

# Rapid Identification of AMR Determinants from Metagenomic Samples

AMRtime Progress Report

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June 22, 2018

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# Overview

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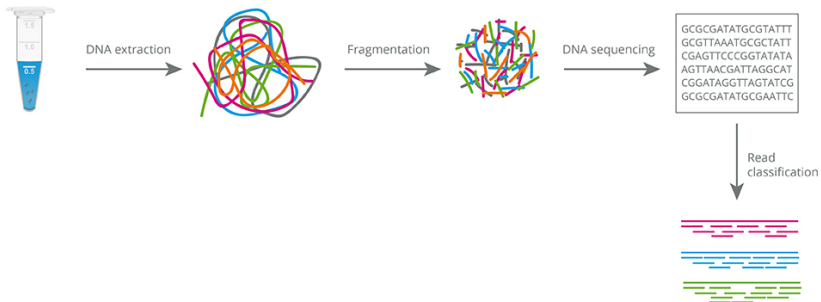
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- CARDPredicted prevalence dataset

# Metagenomic Analysis

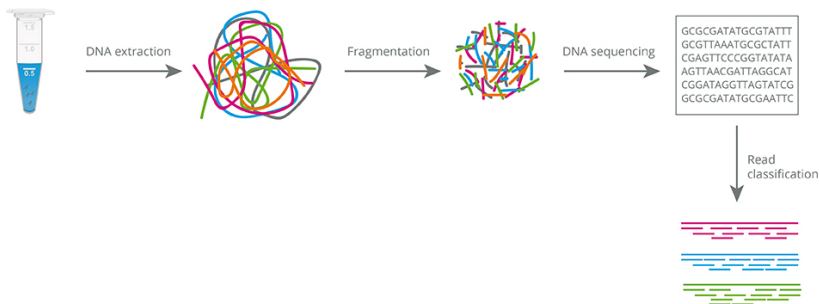


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## Key difficulties:

- Variation in abundance and diversity

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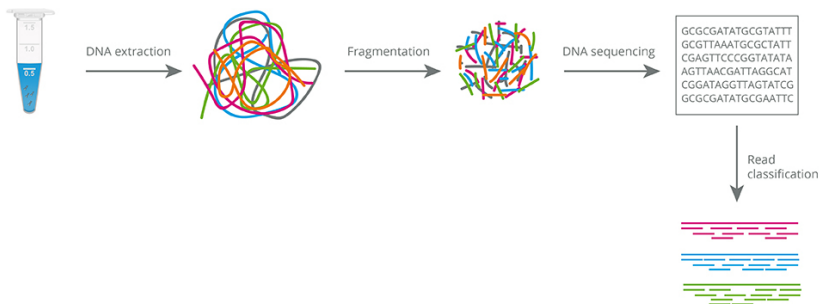


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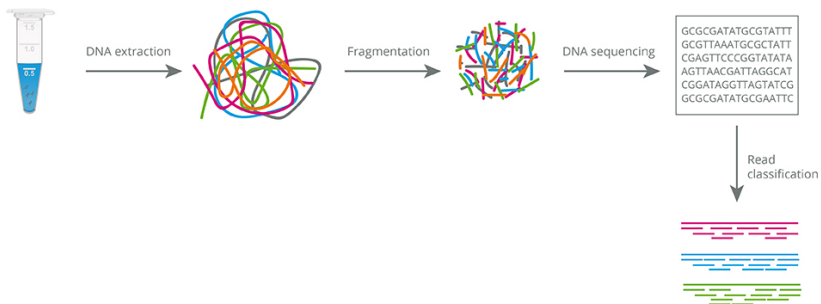
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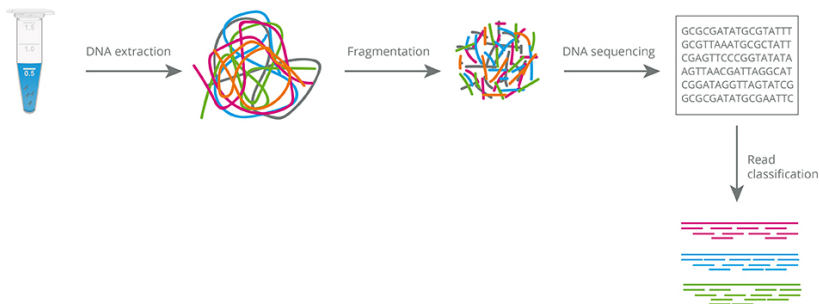


