



Version 2

Mar 20, 2021

Calculating number of Co-Migrated DNA Fragments across Pulsed Field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) profiles: Image analysis algorithm V.2

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Works for me

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bthtnj6n](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bthtnj6n)

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ABSTRACT

The author describes a new image analysis algorithm that enables identification of how many DNA fragments co-migrate during PFGE. The method is named factor of co-migration based on exponential correlation between single-fragment bands and their pixel densities "FCM-ECSB".

EXTERNAL LINK

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348389960_Novel_Algorithms_for_PFGE_Bacterial_Typing_Number_of_Co-Migrated_DNA_Fragments_Linking_PFGE_to_WGS_Results_and_Computer_simulations_for_Evaluation_of_PulseNet_International_Typing_Protocols

THIS PROTOCOL ACCOMPANIES THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION

Adam I-E, Abdokashif I, Elrashid A, Bayoumi H, Musa A, Abdulgyom E, et al. Novel algorithms for PFGE bacterial typing: Number of co-migrated DNA fragments, linking PFGE to WGS results and computer simulations for evaluation of PulseNet international typing protocols. J Appl Microbiol Res. 2020;3: 52–67. doi:10.1101/2020.07.05.188623

ATTACHMENTS

[diagram.pdf](#)[JAMBR-139 final manuscript.pdf](#)

DOI

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bthtnj6n](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bthtnj6n)

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PROTOCOL CITATION

Ibrahim El-khalil Adam 2021. Calculating number of Co-Migrated DNA Fragments across Pulsed Field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) profiles: Image analysis algorithm. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bthtnj6n>
Version created by Ibrahim El-khalil Adam

MANUSCRIPT CITATION

 please remember to cite the following publication along with this protocol

Adam I-E, Abdokashif I, Elrashid A, Bayoumi H, Musa A, Abdulgyom E, et al. Novel algorithms for PFGE bacterial typing: Number of co-migrated DNA fragments, linking PFGE to WGS results and computer simulations for evaluation of PulseNet international typing protocols. J Appl Microbiol Res. 2020;3: 52–67. doi:10.1101/2020.07.05.188623

KEYWORDS

Outbreak investigation, Food-borne disease, PFGE, WGS, PulseNet international

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CREATED

Mar 20, 2021

LAST MODIFIED

Mar 20, 2021

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

48403

GUIDELINES

It is well known that in order to estimate a DNA band size in any electrophoresis technique, a molecular weight marker is run alongside test DNA. The same rule applies for our method. Factor of co-migration is defined as 'The number of DNA fragments that appear as a single band in the gel due to resolution limitations of the gel or simply, because more than one band have the same length'.

Image analysis algorithm of this protocol is named "factor of co-migration based on exponential correlation between single-fragment bands and their pixel densities (FCM-ECSB)"

DISCLAIMER:

The described FCM-ECSB method is patented to the first and second authors of the cited article. Accordingly, the use of any one of previously mentioned methods and/or algorithms without permission for upgrading image analysis software or any bioinformatics tool, creating another web or any offline software that consume any of the methods/algorithms is considered a financial conflict of interests. However, It is OK to use this protocol by means of described methods in this protocol. PFGE image analyzed in this protocol is meta-analysis of figure 1 reported by S. Hunter and here colleagues in their article entitled: [Establishment of a Universal Size Standard Strain for Use with the PulseNet Standardized Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis Protocols: Converting the National Databases to the New Size Standard](#)

The full article describing the algorithm in details is available: [Novel Algorithms for PFGE Bacterial Typing: Number of Co-Migrated DNA Fragments, Linking PFGE to WGS Results and Computer simulations for Evaluation of PulseNet International Typing Protocols](#)

BEFORE STARTING

This protocol requires gel image analysis software. The program should be able to provide band intensity profiles alongside band sizes and marker exponential equation (correlation coefficient: R^2).

