

Search strategies for antimicrobial resistance associated genes

Data Science Workshop

Aug 7, 2018

Aram Avila-Herrera



LLNL-PRES-755360

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC



**Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory**

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
-



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000
 - deaths per year in US directly from AMR ¹

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000
 - deaths per year in US directly from AMR ¹
 - more from indirect complications ¹

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000
 - deaths per year in US directly from AMR ¹
 - more from indirect complications ¹
- 35 billion

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000
 - deaths per year in US directly from AMR ¹
 - more from indirect complications ¹
- 35 billion
 - dollars per year in costs to US households from AMR ²

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC

²Golkar *et al.*, *J Infect Dev Ctries* 2014



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) numbers

- 2 million
 - AMR infections per year in US ¹
- 23,000
 - deaths per year in US directly from AMR ¹
 - more from indirect complications ¹
- 35 billion
 - dollars per year in costs to US households from AMR ²
 - 20 billion per year in costs to US health care system ²

¹Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States 2013, CDC

²Golkar *et al.*, *J Infect Dev Ctries* 2014



What is antimicrobial resistance?

- When microbes such as bacteria are able to counteract antibiotics



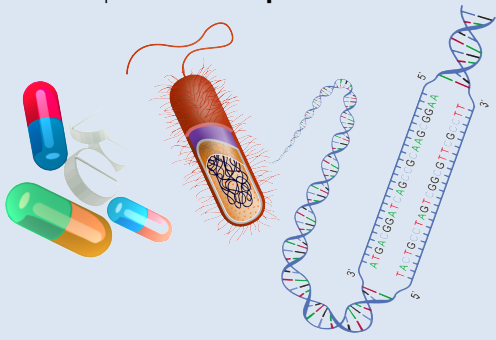
What is antimicrobial resistance?

- When microbes such as bacteria are able to counteract antibiotics
- One mechanism:
 - **Genes** that encode drug-inactivating proteins are **acquired** or **evolved**



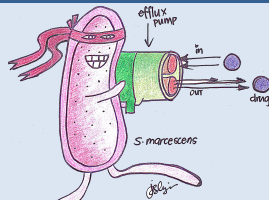
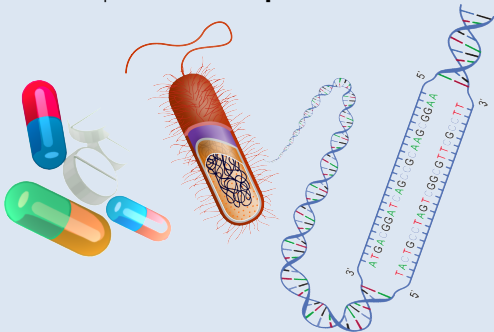
What is antimicrobial resistance?

- When microbes such as bacteria are able to counteract antibiotics
- One mechanism:
 - **Genes** that encode drug-inactivating proteins are **acquired** or **evolved**



What is antimicrobial resistance?

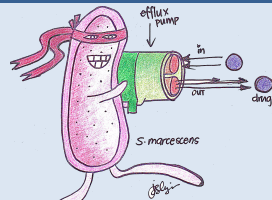
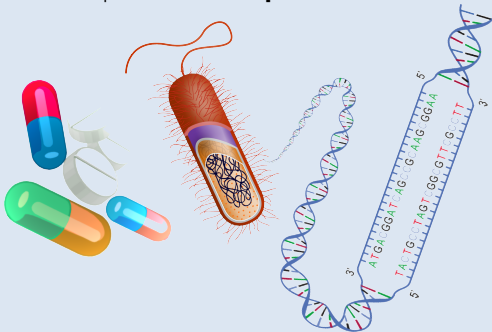
- When microbes such as bacteria are able to counteract antibiotics
- One mechanism:
 - **Genes** that encode drug-inactivating proteins are **acquired** or **evolved**



credit: Joseliya Embuscado

What is antimicrobial resistance?