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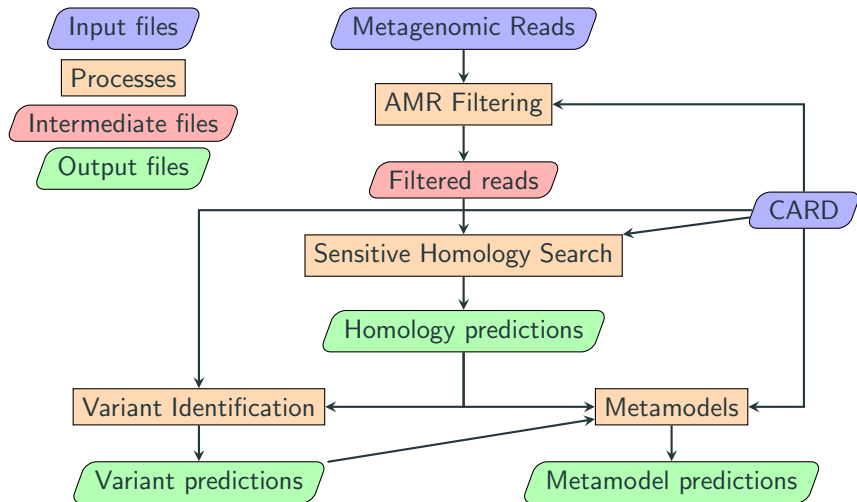


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## Key difficulties:

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- Compositionality
- Sparse and imbalanced labels

