Metagenomics, Day 3, Morning: Sampling & Presence/Absence

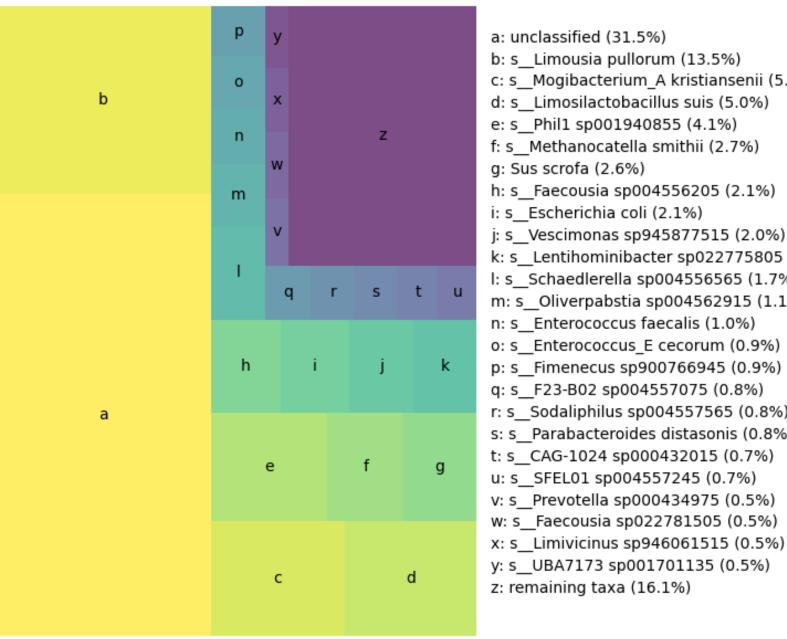
Titus Brown

July 17, 2025

STAMPS 2025

This is an proportional representation of the content of a metagenome, as estimated by sourmash.

The sizes are "accurate" in that they are visually proportional.

