# Journal Club

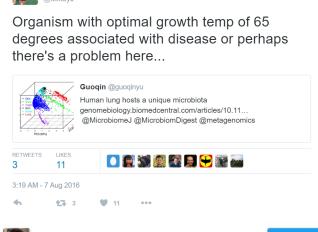
Preservation methods differ in fecal microbiome stability, affecting suitability for field studies

August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Marc Sze

### Introduction

Following



Mike Cox



sciencedirect.com/science/articl ... RETWEETS LIKES 15









Mick Watson

studies: opiniomics.org/the-unbearable ... please comment on blog, mail me or reply to \*this\* tweet



#### The unbearable madness of microbiome

6TH AUGUST 2016 / BIOMICKWATSON / 13 COMMENTS

This is my attempt to collate the literature on how easy it is to introduce bias into microbiome studies. I hope to crowd-source papers and add them below under each category. PLEASE GET INVOLVED. If this works well we can turn it into a comprehensive review and publish Add new papers in the comments or Tweet me \*\*

Special mention to these blogs:

- 1. Microbiomdigest's page on Sample Storage
- 2. Microbe.net's Best practices for sample processing and storage prior to microbiome DNA analysis freeze? buffer? process?

3. The-Scientist.com's Spoiler Alert

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UPDATE 7th August 2016

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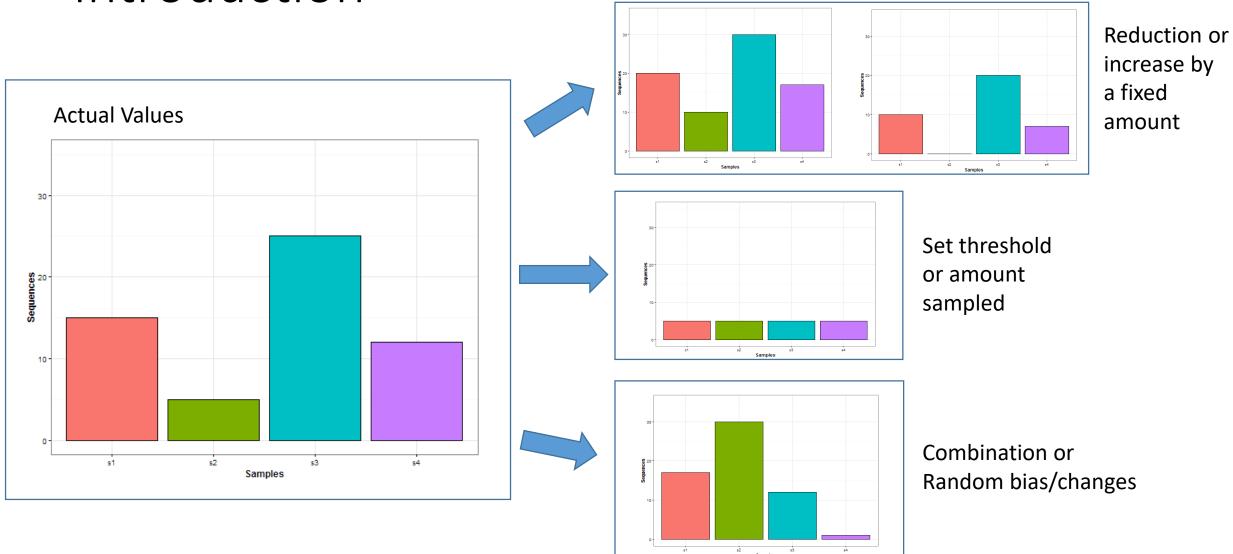
For prosperity the original blog post is below, but I am now trying to manage this through a ZOTERO GROUP LIBRARY. Please continue to contribute - join the group, get involved! I think you can join the group here. I am trying to avoid just listing software papers BTW I would prefer to focus on papers that specifically demonstrate sources of bias.

I won't be updating the text below.