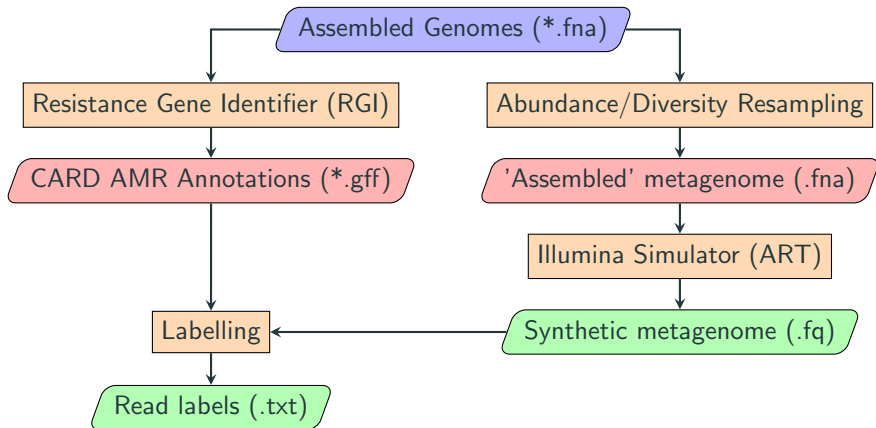
# AMRtime Structure



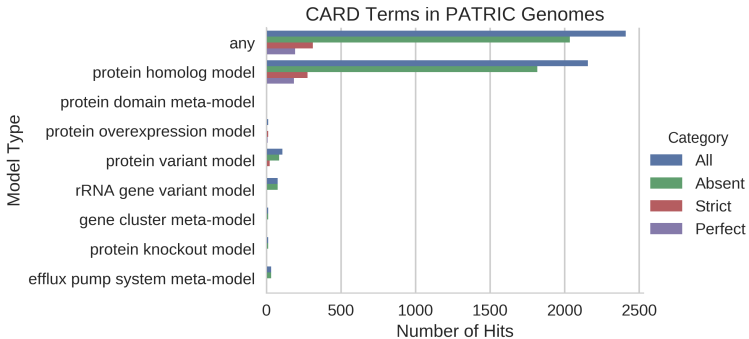
# Training Data

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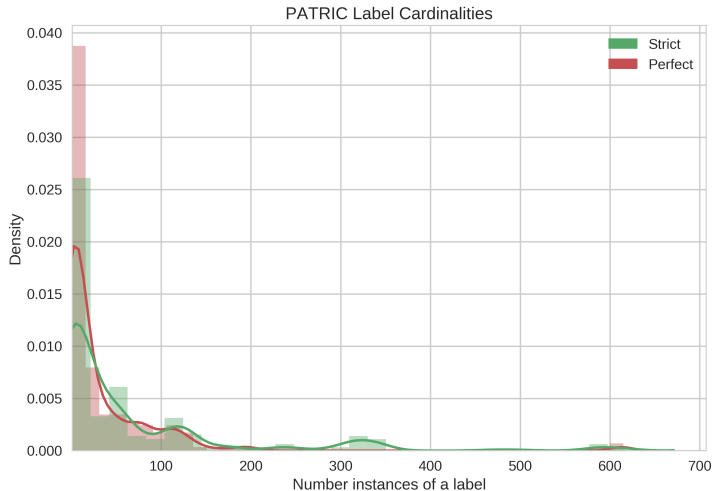
# Dataset Generator



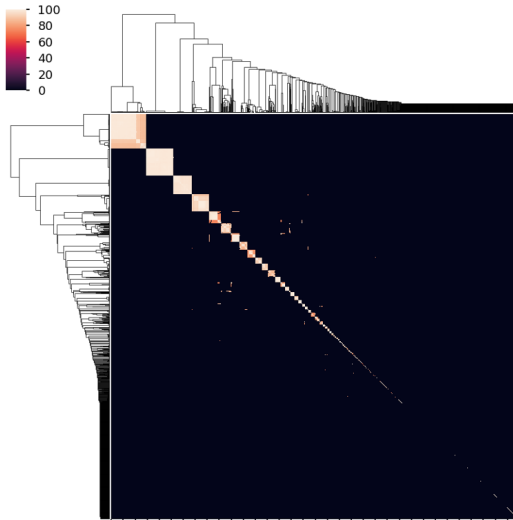
# Determinants are scarce



# Determinants are imbalanced



# AMR sequence space is biased





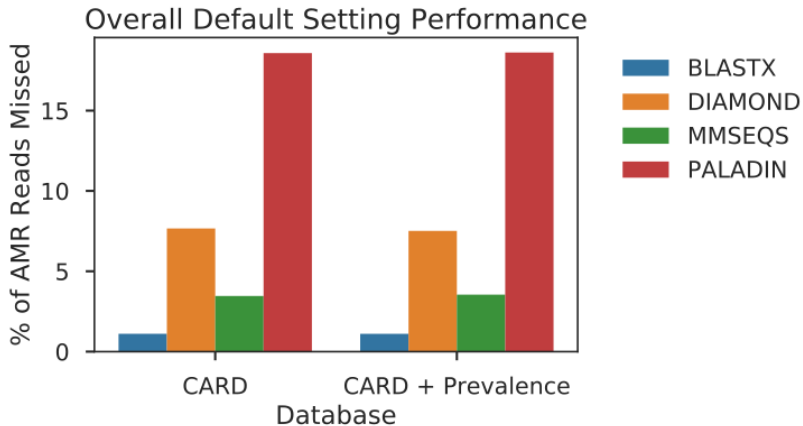
## Read filtering

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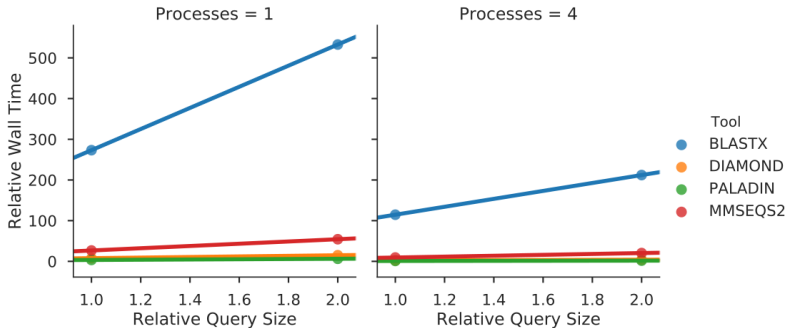
# Homology Filter Approaches

