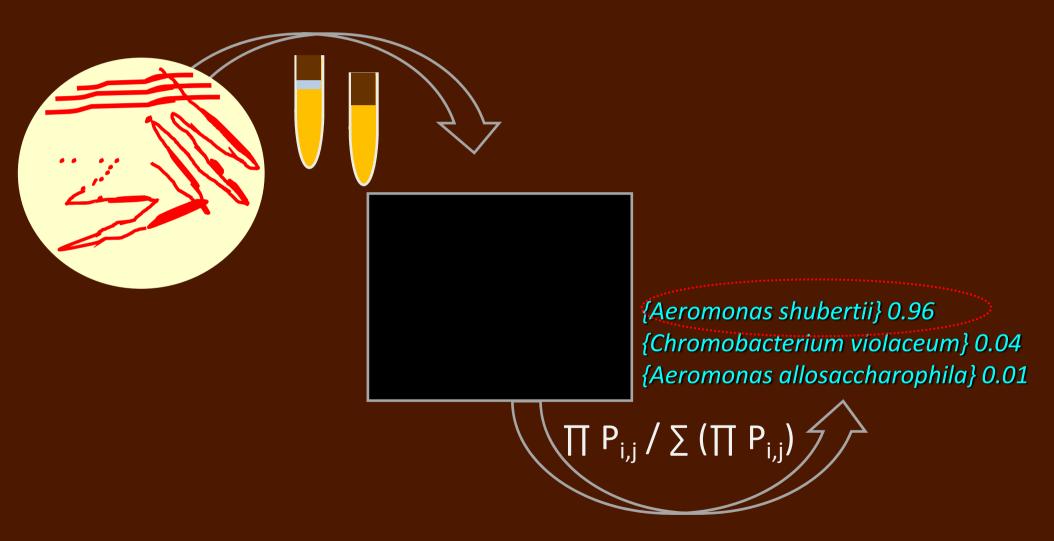
# Bacteria Lot Identification Matrix Program

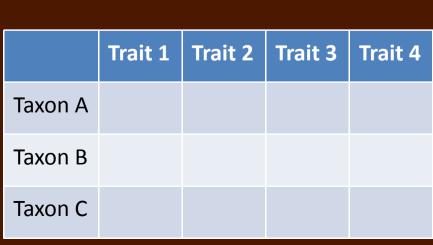
Jeff Bardwell, Diane Hartman

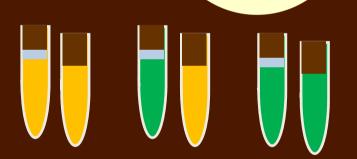


**Baylor Biology Department, 2012** 

**Bacteria Identification Steps:** 

- 1) Collect sample
- 2) Culture sample on agar
- 3) Isolate individual bacteria colonies
- 4a) Describe colony morphotype
- 4b) Describe colony genotype
- 4c) Describe colony phenotype
- 5a) Construct flowchart
- **5b) Construct matrix**
- 6) Compare unknown colony





# **Bacteria Identification Steps:**

- 1) Collect sample
- 2) Culture sample on agar





- 4a) Describe colony morphotype "Iseful after identification"
- 4b) Describe colony genotype 160 ZNA technology: \$\$\$ ??? [ ]
- 4c) Describe colony phenotype



- 5a) Construct flowchart Can't analyze or quantify test results
- 5b) Construct matrix



6) Compare unknown colony to prior data



# **Bacteria Identification Steps:**

- 1) Collect sample
- 2) Culture and isolate colonies on agar
- 3) Run phenotype tests on isolates
- 4) Use matrix to analyze phenotype trait results

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Taxon A	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.99
Taxon B	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.99
Taxon C	0.50	0.99	0.01	0.01

