Master degree in Physics of Data - Academic Year 2024/2025

Final Project for the course of:

Laboratory of Computational Physics - mod A

Teacher: Marco Zanetti



Data Analysis of Mice Gut Microbiota

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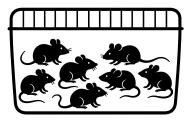
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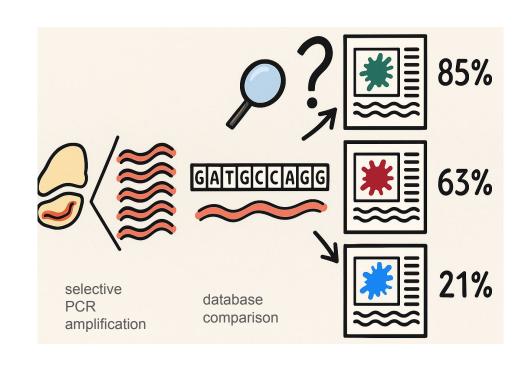


Familiarize with the Data

 8 mice, born from the same parents and raised in the same cage



- A fecal sample taken from each of them every few days (~ 4-7)
- Bacteria in it are identified with
 16s rRNA sequencing
 technique

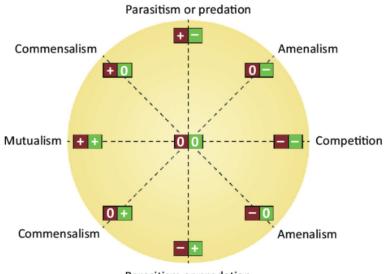




Learning Ecological Interactions

Treating *Clostridium difficile* Infection With Fecal Microbiota Transplantation
Bakken, Johan S. et al.
Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Volume 9, Issue 12, 1044 - 104, 2011 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2011.08.0149



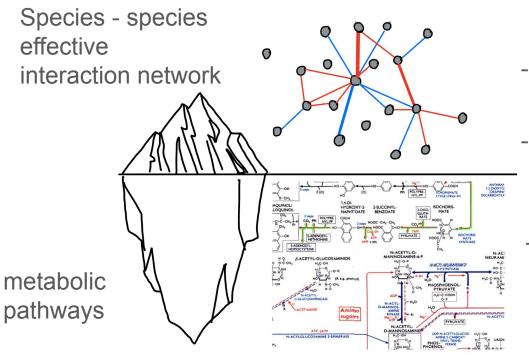




Parasitism or predation



Learning Ecological Interactions



- can ecological interactions really be inferred from the data?
 - do the time series exhibit significant serial cross-correlation?
- are inter species interactions a justified assumption or does a "single species model" suffice to explain the observations?

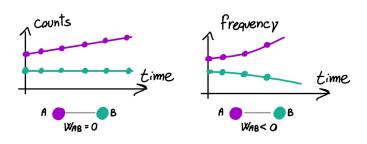


Criticalities

finite sequencing depth:

a species that is rare could still have a big influence on the others. By imposing a threshold (exiplicitly or implicity) we exclude possibly vital information.

the sample is fixed in size: measures are frequencies, not counts -> correlations may arise as statistical artifacts but have no correspondent physical reality



 16s rRNA sequences was found to be efficient at identifying the high-order taxonomy, but less efficient at low-level taxonomy



Criticalities

- 16s rRNA sequences was found to be efficient at identifying the high-order taxonomy, but less efficient at low-level taxonomy

| query | Phylum | Class | Order | Family | Genus | Species |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| OTU00001 | Bacteroidetes | Bacteroidia | Bacteroidales | Prevotellaceae | Prevotella | Prevotella sp. Smarlab 121567 (79.62%) |
| OTU00002 | Firmicutes, | Bacilli | Lactobacillales | Lactobacillaceae | Lactobacillus | Lactobacillus taiwanensis (100%) |
| OTU00003 | Bacteroidetes | Bacteroidia | Bacteroidales | Porphyromonada ceae | Parabacteroides | Parabacteroides distasonis |



