lake-microbiome

Sophia Yang

Datasets

The datset that I worked with (After normalization)
The datasets whose row sum do not equal to 1

Folder_Name	Filename	Descritpion I	Descritpion II
Fw_ lake mendota data	coverm_431_MAGS_metagenomes_reads_count.csv	raw count data of the MAG(metagenomes- assembled-genomes of Bacteria and Archea) abundance	431 columns × 16 rows
	Samples-mendota.csv	Metadata for each sample(only 16)	10 columns × 16 rows
	MAG_taxonomy.tsv	Taxonomy for each of the MAG	431 rows × 8 columns
	MAG_abundance_matrix_rel_abund.tsv	Reletive adundance of MAG	431 columns not including the unmapped× 16 rows
	MAG_RPKM_normalized.tsv	MAG normalized matrix(divided each RPKM value to an internal standard they used during sequencing already)	431 columns × 16 rows
	phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes.t sv	Abundance matrix of Bacteriophages	2246 columns not including the unmapped × 16 rows
	phages_rpkm_normalized_matrix.tsv	Bacteriophages normalized matrix(divided each RPKM value to an internal standard they used during sequencing already)	2246 columns not including the unmapped × 16 rows
2020 Profile Data Lake Mendota(Environmental)	Environmental Data 2020 - Mendota.xlsx	The description of Environmental Data Column Names	2 columns × 12 rows
	ME_profile_071620.csv	Environmental information that has been measure on 2020/07/16, including different depths, water temperature and sample time etc.	12 columns × 21 rows
	ME_profile_072420.csv with the other 11 environmental sample datasets	the same info as the previous cell, but has an extra sample info at depth 23.5.	12 columns × 22 rows

Row sum...(is not equal to 1)

- Fw_ lake mendota data
 - MAG_abundance_matrix_rel_abund.tsv
 - MAG RPKM normalized.tsv
 - phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes.tsv
 - phages rpkm normalized matrix.tsv

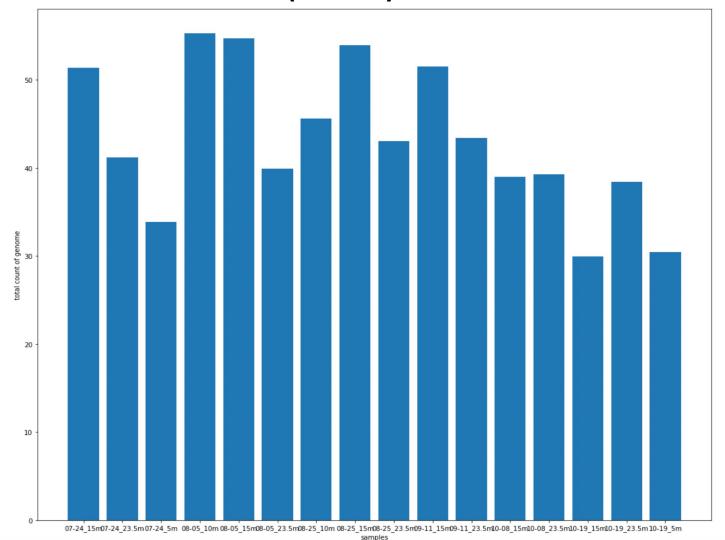
Q: Row sum does not sum to one??? Even for the normalized datasets

A: since different normalization method is being applied, this might be the reason that the row sum is not equal to 1, and some of the datasets have a vast majority of zeros.

