

Meta-omics Enabled Approaches for Identifying Biomarkers Directly from Mixed Microbial Communities

Karen Rossmassler and Susan K. De Long
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and Sustainable Environmental Technologies
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Why use meta-omics tools to identify biomarkers?

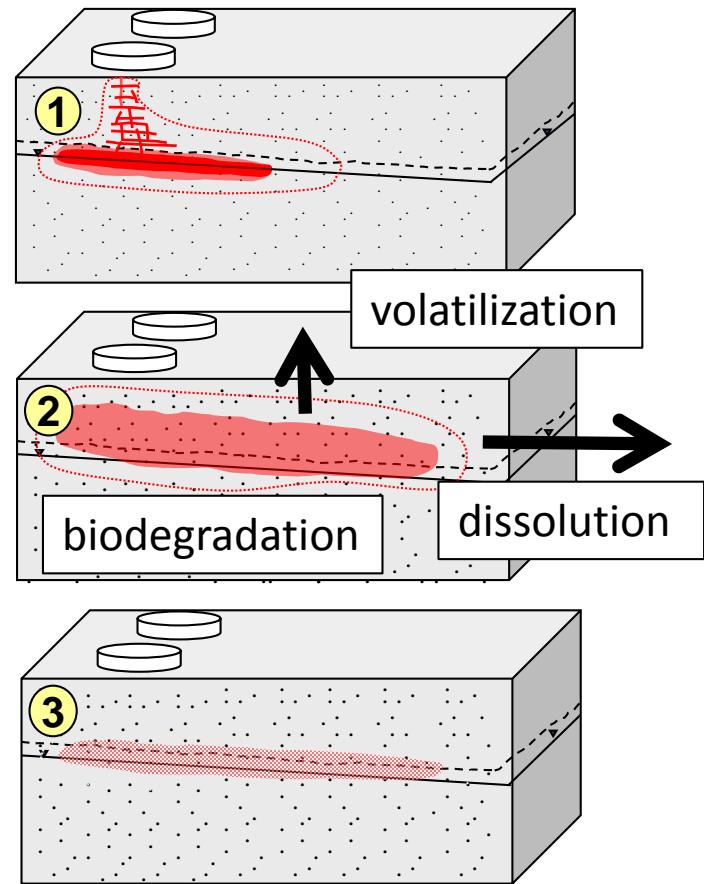
- The “menu” of available molecular assays is limited
 - For some contaminant(s)-redox conditions, **none are available**
 - For some, available **assays can be highly inaccurate**
- Available biomarker assays frequently based on pure cultures
 - Development time consuming
 - Assays more likely to be inaccurate
- Approaches needed that can be *directly applied to field-relevant mixed microbial communities*



Tracking contaminant removal with biomarkers

Molecular monitoring of bioremediation markers

- Distinguishes between biotic and abiotic
- *In situ* tracking
 - Phylogeny (specific organisms)
 - Function or process
- Quantitate gene presence
 - qPCR
- Directly predict activity
 - RT-qPCR



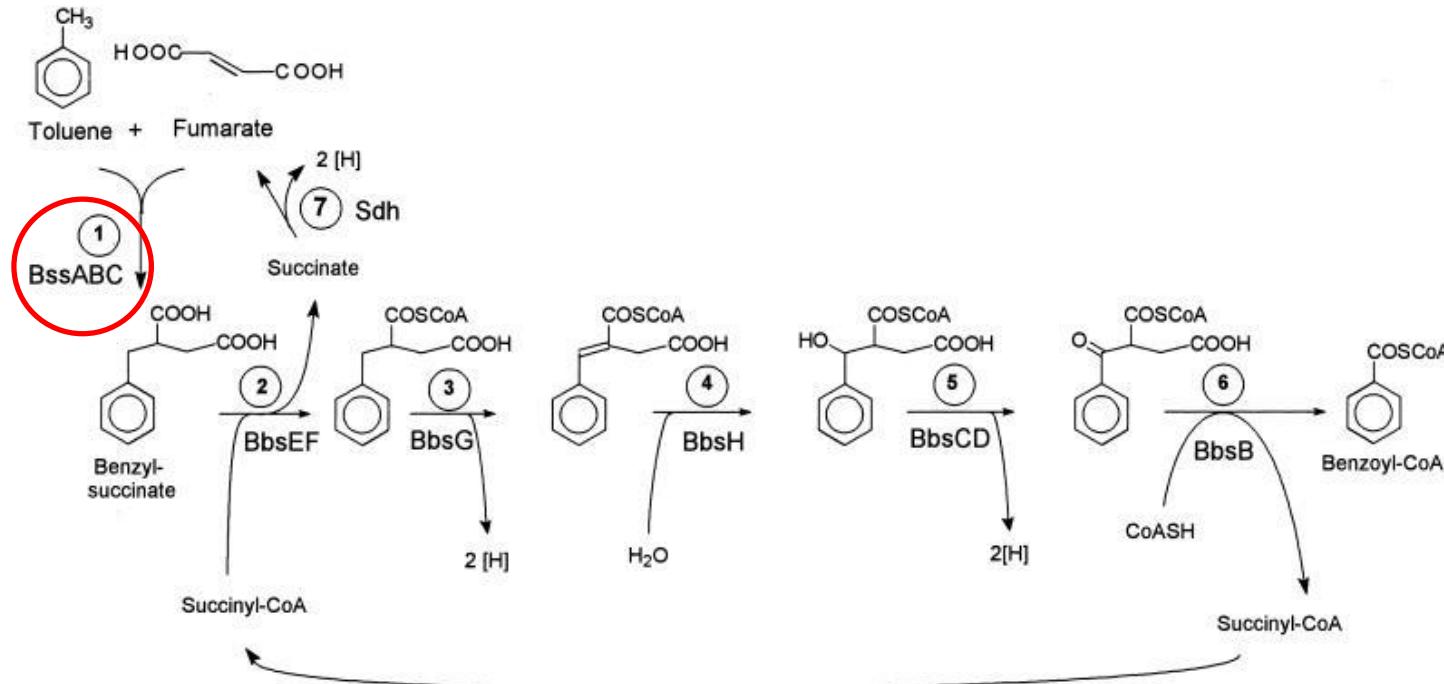
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Introduction

Molecular tools for biomarker assays

Biomarker assay targeting functional genes

- Anaerobic biodegradation of toluene
- Initiated by fumarate addition by benzylsuccinate synthase



Leuthner B, Heider J. 2000. Anaerobic toluene catabolism of *Thauera aromatica*: the bbs operon codes for enzymes of beta oxidation of the intermediate benzylsuccinate. Journal of Bacteriology 182:272-277.



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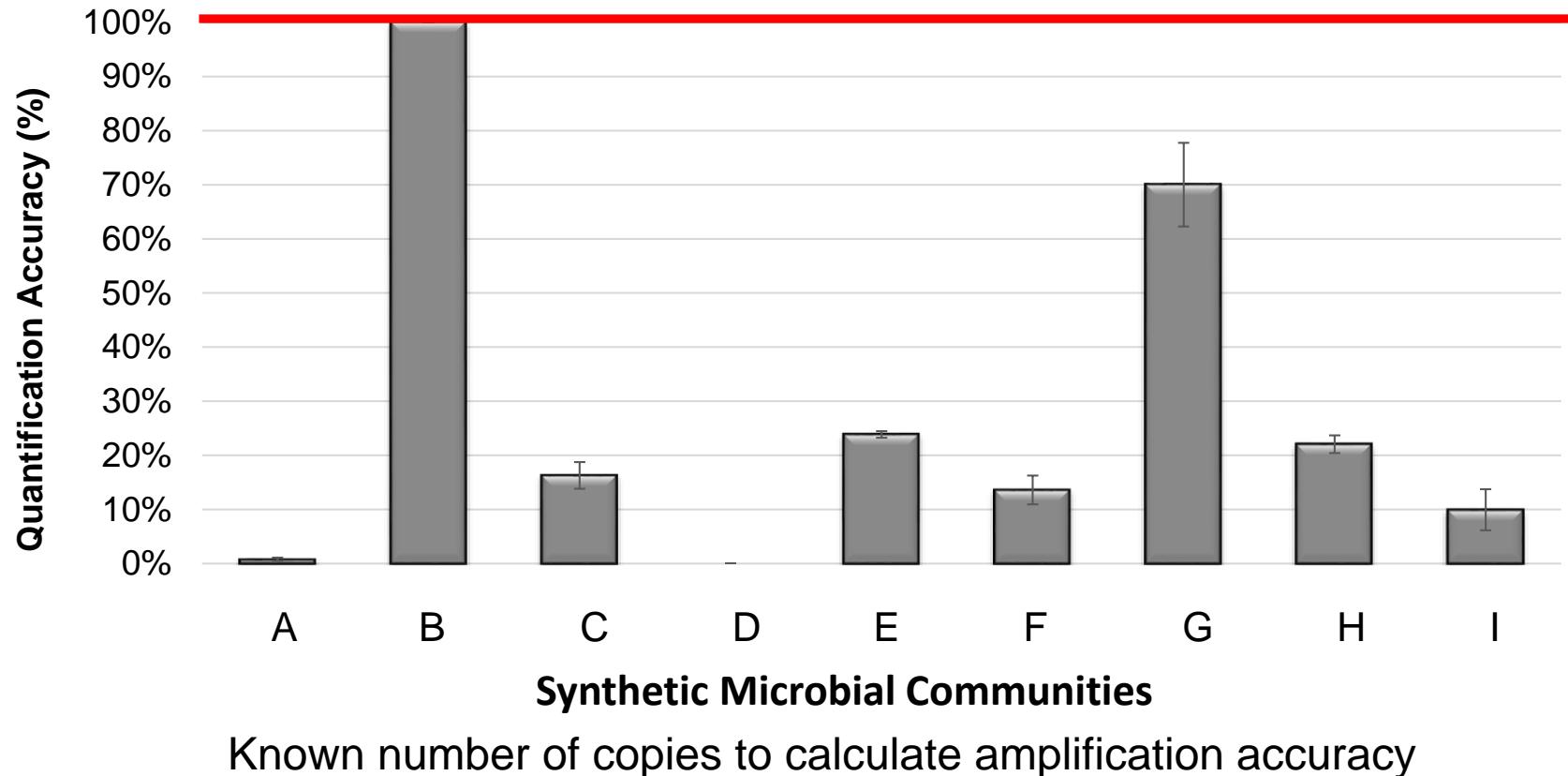
Introduction

qPCR assays targeting *bssA*

Reference	Primer name	Amplicon size (bp)	<i>bssA</i> Target lineage
Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2002	BellerF BellerR	130	Denitrifying <i>Betaproteobacteria</i>
Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2008	SRBf SRBr	100	Sulfate-reducing <i>Deltaproteobacteria</i>
Staats <i>et al.</i> , 2011	bssA3f bssAr	500	Denitrifying and iron-reducing <i>Betaproteobacteria</i>
Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 2014	MbssA1F MbssA1R	223	<i>Clostridia</i>