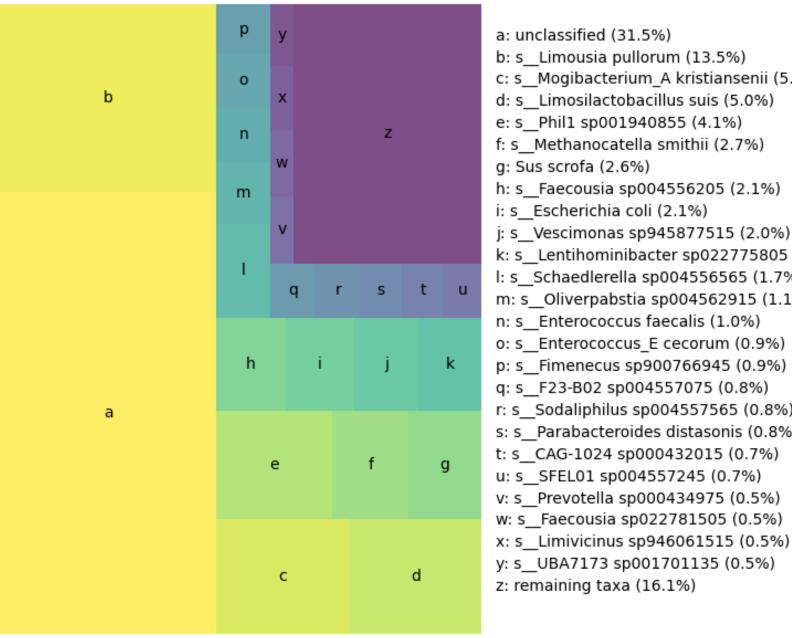


a: unclassified (31.5%) b: s Limousia pullorum (13.5%) c: s_Mogibacterium_A kristiansenii (5.1%) d: s Limosilactobacillus suis (5.0%) e: s_Phil1 sp001940855 (4.1%) f: s Methanocatella smithii (2.7%) g: Sus scrofa (2.6%) h: s Faecousia sp004556205 (2.1%) i: s Escherichia coli (2.1%) j: s Vescimonas sp945877515 (2.0%) k: s Lentihominibacter sp022775805 (1.9%) l: s_Schaedlerella sp004556565 (1.7%) m: s Oliverpabstia sp004562915 (1.1%) n: s Enterococcus faecalis (1.0%) o: s Enterococcus E cecorum (0.9%) p: s Fimenecus sp900766945 (0.9%) q: s F23-B02 sp004557075 (0.8%) r: s Sodaliphilus sp004557565 (0.8%) s: s Parabacteroides distasonis (0.8%) t: s CAG-1024 sp000432015 (0.7%) u: s SFEL01 sp004557245 (0.7%) v: s Prevotella sp000434975 (0.5%) w: s Faecousia sp022781505 (0.5%)

The size of each box is, essentially:

size of genome X abundance of genome

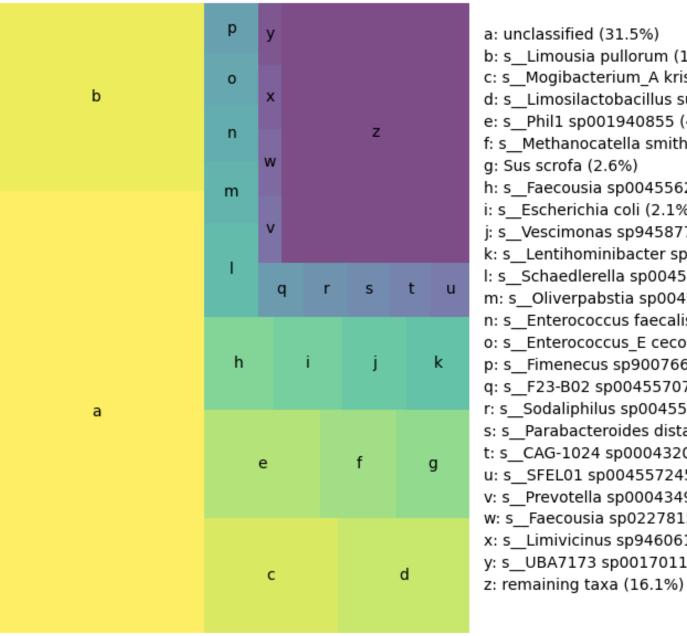
(The actual bp numbers are available, too; ask me when we get to the command line!)



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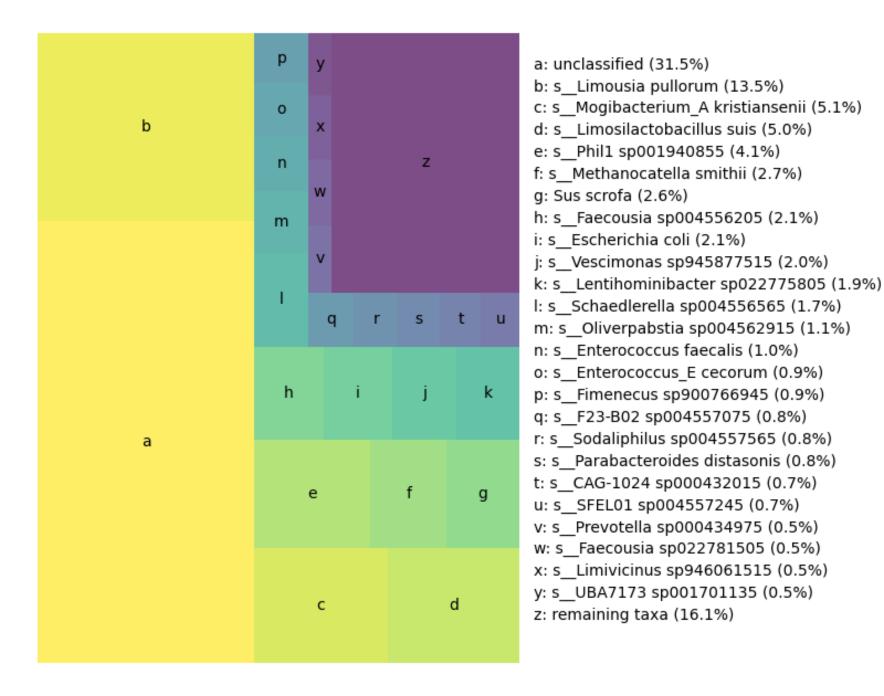
Think of this as a dartboard, and of sequencing as throwing a dart at this map.

