# Practic

Analyzing Multiplexed Paired-End FASTQ data Using DADA2

## **Analyzing Multiplexed Paired-End FASTQ data Using DADA2**



# RESEARCH ARTICLE Applied and Environmental Science

### Significant Impacts of Increasing Aridity on the Arid Soil Microbiome

© Julia W. Neilson,\* Katy Califf,\* Cesar Cardona,<sup>c</sup> Audrey Copeland,\* Will van Treuren,<sup>d</sup> Karen L. Josephson,\* Rob Knight,\* Jack A. Gilbert,<sup>c</sup> Jay Quade,<sup>g</sup> ©J. Gregory Caporaso,\* Raina M. Maier\*

Department of Soil Water and Environmental Science, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA\*; Pathogen and Microbiome Institute, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA\*; Graduate Program in Biophysical Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA\*; Departments of Pediatrics and Computer Science and Engineering and Center for Microbiology and Immunology, Starford University, Stanford, California, USA\*; Departments of Pediatrics and Computer Science and Engineering and Center for Microbiolomie Innovation, University of California, San Diego, San Disa, San Diego, San Disa, San Diego, San Disa, San Diego, San Disa, San Disa

ABSTRACT Global deserts occupy one-third of the Earth's surface and contribute significantly to organic carbon storage, a process at risk in dryland ecosystems that are highly vulnerable to climate-driven ecosystem degradation. The forces controlling desert ecosystem degradation rates are poorly understood, particularly with respect to the relevance of the arid-soil microbiome. Here we document correlations between increasing aridity and soil bacterial and archaeal microbiome composition along arid to hyperarid transects traversing the Atacama Desert, Chile. A metaanalysis reveals that Atacama soil microbiomes exhibit a gradient in composition, are distinct from a broad cross-section of nondesert soils, and yet are similar to three deserts from different continents. Community richness and diversity were significantly positively correlated with soil relative humidity (SoilRH), Phylogenetic composition was strongly correlated with SoilRH, temperature, and electrical conductivity. The strongest and most significant correlations between SoilRH and phylum relative abundance were observed for Acidobacteria, Proteobacteria, Planctomycetes, Verrucomicrobia, and Euryarchaeota (Spearman's rank correlation [r] = >0.81; falsediscovery rate  $[q] = \le 0.005$ ), characterized by 10- to 300-fold decreases in the relative abundance of each taxon. In addition, network analysis revealed a deterioration in the density of significant associations between taxa along the arid to hyperarid gradient, a pattern that may compromise the resilience of hyperarid communities

#### Received 16 December 2016 Accepted 3 May 2017 Published 30 May 2017

Ctation Nellson JW, Califf K, Cardona C, Copeland A, van Treuren W, Josephson KL, Knight R, Gilbert JA, Quade J, Caponaso JG, Maier BM, 2017. Significant Impacts of increasing aridity on the arid soil microbiome. mSystems 2:e00195-16. https://doi.org/10 1138/mSystem.00195-16

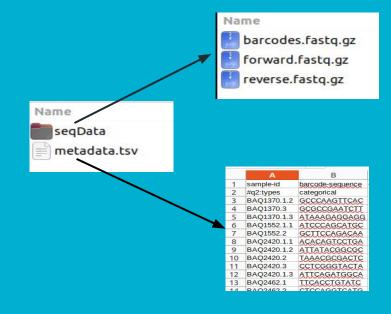
Editor Haiyan Chu, Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences Copyright © 2017 Neilson et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

Address correspondence to Julia W. Neilson, jneilson@email.arizona.edu.

JWN. and KC. contributed equally to the

International license.

Increased aridity significantly affects the diversity, community connectivity, and phylogenetic composition of the arid soil microbiome.



https://doi.org/10.1128/msystems.00195-16

#### zcat /home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project\_emp1/seqData/reverse.fastq.gz

AAAABFBFFFFFGGGGGEFFEFAEG2E?EHFHDFBAEH5DGEFGEEGHHECGEEFHFHFF1EE?F33GFHFEG4BGHHGHHGHHGFHGE@?EGHFHHDFGFF3BGHHEGFHHGHHHHHACC/CHGGFD//@@HFFHFGHC?CCFHHFFFHH @M00176:65:000000000-A41FR:1:2114:3733:19005 2:N:0:0

