Microbial community analysis in R

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Libraries library(phyloseq);packageVersion("phyloseq") [1] '1.48.0' library(tidyverse);packageVersion("tidyverse") [1] '2.0.0' library(kableExtra);packageVersion("kableExtra") [1] '1.4.0' library(patchwork);packageVersion("patchwork") [1] '1.2.0' library(mia);packageVersion("mia") [1] '1.12.0' library(ggplot2);packageVersion("ggplot2") [1] '3.5.1' library(ggthemes);packageVersion("ggthemes") [1] '5.1.0' library(vegan);packageVersion("vegan") [1] '2.6.6.1'

library(scater);packageVersion("scater")

[1] '1.32.1'

Import

Import tables as a tse object named dada

```
# Path variables
asvfile <- "results_set2/asvs.tsv"
metafile <- "data/set2_meta.tsv"
taxafile <- "results_set2/taxonomy.tsv"</pre>
 #Abundance data is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
counts <- read_tsv(asvfile, show_col_types = FALSE)
ASV_names <- counts$ASV_names</pre>
 counts$ASV_names <- NULL
#Metadata is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
samples <- read_tsv(metafile, show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
 sampleid <- samples$sampleid</pre>
samples$sampleid <- NULL
#Taxonomy table is imported tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied</pre>
taxonomy <-read_tsv(taxafile, show_col_types = FALSE)
taxanames <- taxonomy$ASV_names
taxonomy$ASV_names <- NULL</pre>
#Abundance values should be in numeric matrix format
counts <- as.matrix(counts)</pre>
 #And should be added to a SimpleList
assays <- SimpleList(counts = counts)
#colData and rowData should be in DataFrame format</pre>
colData <- DataFrame(colData)
rowData <- DataFrame(rowData)</pre>
 #Create a TreeSummarized Experiment object
dada <- TreeSummarizedExperiment(assays = assays,</pre>
                                                        colData = samples,
rowData = taxonomy)
 #Add amplicon variant names as rownames
rownames(dada) <- ASV_names
```

Import tables from qiime pipelines

```
asvfile <- "results_vsearch97/asvs_set2.tsv"
taxafile <- "results_vsearch97/taxonomy_set2.tsv"
#Abundance data is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied</pre>
counts <- read_tsv(asvfile, show_col_types = FALSE)
ASV_names <- counts$ASV_names</pre>
counts$ASV_names <- NULL
#Metadata is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
samples <- read_tsv(metafile, show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
sampleid <- samples$sampleid</pre>
samples \$ sampleid <- \  \  \, \  \  \, \\ \  \#Taxonomy \ table \ is \ imported \ tabular \ txt \ file, \ rownames \ stored \ and \ emptied
taxonomy <-read_tsv(taxafile, show_col_types = FALSE)
taxanames <- taxonomy$ASV_names
taxonomy$ASV_names <- NULL</pre>
#Abundance values should be in numeric matrix format
counts <- as.matrix(counts)</pre>
#And should be added to a SimpleList
assays <- SimpleList(counts = counts)
#colData and rowData should be in DataFrame format</pre>
#colData and rowData snoutd be in DataFrame format colData <- DataFrame(colData)
rowData <- DataFrame(rowData)
#Create a TreeSummarized Experiment object
vsearch97 <- TreeSummarizedExperiment(assays = assays,
                                                             colData = samples,
                                                             rowData = taxonomy)
#Add amplicon variant names as rownames
rownames(vsearch97) <- ASV_names
asvfile <- "results_vsearch99/asvs_set2.tsv"</pre>
#Abundance data is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
counts <- read_tsv(asvfile, show_col_types = FALSE)
ASV_names <- counts$ASV_names</pre>
counts$ASV_names <- NULL
#Metadata is imported from tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
samples <- read_tsv(metafile, show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
sampleid <- samples$sampleid
samples$sampleid <- NULL
#Taxonomy table is imported tabular txt file, rownames stored and emptied
taxonomy <-read_tsv(taxafile, show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
```

Number of variants in each object. In data set, we treated sequences little bit differently and truncated reads prior dereplication to equal length of 1400 bp. Equal length might decrease number of variants clustering produces.

Table 1: Number of variants



Agglomeration of all objects to genus level.

Transforming counts to relative abundances

We will list 10 most abundant variants for each method

Table 2.

```
kable(df_DADA, digits=2, caption = "Top10 microbes using Dada2") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("HOLD_position", "striped")) %>%
  row_spec(0, background = "teal", color = "ivory")
```

Table 2: Top10 microbes using Dada2

Genus	barcode07	barcode08	barcode09	barcode10	barcode11	barcode12
Acidithiobacillus	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.07
Acidocella	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00
Anaerosinus	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Anaerospora	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Desulfosporosinus	0.31	0.48	0.20	0.21	0.39	0.53
Fonticella	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00
Herbinix	0.21	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Microbacter	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.21	0.12	0.00
Pelosinus	0.16	0.19	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.15
Thiomonas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.12

