



FROGS Training on Galaxy: Statistics to Explore Metagenomics

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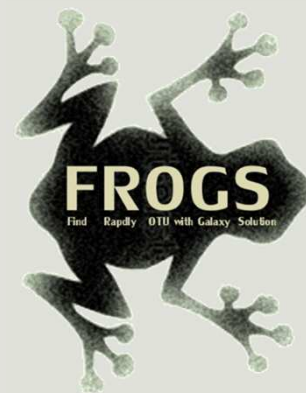
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Training on Galaxy: Statistics to explore metagenomics

July 2017

Find, **R**apidly, **O**TUs with **G**alaxy **S**olution

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Goals

- Exploratory Data Analysis
 - α -diversity: how diverse is my community?
 - β -diversity: how different are two communities?
 - Visual assessment of the data
 - Bar plots: what is the composition of each community?
 - Multidimensional Scaling: how are communities related?
 - Heatmaps: are there interactions between species and (groups of) communities?
 - Use a distance matrix to study structures:
 - Hierarchical clustering: how do the communities cluster?
 - Permutational ANOVA: are the communities structured by some known environmental factor (pH, height, etc)?

FROGSSTAT with Phyloseq R package

- R package (McMurdie and Holmes, 2013) to analyse community composition data in a phylogenetic framework

It uses other R packages:

- Community ecology functions from vegan, ade4, picante
- Tree manipulation from ape
- Graphics from ggplot2
- (Differential analysis from DESeq2)

Overview

1. Part A: We play together on a first dataset
2. Part B: You play alone with our guideline on a 2nd dataset
3. Part C: You play alone on another dataset if we have time

PART A

Training Data1

A real analysis provided by Stéphane Chaillou *et al.*

Comparison of meat and seafood bacterial communities.

8 environment types (EnvType) :

- Meat → Ground Beef, Ground veal, Poultry sausage, Diced bacon
- Seafood → Cooked schrimps, Smoked salmon, Salmon filet, Cod filet



- 64 samples of 16S V1-V3
- Taxonomic affiliations was made with the Greengenes database

Exercise A-1

1. Create a new history : « food »

➔ At the end of FROGS pipeline, what kind of data do we have ?

➔ What supplementary data do we need to perform statistical analysis ?

2. Upload data

1. chaillou/sample_metadata.tsv

2. chaillou/chaillou.biom

3. chaillou/tree.nwk

(datatype nhx)



➔ Take a look at the data

1	2	3	4
	EnvType	Description	FoodType
BHT0.LOT01	BoeufHache	LOT1	Meat
BHT0.LOT03	BoeufHache	LOT3	Meat
BHT0.LOT04	BoeufHache	LOT4	Meat
BHT0.LOT05	BoeufHache	LOT5	Meat
BHT0.LOT06	BoeufHache	LOT6	Meat
BHT0.LOT07	BoeufHache	LOT7	Meat
BHT0.LOT08	BoeufHache	LOT8	Meat
BHT0.LOT10	BoeufHache	LOT10	Meat
VHT0.LOT01	VeauHache	LOT1	Meat
VHT0.LOT02	VeauHache	LOT2	Meat
VHT0.LOT03	VeauHache	LOT3	Meat
VHT0.LOT04	VeauHache	LOT4	Meat

Exercise A-1

→ How many OTUs do we have here ?

15: FROGS Clusters
stat: summary.html



Clusters

507

Sequences

753,439

→ How many taxonomic levels do we have here?

16: FROGS BIOM to TSV: abundance.tsv



#taxonomy	observation_name
k__Bacteria;p__Tenericutes;c__Mollicutes;o__Mycoplasmatales;f__Mycoplasmataceae;g__Candidatus_Lumbricincola;s__NA	otu_01778
k__Bacteria;p__Bacteroidetes;c__Bacteroidia;o__Bacteroidales;f__Prevotellaceae;g__Prevotella;s__NA	otu_01838
k__Bacteria;p__Proteobacteria;c__Gammaproteobacteria;o__Xanthomonadales;f__Xanthomonadaceae;g__Dyella;s__Ginsengisoli	otu_01386

Data import tool

PHYLOSEQ OBJECT CREATION

Phyloseq : Data import

The FROGS biom format contains:

- OTU count tables (required)
- OTU description : taxonomy

Others informations used in FROGSSTAT are:

- sample description in TSV file
- phylogenetic tree in Newick format (nwk or nhx)

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Import Data from 3 files: biomfile, samplefile, treefile (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Biom file

2: chaillou.biom

The file contains the OTU informations (format: biom1).

Sample tsv file

3: sample_metadata.tsv

The file contains the samples informations (format: tabular).

Tree file

1: tree.nwk

The file contains the tree informations (format: Newick - nhx or nwk).

Names of taxonomics levels

Kingdom Phylum Class Order Family Genus Species

The ordered taxonomic levels stored in BIOM. Each level is separated by one space.

Do you want to normalise your data ?

To normalise data before analysis.

Exercise A-2

1. Use FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Import Data, with and without samples normalization (rename datasets in consequence).
➔ What is the difference ?
2. Guess what is a Rdata file?
3. Explore the HTML results

FROGS Phyloseq: Import Data

Phyloseq 1.20.0

Summary

Ranks Names

Sample metadata

Plot tree

R code

```
phyloseq-class experiment-level object
otu_table()   OTU Table:          [ 507 taxa and 64 samples ]
sample_data() Sample Data:        [ 64 samples by 4 sample variables ]
tax_table()   Taxonomy Table:     [ 507 taxa by 7 taxonomic ranks ]
phy_tree()    Phylogenetic Tree:  [ 507 tips and 506 internal nodes ]
```

Number of sequences in each sample after normalization: 11718

Exercise A-2

3. Explore the HTML results

FROGS Phyloseq: Import Data

Phyloseq 1.20.0

Summary

Ranks Names

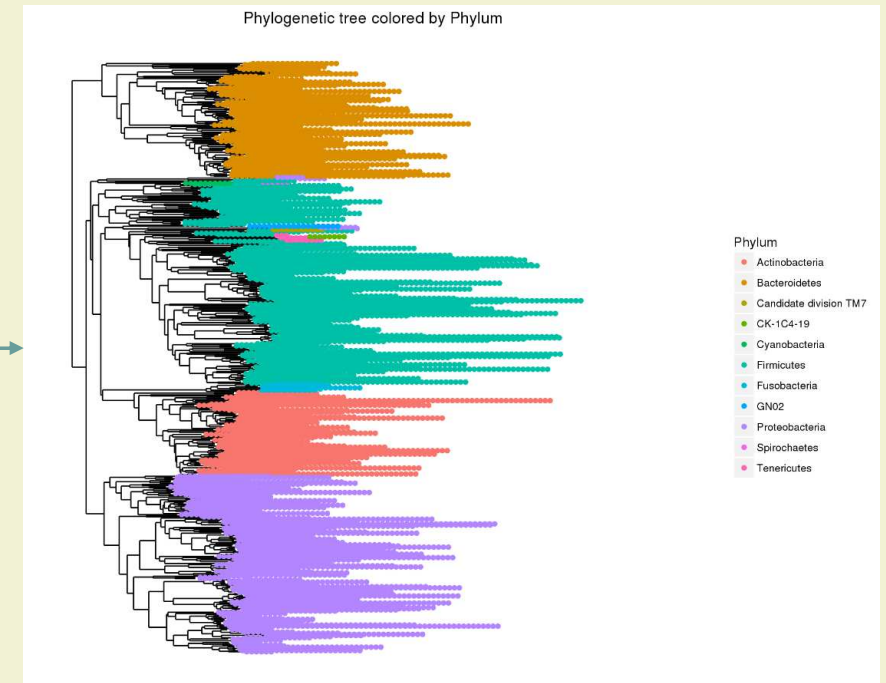
Sample metadata

Plot tree

R code

Warning : Taxonomic affiliations come from Greengenes database, user specified ranks names are ignored.

Rank names : Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species



Exercise A-2

3. Explore the HTML results

FROGS Phyloseq: Import Data

Phyloseq 1.20.0

Summary Ranks Names **Sample metadata** Plot tree R code

Sample variables: EnvType, Description, FoodType

EnvType : BoeufHache, VeauHache, DesLardons, SaucisseVolaille, Crevette, SaumonFume, FiletSaumon, FiletCabillaud

Description : LOT1, LOT3, LOT4, LOT5, LOT6, LOT7, LOT8, LOT10, LOT2, LOT9

FoodType : Meat, Seafood

FROGS Phyloseq: Import Data

Phyloseq 1.20.0

Summary Ranks Names Sample metadata Plot tree **R code**

Loading packages

```
library(phyloseq)
library(ape)
library(ggplot2)
```

Warning !

Metadata order (in each sample variable) are used to organised graphics.

So take extra care when you construct your sample_metadata file

Biodiversity analysis

Biodiversity analysis

1. Exploring the sample composition
2. Notions of biodiversity
3. α -diversity analysis
4. β -diversity analysis

I. Biodiversity analysis

COMPOSITION VISUALISATION

Exploring biodiversity : visualisation

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Composition Visualisation with bar plot and composition plot (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

8: food.Rdata ▼

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

Grouping variable

EnvType

Experimental variable used to group samples (Treatment, Host type, etc).

Taxonomic level to filter your data

Kingdom

ex: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Taxa (at the above taxonomic level) to keep in the dataset

Bacteria

ex: Bacteria (when filtering at the Kingdom level), Firmicutes (when filtering at the Phylum level). Multiple taxa (separated by a space) can be specified, *i.e.* Firmicutes Proteobacteria

Taxonomic level used for aggregation

Phylum

ex: Family (when filtering at the Phylum level). The aggregation level must be below the filtering level.

Number of most abundant taxa to keep

9

ex: 9, *i.e.* Tool keeps the 9 most abundant taxa and the remaining taxa are aggregated in a group 'Other'

Explore the sample raw count

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics: either EnvType or FoodType

For the first usage, let the default parameters, but :

- Take care of your taxonomic level name
- Is the Taxon « Bacteria » in your data ?

Exercise A-3

➔ Interpretations ?

- Firmicutes and Proteobacteria are presents in all samples, but with a wide range of abundance
- Meat type share common Phylum composition with a majority of Firmicutes
- Seafoods seem to be much more variable

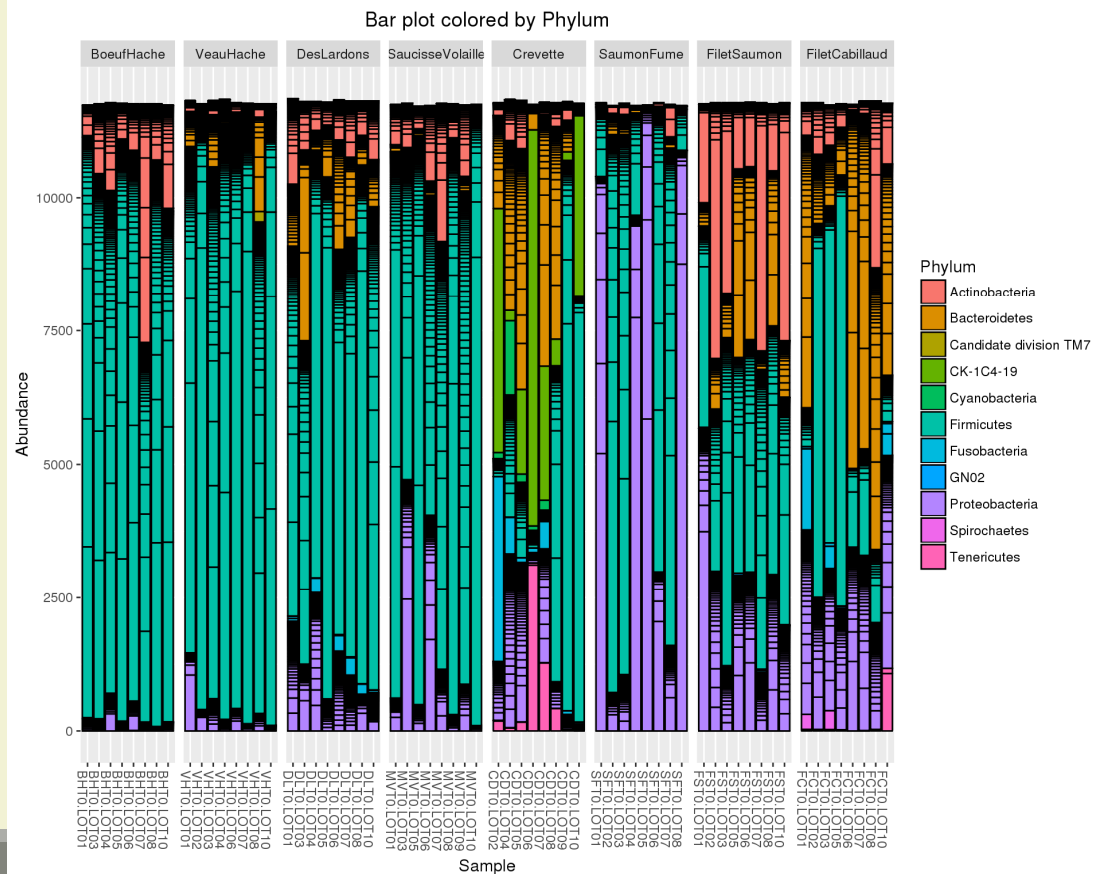
FROGS Phyloseq: Visualize Data Composition

Phyloseq 1.20.0

Bar plot

Composition plot

R code



Exploring biodiversity : visualisation

➔ Limitations:

- Plot bar works at the OTU-level...
- ...which may lead to graph cluttering and useless legends
- No easy way to look at a subset of the data
- Works with absolute counts (beware of unequal depths or used normalized function)



[load-extra-functions.R](#)

Exploring biodiversity : visualisation

Customisation: `plot_composition` function :

- Works with relative abundances
- **Subsets OTUs** at a given taxonomic level
- **Aggregates OTUs** at another taxonomic level
- Shows **only a given number** of OTUs

Taxonomic level to filter your data

ex: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Taxa (at the above taxonomic level) to keep in the dataset

ex: Bacteria (when filtering at the Kingdom level), Firmicutes (when filtering at the Phylum level). Multiple taxa (separated by a space) can be specified, i.e. Firmicutes Proteobacteria

Taxonomic level used for aggregation

ex: Family (when filtering at the Phylum level). The aggregation level must be below the filtering level.

Number of most abundant taxa to keep

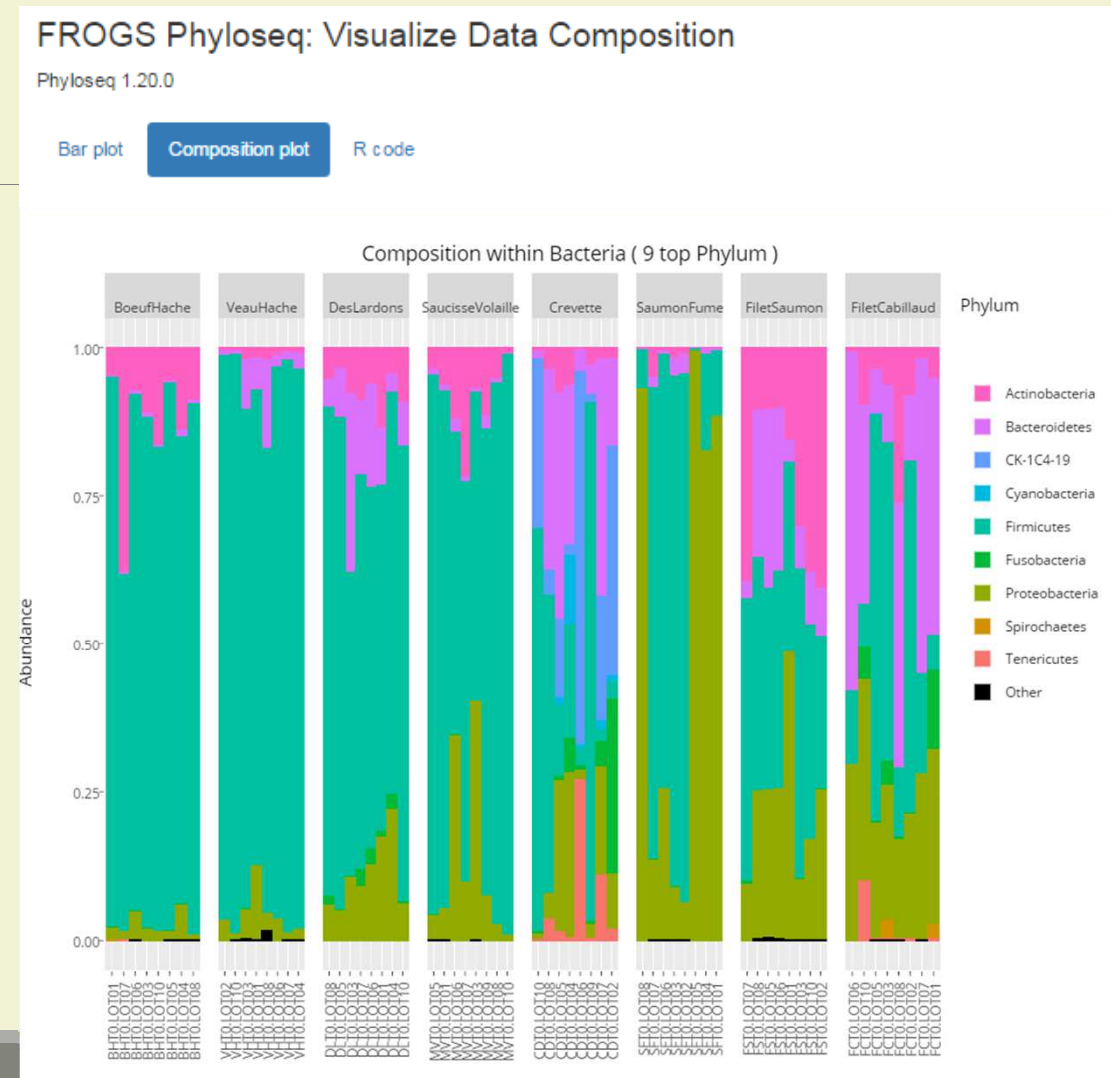
ex: 9, i.e. Tool keeps the 9 most abundant taxa and the remaining taxa are aggregated in a group 'Other'

Exercise A-4

Look at the « Composition plot » tab

Based on these results what would be interesting to look into ?

- ➔ What are the composition of the 9 most abundant Families of Firmicutes ?
- ➔ What are the composition of the 9 most abundant Families of Proteobacteria ?



Exercise A-4

THE 9 MOST ABUNDANT FAMILIES OF FIRMICUTES

Taxonomic level to filter your data

Phylum

ex: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Taxa (at the above taxonomic level) to keep in the dataset

Firmicutes

ex: Bacteria (when filtering at the Kingdom level), Firmicutes (when filtering at the Phylum level).
Multiple taxa (separated by a space) can be specified, i.e. Firmicutes Proteobacteria

Taxonomic level used for aggregation

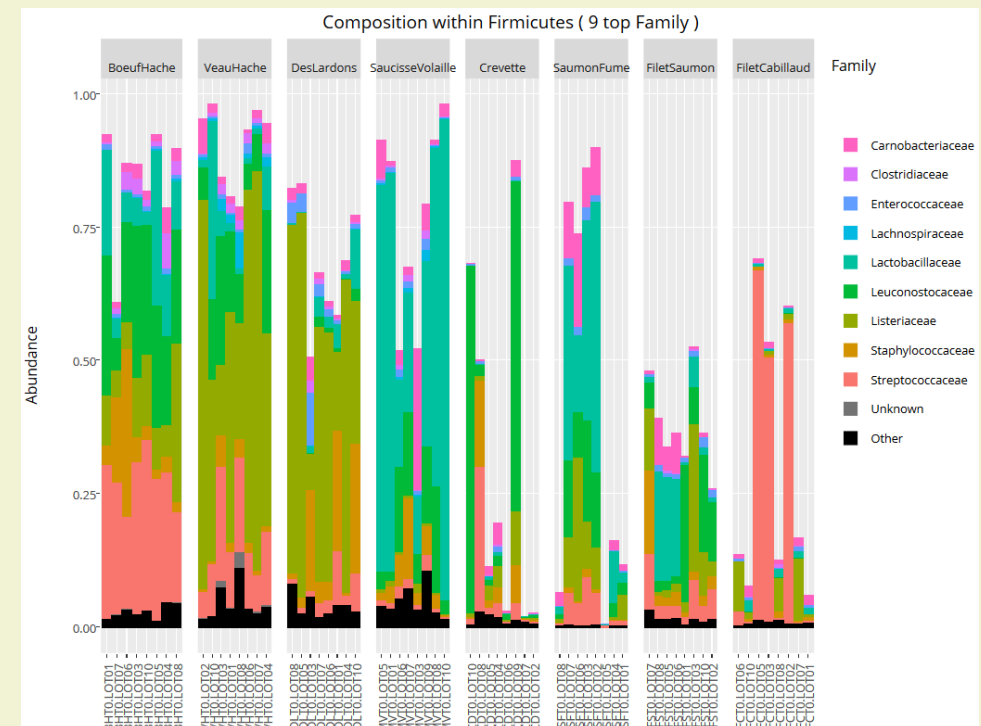
Family

ex: Family (when filtering at the Phylum level). The aggregation level must be below the filtering level.