(RT-q)PCR accuracy depends on primer design



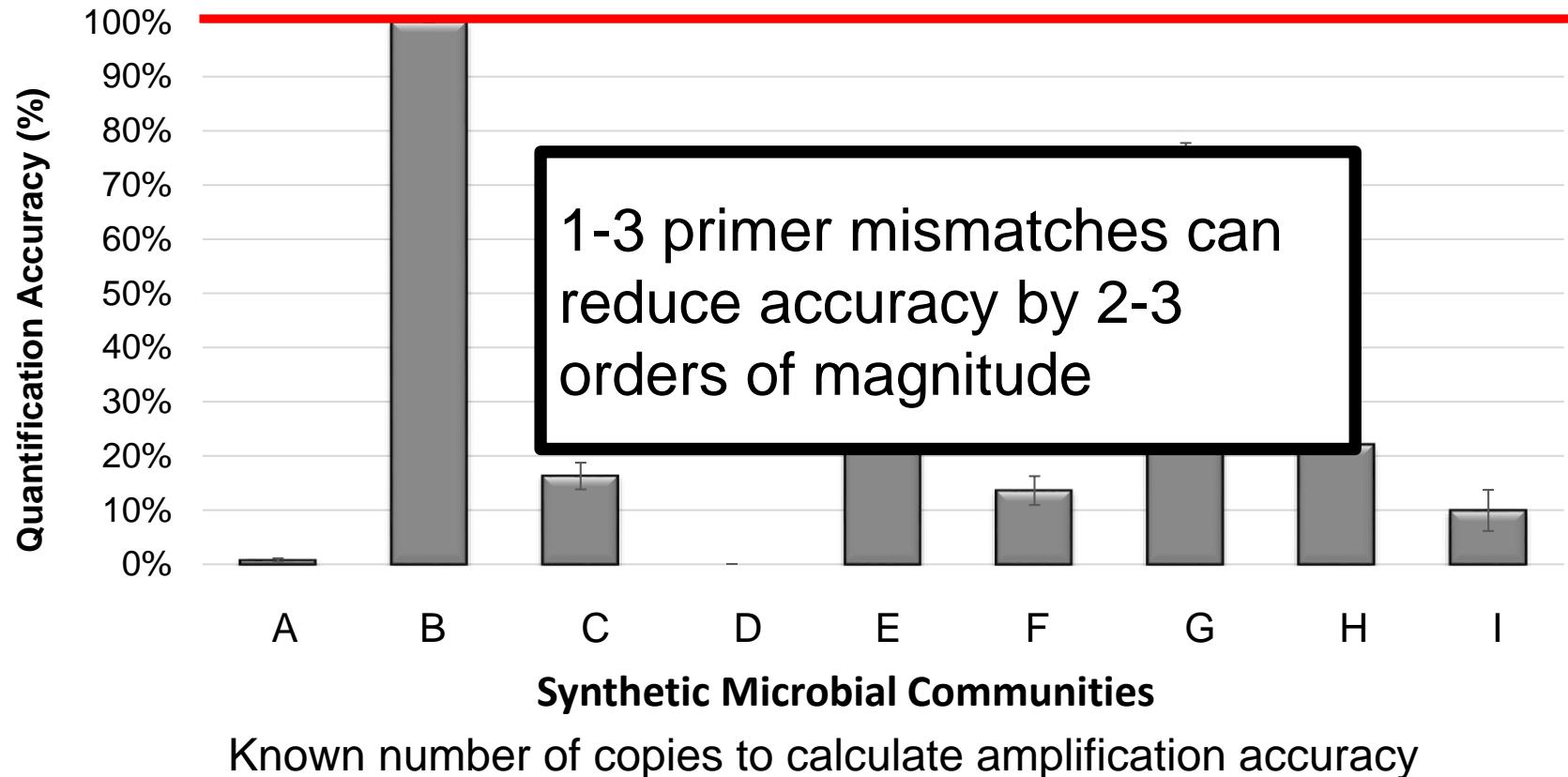
Ledeker BM, De Long SK. 2013. The effect of multiple primer-template mismatches on quantitative PCR accuracy and development of a multi-primer set assay for accurate quantification of pcrA gene sequence variants. Journal of Microbiological Methods 94:224-231.



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Introduction

(RT-q)PCR accuracy depends on primer design



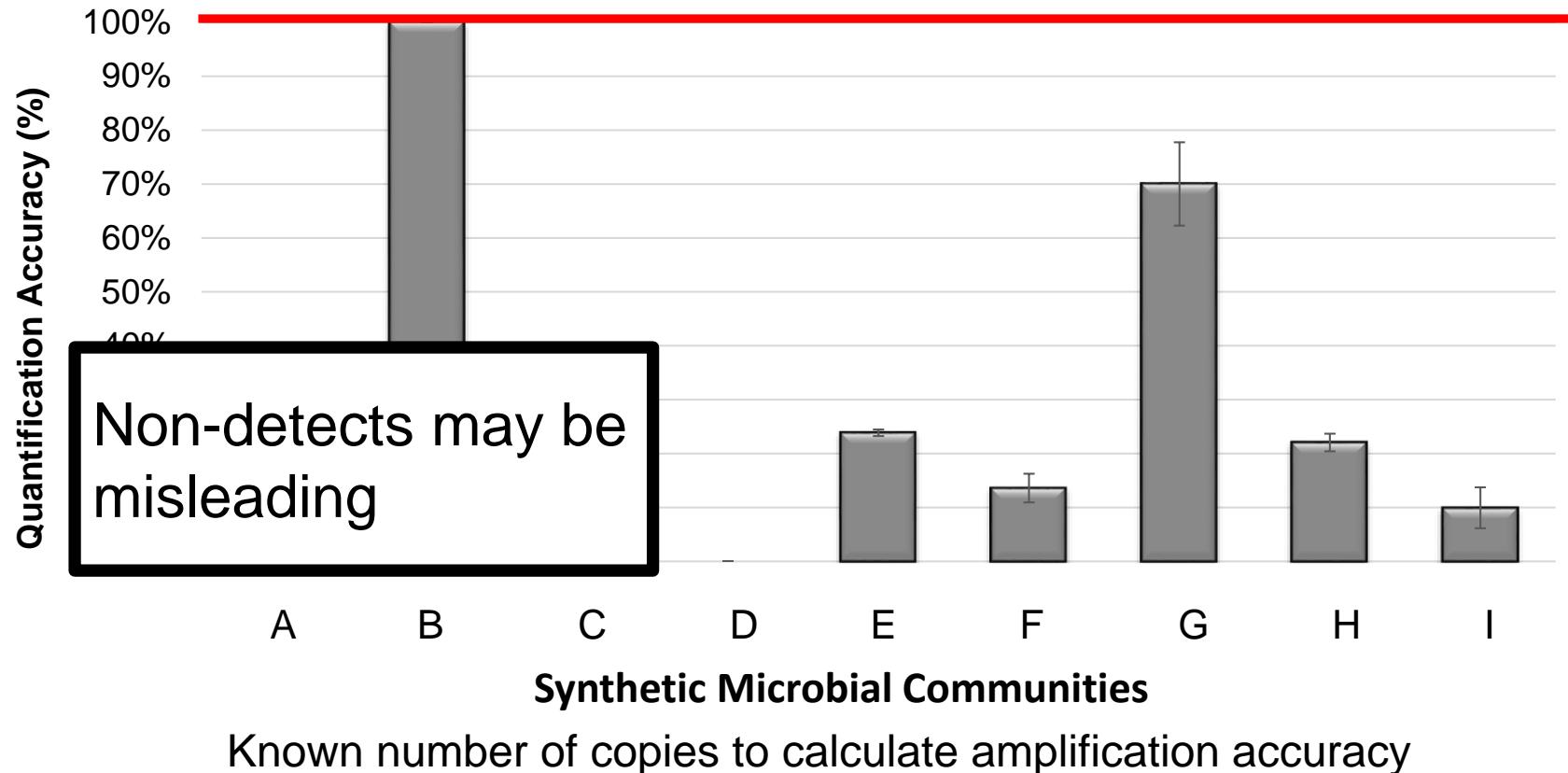
Ledeker BM, De Long SK. 2013. The effect of multiple primer-template mismatches on quantitative PCR accuracy and development of a multi-primer set assay for accurate quantification of pcrA gene sequence variants. Journal of Microbiological Methods 94:224-231.



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Introduction

(RT-q)PCR accuracy depends on primer design



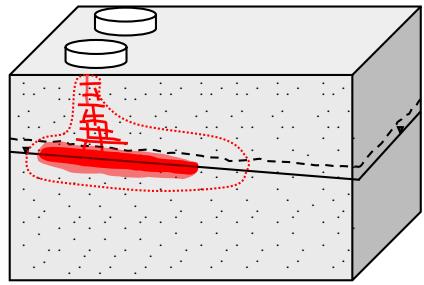
Ledeker BM, De Long SK. 2013. The effect of multiple primer-template mismatches on quantitative PCR accuracy and development of a multi-primer set assay for accurate quantification of pcrA gene sequence variants. Journal of Microbiological Methods 94:224-231.