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Results	+	+	-	+

Taxon B provides best match

Probability Taxon X will score a positive test result for Trait x

# **Matrix Probability Analyses:**

## 1) Additive probability

$$P = (x_1) (x_1) (x_3)$$

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Results	+	+	-	+

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Taxon A	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.99
Taxon B	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.99
Taxon C	0.50	0.99	0.01	0.01

$$(0.99)(0.01)(1-0.01)(0.99) = 0.01$$

$$(0.99)(0.99)(1-0.01)(0.99)=0.96$$

$$(0.50)(0.99)(1-0.01)(0.01)=0.00$$

# **Matrix Probability Analyses:**

## 1)Additive probability

## 2) Geometric mean

$$\Pi = [(x_1) (x_1) (x_3)]^{(1/n)}$$

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Results	+	+	-	+

$$-: x = 1 - probability$$

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Taxon A	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.99
Taxon B	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.99
Taxon C	0.50	0.99	0.01	0.01

$$[(0.99)(0.01)(1-0.01)(0.99)]^{(1/3)} = 0.22$$

$$[(0.99)(0.99)(1-0.01)(0.99)]^{(1/3)} = 0.99$$

$$[(0.50) (0.99) (1 - 0.01) (0.01)]^{(1/3)} = 0.10$$

# **Matrix Probability Analyses:**

- 1) Additive probability
- 2) Geometric mean

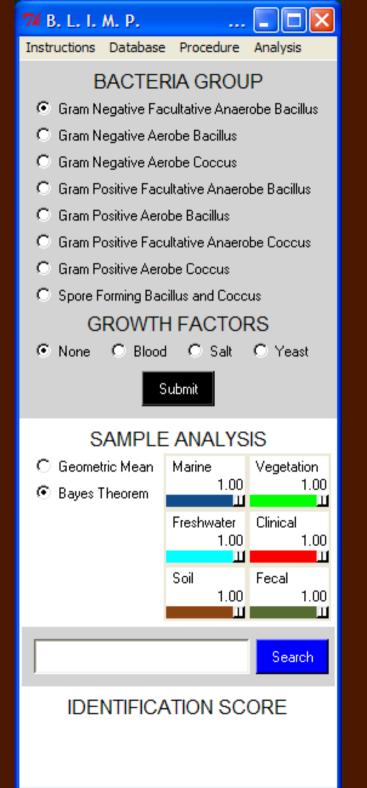
## 3) Bayes theorem / Likelihood

 $P(taxon_i|trait) = P(trait|taxon_i) P(taxon_i) / \sum P(trait|taxon_i) P(taxon_i) + \sum (\prod P_{i,i})$ 

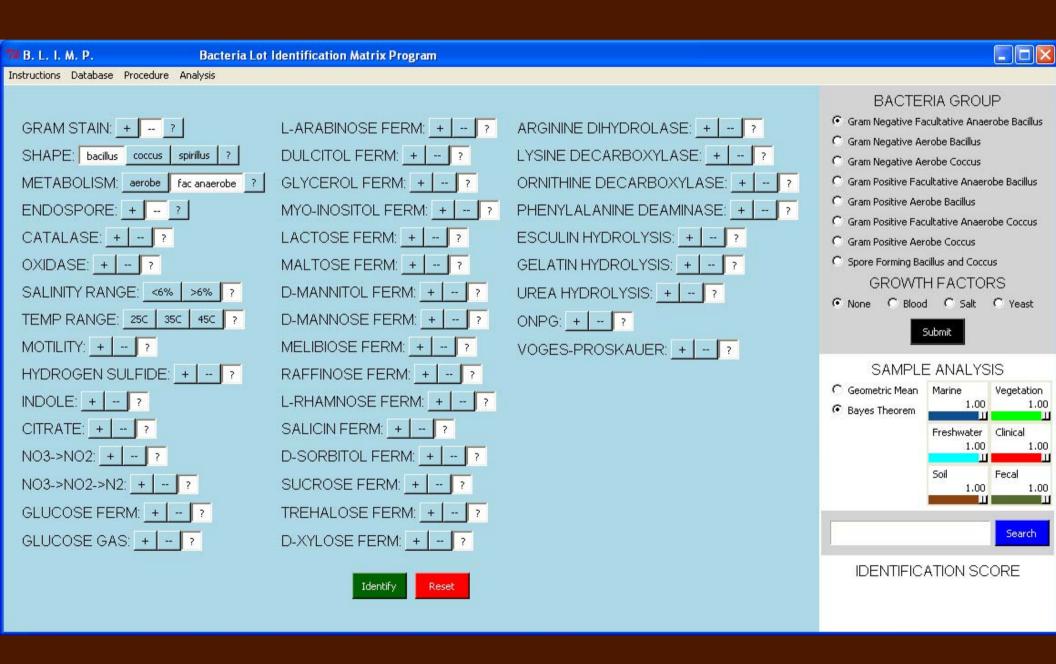
	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Results	+	+	-	+

