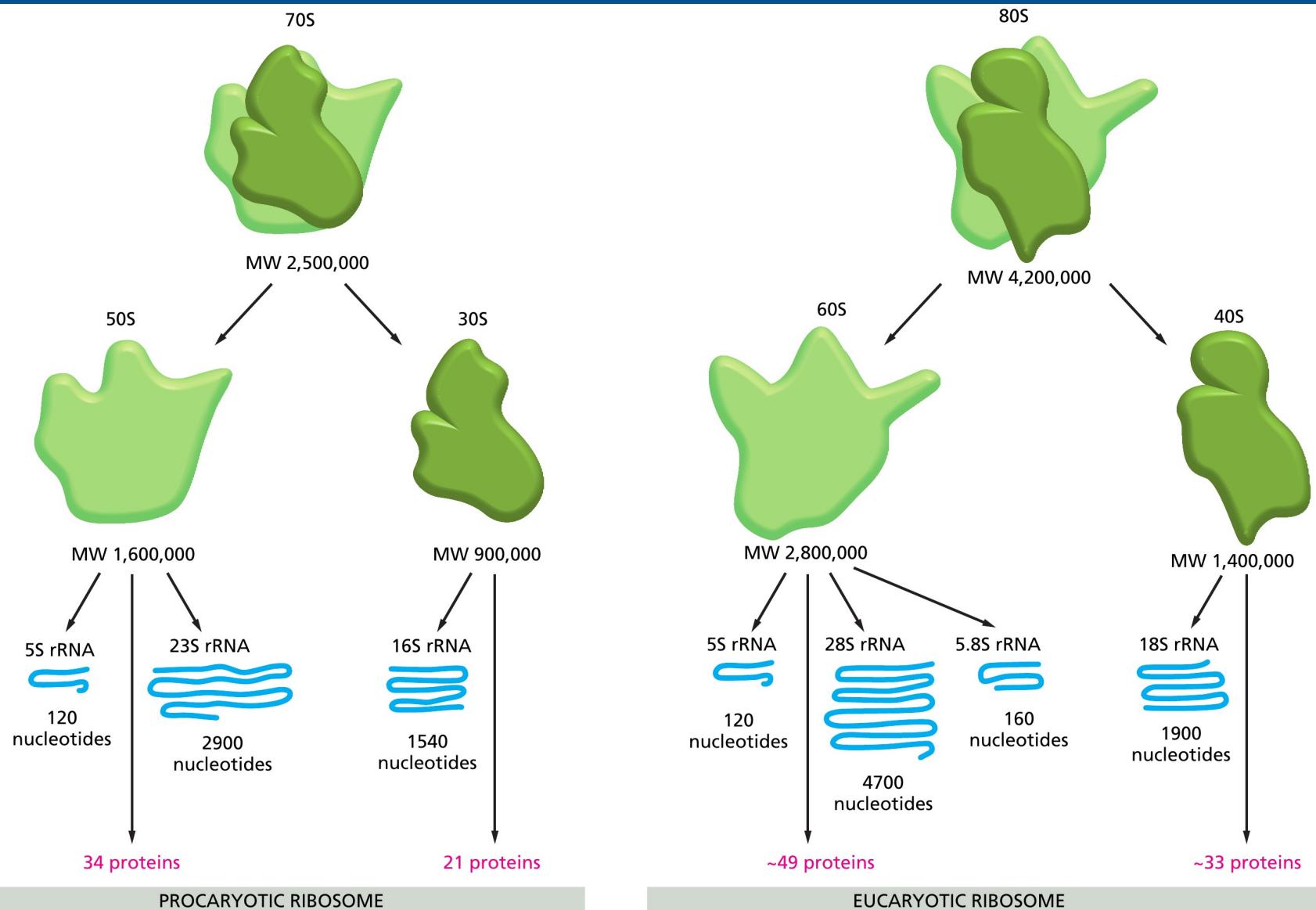




# SHAMAN : SHiny Application for Metagenomic ANalysis

Stevenn Volant, Amine Ghozlane  
Hub Bioinformatique et Biostatistique – C3BI, USR 3756 IP CNRS  
Biomics – CITECH