Number of most abundant taxa to keep

9

ex: 9, i.e. Tool keeps the 9 most abundant taxa and the remaining taxa are aggregated in a group 'Other'



Exercise A-4

THE 9 MOST ABUNDANT FAMILIES OF PROTEOBACTERIA

Taxonomic level to filter your data

Phylum

ex: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species

Taxa (at the above taxonomic level) to keep in the dataset

Proteobacteria

ex: Bacteria (when filtering at the Kingdom level), Firmicutes (when filtering at the Phylum level).
Multiple taxa (separated by a space) can be specified, i.e. Firmicutes Proteobacteria

Taxonomic level used for aggregation

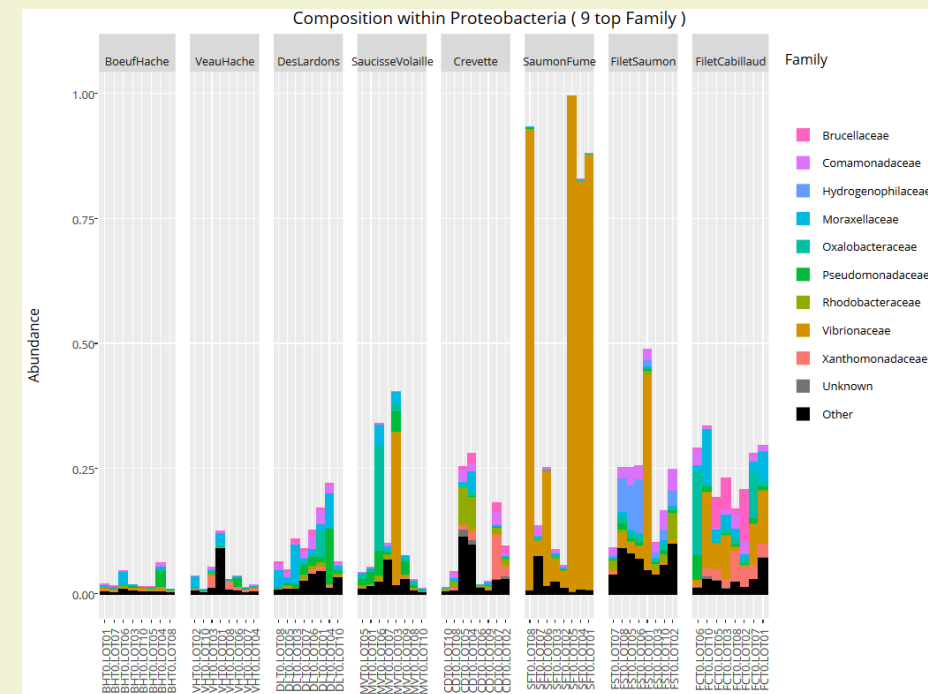
Family

ex: Family (when filtering at the Phylum level). The aggregation level must be below the filtering level.

Number of most abundant taxa to keep

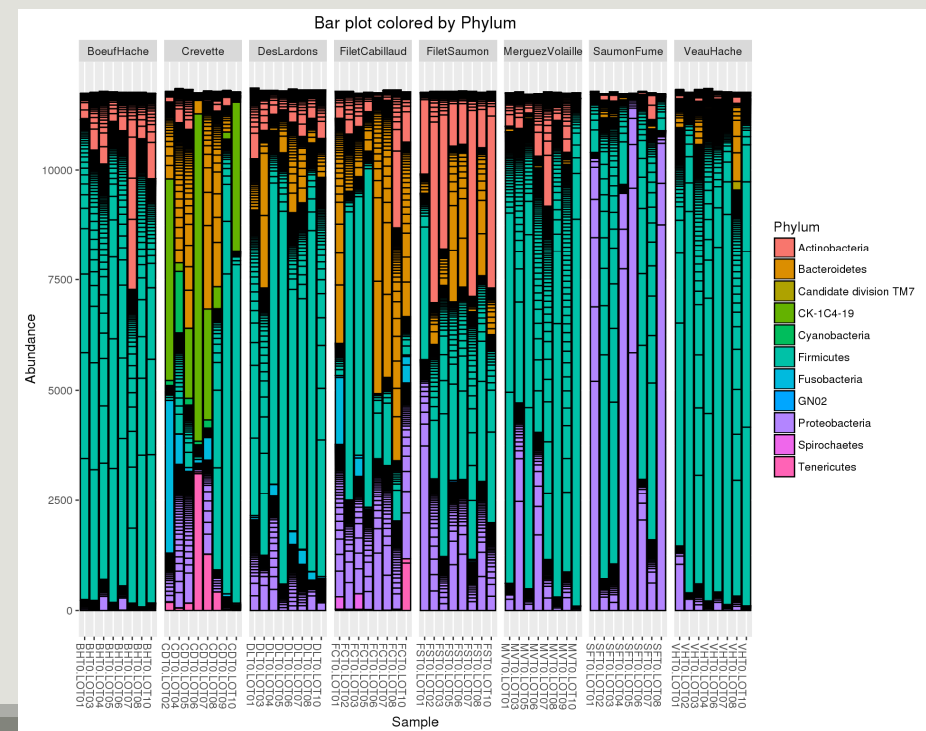
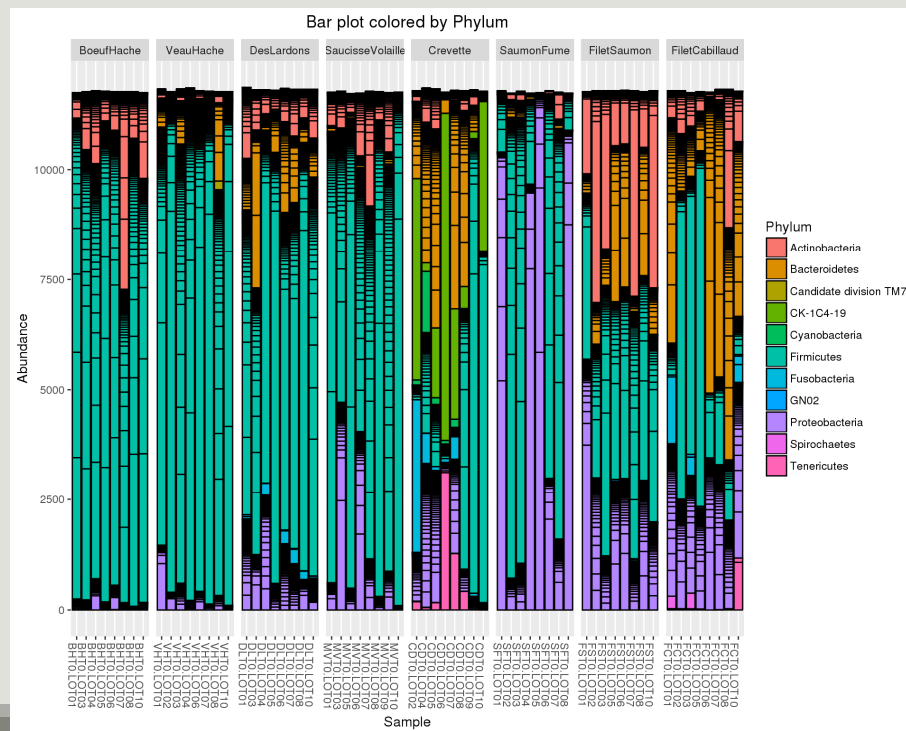
9

ex: 9, i.e. Tool keeps the 9 most abundant taxa and the remaining taxa are aggregated in a group 'Other'



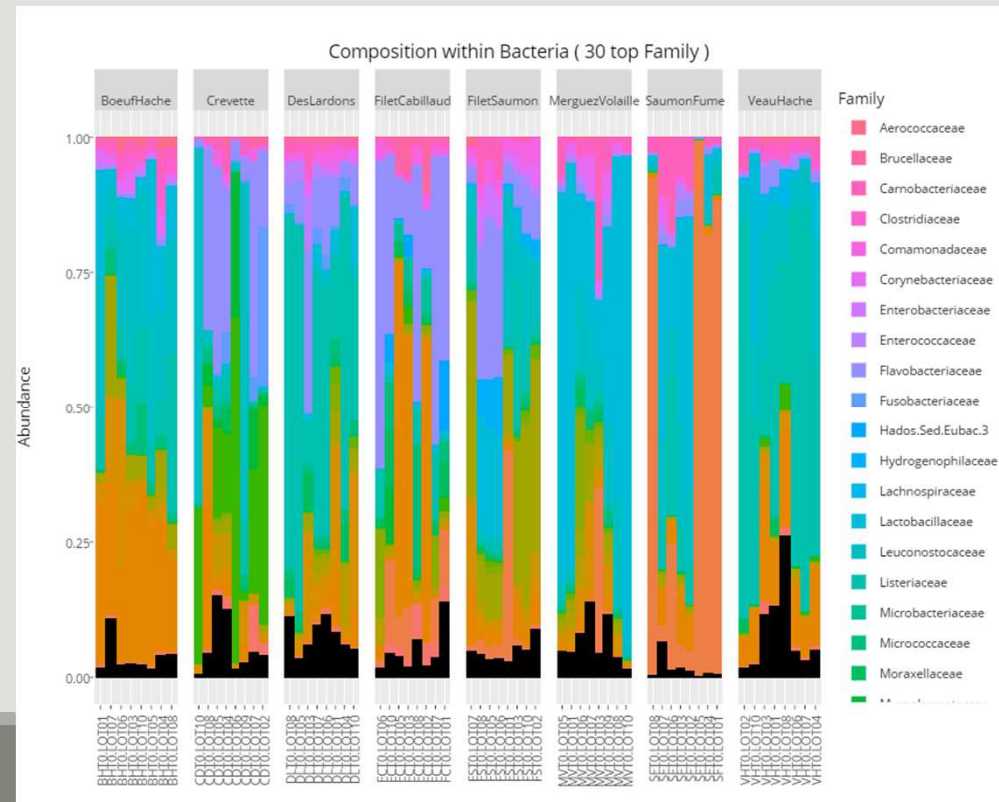
Exploring biodiversity : visualisation

Remark 1 : An example of what happens when sample_metadata file is not sorted in a meaning full way



Exploring biodiversity : visualisation

Remark 2 : Keep in mind that human eye cannot distinguish more than 12 colours at the same time. Example of the 30 most abundant Families among Bacteria

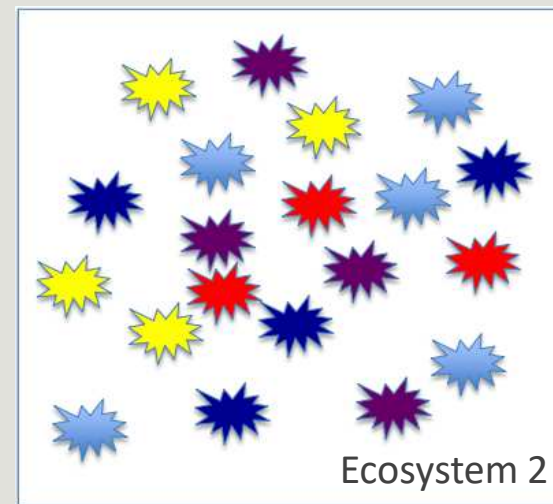
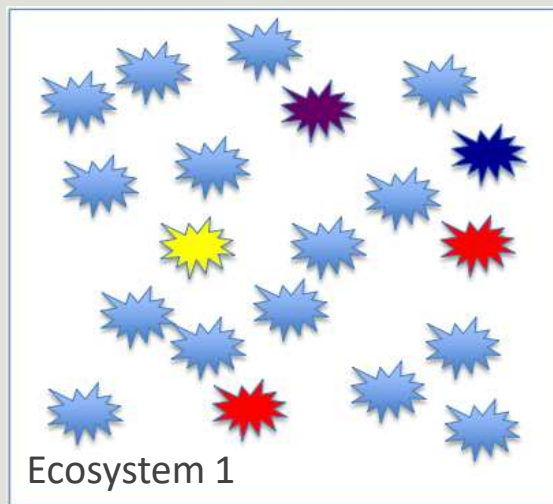


II. Biodiversity analysis

DIVERSITY INDICES

Exploring biodiversity : descriptors

- The **richness** corresponds to the number of OTUs or functional groups present in communities. It characterises the **composition**.
- The **diversity** takes into account the relative abundancy of species. It characterises the **structure**



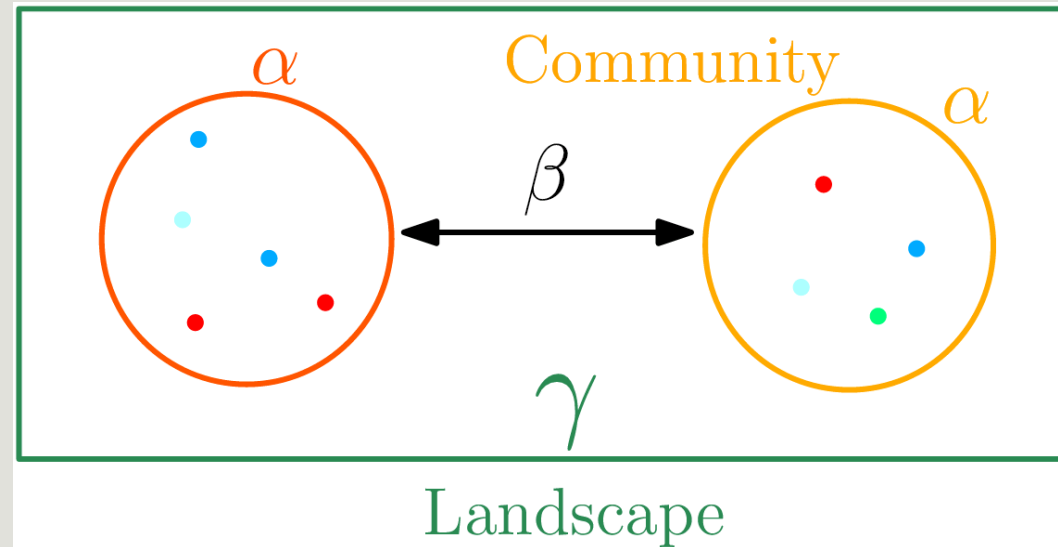
Richness : Eco1 = Eco2

Diversity: Eco2 > Eco1

Exploring biodiversity : statistical indices

Compute and compare diversity indices. 3 levels of diversity:

- **α -diversity**: diversity **within** a community;
- **β -diversity**: diversity **between** communities;
 - β -dissimilarities/distances
 - dissimilarities between pairs of communities
 - often used as a first step to compute diversity
- γ -diversity: diversity at the landscape scale (blurry for bacterial communities);



Exploring biodiversity : statistical indices

Qualitative (Presence/Absence) vs. Quantitative (Abundance)

- Qualitative gives less weight to dominant species;
- Qualitative is more sensitive to differences in sampling depths;
- Qualitative indices emphasize differences in taxa diversity while quantitative are more sensitive to raise differences in composition.

Compositional vs. Phylogenetic

- Compositional does not require a phylogenetic tree;
- Compositional is more sensitive to erroneous OTU picking;
- Compositional gives the same importance to all OTUs.

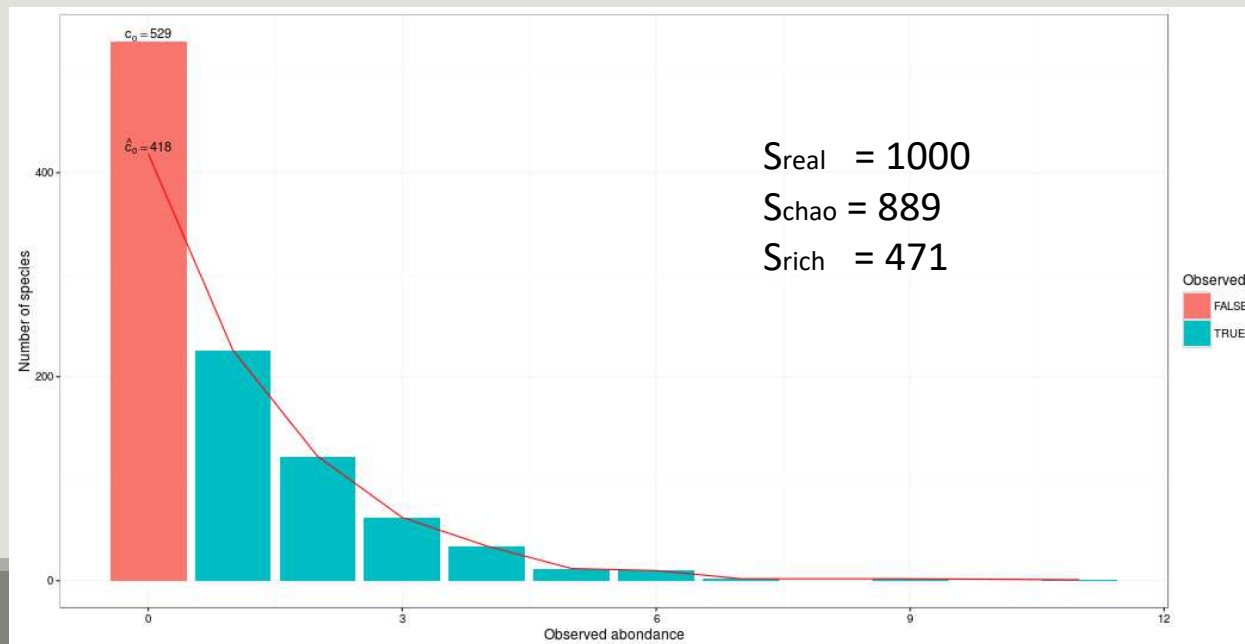
III. Biodiversity analysis

α -DIVERSITY INDICES

Exploring biodiversity : α -diversity

α -diversity is equivalent to the richness : number of species

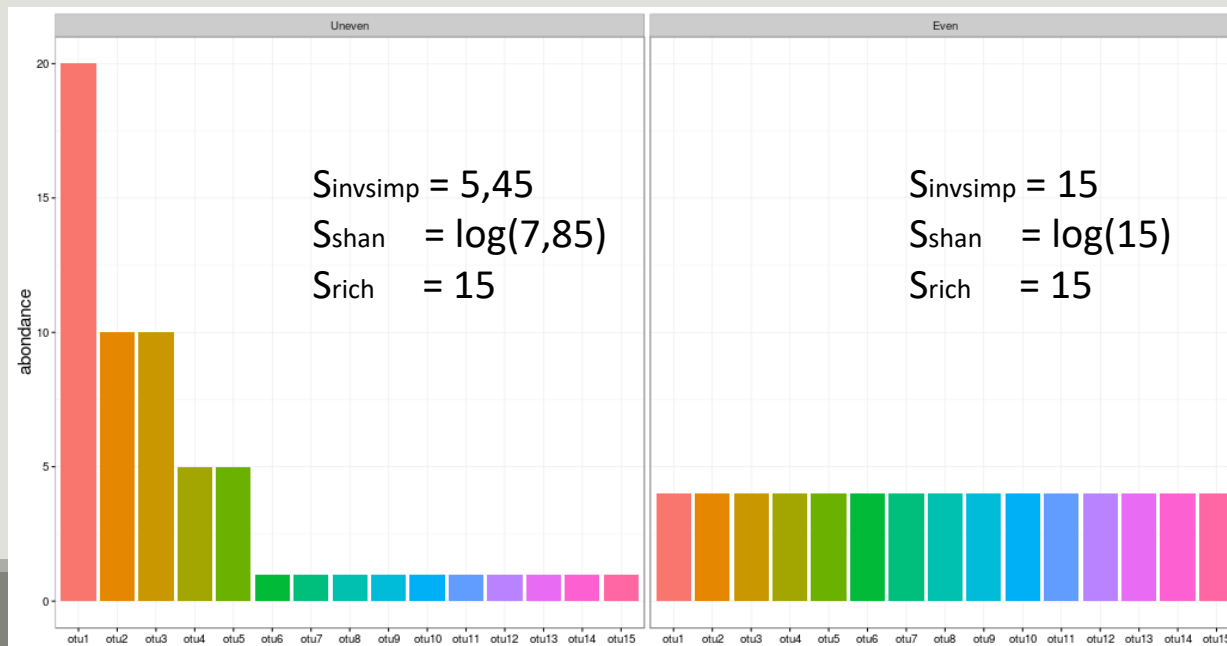
Richness	Chao
Number of observed species	Richness + (estimated) number of unobserved species



Exploring biodiversity : α -diversity

α -diversity is equivalent to the richness : number of species

Shannon	Inv-Simpson
Evenness of the species abundance distribution	Inverse probability that two sequences sampled at random come from the same species



Interpretation :
15 observed species, but according to Shannon, the left example acts like there is 7.85 equally abundant species (5.45 for invSimp)
It is called **effective diversities**

Exploring biodiversity : α -diversity




α -diversity indices available in phyloseq :

- Species **richness** : number of observed OTU
- **Chao1** : number of observed OTU + estimation of the number of unobserved OTU
- **Shannon** entropy / **Jensen** : the width of the OTU relative abundance distribution. Roughly, it reflects our (in)ability to predict OTU of a randomly picked bacteria.
- **Simpson** : $1 -$ probability that two bacteria picked at random in the community belong to different OTU.
- **Inverse Simpson** : inverse of the probability that two bacteria picked at random belong to the same OTU.

Exploring biodiversity : α -diversity

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Alpha Diversity with richness plot (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

   8: food_normalized.Rdata ▼

This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

Experiment variable


EnvType

The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

The alpha diversity indices to compute

☐ Select/Unselect all

- ☒ Observed
- ☒ Chao1
- ☒ Shannon
- ☒ InvSimpson
- ☐ Simpson
- ☐ ACE
- ☐ Fisher



Select R workspace including phyloseq object

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics

Choose which α -diversity indices you want to compute

Exercise A-5

Test it on EnvType

- ➔ What are the resulting datasets ?
- ➔ Which interpretation could you make on the boxplot results ?
- ➔ Have EnvType got an impact on α -diversity indice ?

Exercise A-5

➔ What are the resulting datasets ?