- BLASTX (Gish et al., 1993)
- DIAMOND (Buchfink et al., 2015)
- PALADIN (Westbrook et al., 2017)
- MMSeqs2 (Steinegger and Söding, 2017)

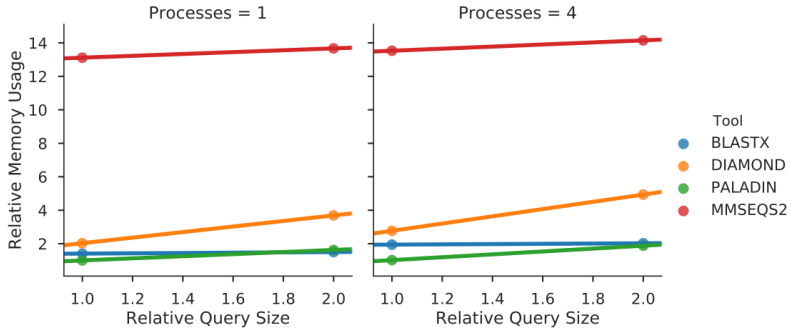
## Performance at defaults?



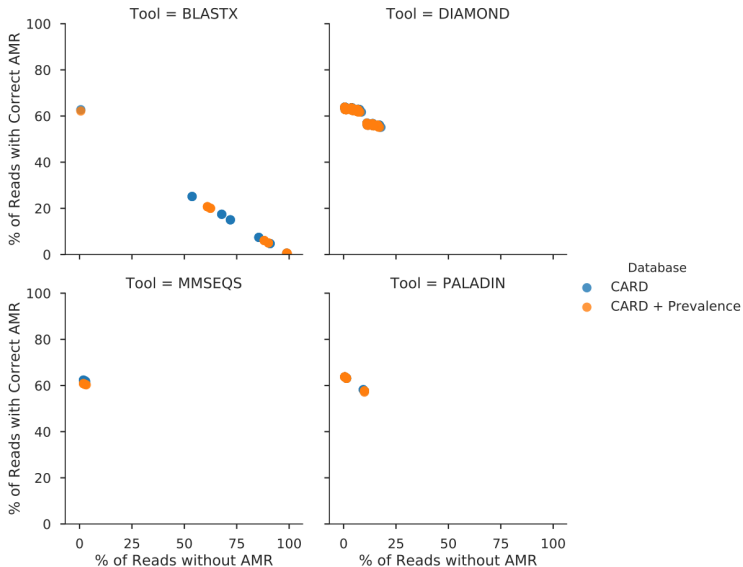
# How computationally efficient are they?



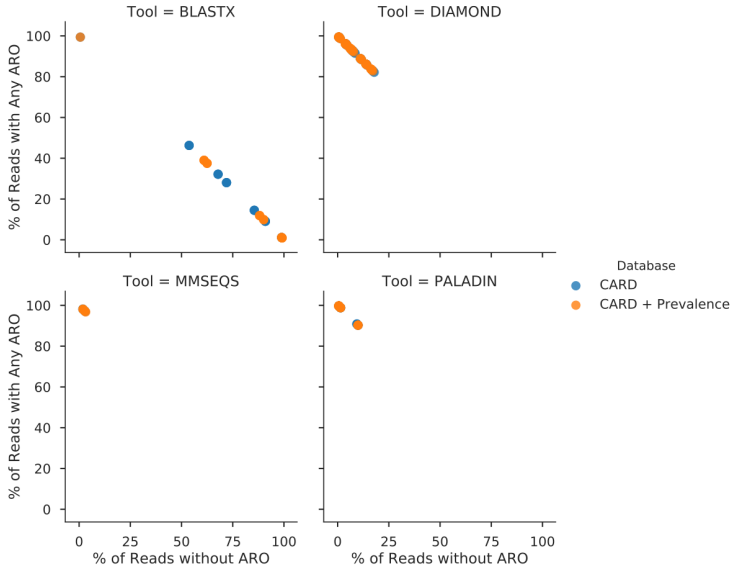
# What about in terms of memory?