# Ribosome



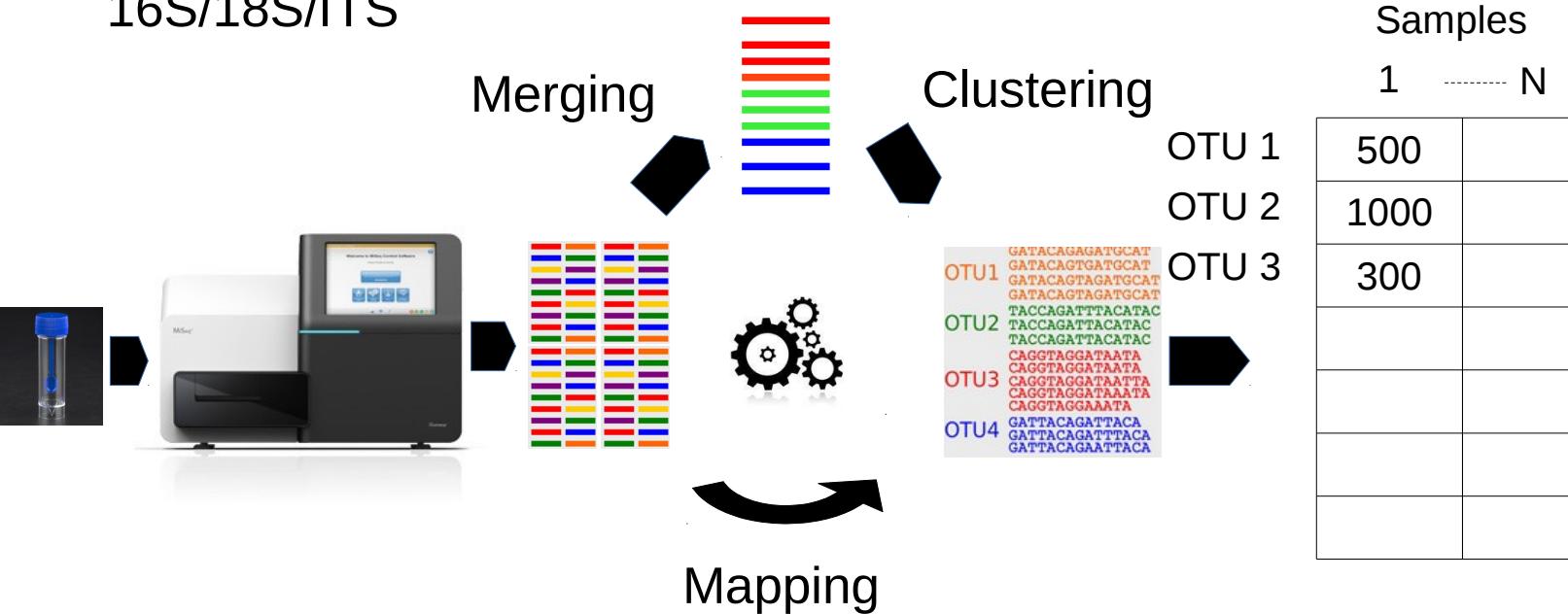
ITS (1) : located between 18S and 5.8S rRNA genes

Image from Alberts Molecular Biology of the Cell 5th

2 • Steven Volant, Amine Ghazlane • SHAMAN : Shiny Application for Metagenomic ANalysis • 29/01/2016