- CCTGTCTGCTCCCCACGCTTTCGTGCATGAGCGTCAGTACAGGTCCCGGGGATTGCCTTCGCCATCGGTGTTCCTCCGCATATCTACGCATTTCACTGCTACACGCGGAATTCCATCCCCTCTACCGTACTCTCGCTATGCAGTCCCAAC
- >A11>1D1B3FFGGBGAAEAAFE0BAGHF11A00A/EFBA2DBBGH0A///E/B0BFD1FBEF/BBE>B??EDHHHH/E@EEFBF2FFG/?EGHEH21B1>F1B/>/<//?GFFDGDCGGGGF?1?G?/><<>G1.<<.<DF0DGC0<<G.
- TGGATTGCTACTGACCGCTCTCGTGCTCGTCGCTGCGTTGAGGCTTGCGTTTATGGTACGCTGGACTTTGTAGGATACCCTCGCTTTTCCTGCTCCTGTTGAGTTTATTGCTGCCGTCATTGTTCATCCCGTCAACATTCAAA

AAAAADFFFFFFAFGFCA1E0FEAFFFH0EG0AEGFCGGGHHCEHHGGCEAEEHFHGDD/EEAFFHHCGEGGHFGHFFFGEAEEEFFHFHFFBGHCHDG12BBGHHHHEH2GBFCEGCFHDFGG2FHHFGGHG2F@GHCCCEA?<??D<

#### zcat /home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project\_emp1/seqData/forward.fastq.gz

TACGTAGGCAGCGAGCGTTGTTCGGAGTTACTGGGCGTAAAGAGTGCGTAGGCGGTTTTCTAAGTTTGGTGTAAATCTCCCGGCTTAACTGGGAGGGTGCGCCGAAAACTGGAAGGCTTCGAGTATGGGAGAGGTAAGCGGAATTCCTGG

ССССВFF@BFABGGFFFEGGGGHDFDEEHGHHHHHHGGEGGHGHHDFGEFEGGHGGGGCGHHDFFFHHHGGGHGDGFHHHHHHHGGE>EGGHFHHHHHGGGCFFGGGGGGGGHHFHHCGGGHHFGEHHHHHHHGFGAEGHFD0GCG@@EHHHHHH @M00176:65:000000000-A41FR:1:2114:19441:15539 1:N:0:0

TACGAAGGGGGCTAGCGTTGCTCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGGGCGCGTAGGCGGATATTTAAGTTGGGGGTGAAATCCCGGGGCTCAACCTCGGAATTGCCTTCAAAACTGGATATCTTGAGTTCGGGAGAGGTGAGTGGAACTCCGAGT

TACGGGGGGGGCAAGCGTTGTTCGGAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGGGCTCGTAGGCGGCCAACTAAGTCAGACGTGAAATCCCCCGGCTCAACCGGGGAACTGCGTCTGAGACTGGATGGCTTGAATCCGGGAAGAGGGATGCGGAATTCCAGGT

#### Zcat

/home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project\_emp1/seqData/barcodes.fastq.gz

GTTAAGCCCGAT
+
CCCCCFFFDC@B
@M00176:65:0000000000-A41FR:1:2114:19441:15539 1:N:0:0
CTTCAGTTCGCC
+
BBCBCFFFFDEE
@M00176:65:0000000000-A41FR:1:2114:14657:15542 1:N:0:0
TCAGTACGAGGC
+
BBBAABFBABBB
@M00176:65:0000000000-A41FR:1:2114:13030:15552 1:N:0:0
TTCTCACCTTTC
+
AA>AAFFFFFFB

#### **Import into QIIME2**

#### qiime tools import \

- --type EMPPairedEndSequences \
- --input-path /home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project\_emp1/seqData \
- --output-path emp-paired-end-sequences.qza

#### **Demultiplexing = q2 - demux**

# qiime demux emp-paired \ --i-seqs emp-paired-end-sequences.qza \ --m-barcodes-file /home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project\_emp1/metadata.tsv \ --m-barcodes-column barcode-sequence \ --o-per-sample-sequences demux.qza \ --o-error-correction-details demux-details.qza \ --p-rev-comp-barcodes \ --p-rev-comp-mapping-barcodes

#### **Denoise Sequences**

```
qiime dada2 denoise-paired \
--i-demultiplexed-seqs demux.qza \
--p-trunc-len-f 0 \
--p-trunc-len-r 0 \
--o-table table.qza \
--o-representative-sequences rep-seqs.qza \
--o-denoising-stats denoising-stats.qza
qiime metadata tabulate \
--m-input-file denoising-stats.qza \
--o-visualization denoising-stats.qzv
```

#### Summarize the Feature Table and Feature Data

```
qiime feature-table summarize \
--i-table table.qza \
--m-sample-metadata-file /home/hkim/Downloads/Practical/input/fqMuBoPe-project_emp1/metadata.tsv \
--o-visualization table.qzv
qiime feature-table tabulate-seqs \
--i-data rep-seqs.qza \
--o-visualization rep-seqs.qzv
qiime feature-table tabulate-seqs \
--i-data table.qza \
--o-visualization featuretable.qzv
```



We are currently beta testing a new version of q2view. If you would like to use the old version <u>click here</u>.