For this demonstration, GelAnalyzer 2010a will be used. Make sure that you have java runtime environment (JRE) is installed on your system. for more information on how to use this software, please refer to its user manual here: gelanalyzer.com/downloads/users_manual_2010.pdf

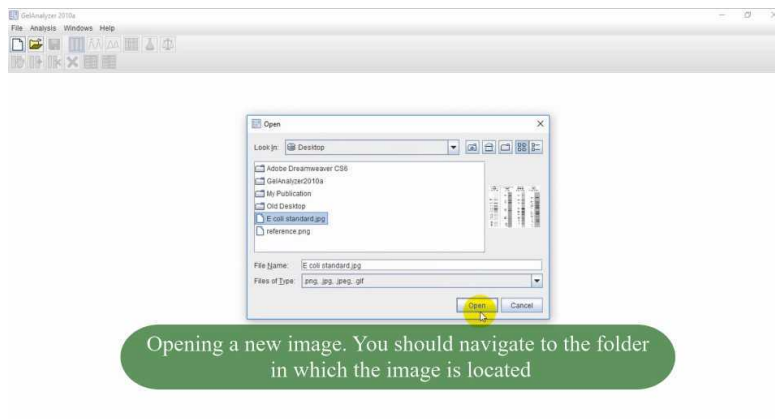
For FCM-ECSB calculations, raw pixel density data alongside band sizes should be transferred to a statistical package (Paleontological Statistics: PAST will be used) in order to obtain the correlation and regression equation for calculating expected pixel density (EPD). Finally, MS Excel will be used to calculate the expected values of FCM.

IMAGE PROCESSING

1 Launch the program

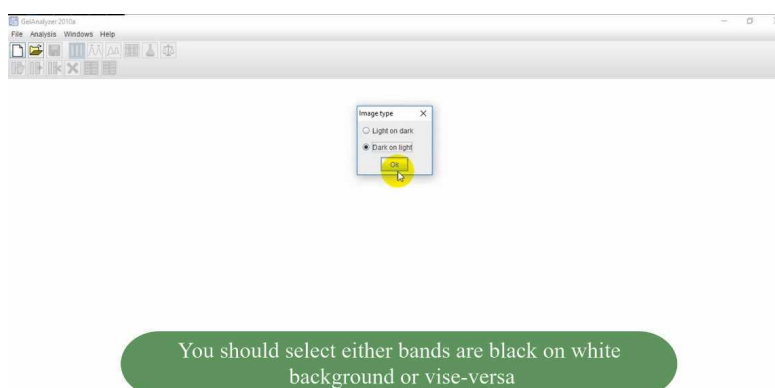


1.1 Open PFGE image of interest. You should navigate to containing folder first.



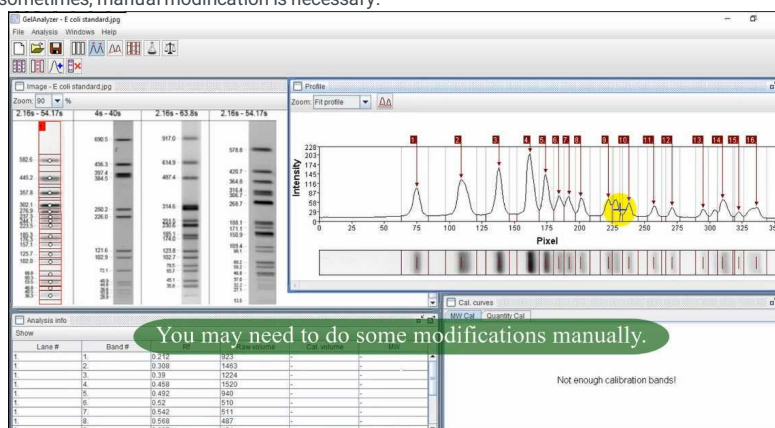
1.2

It is critical to tell the program if DNA bands are white in a black background or otherwise.



1.3

Define lanes and then bands.
sometimes, manual modification is necessary.



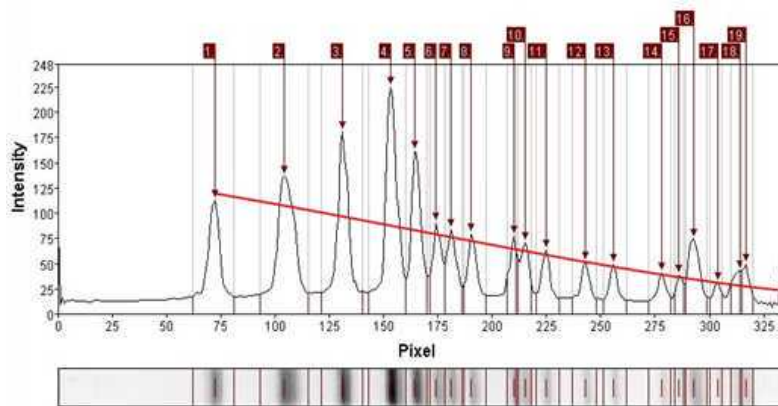
1.4

Select the lane that shows the DNA ladder. then indicate each band with its corresponding size.
(Sizes are in kilo base-pair (kbp). you should multiply each value by 1000 to get accurate results).