- When microbes such as bacteria are able to counteract antibiotics
- One mechanism:
 - **Genes** that encode drug-inactivating proteins are **acquired** or **evolved**

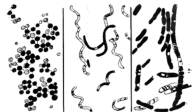


credit: Joseliva Embuscado

Detect these genes to:

- Prescribe the correct medicine, dosage
- Develop effective new drugs
- Learn about evolution

Gene detection: sequence and search



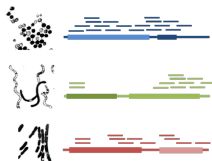
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

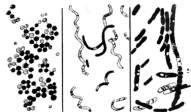
...TAGACAT...

DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

Gene detection: sequence and search



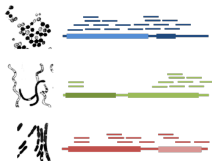
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

...TAGACAT...

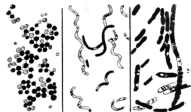
DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



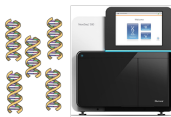
Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:

Gene detection: sequence and search



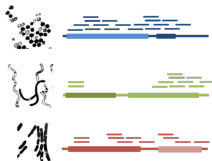
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

...TAGACAT...

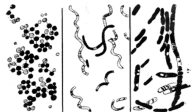
DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity

Gene detection: sequence and search



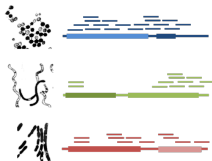
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

...TAGACAT...

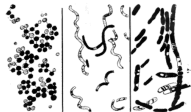
DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity
 - Natural variation—mismatches not equally important

Gene detection: sequence and search



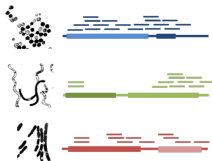
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

...TAGACAT...

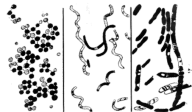
DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity
 - Natural variation—mismatches not equally important

Gene detection: sequence and search



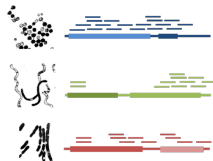
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

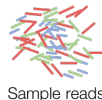
...TAGACAT...

DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity
 - Natural variation—mismatches not equally important
- Fundamental step for R&D, applications



Sample reads



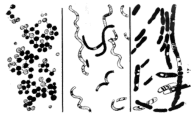
Taxonomy, Gene function, etc...



Applications, R&D



Gene detection: sequence and search



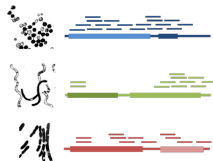
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

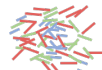
...TAGACAT...

DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity
 - Natural variation—mismatches not equally important
- Fundamental step for R&D, applications
 - 10b reads (1Tbp) of data per run x samples per day



Sample reads



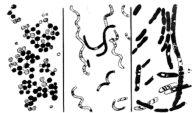
Taxonomy, Gene function, etc...



Applications, R&D



Gene detection: sequence and search



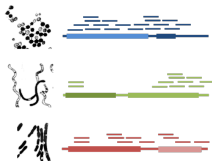
Microbial DNA is extracted from environment.



...ACATATACG...
...CATATACGC...

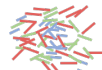
...TAGACAT...

DNA is fragmented and sequenced (*reads*).



Goal: Computationally map *reads* to known genes, and infer **biological functions**.

- String comparison with a few twists:
 - Millions of short reads per sample—ambiguity
 - Natural variation—mismatches not equally important
- Fundamental step for R&D, applications
 - 10b reads (1Tbp) of data per run x samples per day
 - Reference DBs can be large, are regularly updated



Sample reads



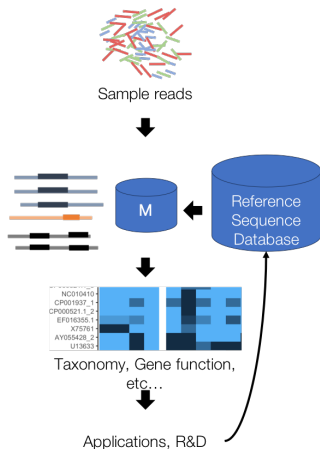
Taxonomy, Gene function, etc...