Table 3.

```
kable(df_VS97, digits=2, caption = "Top10 microbes using Vsearch 97") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("HOLD_position", "striped")) %>%
  row_spec(0, background = "teal", color = "ivory")
```

Table 3: Top10 microbes using Vsearch 97

Genus	barcode07	barcode08	barcode09	barcode10	barcode11	barcode12
Acidithiobacillus	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.07
Acidocella	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00
Anaerosinus	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Desulfosporosinus	0.27	0.40	0.21	0.20	0.35	0.58
Fonticella	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Herbinix	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Microbacter	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.14	0.00
Mobilitalea	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
Pelosinus	0.18	0.24	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.11
Thiomonas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.12

Table 4.

```
kable(df_VS99, digits=2, caption = "Top10 microbes using Vsearch 99") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("HOLD_position", "striped")) %>%
  row_spec(0, background = "teal", color = "ivory")
```

Table 4: Top10 microbes using Vsearch 99

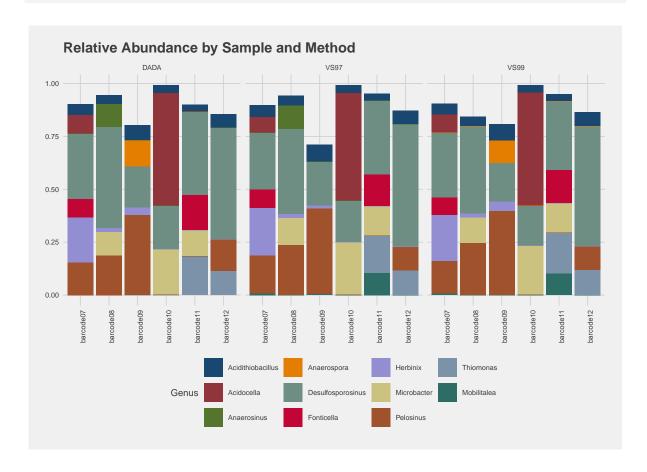
Genus	barcode07	barcode08	barcode09	barcode10	barcode11	barcode12
Acidithiobacillus	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.07
Acidocella	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00
Anaerospora	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Desulfosporosinus	0.31	0.41	0.18	0.19	0.33	0.57
Fonticella	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
Herbinix	0.22	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Microbacter	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.23	0.14	0.00
Mobilitalea	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
Pelosinus	0.16	0.25	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.11
Thiomonas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.12

For barplot, we melt assay data

```
#transform data
assay_dada <- meltAssay(DADA, assay.type="relabundance")
names(assay_dada) <- c("Genus", "Sample", "Abundance")
assay_vs97 <- meltAssay(VS97, assay.type="relabundance")
names(assay_vs97) <- c("Genus", "Sample", "Abundance")
assay_vs99 <- meltAssay(VS99, assay.type="relabundance")
names(assay_vs99) <- c("Genus", "Sample", "Abundance")</pre>
```

Plot object

abund



Alpha diversity is compared by calculating Shannon index for each sample and method

Table 5.

```
#table
kable(alpha, digits=2, caption = "Shannon index using different pipelines") %>%
  kable_styling(latex_options = c("HOLD_position", "striped")) %>%
  row_spec(0, background = "teal", color = "ivory")
```

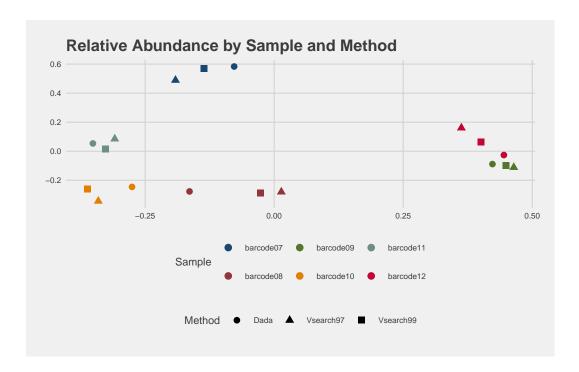
Table 5: Shannon index using different pipelines

	dada	vsearch97	vsearch99
barcode07	3.91	3.19	4.12
barcode08	4.31	3.31	4.04
barcode09	4.05	2.45	3.72
barcode10	2.58	1.87	2.17
barcode11	3.76	2.70	3.00
barcode12	4.05	2.47	4.57

Beta diversity is compared using bray-curtis dissimilarity

Pcoa plot

plot_pcoa



Observations

Overall results are highly similar. However, it should be noted that diversity in analysed samples is lower than in many environmental or clinical samples.

Clustering methods produce high number of variants compared to denoising, but core microbes remain unchanged. Ten most common variants are almost identical. Surprisingly, denoising has slightly higher shannon index value in 4 out of 6 samples. In bray-curtis dissimilarity analysis, only one out of six samples is somewhat different when using denoising.

Currently, it might be safest to to use vsearch clustering for long amplicons until we have more data on how denoiser performs on larger data sets. Recommended identity level is 99 %.