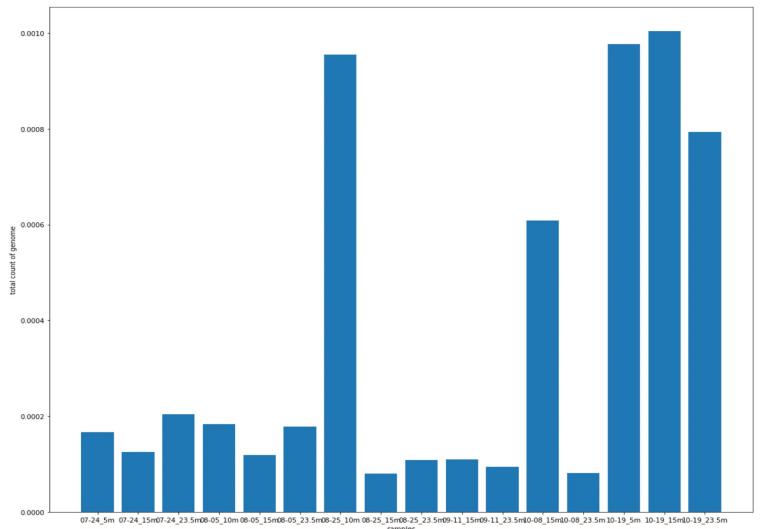
```
row_sums_MAG_abundance= MAG_abundance.sum(axis=1)
2020-07-24 15m
2020-07-24 23.5m
                    41.211519
2020-07-24_5m
                    55.278206
2020-08-05 10m
2020-08-05 15m
                    54.719929
2020-08-05_23.5m
                    39.912086
2020-08-25_10m
                    45.643490
                    53.954127
                                     row sums MAG RPKM normalized= MAG RPKM normalized.sum(axis=1)
                    43.067711
                                     row sums MAG RPKM normalized
2020-09-11 15m
2020-09-11_23.5m
                    43.448078
                                 2020-07-24 5m
                                                      0.000166
2020-10-08_15m
                    38.991339
                                 2020-07-24 15m
                                                     0.000125
2020-10-08_23.5m
                    39.313672
                                 2020-07-24 23.5m
                                                     0.000204
2020-10-19_15m
                    29.948284
                                 2020-08-05 10m
                                                      0.000183
2020-10-19_23.5m
                    38.422739
                                 2020-08-05 15m
                                                      0.000118
2020-10-19_5m
                    30.432611
                                 2020-08-05 23.5m
                                                      0.000178
                                 2020-08-25 10m
                                                      0.000955
                                 2020-08-25_15m
                                                      0.000080
                                 2020-08-25 23.5m
                                                      0.000108
                                 2020-09-11 15m
                                 2020-09-11 23.5m
                                 2020-10-08 15m
                                 2020-10-08 23.5m
                                 2020-10-19 5m
                                 2020-10-19 15m
                                                      0.001004
                                 2020-10-19 23.5m
       row_sums_phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes= phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes.sum(axis=
      row sums_phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes
```

```
2020-10-08 15m
                    0.653947
2020-10-19 15m
                    0.777846
2020-09-11 15m
2020-08-05 15m
                    0.577252
2020-08-25 10m
                    0.468715
2020-07-24 5m
                    2.384052
2020-07-24 23.5m
                    2.011944
2020-07-24 15m
                    0.536729
                    0.560599
                    0.709240
                    0.826225
2020-09-11_23.5m
                    0.932316
2020-08-25_23.5m
                    1.253326
2020-08-05_23.5m
                    1.858483
2020-08-05 10m
                    0.525313
```

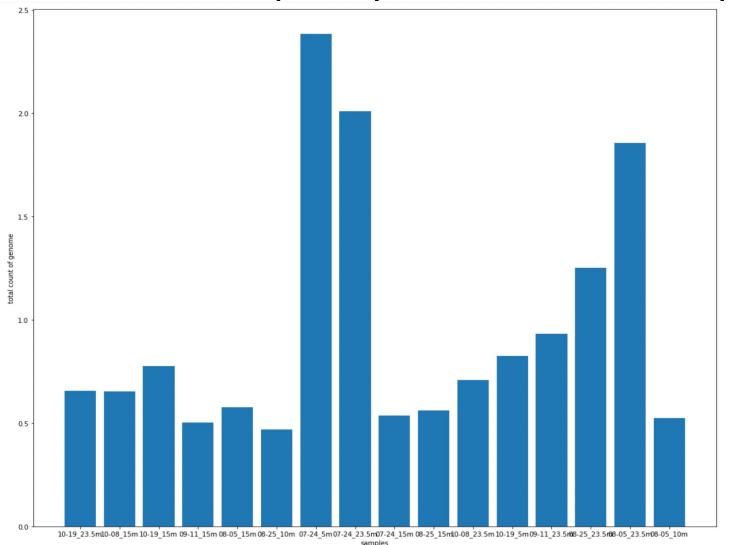
```
row_sums_phages_rpkm_normalized_matrix= phages_rpkm_normalized_matrix.sum(axis=1)
   row sums phages rpkm normalized matrix
2020-07-24_15m
                    0.016504
2020-07-24_23.5m
                    0.040392
2020-07-24 5m
                    0.009160
2020-08-05_10m
                    0.024225
2020-08-05 15m
                    0.022192
2020-08-05 23.5m
                    0.057709
2020-08-25 10m
                    0.106863
2020-08-25_15m
2020-08-25 23.5m
2020-09-11 15m
2020-09-11_23.5m
2020-10-08_15m
2020-10-08_23.5m
                    0.015622
2020-10-19 15m
                    0.057807
2020-10-19_23.5m
                   0.047207
2020-10-19 5m
```



