MetaVir- Analysis of viromes

Simon Roux

Abstract

METAVIR is a web server designed to annotate viral metagenomic sequences (raw reads or assembled contigs). A set of published viromes, identified as "public projects", is already available, and your own data sets can be processed in a private environment.

Citation: Simon Roux MetaVir- Analysis of viromes. protocols.io

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.d5i84d

Published: 14 Jan 2016

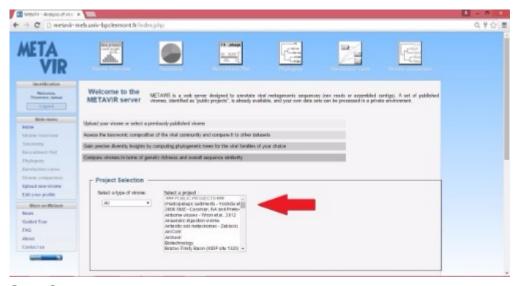
Guidelines

Video tutorial

Protocol

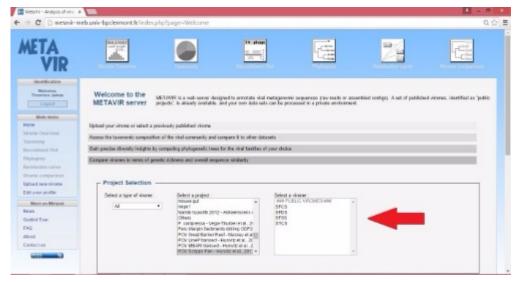
Step 1.

First select a project.



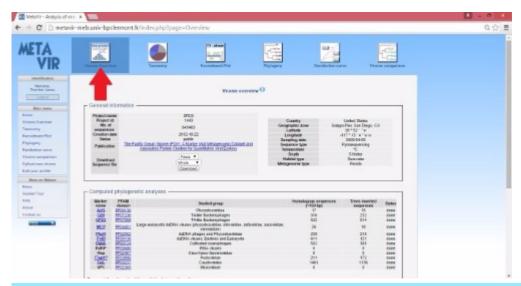
Step 2.

Then select a virome.



Step 3.

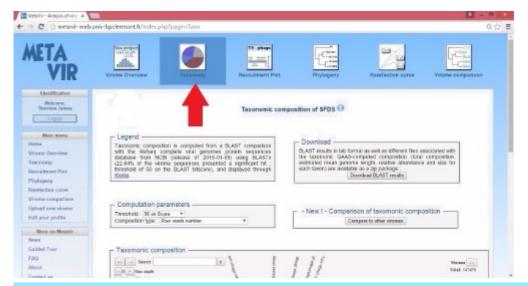
First tab links to the virome overview page.



Taxonomic composition

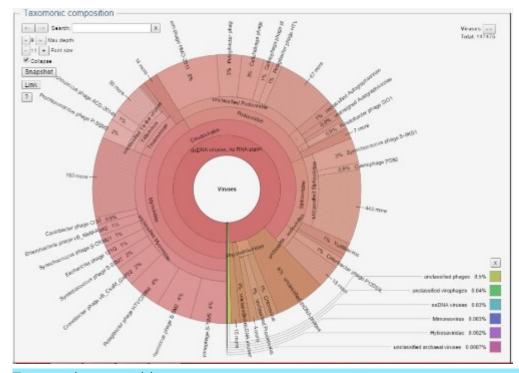
Step 4.

The next tab links to the taxonomic composition page. The different taxonomic compositions computed are all displayed through this page.



Step 5.

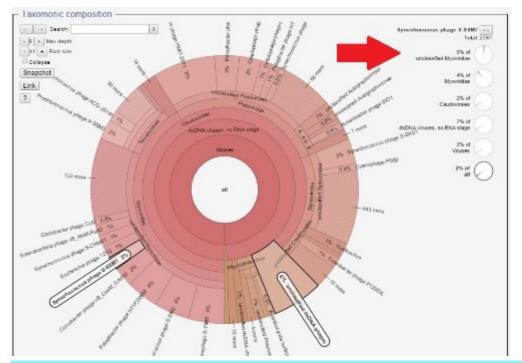
Krona makes it possible to navigate through the piechart diagram.



Taxonomic composition

Step 6.

All different ratios are displayed on the right.



Step 7.

Different types of taxonomic composition are automatically computed. More details on:

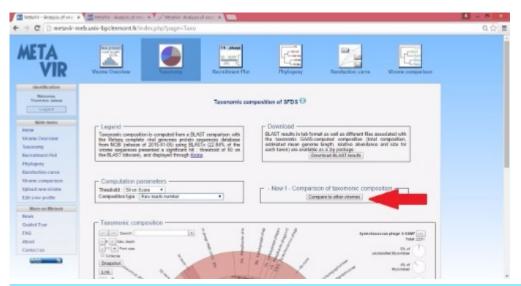
& LINK:

http://metavir-meb.univ-bpclermont.fr/index.php?page=Taxo

Taxonomic composition

Step 8.

