

Network analysis - HANDS ON !

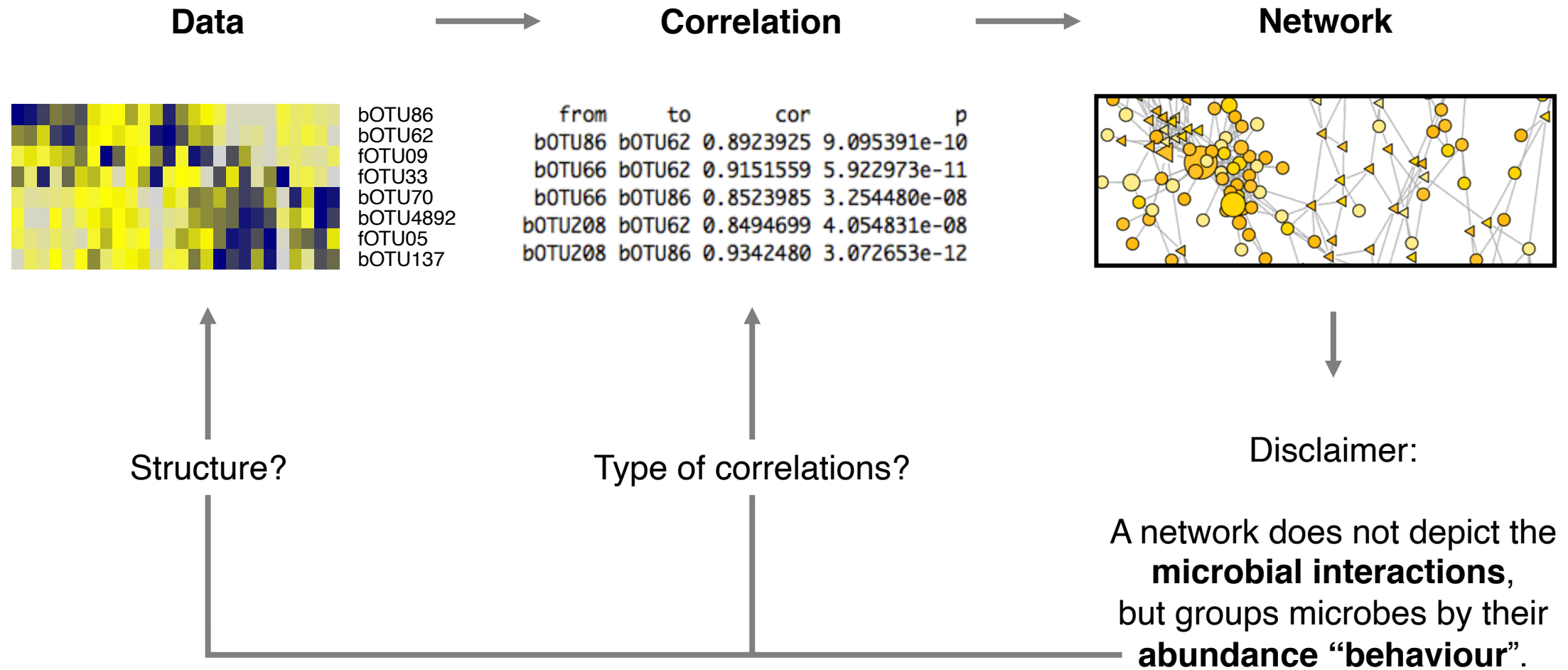
GDC: Microbiota Data Analysis Workshop; January 24th, 2020

Klaus Schlaeppi – Institute of Plant Sciences, University of Bern



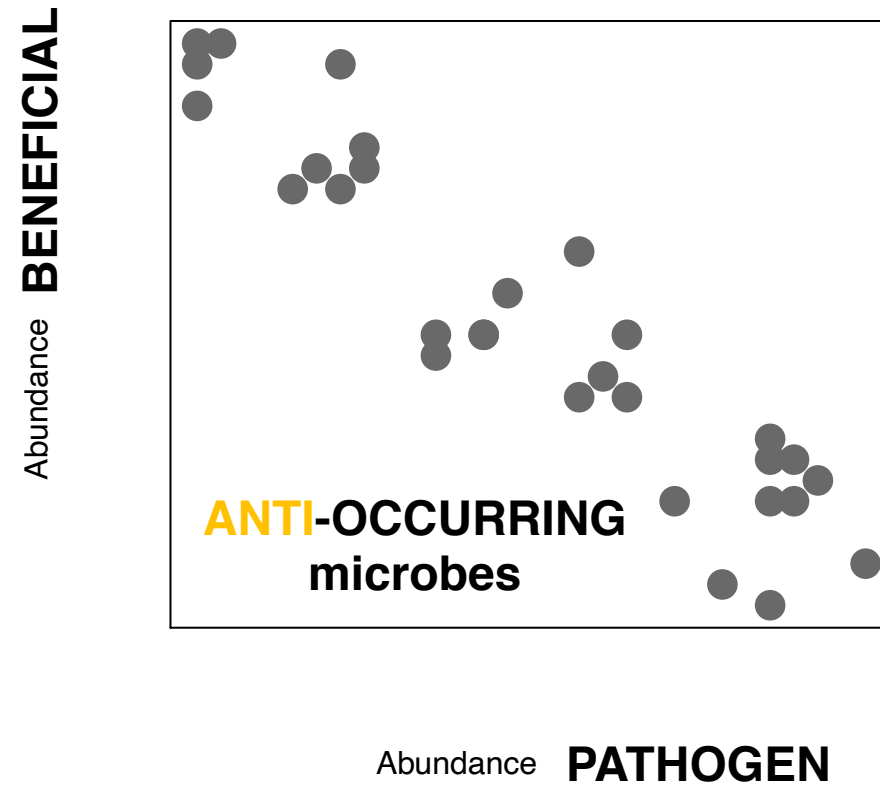
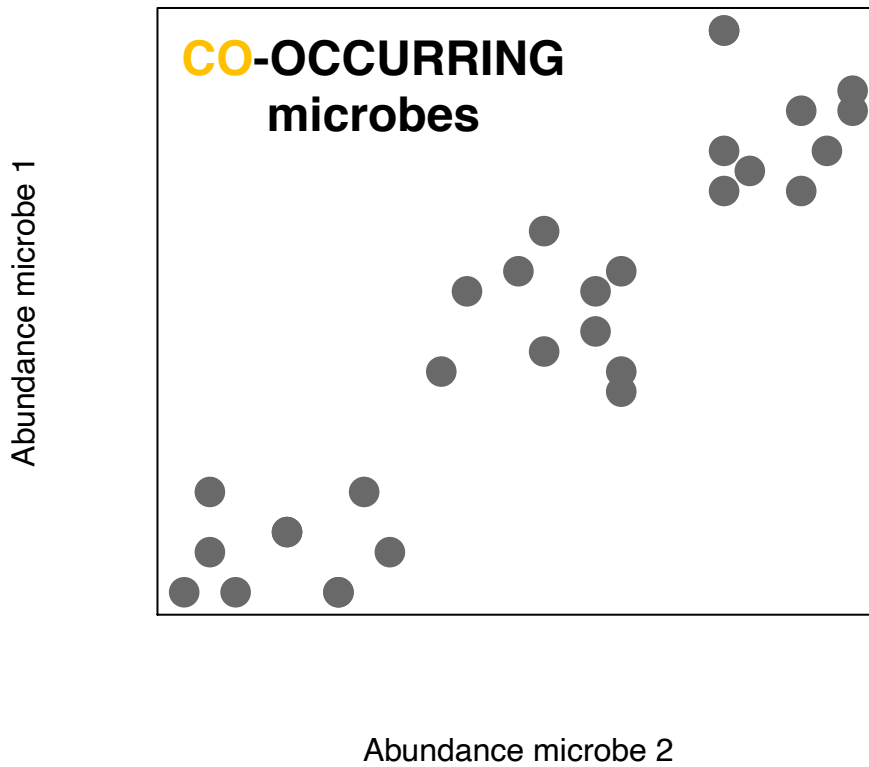
Network analysis ~ research question