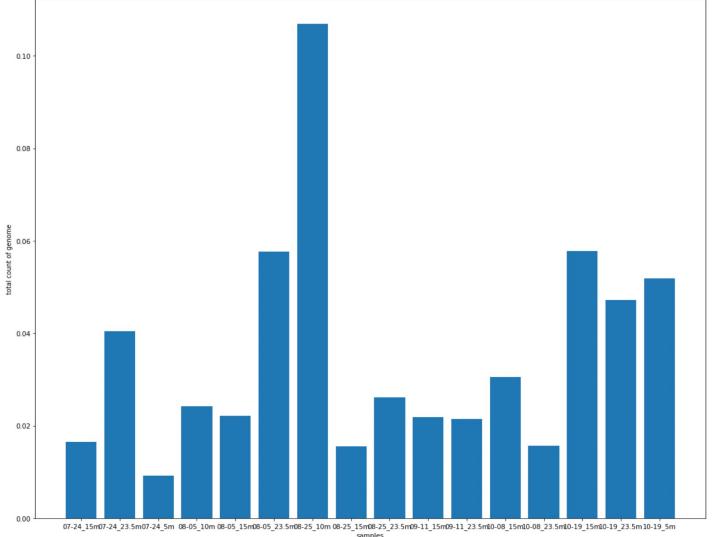
MAG_abundance_matrix_rel_abund.tsv



MAG_RPKM_normalized.tsv



phages_abundance_matrix_metagenomes.tsv



phages_rpkm_normalized_matrix.tsv

of zeros

- No zeros for the count dataset
- 1384 zeros for MAG abundance matrix rel abund.tsv

the number of zeros: 1384 Percentage of zeros: 20.07%

• 5893 zeros for MAG RPKM normalized.tsv

the number of zeros: 5893 Percentage of zeros: 85.46%

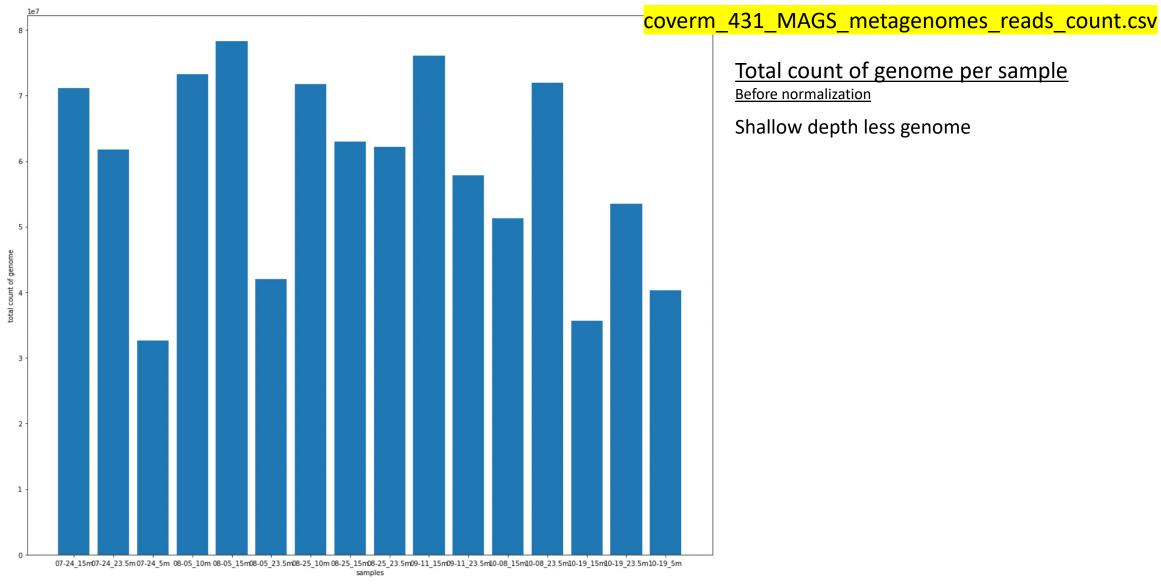
13125 zeros for <u>phages abundance matrix metagenomes.tsv</u>

the number of zeros: 13125 Percentage of zeros: 36.52%

34983 zeros for phages rpkm normalized matrix.tsv

the number of zeros: 34983 Percentage of zeros: 97.35%

Take a look at of the count dataset...