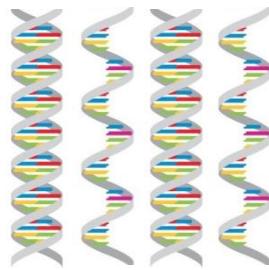
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Introduction

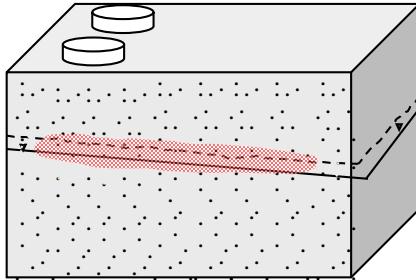
De novo strategy for designing primers



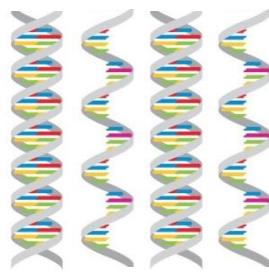
Non-degrading
conditions



Extract
nucleic acids



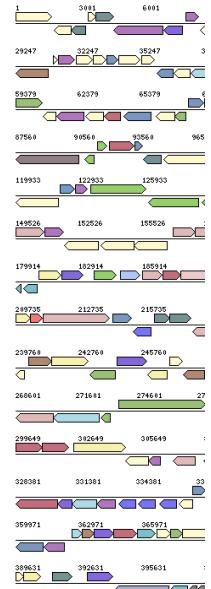
Degrading
conditions



Extract
nucleic acids



Next-generation
sequencing



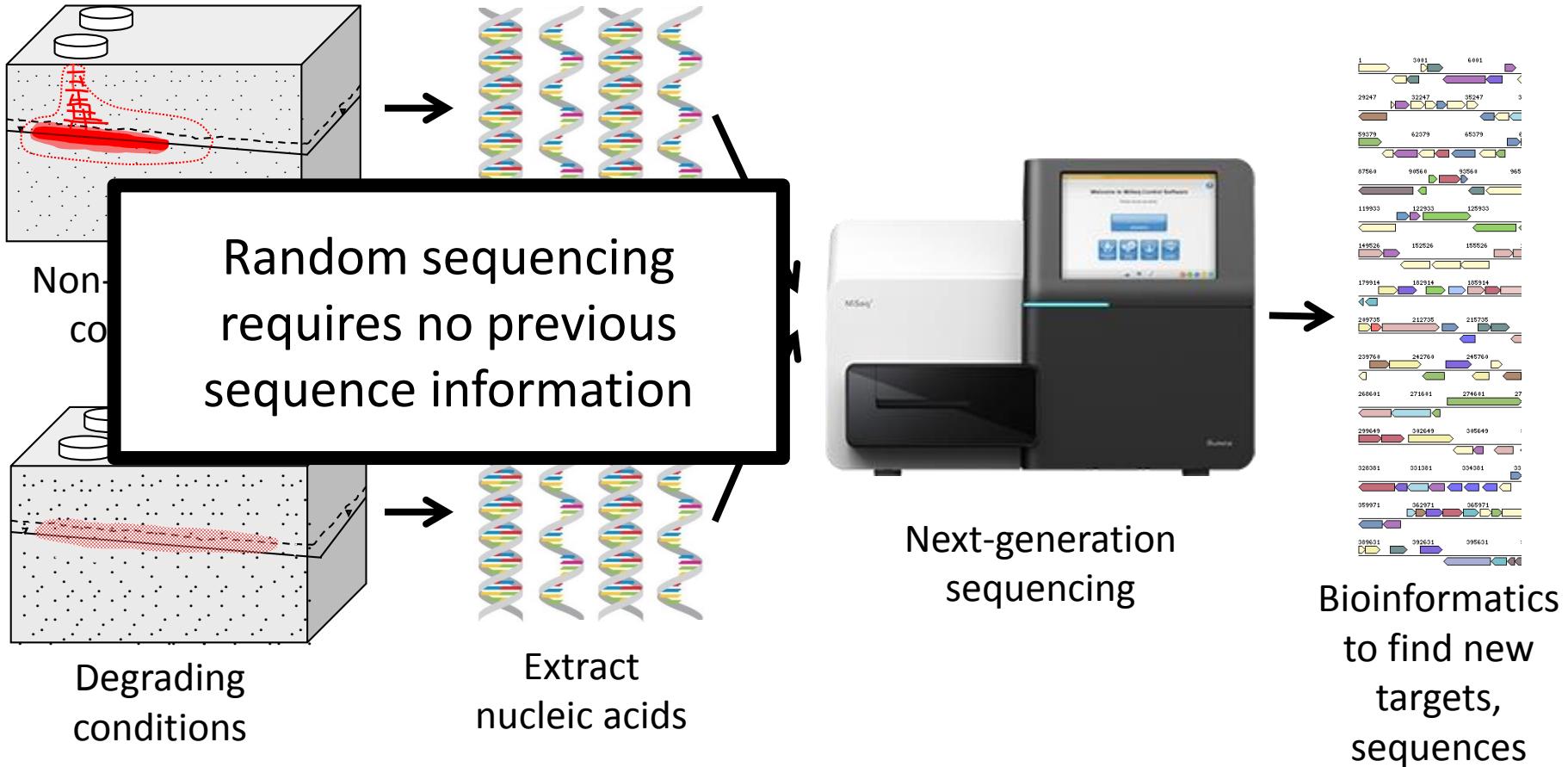
Bioinformatics
to find new
targets,
sequences



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Approach

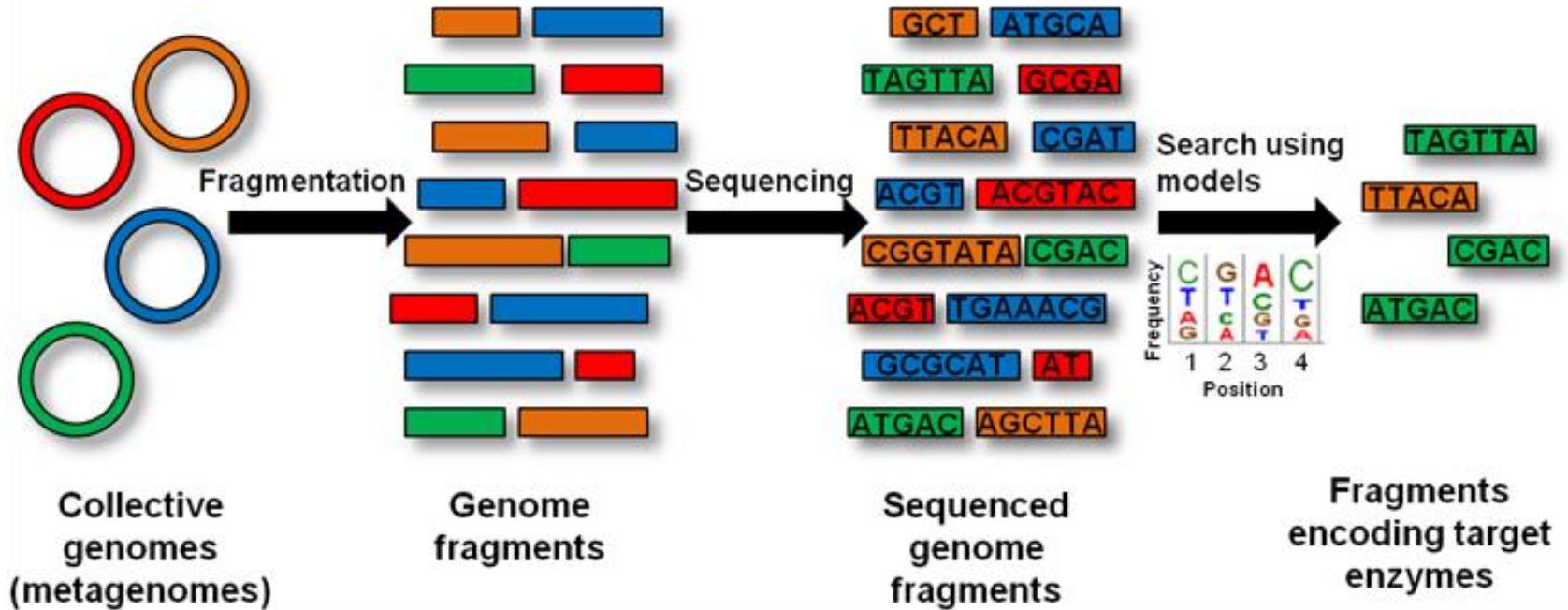
De novo strategy for designing primers



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Approach

De novo strategy for designing primers: Metagenomics



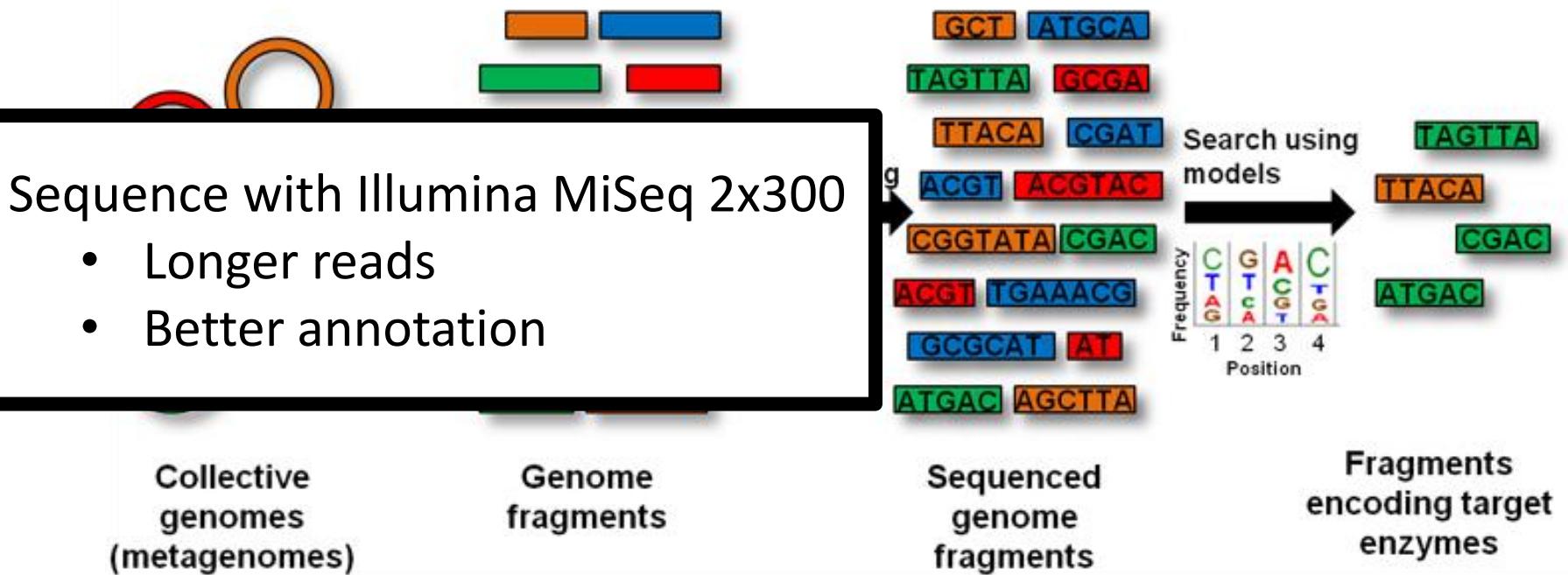
<http://www.cebitc.uni-bielefeld.de/clib-gc/index.php/alumni/20-martha-zakrzewski>