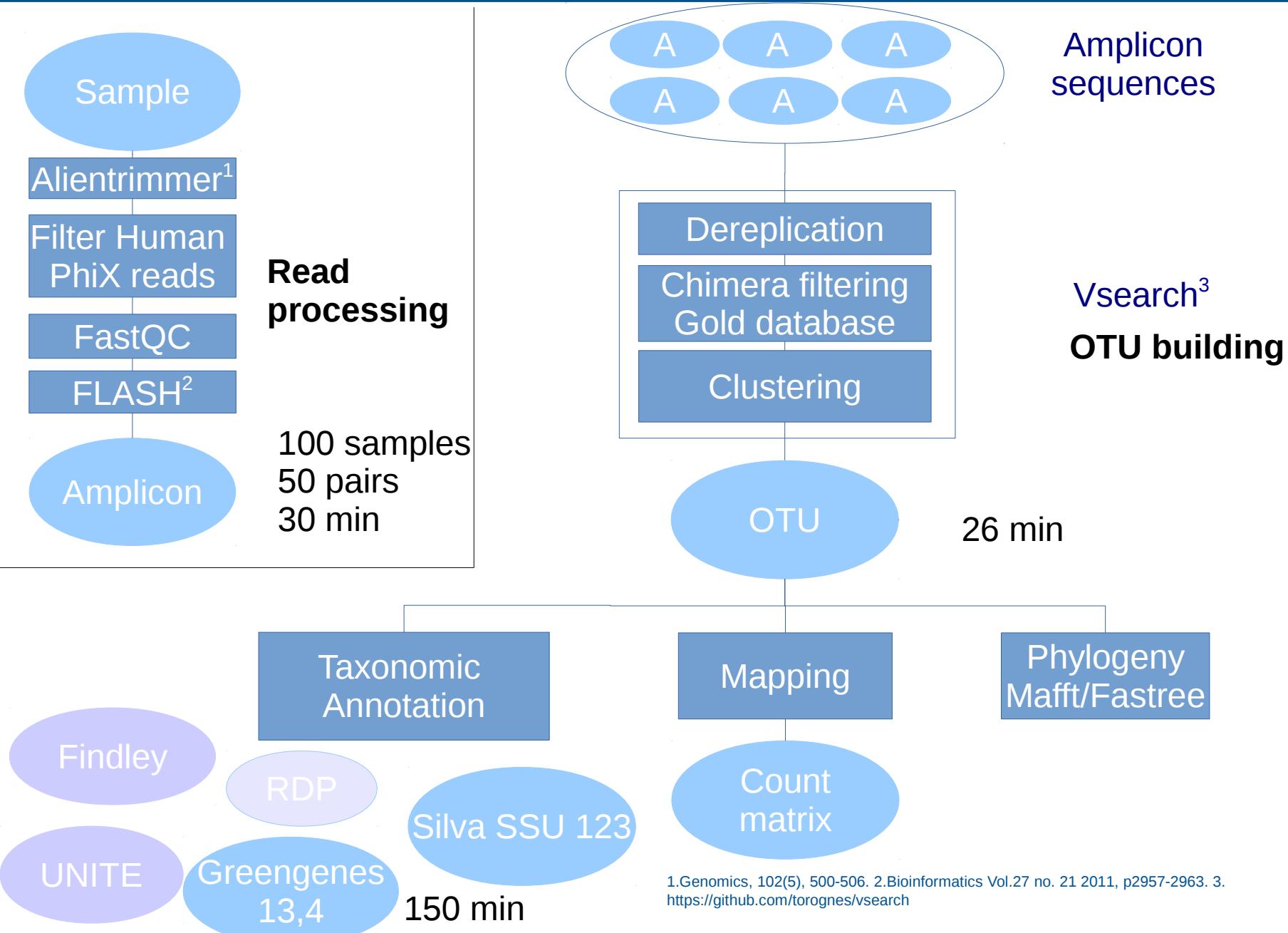
# Quantitative metagenomics pipeline

16S/18S/ITS





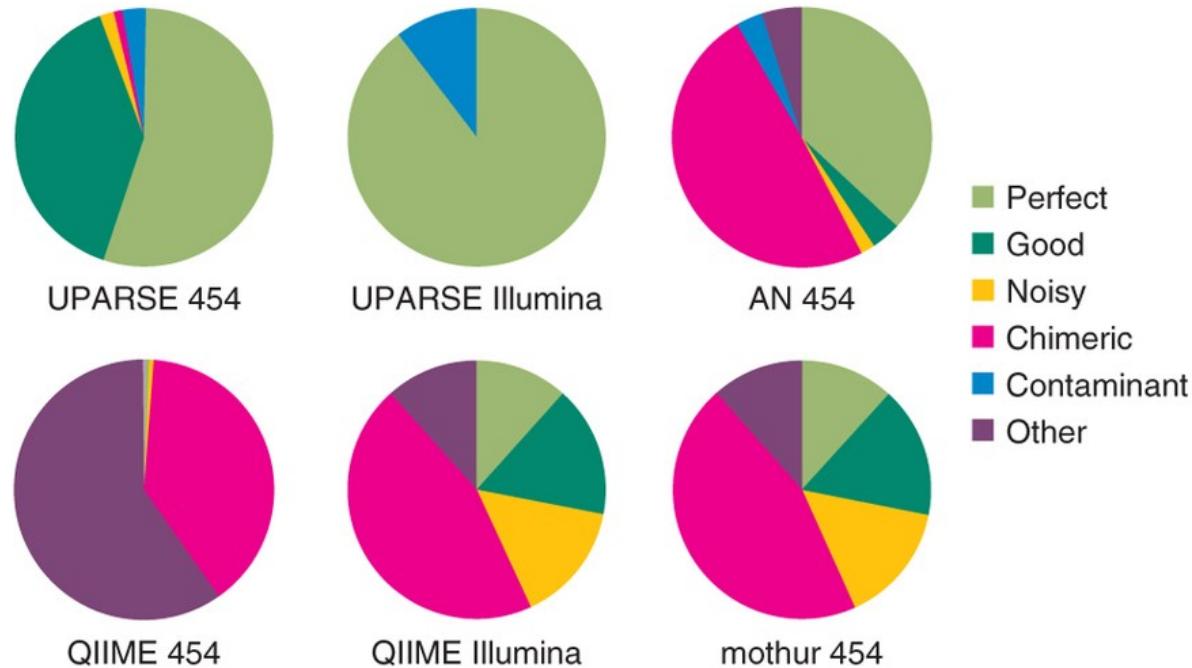
# HUB – 16S/18S/ITS pipeline





# Uparse/Vsearch

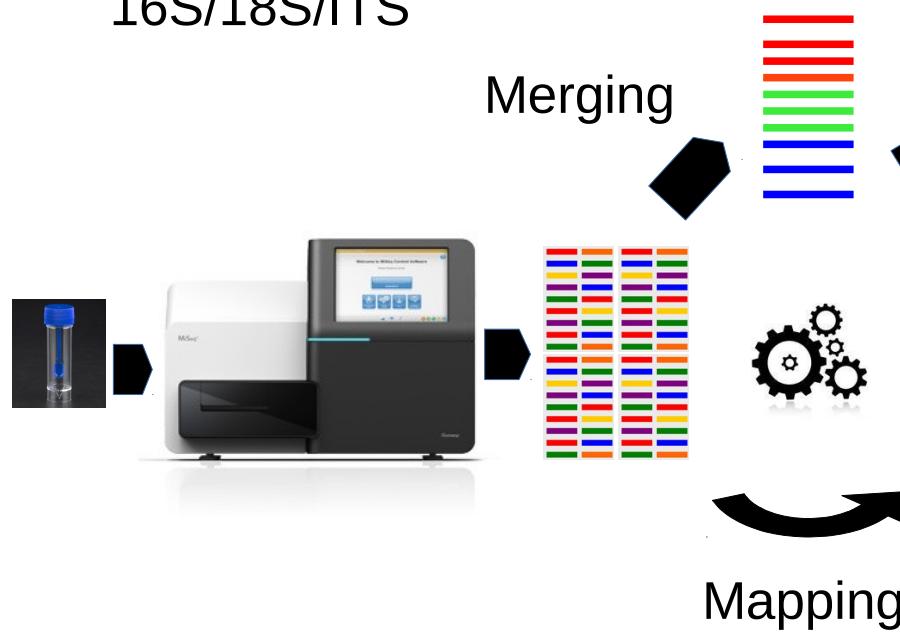
Integrated in QIIME, MOTHUR and Lotus



Nature methods, 10(10), 996-998.