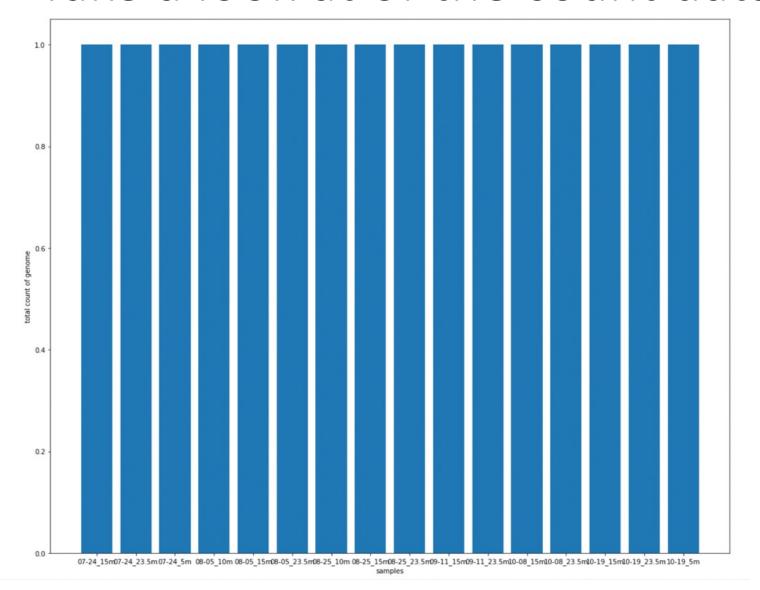


Total count of genome per sample

Before normalization

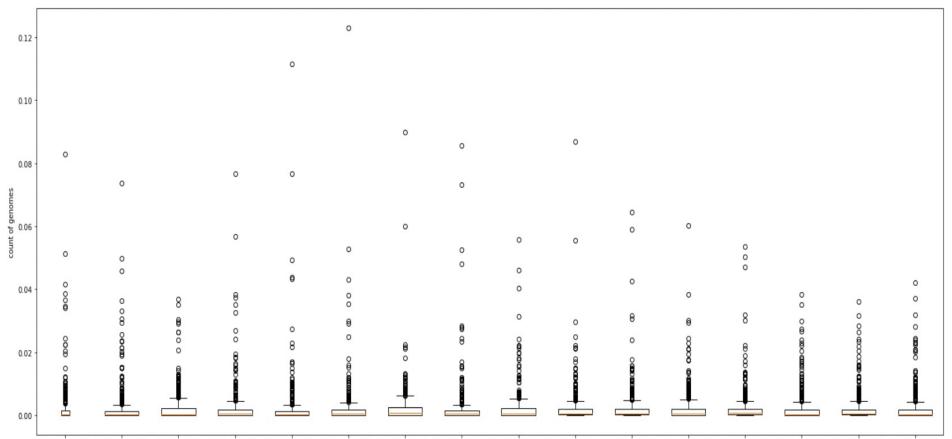
Shallow depth less genome

Take a look at of the count dataset...



This is the count for all the genome per sample after normalization (sanity check, should sum to 1)

Take a look at of the count dataset...

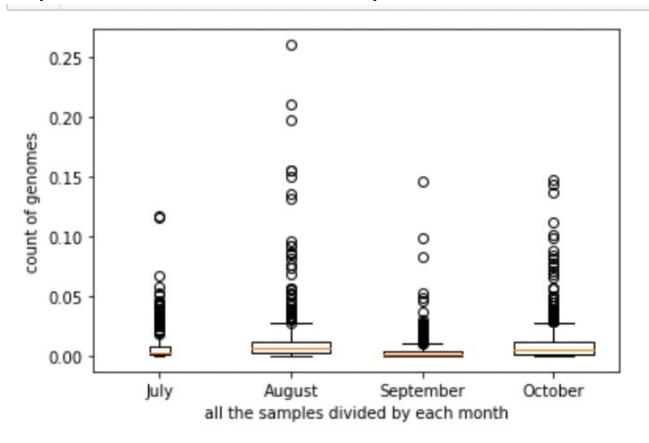


Boxplot for dictribution of count of genome per sample

More outliers in the middle seasons

 $2020-07-24_15m2020-07-24_23.5m 2020-07-24_5m \\ 2020-08-05_10m 2020-08-05_15m2020-08-05_23.5m2020-08-25_10m 2020-08-25_15m2020-08-25_15m2020-09-11_15m2020-09-11_23.5m2020-10-08_15m2020-10-08_23.5m2020-10-19_15m2020-10-19_23.5m2020-10-19_5m \\ \text{samples}$