# Is there a cap on overall performance?



# What about to hit any ARO?

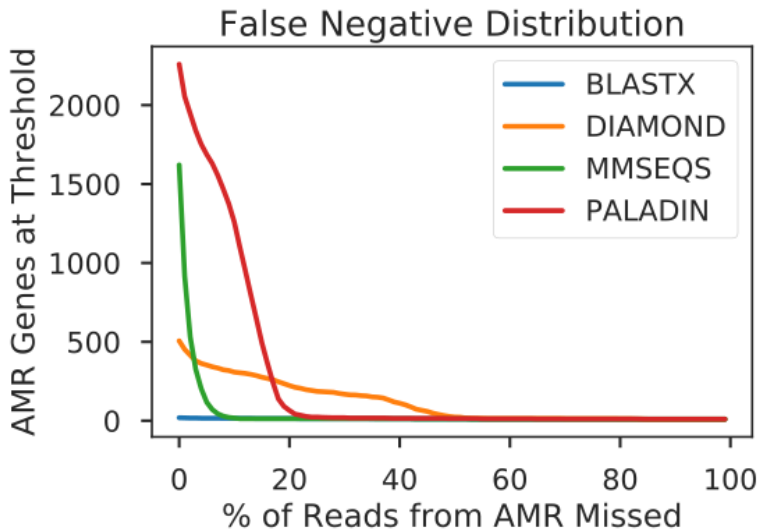


# Performance for best setting per tool

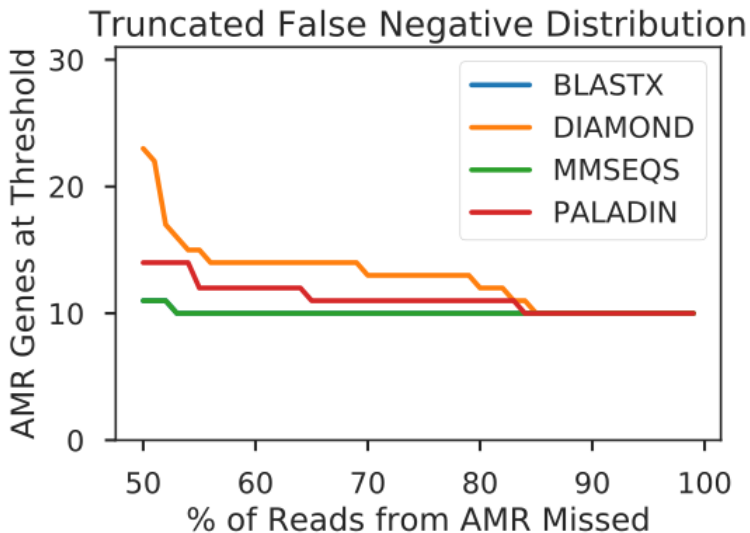




## But what about individual ARO performance?



## Systematically missing AROs



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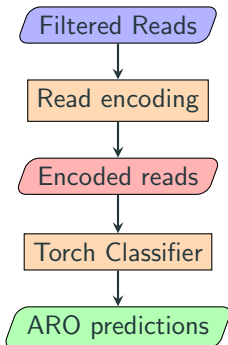
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# **Sensitive Homology Search**