Data Preliminary Analysis



Familiarize with the Data

Preprocessing step: aggregate the reads for OTUs assigned to the same species

OTU queries: 21.768

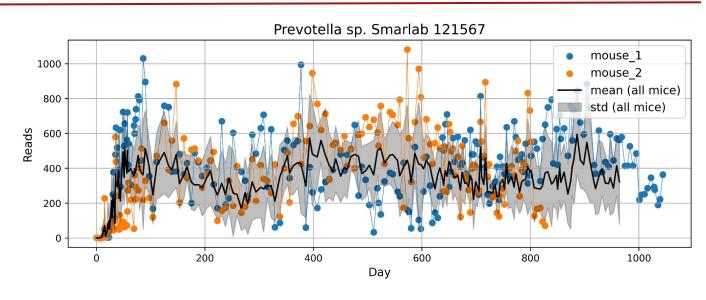
Species: 1.260

Genus: 412

Family: 141

Order: 66

Class: 37



Data is time series of the populations evolution - from birth to death of the host.

Threshold?



Sample Composition - 1

OTU queries: 21.768

Species: 1.260

Genus: 412

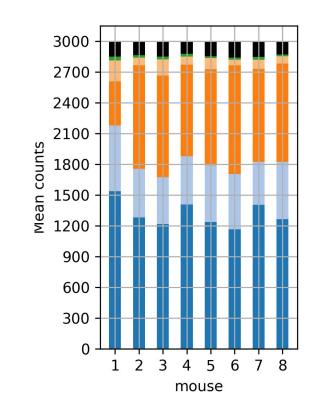
Family: 141

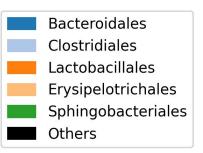
Order: 66

Class: 37

Composition is homogeneous across the subjects, at different levels of taxonomic classification

Order Abundances (Top 5 + Others)

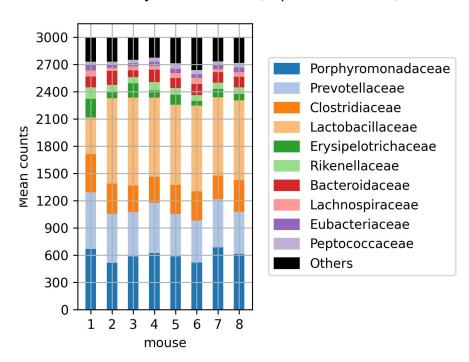




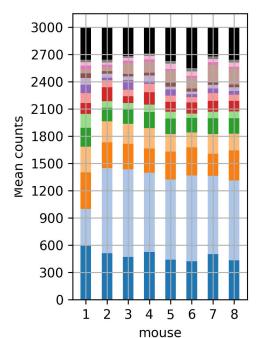


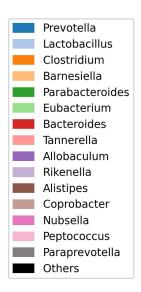
Sample Composition - 1

Family Abundances (Top 10 + Others)



Genus Abundances (Top 15 + Others)





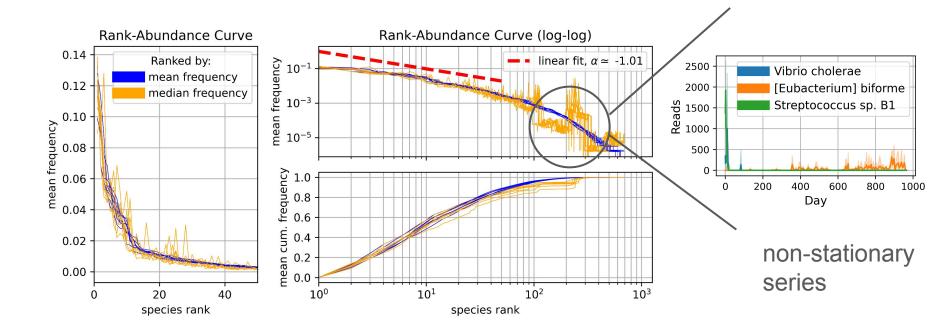


Sample composition - 2

RAD: Rank-Abundance Distribution

Power law:

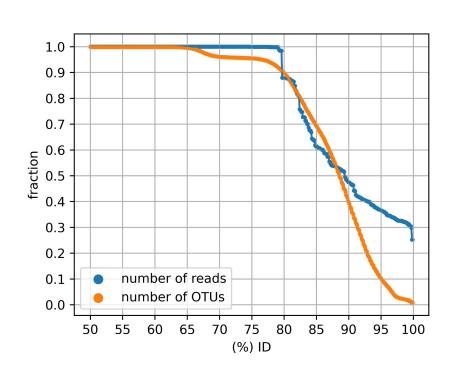
frequency =
$$c \cdot \text{rank}^{\alpha}$$





Data Analysis - Measure uncertainties

How reliable is *Species* assignation?