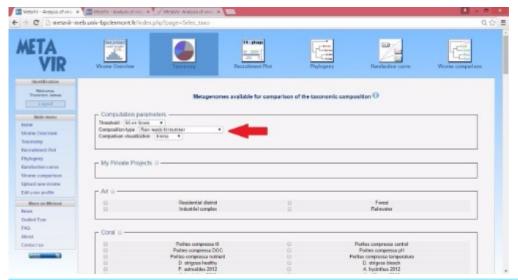
A comparison of viromes taxonomic composition is available



Taxonomic composition

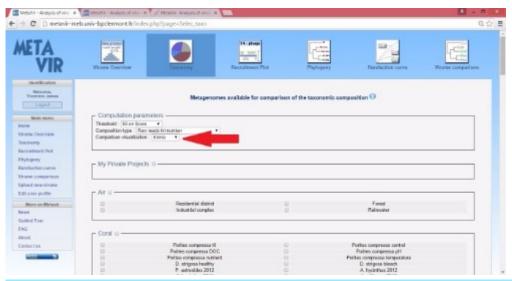
Step 9.

First pick a type of composition.



Step 10.

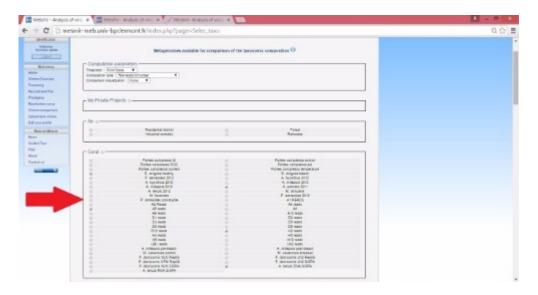
Then choose a type of visualization.



Taxonomic composition

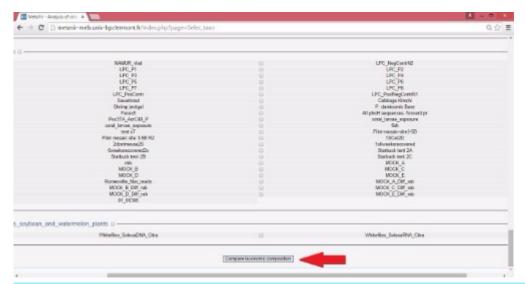
Step 11.

Then select all the viromes you want to compare.



Step 12.

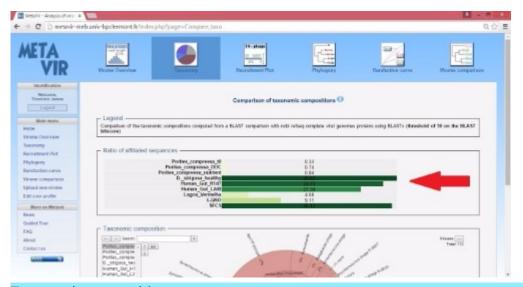
Click compare



Taxonomic composition

Step 13.

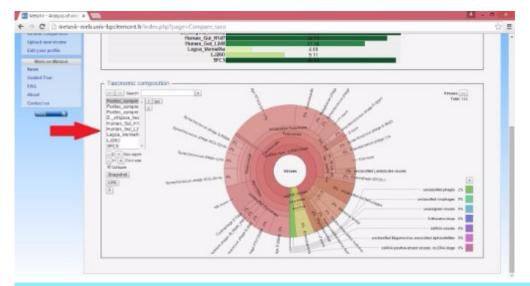
Affiliation rates are reminded here.



Taxonomic composition

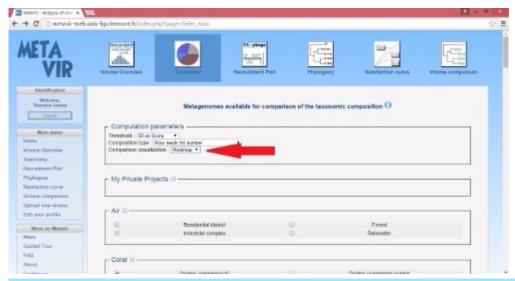
Step 14.

Several compositions can be displayed on the same interactive Krona chart.



Step 15.

The same comparison can be displayed through a heatmap



Taxonomic composition

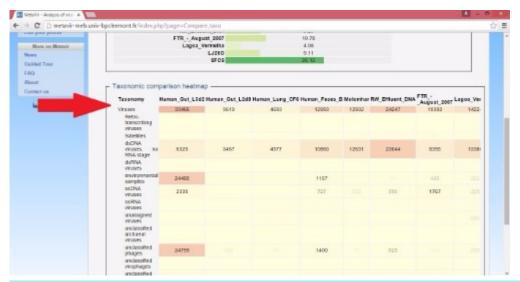
Step 16.

This is an interactive heatmap.



Step 17.

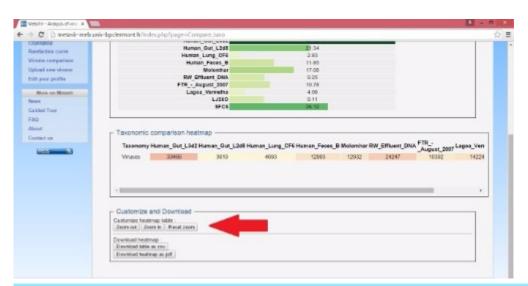
Fold and unfold taxonomic groups with a mouse click.



Taxonomic composition

Step 18.

Font size can be modified to fit your screen.



Taxonomic composition

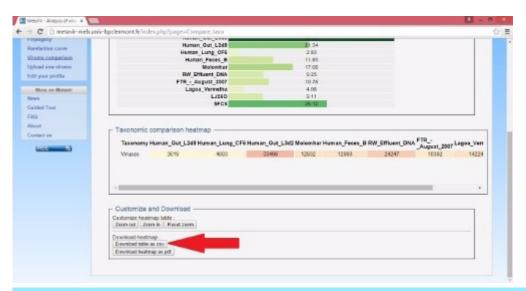
Step 19.