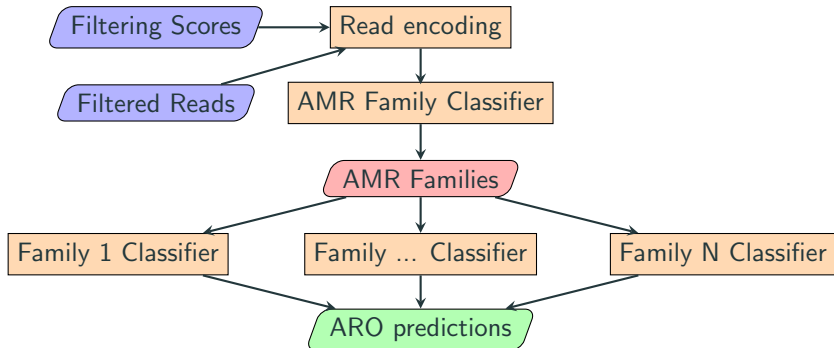
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## First attempt at sensitive classification



## Revised classifier structure



- Raw sequence

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- Filtering homology search family similarity/dissimilarity

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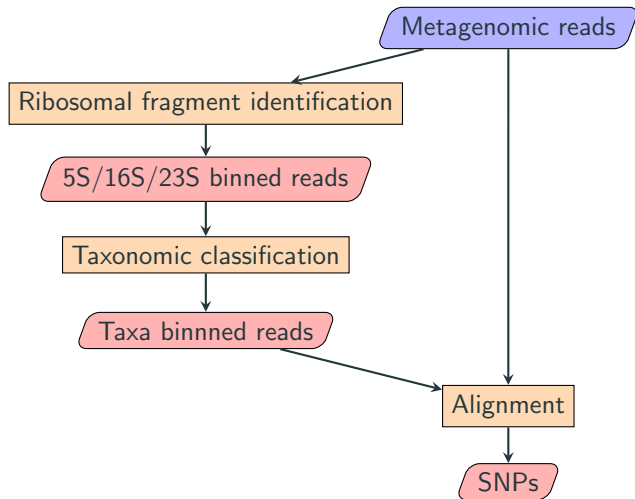
- Raw sequence
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- Manual feature extraction (GC/TNF/compositional)
- One-hot K-mer representation
- K-mer embeddings (DNA2vec/BioVec)

## **Variant Models**

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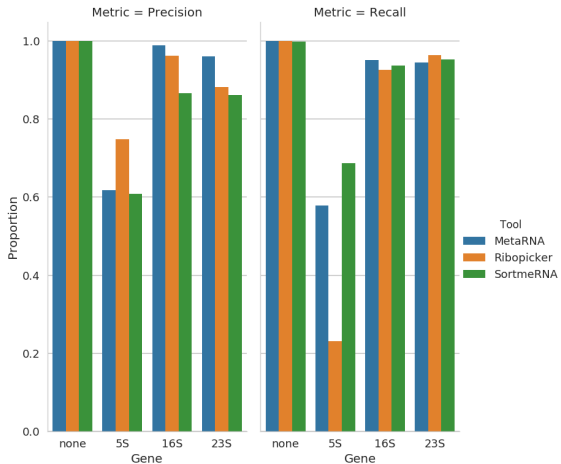
# Ribosomal Variant Models



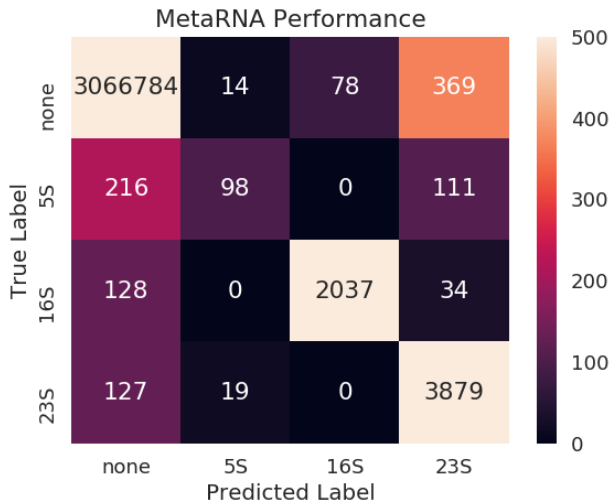
# Identifying Ribosomal Reads

- MetaRNA (Huang et al., 2009)
- Ribopicker (Schmieder et al., 2011)
- SortmeRNA (Kopylova et al., 2012)
- 77 models
- Reads simulated from the underlying 30 species reference genomes

