse <- subsetByPrevalentTaxa(tse, detection = 0.001, prevalence = 0.2)
# Add colData to the object
colData(tse) <- colData(mae)

# ANCOM-BC is not supporting TreeSE data container yet, so we have to
# convert TreeSE into phyloseq.
pseq <- makePhyloseqFromTreeSummarizedExperiment(tse)

# Perform the analysis
out = ancombc(
  phyloseq = pseq,
  formula = "Diet",
  p_adj_method = "fdr"
)
# Store the results in res
res <- out$res

```

From the table below, we can see that these bacteria, whose abundances are the most different between diets, have quite low mean relative abundance.

```

# Get p-values
p_values <- res$q_val

# Name the column
colnames(p_values) <- "p_values"

# Take 10 first bacteria that have lowest p-values
p_lower <- rownames(head(p_values[order(p_values$p_values), , drop = FALSE], 10))
# Drop those bacteria that do not have sufficient information
p_lower <- p_lower[!str_detect(p_lower, pattern = "uncultured")]
# Subset bacteria data, only bacteria with lowest p-values are included
tse <- tse[ p_lower , ]

# Calculate prevalence
df <- as.data.frame(apply(assay(tse, "counts"), 1, function(x){sum(x>0)}))
colnames(df) <- "prevalence"
# Calculate mean relative abundances
df_temp <- as.data.frame(apply(assay(tse, "relabundance"), 1, mean))
colnames(df_temp) <- "relabundance"
# Combine prevalence and relative abundances into same data frame
df <- cbind(df, df_temp)
# Add p-values to the data frame
df <- merge(format(p_values, scientific = TRUE), df, by = 0)

# Add taxa names to rownames and remove the column
rownames(df) <- df$Row.names
df$Row.names <- NULL

```

```
knitr::kable(df, caption = paste0(" P-values of abundance in comp. vs. uncomp,  
number of samples where counts was found (total = ",  
dim(tse)[2], ") and mean relative abundance"))
```

Table 1: P-values of abundance in comp. vs. uncomp, number of samples where counts was found (total = 40) and mean relative abundance

	p_values	prevalence	relabundance
Genus:[Eubacterium] nodatum group	4.348275e-19	40	0.0017997
Genus:Alistipes	2.634528e-10	40	0.1347949
Genus:Anaerostipes	2.215102e-09	37	0.0052405
Genus:Defluviitaleaceae UCG-011	2.762256e-15	40	0.0016367
Genus:Ruminiclostridium 5	1.719441e-09	40	0.0054249
Genus:Ruminococcaceae NK4A214 group	2.634528e-10	40	0.0102178
Genus:Sellimonas	1.047559e-09	31	0.0005697
Genus:UBA1819	8.616109e-12	40	0.0039717

From the plot below, we can see that abundances of certain taxa differ significantly between high-fat and low-fat diets.

```
# Make names tidier
rownames(tse) <- str_remove_all(rownames(tse), "\\|\\[")
rownames(tse) <- str_remove_all(rownames(tse), "\\|\\]")
rownames(tse) <- str_remove_all(rownames(tse), "Genus:")
# Make names tidier
rownames(p_values) <- str_remove_all(rownames(p_values), "\\|\\[")
rownames(p_values) <- str_remove_all(rownames(p_values), "\\|\\]")
rownames(p_values) <- str_remove_all(rownames(p_values), "Genus:")