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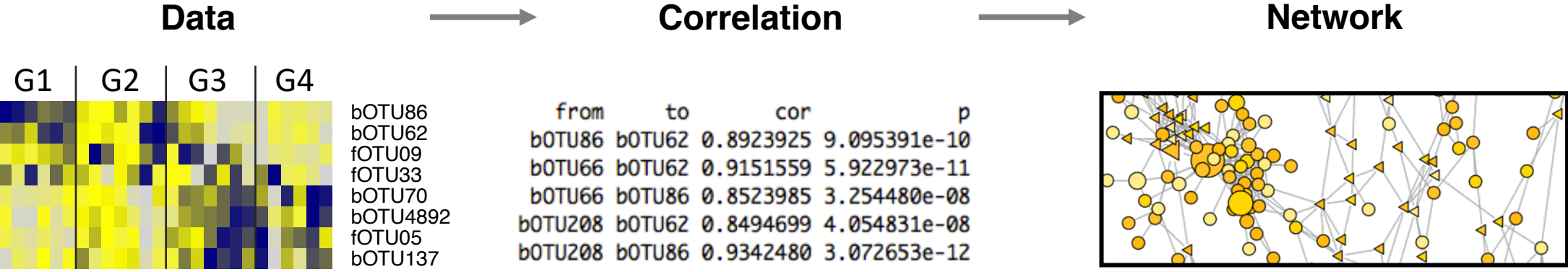


Research question ~ type of correlation(s)

positive and/or negative correlations?



Network analysis ~ research question



Structure?

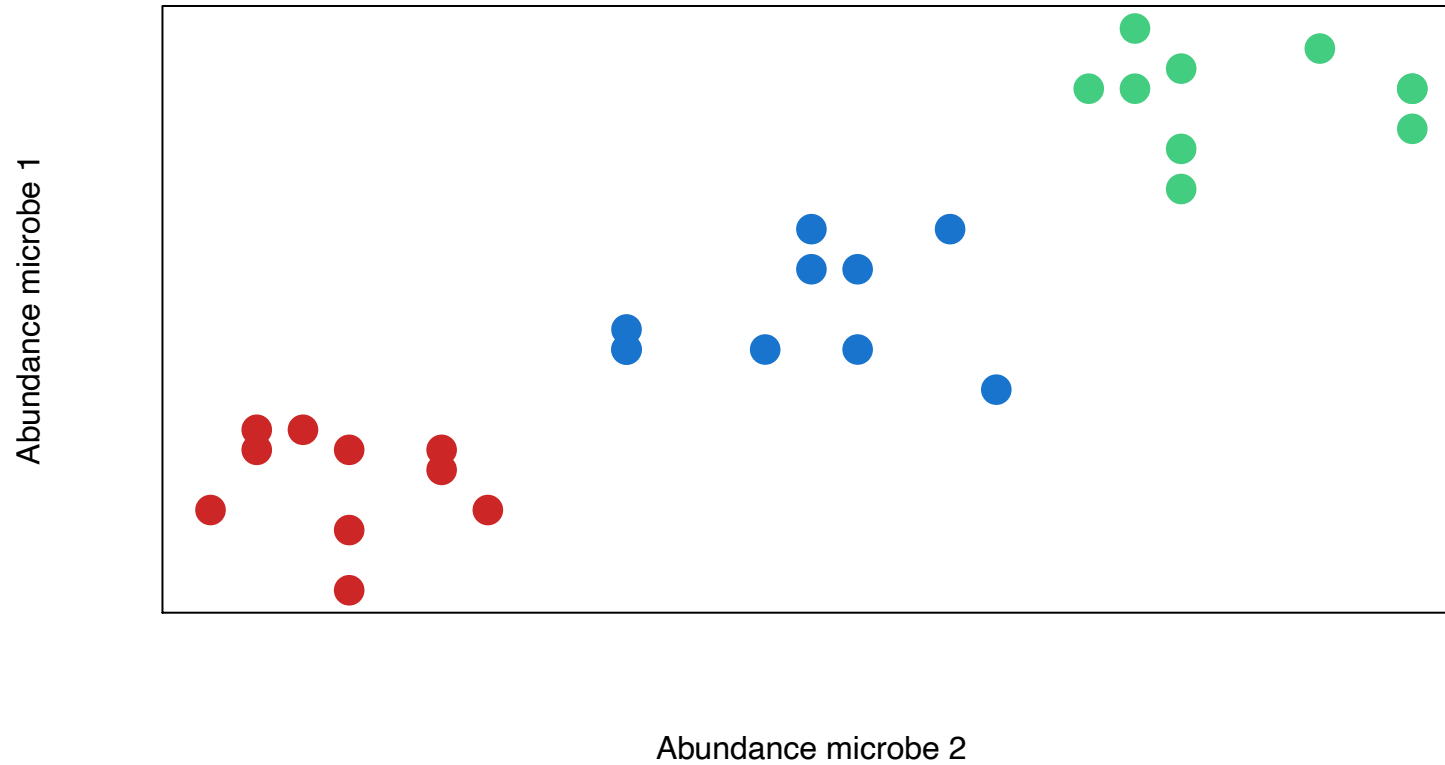
Type of correlations?