# Quantitative metagenomics pipeline

16S/18S/ITS



Samples

1 ----- N

500	
1000	
300	

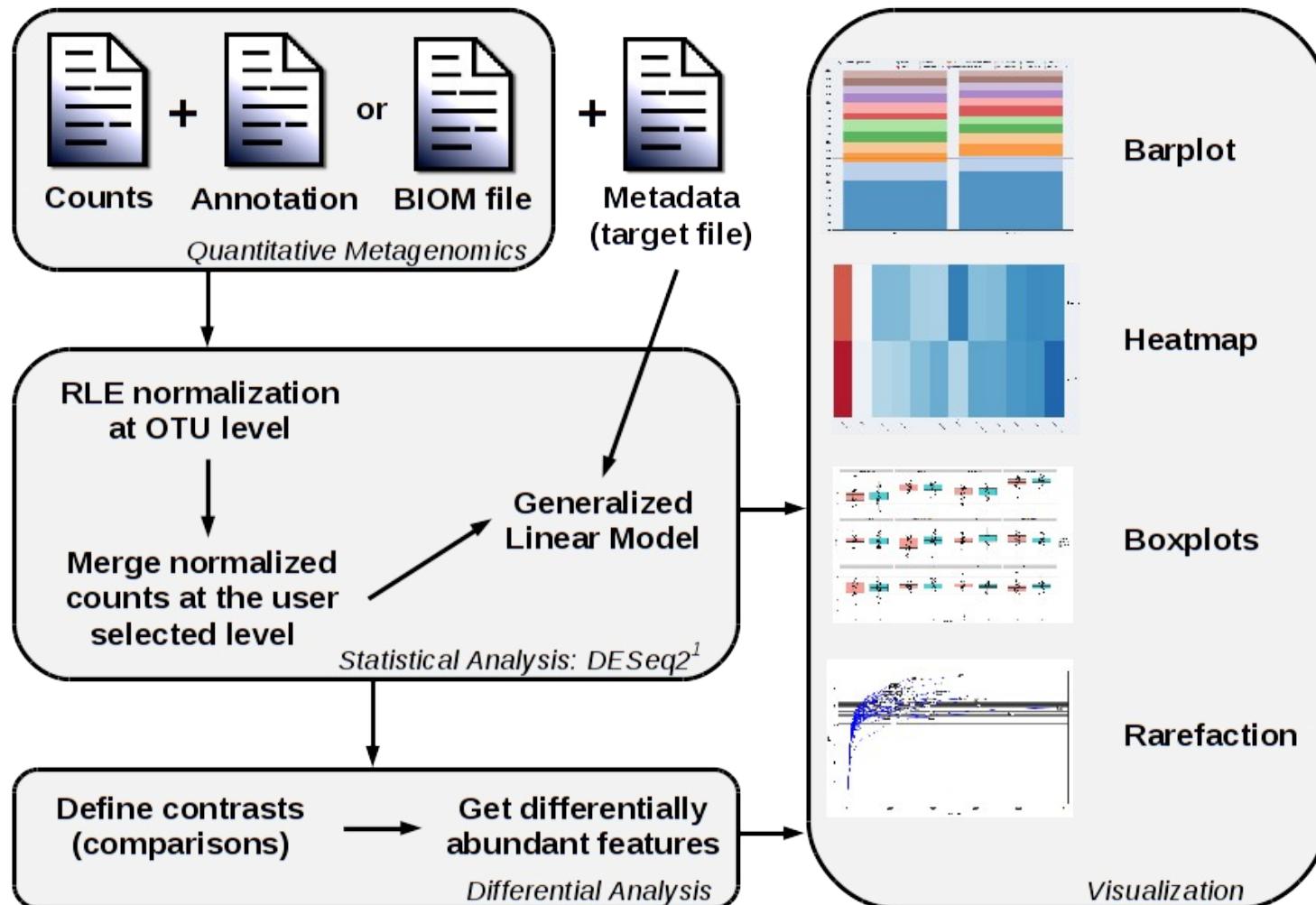
SHAMAN



« être éclairé »  
(Toungouse - Sibérie)

# SHAMAN : shaman.c3bi.pasteur.fr

« There is no disputing the importance of statistical analysis in biological research, but too often it is considered only after an experiment is completed, when it may be too late. »



<sup>1</sup>Love MI, Huber W and Anders S (2014). "Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2." *Genome Biology*. 15, pp. 550