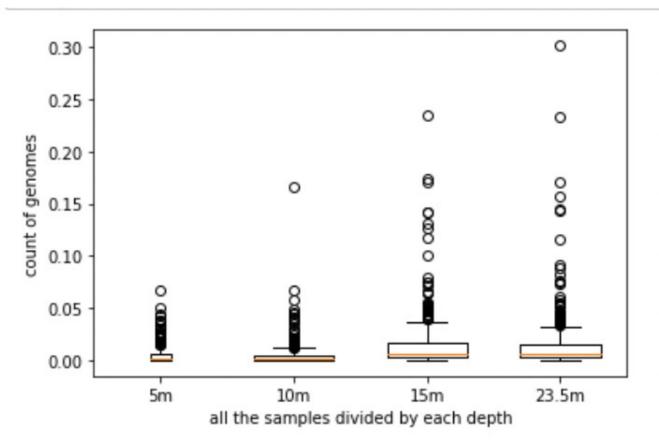
Continued(count dataset)...



Sum of count of each genome categorized by each month Figures are generated based on normalized data set (row sum method)

August has more outliers than all the other months. However more samples in August.... Outlier might be expected.

Continued(count dataset)...



Sum of count of each genome categorized by each depth Figures are generated based on normalized data set (row sum method)

As the depth became deeper, there are more outliers. However, since we have less sample data on depth 5 and 10m(2 for each), less count is expected.

Still the count datset....

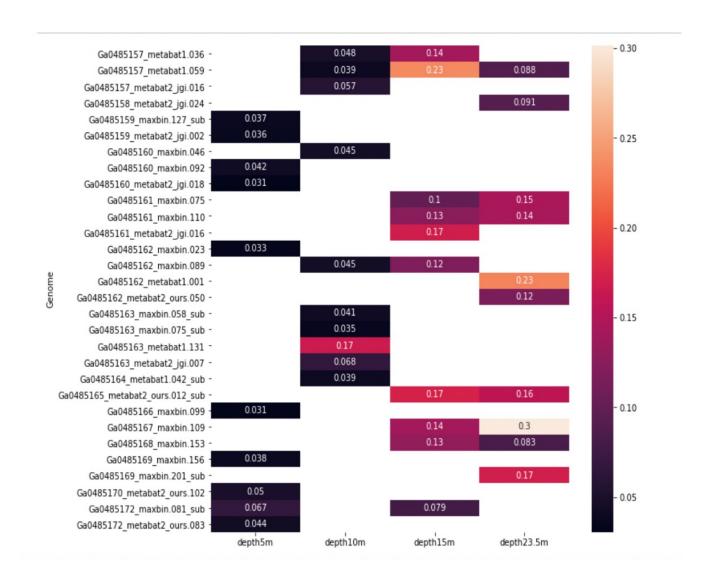
```
{'Ga0485157 metabat1.059': 3,
 'Ga0485157 metabat1.036': 2,
 'Ga0485162 maxbin.089': 2,
'Ga0485165_metabat2_ours.012_sub': 2,
 'Ga0485167_maxbin.109': 2,
 'Ga0485161 maxbin.110': 2,
'Ga0485168_maxbin.153': 2,
'Ga0485161 maxbin.075': 2,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.081 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485172_metabat2_ours.083': 1,
'Ga0485170 metabat2 ours.102': 1,
'Ga0485160_maxbin.092': 1,
 'Ga0485169 maxbin.156': 1,
'Ga0485162 maxbin.023': 1,
 'Ga0485159_metabat2_jgi.002': 1,
 'Ga0485159 maxbin.127 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485166_maxbin.099': 1,
 'Ga0485172 maxbin.051 sub': 1,
'Ga0485163_metabat1.131': 1,
 'Ga0485163 metabat2 jgi.007': 1,
'Ga0485157_metabat2_jgi.016': 1,
 'Ga0485160_maxbin.046': 1,
 'Ga0485163 maxbin.058 sub': 1,
'Ga0485164 metabat1.042 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485163_maxbin.075_sub': 1,
 'Ga0485161_metabat2_jgi.016': 1,
 'Ga0485167 maxbin.132': 1,
'Ga0485162_metabat1.001': 1,
'Ga0485169 maxbin.201 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485162_metabat2_ours.050': 1,
 'Ga0485158_metabat2_jgi.024': 1}
```

Here is a dictionary that is the count for how many times that the genomes appear in the top10(normalization)

This time I am only focsuing on the <u>most popular(count) top</u> <u>ten genomes</u> that have appeared in all the <u>depths</u>.