2 CALCULATING EXPECTED PIXEL DENSITIES FOR CO-MIGRATED DNA FRAGMENTS

This step is critical. It is based on end-user's estimation. Keep in mind that co-migrated fragments show high pixel densities (Intensity profiles). band intensities should reduce as you go down the profile (toward smaller band sizes).



The red line roughly indicate expected band intensities across the whole profile.

2.1 Copy all the data from "Analysis info." from GelAnalyzer2010a. Press Ctrl + A to copy data.

Analysis info					
Show					
Lane #	Band #	Rf	Raw volume	Cal. volume	MW
1.	1.	0.212	923	-	582600
1.	2.	0.308	1463	-	445200
1.	3.	0.39	1224	-	357800
1.	4.	0.458	1520	-	302100
1.	5.	0.492	940	-	276900
1.	6.	0.52	510	-	237300
1.	7.	0.542	511	-	244100
1.	8.	0.568	487	-	223500
1.	9.	0.627	434	-	185300
1.	10.	0.644	311	-	176300
1.	11.	0.672	395	-	157100
1.	12.	0.726	326	-	125700
1.	13.	0.766	298	-	102000
1.	14.	0.833	257	-	68800
1.	15.	0.859	173	-	60300
1.	16.	0.876	507	-	53500
1.	17.	0.91	171	-	46800
1.	18.	0.941	146	-	40500
1.	19.	0.949	283	-	36300

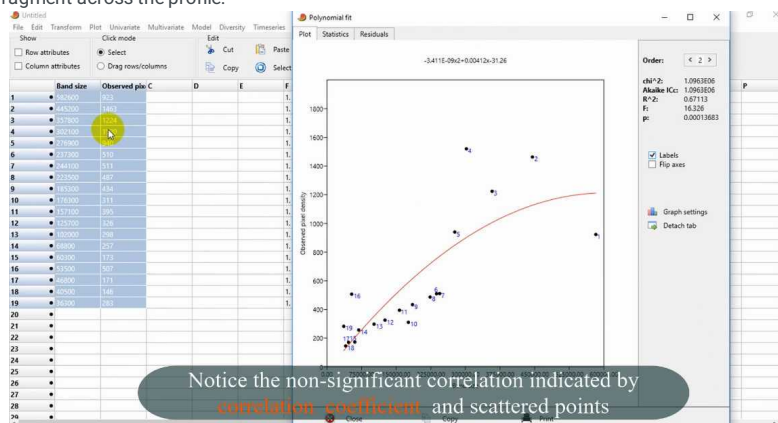
Notice that "Raw volumes" are intensity profiles corresponding each band size "MW".

- 2.2 Open PAST statistics. The goal is to get a polynomial equation with significantly high R^2 value. Past the data copied from GelAnalyzer2010a and past it into PAST statistics. Change column attributes to indicate (Band size) and (Pixel density).