# SHAMAN : shaman.c3bi.pasteur.fr

## Counts

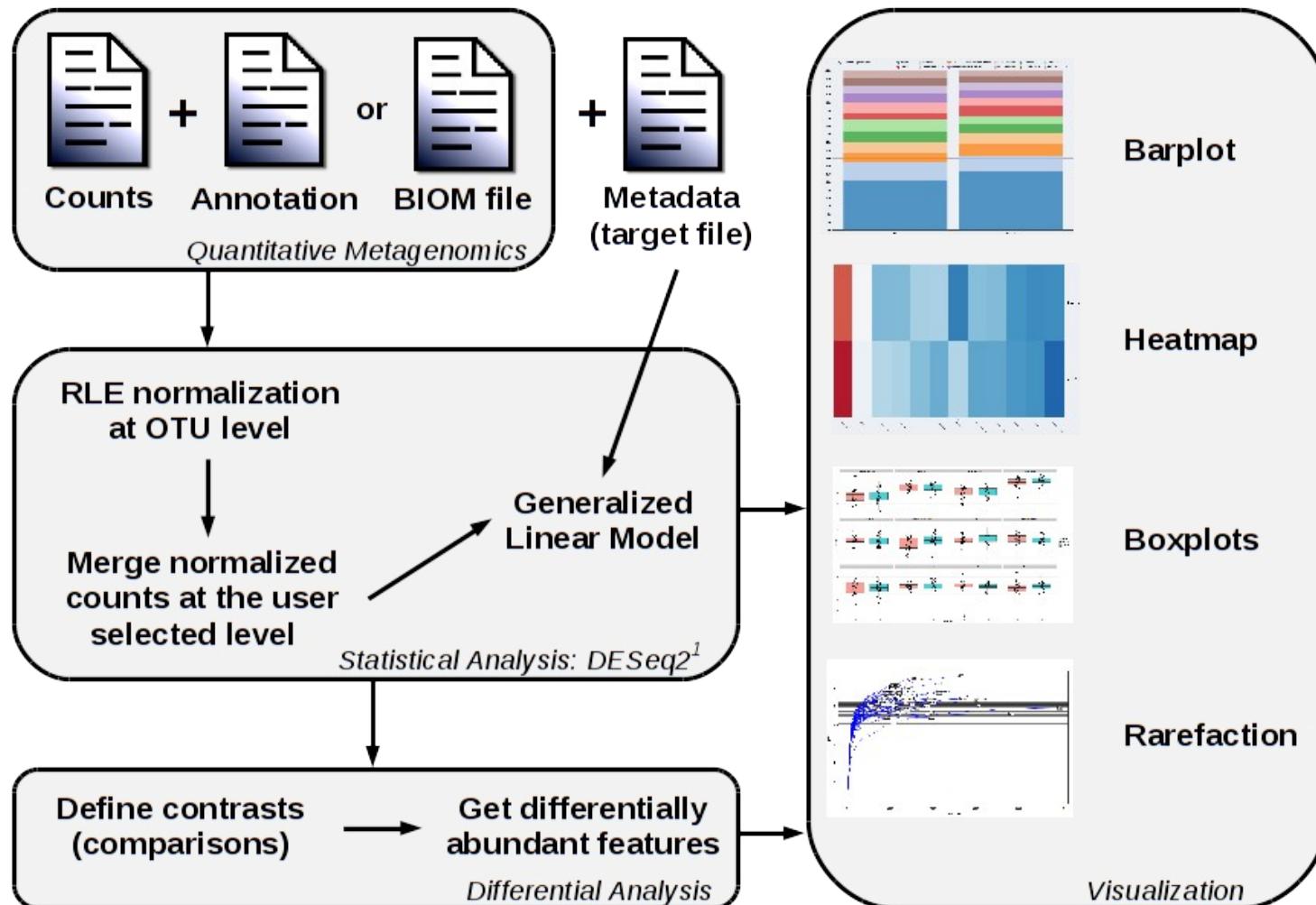
OTUId	Delta.Compl1.13_S13	Delta.Compl1.31_S31	Delta.Compl1.49_S49	Delta.Compl1.67_S67
OTU_41131	50	19	47	11
OTU_21509	641	356	1526	447
OTU_26144	204	88	32	68
OTU_34025	130	47	18	6
OTU_4597	1820	1628	16	4
OTU_40251	11	22	63	74
OTU_35066	156	85	570	168
OTU_39472	17	1	32	8
OTU_35326	297	51	61	47
OTU_2526	946	282	70	32
OTU_23642	303	106	65	40
OTU_44238	0	1	2	5
OTU_53265	6	9	7	3
OTU_31446	799	237	28	47
OTU_39136	28	235	179	152
OTU_8534	807	225	1973	267
OTU_38289	183	82	106	42
OTU_37452	95	41	132	70
OTU_53906	85	25	45	55
OTU_30585	828	319	49	46
OTU_51805	1	0	1	2
OTU_1	1316	532	573	1182
OTU_27211	422	131	61	59
OTU_41302	126	39	3	0
OTU_16427	8351	893	75	865
OTU_49006	0	0	0	0
OTU_51874	0	1	0	0
OTU_48435	0	1	0	0
OTU_20150	234	189	834	4055
OTU_24853	225	81	50	4
OTU_36396	448	81	20	111
OTU_27700	358	84	35	71
OTU_29553	186	149	273	1019
OTU_46484	3	0	0	0

## Annotation

OTU	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species
OTU_47937	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_50499	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_50493	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_52457	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_54350	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_48079	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_51367	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_53661	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_53912	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_45606	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Roseburia	
OTU_47565	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Bacteroidaceae		
OTU_53991	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Bacteroidaceae	Bacteroides	
OTU_51235	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales			
OTU_46288	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_53310	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	
OTU_47779	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Ruminococcaceae		
OTU_38495	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Bacteroidaceae	Bacteroides	
OTU_52264	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales			
OTU_54138	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales			
OTU_54531	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Bacteroidaceae		
OTU_41172	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Ruminococcaceae	Oscillibacter	
OTU_54407	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Ruminococcaceae		
OTU_44956	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Porphyromonadaceae	Odoribacter	
OTU_54051	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Porphyromonadaceae	Odoribacter	
OTU_54274	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Porphyromonadaceae		
OTU_51992	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Coprococcus	
OTU_26872	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_47012	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_48135	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_48860	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_52604	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_53138	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_53305	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_53604	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_53951	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_53964	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_53994	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_54067	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_54079	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_54080	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae	Alistipes	
OTU_54268	Bacteria	Bacteroidetes	Bacteroidia	Bacteroidales	Rikenellaceae		
OTU_52265	Bacteria	Firmicutes	Clostridia	Clostridiales	Lachnospiraceae	Lachnospiraceae	

