

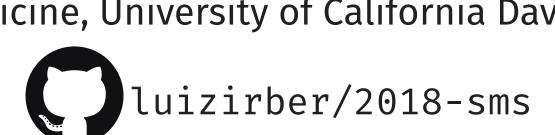
VETERINARY MEDICINE

A new method for taxonomic classification using MinHash and Sequence Bloom Trees

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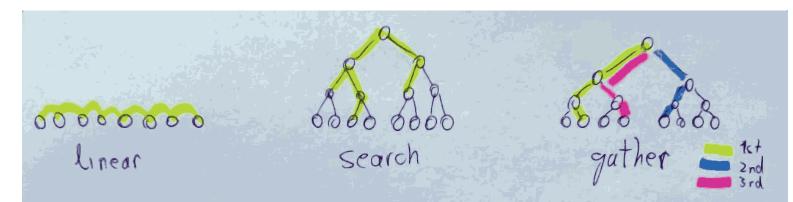




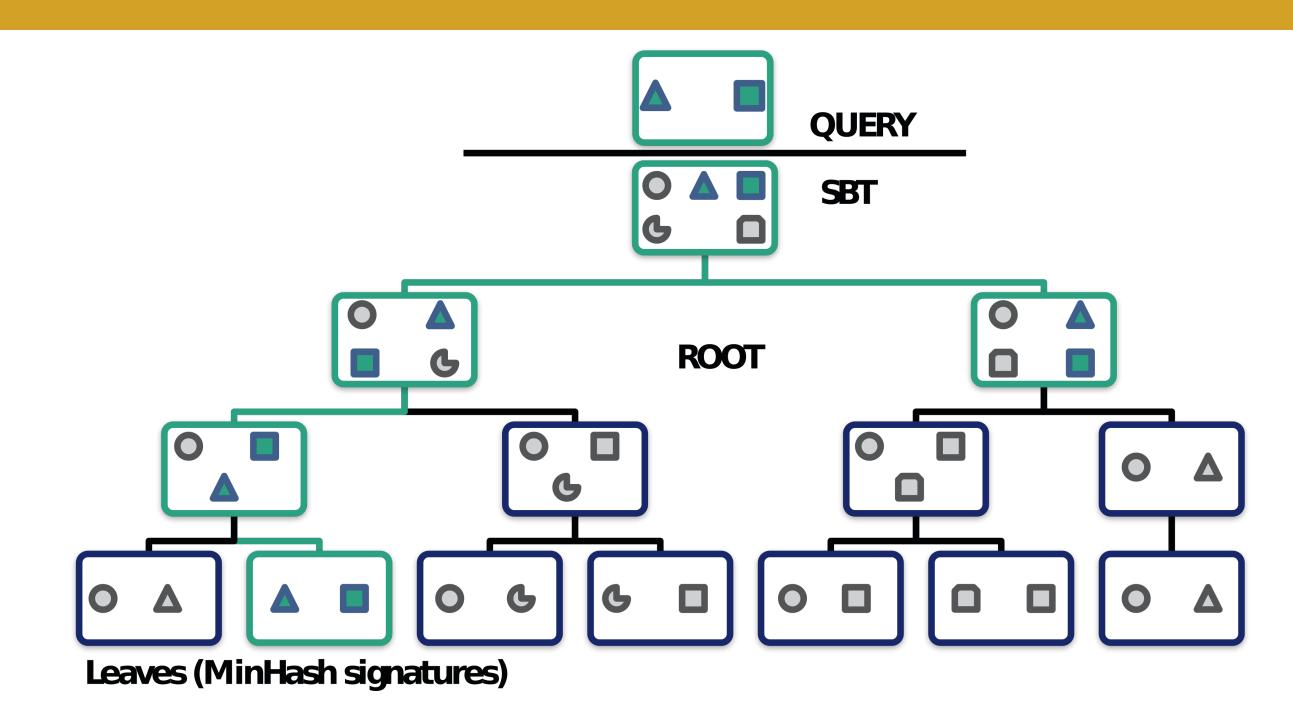
Introduction

MinHash [Broder, 1997] is a technique for estimating the similarity of two or more datasets. Expanding on the work pioneered by Mash [Ondov et al, 2016] and extended in our library sourmash [Brown and Irber, 2016], we calculated signatures for microbial GenBank and RefSeq and prepared search indexes using Sequence Bloom Trees [Solomon and Kingsford, 2016] adapted for searching MinHash signatures.

sourmash gather is a new method for taxonomic classification using the same search indexes we already use for searching similar datasets in public databases but with a different search strategy: instead of looking for all datasets above a similarity threshold, gather does a greedy search for the best match, report it and then remove the match from the original query. This process is repeated while there are enough items in the query to find matches above a defined threshold.