Drag and drop columns to modify their order.



Step 20.

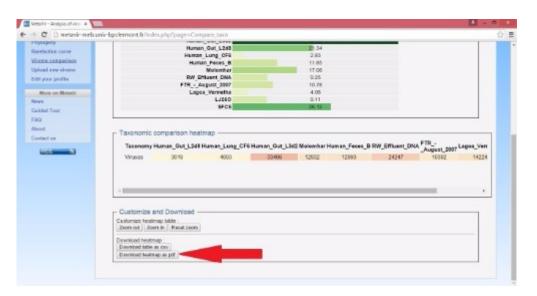
The heatmap can be downloaded as a csv file.



Taxonomic composition

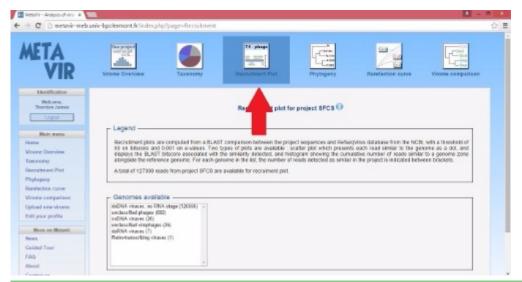
Step 21.

The heatmap can also be downloaded as a pdf file.



Step 22.

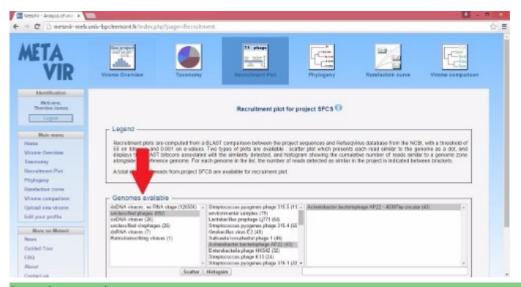
This button links to the recruitment plot.



Recruitment plots

Step 23.

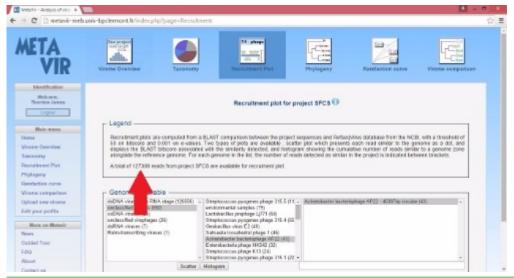
Available genomes are classified by taxonomic group.



Recruitment plots

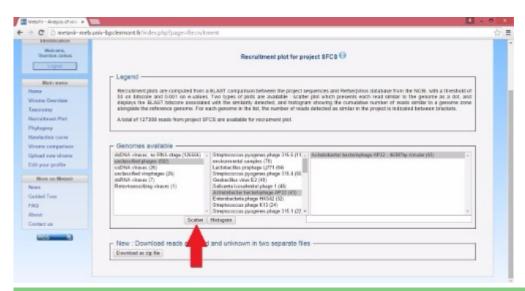
Step 24.

Total number of reads available is indicated here and the number of reads for each group/genome is displayed here.



Step 25.

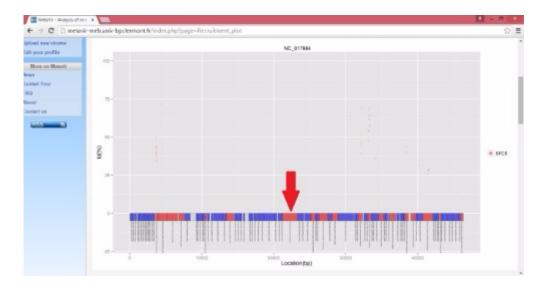
On this first type of recruitment plot each read is displayed as a dot (scatter plot).



Recruitment plots

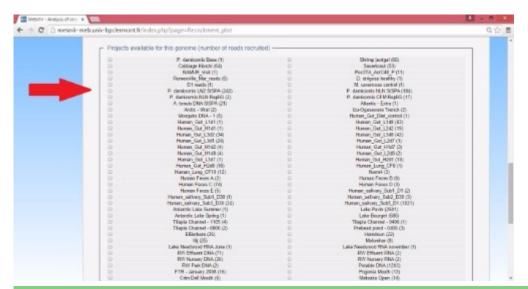
Step 26.

A genome map is displayed at the bottom with genes name when possible.



Step 27.

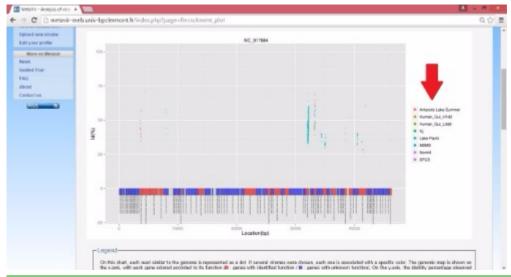
This is a list of potential list of viromes to add to the recruitment plot, the number of reads is between brackets.



Recruitment plots

Step 28.

Each virome is identified by a specific color.



Recruitment plots

Step 29.

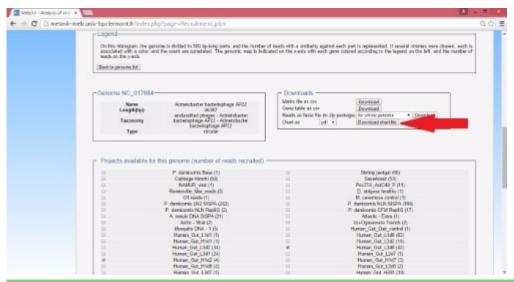
Plots of type histogram display the number of hits for 500-bp wide regions along the genome.