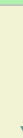
Report HTML file with graphical and statistical results

14: EnvType: alpha_diversity.html



Tabular file containing the detailed value of each indice in each sample

13: EnvType : alpha_diversity.tsv

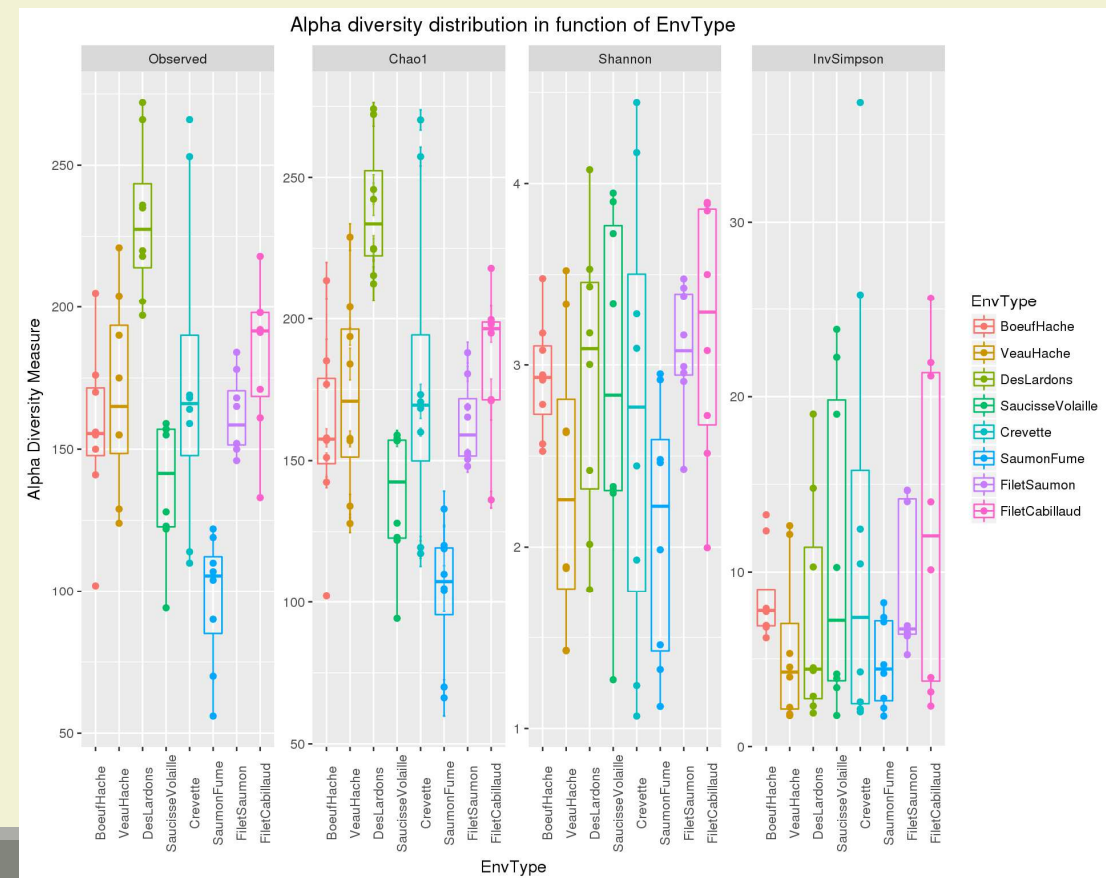


1	2	3	4	5	6
	Observed	Chao1	se.chao1	Shannon	InvSimpson
DLT0.LOT08	202	212.5	6.02415501188299	2.01536910172877	2.31390781174089
DLT0.LOT05	197	215.454545454545	9.04924368908291	1.76545015179311	1.90925718747888
DLT0.LOT03	218	224.954545454545	4.52108197600898	3.43338873278205	14.7829313567568
DLT0.LOT07	220	224.714285714286	3.77924481885382	3.00227529842681	4.33279579199353

Exercise A-5

Boxplot interpretations

- Observed and Chao1 are very similar
 - All species have been detected
- Many taxa observed in **Deslardons** (high Chao1, high Observed)...
- ...but low Shannon and Inverse-Simpson
 - communities are dominated by few abundant taxa



Exercise A-5

Anova interpretations

- Environments differ a lot in terms of richness...
- ...but not so much in terms of Shannon diversity

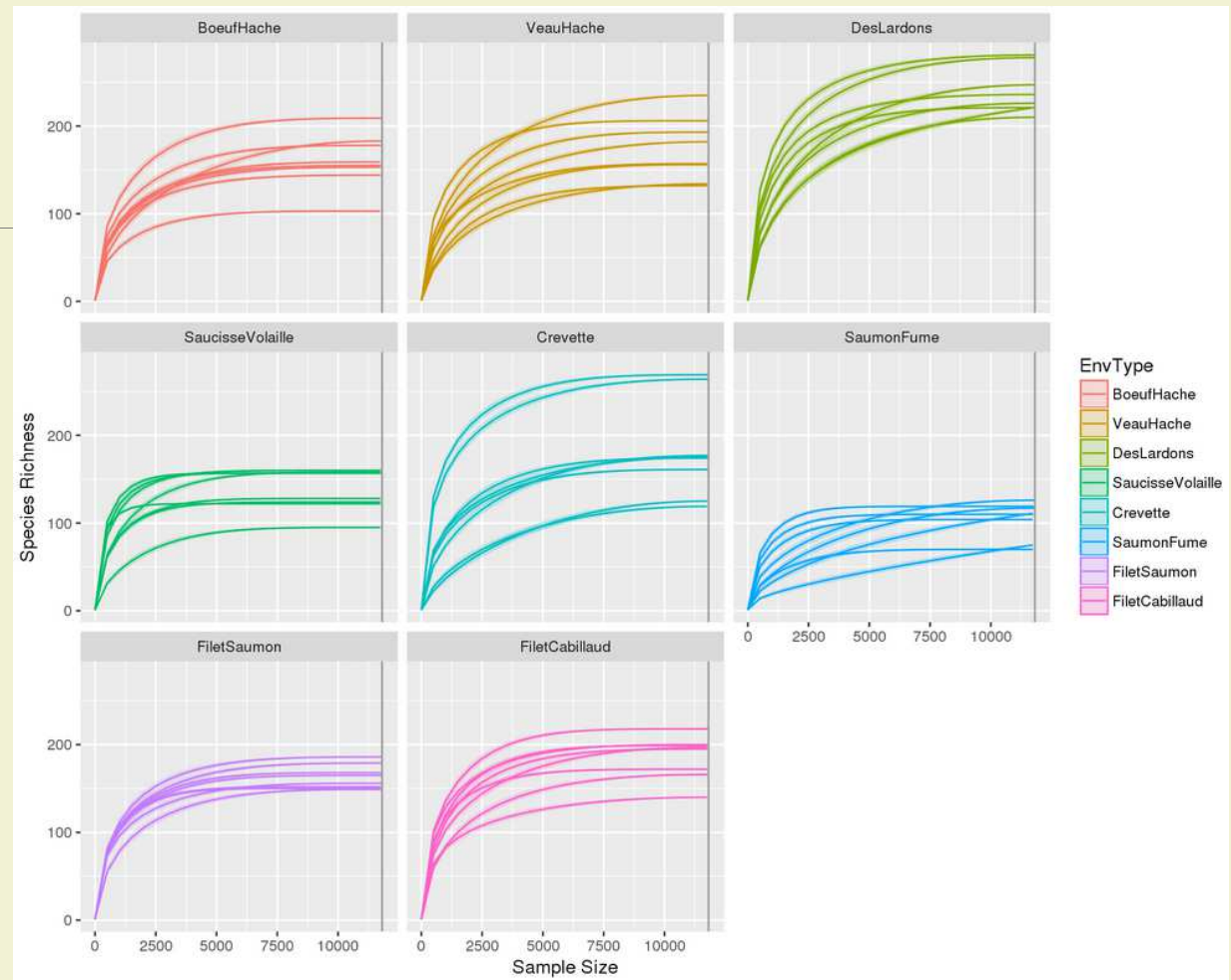
→ Effective diversities are quite similar

```
#####  
#Perform ANOVA on Observed, which effects are significant  
anova.Observed <-aov( Observed ~ Depth + EnvType, anova_data)  
summary(anova.Observed)  
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)  
EnvType       7  81674    11668    11.51 5.96e-09 ***  
Residuals    56  56774      1014  
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
#####  
#Perform ANOVA on Shannon, which effects are significant  
anova.Shannon <-aov( Shannon ~ Depth + EnvType, anova_data)  
summary(anova.Shannon)  
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)  
EnvType       7   7.91   1.1300   1.771  0.111  
Residuals    56  35.72   0.6379
```

Exercise A-5

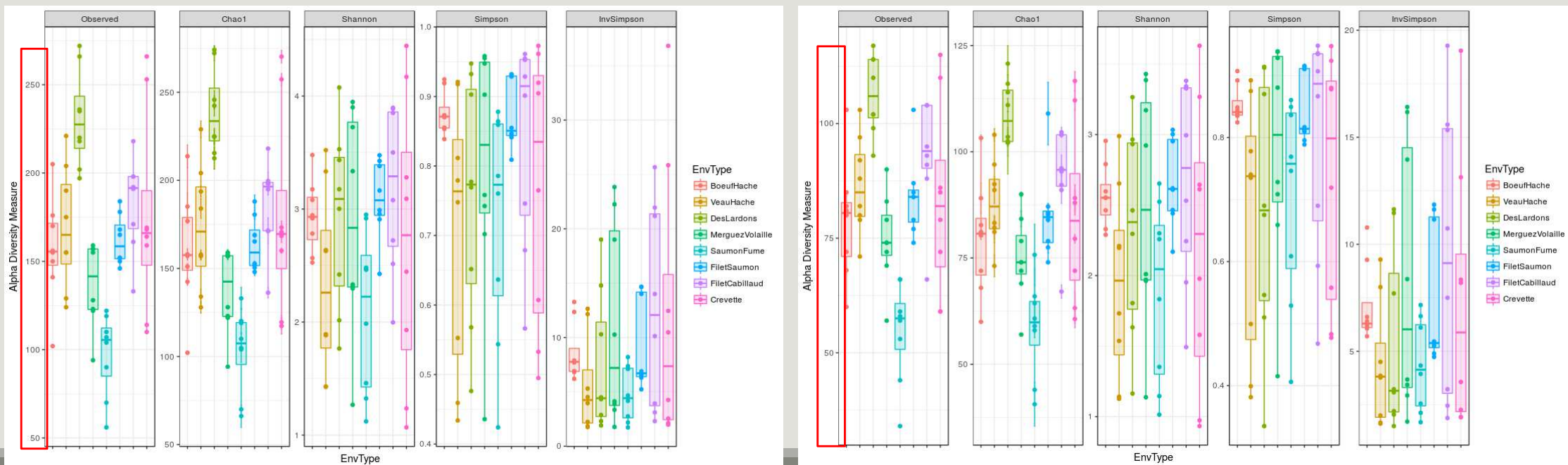
Rarefaction curves interpretation



Exploring biodiversity : α -diversity

WARNING : Many diversity indices (richness, Chao) **depend a lot on rare OTUs**. **Do not trim rare OTUs** before computing them as it can drastically alter the result.

α -diversity: without (left) and with (right) trimming on rare OTU (total abundance < 500)



IV. Biodiversity analysis

β -DIVERSITY INDICES

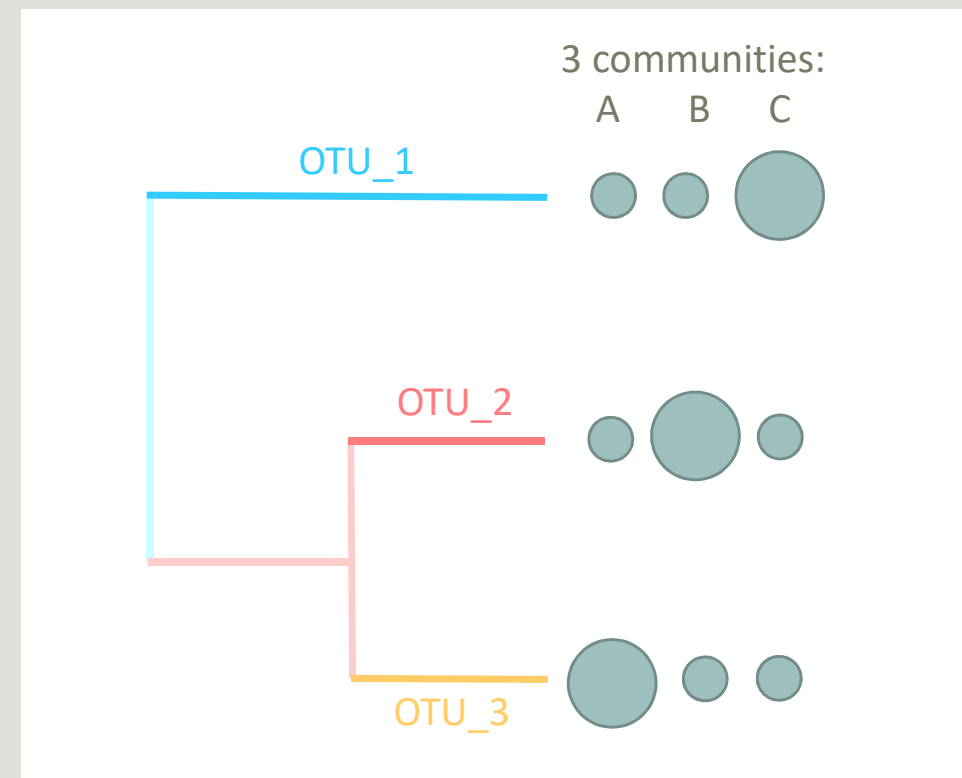
Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Many diversity indices (both compositional and phylogenetic) are available with the Phyloseq package through the generic distance function.

Different dissimilarities capture different features of the communities.

In this example :

- qualitatively, communities are very similar
- quantitatively, communities are very different
- phylogenetically, two communities seem to be closer than the third one.



Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Jaccard:

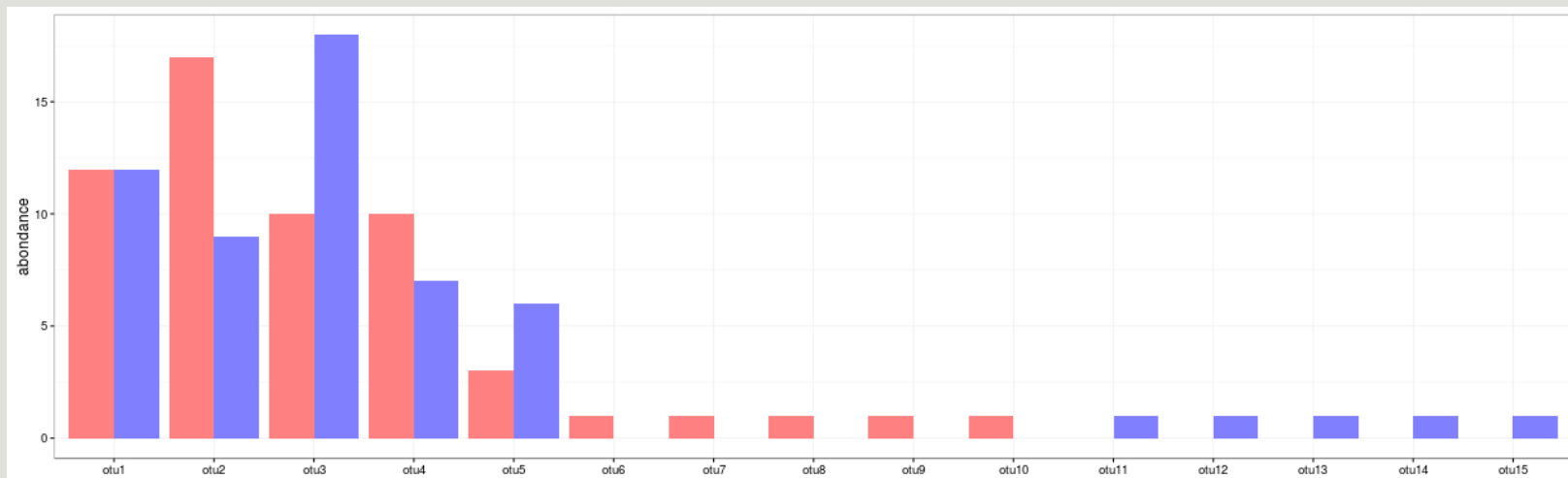
- Fraction of species specific to either 1 or 2

Bray-Curtis:

- Fraction of the community specific to either 1 or 2

Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

- 2 communities
- 15 OTUs

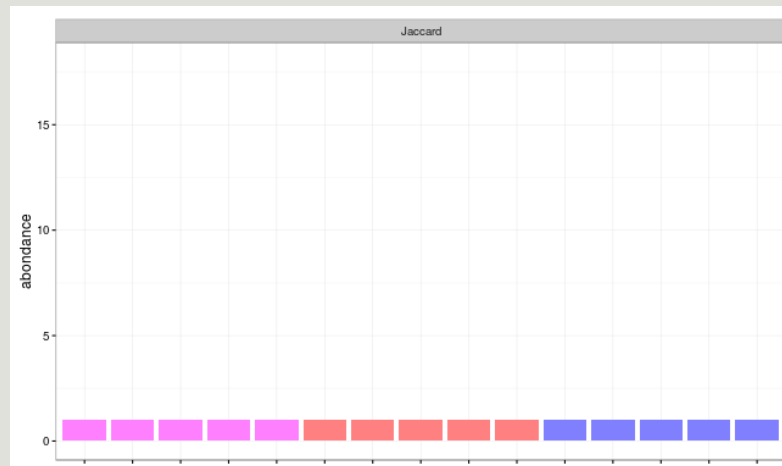
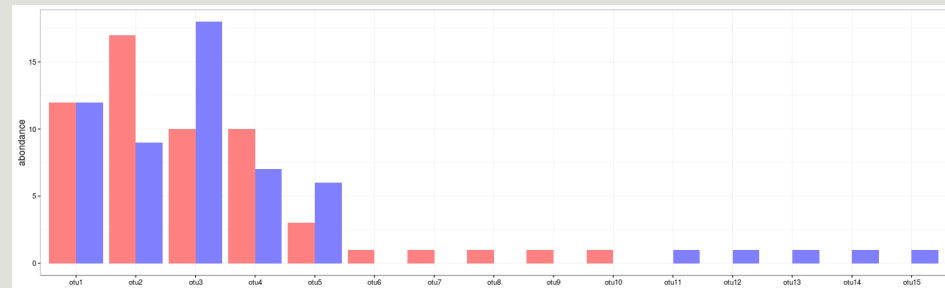


Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Jaccard:

- Fraction of species specific to either 1 or 2

$$D_{jac} = 10/15 = 0.667$$

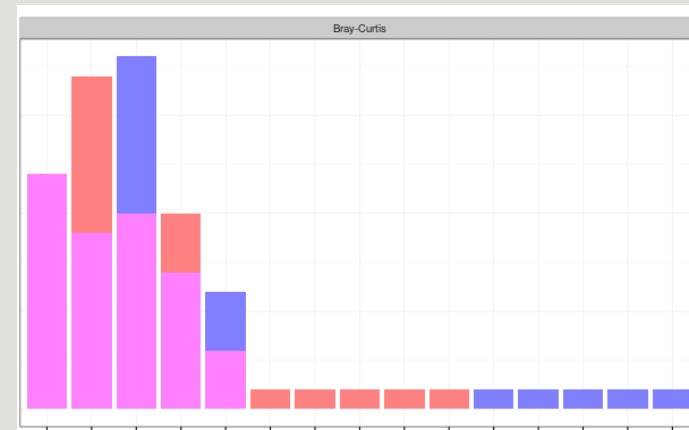
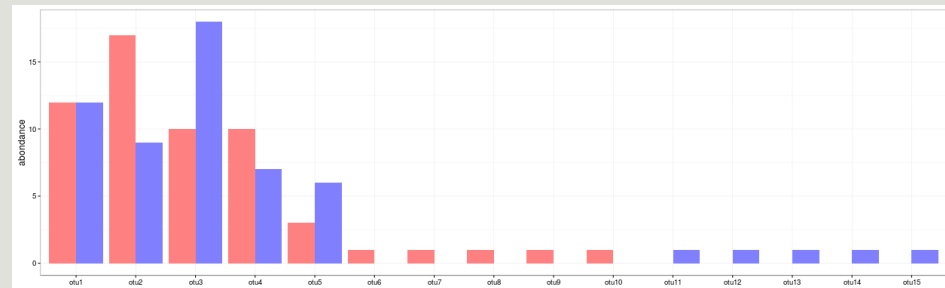


Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

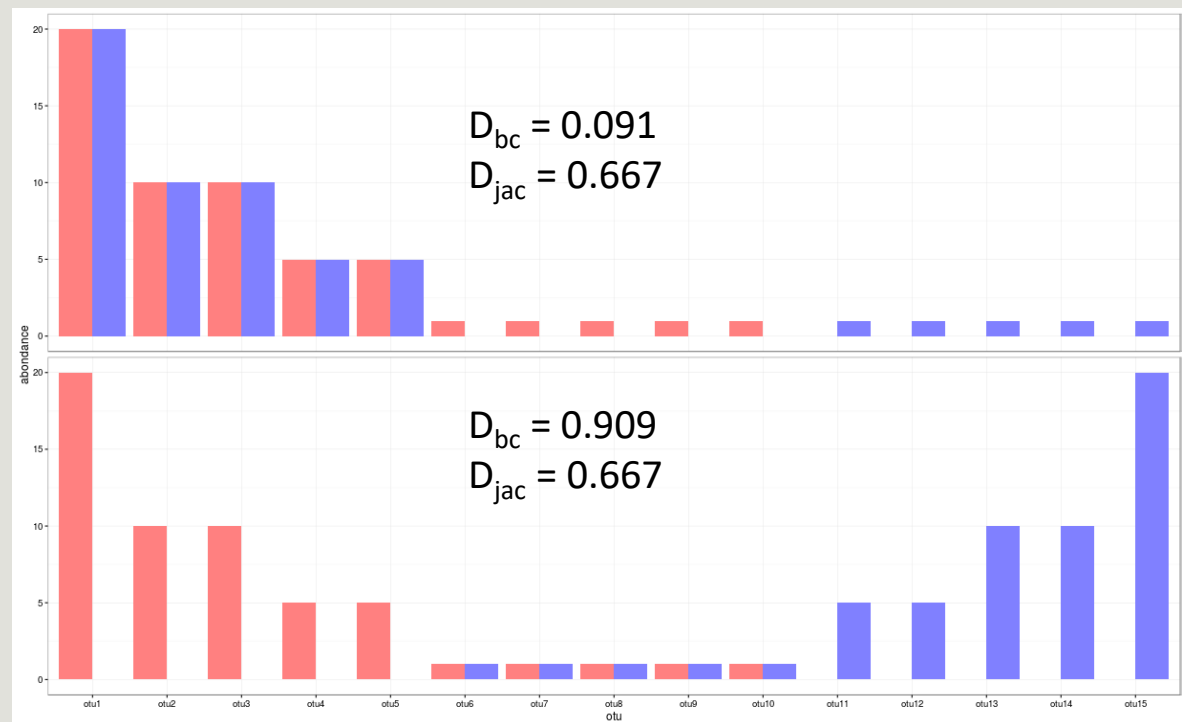
Bray-Curtis:

- Fraction of the community specific to either 1 or 2

$$D_{bc} = (8+8+3+3+10) / (24+26+28+17+9+10) = 0.281$$



Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity



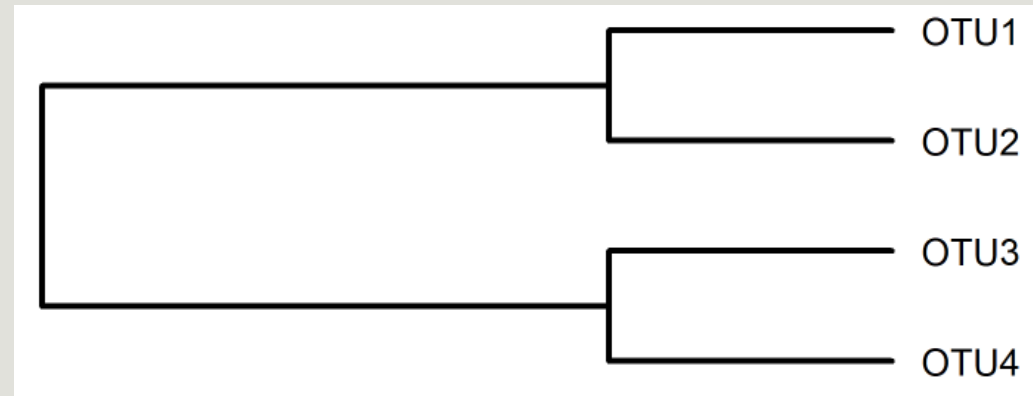
Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Unifrac:

- Fraction of the tree specific to either 1 or 2

Weighed-Unifrac :

- Fraction of the diversity specific to either 1 or 2

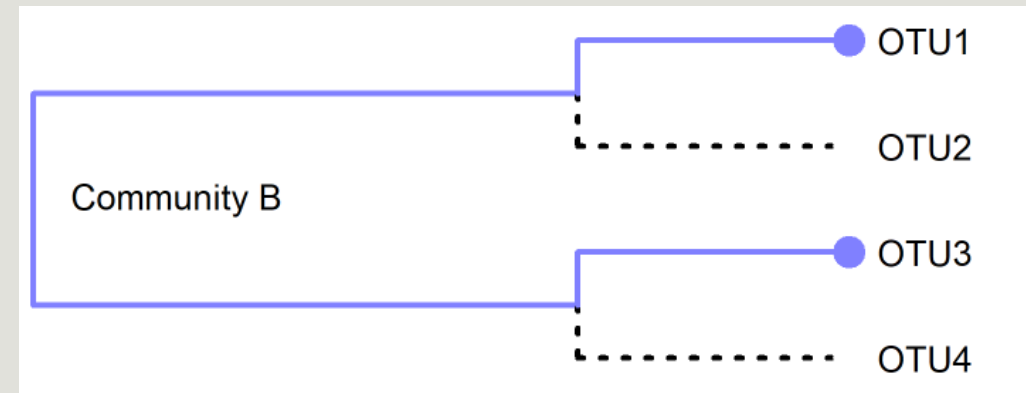
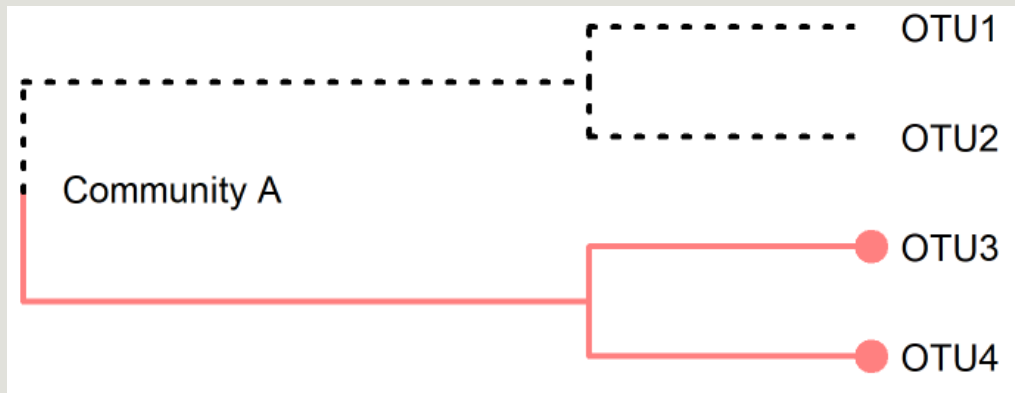


Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Unifrac:

- Fraction of the tree specific to either 1 or 2

$$Unifrac = \frac{\sum specific_branch_length}{\sum all_branch_length}$$



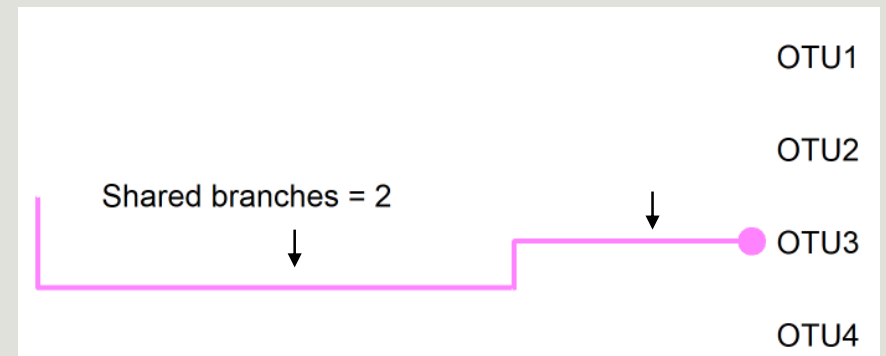
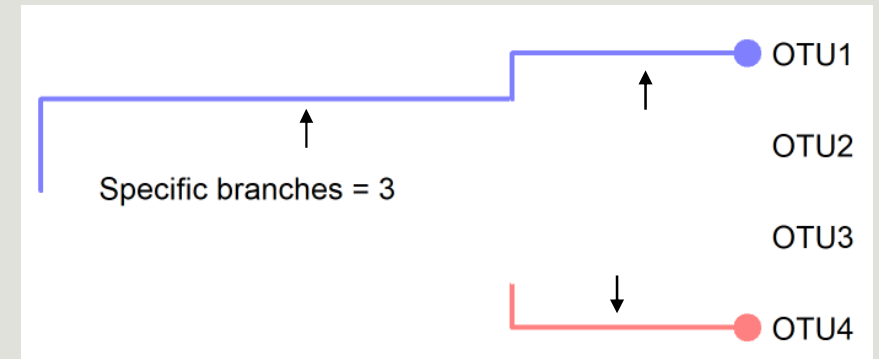
Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Unifrac:

- Fraction of the tree specific to either 1 or 2

If all branch lengths are equal to 1, only branches present in at least one community are taken into account :

$$Unifrac = \frac{\sum specific_branch_length}{\sum all_branch_length} = 0.6$$

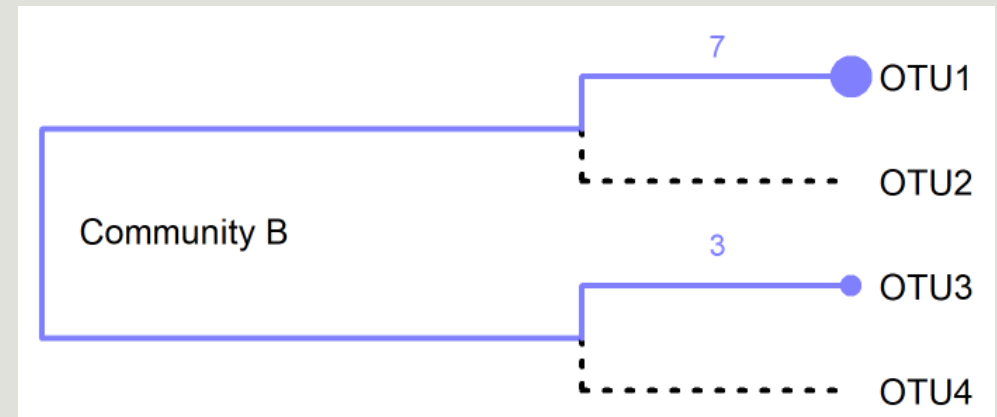
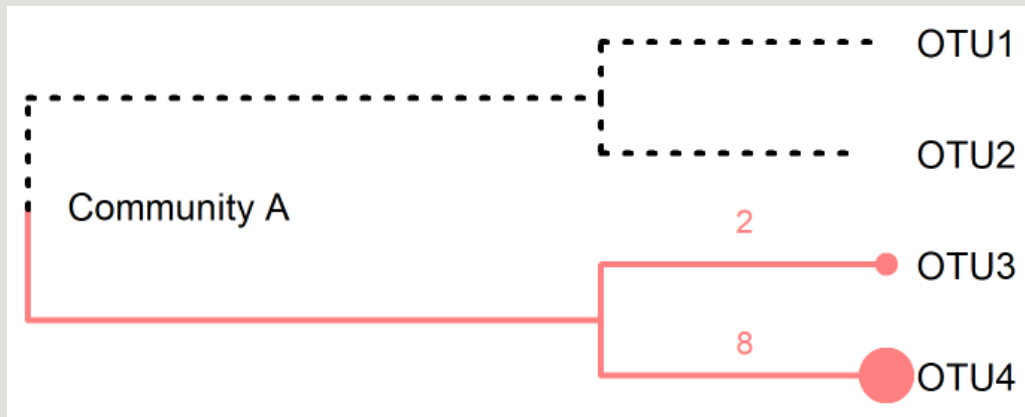


Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Weighted-Unifrac :

- Fraction of the diversity specific to either 1 or 2

$$WUnifrac = \frac{\sum \text{reduced_branch_length}}{\sum \text{non_reduced_branch_length}}$$

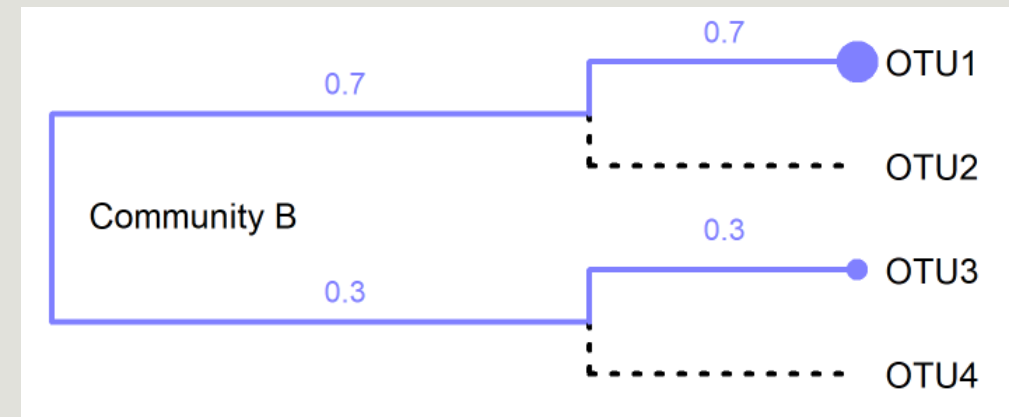
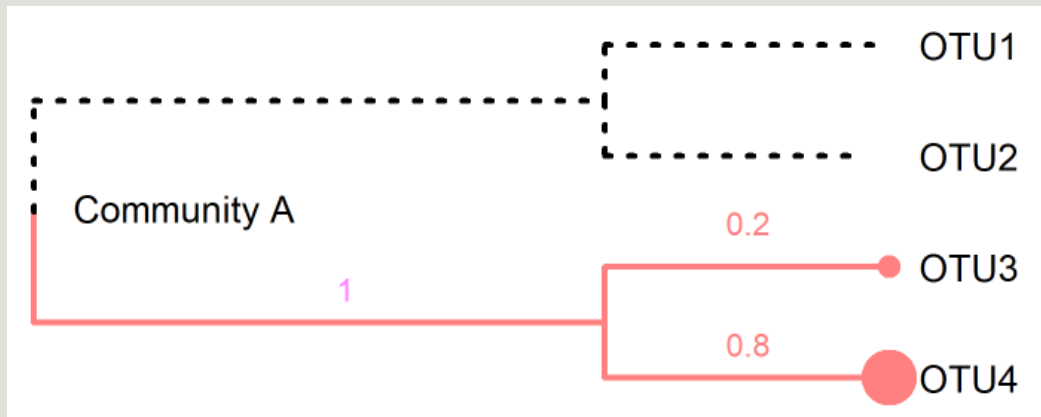


Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Weighted-Unifrac :

- Fraction of the diversity specific to either 1 or 2

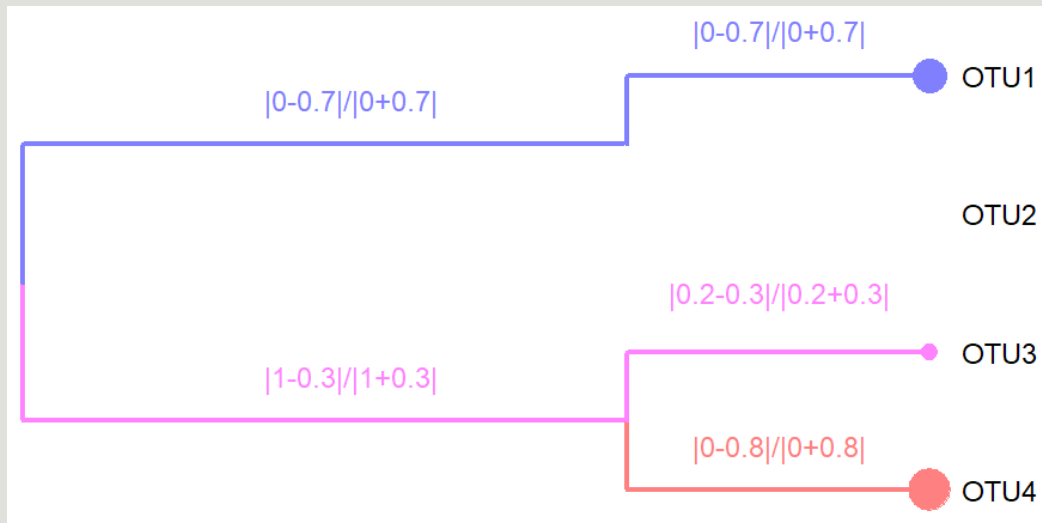
$$WUnifrac = \frac{\sum \text{reduced_branch_length}}{\sum \text{non_reduced_branch_length}}$$



Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Weighted-Unifrac :

- Fraction of the diversity specific to either 1 or 2



$$WUnifrac = \frac{\sum \text{reduced_branch_length}}{\sum \text{non_reduced_branch_length}}$$

$$\text{Blue branches} = \frac{|0 - 0,7|}{|0 + 0,7|} + \frac{|0 - 0,7|}{|0 + 0,7|} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{Red branches} = \frac{|0 - 0,8|}{|0 + 0,8|} = 1$$

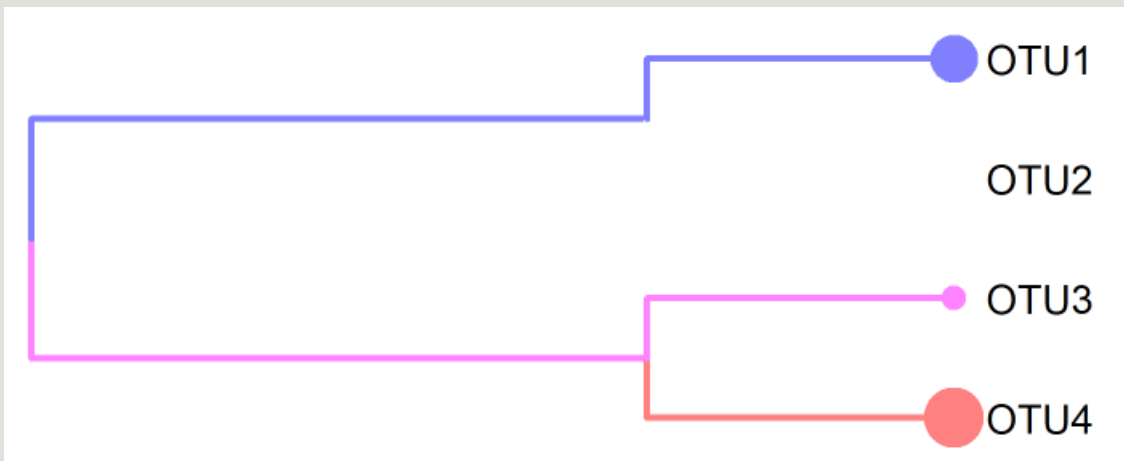
$$\text{Pink branches} = \frac{|1 - 0,3|}{|1 + 0,3|} + \frac{|0,2 - 0,3|}{|0,2 + 0,3|} = \frac{0,7}{0,3} + \frac{0,1}{0,5} = 0,73$$

$$\sum \text{reduced branch length} = 3,73$$

Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

Weighted-Unifrac :

- Fraction of the diversity specific to either 1 or 2



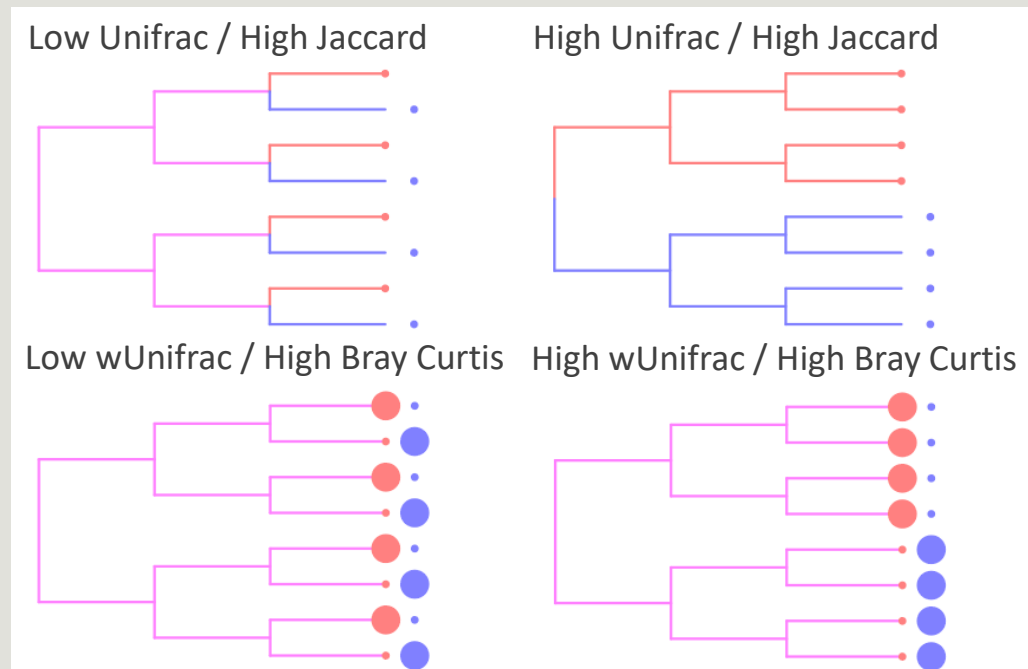
$$WUnifrac = \frac{\sum \text{reduced_branch_length}}{\sum \text{non_reduced_branch_length}}$$

$$\sum \text{non reduced branch length} = 5$$

$$WUnifrac = \frac{\sum \text{reduced_branch_length}}{\sum \text{non_reduced_branch_length}} = \frac{3,73}{5} = 0,75$$

Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

➔ What do you conclude in terms of Jaccard, Bray Curtis, Unifrac and weighted Unifrac values?



Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

- Bray-Curtis, Jaccard and Kulczynski are good at detecting underlying ecological gradients
- Morisita-Horn, Cao and Jensen-Shannon are good at handling different sample sizes
- All take values in [0; 1] except JSD and Cao.

Phyloseq supports currently 43 beta diversity distance methods, see [phyloseq distanceMethodList documentation](#) :

"unifrac" "wunifrac"

"dpcoa"

"jsd"




"manhattan" "euclidean" "canberra" "bray" "kulczynski" "jaccard" "gower" "altGower" "morisita"
"horn" "mountford" "raup" "binomial" "chao" "cao"

"w" "-1" "c" "wb" "r" "l" "e" "t" "me" "j" "sor" ...

Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity distance matrix (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

   8: food_normalized.Rdata

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

Experiment variable

EnvType

The experiment variable used to organize plots.

The methods of beta diversity

☐ Select/Unselect all

☐ Unifrac
☐ Weighted Unifrac
☐ Bray-Curtis
☐ Jaccard

N.B. if the tree is not available in your RData, you cannot choose Unifrac or Weighted Unifrac

Other method

The other methods of beta diversity that you want to use. c.f. details below.

☒ Execute

Explore the sample normalised count

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics.

Choose which beta diversity distances you want to compute

Exercise A-6

Try it with the 4 most commonly used distance methods

- What are the output datasets ?
- *A priori*, abundant OTU are they shared among samples?
- Considering that Jaccard is higher than Unifrac, what can you conclude ?
- Considering that Unifrac is higher than weighted Unifrac, what can you conclude ?

Exercise A-6

→ What are the output datasets ?

Report HTML file with graphical and statistical results

One tabular file per distance method containing the all samples against all beta diversity distance : a matrix

	DLT0.LOT08	DLT0.LOT05	DLT0.LOT03
DLT0.LOT08	0	0.239033964840416	0.724185014507595
DLT0.LOT05	0.239033964840416	0	0.817716333845366
DLT0.LOT03	0.724185014507595	0.817716333845366	0

17: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta diversity

947.7 KB

format: **html**, database: ?