	Trait 1	Trait 2	Trait 3	Trait 4
Taxon A	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.99
Taxon B	0.99	0.99	0.01	0.99
Taxon C	0.50	0.99	0.01	0.01

$$(0.99) (0.01) (1 - 0.01) (0.99) = 0.01$$
  $0.01/0.97 = 0.01$   $(0.99) (0.99) (1 - 0.01) (0.99) = 0.96$   $0.96/0.97 = 0.99$   $(0.50) (0.99) (1 - 0.01) (0.01) = 0.00$   $0.00/0.97 = 0.00$   $\Sigma = 0.97$   $\Sigma = 1.00$  Lapage 1974, Wilcox 1980



## **Matrix Selection:**



## **NEGFACBAC:**

### nonfastidious cat - oxi - endo - glu + (22)

Xenorhabdus 22

### $\underline{\text{nonfastidious cat} + \text{oxi} - \text{endo} - \text{nit1} - \text{glu} + (33)}$

Brennaria 4, Erwinia 9, Klebsiella 6, Pantoea 2, Photorhabdus 1, Yersinia 11, Vibrio 1

#### nonfastidious cat + oxi - endo - nit1 + glu + (117)

Budvicia 1, Buttiauxella 1, Cedecea 5, Citrobacter 11, Edwardsiella 3, Enterobacter 13, Erwinia 1, Escheria 6, Ewingella 1, Hafnia 1, Klebsiella 6, Kluyvera 2, Lecleria 1, Leminorella 2, Moellerella 1, Morganella 1, Pantoea 3, Pectobacterium 7, Pragia 1, Proteus 5, Providencia 5, Rahnella 1, Raoultella 3, Salmonella 7, Serratia 11, Shigella 4, Tatumella 1, Trabulsiella 1, Yersinia 11, Yokenella 1

### nonfastidious cat + oxi + endo - nit1 + glu + (27)

Aeromonas 18, Chromobacterium 2, Plesiomonas 1, Vibrio 6

### salt cat + oxi + endo - nit1 + glu + (103)

Colwellia 5, Listonella 3, Photobacterium 12, Shewanella 9, Vibrio 74

### yeast cat + oxi - endo - glu + (3)

Obesumbacterium 2, Zymomonas 1

## <u>blood cat – oxi – endo – glu +</u>

Gardnerella, Streptobacillus

## $\underline{blood\ cat-oxi+endo-nit1+glu-(1)}$

Eikenella 1

### blood cat - oxi + endo - nit1 - glu + (1)

Cardiobacterium 1

#### blood cat + oxi + endo - nit1+ glu +

Actinobacillus, Aggregatibacter, Haemophilus, Mannheimia, Pasteurella



## NEGFACBAC nonfastidious cat + oxi - endo - nit1 + glu + (117)

Budvicia 1, Buttiauxella 1, Cedecea 5, Citrobacter 11, Edwardsiella 3, Enterobacter 13, Escheria 6, Ewingella 1, Hafnia 1, Klebsiella 6, Kluyvera 2, Lecleria 1, Leminorella 2, Moellerella 1, Morganella 1, Pantoea 3, Pectobacterium 7, Pragia 1, Proteus 5, Providencia 5, Rahnella 1, Raoultella 3, Salmonella 7, Serratia 11, Shigella 4, Tatumella 1, Trabulsiella 1, Yersinia 11, Yokenella 1



