BioMAnTM: A user friendly interface for targeted metagenomic data visualization and analysis



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Start with BioMAn

With the recent advances in the field of **next-generation sequencing** (NGS), metagenomics allow to explore the biodiversity of microbiota. Dedicated bioinformatic pipeline focusing on targeted metagenomics (such as 16S rRNA) provides to biologists the bacterial composition of the samples. Faced with this large amount of data, their visualization and appropriate statistical analysis are essential for scientists to adequately explore and interpret their experiments.

In this context, Biofortis has developed an R [1] and Shiny [2] web based platform called **BioMAnTM** (Biofortis Metagenomics Analysis) which mixes statistical power of dedicated R packages (metagenomeSeq, the mixOmics...) and a user friendly web design.

This interface allows users to **interactively** look into their project by manipulating, filtering or gathering information for further interpretation or communications purposes.



BioMAnTM is deployed on a **Shiny Server Pro**, implemented by a **secure** health data hosting provider according to the French regulatory requirements, to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of patient and user data.

Data visualization

Seven tools are available to interactively visualize taxa composition of samples (or grouped samples) at different ranks: barplot, heatmap, boxplot, pie chart, sunburst, Krona chart [3] and interactive hierarchical tree. Most of them are created using ggplot2/plotly or javascript and are user customizable through several graphical parameters such as colors, fonts, ...











Diversity and statistical analysis

α and β diversity

Diversity of each sample (or α diversity) can be expressed using **several** indices including Shannon, Chao, Simpson and Fisher indices.

ID_Report	\$ Chao1	\$ Shannon	\$ Simpson	\$ Fisher	\$
Mean for Antib.1	4894	2.96	0.76	435.79	
Mean for Antib.2	4201	2.79	0.71	361.33	
Mean for Antib.3	5264	4	0.88	519.58	

Graphical representation of the α diversity index of interest can be generated by a simple click on the table.

Visualisation of β diversity (which represents distances/dissimilarities in

Statistical Analysis

A first approach was implemented into BioMan in order to **predict** the sample belonging to metadata groups by taxa information.

First, a **PLS-DA** (Partial Least Squares – Discriminant Analysis) coupled with an analysis of VIP (Variable Importance in Projection) is conducted to select taxa of interest for discrimination. This step is particularly important to reduce the total number of predictive variables for further steps. A calculation of VIF (Variance Influence Factor) is also conducted to identify taxa involved in strong multicolinearity into the data.

With the retained variables, a **discriminant analysis** is then conducted, in predictive and exploratory purposes.

Day-2



Day-2

3

19

Day2

Day17

taxa composition between samples or group of samples) is available through



[1] R Core Team. R:A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2013.

[2] Winston Chang, Joe Cheng, JJ Allaire, Yihui Xie and Jonathan McPherson (2017). shiny: Web Application Framework for R. R package version 1.0.0. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=shiny

[3] Ondov, Brian D., Nicholas H. Bergman, and Adam M. Phillippy. "Interactive metagenomic visualization in a Web browser." BMC bioinformatics 12.1 (2011): 385.

For more information, please contact <u>biofortis-contact@mxns.com</u> or visit us at <u>www.biofortisinnovation.fr</u>