# SHAMAN : shaman.c3bi.pasteur.fr

« There is no disputing the importance of statistical analysis in biological research, but too often it is considered only after an experiment is completed, when it may be too late. »



<sup>1</sup>Love MI, Huber W and Anders S (2014). "Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2." *Genome Biology*. 15, pp. 550

# Metagenomic vs RNA-seq

DESeq2 approach is usually used for RNA-seq dataset

	<b>Metagenomic</b>	<b>RNA-seq</b>
<b>Distribution</b>	Overdispersed counts → Negative binomial	Overdispersed counts → Negative binomial
<b>Constraints</b>	Highly abundant species	Highly expressed genes
<b>Goal</b>	Find differentially abundant features (species, family, ...): OTU distributions and abundances vary between conditions	Find differentially expressed genes: Distributions and expression vary between conditions

→ Metagenomic data are similar to RNA-seq data

# Data normalization

## Why ?

- × To correct technical biases and make samples comparables.

## How ?

- × Fitting the distributions (Total Read Count, UpperQuartile, Median, Full Quantile)
- × Account for the feature length (RPKM)
- × **Concept of « effective reads number » (TMM, DESeq2)**

## Remarks?

- × Some methods normalize the counts, others the library sizes
- × Some are designed for differential analysis

# DESeq2 normalization (OTU level)

## Assumption

- Most of the OTU have the « same » abundance between 2 conditions

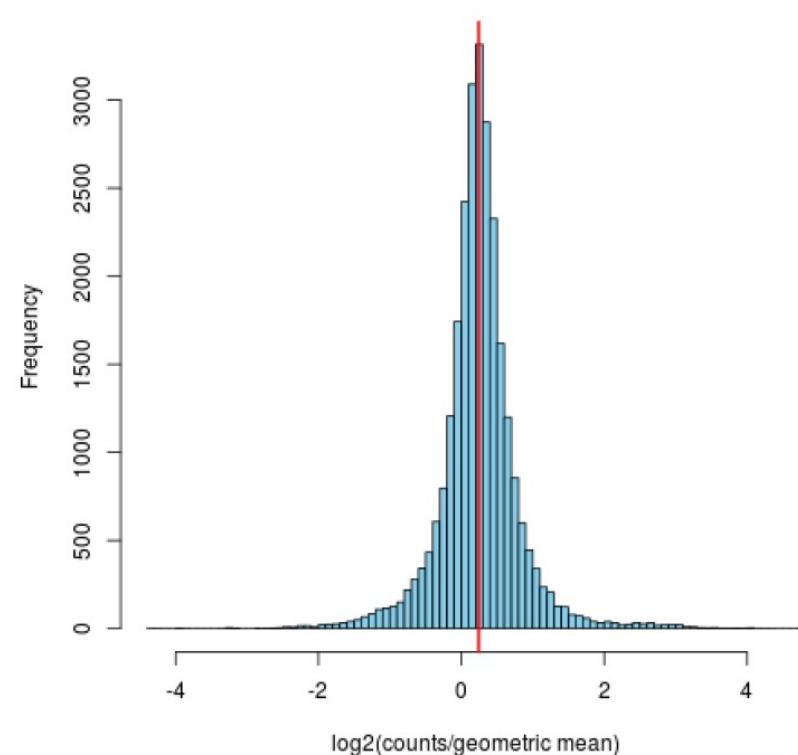
Normalization factor :

$$\hat{s}_j = \text{median}_i \frac{x_{ij}}{\left(\prod_{v=1}^n x_{iv}\right)^{1/n}}$$

where

$x_{ij}$  : Number of mapped reads of the OTU i in sample j

n: Number of samples



# Comparison with RPKM (1/3)

- **RPKM** : Reads Per Kilobase per Million mapped reads

## Assumption

- ✗ Counts are proportional to abundance, the length and the sequencing depth.

## Method

$$\text{Normalized counts} = \frac{x_{ij}}{N_j * L_i} * 10^6 * 10^3$$

per Million    Per Kilobase

Number of reads  
of sample j    Length

The diagram illustrates the RPKM formula. The formula is:

$$\text{Normalized counts} = \frac{x_{ij}}{N_j * L_i} * 10^6 * 10^3$$

Annotations above the formula indicate the meaning of each component:

- $x_{ij}$  is labeled "Number of reads of sample j".
- $N_j$  is labeled "Length".
- $L_i$  is labeled "Per Kilobase".
- $10^6$  is labeled "per Million".

# Comparison with RPKM (2/3)

Briefings in Bioinformatics Advance Access published September 17, 2012  
BRIEFINGS IN BIOINFORMATICS. page 1 of 13 doi:10.1093/bib/bbs046

## A comprehensive evaluation of normalization methods for Illumina high-throughput RNA sequencing data analysis

*Marie-Agnès Dillies\*, Andrea Rau\*, Julie Aubert\*, Christelle Hennequet-Antier\*, Marine Jeanmougin\*, Nicolas Servant\*, Céline Keime\*, Guillemette Marot, David Castel, Jordi Estelle, Gregory Guernec, Bernd Jagla, Luc Journeau, Denis Laloë, Caroline Le Gall, Brigitte Schaeffer, Stéphane Le Crom\*, Mickaël Guedj\*, Florence Jaffrézic\* and on behalf of The French StatOmique Consortium*