# Melts the data
df <- meltAssay(tse, abund_values = "clr", add_col_data = TRUE)

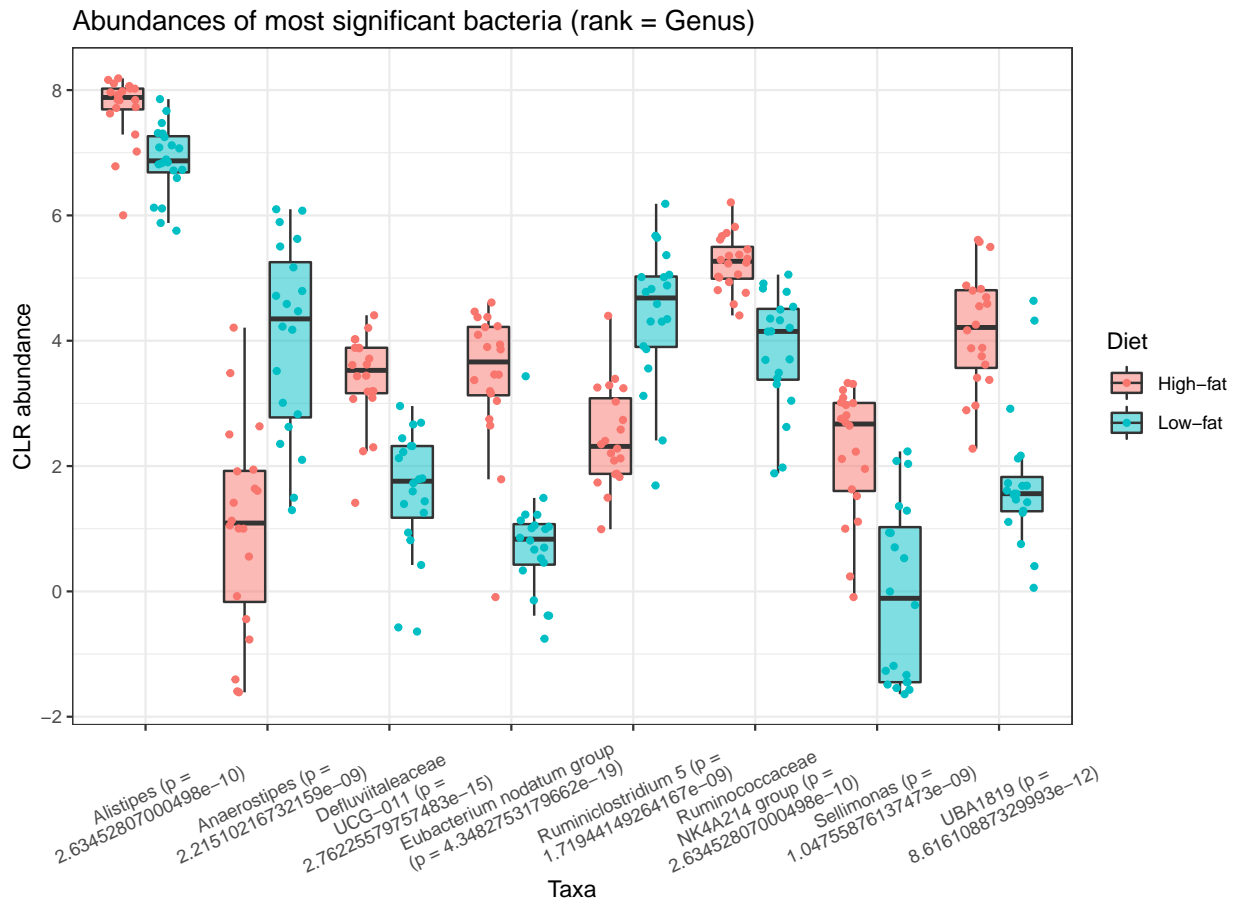
# Add p-values
df <- dplyr::left_join(df, tibble::rownames_to_column(p_values),
  by = c("FeatureID" = "rowname"))

# Add p-values to names
df$FeatureID <- paste0(df$FeatureID, " (p = ", df$p_values, ")")

# Adjust names so that bacteria names are not that wide
df$FeatureID <- stringr::str_wrap(df$FeatureID, 25)

# Create the plot
ggplot(df, aes(x = FeatureID, y = clr)) + theme_bw() +
  geom_boxplot(aes(fill = Diet), size = 0.5, outlier.shape = NA, alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_point(aes(color = Diet),
    position = position_jitterdodge(jitter.width = 0.25), size = 1) +
  theme_bw(10) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=25, vjust = 0.5, hjust=0.5)) +
  labs(title = paste0("Abundances of most significant bacteria (rank = ", rank, ")")) +
  xlab("Taxa") +
```

```
ylab("CLR abundance")
```



## Cross-correlation

Next we can do cross-correlation analysis. With it we can analyse, if one feature correlates with other feature. Here we analyse if individual bacteria genera correlate with concentrations of individual metabolites. “If this bacteria is present, is this metabolite’s concentration then low or high”?

Because we are doing multiple testing, it needs to be taken into account by adjusting the p-values. Because of the probability, sometimes unlikely thing happens if same thing is done multiple times. Same thing with p-values: if we test multiple times, it is likely that we get statistically significant result even though really there is no statistically significant difference.

Because of p-value adjustment strictens p-value threshold, individual differences need to be even more significant. That is why we usually want to avoid doing “unnecessary” tests.

Here, we subset metabolites and take only those that vary the most. If their variation between samples is small, it is unlikely that we will find statistically significant differences between samples.

