



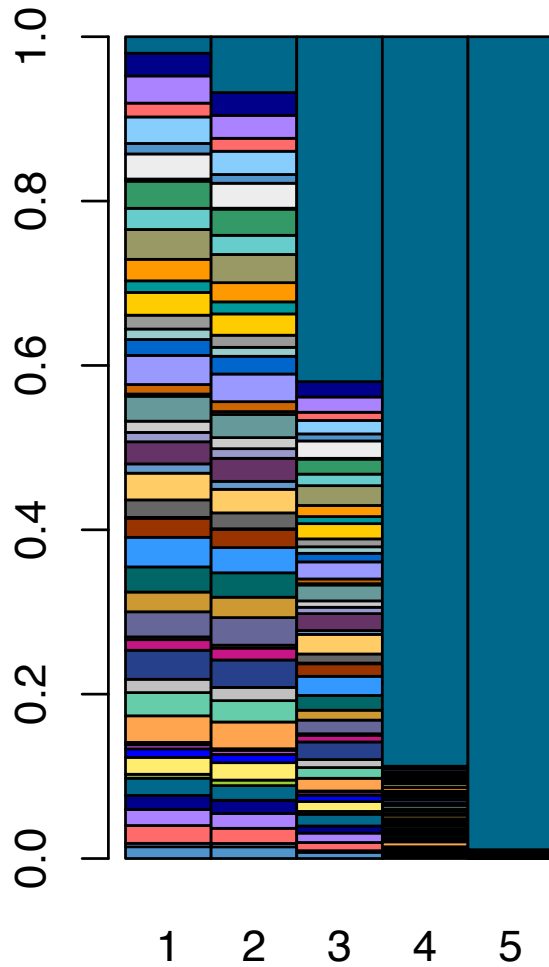
CoDaSeq: Analyzing HTS using compositional data analysis

Greg Gloor

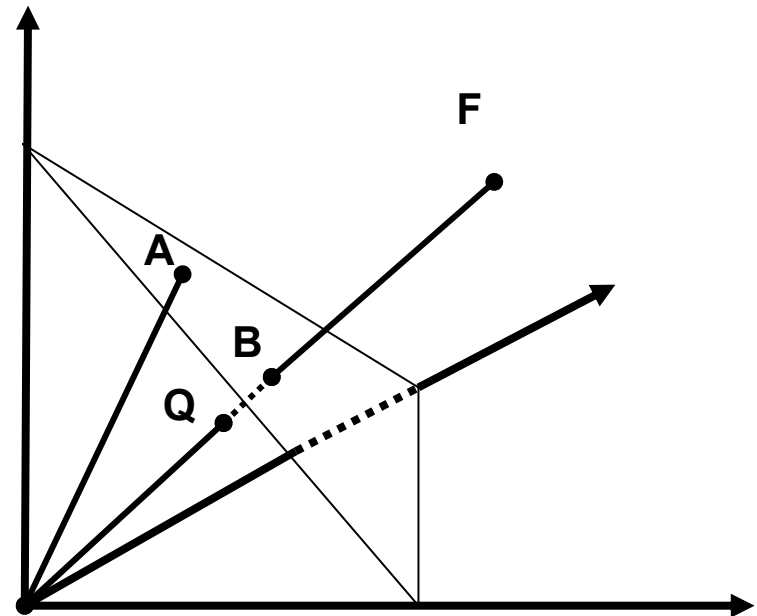
Department of Biochemistry
University of Western Ontario