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Approach

De novo strategy for designing primers: Metagenomics



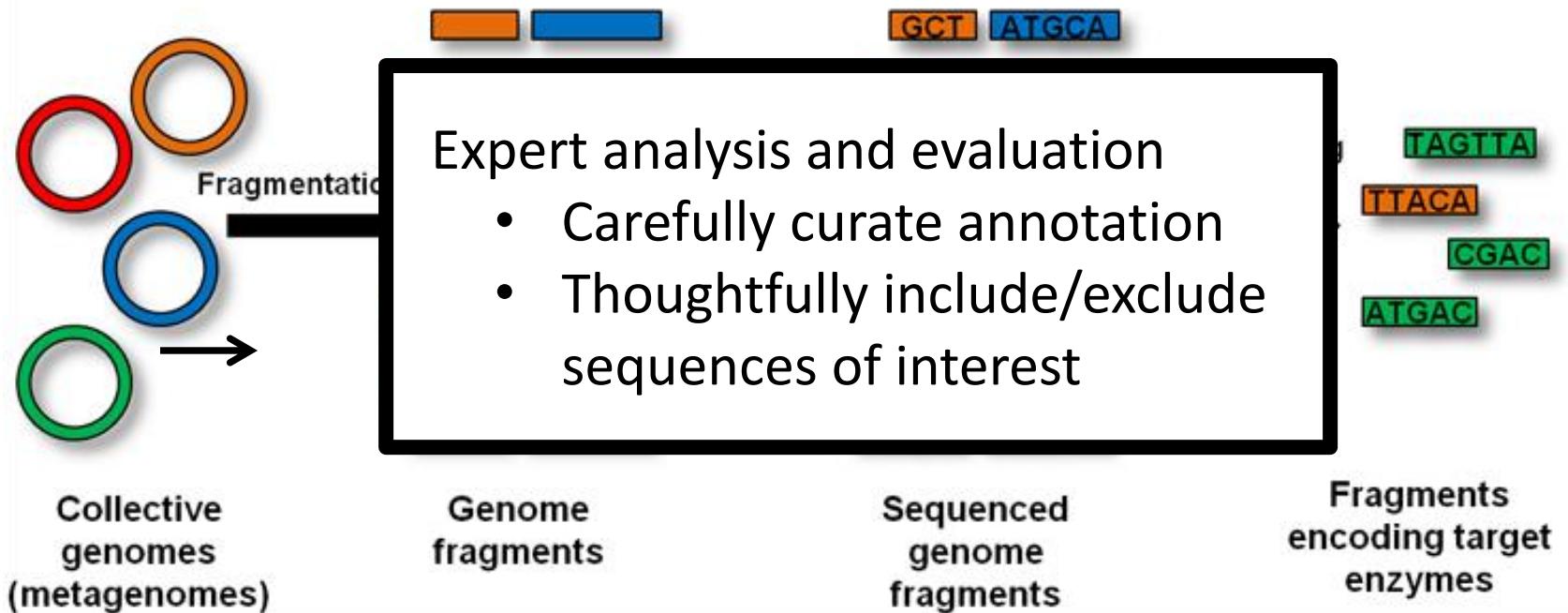
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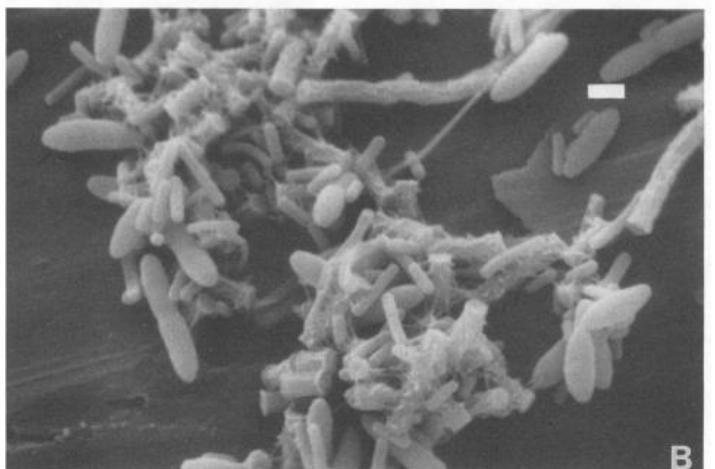
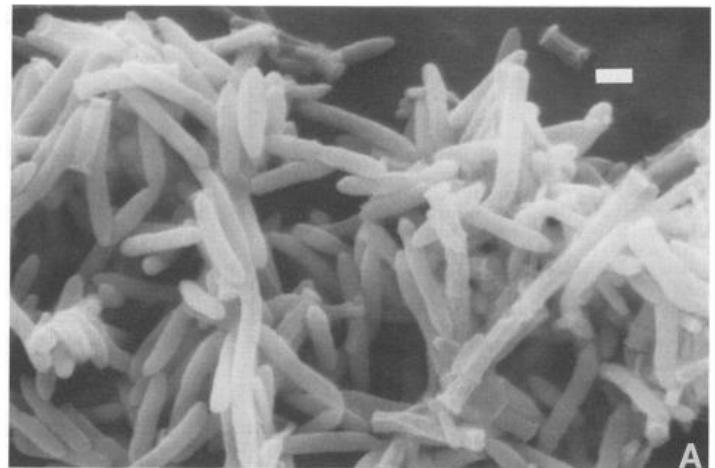
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Approach

Model system to develop new strategy

Field-derived methanogenic enrichment culture
(Edwards *et al.* 1994)

- Degrades toluene and o-xylene
- Anaerobic biodegradation of o-xylene hypothesized to be analogous to toluene



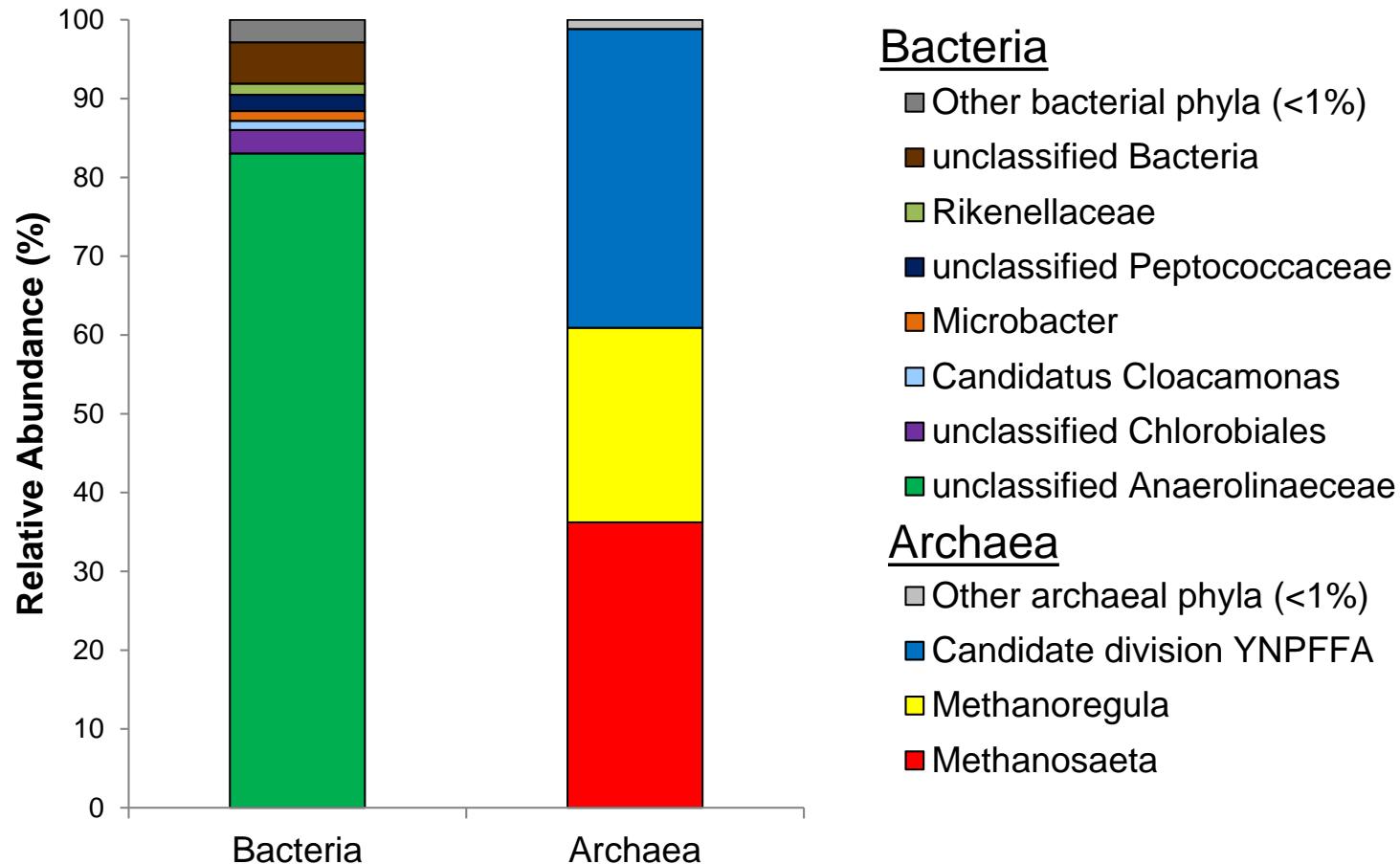
Edwards EA, Grbic-Galic D. 1994. Anaerobic degradation of toluene and o-xylene by a methanogenic consortium. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 60:313-322.