This interface can view .qza and .qzv files directly in your browser without uploading to a server. Click here to learn more.

# Drag and drop or click here

to view a QIIME 2 Artifact or Visualization (.qza/.qzv) from your computer.

You can also provide a link to a <u>file on Dropbox</u>, a <u>file on Zenodo</u>, or a <u>file from the web</u>.

https://view.qiime2.org/



Overvier

Interactive Sample Detail

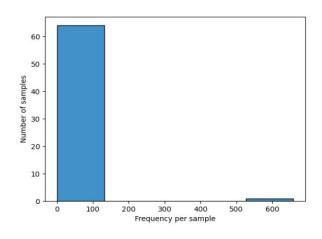
Feature Detail

#### Table summary

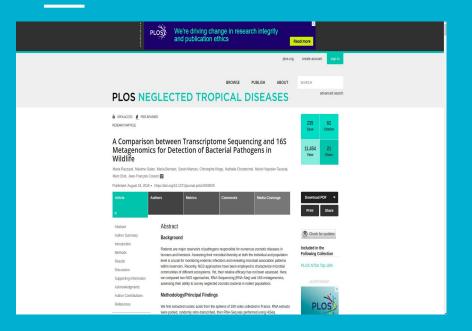
Summary Statistic	Value
Number of samples	65
Number of features	22
Total frequency	663

#### Frequency per sample

	Frequency
Minimum frequency	0
1st quartile	0
Median frequency	0
3rd quartile	0
Maximum frequency	659
Mean frequency	10.2



# **Analyzing Multiplexed Paired-End FASTQ data Using DADA2**



_					/o	ura a	V:
	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G
1	Sample ID	Plate	Well	Index1(I7)	17 sequence	Index2 (I5)	15 sequence
2	MgArd0001	1	A01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA501	ATCGTACG
3	MgArd0002	1	B01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA502	ACTATCTG
4	MgArd0003	1	C01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA503	TAGCGAGT
5	MgArd0004	1	D01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA504	CTGCGTGT
6	MgArd0005	1	E01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA505	TCATCGAG
7	MgArd0006	1	F01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA506	CGTGAGTG
8	MgArd0007	1	G01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA507	GGATATCT
9	MgArd0008	1	H01	SA701	AACTCTCG	SA508	GACACCGT
10	MgArd0009	1	A02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA501	ATCGTACG
11	MgArd0010	1	B02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA502	ACTATCTG
12	MgArd0011	1	C02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA503	TAGCGAGT
13	MgArd0012	1	D02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA504	CTGCGTGT
14	MgArd0013	1	E02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA505	TCATCGAG
15	MgArd0014	1	F02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA506	CGTGAGTG
16	MgArd0015	1	G02	SA702	ACTATGTC	SA507	GGATATCT
17	MgArd0017	1	A03	SA703	AGTAGCGT	SA501	ATCGTACG
18	MgArd0021	1	D03	SA703	AGTAGCGT	SA504	CTGCGTGT
19	MgArd0024	1	G03	SA703	AGTAGCGT	SA507	<b>GGATATCT</b>
20	MgArd0029	1	A04	SA704	CAGTGAGT	SA501	ATCGTACG
21	MgArd0030	1	B04	SA704	CAGTGAGT	SA502	ACTAICIG
22	MgArd0032	1	C04	SA704	CAGTGAGT	SA503	TAGCGAGT
23	MgArd0035	1	F04	SA704	CAGTGAGT	SA506	CGTGAGTG
24	MgArd0036	1	G04	SA704	CAGTGAGT	SA507	GGATATCT
25	MgArd0038	1	A05	SA705	CGTACTCA	SA501	ATCGTACG
26	MgArd0040	1	C05	SA705	CGTACTCA	SA503	TAGCGAGT
27	MgArd0041	1	D05	SA705	CGTACTCA	SA504	CTGCGTGT
28	MgArd0042	1	E05	SA705	CGTACTCA	SA505	TCATCGAG

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0003929