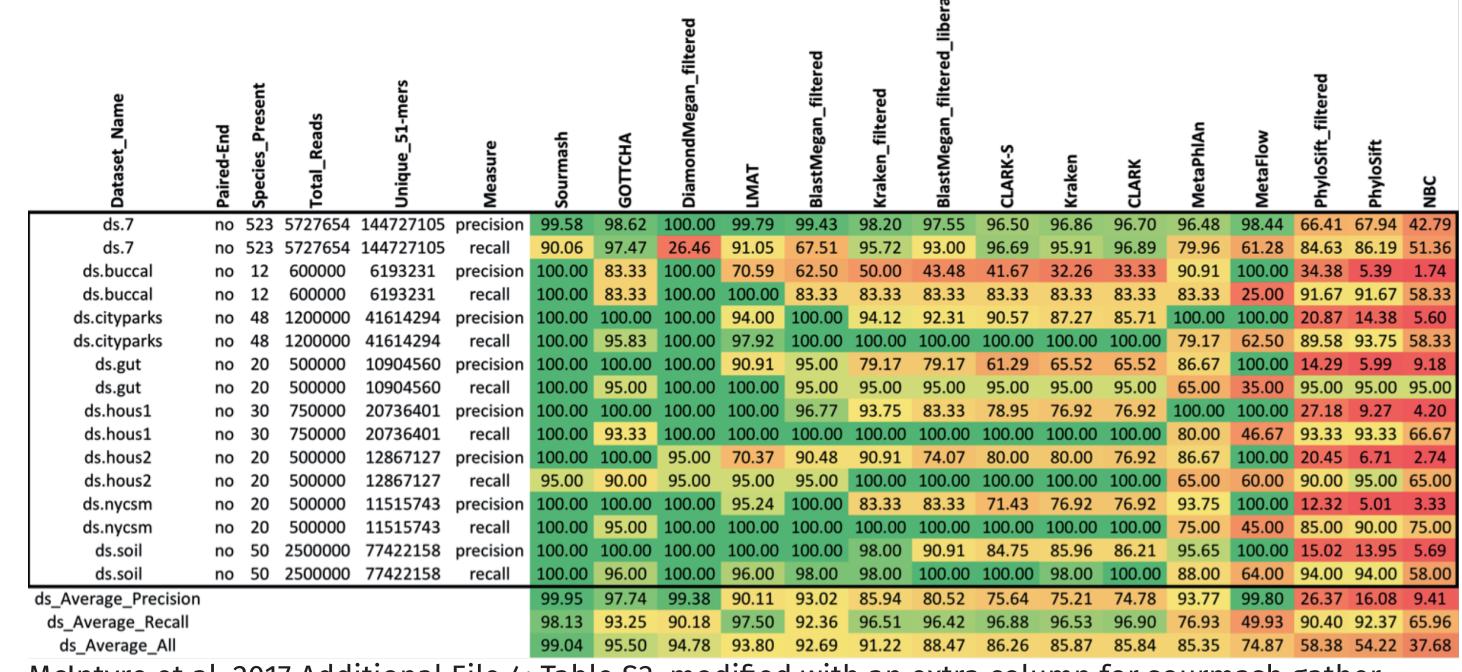


Sequence Bloom Trees



Using Sequence Bloom Trees and MinHash to find matches. SBTs were constructed using MinHash signatures generated with sourmash compute. Nodes are bloom filters containing the union of signatures and leaves are signatures. All MinHash signatures contained in the tree are present in the root. Matches are determined by comparing the query MinHash signatures to the nodes until the best match is found.

The NIST-IMMSA benchmark



McIntyre et al. 2017 Additional File 4: Table S3, modified with an extra column for sourmash gather.

The NIST-IMMSA benchmark [McIntyre et al, 2017] compares metagenomic classifiers and contains both biological and simulated metagenomic datasets where the species composition (the truth set) is known. The original publication compares and evaluates 11 tools using a variety of classification approaches (k-mer composition, alignment, markers). We evaluated sourmash gather using the simulated datasets and found that it presents better precision and recall than the tools previously benchmarked.

precision = species identified correctly species identified

recall = species identified correctly species in truth set

Future Work

A dual approach to the Sequence Bloom Tree is to build a reverse index, a mapping of hashed k-mers to signatures. This trades memory usage for speed and is similar to how Kraken [Wood and Salzberg, 2014] performs the LCA assignment.

Taxonomic classifiers are **sensitive to changes in taxonomy** (both from **new species** being added as well from **reassignments**). Many tools provide **prepared databases** but it is not easy (or possible) to **update** them. sourmash indexes are **online** and can be updated **without complete recalculation**, and we are working in **automating the process** of **downloading** new changes from public databases and **publishing** updated indexes. We are also working on more comprehensive benchmarks and improving the computational performance of the method.

gather is currently available in prereleases of sourmash 2.0. We are working on releasing 2.0 soon, but it can already be installed from **PyPI** and **bioconda**:

\$ pip install --pre sourmash

\$ conda install -c bioconda -c conda-forge sourmash

References

Broder, Andrei Z. 1997. **"On the Resemblance and Containment of Documents."** In Compression and Complexity of Sequences 1997. Proceedings, 21–29. IEEE. doi.org/10.1109/SEQUEN.1997.666900.

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