Disclaimer:

A network does not depict the **microbial interactions**, but groups microbes by their **abundance “behaviour”**.

Data structure (Network analysis ~ research question)

Within or **between** sample groups?



The ISME Journal
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41396-019-0383-2>



ARTICLE



Agricultural intensification reduces microbial network complexity and the abundance of keystone taxa in roots

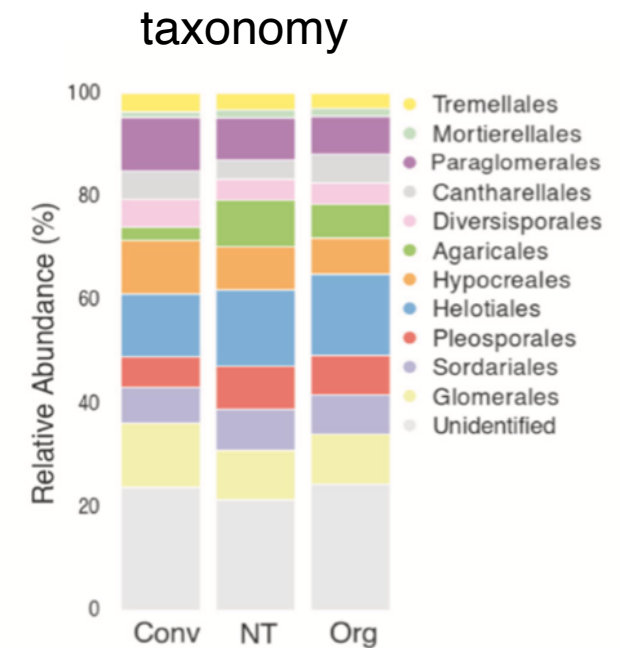
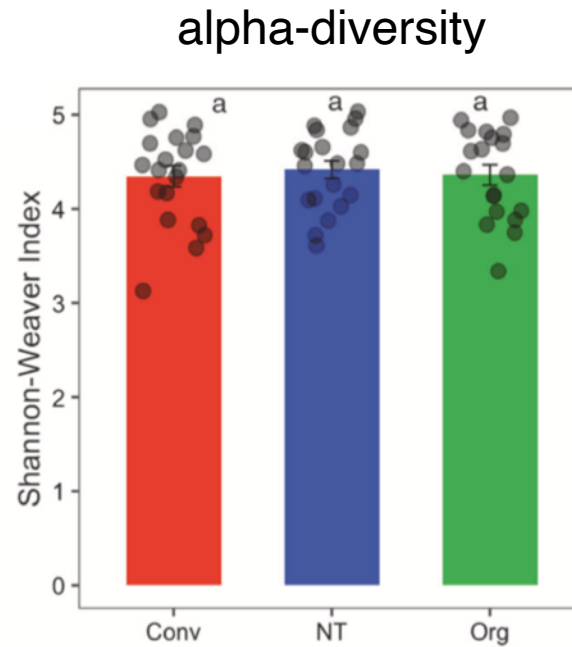
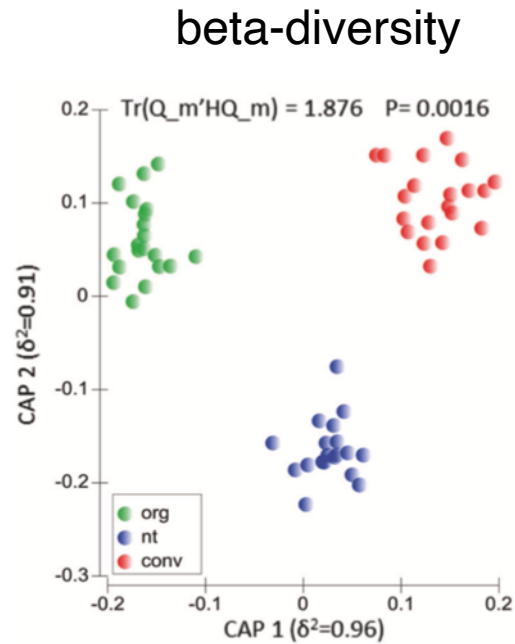
Samiran Banerjee¹ · Florian Walder¹ · Lucie Büchi^{2,3} · Marcel Meyer¹ · Alain Y. Held¹ · Andreas Gattinger^{4,5} · Thomas Keller^{1,6} · Raphael Charles^{2,7} · Marcel G. A. van der Heijden^{1,8}

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Example for 'within vs. between sample groups'

FAQs:

- Wheat roots
- Fungal community profiles by *PacBio(ITS1F---ITS4)*
- Data structure: 3 types of fields (conventional, organic and no-till), 20 replicates each
- Research question: root microbiome NW ~ farming practices