ggloor.github.io

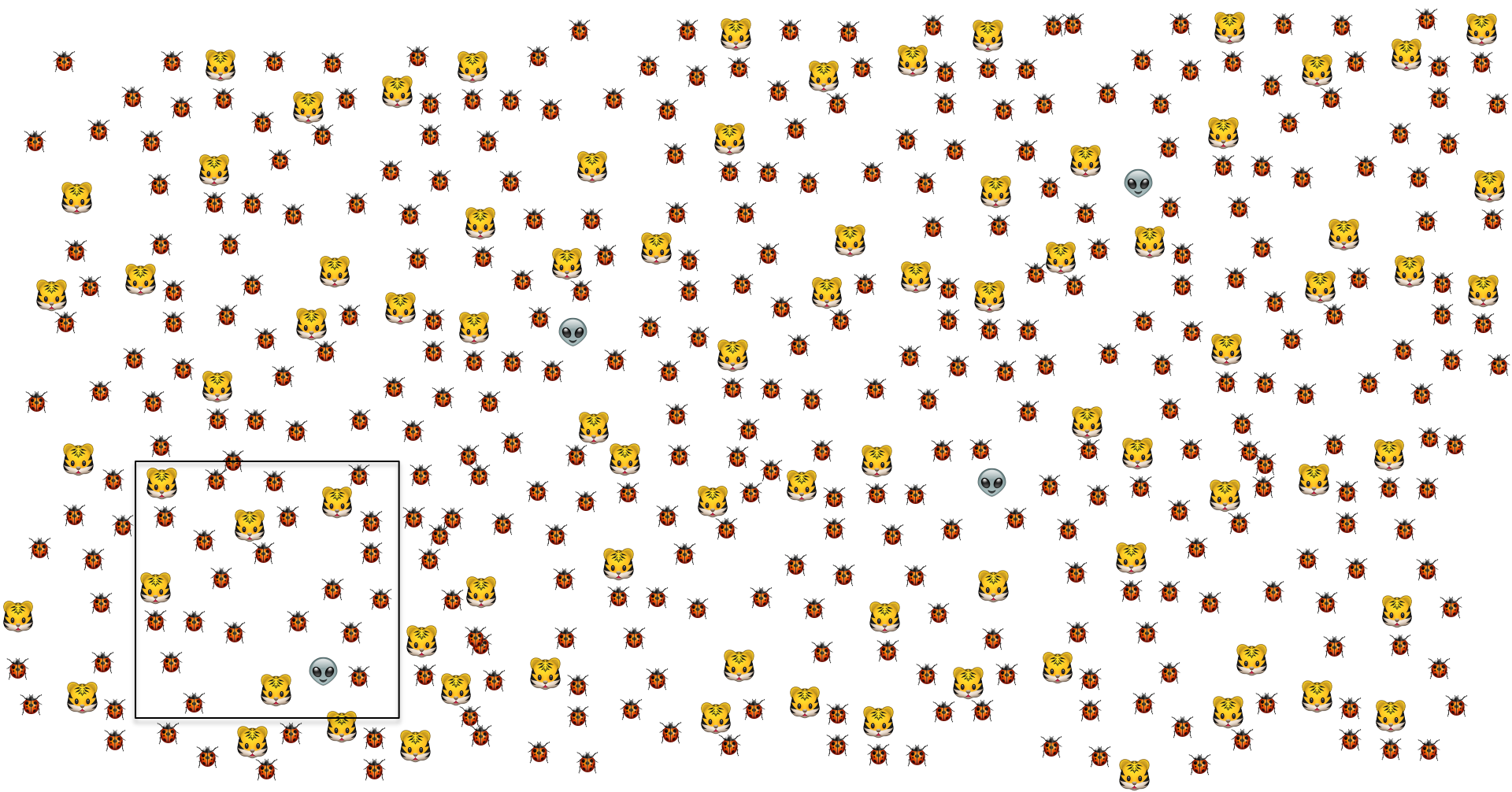
Geometry is key



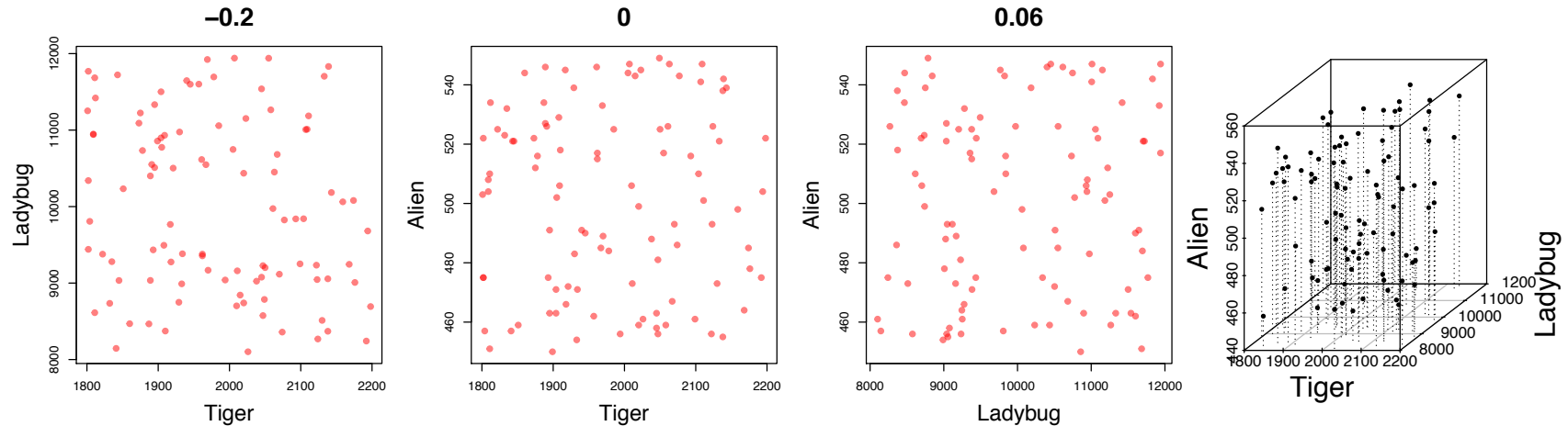
\neq



We imagine ...