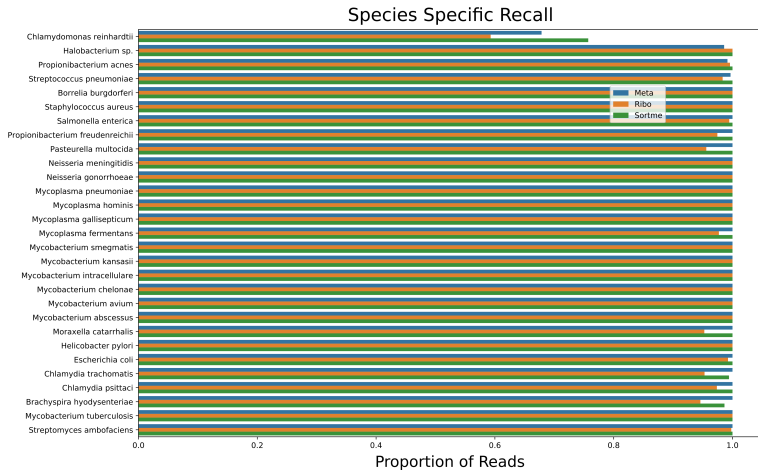
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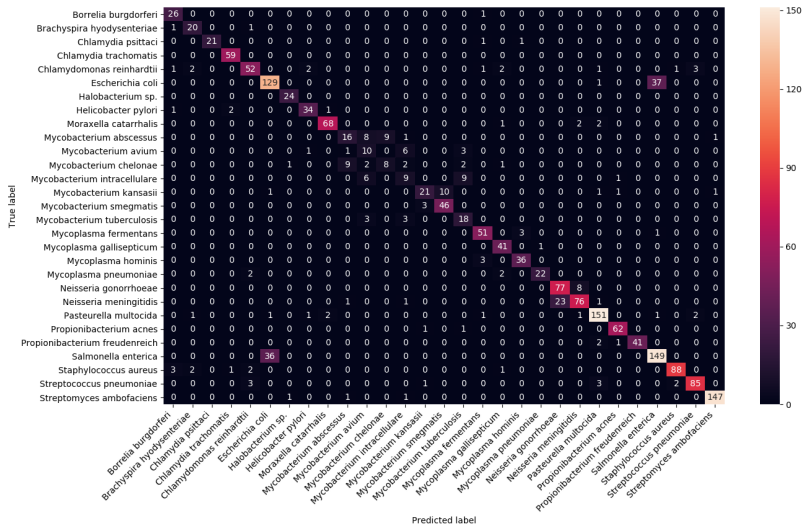
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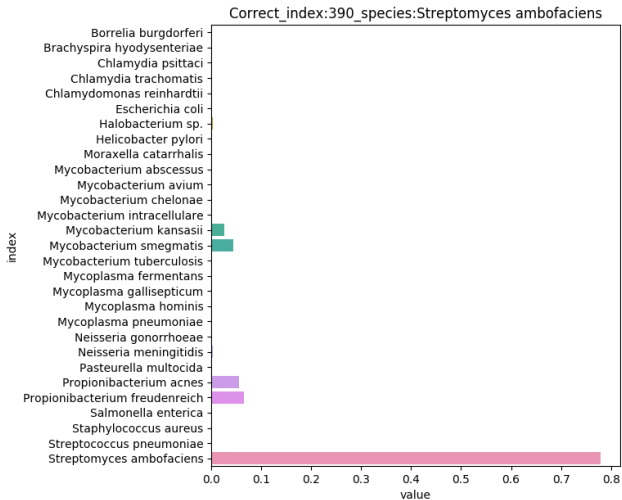
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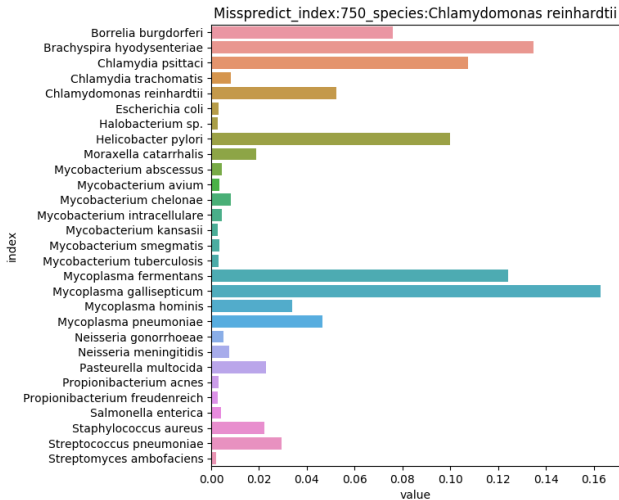
# Identifying Taxonomy