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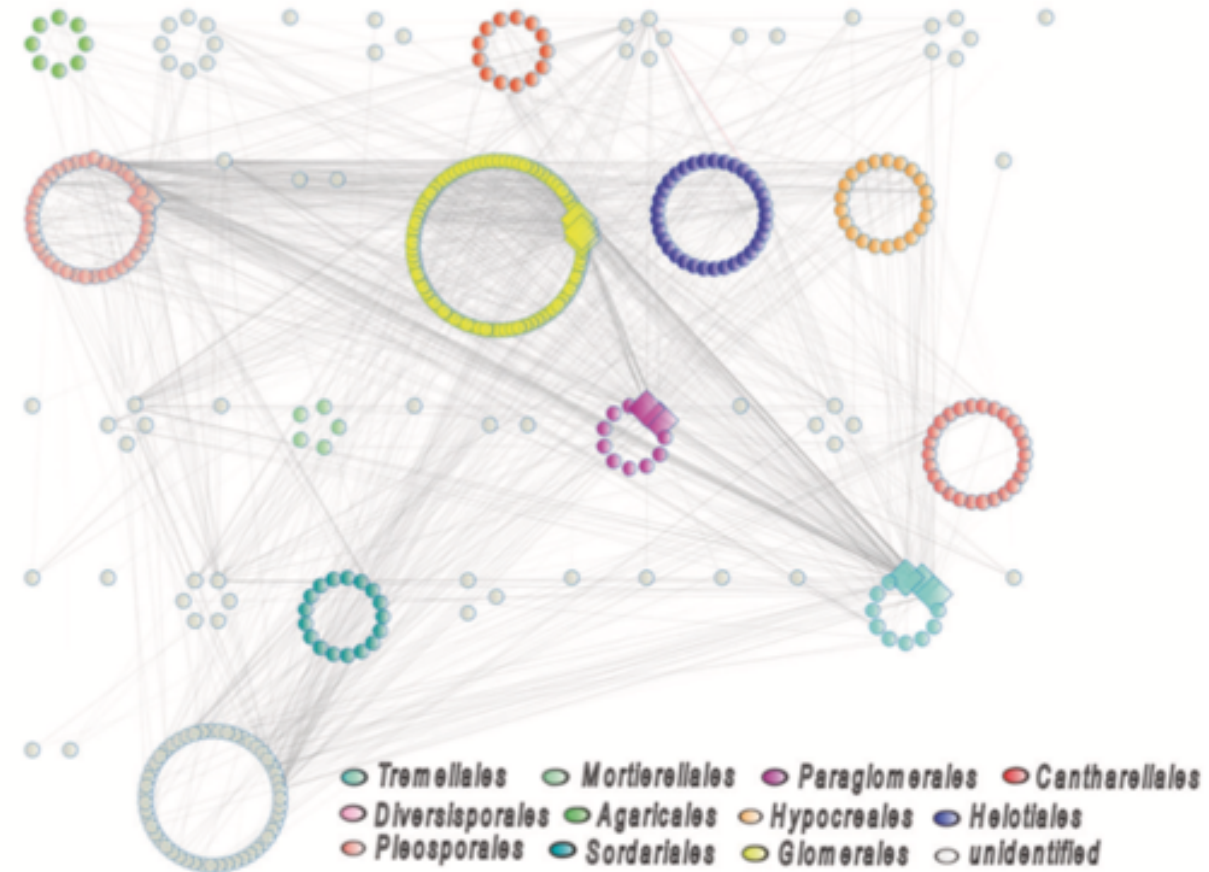
Network analysis:

- maximal information coefficient (MIC)
(see Reshef et al. 2011, Science)
- MIC associations with $P < 0.05$ after FDR correction
- Plotting with Cytoscape

-> Overall meta-network (all 60 samples)

From the caption:

- across three farming systems
- by fungal orders
- White = positive, red = negative and ...
... wavy lines = nonlinear relationships
- Diamonds = keystone taxa [...]



Example for 'within vs. between sample groups'

FAQs:

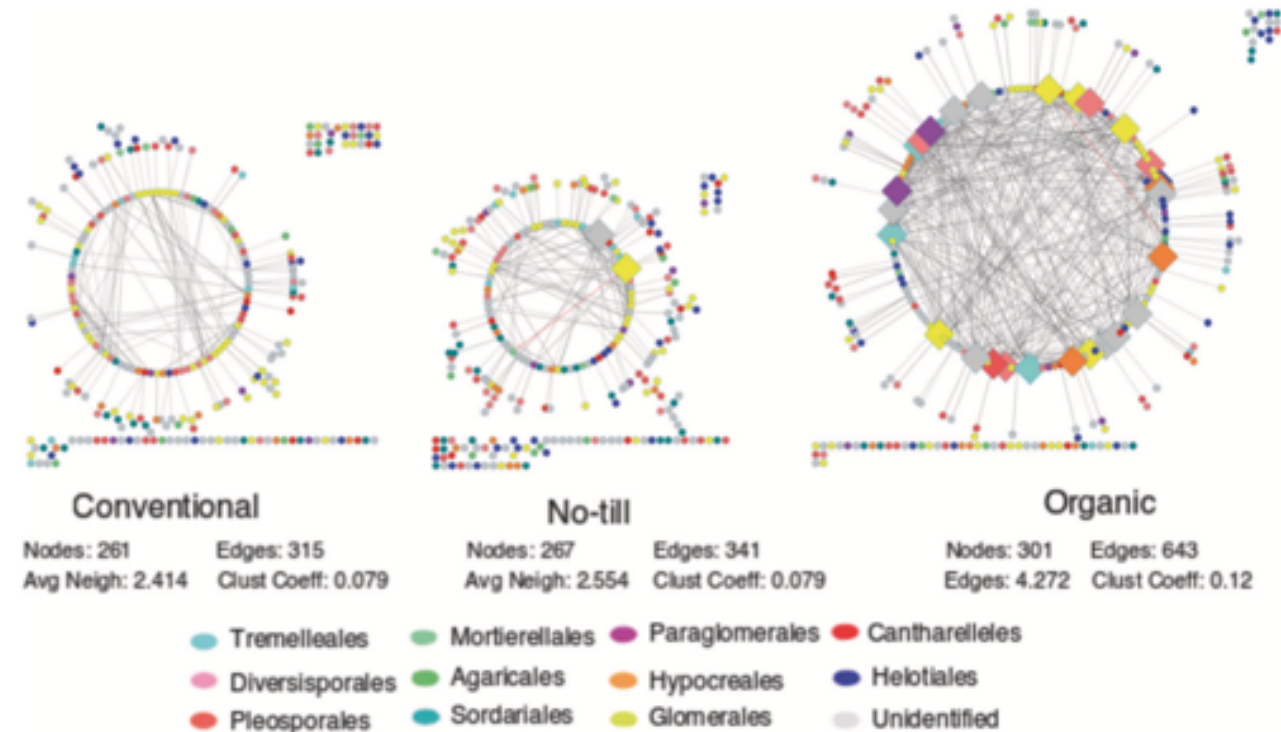
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-> 3 farming-specific networks (20 samples each)