Counting our things



- **Example 100 random sample sets**



range=1800-2200



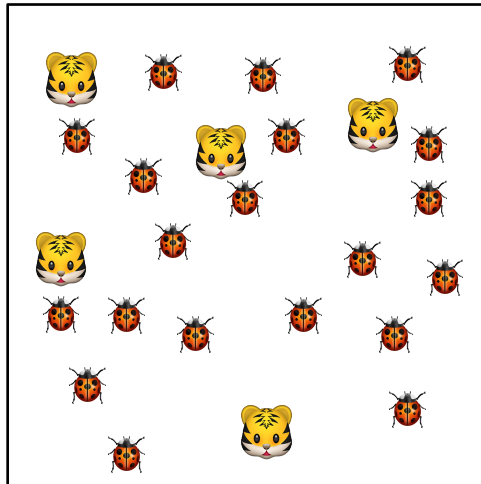
range= 8000-12000



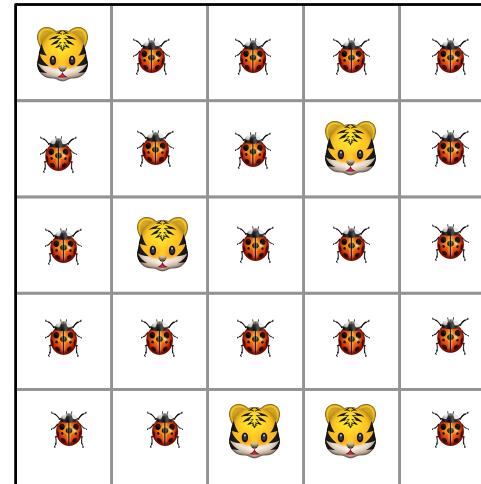
range=450-550

HTS is not counting

COUNTING



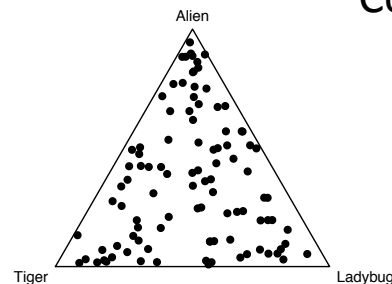
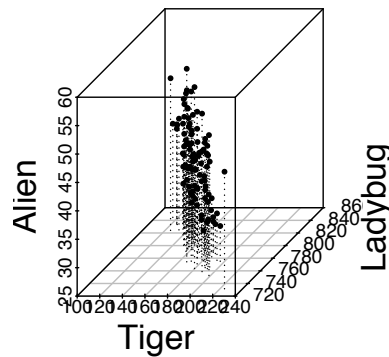
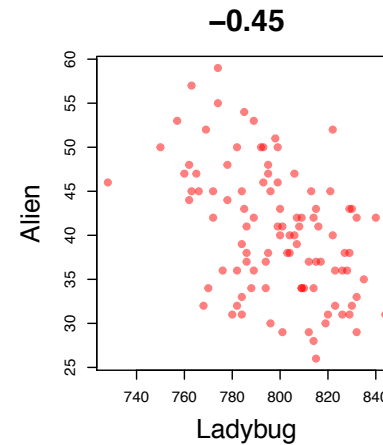
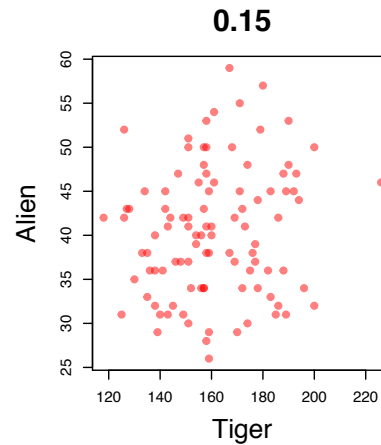
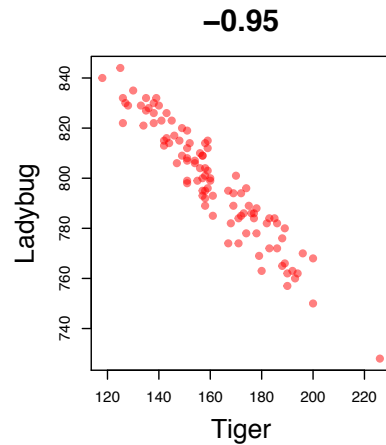
SEQUENCING



- Sequencing is a constant-sum operation
 - We only get the number of reads that the machine can deliver
- Any constant sum is equivalent

Gloor, et al. 2016. Ann Epidemiology
Gloor, et al. 2016. Can J. Micro

Effect of a constant sum?



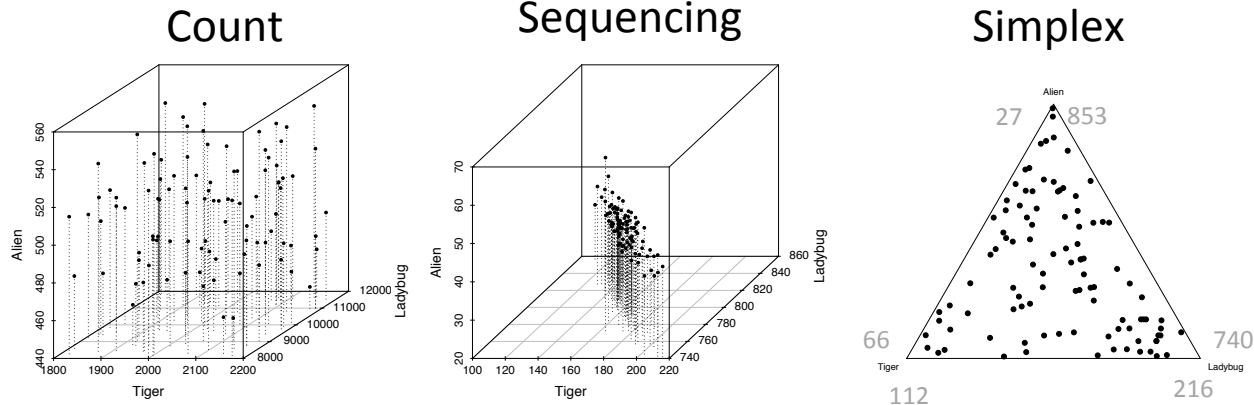
Constant sum of 1000

Constant sum operations:

- Count normalization
- Rarefaction
- Proportion, percentage, relative abundance
- RNA-seq, metagenomics, tag-sequencing

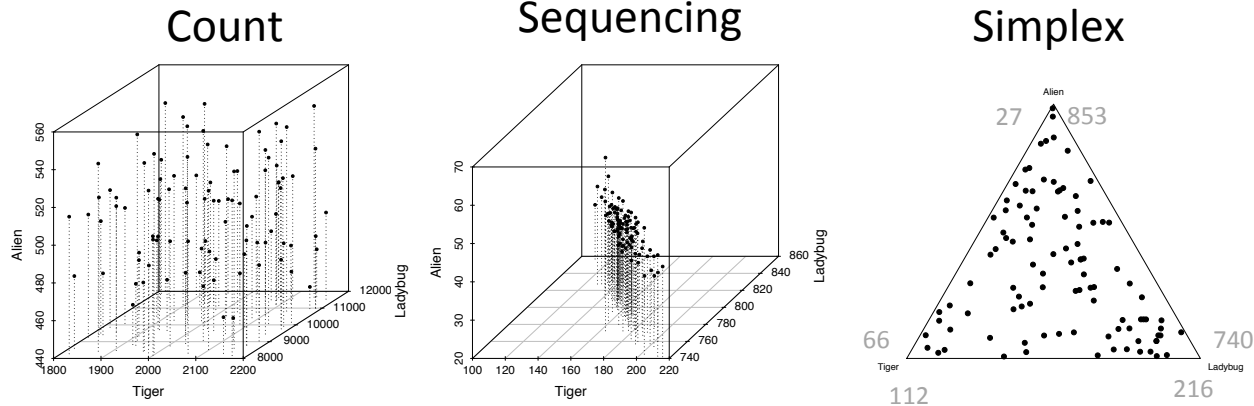
Gloor, et al. 2016. Ann Epidemiology
Gloor, et al. 2016. Can J. Micro

We have CoDa



- Working on a Simplex
 - Addition and subtraction are not useful operations
 - Subsetting and aggregating are problematic (**Subcompositions**)
 - Correlation and covariation are unreliable
 - Scale dependence (**Scale invariance**)
 - Sparse data becomes an issue
 - Measurement error greatest at low count margin
- Problem remains regardless of dimension
 - It just 'looks' OK

Only ratio information on simplex



$X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_D]$, g_X = geometric mean of X

$\text{clr}(x) = [\log(x_1/g_X), \log(x_2/g_X), \dots, \log(x_D/g_X)]$

- Measurements are converted to ratios between parts
 - Abundance is not directly represented in the output
 - Values are now unconstrained
- The clr correction is scale invariant
- Must delete, estimate or replace 0 values

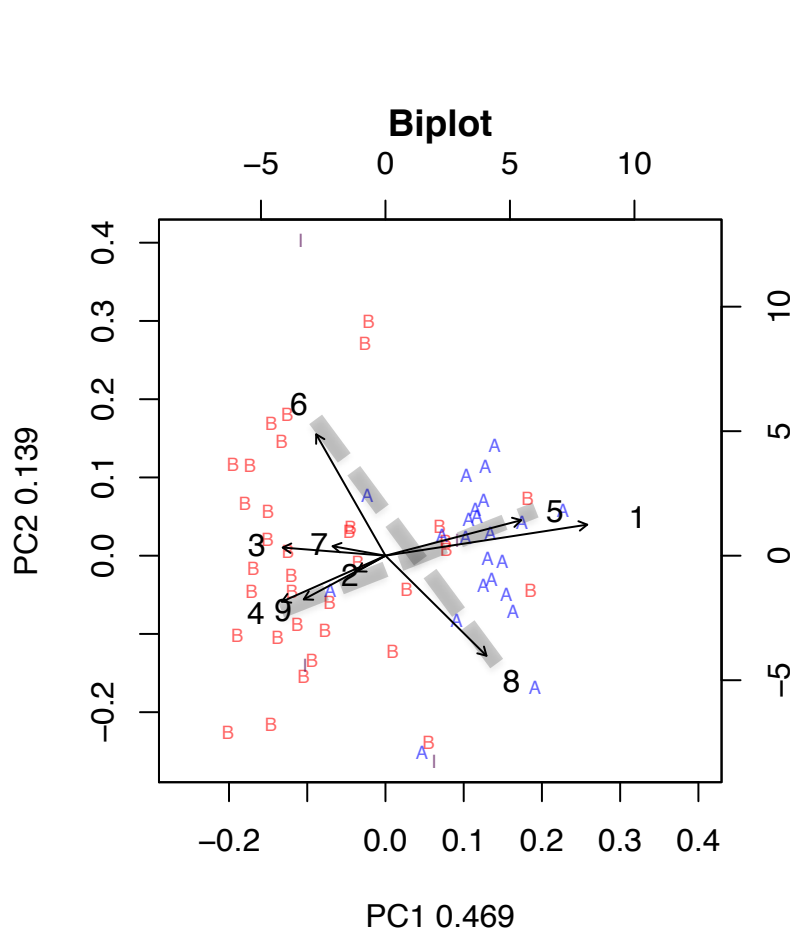
Aitchison 1986. Stat. Anal. Comp Data
Pawlowsky-Glahn, 2015. Mod. Anal. CoDa