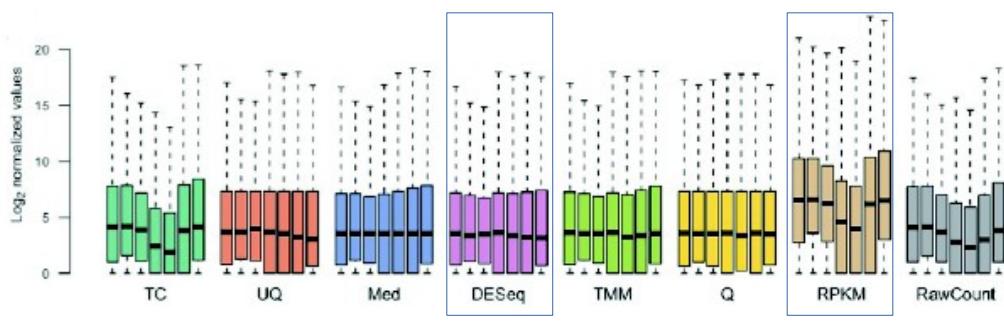
Submitted: 12th April 2012; Received (in revised form): 29th June 2012



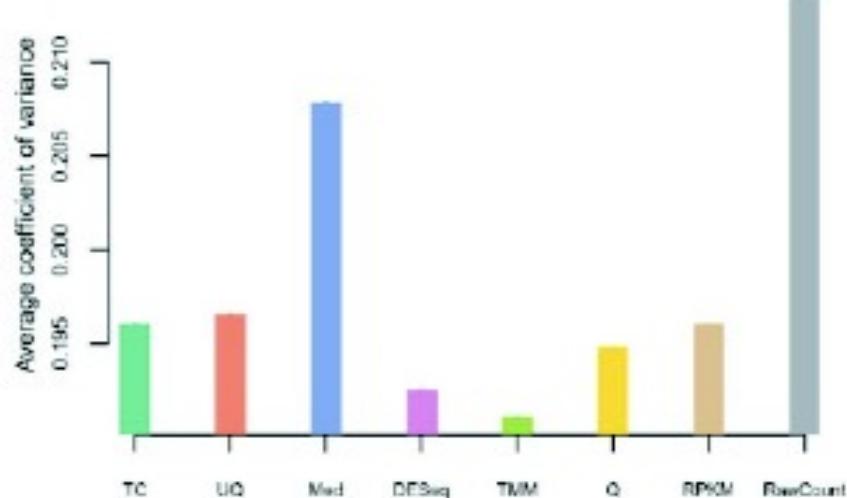
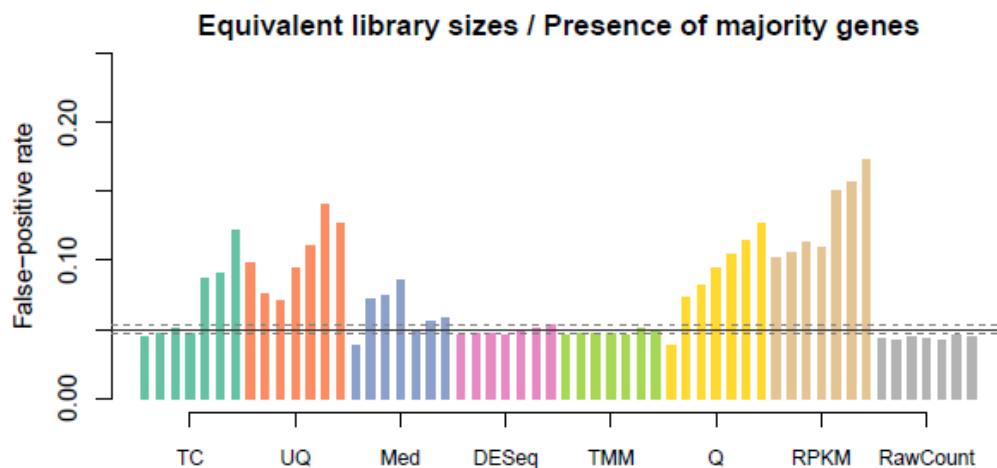
Comparison of 7 normalization methods

# Comparison with RPKM (3/3)

## Results on real data (7 samples)



## FDR and Power



Dillies M. et al., Bioinformatics 2013

# To sum up

Method	Distribution	Intra-Variance	Housekeeping	Clustering	False-positive rate
TC	-	+	+	-	-
UQ	++	++	+	++	-
Med	++	++	-	++	-
<b>DESeq</b>	++	++	++	++	++
<b>TMM</b>	++	++	++	++	++
FQ	++	-	+	++	-
RPKM	-	+	+	-	-

→ DESeq2 normalization provides better results

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

 PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

## Waste Not, Want Not: Why Rarefying Microbiome Data Is Inadmissible

Paul J. McMurdie, Susan Holmes\*

Statistics Department, Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States of America

→ Recommend using DESeq2 to perform analysis of differential abundance

# Statistical model of DESeq2

## Generalized Linear Model

$$K_{ij} \sim \text{NB}(\mu_{ij}, \alpha_i)$$

Moyenne

$$\mu_{ij} = s_j q_{ij}$$

Dispersion

$$\log_2(q_{ij}) = x_j \cdot \beta_i$$

Size factor

Log2 fold change

## Advantages

- Allows complex experimental designs.