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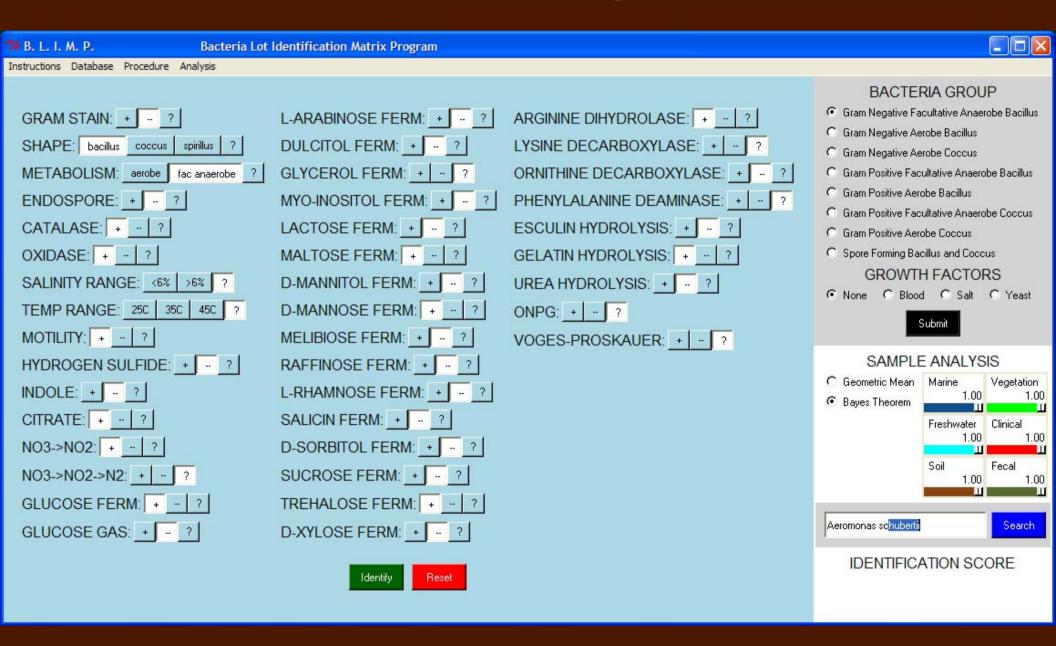
Bacteria Lot Identification Matrix Program

#### **NEGFACBAC**

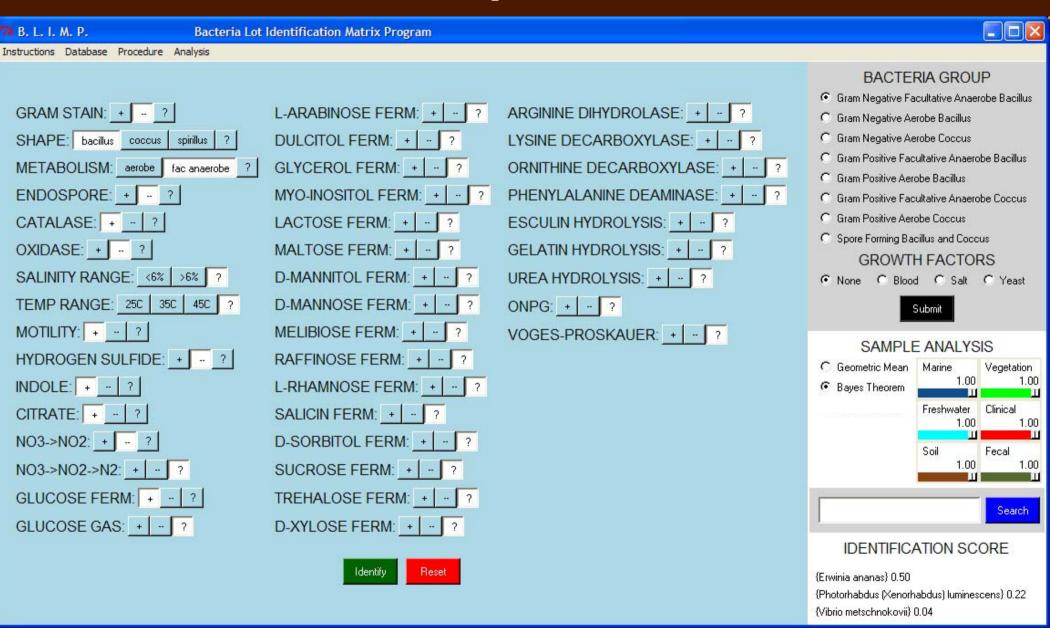
## $\underline{nonfastidious\ cat + oxi - endo - nit1 + glu + (117)}$

Budvicia 1, Buttiauxella 1, Cedecea 5, Citrobacter 11, Edwardsiella 3, Enterobacter 13, Escheria 6, Ewingella 1, Hafnia 1, Klebsiella 6, Kluyvera 2, Lecleria 1, Leminorella 2, Moellerella 1, Morganella 1, Pantoea 3, Pectobacterium 7, Pragia 1, Proteus 5, Providencia 5, Rahnella 1, Raoultella 3, Salmonella 7, Serratia 11, Shigella 4, Tatumella 1, Trabulsiella 1, Yersinia 11, Yokenella 1