```
# Threshold: metabolites whose (cv > +threshold or cv < -threshold), will be included
cv_threshold <- 0.5
metabolite_trans <- "nmr"

# Get the data
metabolite_tse <- mae[[2]]
```

```

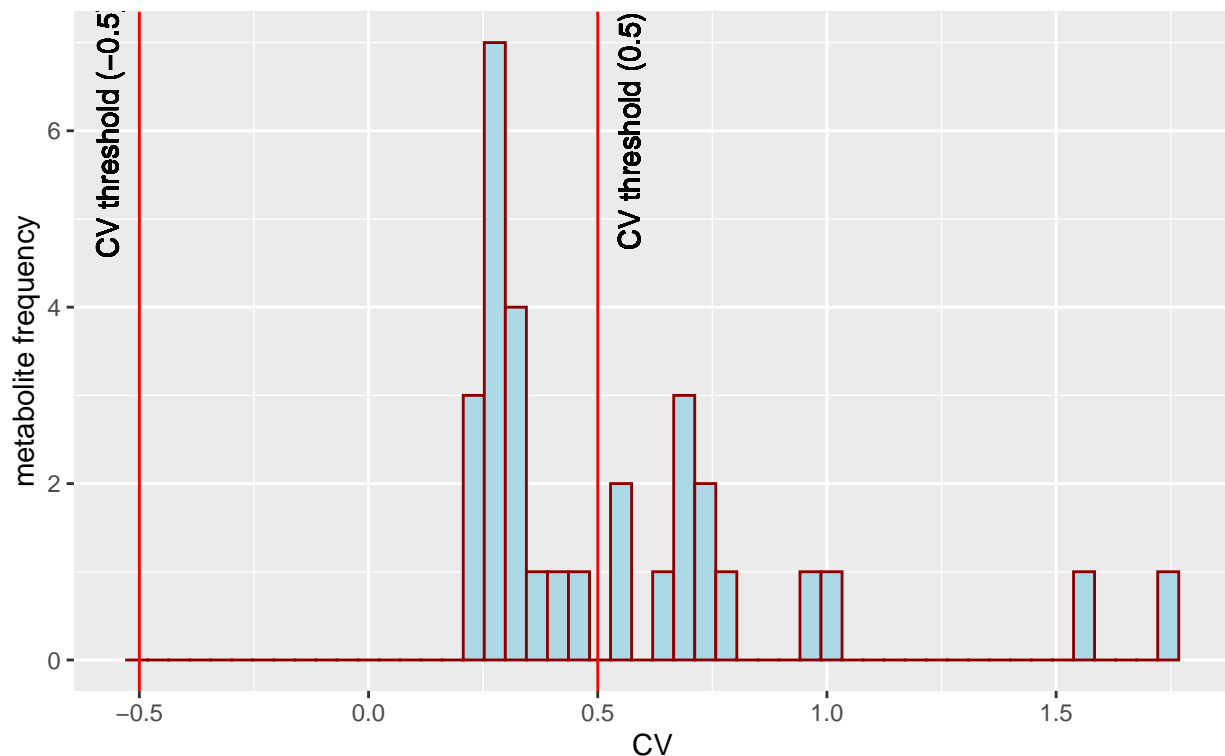
# Calculate coefficient of variation of individual metabolites
df <- data.frame(cv = apply(assay(metabolite_tse, metabolite_trans), 1,
                           function(x){sd(x)/mean(x)}))