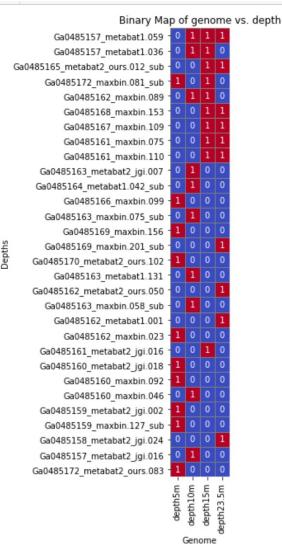
Ga0485157_metabat1.059 exists three times across all the depths(3/4).

Count for depths(top10)



plotting heatmap for all of the genome vs. depth. However, we are only focusing on the top 10 this time.... this would actually be all of the top10 genomes that appears in all of the depths. Generally speaking, shallower depths have less percentage, which means less count of the genome.

Count for depths(top10)--Binary Map



0:does not exist in top101: exists in top10

plotting heatmap for all of the genome vs. depth. This time we are treating the Nan values as 0 and others as 1, then generated the plot which shows that this specific genome does exist in the top10 that has been classifies across all the depths.

Still the count datset....

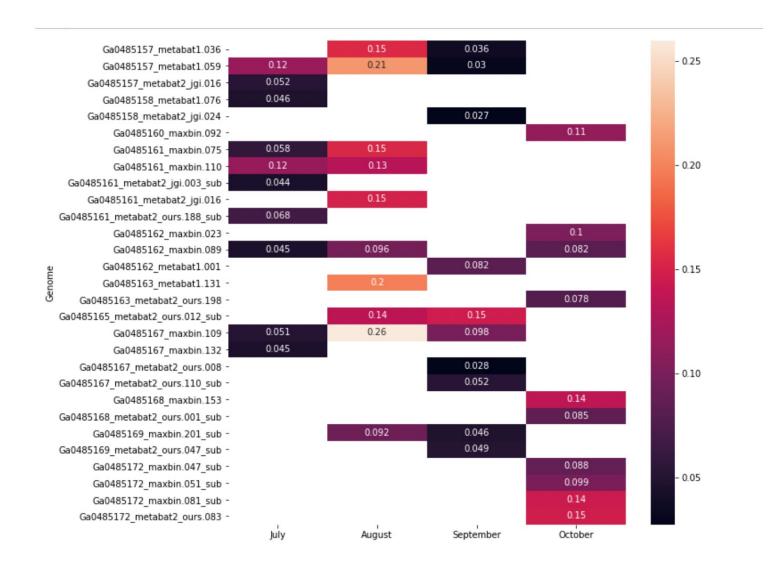
```
{'Ga0485157 metabat1.059': 3,
'Ga0485167 maxbin.109': 3.
'Ga0485162 maxbin.089': 3,
 'Ga0485161 maxbin.110': 2,
 'Ga0485161 maxbin.075': 2,
 'Ga0485157 metabat1.036': 2,
'Ga0485165_metabat2_ours.012_sub': 2,
'Ga0485169 maxbin.201 sub': 2,
 'Ga0485161 metabat2 ours.188 sub': 1,
'Ga0485157_metabat2_jgi.016': 1,
'Ga0485158_metabat1.076': 1,
 'Ga0485167 maxbin.132': 1,
'Ga0485161 metabat2 jgi.003 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485163 metabat1.131': 1,
 'Ga0485161_metabat2_jgi.016': 1,
 'Ga0485162 metabat1.001': 1.
 'Ga0485167_metabat2_ours.110_sub': 1,
'Ga0485169 metabat2 ours.047 sub': 1,
 'Ga0485167_metabat2_ours.008': 1,
 'Ga0485158_metabat2_jgi.024': 1,
'Ga0485172 metabat2 ours.083': 1,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.081 sub': 1,
'Ga0485168 maxbin.153': 1,
'Ga0485160 maxbin.092': 1,
'Ga0485162 maxbin.023': 1,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.051 sub': 1,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.047 sub': 1,
'Ga0485168 metabat2 ours.001 sub': 1,
'Ga0485163 metabat2 ours.198': 1}
```

This would be a dictionary that represent the <u>most</u> <u>popular(count) top ten genomes</u> that have appeared in all the <u>months</u>.