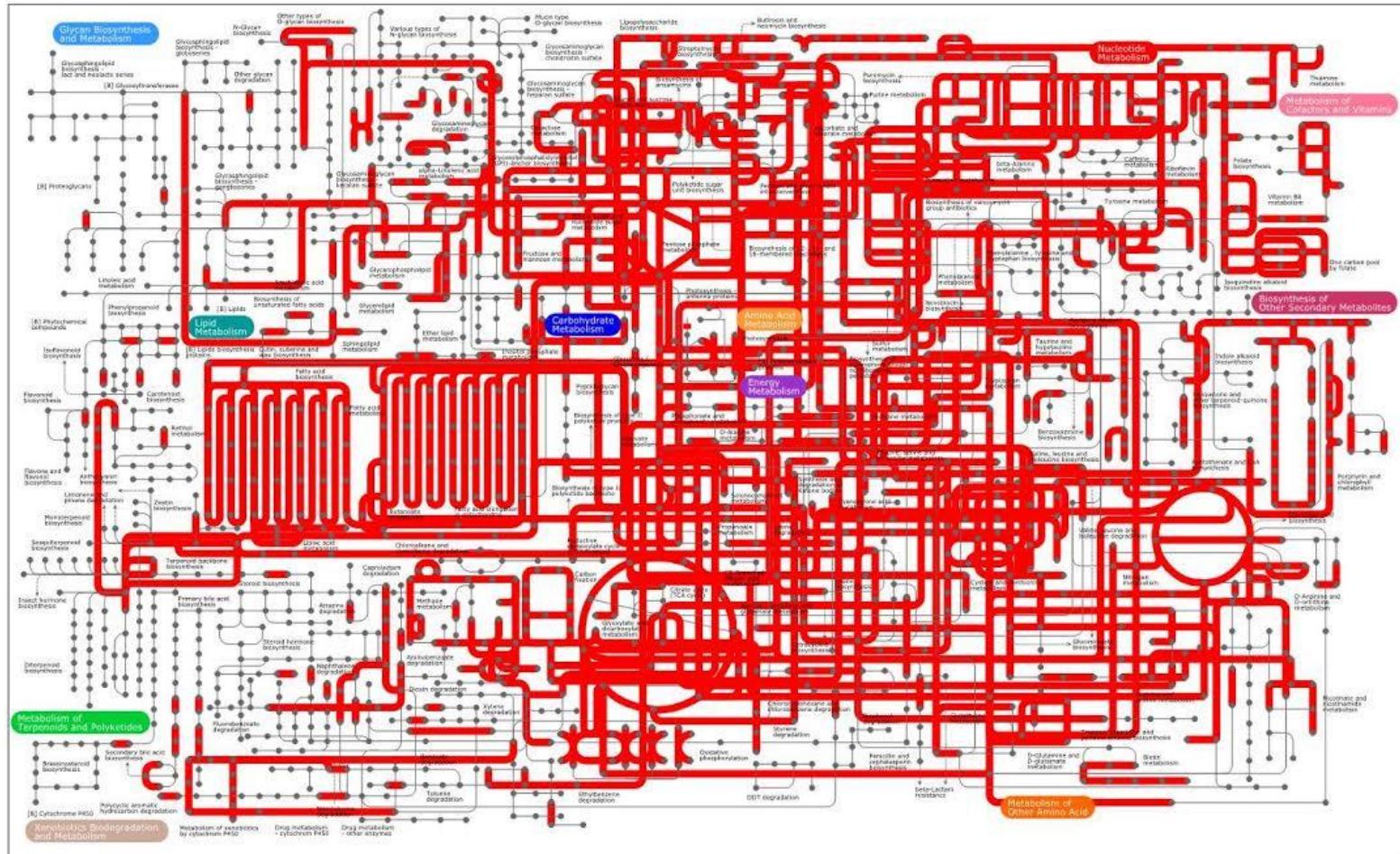
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Model System

Community structure of model system



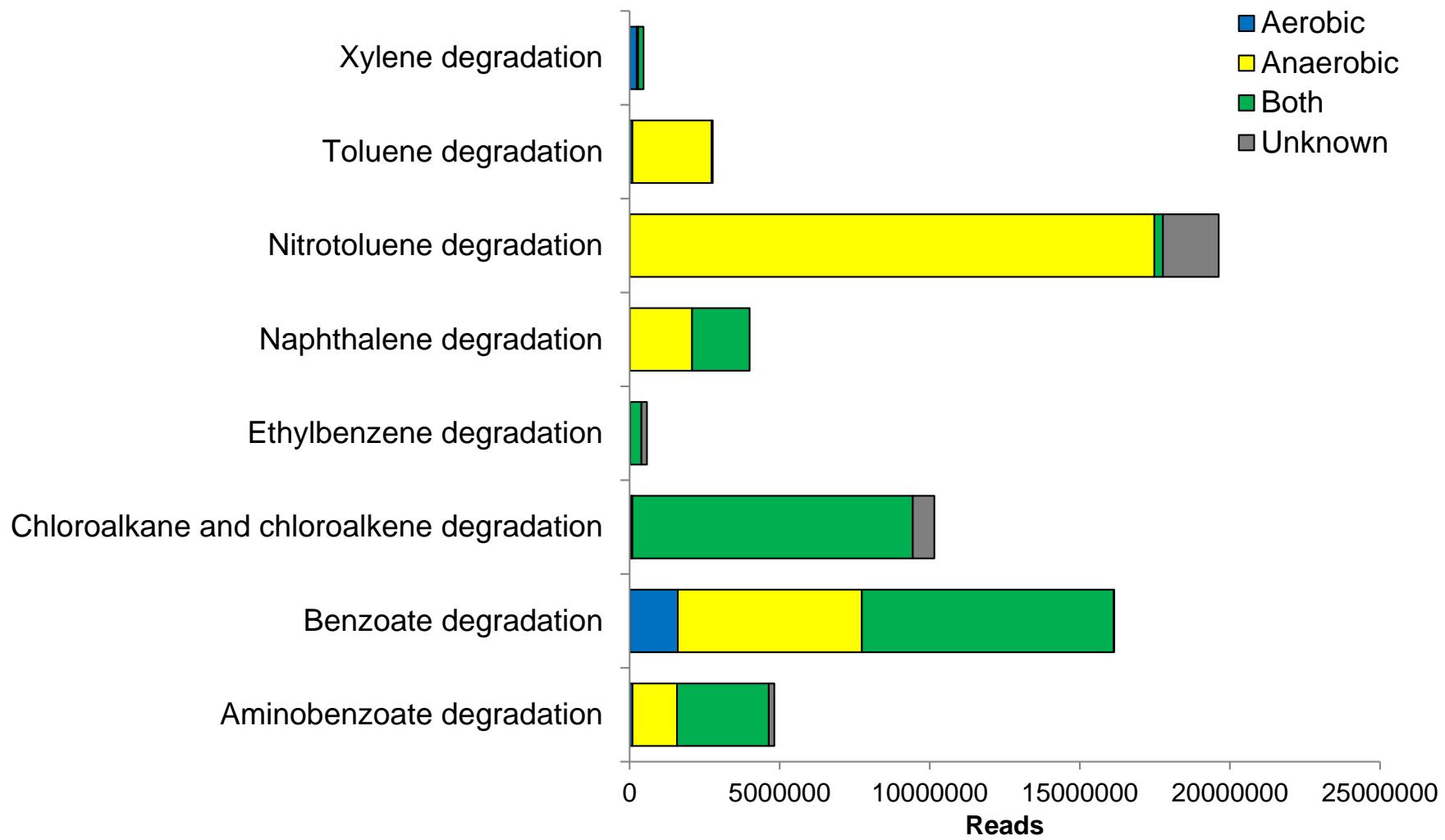
Functional potential of metagenome



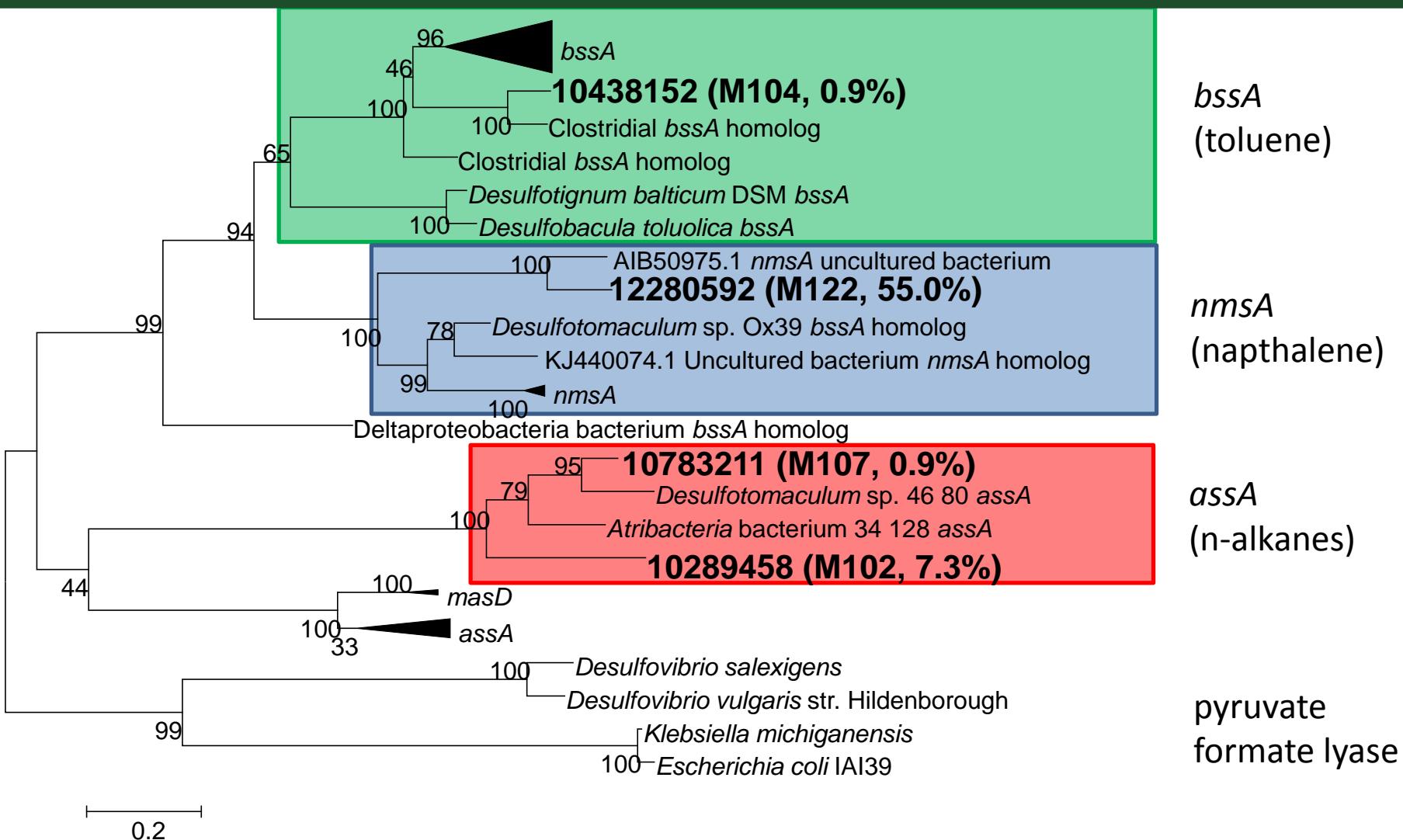
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Results