Throwing more darts is sequencing more deeply.

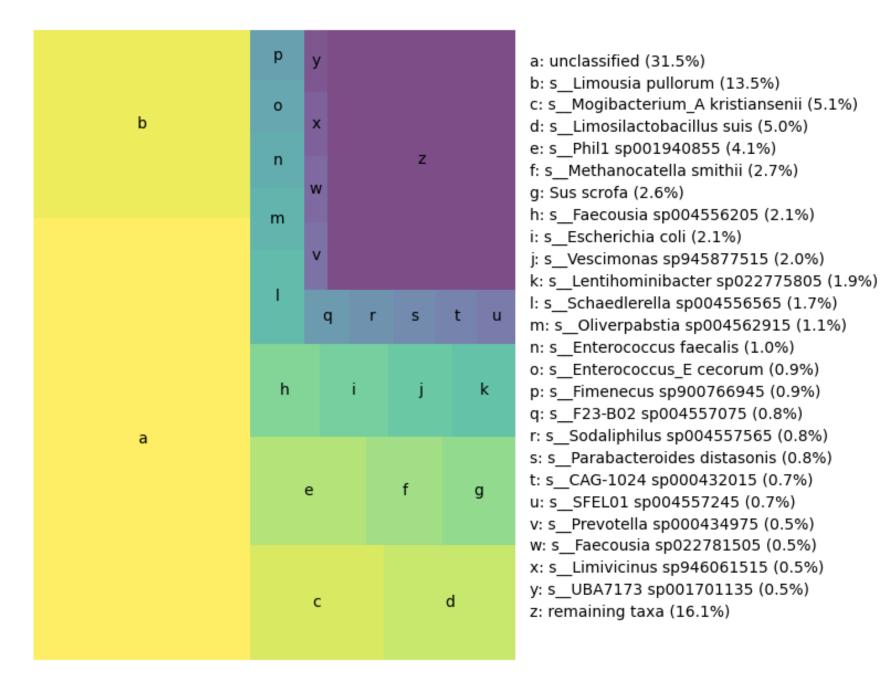


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q: s F23-B02 sp004557075 (0.8%)
r: s Sodaliphilus sp004557565 (0.8%)
s: s Parabacteroides distasonis (0.8%)
t: s CAG-1024 sp000432015 (0.7%)
u: s SFEL01 sp004557245 (0.7%)
v: s Prevotella sp000434975 (0.5%)
w: s Faecousia sp022781505 (0.5%)
x: s Limivicinus sp946061515 (0.5%)
y: s_UBA7173 sp001701135 (0.5%)
```

Q1: What will you mostly get if you throw twice as many darts at this dart board?

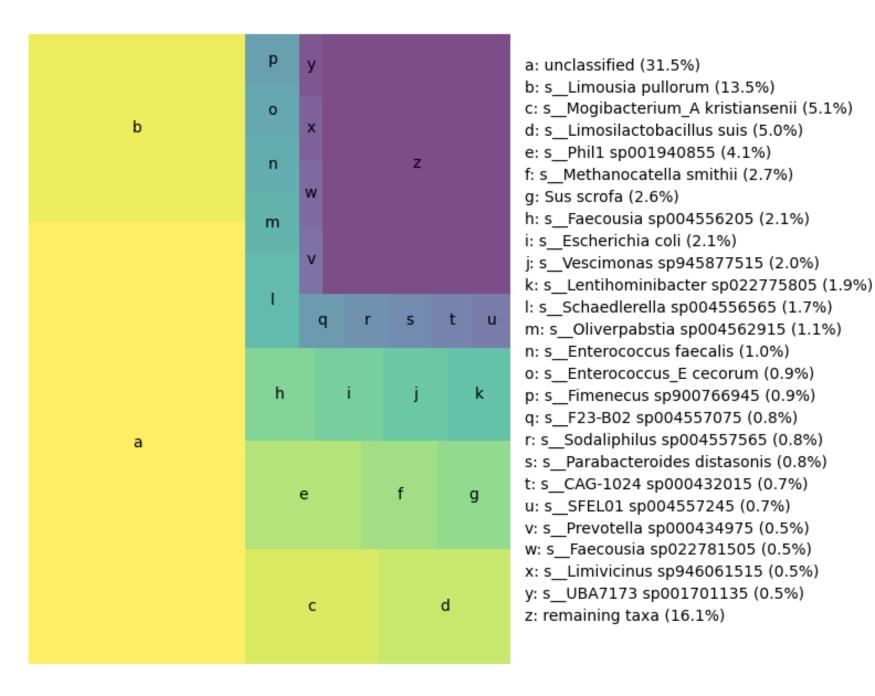


Q2: What happens to the abundances (not displayed;) if you throw twice as many darts at this dart board?



Let's suppose you can select darts with different size tips.

Q3: How does this change your dart throwing strategy?

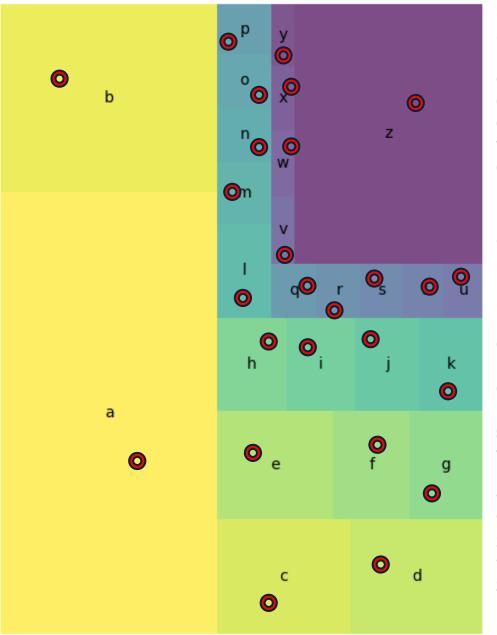