Published: 14 Jan 2016



Step 30.

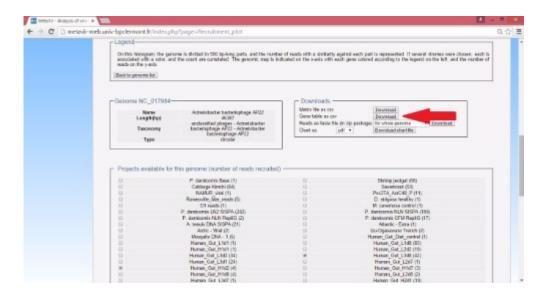
Plots can be downloaded in different file formats.



Recruitment plots

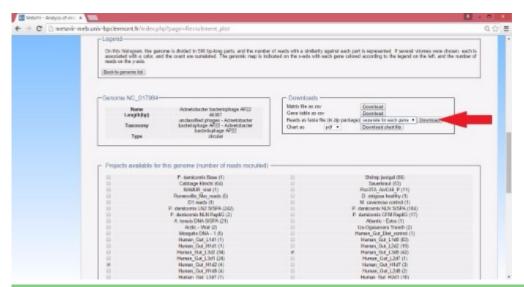
Step 31.

A table of number of hits for each gene is also available.



Step 32.

Finally, sequences of reads associated with the recuitment plot can be downloaded in fasta format.



Recruitment plots

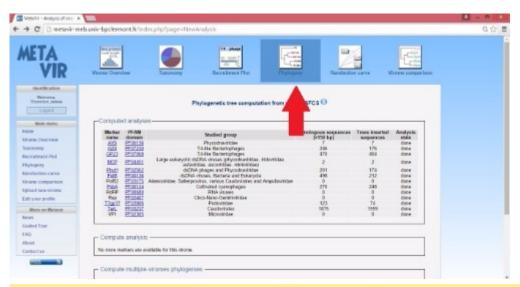
Step 33.

Generating the file package can take up to a few minutes.

Phylogenetic trees

Step 34.

This tab links to the phlyogeny page.

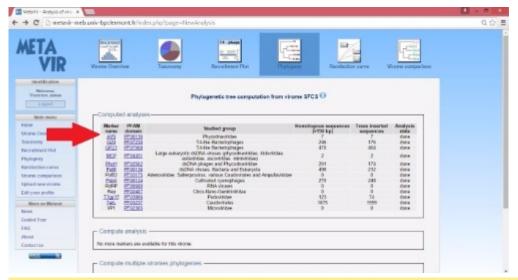


Phylogenetic trees

Step 35.

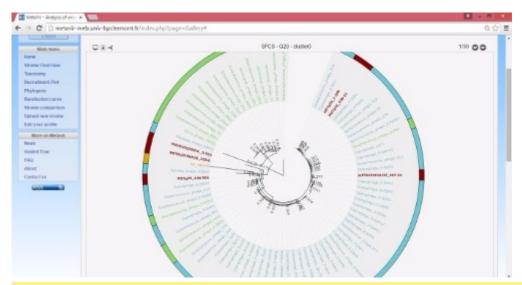
Different marker genes are available.

14



Step 36.

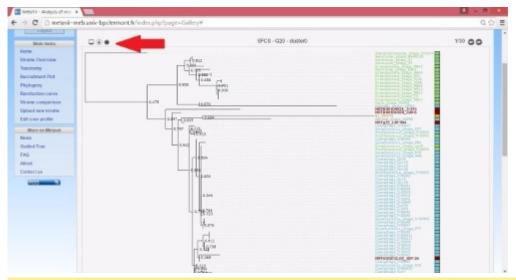
For each marker and each virome, a tree gallery is displayed. Leaves are colored according to the taxonomy, except for metagenomic sequences highlighted in red and bold.



Phylogenetic trees

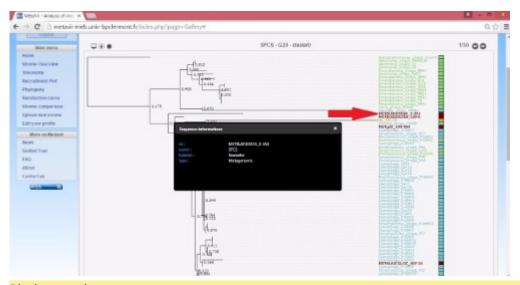
Step 37.

Trees can be displayed in circular or linear form.



Step 38.

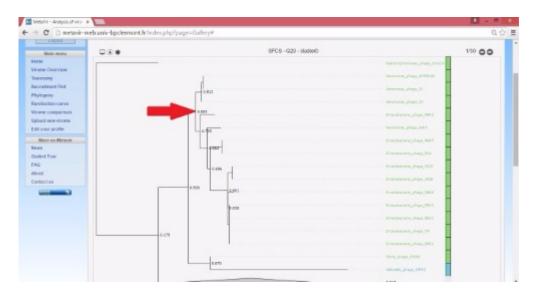
Information is displayed on each leaf when clicked.