Analysis tools based on variance of the ratios between parts



- Compositional 0 replacement strategies
 - Prior to clr transformation
 - Best approaches are Bayesian but an open problem
- Outliers
- Exploratory data analysis
- Differential abundance
- Compositional association

Exploration: CoDa PCA biplot



■ OTU
■ A
■ B

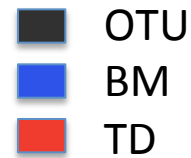
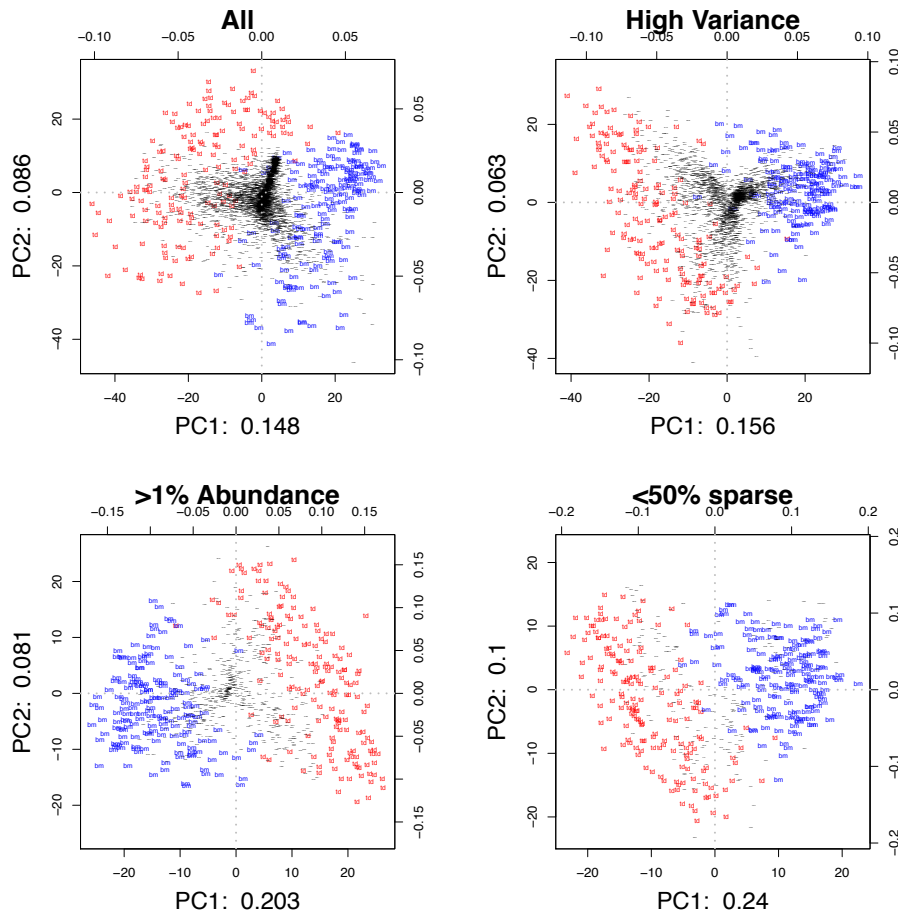
Data Structure



- Exploratory Tool
 - Samples + Variables after clr
 - SVD is legal
 - But PCA is interpreted by ratios
1. Distance from origin ~ SD
 2. Links ~ ratio abundance
 3. Links with multiple tips ~ linear ratio dependence
 4. Orthogonal links means ratios of parts are not related