(linkage & sequencing read length)

Now let's change the darts to be strongly magnetic, so that they ONLY hit the red circles.

Q4: How does *this* change your dart throwing strategy?

(This is a 16S/amplicon analogy [©])



a: unclassified (31.5%)

b: s_Limousia pullorum (13.5%)

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d: s_Limosilactobacillus suis (5.0%)

e: s_Phil1 sp001940855 (4.1%)

f: s_Methanocatella smithii (2.7%)

g: Sus scrofa (2.6%)

h: s Faecousia sp004556205 (2.1%)

i: s Escherichia coli (2.1%)

j: s__Vescimonas sp945877515 (2.0%)

k: s_Lentihominibacter sp022775805 (1.9%)

l: s Schaedlerella sp004556565 (1.7%)

m: s_Oliverpabstia sp004562915 (1.1%)

n: s_Enterococcus faecalis (1.0%)

o: s__Enterococcus_E cecorum (0.9%)

p: s__Fimenecus sp900766945 (0.9%)

q: s_F23-B02 sp004557075 (0.8%)

r: s Sodaliphilus sp004557565 (0.8%)

s: s Parabacteroides distasonis (0.8%)

t: s_CAG-1024 sp000432015 (0.7%)

u: s SFEL01 sp004557245 (0.7%)

v: s__Prevotella sp000434975 (0.5%)

w: s Faecousia sp022781505 (0.5%)

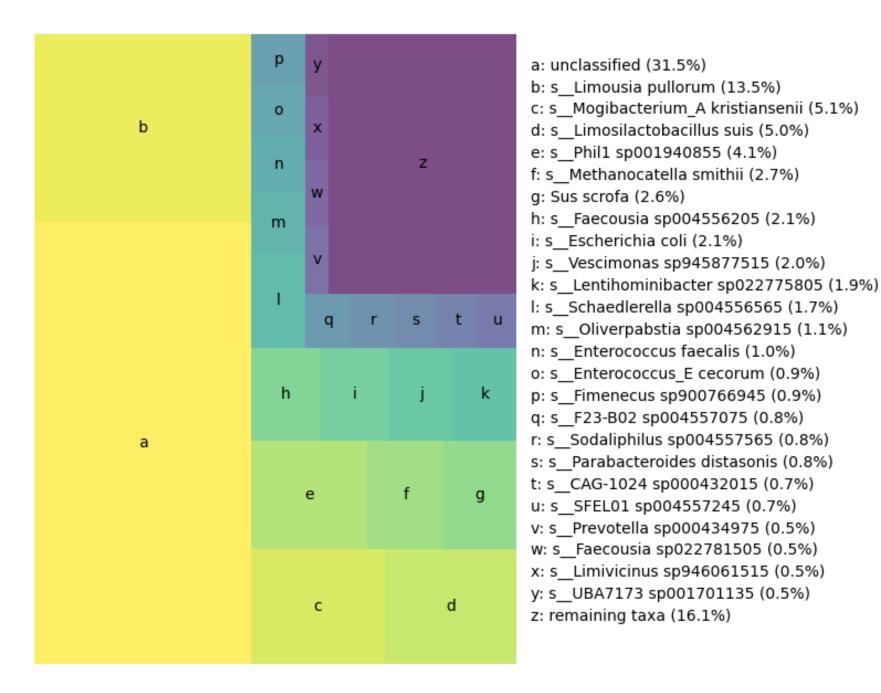
x: s_Limivicinus sp946061515 (0.5%)

y: s__UBA7173 sp001701135 (0.5%)

z: remaining taxa (16.1%)

Q5: what is the unclassified stuff?

(What could it be?)



The size of each box is, essentially:

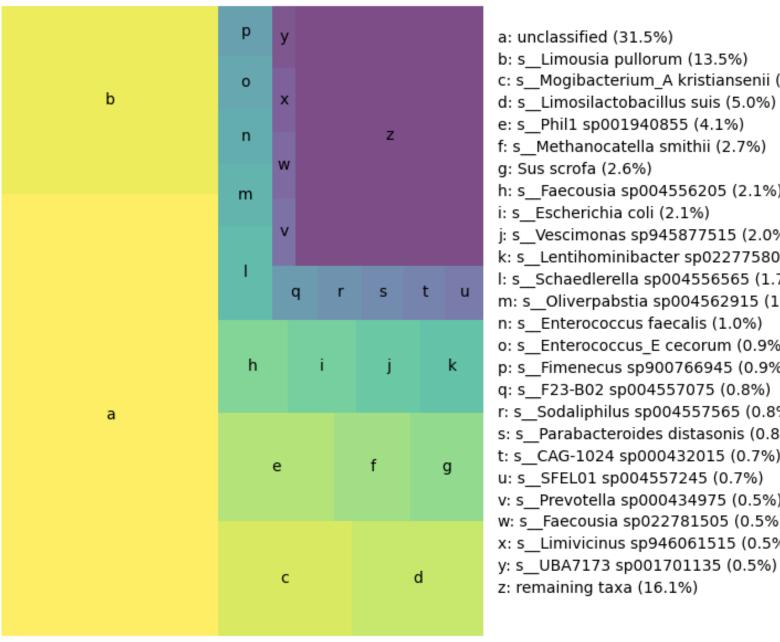
size of genome x abundance of genome

Bacteria: ~5 million base pairs.

Eukaryotes: 100 million-5 billion base pairs (20-1000x bigger)

Viruses: 10,000-50,000 base pairs. (100x smaller)

Q6: what would viruses look like on here?



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Q7: What would rarefaction be doing in this situation?

(We'll talk about this more on Monday... stats day!)