21: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta diversity (wUnifrac.tsv)

20: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta diversity (Unifrac.tsv)

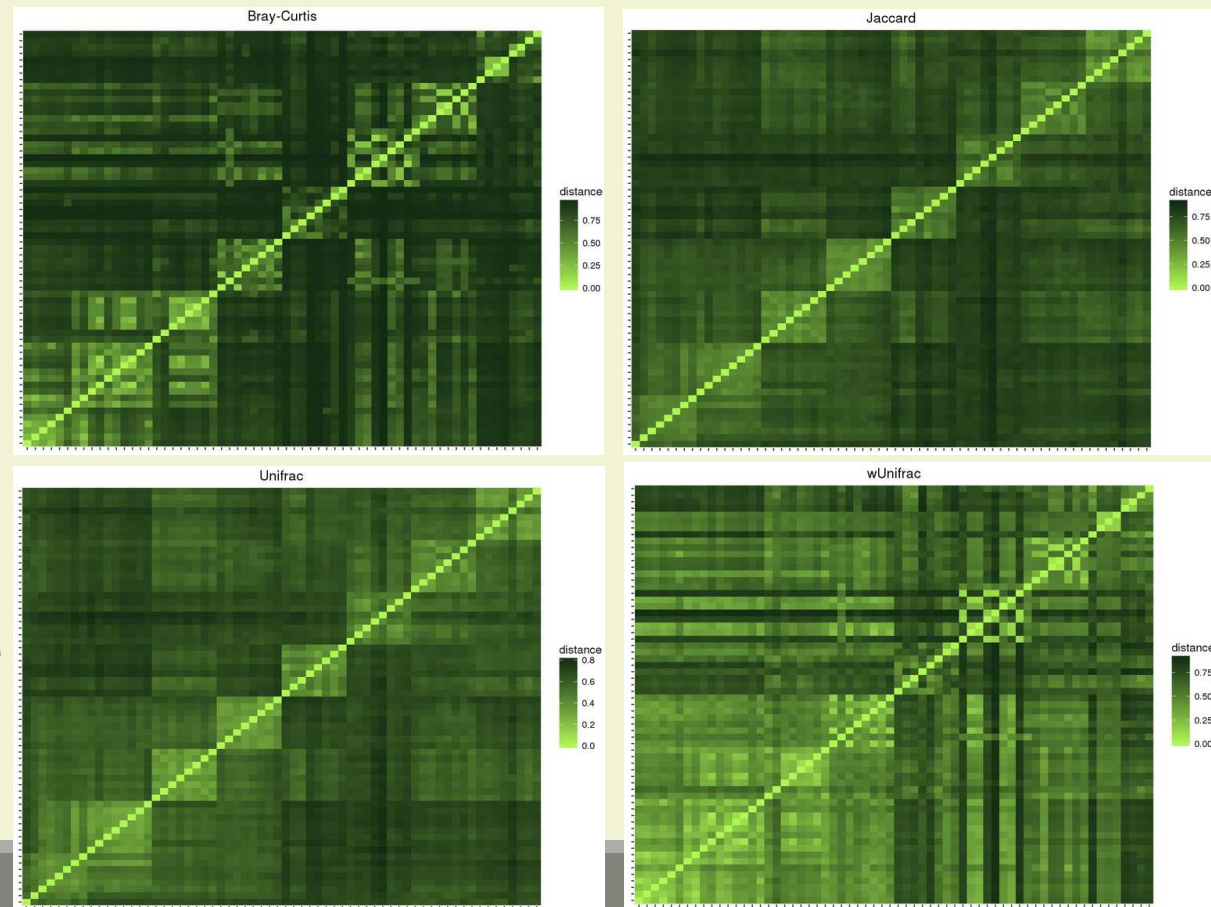
19: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta diversity (Jaccard.tsv)

18: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta diversity (Bray_Curtis.tsv)



Exercise A-6

- Jaccard lower than Bray-Curtis
→ abundant taxa are not shared
- Jaccard higher than Unifrac
→ communities' taxa are distinct but phylogenetically related
- Unifrac higher than weighted Unifrac
→ abundant taxa in both communities are phylogenetically closed.



Exploring biodiversity : β -diversity

- In general, **qualitative** diversities **are more sensitive to factors that affect presence/absence** of organisms (such as pH, salinity, depth, etc) and therefore useful to study and define bioregions (regions with little or no flow between them)...
- ... whereas **quantitative** distances **focus on factors that affect relative changes** (seasonal changes, nutrient availability, concentration of oxygen, depth, etc) and therefore useful to monitor communities over time or along an environmental gradient.

Different distances capture different features of the samples.

There is no "one size fits all"

Exploring the structure

I. Exploring the structure

ORDINATION AND HEATMAP PLOTS

Exploring the structure : Ordination plot

- Each community is described by OTU abundances
- OTU abundances may be correlated
- PCA finds linear combinations of OTUs that
 - are uncorrelated
 - capture well the variance of community composition

But variance is not a very good measure of β -diversity

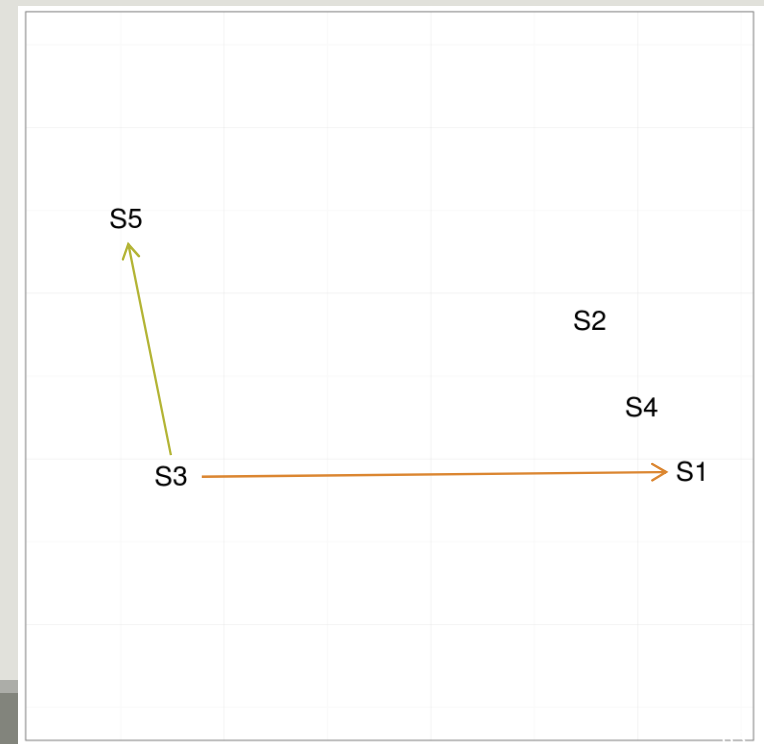
Exploring the structure : Ordination plot

The Multidimensional Scaling (MDS or PCoA) is equivalent to a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) but preserves the β -diversity instead of the variance.

The MDS tries to represent samples in two dimensions

→ The samples ordination.

	Distance Matrix				
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
S1	0.00	2.21	6.31	0.99	7.50
S2	2.21	0.00	5.40	1.22	5.74
S3	6.31	5.40	0.00	5.75	3.16
S4	0.99	1.22	5.75	0.00	6.64
S5	7.50	5.74	3.16	6.64	0.00



Exploring the structure : Heatmap

- Heatmap is an other representation of the abundance table.
- It tries to reveal if there is a structure between a group of OTUs and a group of samples.
- It
 - Finds a meaningful order of the samples and the OTUs
 - Allows the user to choose a custom order (in R)
 - Allows the user to change the colour scale (in R)
 - Produces a ggplot2 object, easy to manipulate and customize

Exploring the structure : Ordination plot and Heatmap

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Structure Visualisation with heatmap plot and ordination plot Options
(Galaxy Version 1.0.0)

Phyloseq object (format rdata)
8: food_normalized.Rdata
This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data Tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file
21: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (wUnifrac.tsv)
These file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable
EnvType
The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

Ordination method
MDS/PCoA

Execute

Explore the sample normalised count

Choose the beta diversity distance matrix

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics.

Choose the ordination method (most commonly used is MDS/Pcoa)

Exercise A-7

Try it with one distance method matrix

→ Are you satisfied of your ordination plot ?

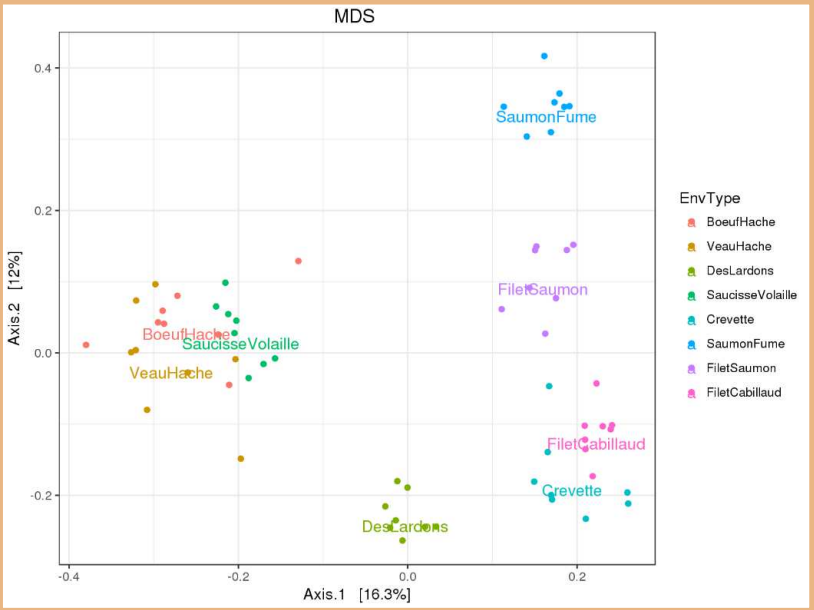
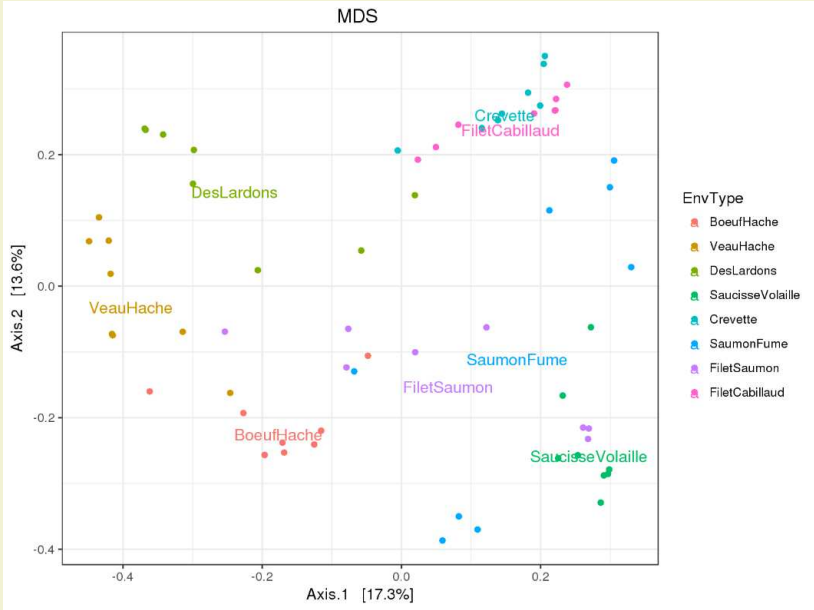
Try with the other distance matrix

→ What is the best distance matrix to use to better separate samples ?

→ Guess why Lardon are somewhere between Meat and Seafood ?

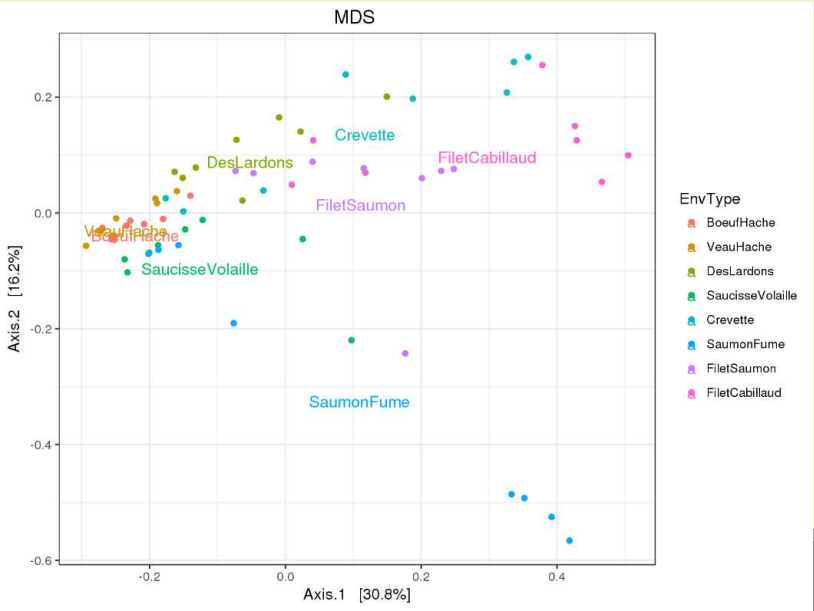
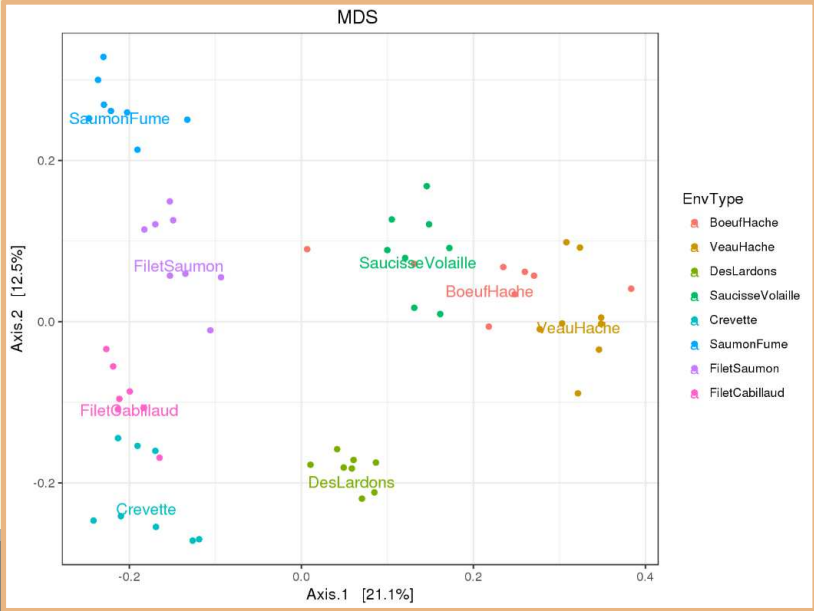
→ Based on your preferred distance matrix, what can you conclude on the heatmap ?

Bray Curtis



Jaccard

Unifrac

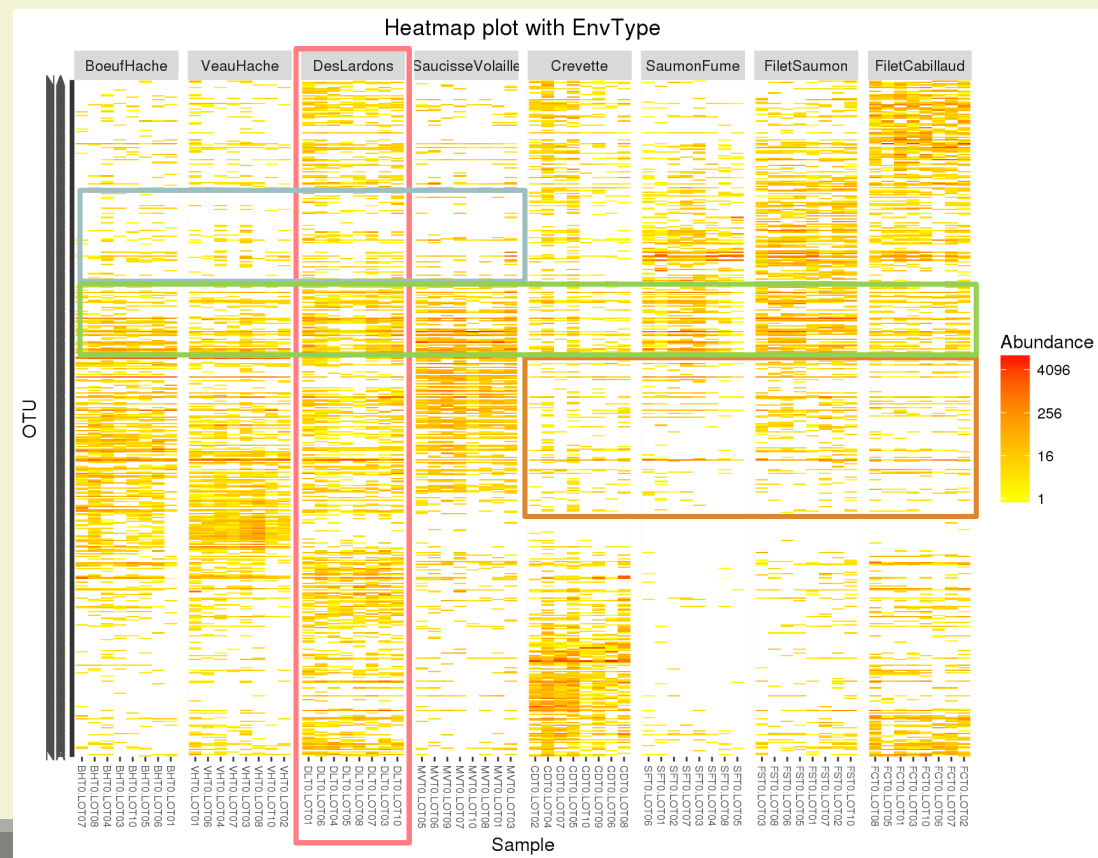


wUnifrac

Exercise A-7

- Qualitative distances (Unifrac, Jaccard) separate meat products from seafood ones
→ detected taxa segregate by origin.
- DesLardons is somewhere in between
→ contamination induced by sea salt.
- Quantitative distances (weighted Unifrac) exhibit a gradient meat – seafood (on axis 1) with DesLardons in the middle and a gradient SaumonFume - everything else on axis 2.
- Note the difference between weighted UniFrac and Bray-Curtis for the distances between BoeufHache and VeauHache
- Warning
 - The 2-D representation captures only part of the original distances.
 - Ellipse are not always an advantage for visualisation

Exercise A-7



- Block-like structure of the abundance table
 - Interaction between (groups of) taxa and (groups of) samples
 - Core and condition-specific microbiota
- ➔ Classification of taxa and use of custom taxa order to highlight structure

II. Exploring the structure

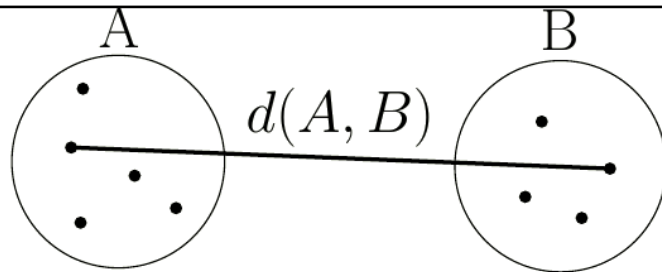
HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING

Exploring the structure : clustering

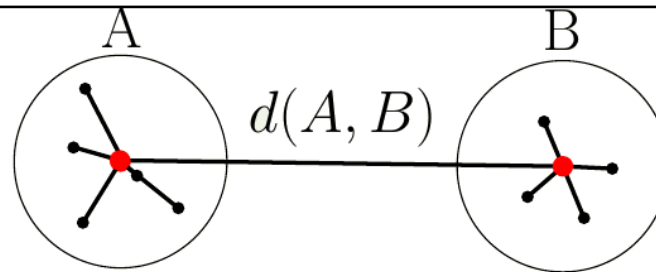
Clustering aims to represent samples in a tree based on a distance matrix and a linkage function:

- Complete linkage: tends to produce compact, spherical clusters and guarantees that all samples in a cluster are similar to each other.
- Ward: tends to also produce spherical clusters but has better theoretical properties than complete linkage.
- single: friend of friend approach, tends to produce banana-shaped or chains-like clusters.

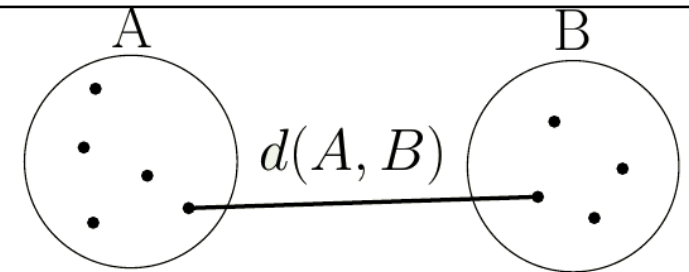
Complete



Ward



Single



Exploring the structure : clustering

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Sample Clustering of samples using different linkage methods Options
(Galaxy Version 1.0.0)

Phyloseq object (format rdata)
8: food_normalized.Rdata
This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file
20: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (Unifrac.tsv)
This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable
EnvType
The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

Execute

Explore the sample normalised count

Choose the beta diversity distance matrix

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics.

The tree different linkage functions will be used, generating three different trees

Exercise A-8

Try it with « a good » distance method matrix on EnvType and on FoodType

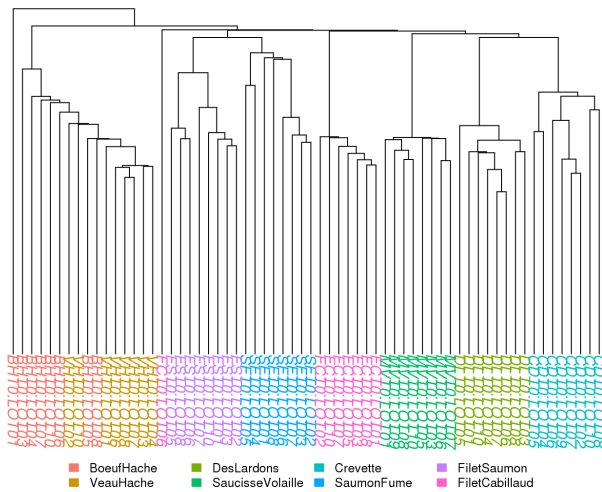
→ Which linkage method seems better to fit the data ?

Try with « a bad » distance matrix

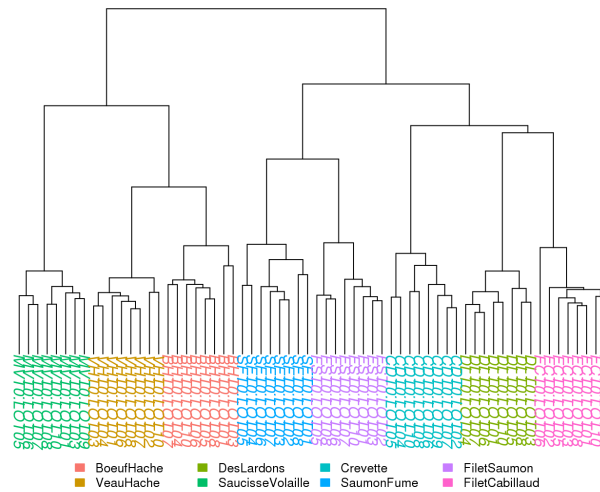
→ Is there a big difference ?