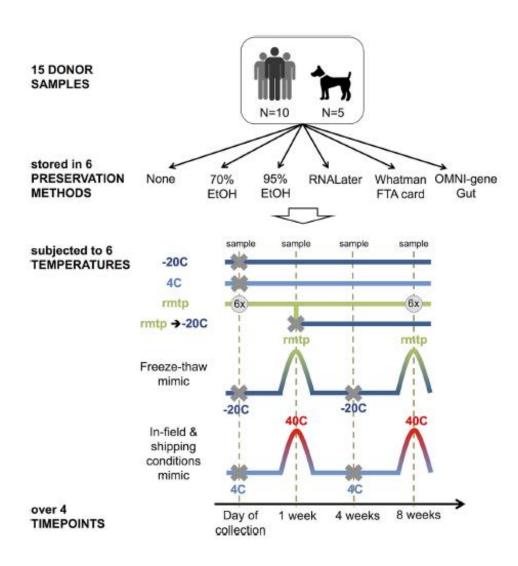
#### Introduction

- So why not forget about it and let everyone do their own thing?
  - Weakens a powerful tool we have in pooling data
  - May be problematic to correct for these differences using bioinformatics
  - Can introduce bias in results
  - May make reproducibility difficult
    - E.g. a specific Taq or storage reagent is discontinued

### Introduction



# Study Overview

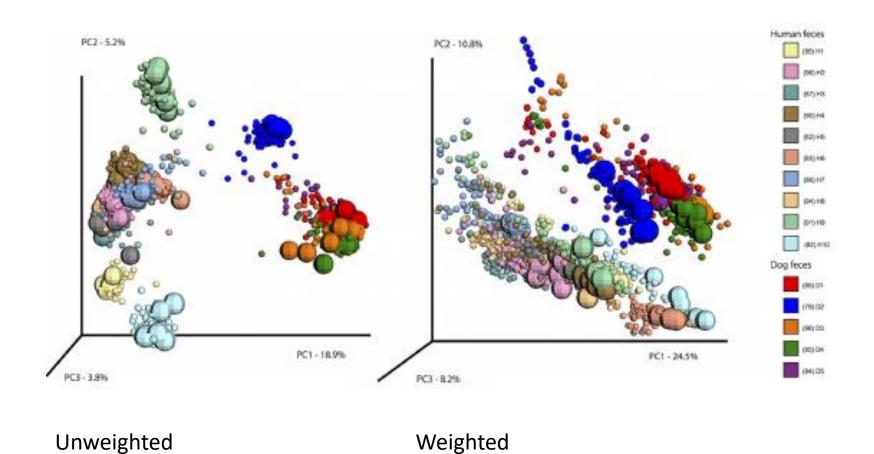


- Sample Breakdown
  - 360 samples from 4 time points
    - 15 x 6 preservation methods (90)
    - 90 x 4 time points
  - 540 samples from 4°C and -20°C
    - 90 x 2 storage temperatures (180)
    - 180 x 3 time points
  - 180 samples from RT to -20°C
    - 90 x 2 (3wks or 7wks)
  - 150 sample from mimics
    - 75 change temp wait 1 week
    - 75 change temp wait 8 weeks
    - No Whatman FTA cards used
  - 1230 total + 109 extraction blanks + 15 FTA controls + 180 technical replicates = 1534
  - Total kept 1127 ~ 73.4%
    - 171/180 technical replicates kept (~95%)

# Some Caveats from Data generation

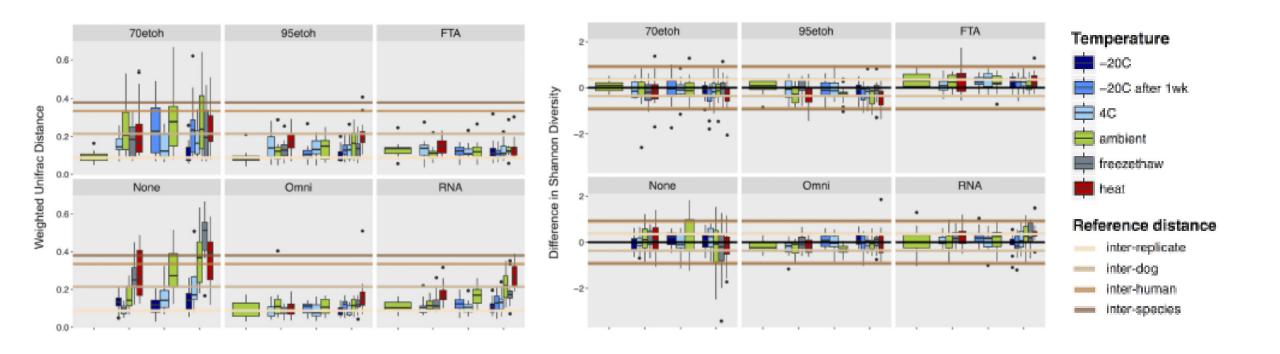
- Used Earth Microbiome Project Protocol
  - PowerSoil with 20 mins @ setting of 20
  - Pooled 3 PCR reaction together per sample
  - Sequencing using HiSeq (125nt read length used)
    - Unique barcode only in Forward direction
    - Samples failed on HiSeq were re-sequenced on MiSeq
  - OTU generation used an Open Reference approach
  - Diversity Measures
    - Unweighted UniFrac
    - Weighted UniFrac
    - Switched to Bray-Curtis for detrending