Xenobiotics degradation in metagenome



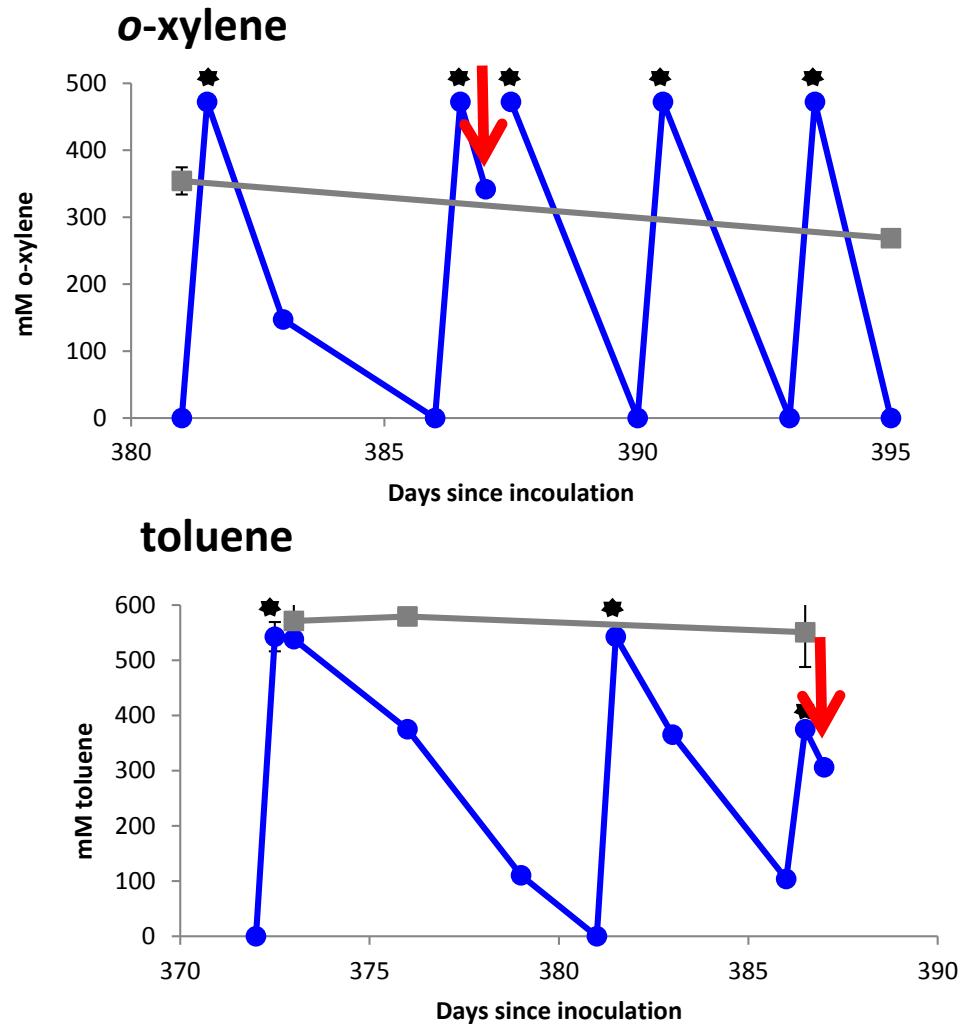
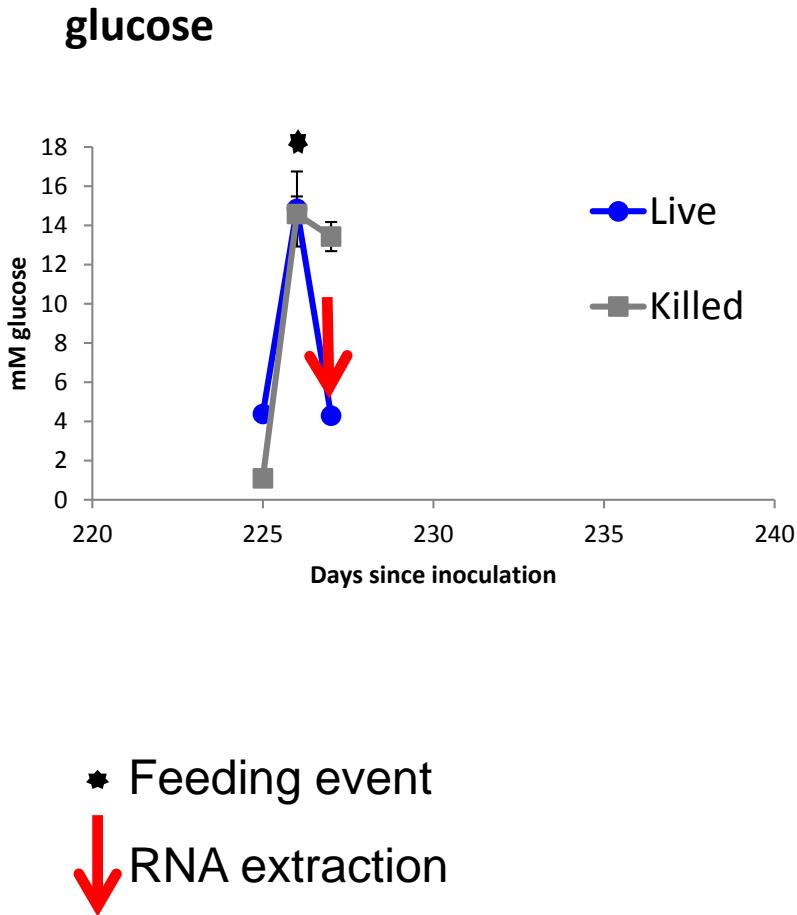
bssA-like genes in metagenome



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Results

Cultures for studying differential expression



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Results

Sequences compared to previously published *bssA* primers

Reference	Primer name	Mismatches against M102 (F, R)	Mismatches against M104 (F, R)	Mismatches against M107 (F, R)	Mismatches against M122 (F, R)
Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2002	BellerF BellerR	7, 5	2, 2	7, 4	8, 8
Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2008	SRBf SRBr	4, 5	3, 3	8, 7	7, 5
Staats <i>et al.</i> , 2011	bssA3f bssAr	7, 5	0, 3	7, 6	7, 5
Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 2014	MbssA1F MbssA1R	6, 6	4, 6	7, 6	6, 5



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Results

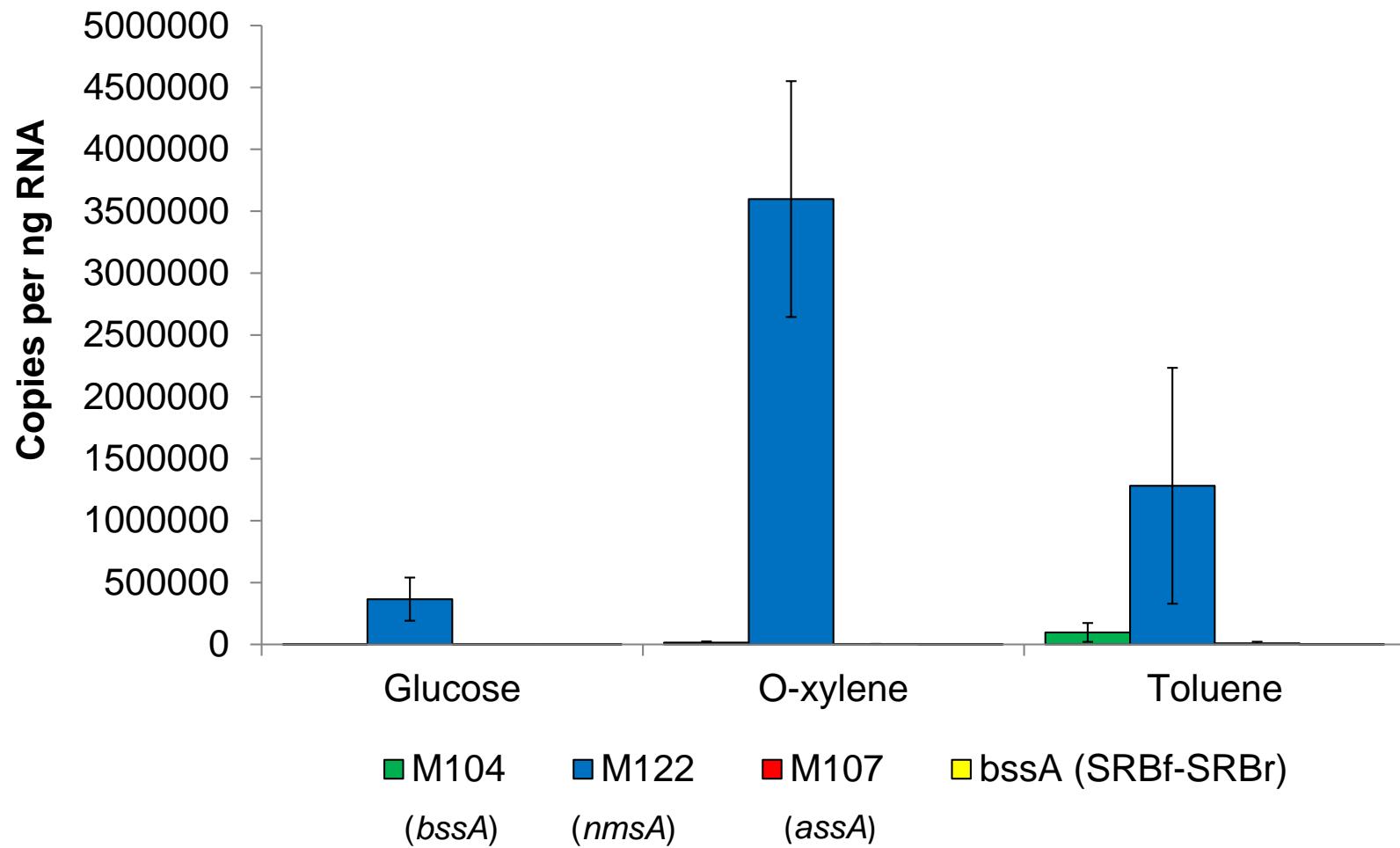
Sequences compared to previously published *bssA* primers

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Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2002	BellerF BellerR	7, 5	2, 2	7, 4	8, 8
Beller <i>et al.</i> , 2008	SRBf SRBr	4,			
Staats <i>et al.</i> , 2011	bssA3f bssAr	7,			
Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 2014	MbssA1F MbssA1R	6, 6	4, 6	7, 6	6, 5

All will be inaccurate for quantification/detection of the sequences from the metagenome!