Exercise A-8

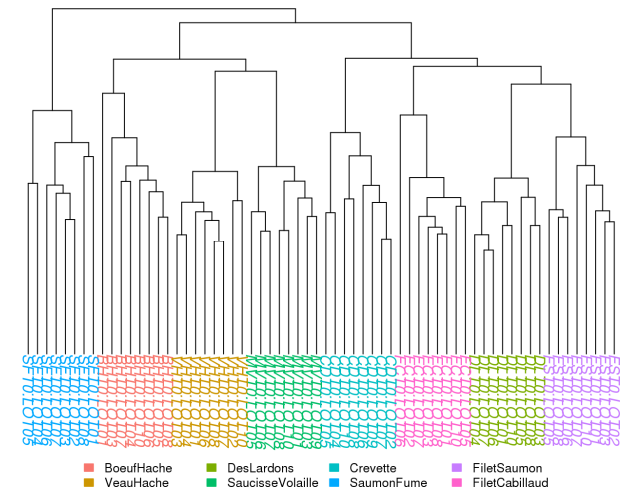
single linkage clustering tree



ward.D2 linkage clustering tree



complete linkage clustering tree



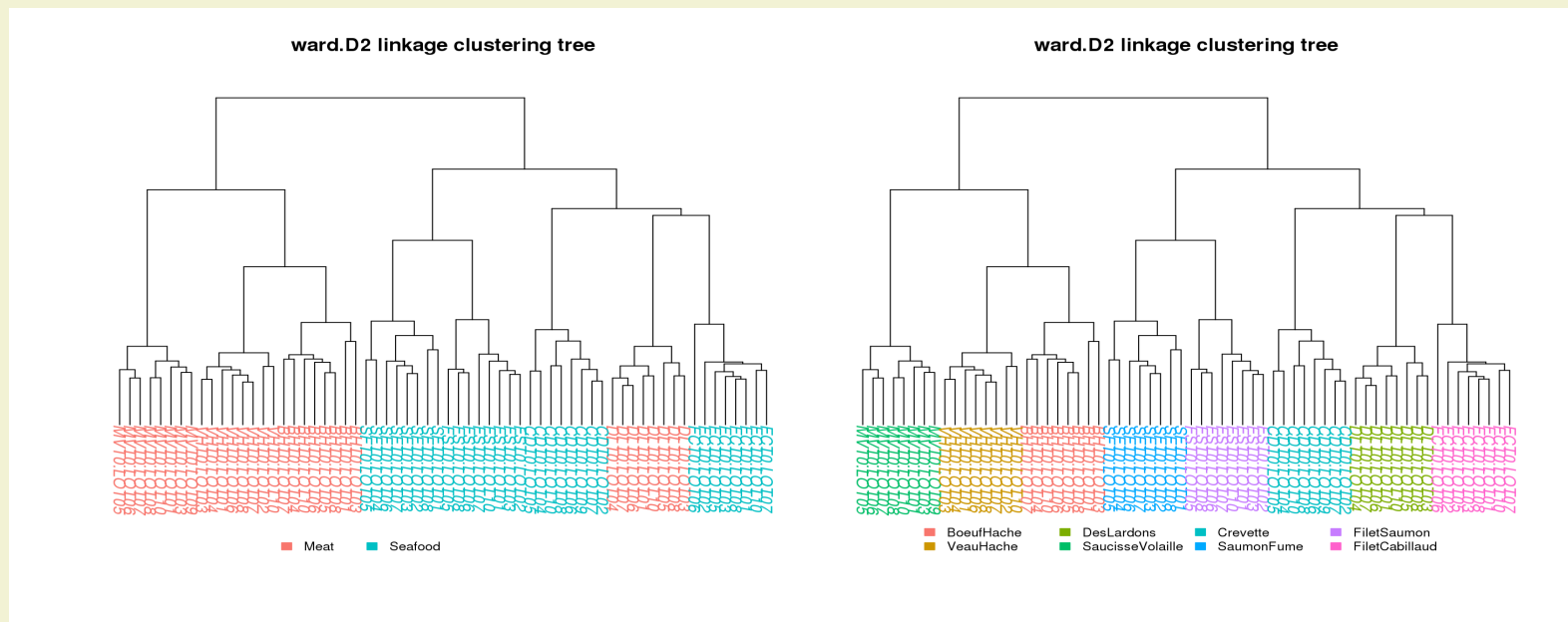
Exercise A-8

Remarks

- Consistent with the ordination plots, clustering works quite well for the UniFrac distance for some linkage (Ward)
 - ➔ DesLardons seems to be much closer to Seafood than Meat.
- Clustering is based on the whole distance whereas ordination represents parts of the distance (the most it can with 2 dimensions)

Exercise A-8

Ward linkage on
Unifrac distance
matrix



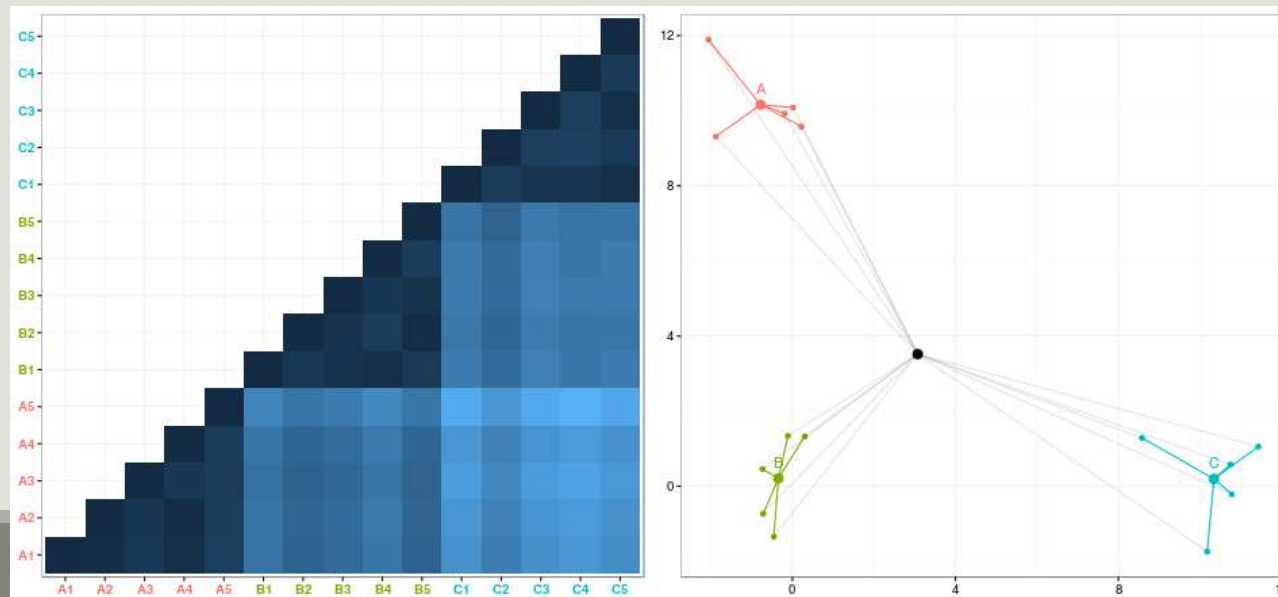
Diversity partitioning

Diversity partitioning

Are the structures seen linked to metadata ? Have the metadata got an effect on our communities composition ?

To answer these questions, **multivariate analyses** that :

- tests **composition differences** of communities from different groups **using a distance matrix**
- compares **within** group to **between** group distances

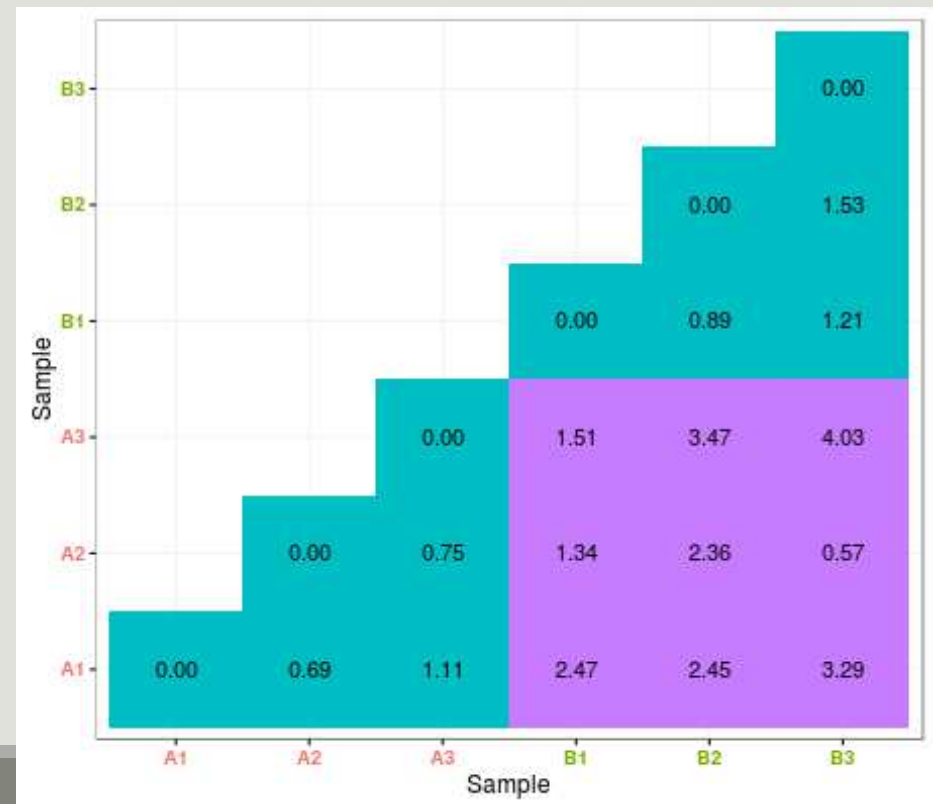


Diversity partitioning : Multivariate ANOVA

Idea : Test **differences** in the community composition **from different groups** using a **distance matrix**.

How it works ?




- Computes sum of square distance
- Variance analysis



Diversity partitioning : Multivariate ANOVA




FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

   8: food_normalized.Rdata ▼

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file

   20: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (Unifrac.tsv) ▼

This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable

EnvType

The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

☒ Execute

Explore the sample normalised count

Choose the beta diversity distance matrix

Choose a sample variable to organise graphics.

Exercise A-9

Try it with a good beta distance matrix with EnvType and FoodType

- Does EnvType have an influence on the beta diversity variance ?
- What about FoodType ?

Environment type explains roughly
62% of the total variation

Food type explains only **18 %** of
the total variation

With Unifrac distance

```
Call:
adonis(formula = dist ~ EnvType, data = metadata, permutations = 9999)

Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 9999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)
EnvType	7	7.6603	1.0943	12.936	0.61788	1e-04 ***
Residuals	56	4.7374	0.0846		0.38212	
Total	63	12.3976			1.00000	

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
Call:
adonis(formula = dist ~ FoodType, data = metadata, permutations = 9999)

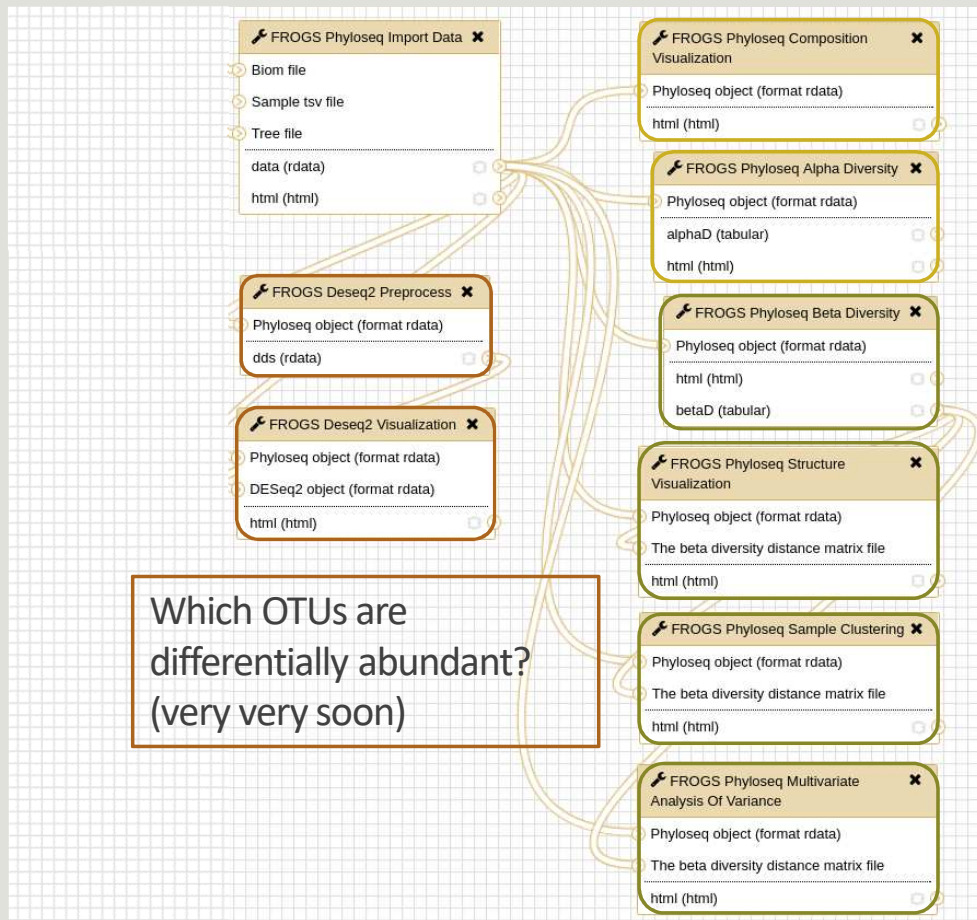
Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 9999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)
FoodType	1	2.2651	2.26511	13.86	0.18271	1e-04 ***
Residuals	62	10.1325	0.16343		0.81729	
Total	63	12.3976			1.00000	

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

FROGSStat Summary



What is the sample composition ?

What are the sample diversities ?

Composition analysis

What is the samples dissimilarity ?

Is there any relation between species or communities?

how do the communities cluster?

Which variable influence the diversity ?

Structure analysis

Conclusion and advices reminder

FROGSTAT advices

- Before starting, check taxonomy format : how many levels? Possibly level name ?
- Well construct your sample_metadata TSV file, after import check that variable order is meaning full
- Keep in mind that :
 - Phyloseq composition and structure analysis need to be perform on normalised/rarefied counts
 - Different indices or distance methods will give different information
 - Test different distances or choose which one fits better our data
 - Richness indices depend lot on rare OTUs

PART B. Your turn !

Training Data2

A real analysis provided by Núria Mach *et al.*

16S survey of gut microbiomes from early life swines. Used (among others) to study the **impact of weaning (Time and Weaned)** on bacterial communities.

Along a kinetic of time 31 samples are analysed:

- Time : D14 (before weaning), D36, D48, D60, D70
- Weaned : TRUE, FALSE (Weaned is TRUE for TIME D14, else FALSE)
- sex : 1 (male), 2 (female)

155 samples of 16S V3-V4, and taxonomic affiliations was made with the Greengenes database

Exercise B-1

Upload this new dataset:

- kinetic.biom
- kinetic_sample_metadata.tsv
- tree.nwk

→ How can you simply characterise this dataset ?

→ What is happening when you rarefy the counts ?

Exercise B-1

→ How can you simply characterise this dataset ?

- Number of OTUs and size / sample distribution with FROGS Clusters Stat

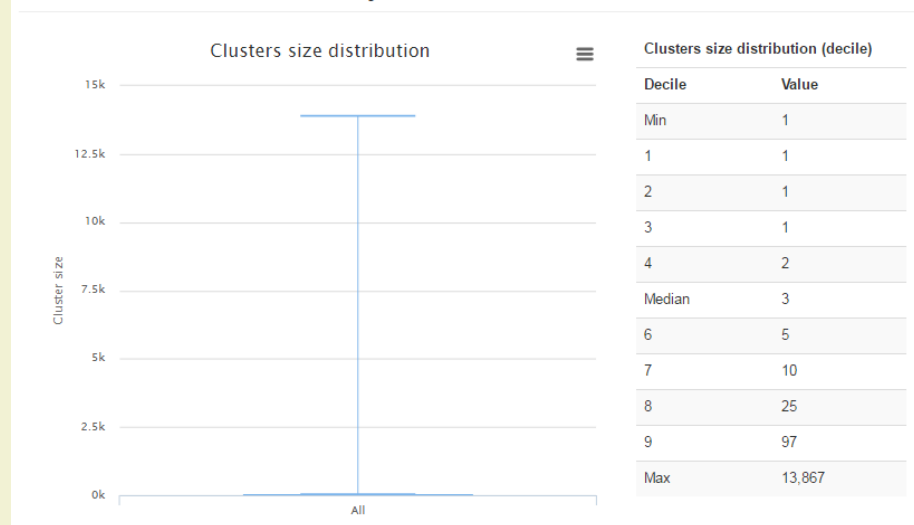
→ More than 30% of OTUs are composed of just 1 sequence.

→ But a small number of OTUs is specific to each sample.

- Number of taxonomic level, by converting biom to a tsv file with FROGS Biom to TSV

→ Taxonomy are composed of 6 levels, from Kingdom to Genus

Clusters size summary



Root;Bacteroidetes;Bacteroidia;Bacteroidales;Prevotellaceae;Prevotella

Exercise B-1

→ What is happening when you rarefy the counts ?

Import of raw counts

```
phyloseq-class experiment-level object
otu_table() OTU Table: [ 4031 taxa and 155 samples ]
sample_data() Sample Data: [ 155 samples by 8 sample variables ]
tax_table() Taxonomy Table: [ 4031 taxa by 6 taxonomic ranks ]
phy_tree() Phylogenetic Tree: [ 4031 tips and 4030 internal nodes ]
```

Import of rarefying counts

```
phyloseq-class experiment-level object
otu_table() OTU Table: [ 3002 taxa and 155 samples ]
sample_data() Sample Data: [ 155 samples by 8 sample variables ]
tax_table() Taxonomy Table: [ 3002 taxa by 6 taxonomic ranks ]
phy_tree() Phylogenetic Tree: [ 3002 tips and 3001 internal nodes ]
```