Phylogenetic trees

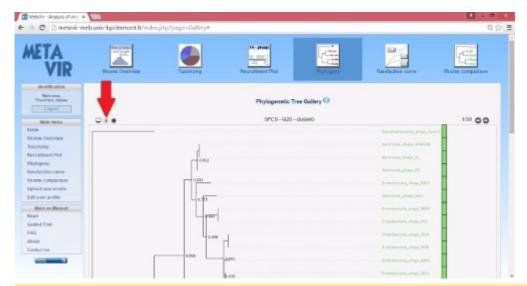
Step 39.

Internal nodes can be gathered and unfolded with a mouse click.



Step 40.

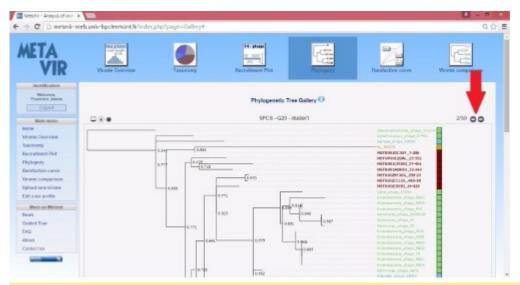
Picture tree can be downloaded as a svg file.



Phylogenetic trees

Step 41.

The tree gallery is browsed through these two buttons.

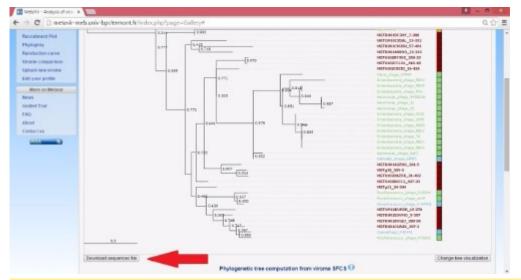


Phylogenetic trees

Step 42.

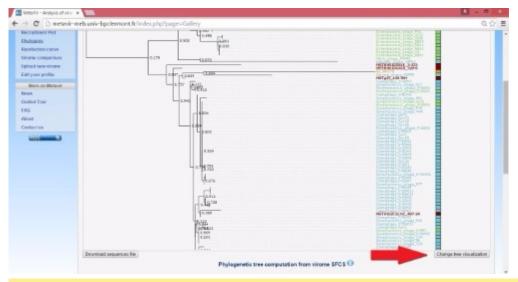
A package containing all sequences used in the trees as well as the alignments and trees as text and picture is available to download.

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Step 43.

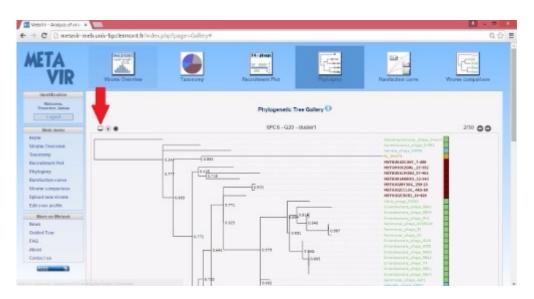
A static tree gallery is also available.



Phylogenetic trees

Step 44.

Trees can be displayed on fullscreen.



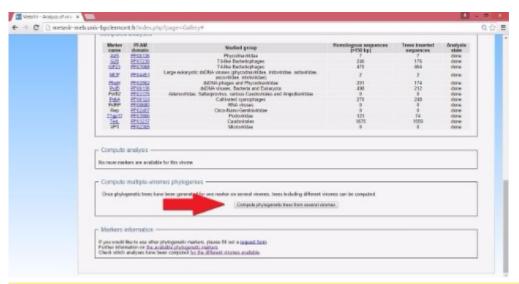
Step 45.

The fullscreen view is especially useful when dealing with large trees.

Phylogenetic trees

Step 46.

Trees can be computed from multiple viromes if the trees with the same marker were computed for each dataset.



Phylogenetic trees

Step 47.

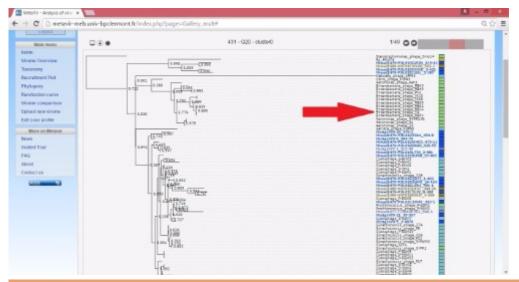
Leaves are then colored according to the virome, reference sequences being left gray.



Phylogenetic trees

Step 48.

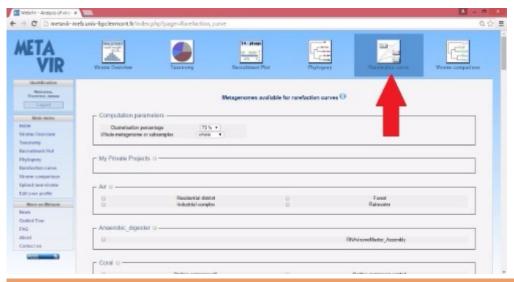
Taxonomy of reference sequences is still indicated next to the leaf name.



Rarefaction curves

Step 49.

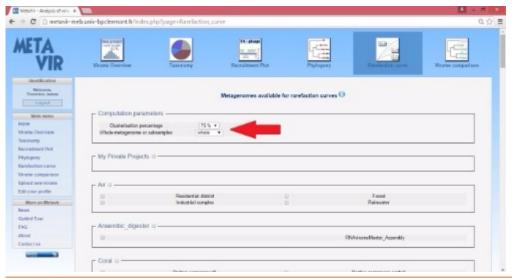
This tab links to rarefaction curves.



Rarefaction curves

Step 50.