# **Search Engine:**



# Sample Bias:

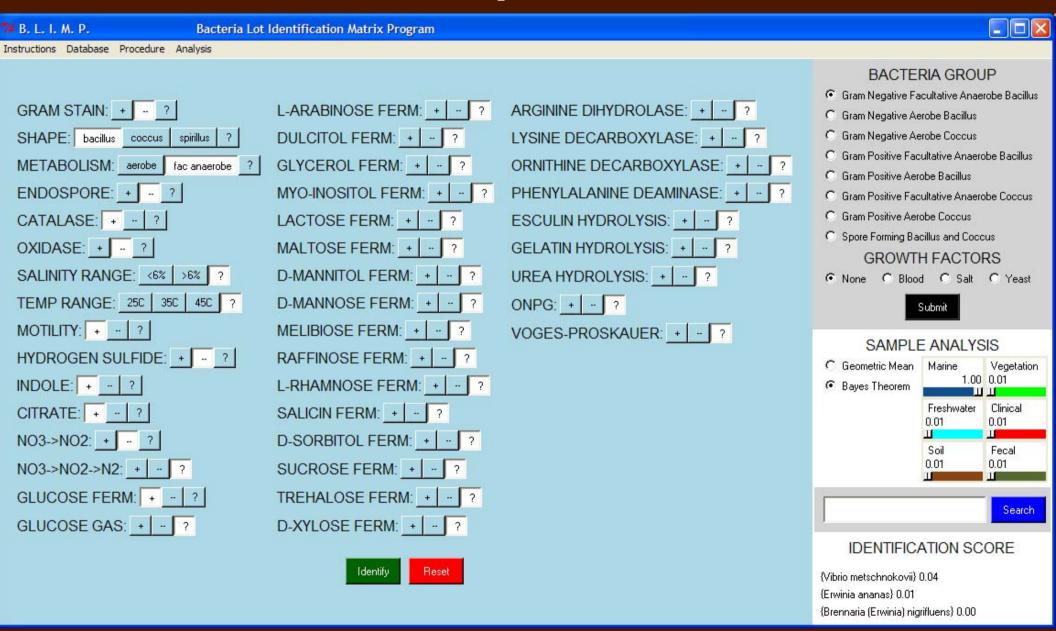


### **NEGFACBAC**

 $\underline{nonfastidious\ cat + oxi - endo - nit1 - glu + (33)}$ 

Brennaria 4, Erwinia 9, Klebsiella 6, Pantoea 2, Photorhabdus 1, Yersinia 11, Vibrio 1

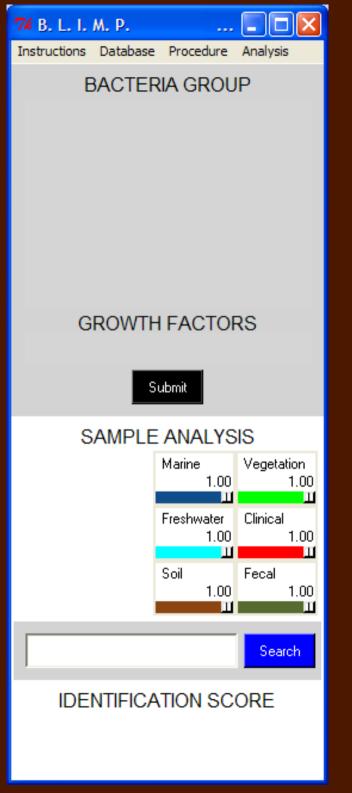
# Sample Bias:



#### **NEGFACBAC**

 $\underline{nonfastidious\ cat + oxi - endo - nit1 - glu + (33)}$ 

Brennaria 4, Erwinia 9, Klebsiella 6, Pantoea 2, Photorhabdus 1, Yersinia 11, Vibrio 1



## ssues:

- 1) Built to accommodate, but does not yet include, obligate anaerobes, thermophiles, psychrophiles
- 2) Lot Identification Matrix anomalies
- 3) Does not account for multiple or esoteric growth factor requirements
- 4) Does not account for test result strength
- 5) Sample analyses can be expanded
- 6) Taxonomic shifts occur frequently
- 7) Taxonomic resolution: sp, subsp, biovar, strain

# **Acknowledgements:**

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Baylor University Research Committee

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# B. L. I. M. P.