# Plot them as a histogram, and show a line that is used as a threshold
plot <- ggplot(df, aes(x = cv)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 50, color="darkred", fill="lightblue") +
  labs(x = "CV", y = "metabolite frequency",
       title = "Distribution of coefficient of
               variation of log10 concentration of metabolites") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = cv_threshold, color = "red") +
  geom_text(aes(cv_threshold, 6, label =
                paste0("CV threshold (", cv_threshold, ")"), vjust = 2, angle=90)) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = -cv_threshold, color = "red") +
  geom_text(aes(-cv_threshold, 6, label =
                paste0("CV threshold (", -cv_threshold, ")"), vjust = -1, angle=90))

print(plot)

```

Distribution of coefficient of  
variation of log10 concentration of metabolites



```

# Get those metabolites that are over threshold
metabolites_over_th <- rownames(df[df$cv > cv_threshold |
                                df$cv < -cv_threshold, , drop = FALSE])

# Ignore those metabolites that do not have name / are NA
metabolites_over_th <- metabolites_over_th[!str_detect(metabolites_over_th, "NA")]

```

Next we can do the cross-correlation heatmap. From the heatmap we can see that certain bacteria correlate



with certain metabolites statistically significantly.

For example, we can see that when the abundance of *Ruminiclostridium* 5 is high, the concentration of nicotinate tends to be relatively higher. Also we can see that when concentration butyrate is low, then abundance of *Lachnoclostridium* tends to be higher or vice versa.

```
rank <- "Genus"
prevalence <- 0.2
detection <- 0.01
taxa_trans <- "clr"
metabolite_trans <- "nmr"

# Get bacterial data
taxa_tse <- mae[[1]]
# Agglomerate at Genus level
taxa_tse <- agglomerateByRank(taxa_tse, rank = rank)
# Do CLR transformation
taxa_tse <- transformSamples(taxa_tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = 1)

# Get metabolite data
metabolite_tse <- mae[[2]]
# Subset metabolite data
metabolite_tse <- metabolite_tse[metabolites_over_th, ]

# Subset bacterial data by its prevalence. Bacteria whose prevalences are over
# threshold are included
taxa_tse <- subsetByPrevalentTaxa(taxa_tse,
                                prevalence = prevalence,
                                detection = detection)

# Define data sets to cross-correlate
x <- t(assay(taxa_tse, taxa_trans))
y <- t(assay(metabolite_tse, "nmr"))
# If there are duplicated taxa names, makes them unique
colnames(x) <- str_remove(colnames(x), paste0(rank, ":"))
colnames(x) <- make.unique(colnames(x))

# Cross correlate data sets
correlations <- microbiome::associate(x, y, method = "spearman", mode = "matrix")

# For plotting purpose, convert p-values, under 0.05 are marked with "X"
p_threshold <- 0.05
p_values <- ifelse(correlations$p.adj < p_threshold, "X", "")