Gloor, et al. 2016. Ann Epidemiology
Gloor, et al. 2016. Can J. Micro

Generally robust to filtering



HMP dataset, BM vs. TD
4776 OTUs in 366 samples
187 tongue, 179 cheek

Filtering to remove rare or sparse variables is common

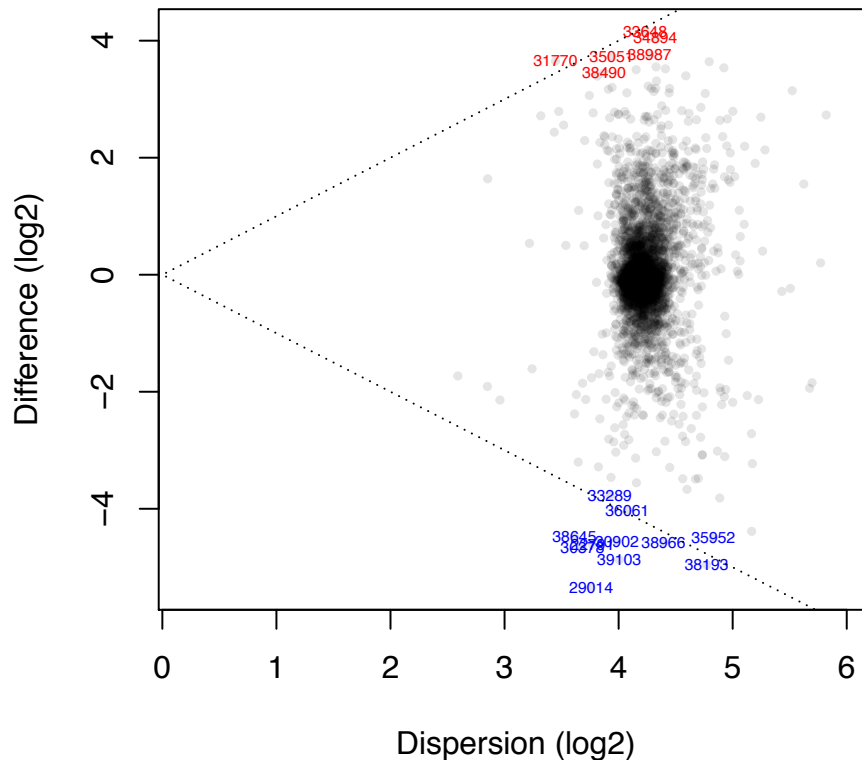
Variance ratios between remaining taxa are constant across filtering methods

~ subcompositionally coherent

Pairwise difference by effect

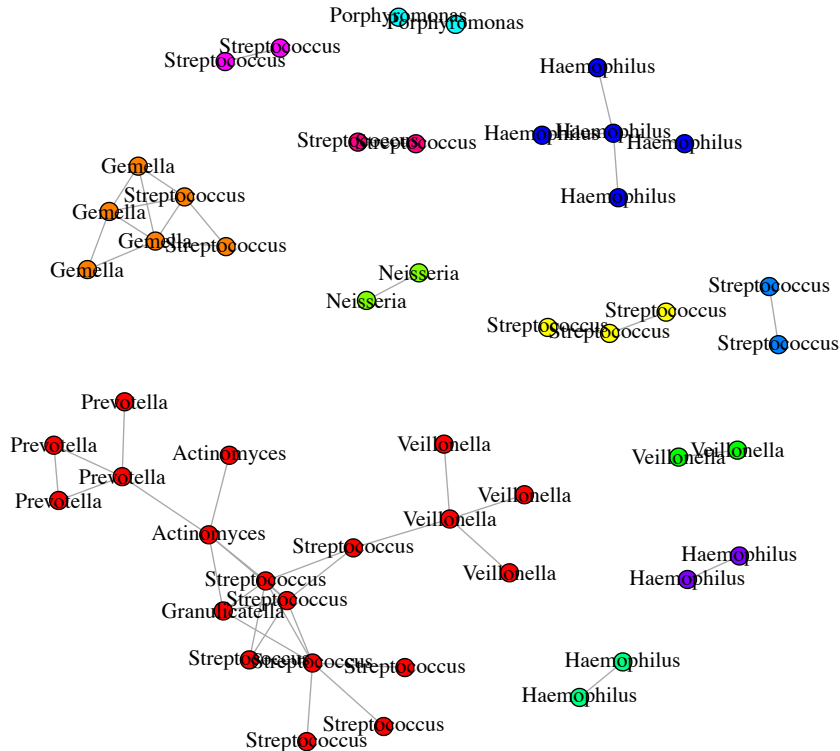
Effect plot: ALDEx2

Effect = Difference / Dispersion



- Bayesian estimate of clr values by Monte-Carlo sampling
 - Identifies OTUs where the difference between groups is robust to inferred technical replication
- Most values are seen not to be different between groups and so are non-discriminatory
- OTUs with an $\text{Abs}(\text{effect}) > 0.8$ colored by group

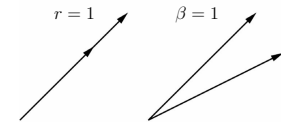
Association using ϕ metric



Every measure of correlation is affected by CoDa

“in the absence of any other information or assumptions, correlation of relative abundances is just wrong”

Lovell et al, PLoS Comp. Bio. 2015



$$\phi(x_{ij}) = 1 + \beta^2 - 2\beta r =$$

$$(\text{var}(\text{clr } x_i) - \text{var}(\text{clr } x_j)) / (\text{var}(\text{clr } x_i) + \text{var}(\text{clr } x_j))$$

- If variances are equal, $\phi(x_{ij}) = 0$
- Measures constancy of proportion of OTUs across samples
- Enforces proper interpretation of associations
- Uses Bayesian estimate of distribution of clr values as input

Lovell, et al. 2015. PLoS Comp Bio
Friedrich & Alm 2012. PLoS Comp Bio

CoDaSeq

- Tools to analyze data in correct geometry

(16S rRNA geneseq, RNA-seq, metagenomics, ChIP-seq, SELEX, etc)

(Jean Macklaim, Metagenomics Talks)

- Data filtering
- Outlier detection
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Differential Abundance
- Association and Correlation

- To be available on Bioconductor

- Progress at [ggloor.github.io](https://github.com/ggloor/ggloor)