I am only focsuing on the <u>most popular(count) top ten</u> genomes that have appeared in all the <u>months</u>.

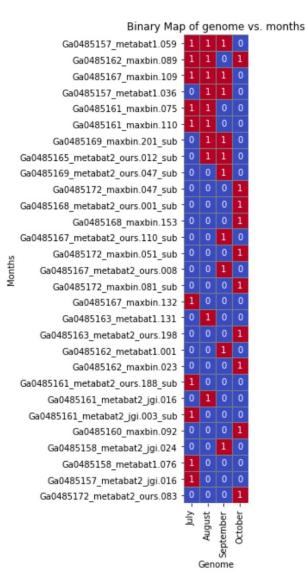
'Ga0485157_metabat1.059', 'Ga0485167_maxbin.109' 'Ga0485162_maxbin.089' exist 3 out of 4 times across all the months.

Count for months(top10)



Plotting heatmap for all of the genome vs. month. However, we are only focusing on the top 10 this time....(since more samples in August, the percentage is expected to be larger).

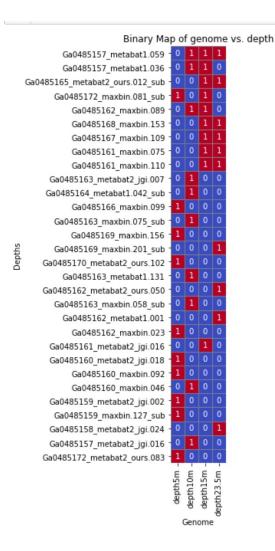
Count for depths(top10)--Binary Map



0:does not exist in top101: exists in top10

plotting heatmap for all of the genome vs. months. This time we are treating the Nan values as 0 and others as 1, then generated the plot which show that this specific genome does exist in the top10 that has been classifies across all the months.

Compare two binary plot



Binary Map of genome vs. months Ga0485157 metabat1.059 -Ga0485162 maxbin.089 Ga0485167 maxbin.109 Ga0485157 metabat1.036 Ga0485161 maxbin.075 Ga0485161 maxbin.110 Ga0485169 maxbin.201 sub Ga0485165 metabat2 ours.012 sub Ga0485169 metabat2 ours.047 sub Ga0485172 maxbin.047 sub Ga0485168 metabat2 ours.001 sub Ga0485168 maxbin.153 Ga0485167 metabat2 ours.110 sub Ga0485172 maxbin.051 sub Ga0485167 metabat2 ours.008 Ga0485172 maxbin.081 sub Ga0485167 maxbin.132 -Ga0485163 metabat1.131 Ga0485163 metabat2 ours.198 Ga0485162 metabat1.001 Ga0485162 maxbin.023 Ga0485161 metabat2 ours.188 sub Ga0485161_metabat2_jgi.016 Ga0485161 metabat2 jgi.003 sub Ga0485160 maxbin.092 Ga0485158 metabat2 jgi.024 Ga0485158 metabat1.076 Ga0485157 metabat2 jgi.016 Ga0485172 metabat2 ours.083