```
Number of sequences in each sample after normalization: 1056
```

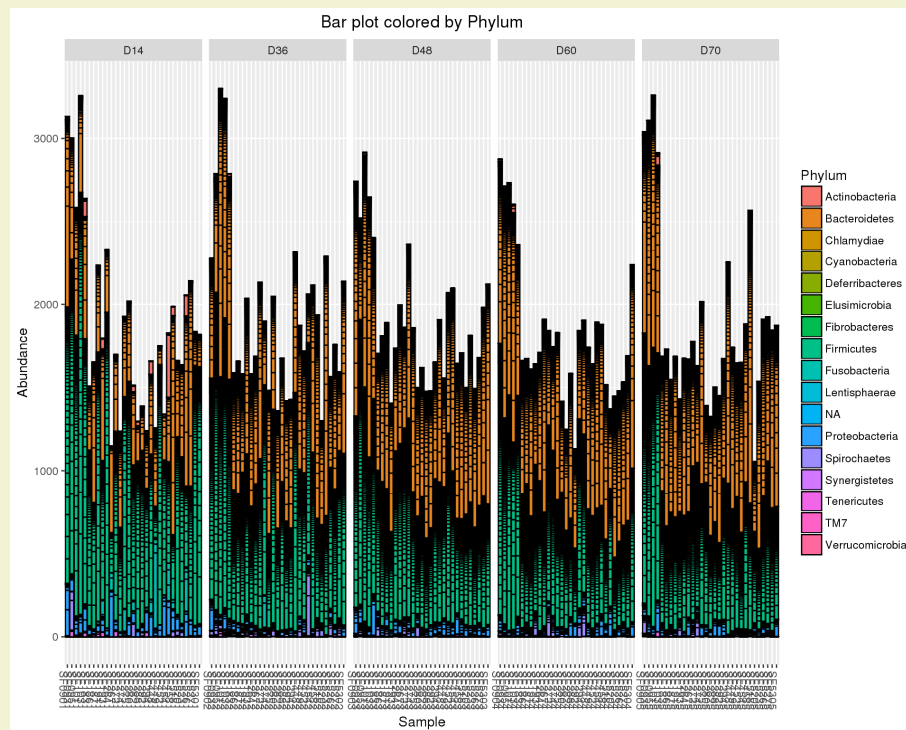
→ $4031 - 3002 = 1029$ OTUs have been deleted, probably most of the singleton OTU

Exercise B-2

- What can you conclude with the composition plots ?
- What can you tell about alpha diversity indices ?
Try it on raw counts and on rarefied counts.

Exercise B-2

→ What can you conclude with the composition plots ?



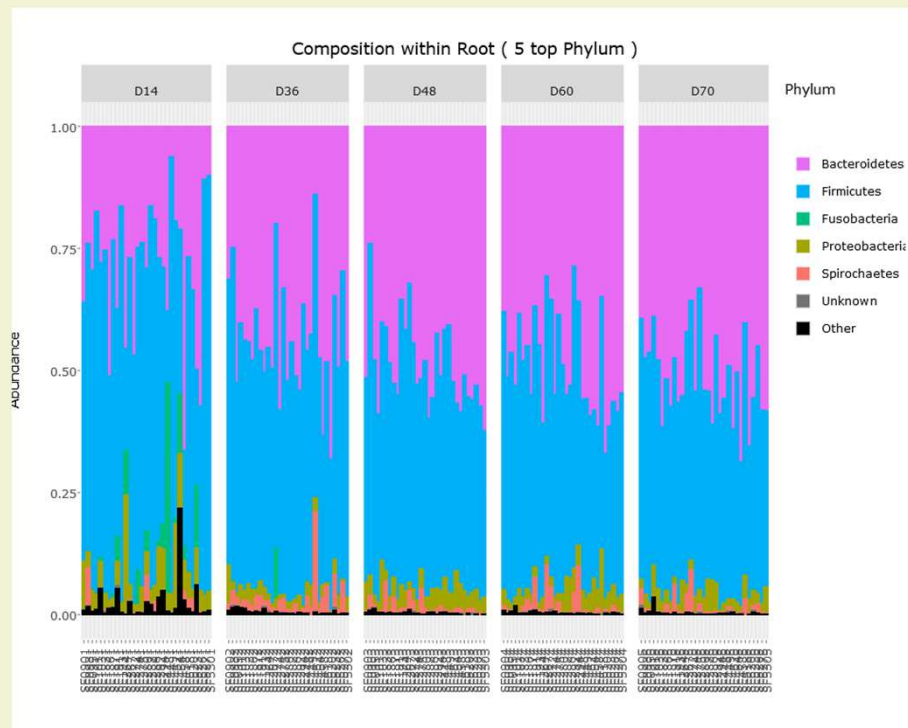
Plot bar coloured at the Phylum level on raw counts

→ Clearly, samples are not sequenced at the same depth

→ Data have to be rarefied

Exercise B-2

→ What can you conclude with the composition plots ?

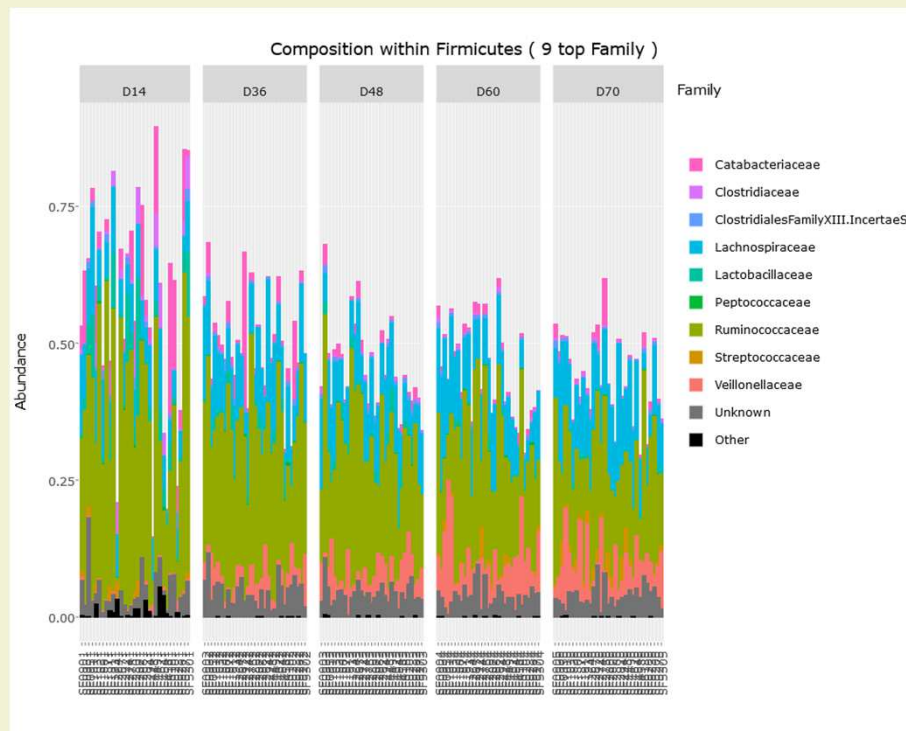


Composition plot of the 5 top Phylum coloured at the Phylum level on rarefied counts

→ The 2 most abundant Phylum are the Firmicutes and the Bacteroidetes

Exercise B-2

→ What can you conclude with the composition plots ?

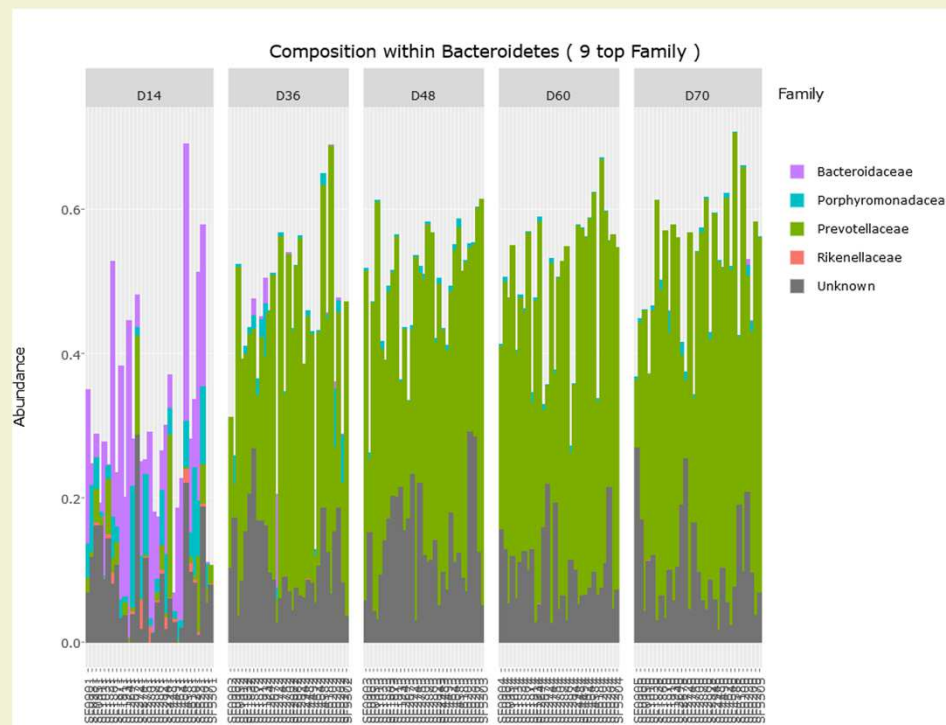


Composition plot of the 9 top Firmicutes families coloured at the Family level on rarefied counts

→ Veillonellaceae seems to rise after weaning, but the Firmicutes are not drastically change

Exercise B-2

→ What can you conclude with the composition plots ?



Composition plot of the 9 top Bacteroidetes families coloured at the Family level on rarefied counts

→ After weaning Bacteroidetes composition has clearly changed.

Exercise B-2

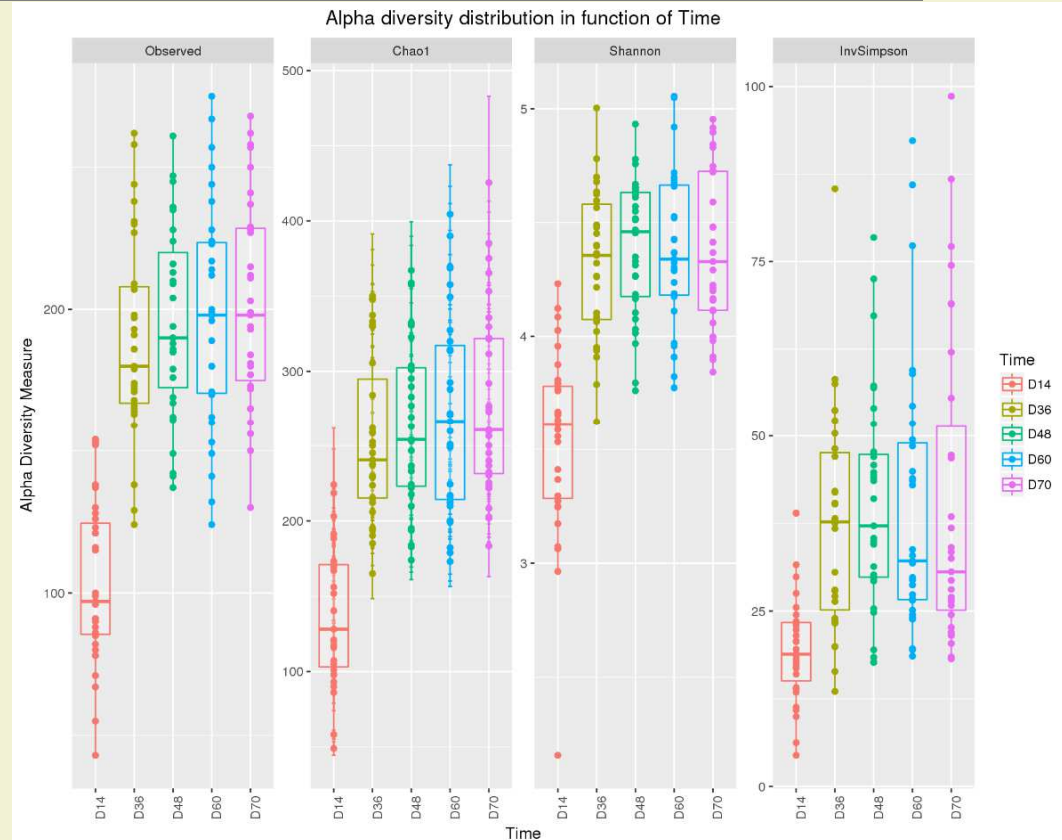
→ What about alpha diversity indices ?

Interpretation

Diversity increases with time (with strong housing effect)

Low shannon/InvSimpson diversities compared to Observed, Chao1

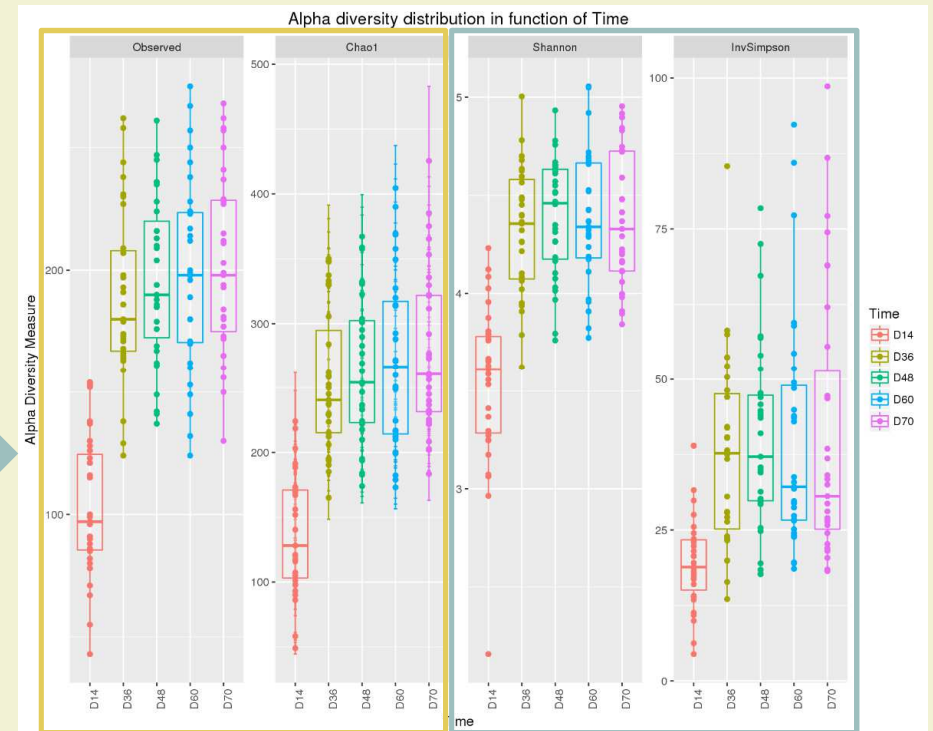
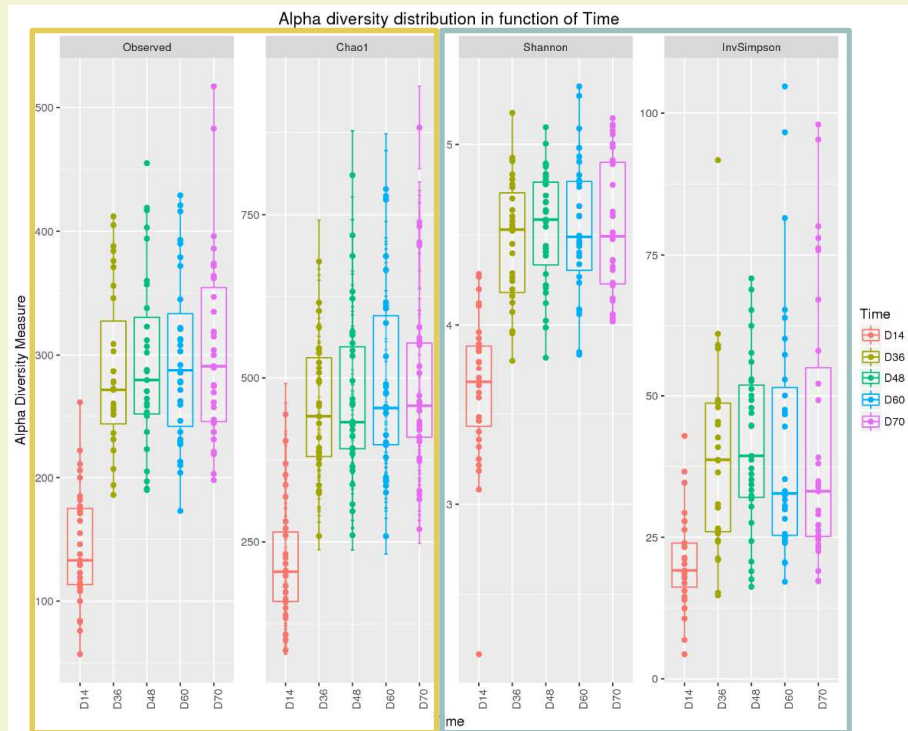
→ communities are dominated by a moderate number of abundant taxa



Exercise B-2

Effective diversities are more robust to depth bias

➔ Either correct for depth or perform rarefaction before comparing diversities



Exercise B-3

→ Now, how to analyse the OTU/sample structure?

→ First step is to compute distance matrix : beta diversities also called dissimilarities

→ Then use it to :

- represent samples in a 2D graphic that best respect this distance matrix.
- test that clustering samples based on dissimilarities looks like expected.
- construct heatmap to discover if samples/OTUs are connected.

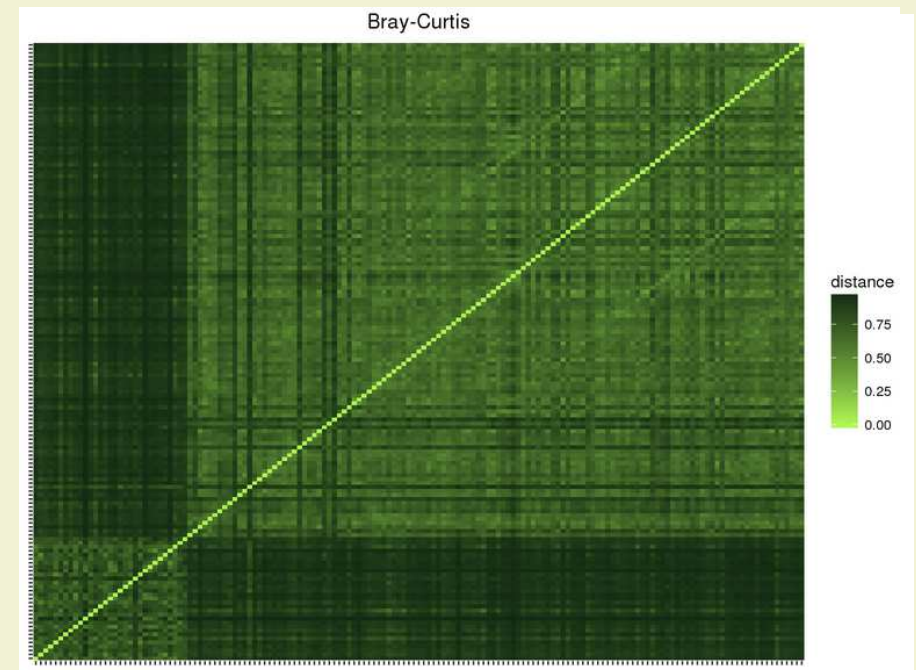
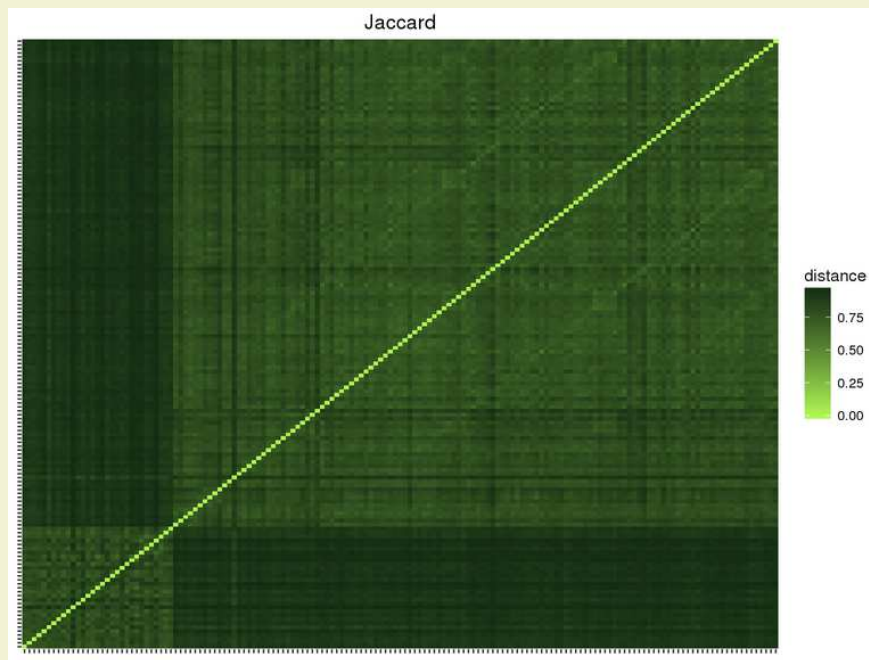
Exercise B-4

Test the 4 most common distances.

- Can you conclude something based on distance matrix comparison
- Can you conclude something based on the graphical representations of samples/OTUs, which type of distance fit the most our data ?

Exercise B-4

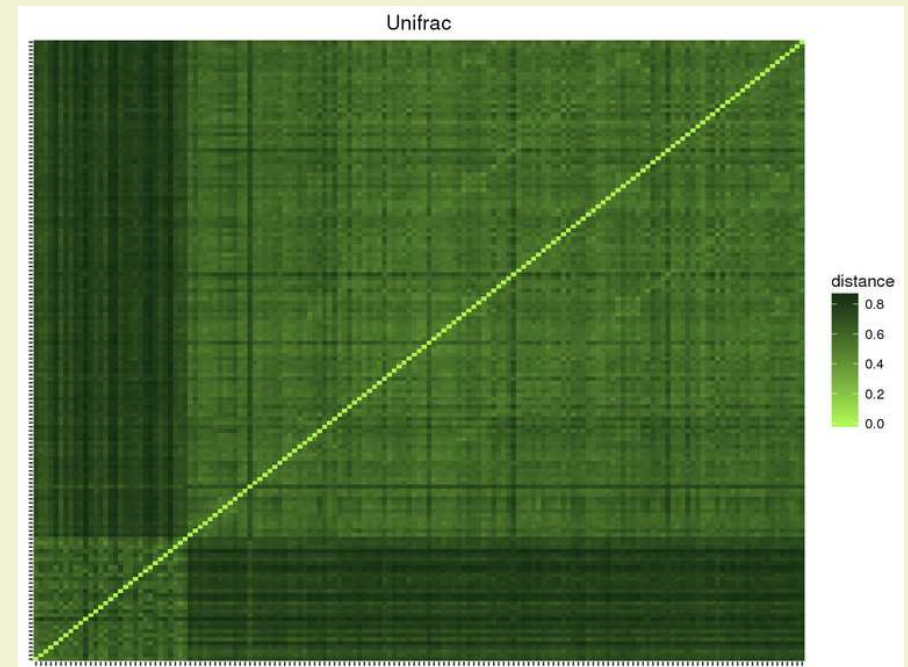
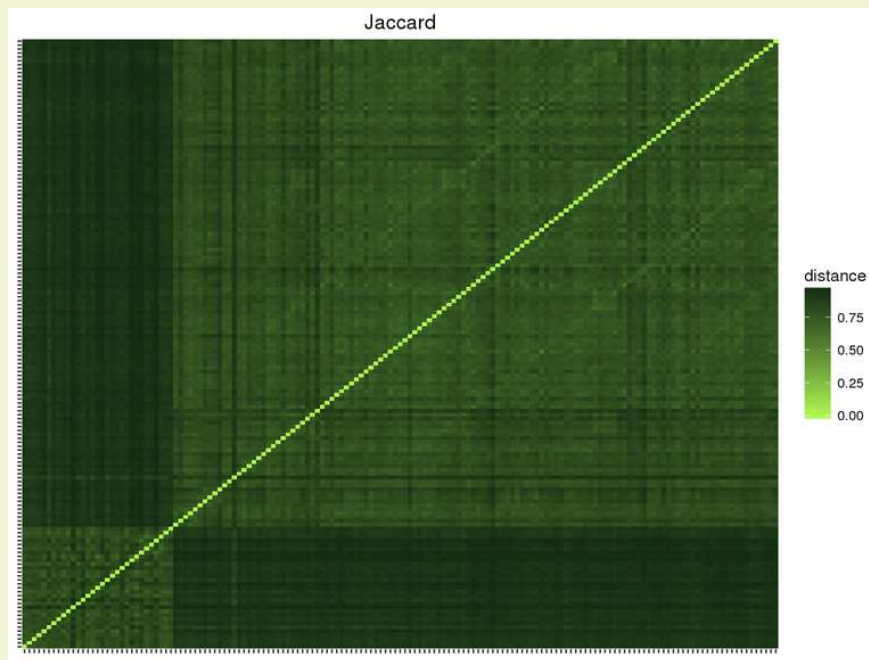
→ Can you conclude something based on distance matrix comparison



Jaccard higher than Bray-Curtis → abundant taxa are shared

Exercise B-4

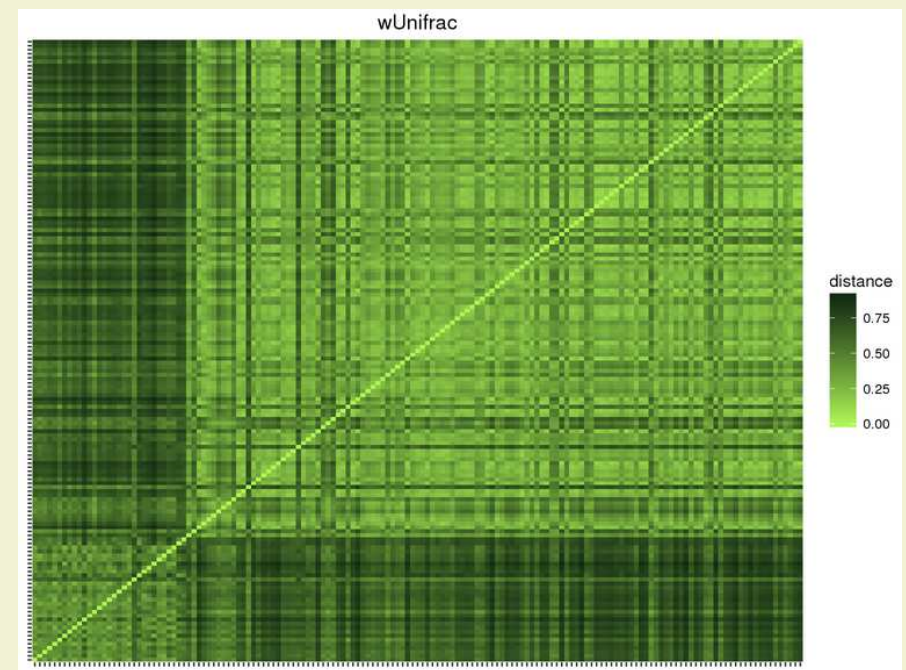
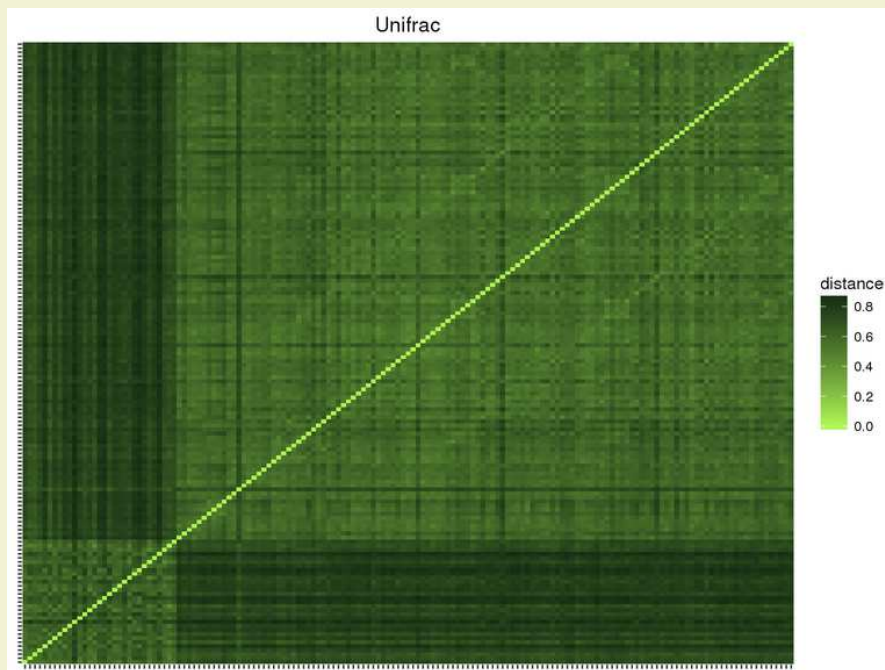
→ Can you conclude something based on distance matrix comparison



Jaccard higher than Unifrac → community taxa are distinct but phylogenetically related

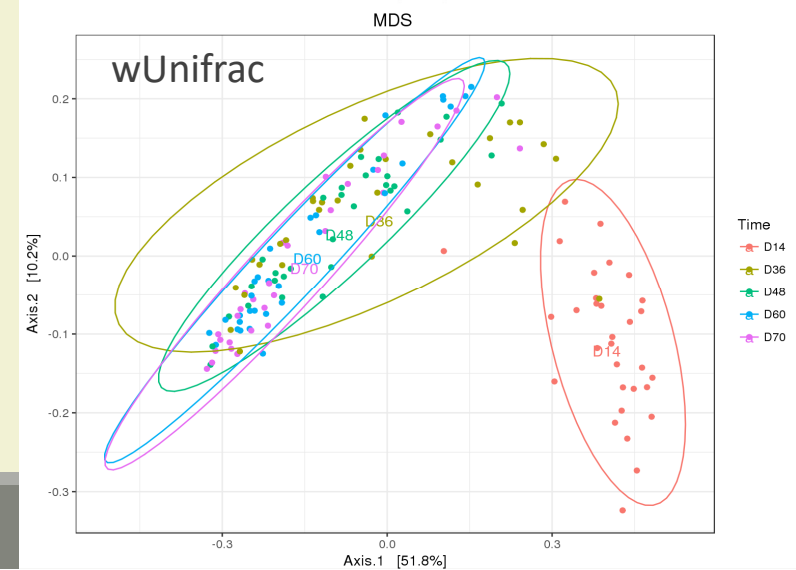
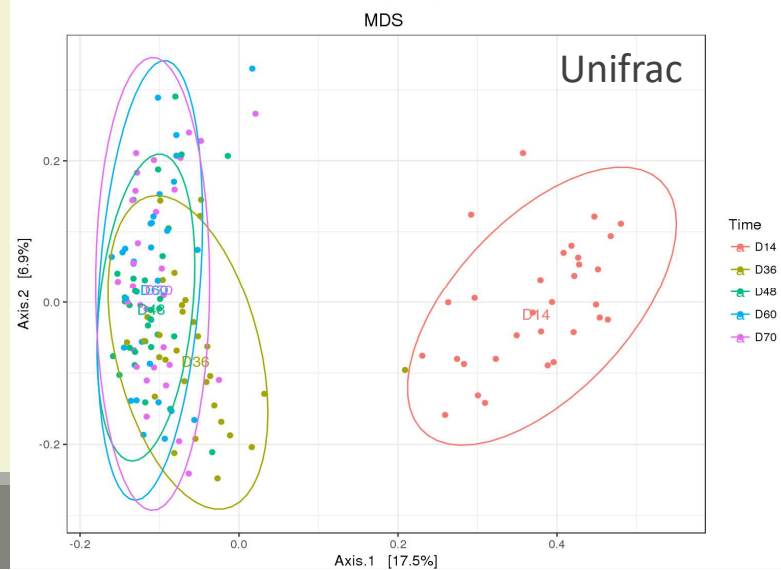
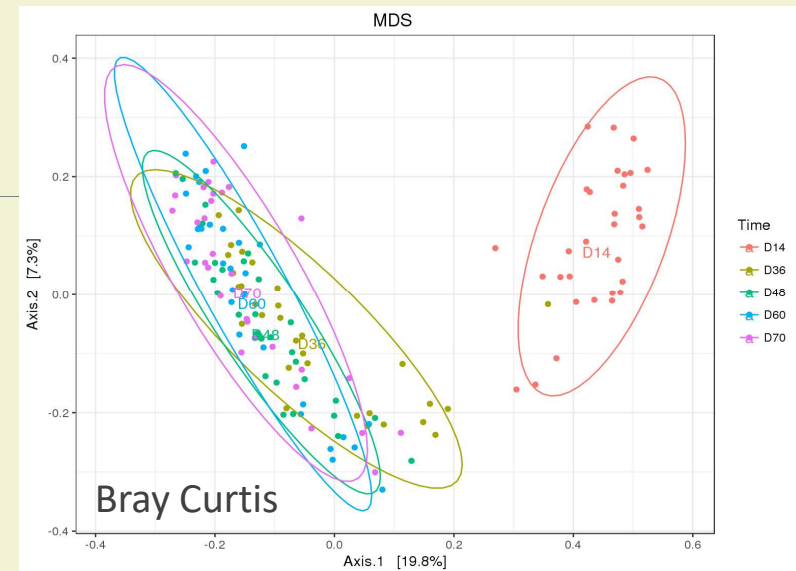
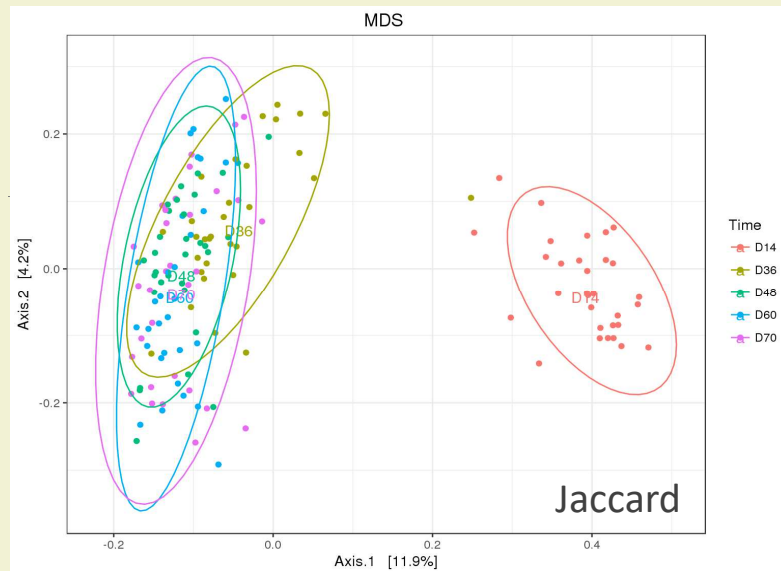
Exercise B-4

→ Can you conclude something based on distance matrix comparison



Unifrac higher than weighted Unifrac → abundant taxa in communities are phylogenetically close

➔ Based on the graphical representations of samples/OTUs, which type of distance fit the most our data ?

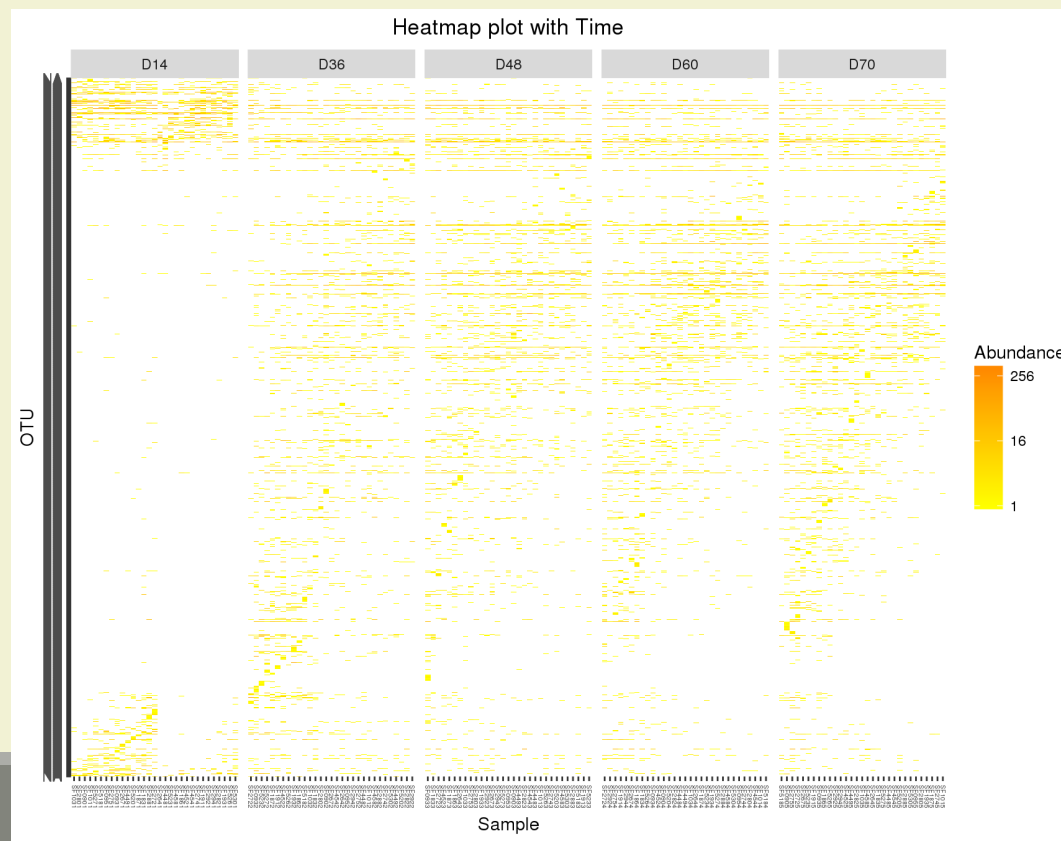


Exercise B-4

- Based on the graphical representations of samples/OTUs, which type of distance fits the most our data ?
- Qualitative distances (Unifrac, Jaccard) separate D14 and the rest.
 - weighted Unifrac mixes up some samples: the taxa separating D14 from the rest may be replaced by (phylogenetically) close siblings.
 - All distances (weighted Unifrac) exhibit a high gradient corresponding to high heterogeneity of samples on axis 2.
 - Distance between groups seems to be smaller with qualitative distances (Jaccard/Unifrac) than quantitative distance → specific species before or after weaning must be pretty rare.
 - Warning: The 2-D representation capture only part of the original distances.

Exercise B-4

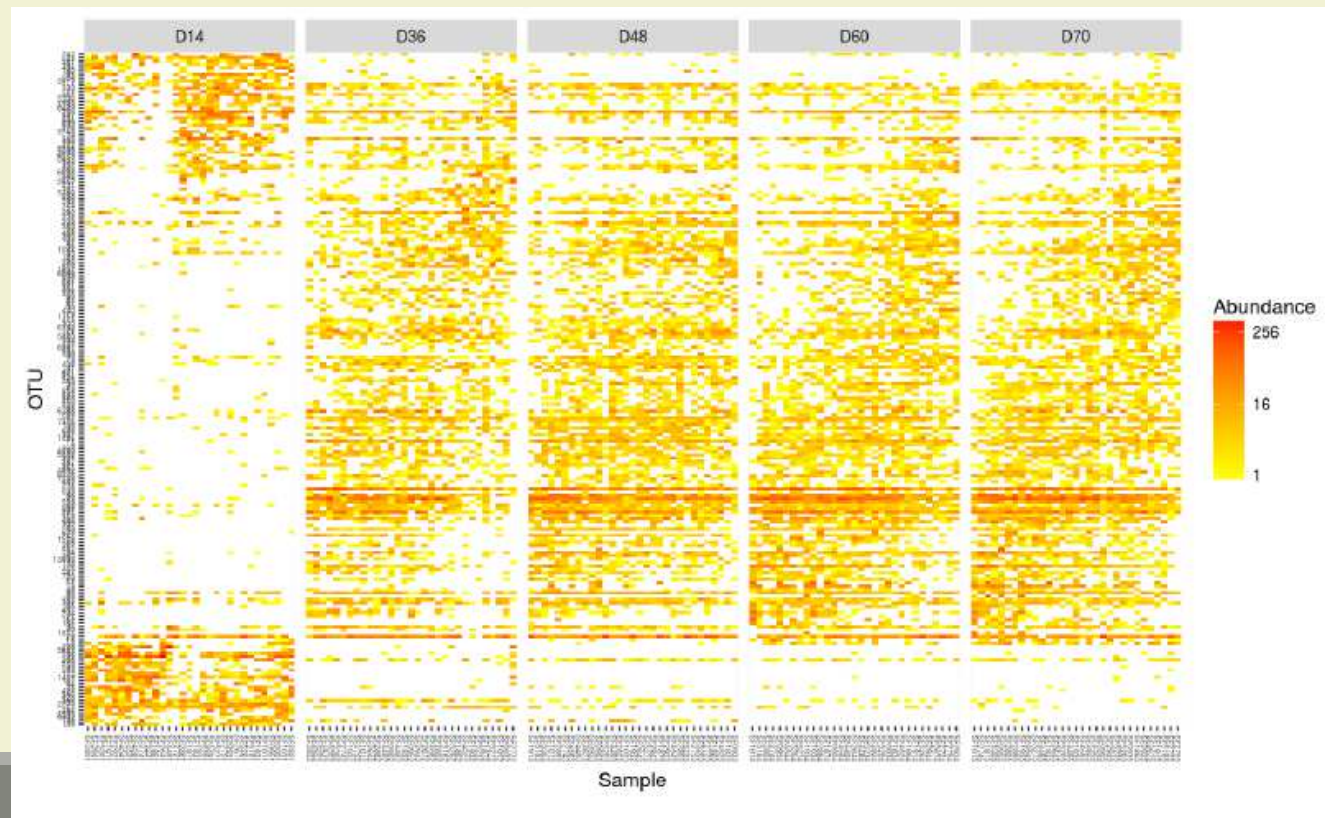
→ Based on the heatmap representation are samples/OTUs connected?



Exercise B-4

→ Based on the heatmap representation are samples/OTUs connected?

Heatmap on 200 most abundant OTU



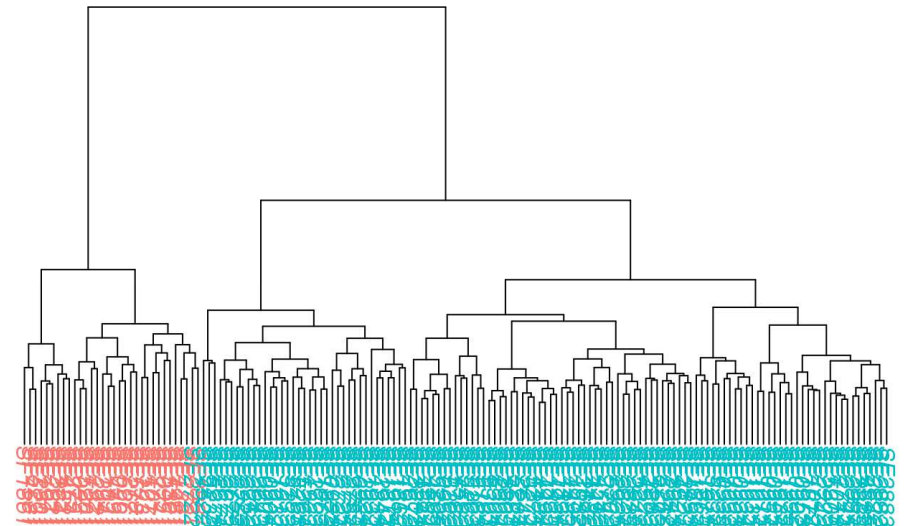
Exercise B-4

→ Based on the graphical representations of samples/OTUs, which type of distance fit the most our data ?

Hierarchical clustering plots :

- Consistent with the ordination plots, clustering shows a good structure (D14 vs. rest or Weaned **FALSE** vs **TRUE**) for the Bray-Curtis distance for the Ward linkage
- Different distances would result (in this case) in similar results.
- Clustering is based on the whole distance whereas ordination represents parts of the distance (the most it can with 2 dimensions)

Sample Clustering with Ward.D2 linkage



Exercise B-5

We found that Time or Weaned seems to have an effect on sample diversities.

→ How can we measure this effect ?

→ by performing a multivariate analysis of the variance

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

8: kinetic_normalized.Rdata

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file

23: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (Bray_Curtis.tsv)

This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable

Time

The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