Acknowledgments

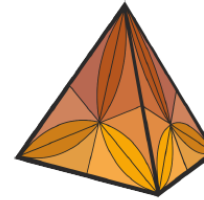
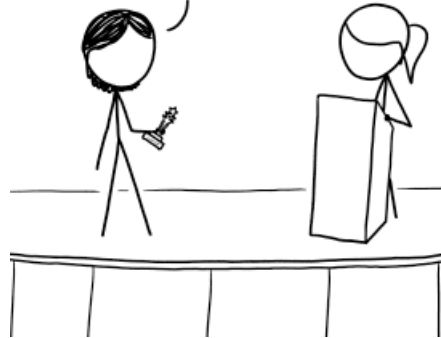
Canadian Centre for Human Microbiome
and Probiotic Research



I'D LIKE TO THANK MY DIRECTOR,
MY FRIENDS AND FAMILY, AND—
OF COURSE—THE WRITHING MASS
OF GUT BACTERIA INSIDE ME.

I MEAN, THERE'S LIKE ONE OR
TWO PINTS OF THEM IN HERE;
THEIR CELLS OUTNUMBER MINE!

ANYWAY, THIS WAS A
REAL TEAM EFFORT.



CoDa

Vera Pawlowsky-Glahn
Juan Jose Egozcue

Justin Silverman



Andrew
Fernandes

Jean
Macklaim

Gregor Reid



People. Discovery. Innovat



vaginal microbiome group initiative

Advancing Women's Health through
Microbiome Research

GLBio 2016

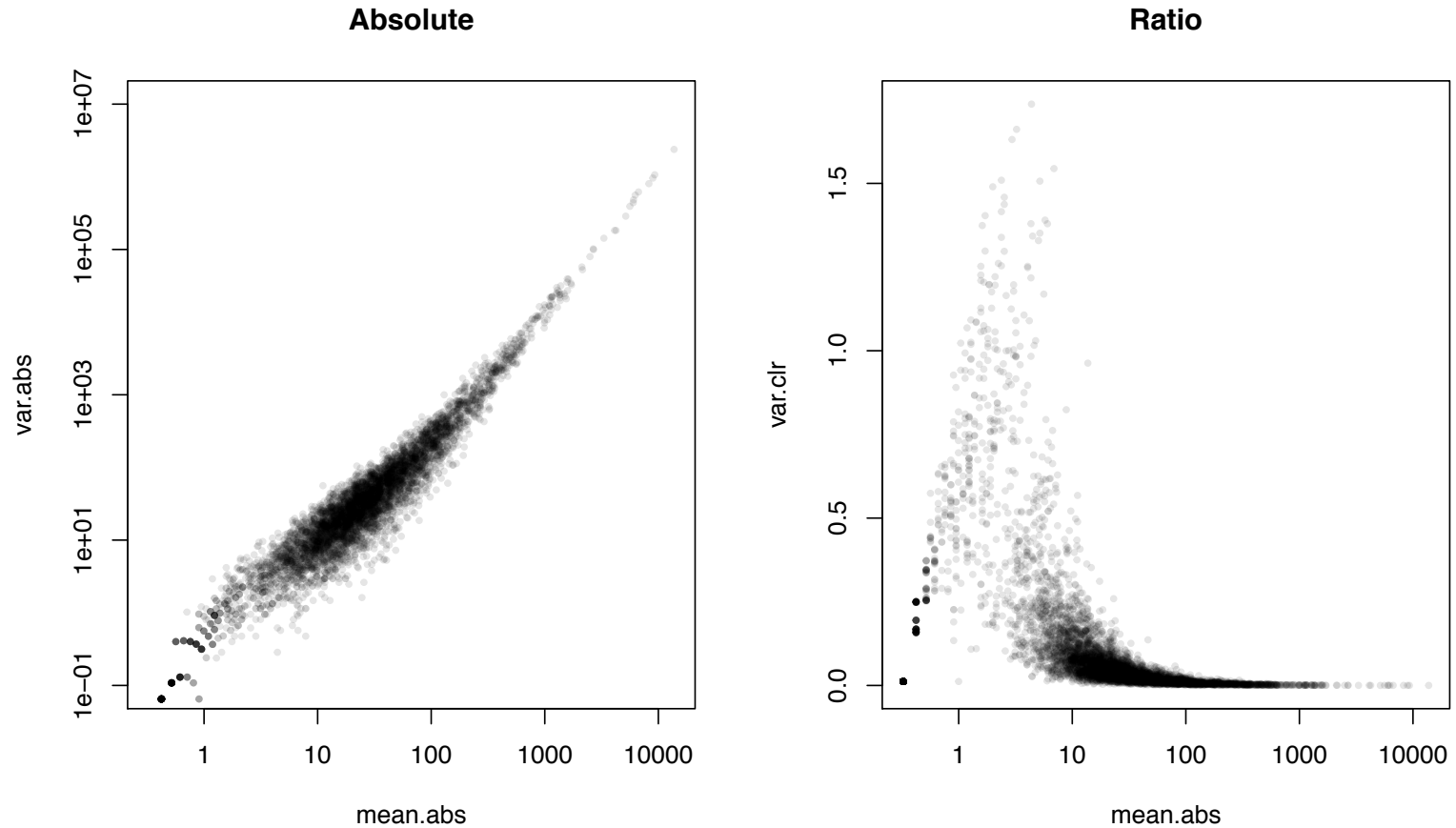


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Non-Linear measurement error