# Dispersion estimation

## Problem

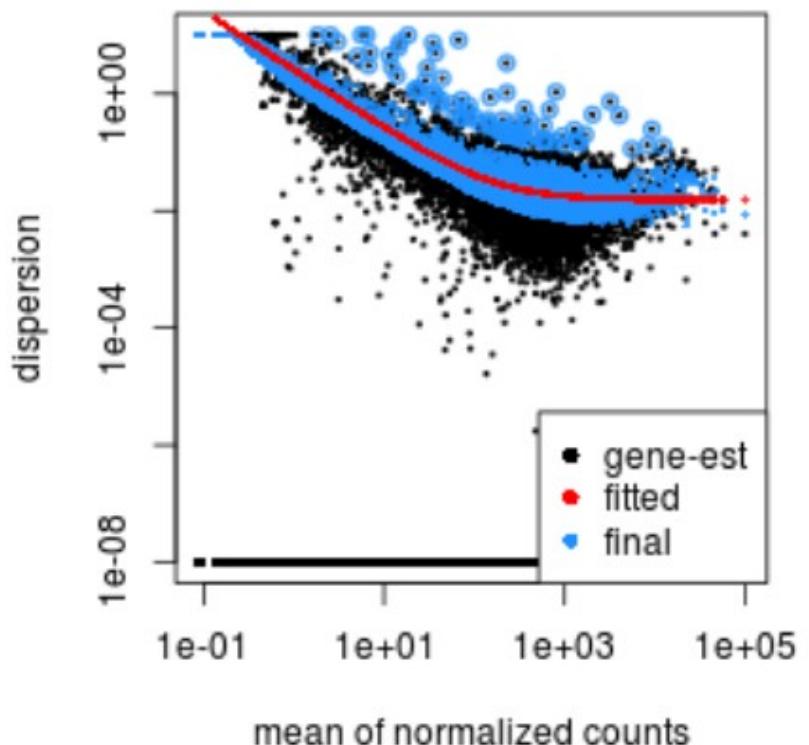
- Get a good estimate of the dispersion with a small number of samples.

## Modélisation of the dispersion :

$$\log \alpha_i \sim N(\log \alpha_{\text{tr}}(\bar{\mu}_i), \sigma_d^2)$$

Function of the mean  
of normalized count

→ Local parametric regression



# Contrasts (comparisons)

## Aim

- Testing a specific effect without having to re-fit the model.

$$\beta_i^c = \vec{c}^t \vec{\beta}_i$$

Contrast vector                          Coefficients

$$SE(\beta_i^c) = \sqrt{\vec{c}^t \Sigma_i \vec{c}},$$

Covariance matrix

## Advantages

- Parameters are estimated with all samples.

# Conclusions

## SHAMAN

- 16s/18s/its analysis
- Strong statistical approach
- Several visualizations available
- Access : <http://shaman.c3bi.pasteur.fr>

## Incoming features

- WGS analysis
- New visualizations (Taxonomy plot, Krona, continuous data)
- Compatibility with FROGS

# CIB – FROGS 16S/18S – GALAXY Pasteur

The screenshot shows the Galaxy web interface with the following details:

- Header:** Galaxy, Analyze Data, Workflow, Shared Data, Visualization, Help, User.
- Left Sidebar (Tools):**
  - Metagenomic analyses
  - FROGS Metagenomic pipeline
    - FROGS Abundance normalisation
    - FROGS Affiliation OTU Step 4 in metagenomics analysis : Taxonomic affiliation of each OTU's seed by RDPtools and BLAST
    - FROGS BIOM to TSV Converts a BIOM file in TSV file.
    - FROGS BIOM to std BIOM Converts a FROGS BIOM in fully compatible BIOM.
    - FROGS Clusters stat Process some metrics on clusters.
    - FROGS Remove chimera Step 3 in metagenomics analysis : Remove PCR chimera in each sample.
    - FROGS Pre-process Step 1 in metagenomics analysis: denoising and de GPCRation.
    - FROGS Filters Filters OTUs on several criteria.
    - FROGS Clustering swarm Step 2 in metagenomics analysis : clustering.
    - FROGS Demultiplex reads Split by samples the reads in function of inner barcode.
    - FROGS Affiliations stat Process some metrics on taxonomies.
- Content Area:**
  - What it does:** Keeps in each sample the same number of element by random sampling.
  - Inputs/outputs:**
    - Inputs:**
      - Sequence file:** The sequences (format FASTA).
      - Abundance file:** The abundance of each OTU in each sample (format BIOM).
    - Outputs:**
      - Sequence file** (normalized\_seed.fasta): The normalised sequences file (format FASTA).
      - Abundance file** (normalized\_abundance.biom): The normalised abundance file (format BIOM).
      - Summary file** (report.html): Information about discarded data (format HTML).
  - Advises:** The number specified in "Number of reads" must be smaller than each total number of sequences by sample.
  - Contact:**
- Right Panel (History):** History, search datasets, Unnamed history, 0 bytes, This history is empty. You can load your own data or get data from an external source.
- Bottom Right:** Vsearch swarm

Galaxy team : Mathieu Valade, Fabien Mareuil  
Emmanuel Quevillon, Eric Deveaud

# Acknowledgements

## C3BI Bioinformatics Biostatistics Hub



Olivier GASCUEL

Marie-Agnès DILLIES

Christophe MALABAT

Hugo VARET

Nicolas MAILLET

Pierre LECHAT

Anna ZHUKOVA

Rachel TORCHET

## CiTech Biomics Pole



Sean KENNEDY

Béatrice REGNAULT