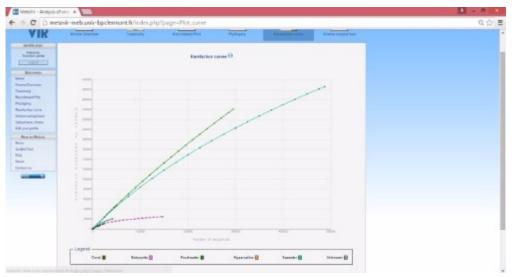
Three clustering thresholds are available that can be used with whole virome or normalized subsamples (50,000 sequences, 100bp)



Rarefaction curves

Step 51.

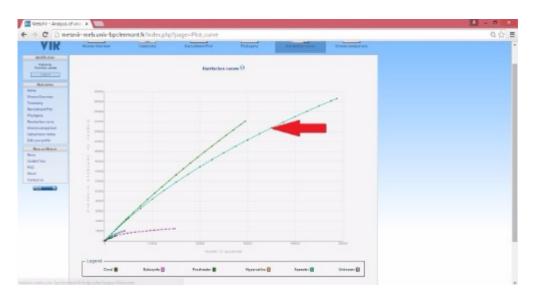
Curve colors are associate with the virome biome.



Rarefaction curves

Step 52.

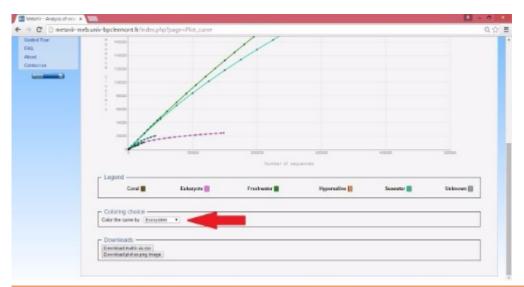
A range of dots on each curve makes it possible to display the virome name when hovered.



Rarefaction curves

Step 53.

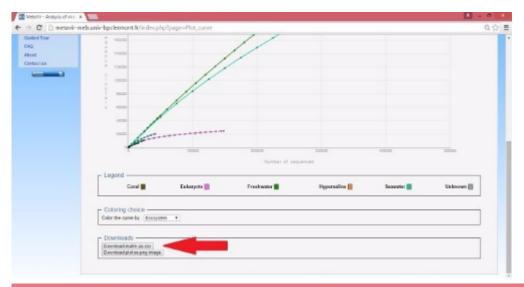
Curves can be colored by virome.



Rarefaction curves

Step 54.

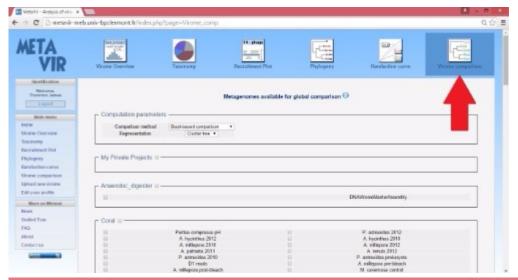
The matrix used to plot the curve is available to download via this link.



Virome comparison

Step 55.

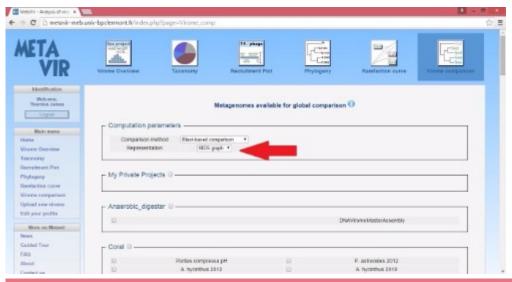
This button links to virome comparison.



Virome comparison

Step 56.

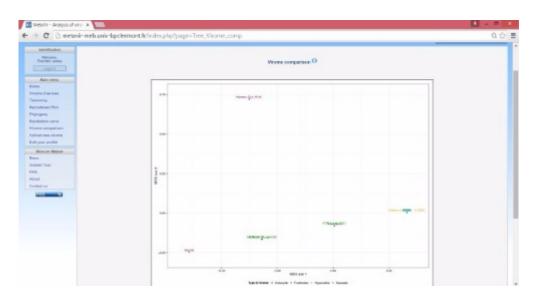
Comparisons can be based on k-mer frequencies bias or tBLASTx reads similarities.



Virome comparison

Step 57.

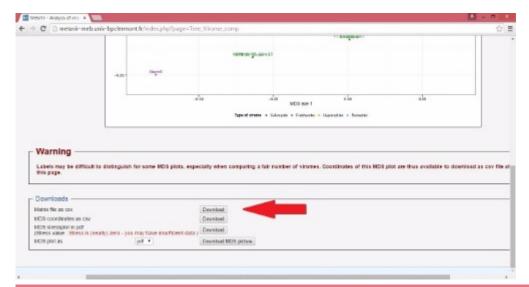
An MDS can be computed to display the different viromes.



Virome comparison

Step 58.

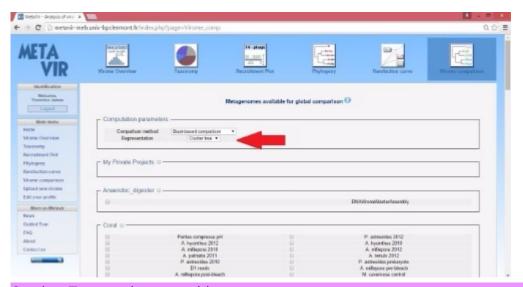
Matrix and plot can be downloaded.