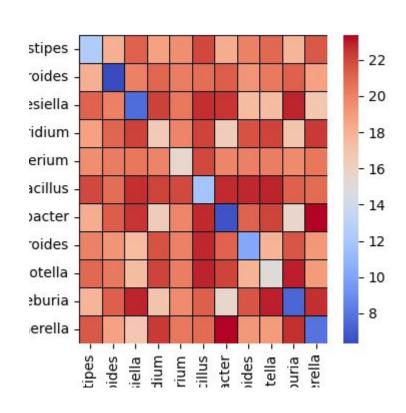
OTU queries: 21.768

Species: 1.260

Genus: 412



Data Aggregation by "Genus"





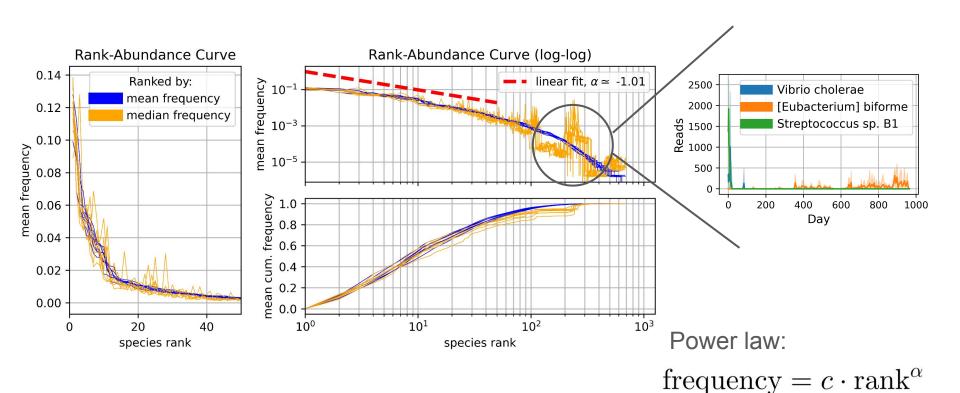
Time Series Analysis



Autocorrelation Function (ACF)

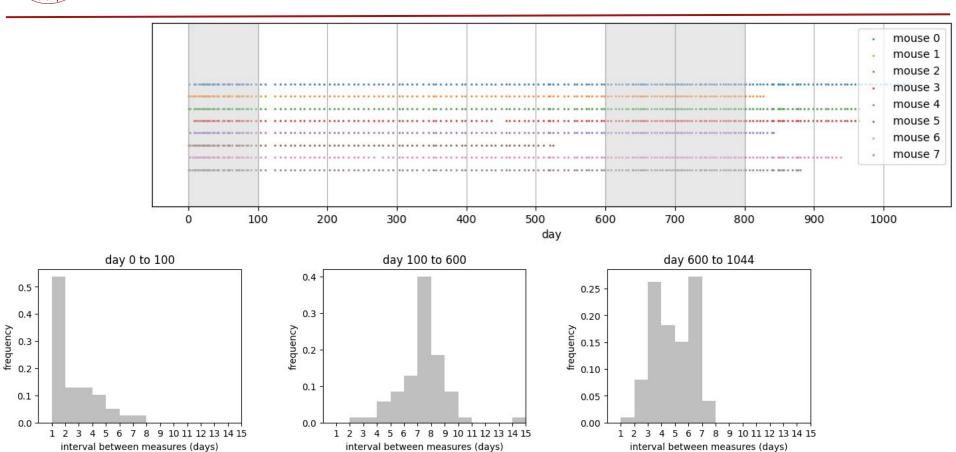


Data Analysis - RAD





Data Preprocessing





Stationarity tests



Logistic Model