Genome

0:does not exist in top10
 1: exists in top10

```
'Ga0485157 metabat1.059': 2,
'Ga0485167 maxbin.109': 2,
'Ga0485162_maxbin.089': 2,
'Ga0485161 maxbin.110': 2,
'Ga0485161_maxbin.075': 2,
'Ga0485157_metabat1.036': 2,
'Ga0485165 metabat2 ours.012 sub': 2,
'Ga0485169 maxbin.201 sub': 2.
'Ga0485157 metabat2 jgi.016': 2,
'Ga0485163_metabat1.131': 2,
'Ga0485161 metabat2 jgi.016': 2,
'Ga0485162_metabat1.001': 2,
'Ga0485158_metabat2_jgi.024': 2,
'Ga0485172 metabat2 ours.083': 2,
'Ga0485172_maxbin.081_sub': 2,
'Ga0485168 maxbin.153': 2,
'Ga0485160 maxbin.092': 2.
'Ga0485162 maxbin.023': 2,
'Ga0485161 metabat2 ours.188 sub': 1,
'Ga0485158_metabat1.076': 1,
'Ga0485167 maxbin.132': 1,
'Ga0485161_metabat2_jgi.003_sub': 1,
'Ga0485167 metabat2 ours.110 sub': 1,
'Ga0485169 metabat2 ours.047 sub': 1,
'Ga0485167_metabat2_ours.008': 1,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.051 sub': 1,
'Ga0485172 maxbin.047 sub': 1.
'Ga0485168 metabat2 ours.001 sub': 1,
'Ga0485163 metabat2 ours.198': 1,
'Ga0485170 metabat2 ours.102': 1,
'Ga0485169 maxbin.156': 1,
'Ga0485159_maxbin.127_sub': 1,
'Ga0485159_metabat2_jgi.002': 1,
'Ga0485160 metabat2 jgi.018': 1,
'Ga0485166 maxbin.099': 1,
```

'Ga0485163 metabat2 jgi.007': 1,

'Ga0485164_metabat1.042_sub': 1,

'Ga0485162 metabat2 ours.050': 1}

'Ga0485163_maxbin.058_sub': 1,

'Ga0485163 maxbin.075 sub': 1,

'Ga0485160_maxbin.046': 1,

These genomes have appeared in both the top10 depths as well as the top10 months..

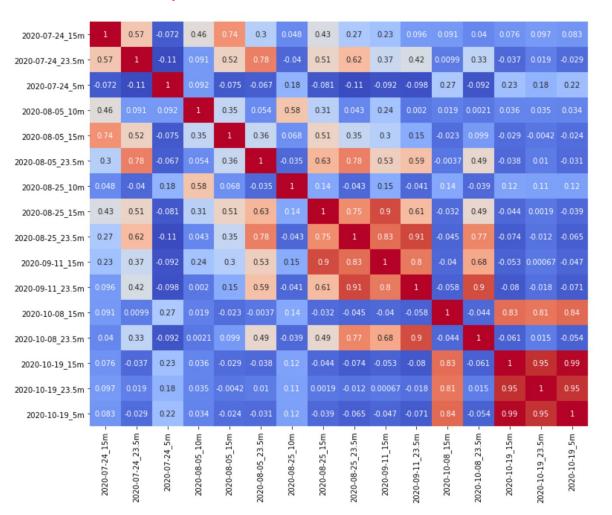
Correlation matrix of the count dataset

- 0.6

- 0.2

- 0.0

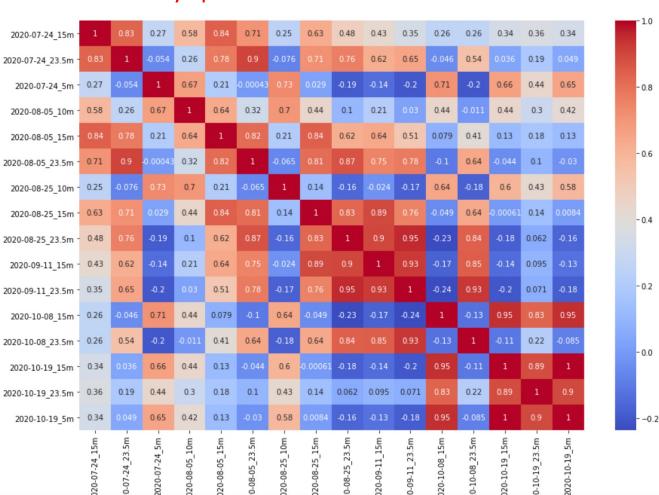
#measured by Pearson's correlation



We concluded that sample that are measured at 23.5m on 2020-10-19 is highly correlated with sample that are measured at 15m on 2020-10-19. Sample at 5m on 2020-10-19 is highly correlated with sample that are measured at 15m on 2020-10-19. Sample at 5m on 2020-10-19 is highly correlated with Sample at 23.5m on 2020-10-19.

Correlation matrix of the count dataset

#measured by spearman's correlation



Since this heatmap is generated by using Spearman correlation which measures the monotonic relationship between two variable. we can conclude that the coefficient tend to increase(or perhaps decrease) shows show that the two variables are more related. The last samples that have been mentioned in the conclusion of Pearson's correlation are still very correlated. Besides that, Sample at 15m on 2020-10-08 is highly correlated with all of the samples that have been measured on 2020-10-19.