COMPARISON of network topology:
- same parameters for calc.
- similar number of nodes in analysis
- BUT: different network patterns



Example for 'within vs. between sample groups'

FAQs:

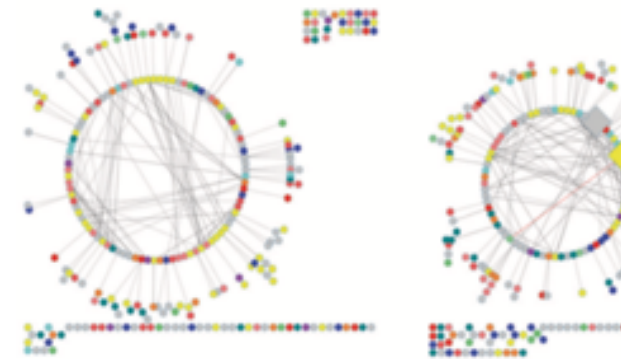
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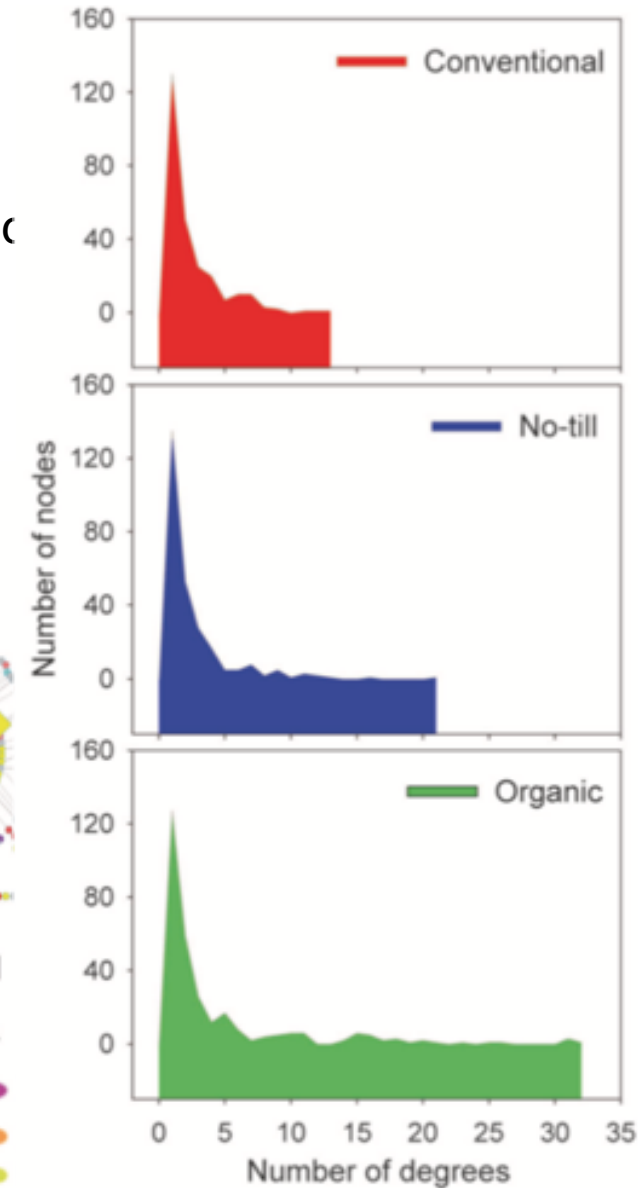
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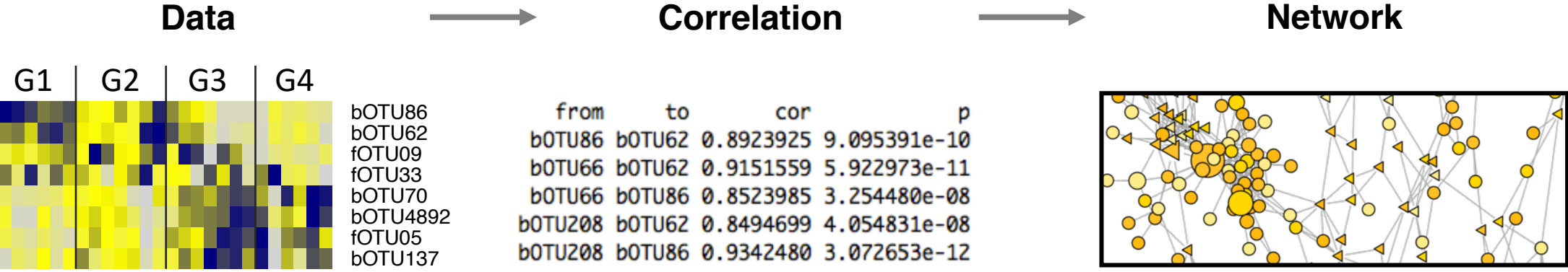


Conventional
Nodes: 261 Edges: 315
Avg Neigh: 2.414 Clust Coeff: 0.079

No-till
Nodes: 267
Avg Neigh: 2.554



Network analysis ~ research question




Structure

Type of correlations

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A Transdisciplinary Journal of Sustainable Plant Productivity

RESEARCH

e-Xtra*

Petunia- and Arabidopsis-Specific Root Microbiota Responses to Phosphate Supplementation

Natacha Bodenhausen,^{1,2} Vincent Somerville,¹ Alessandro Desirò,³ Jean-Claude Walser,⁴ Lorenzo Borghi,⁵ Marcel G. A. van der Heijden,^{1,6,7} and Klaus Schlaeppi^{1,8,†}

¹ Division of Agroecology and Environment, Agroscope, Zurich, Switzerland

² Department of Soil Sciences, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland

³ Department of Plant, Soil and Microbial Sciences, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, U.S.A.