Applications, R&D



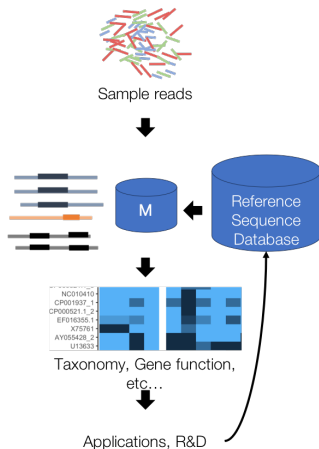
ShortBRED: addresses reference database size



- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

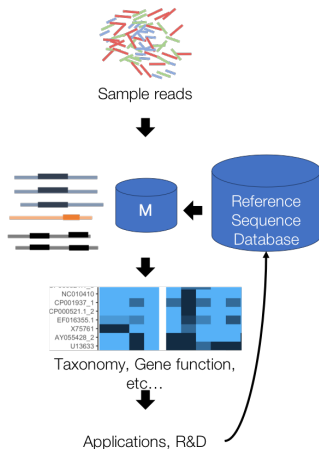
ShortBRED: addresses reference database size



- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
- Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

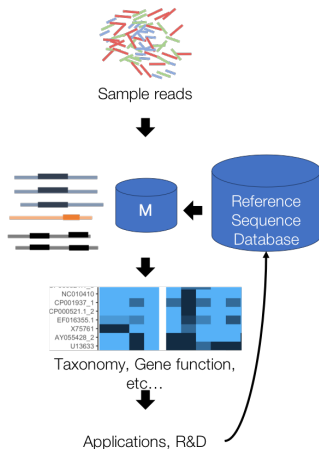
ShortBRED: addresses reference database size



- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
- Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

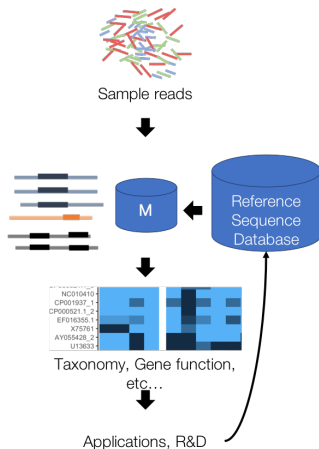
ShortBRED: addresses reference database size



- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
 - Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**
-
- Updates -> rebuild markers

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

ShortBRED: addresses reference database size

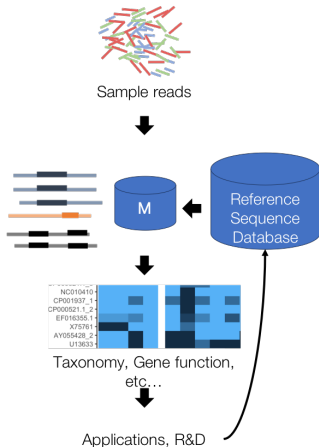


- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
- Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**

- Updates → rebuild markers
- Miss hits outside of the markers

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

ShortBRED: addresses reference database size

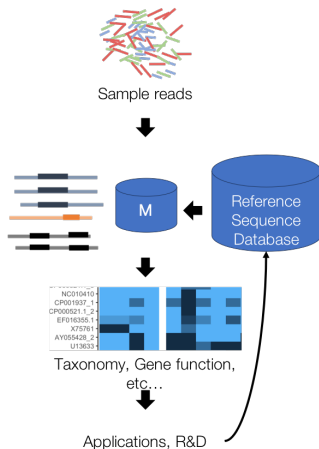


- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
- Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**

- Updates → rebuild markers
- Miss hits outside of the markers
 - is the whole gene present?