Expression of *bssA*-like genes



Expression of *bssA*-like genes

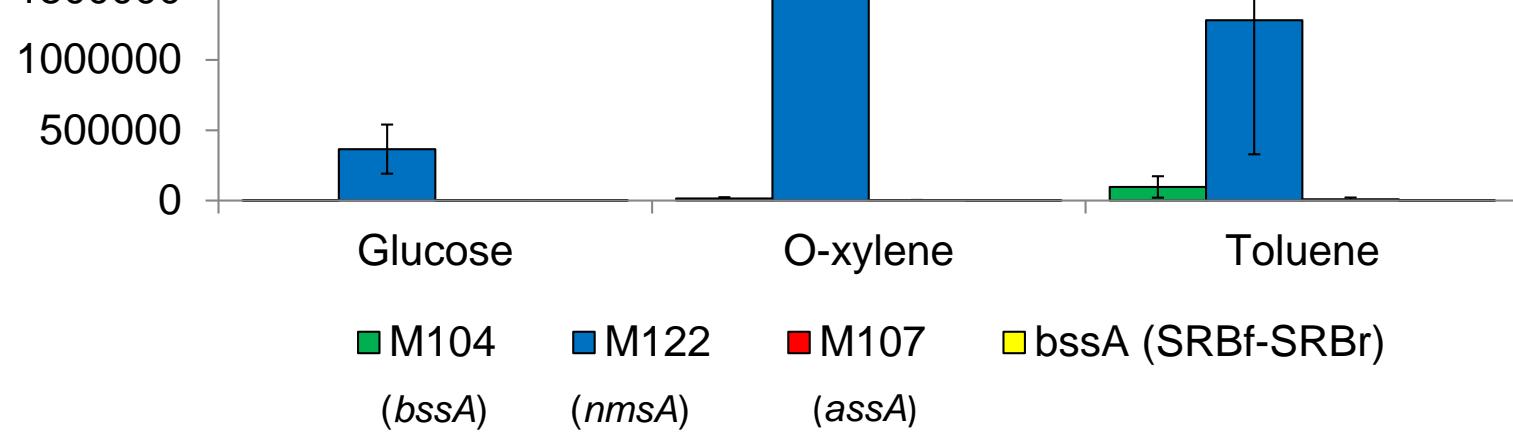
Transcripts

nmsA-like gene (M122)

transcripts are the most abundant

- 10x more with o-xylene than with glucose
- 3.5x more with toluene than with glucose