⁴ Genetic Diversity Centre, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

⁵ Institute of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of Zurich, 8008 Zurich, Switzerland

⁶ Institute for Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

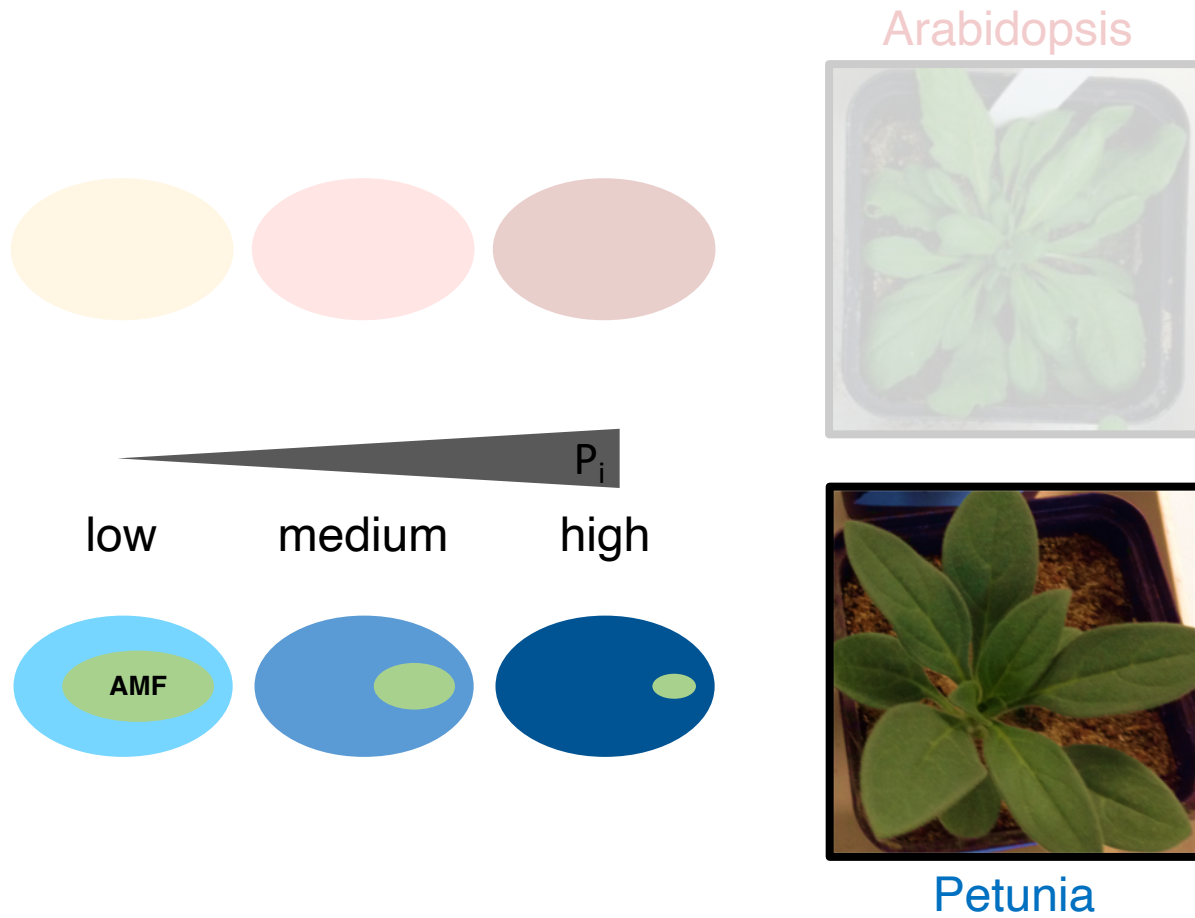
⁷ Plant-Microbe Interactions, Institute of Environmental Biology, Faculty of Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

⁸ Institute of Plant Sciences, University of Bern, Switzerland

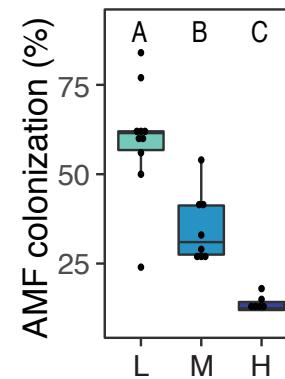
Accepted for publication 27 March 2019.

Study: Root microbiota ~ P fertilization

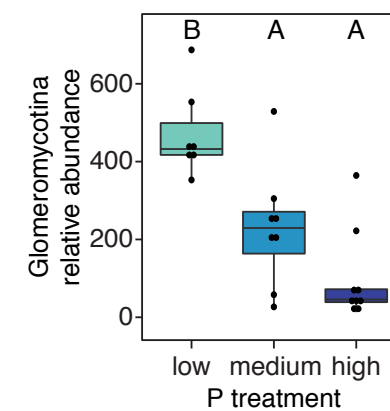
The root microbiota of mycorrhizal plants enriches for AMF(=Glomeromycotina) under low-P