Virome comparison

Step 59.

Same comparison can be displayed through a clustering tree.



Contigs: Taxonomic composition

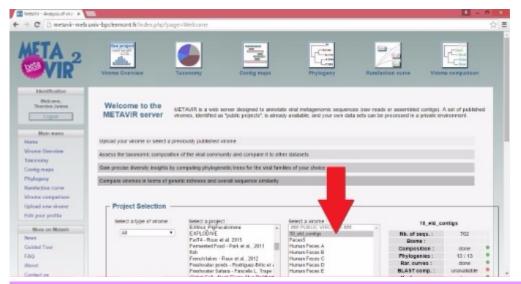
Step 60.

New tools were developed for contigs.

Contigs: Taxonomic composition

Step 61.

They are automatically loaded when a project of type "contigs" is selected.

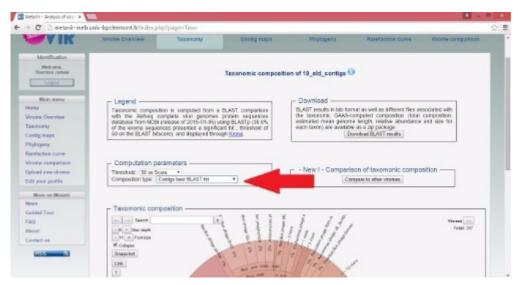


Contigs: Taxonomic composition

Step 62.

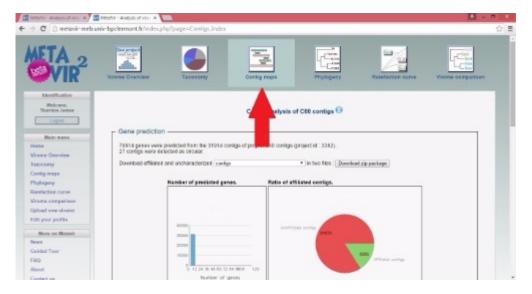
Three types of taxonomic composition are computed for contigs:

Predicted gene best Blast hit Contig best BLAST hit Contig lowest common ancestor



Step 63.

This tab links to the new contigs index.



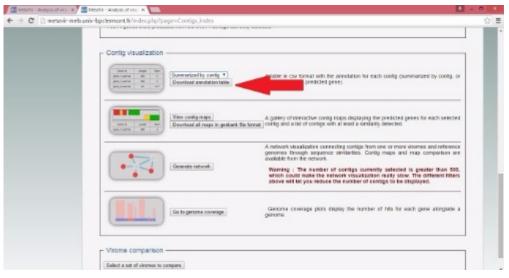
NOTES

Bonnie Hurwitz 09 Nov 2015

Loading contigs dataset can take some time...

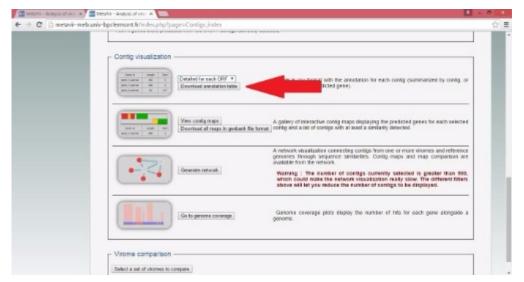
Step 64.

Contigs annotation can be downloaded as a table.



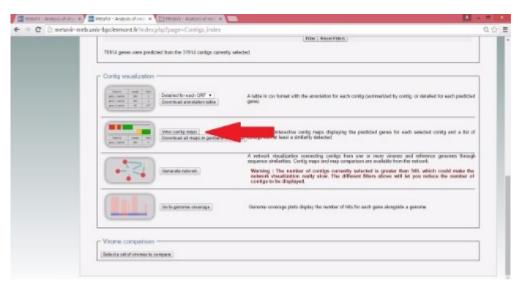
Step 65.

Annotation of each gene can be downloaded in the same format.



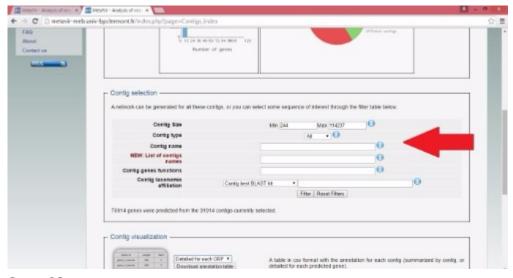
Step 66.

Annotation can be displayed through contigs map.



Step 67.

Contigs to be displayed can be filtered based on their name, affiliation or size.



Step 68.

Predicted genes are indicated along the contig in red (unaffiliated), green (affiliated) and orange

(similarity to a function domain only).



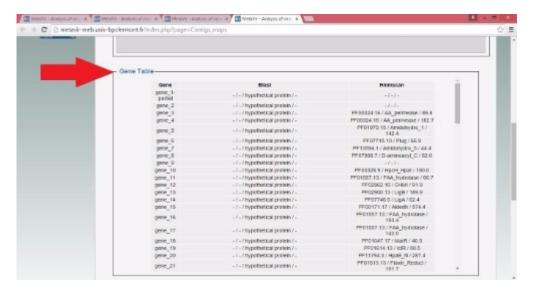
Step 69.

Sequences of each OFR are displayed when clicked.



Step 70.

This table sums up the affiliation of the different predicted genes.