```
Call:
adonis(formula = dist ~ Time, data = metadata, permutations = 9999)

Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 9999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)
Time	4	9.560	2.3899	9.6484	0.20464	1e-04 ***
Residuals	150	37.155	0.2477		0.79536	
Total	154	46.714			1.00000	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Time explains significantly around
20% of the beta diversity variance

Exercise B-5

Comment:

You can use more complexe formula:

- to analyse multiple variable at the same time

FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

8: kinetic_normalized.Rdata

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file

23: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (Bray_Curtis.tsv)

This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable

Weaned + sex

The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

Execute

```
Call:
adonis(formula = dist ~ Weaned + sex, data = metadata, permutations = 9999)

Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 9999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)	
Weaned	1	7.840	7.8397	30.9042	0.16782	0.0001	***
sex	1	0.315	0.3155	1.2437	0.00675	0.1583	
Residuals	152	38.559	0.2537		0.82542		
Total	154	46.714			1.00000		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Only Weaned has an effect and it explains significantly around 17% of the beta diversity variance

Exercise B-5




Comment:

You can use more complexe formula:

- to analyse multiple variable at the same time
- to analyse variable interaction




FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (Galaxy Version 1.0.0) ▼ Options

Phyloseq object (format rdata)

   8: kinetic_normalized.Rdata ▼

This is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Import Data tool.

The beta diversity distance matrix file

   23: FROGSSTAT Phyloseq Beta Diversity: beta_diversity (Bray_Curtis.tsv) ▼

This file is the result of FROGS Phyloseq Beta Diversity tool.

Experiment variable

Time*Bande + sex

The experiment variable that you want to analyse.

☒ Execute

```
Call:
adonis(formula = dist ~ Time * Bande + sex, data = metadata,      permutations = 9999)

Permutation: free
Number of permutations: 9999

Terms added sequentially (first to last)
```

	Df	SumsOfSqs	MeanSqs	F.Model	R2	Pr(>F)
Time	4	9.560	2.38988	10.3916	0.20464	0.0001 ***
Bande	5	2.804	0.56076	2.4383	0.06002	0.0001 ***
sex	1	0.302	0.30170	1.3118	0.00646	0.1233
Time:Bande	20	5.531	0.27656	1.2025	0.11841	0.0116 *
Residuals	124	28.518	0.22998		0.61048	
Total	154	46.714			1.00000	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Time and Bande have independantly an effect as well as their combination which explains significantly around 37% of the beta diversity variance

PART C. Your turn !

Training Data3

Dataset from Ravel et al. (2011) used to study the vaginal microbiome of reproductive-age women.

They looked at (tabular sample_metadata file)

- **Ethnic_Group** : Asian, White, Black, Hispanic,
- **pH**,
- **Nugent_Score** and **Nugent_Cat**:
 - a score used to predict Bacterial Vaginosis (**BV**), with higher scores corresponding to higher likelihood of disease and
 - a discrete traduction as low, intermediate and high values
- and created 5 phylotypes (**CST**).

The Nugent score divides vaginal microbiome in 3 groups :
category 1 (score between 0 and 3) : normal environment
category 2 (score between 4 and 6) : intermediate/altered environment
category 3 (score between 7 and 10) : bacterial vaginosis

394 samples of 16S V1-V2, and taxonomic affiliations was made with the Ribosomal Database Project

Exercise C-1

- ➔ Is there a correlation between pH, Nugent_Score, CST, Ethnic_Group and the α -diversity?
- ➔ Do these covariates have an impact on community composition?
- ➔ How do CST compare in terms of community composition?
- ➔ Try to find how the groups were made. What is special about group IV ?
- ➔ If you knew the group (CST) of a patient, how could you guess its status (BV or not)?

Annexes

References

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