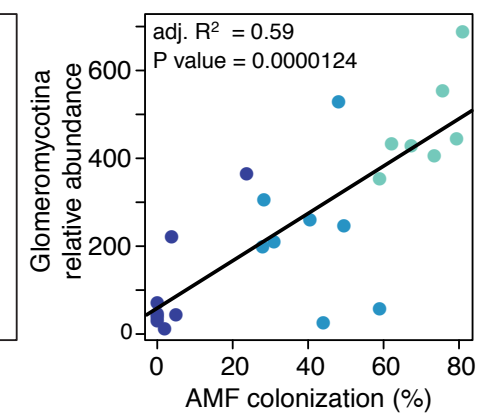
Microscopy



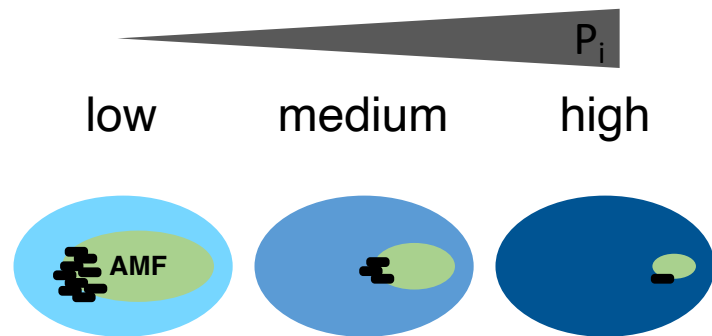
Sequencing



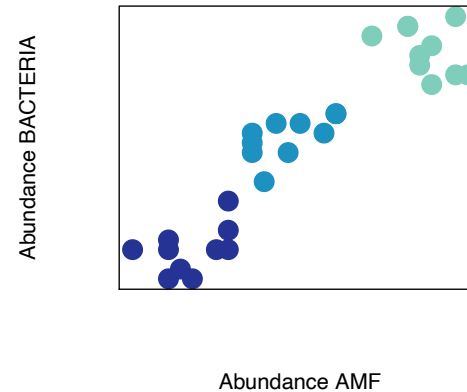
Correlation



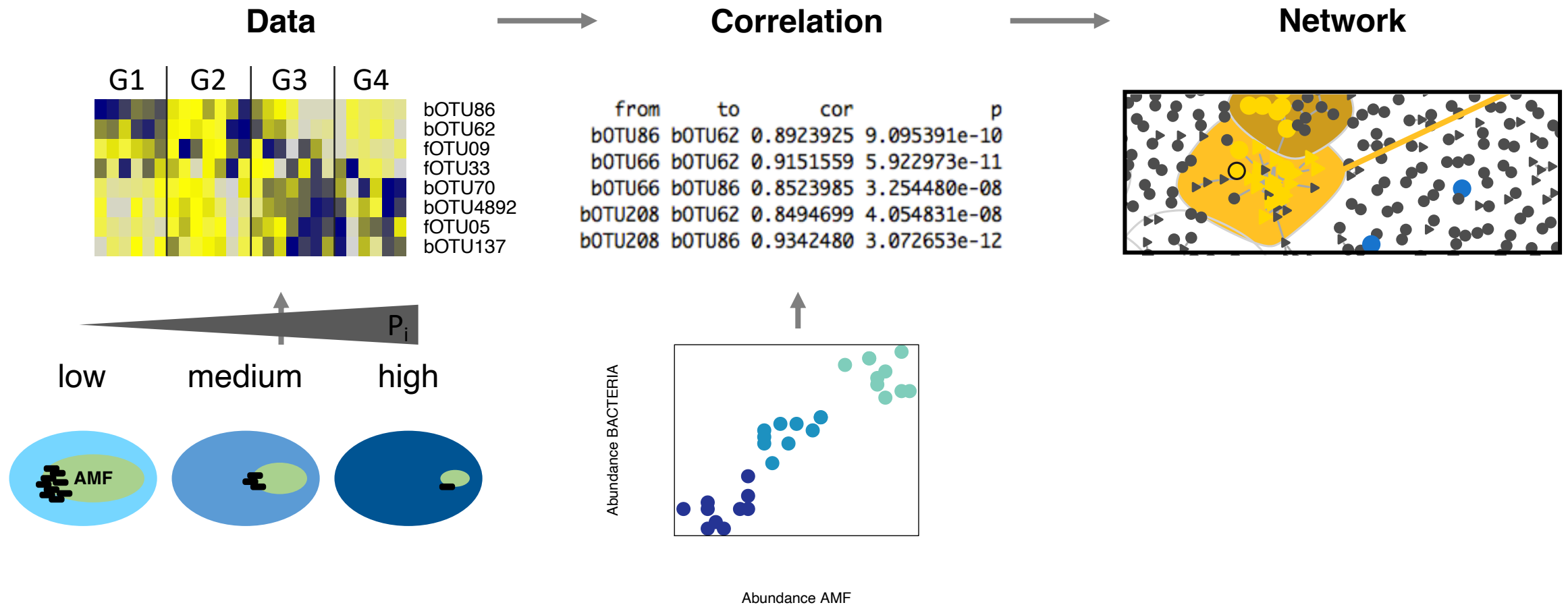
Can we find bacteria that share the **same abundance behavior** as AMF along a P gradient?