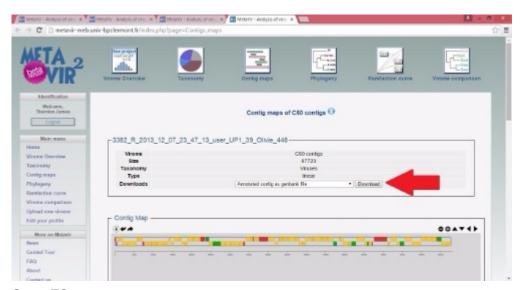
P NOTES

Bonnie Hurwitz 13 Nov 2015

Genes are highlighted on the map when hovered on the table.

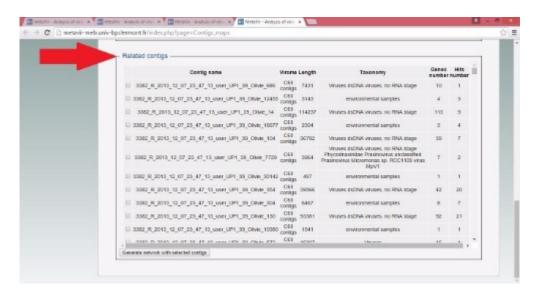
Step 71.

The corresponding genbank file, contig sequence, and predicted ORFs sequences are available to download.



Step 72.

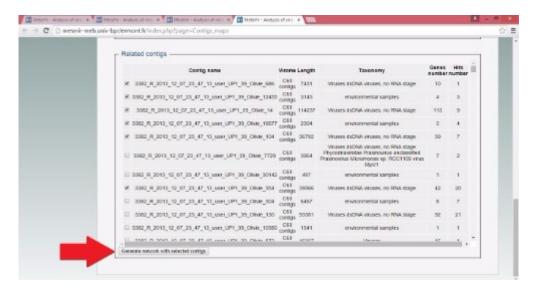
All contigs with (at least) an ORF similar to the current contig are listed in this 'Related contigs' table.



Step 73.

These contigs can then be selected to generate a network.

29



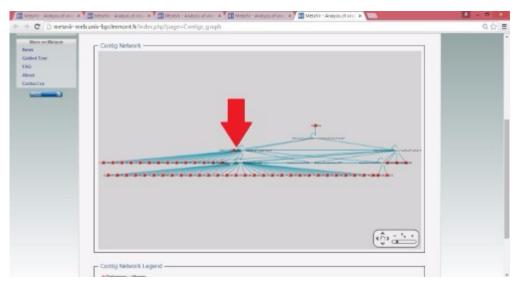
NOTES

Bonnie Hurwitz 09 Nov 2015

Network generation can take some time.

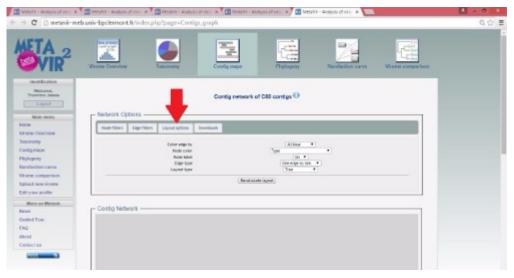
Step 74.

The default network displays contigs as gray nodes, and reference genomes as red nodes.



Step 75.

Color and type of layout are fully customizable.

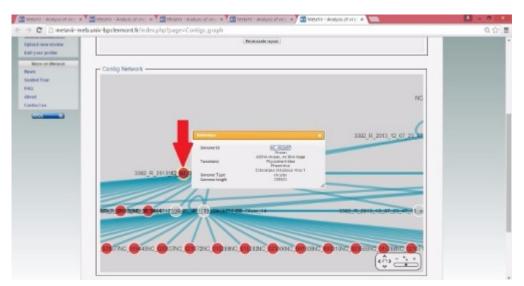


Step 76.

This network is made with Cytoscape web, and downloadable as a plot or a network file ready to be imported in Cytoscape.

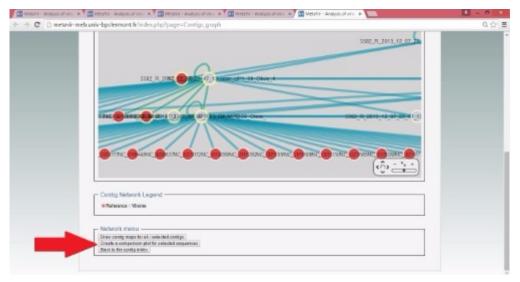
Step 77.

A click on a network element will display information about the contig, the reference genome, or the BLAST hit.



Step 78.

Finally, a multiple map viewer is available for nodes selected on network.



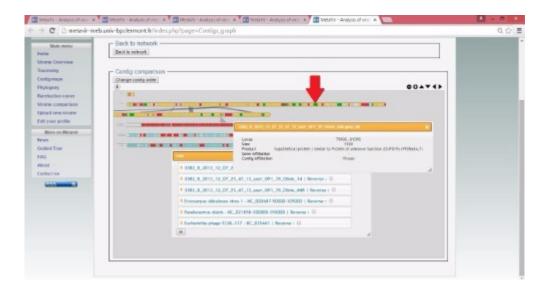
Step 79.

The order of sequences can be modified with a drag-and-drop. Each sequence can also be reverse-complemented.



Step 80.

A click on a gene will display information about it.



Step 81.

Multiple viromes can be added to the same network / map gallery.



P NOTES

Bonnie Hurwitz 09 Nov 2015

Again, the first loading step an be a bit long.

Step 82.

Virome nodes can be colored according to the virome.