Untitled

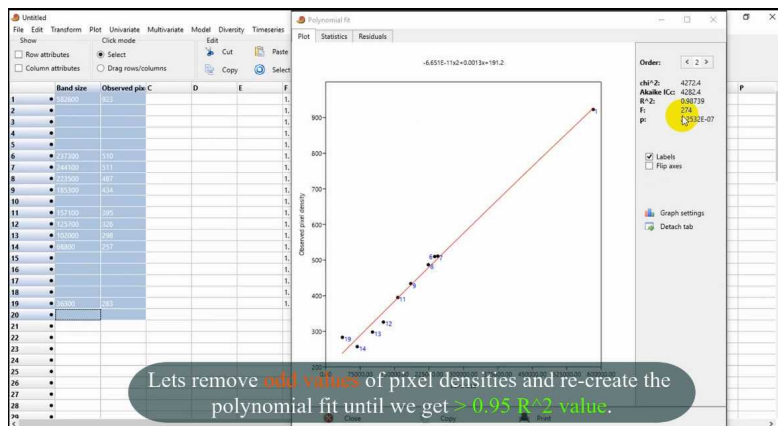
	Band size	Observed pix	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	582600	923				1.	1.	0.212
2	445200	1463				1.	2.	0.308
3	357800	1224				1.	3.	0.39
4	302100	1520				1.	4.	0.458
5	276900	940				1.	5.	0.492
6	237300	510				1.	6.	0.52
7	244100	511				1.	7.	0.542
8	223500	487				1.	8.	0.568
9	185300	434				1.	9.	0.627
10	176300	311				1.	10.	0.644
11	157100	395				1.	11.	0.672
12	125700	326				1.	12.	0.726
13	102000	298				1.	13.	0.766
14	68800	257				1.	14.	0.833
15	60300	173				1.	15.	0.859
16	53500	507				1.	16.	0.876
17	46800	171				1.	17.	0.91
18	40500	146				1.	18.	0.941
19	36300	283				1.	19.	0.949

- 2.3 Create a preliminary polynomial fit. R^2 value at this point roughly indicates number of co-migrated fragment across the profile.



Notice that R^2 value is 0.67113.

- 2.4 Refer to step 2 (remove values above the red line). Recreate the polynomial fit and check R^2 value. Remove band sizes and their corresponding pixel densities from both columns (**According to ODD values of pixel densities**).



R2 now is 0.98739. Bands removed; 2 to 5, 10 and 15 to 18.

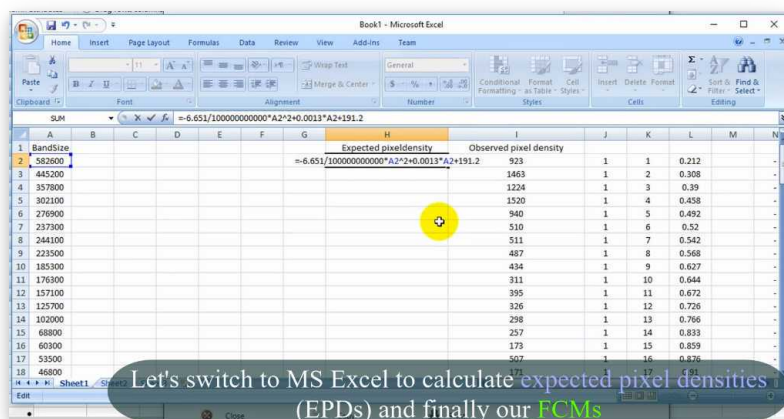
The polynomial equation we need is:

$$EPD = -6.651E - 11 * BS^2 + 0.0013 * BS + 191.2$$

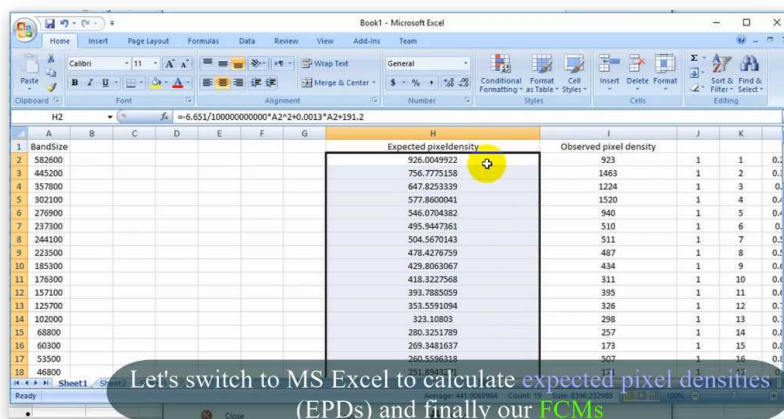
EPD: expected pixel density, BS: band size

3 DENOTATION OF ALL BAND SIZES INTO TE EQUATION (from step 2.4):

This step requires the same two columns from step 2.2. Open Microsoft Office™ Excel. Past the two previously mentioned columns. Start denotation of column "Band size" into the equation. Use an empty column.