# Results: Weighted and unweighted UniFrac

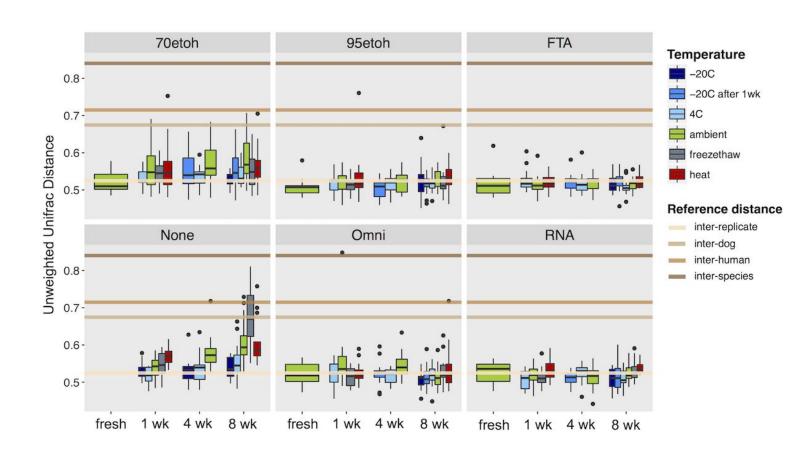


Fresh Samples are the larger circles.