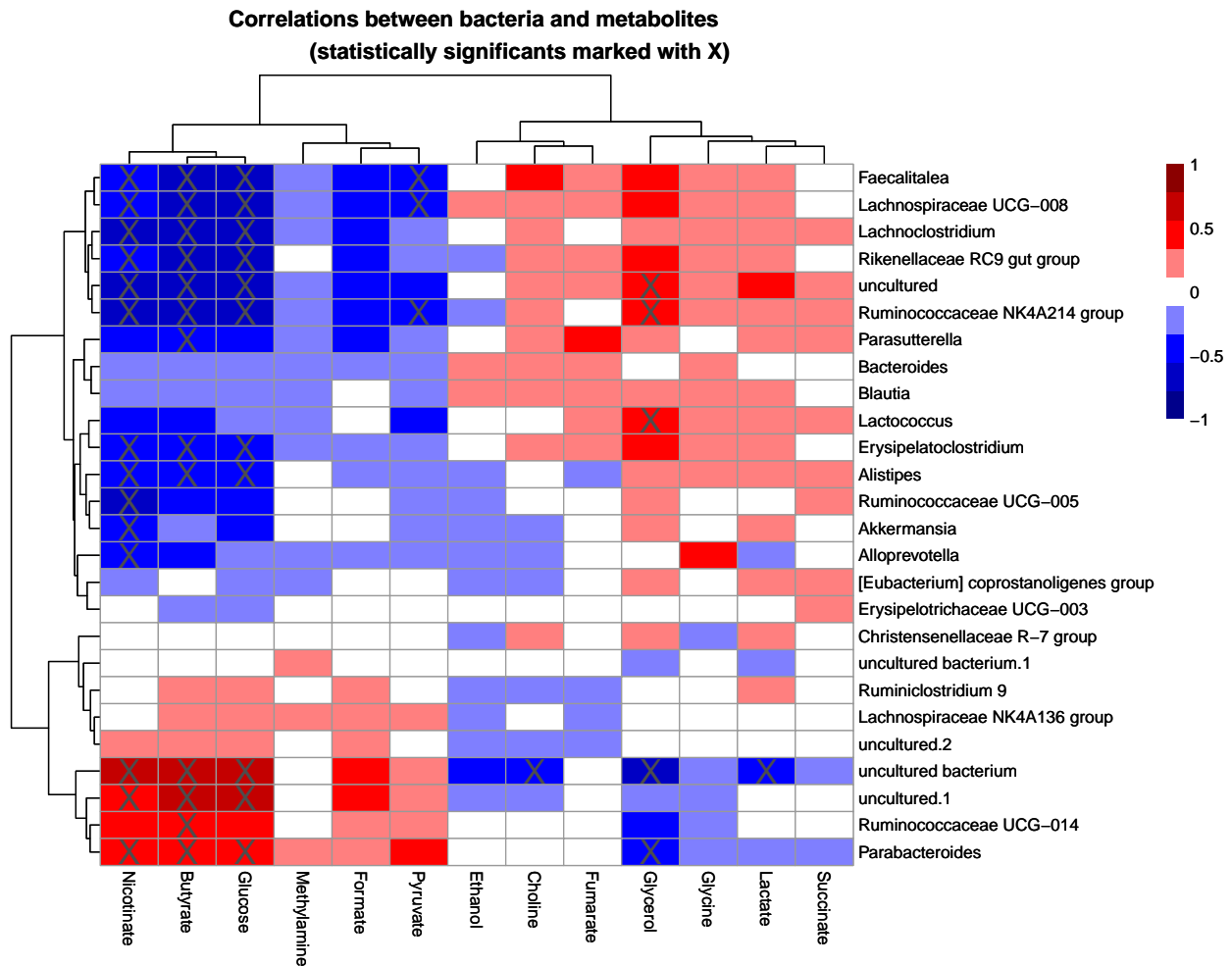
# Scale colors
breaks <- seq(-ceiling(max(abs(correlations$cor))), ceiling(max(abs(correlations$cor))),
              length.out = ifelse(max(abs(correlations$cor)) > 5,
                                  2 * ceiling(max(abs(correlations$cor))), 10))
colors <- colorRampPalette(c("darkblue", "blue", "white",
                             "red", "darkred"))(length(breaks) - 1)

# Create a heatmap
print(pheatmap(correlations$cor, display_numbers = p_values,
               main = paste0("Correlations between bacteria and metabolites
                             (statistically significant marked with X)"),
```

```

    fontsize = 10,
    breaks = breaks,
    color = colors,
    fontsize_number = 20) )

```