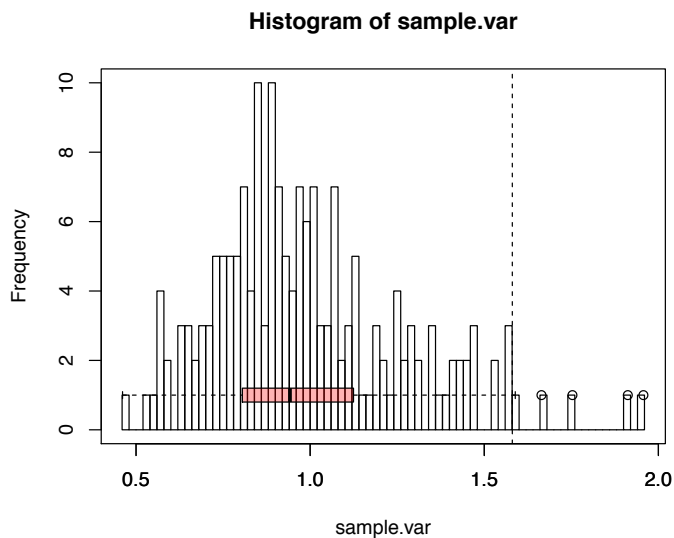
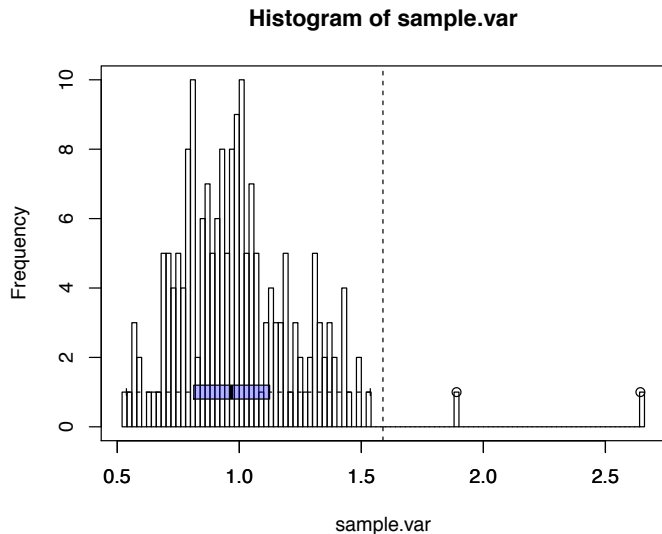


We are working in the wrong space

Constant sum == CoDa

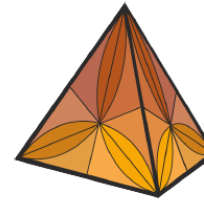
- Correlation/covariation
 - Ordination (PCA), clustering, networks
- Subcompositional incoherence
 - Normalization, rarefaction, subsetting, aggregation
- Noise is greatest at low count margin
 - Often ‘most significant’ is least abundant

Outliers

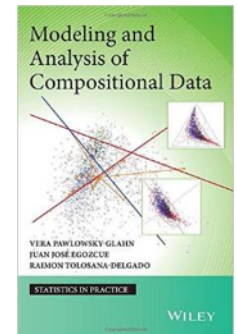
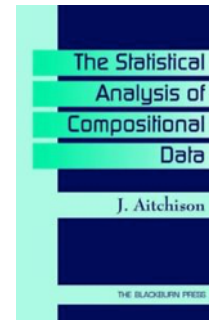


- Similar to method developed by Barton lab for RNA-seq
 - (Schurch, RNA 2015)
- Samples that contribute $> \text{median} + 2 \cdot \text{IQR}$ defined as outliers
- Generally best to discard outliers

ggloor.github.io



CoDa



Microbiome

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Unifying the analysis of high-throughput sequencing datasets: characterizing RNA-seq, 16S rRNA gene sequencing and selective growth experiments by compositional data analysis

Andrew D Fernandes, Jennifer NS Reid, Jean M Macklaim, Thomas A McMurrough, David R Edgell and Gregory B Gloor

Microbiome 2014, 2:15 | DOI: 10.1186/2049-2618-2-15 | © Fernandes et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. 2014
Received: 6 February 2014 | Accepted: 25 March 2014 | Published: 5 May 2014

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David Lovell, Vera Pawłowsky-Glahn, Juan José Egozcue, Samuel Marguerat, Jürg Bähler

Published: March 16, 2015 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004075>

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Article

Compositional analysis: a valid approach to analyze microbiome high throughput sequencing data

Gregory B Gloor, Gregor Reid

Published on the web 12 April 2016.

Annals of Epidemiology

Available online 2 April 2016

In Press, Corrected Proof — Note to users

Review article

It's all relative: analyzing microbiome data as compositions

Gregory B. Gloor, PhD^a, Jia Rong Wu, BSc^a, Vera Pawłowsky-Glahn, PhD^b, Juan José Egozcue, PhD^c

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