# Results: Sample Variability

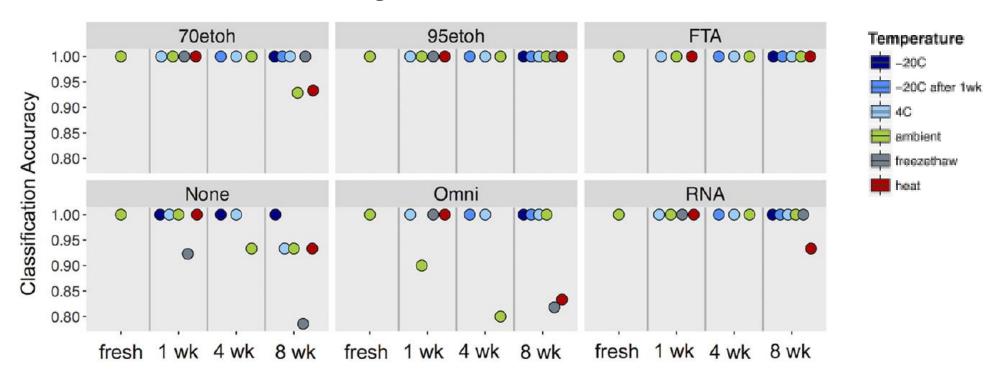


# Results: Sample Variability Cont.

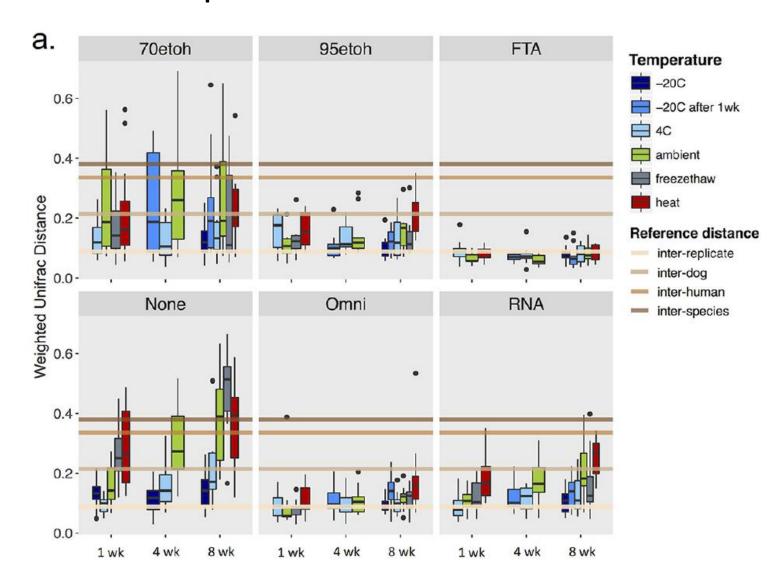


### Results: Classification Accuracy

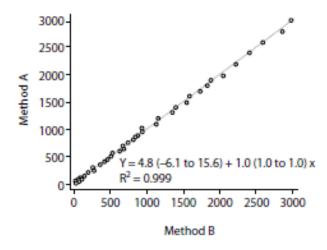
- Train on 0 hours test on other timepoints
  - random forest and caret (http://topepo.github.io/caret/index.html)
  - Predict individual regardless of treatment



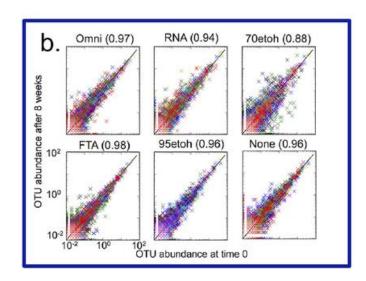
# Results: Temperature Treatments

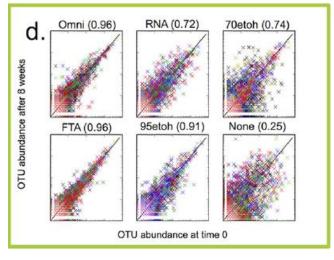


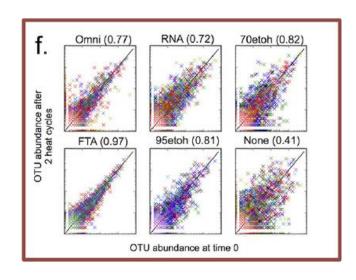
## Results: Bias

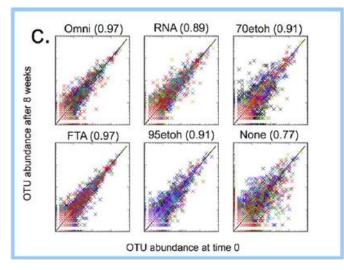


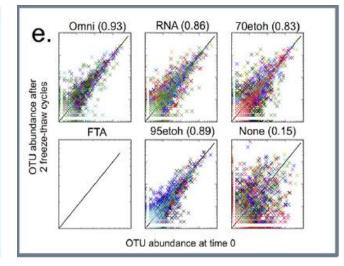
### Results: Bias

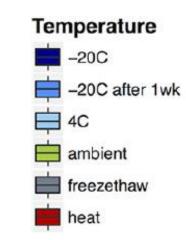




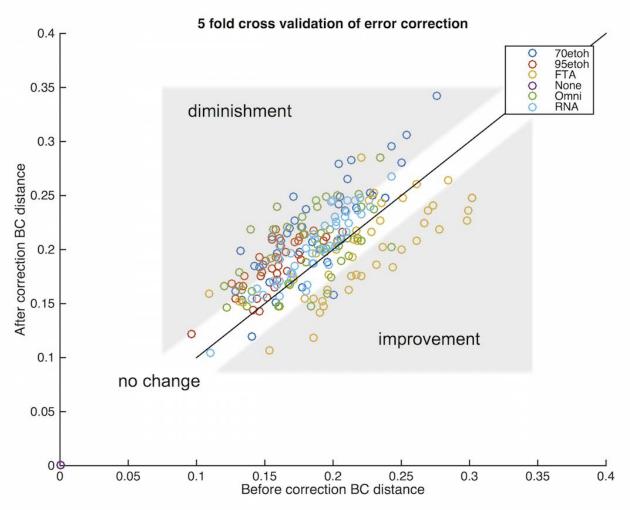








# Results: Detrending



- Not sure if this graph really represents what authors wanted it to.
  - Shows FTA cards might be influencing Bray-Curtis distances.
  - Shows others do not have such a relationship.

Thank you for your time and attention!!!