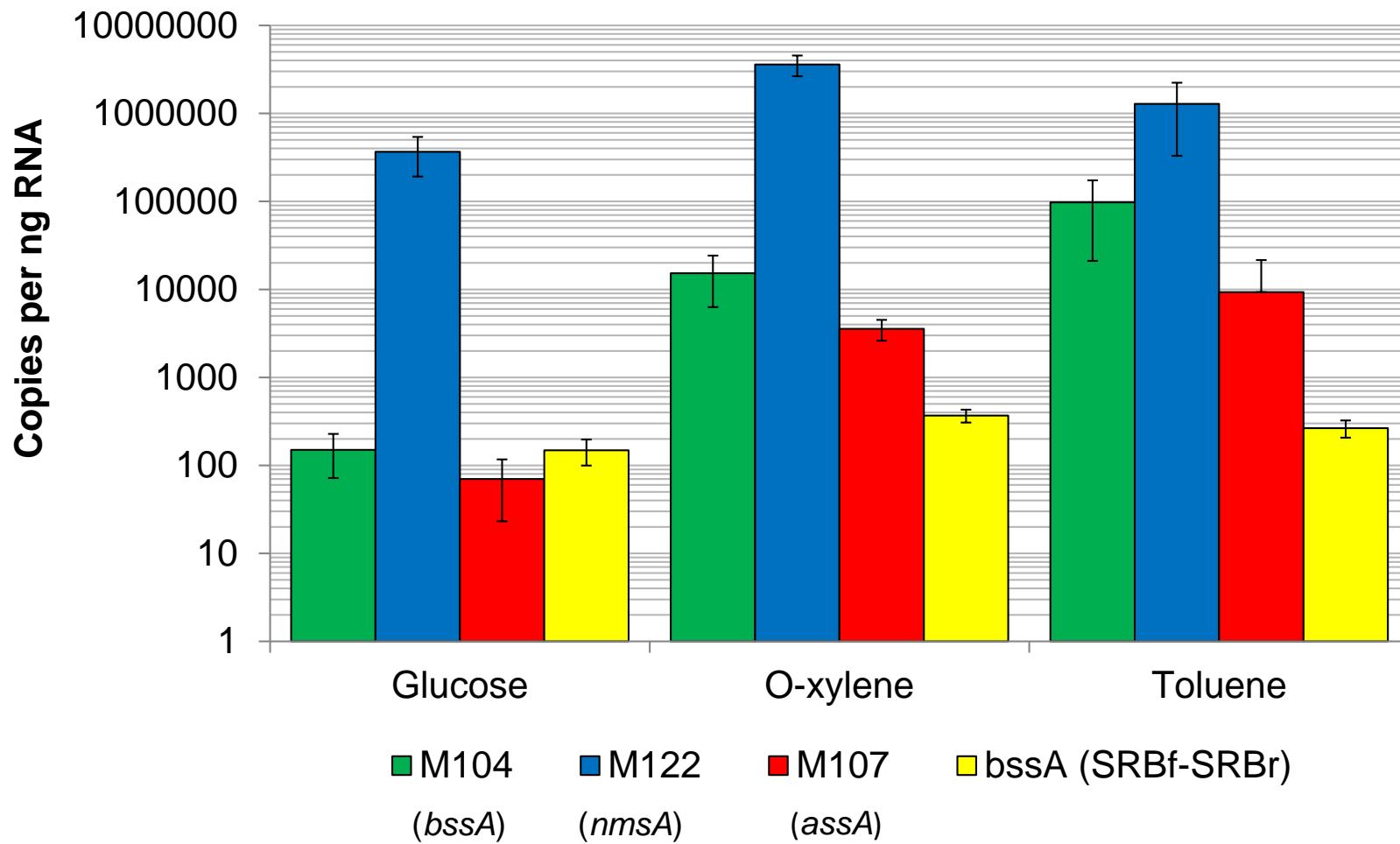
Transcripts



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Results

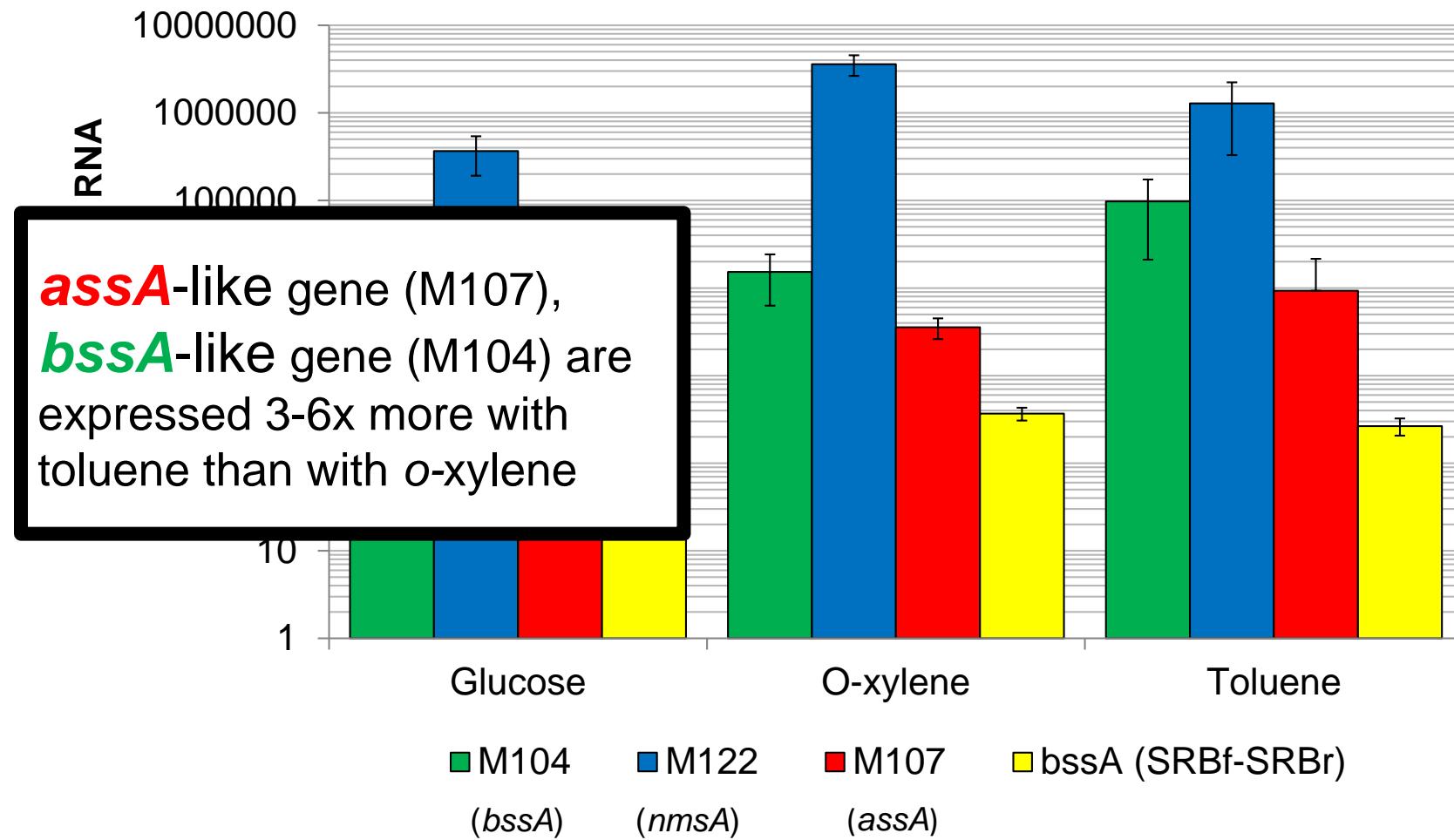
Expression of *bssA*-like genes



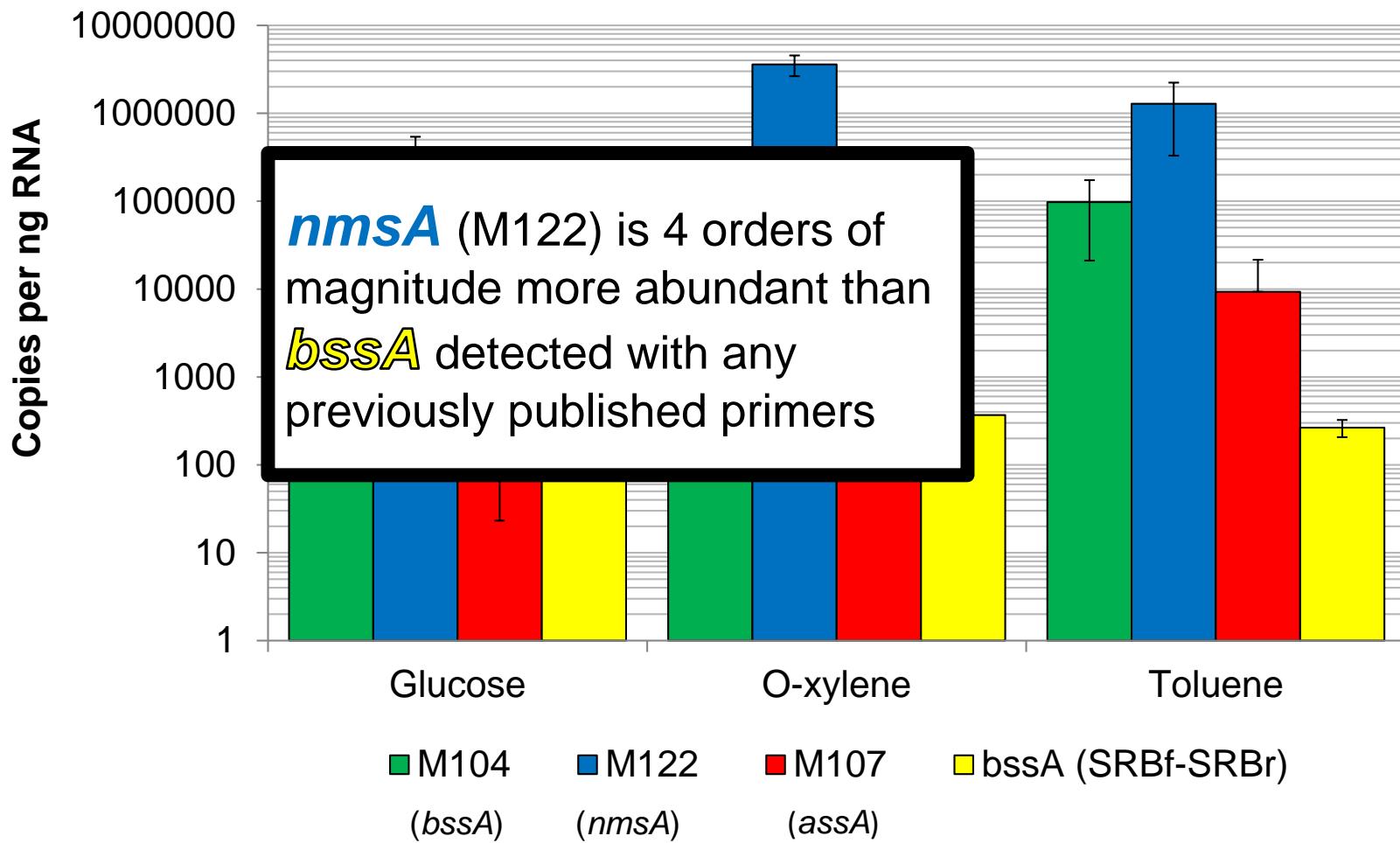
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Results

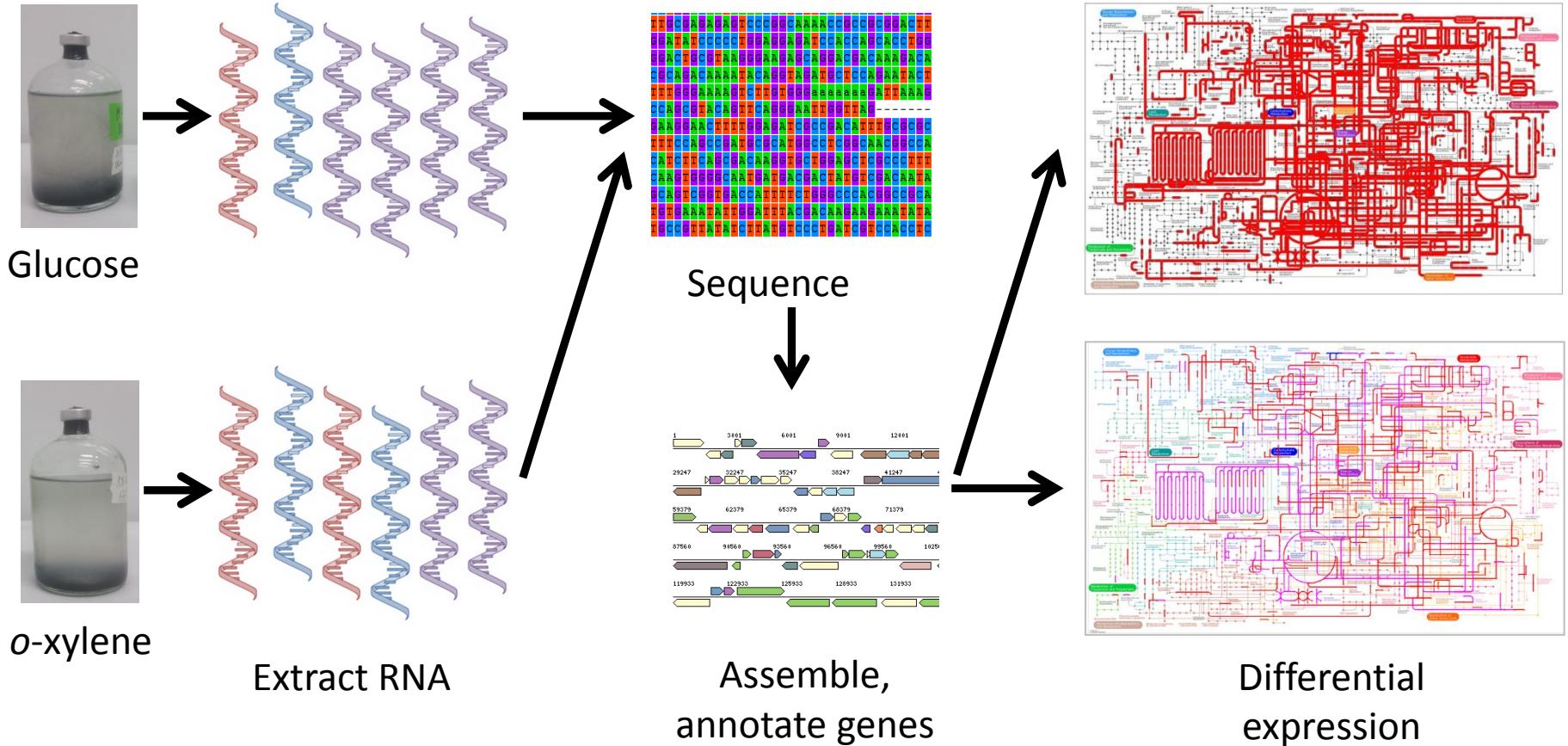
Expression of *bssA*-like genes



Expression of *bssA*-like genes



Metatranscriptomics – differential expression



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Methods

Identify differentially expressed genes - biomarkers

Analysis is currently under way to determine differentially expressed genes in *o*-xylene and glucose cultures

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# 
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# 
#####
# 
# Required:
#
# --seqType <string>      :type of reads: ( fa, or fq )
#
# --max_memory <string>    :suggested max memory to use by Trinity where limiting can be
#                             provided in Gb of RAM, ie. '--max_memory 10G'
#
# If paired reads:
#   --left <string>        :left reads, one or more file names (separated by commas, not space)
#   --right <string>        :right reads, one or more file names (separated by commas, not space)
#
# Or, if unpaired reads:
#   --single <string>       :single reads, one or more file names, comma-delimited (note, it's
#                             still paired-end)
#
# Or,
#   --samples_file <string>  tab-delimited text file indicating biological replicates
#                           ex.
#                               cond_A    cond_A_rep1  A_rep1_left.fq  A_rep1_
#                               cond_A    cond_A_rep2  A_rep2_left.fq  A_rep2_
#                               cond_B    cond_B_rep1  B_rep1_left.fq  B_rep1_
#                               cond_B    cond_B_rep2  B_rep2_left.fq  B_rep2_
#
#                               # if single-end instead of paired-end, then leave the 4th column above blank
#
#####
## MISC: #####
#
# --SS_lib_type <string>      :Strand-specific RNA-Seq read orientation.
#                               if paired: RF or FR,
#                               if single: F or R.  (dUTP method = RF)
#                               See web documentation.
```

Grabherr MG, et al. Full-length transcriptome assembly from RNA-seq data without a reference genome. Nat Biotechnol. 2011 May 15;29(7):644-52. doi: 10.1038/nbt.1883. PubMed PMID: 21572440.



Use of meta-omics for biomarker assay development

- Metagenomics allows **improved, hypothesis-driven** biomarker assay development
- Metatranscriptomics allows **hypothesis-independent** biomarker discovery
- Meta-omics can be applied to mixed microbial communities, including field sites
 - New assays, biomarkers are **field-relevant**
- *In preparation:* Rossmassler, K, Snow, C, De Long, S.K, 2017
“Metagenomic-enabled Biomarker Identification: Biodegradation of o-xylene by a Methanogenic Consortium”



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Conclusions

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Elizabeth Edwards
 - Dr. Fei Luo
 - Diana Marcela Nuñez Hernandez
 - De Long lab members
-
- **Funding - NSF**



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Questions ?



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