```
devtools::session_info()
```

```

## - Session info -----
## setting      value
## version      R version 4.1.0 alpha (2021-04-26 r80229)
## os           Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS
## system       x86_64, linux-gnu
## ui           RStudio
## language      (EN)
## collate      en_US.UTF-8
## ctype        en_US.UTF-8
## tz           Europe/Helsinki
## date         2021-10-15
##
## - Packages -----
## package      * version date      lib source
## ade4          1.7-17  2021-06-17 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.0)

```

##	ANCOMBC	*	1.3.2	2021-08-13	[1]	Bioconductor
##	AnnotationDbi		1.55.1	2021-06-07	[1]	Bioconductor
##	AnnotationHub		3.1.5	2021-08-12	[1]	Bioconductor
##	ape		5.5	2021-04-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	assertthat		0.2.1	2019-03-21	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	beachmat		2.9.1	2021-08-11	[1]	Bioconductor
##	beeswarm		0.4.0	2021-06-01	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	Biobase	*	2.53.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocFileCache		2.1.1	2021-06-23	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocGenerics	*	0.39.2	2021-08-18	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocManager	*	1.30.16	2021-06-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	BiocNeighbors		1.11.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocParallel		1.27.5	2021-09-06	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocSingular		1.9.1	2021-06-08	[1]	Bioconductor
##	BiocVersion		3.14.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	biomformat		1.21.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	Biostrings	*	2.61.2	2021-08-04	[1]	Bioconductor
##	bit		4.0.4	2020-08-04	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	bit64		4.0.5	2020-08-30	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	bitops		1.0-7	2021-04-24	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	blob		1.2.2	2021-07-23	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	bslib		0.3.0	2021-09-02	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	cachem		1.0.6	2021-08-19	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	callr		3.7.0	2021-04-20	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	cli		3.0.1	2021-07-17	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	cluster		2.1.2	2021-04-17	[3]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	codetools		0.2-18	2020-11-04	[3]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	colorspace		2.0-2	2021-06-24	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	crayon		1.4.1	2021-02-08	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	curl		4.3.2	2021-06-23	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	data.table		1.14.0	2021-02-21	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	DBI		1.1.1	2021-01-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	dbplyr		2.1.1	2021-04-06	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	DECIPHER		2.21.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	decontam		1.13.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	DelayedArray		0.19.2	2021-09-01	[1]	Bioconductor
##	DelayedMatrixStats		1.15.4	2021-08-26	[1]	Bioconductor
##	desc		1.3.0	2021-03-05	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	devtools		2.4.2	2021-06-07	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	digest		0.6.27	2020-10-24	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	DirichletMultinomial		1.35.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	dplyr		1.0.7	2021-06-18	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	ecodist		2.0.7	2020-08-28	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	ellipsis		0.3.2	2021-04-29	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	evaluate		0.14	2019-05-28	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	ExperimentHub		2.1.4	2021-07-27	[1]	Bioconductor
##	fansi		0.5.0	2021-05-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	farver		2.1.0	2021-02-28	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	fastmap		1.1.0	2021-01-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	filelock		1.0.2	2018-10-05	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	foreach		1.5.1	2020-10-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	fs		1.5.0	2020-07-31	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	generics		0.1.0	2020-10-31	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	GenomeInfoDb	*	1.29.8	2021-09-05	[1]	Bioconductor

##	GenomeInfoDbData	1.2.6	2021-05-26	[1]	Bioconductor
##	GenomicRanges	* 1.45.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	ggbeeswarm	0.6.0	2017-08-07	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	ggplot2	* 3.3.5	2021-06-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	ggrepel	0.9.1	2021-01-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	glue	1.4.2	2020-08-27	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	gridExtra	2.3	2017-09-09	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	gtable	0.3.0	2019-03-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	highr	0.9	2021-04-16	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	htmltools	0.5.2	2021-08-25	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	httpuv	1.6.2	2021-08-18	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	httr	1.4.2	2020-07-20	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	igraph	1.2.6	2020-10-06	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	interactiveDisplayBase	1.31.2	2021-07-30	[1]	Bioconductor
##	IRanges	* 2.27.2	2021-08-18	[1]	Bioconductor
##	irlba	2.3.3	2019-02-05	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	iterators	1.0.13	2020-10-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	jquerylib	0.1.4	2021-04-26	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	jsonlite	1.7.2	2020-12-09	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	KEGGREST	1.33.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	knitr	1.34	2021-09-09	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	labeling	0.4.2	2020-10-20	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	later	1.3.0	2021-08-18	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	lattice	0.20-44	2021-05-02	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	lazyeval	0.2.2	2019-03-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	lifecycle	1.0.0	2021-02-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	magrittr	2.0.1	2020-11-17	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	MASS	7.3-54	2021-05-03	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	Matrix	1.3-4	2021-06-01	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	MatrixGenerics	* 1.5.4	2021-08-26	[1]	Bioconductor
##	matrixStats	* 0.60.1	2021-08-23	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	memoise	2.0.0	2021-01-26	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	mgcv	1.8-36	2021-06-01	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	mia	* 1.1.13	2021-08-30	[1]	Bioconductor
##	microbiome	* 1.15.