# Some are relatively easy

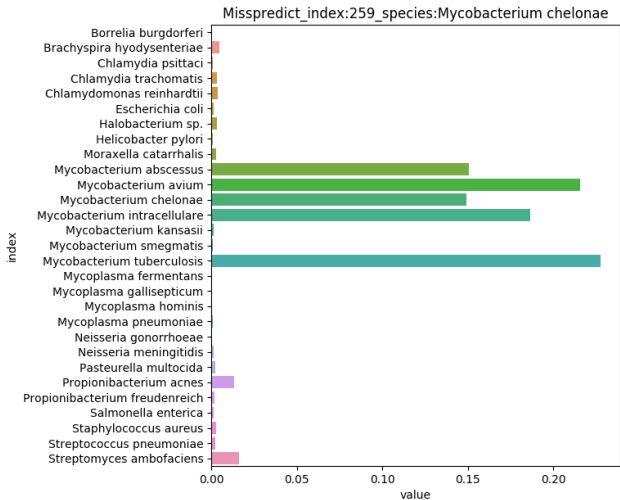


# Others are a mess



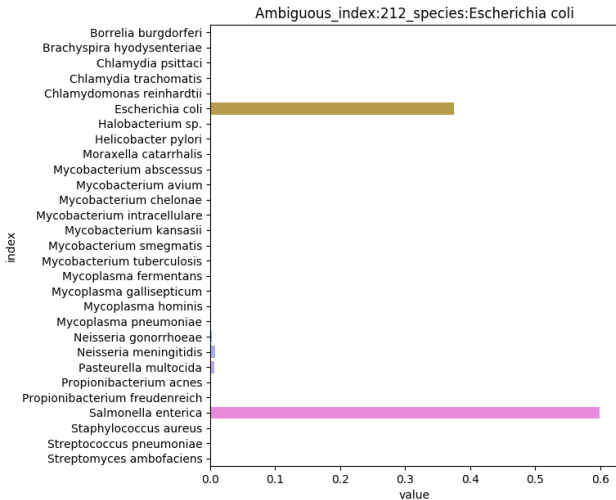


# Some are group ambiguous



Probably a Mycobacterium?

# Others are just a toss-up





## Next Steps

- Mapping reads to reference to assess presence or absence of mutation related SNP
- Comparison of whole pipeline with just direct mapping to database of ribosomal sequences and SNP calling approaches.
- Tuning of sensitivity for number of potential SNPs required to make a prediction of AMR.

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- Framework and code developed for sensitive homology classification but optimisation and evaluation work still required
- Not shown but preliminary family level classification shows 100x improvements over previous ARO attempts
- Ribosomal Variant Model work progressing well with full pipeline metrics available soon.

# Acknowledgements

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# Acknowledgements

- Zhou Zhilei
- Brian Alcock, Amos Raphenya, Kara Tsang
- Rob Beiko, Fiona Brinkman and Andrew McArthur
- Funding: Genome Canada and a NERC Undergraduate Student Research Award

# References

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