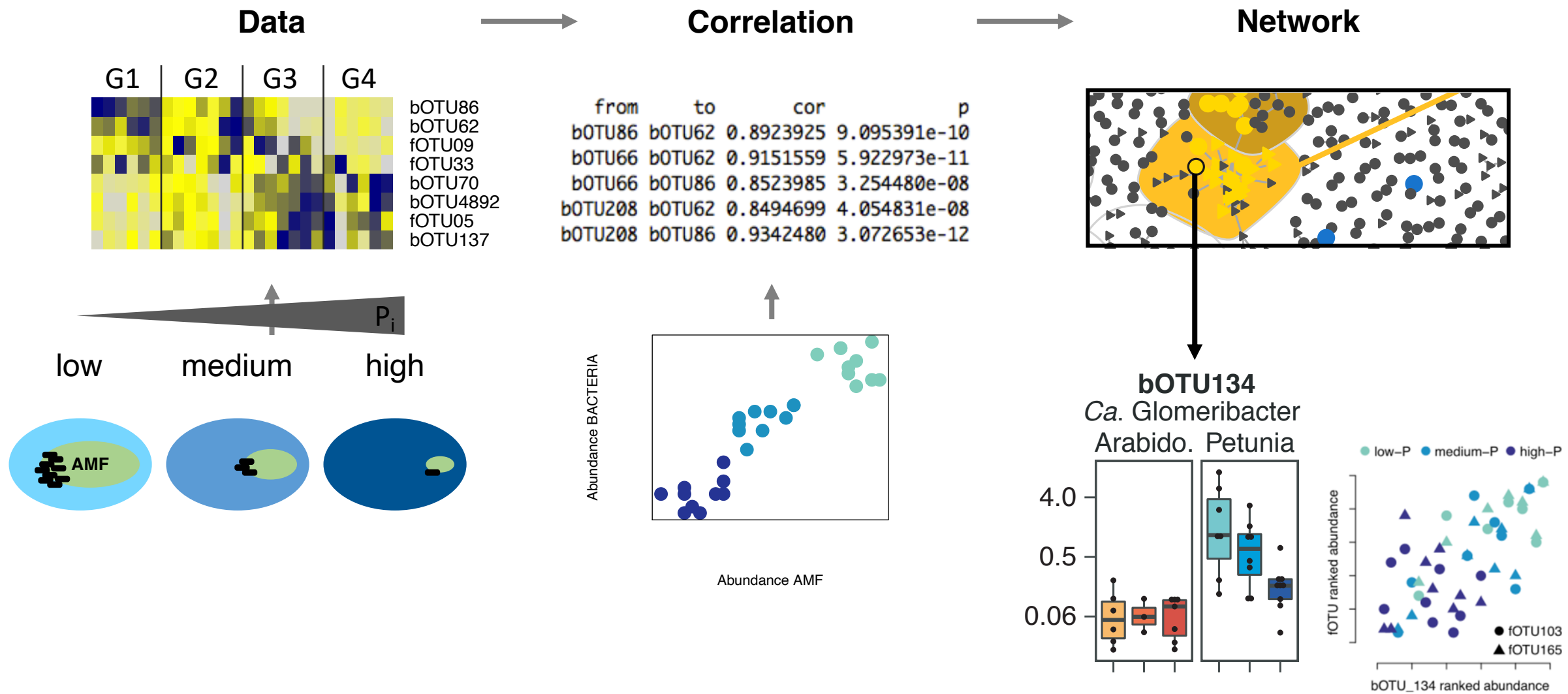
**co-abundant
bacteria?**



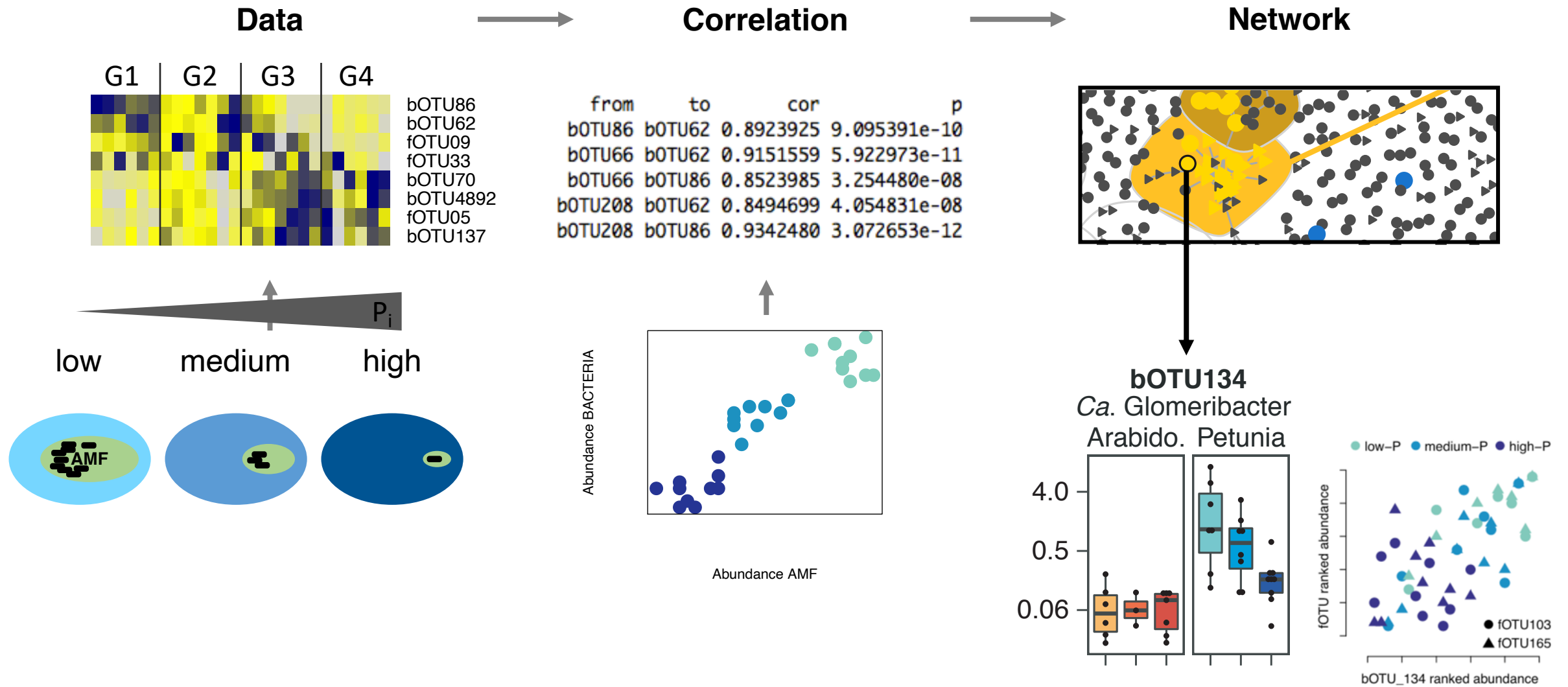
Study: Root microbiota ~ P fertilization



Study: Root microbiota ~ P fertilization



Study: Root microbiota ~ P fertilization



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GDC: Microbiota Data Analysis Workshop, 2020

Klaus Schlaeppli


2020-01-22

Code and data origin

Code and data are derived from the study by Bodenhausen et al. (2019) in the *Phytobiomes* journal. It consists of a subset of the original analysis, is more simplified and contains additional code chunks for further examples. The used data focusses only root microbiota profiles of the *Petunia* plants that were either grown under low-P, medium-P or high-P fertilization regimes.

Phytobiomes Journal • 2019 • 3:112-124

<https://doi.org/10.1094/PHYBIOMES-12-18-0037-R>

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<https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/full/10.1094/PBIOMES-12-18-0057-R>



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RESEARCH



Petunia- and Arabidopsis-Specific Root Microbiota Responses to Phosphate Supplementation

Natacha Bodenhausen, Vincent Somerville, Alessandro Desirò, Jean-Claude Waiser, Lorenzo Borghi, Marcel G. A. van der Heijden, and Klaus Schlaeppi

Affiliations

Published Online: 3 Jun 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1094/PBIOMES-12-18-0057-R>

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Abstract

Phosphorus (P) is a limiting element for plant growth. Several root microbes, including arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF), have the capacity to improve plant nutrition and their abundance is known to depend on P fertility. However, how complex root-associated bacterial and fungal communities respond to various levels of P supplementation remains ill-defined. Here we investigated the responses of the root-



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(PERMANOVA).

Supplementary Table S3 shows effects of P treatment on species-specific beta diversity (PERMANOVA).

Supplementary Table S4 shows statistics for OTUs that vary in abundance in response to phosphate supplementation.

Supplementary Table S5 shows network characteristics.

Supplementary Data File S1 shows comparison of PCR approaches.

Supplementary Data File S2 shows bioinformatic scripts.

Supplementary Data File S3 shows data analysis in R.

Supplementary Data File S4 shows mapping fungal endobacteria.

Supplementary Data File S5 shows comparison of ITS profiling approaches.