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	microbiomeDataSets	* 1.1.5	2021-09-16	[1]	Github (microbiome/microbiomeDataSets@9753a23)
##	mime	0.11	2021-06-23	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	MultiAssayExperiment	* 1.19.10	2021-08-25	[1]	Bioconductor
##	multtest	2.49.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	munsell	0.5.0	2018-06-12	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	nlme	3.1-153	2021-09-07	[3]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	nloptr	1.2.2.2	2020-07-02	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	permute	0.9-5	2019-03-12	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	pheatmap	* 1.0.12	2019-01-04	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	phyloseq	* 1.37.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor
##	pillar	1.6.2	2021-07-29	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	pkgbuild	1.2.0	2020-12-15	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	pkgconfig	2.0.3	2019-09-22	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	pkgload	1.2.1	2021-04-06	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	plyr	1.8.6	2020-03-03	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	png	0.1-7	2013-12-03	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	prettyunits	1.1.1	2020-01-24	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	processx	3.5.2	2021-04-30	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)
##	promises	1.2.0.1	2021-02-11	[1]	CRAN (R 4.1.0)

##	ps	1.6.0	2021-02-28	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	purrr	0.3.4	2020-04-17	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	R6	2.5.1	2021-08-19	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rappdirs	0.3.3	2021-01-31	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rbibutils	2.2.3	2021-08-09	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	RColorBrewer	1.1-2	2014-12-07	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	Rcpp	1.0.7	2021-07-07	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	RCurl	1.98-1.4	2021-08-17	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	Rdpack	2.1.2	2021-06-01	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	remotes	2.4.0	2021-06-02	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	reshape2	1.4.4	2020-04-09	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rhdf5	2.37.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	rhdf5filters	1.5.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	Rhdf5lib	1.15.2	2021-07-01	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	rlang	0.4.11	2021-04-30	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rmarkdown	2.10	2021-08-06	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rprojroot	2.0.2	2020-11-15	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	RSQLite	2.2.8	2021-08-21	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rstudioapi	0.13	2020-11-12	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	rsvd	1.0.5	2021-04-16	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	Rtsne	0.15	2018-11-10	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	S4Vectors	* 0.31.3	2021-08-26	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	sass	0.4.0	2021-05-12	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	ScaledMatrix	1.1.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	scales	1.1.1	2020-05-11	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	scater	1.21.3	2021-08-01	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	scuttle	1.3.1	2021-08-05	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	sessioninfo	1.1.1	2018-11-05	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	shiny	1.6.0	2021-01-25	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	SingleCellExperiment	* 1.15.2	2021-08-22	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	sparseMatrixStats	1.5.3	2021-08-27	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	stringi	1.7.4	2021-08-25	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	stringr	* 1.4.0	2019-02-10	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	SummarizedExperiment	* 1.23.4	2021-08-25	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	survival	3.2-13	2021-08-24	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	testthat	3.0.4	2021-07-01	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	tibble	3.1.4	2021-08-25	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	tidyr	1.1.3	2021-03-03	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	tidyselect	1.1.1	2021-04-30	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	tidytree	0.3.5	2021-09-08	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	tinytex	0.33	2021-08-05	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	treeio	1.17.2	2021-06-23	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	TreeSummarizedExperiment	* 2.1.4	2021-08-15	[1]	Bioconductor	
##	usethis	2.0.1	2021-02-10	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	utf8	1.2.2	2021-07-24	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	vctrs	0.3.8	2021-04-29	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	vegan	2.5-7	2020-11-28	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	vipor	0.4.5	2017-03-22	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	viridis	0.6.1	2021-05-11	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	viridisLite	0.4.0	2021-04-13	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	withr	2.4.2	2021-04-18	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	xfun	0.25	2021-08-06	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	xtable	1.8-4	2019-04-21	[1]	CRAN	(R 4.1.0)
##	XVector	* 0.33.0	2021-05-19	[1]	Bioconductor	

```
## yaml                2.2.1    2020-02-01 [1] CRAN (R 4.1.0)
## zlibbioc            1.39.0    2021-05-19 [1] Bioconductor
##
## [1] /home/tvborm/R/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.1
## [2] /usr/local/lib/R/site-library
## [3] /usr/local/lib/R/library
```