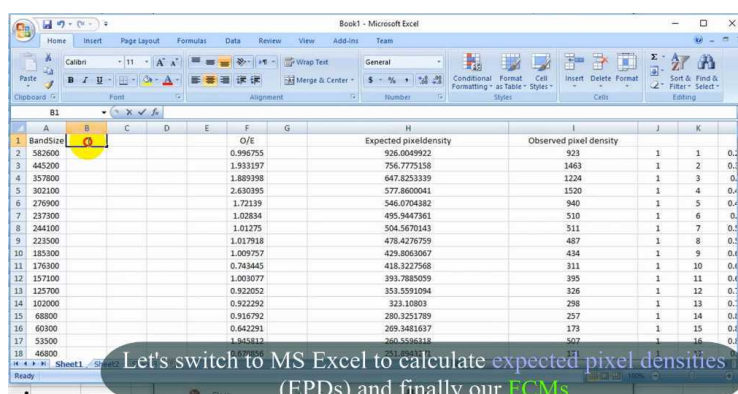


Denotation process.



Expected pixel densities are ready. notice how close expected and observed PDs are close for bands number 1,8,9 and 11. we can safely conclude that they represent single DNA fragments. While expected PD of band number 2 is half the observed one.

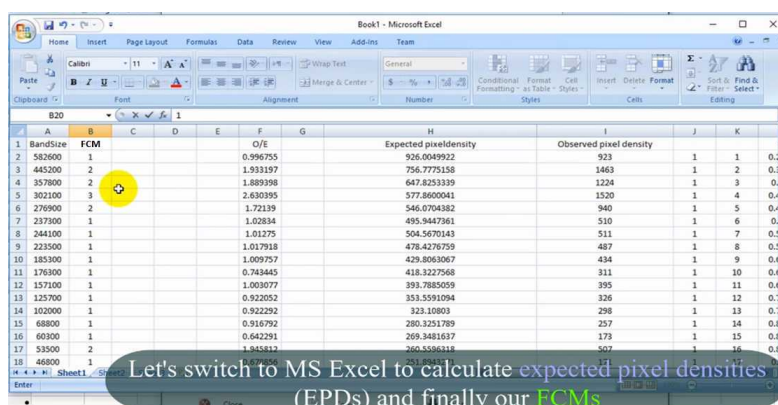
- 3.1 In order to calculate approximate number of DNA fragments represented by each PFGE band, we must simply divide observed PDs by the corresponding ones. column is named "O/E" indicating observed/expected.



BandSize	O/E	Expected pixel density	Observed pixel density
582600	0.996755	926.0049922	923
445200	1.933197	756.7775158	1463
357800	1.889398	647.8253339	1224
302100	2.630395	577.8600041	1520
276900	1.72139	546.0704382	940
237300	1.02834	495.9447361	510
244100	1.01275	504.5670143	511
223500	1.017918	476.4276759	487
183300	1.009757	429.8063067	434
176300	0.743445	418.3227568	311
157100	1.003077	393.7885059	395
125700	0.922052	353.5591094	326
102000	0.922292	323.10803	298
68800	0.916792	280.3251789	257
60300	0.642291	269.3481637	173
53500	1.845812	260.5586318	507
46800			

Let's switch to MS Excel to calculate expected pixel densities (EPDs) and finally our FCMs

- 3.2 FCMs are simply truncated values of O/E column.



BandSize	FCM	O/E	Expected pixel density	Observed pixel density
582600	1	0.996755	926.0049922	923
445200	2	1.933197	756.7775158	1463
357800	2	1.889398	647.8253339	1224
302100	3	2.630395	577.8600041	1520
276900	2	1.72139	546.0704382	940
237300	1	1.02834	495.9447361	510
244100	1	1.01275	504.5670143	511
223500	1	1.017918	476.4276759	487
183300	1	1.009757	429.8063067	434
176300	1	0.743445	418.3227568	311
157100	1	1.003077	393.7885059	395
125700	1	0.922052	353.5591094	326
102000	1	0.922292	323.10803	298
68800	1	0.916792	280.3251789	257
60300	1	0.642291	269.3481637	173
53500	2	1.845812	260.5586318	507
46800				

Let's switch to MS Excel to calculate expected pixel densities (EPDs) and finally our FCMs

Here is a screen-recorded video showing the entire protocol in action :