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

ShortBRED: addresses reference database size

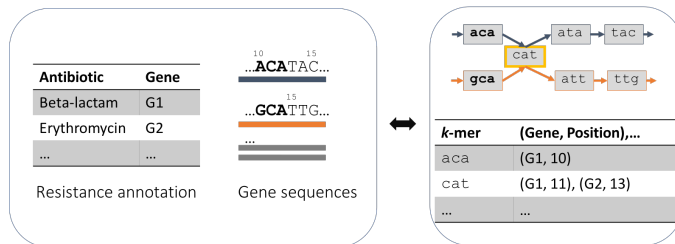


- Identifies *marker* sequences in ref. DB
- Searches sample reads against smaller **marker DB**

- Updates → rebuild markers
- Miss hits outside of the markers
 - is the whole gene present?
 - limited mutation analysis

Kaminski et al., *PLoS Comp Bio* 2015; (Huttenhower lab)

Our approach: De Bruijn graph based data structure



Expert curated reference

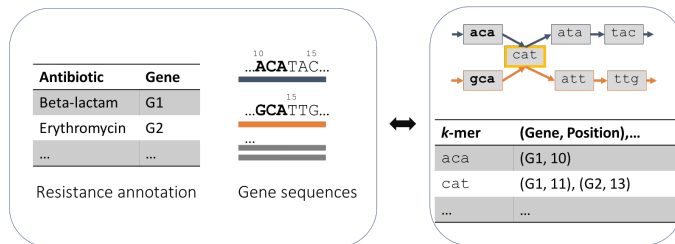
k-mer index for fast searching

- *Whole* ref. seqs. represented as sliding window substrings

Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen



Our approach: De Bruijn graph based data structure



Expert curated reference

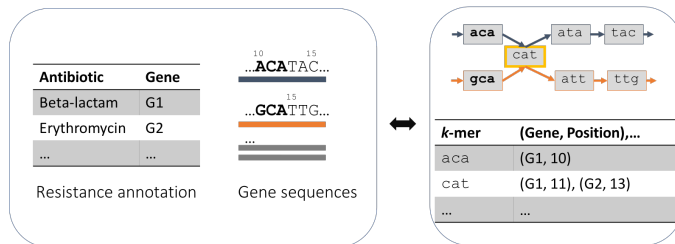
k-mer index for fast searching

- Whole ref. seqs. represented as sliding window substrings
- Search algo. based on short exact matches (see also *Salmon*, *kallisto*)

Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen



Our approach: De Bruijn graph based data structure



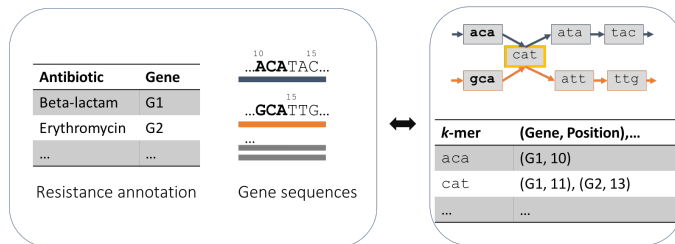
Expert curated reference

k-mer index for fast searching

- Whole ref. seqs. represented as sliding window substrings
- Search algo. based on short exact matches (see also *Salmon*, *kallisto*)
- Score: breadth, weighted by extended matches

Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen

Our approach: De Bruijn graph based data structure



Expert curated reference

k-mer index for fast searching

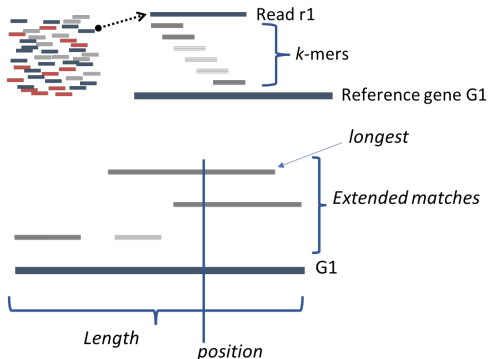
- Whole ref. seqs. represented as sliding window substrings
- Search algo. based on short exact matches (see also *Salmon*, *kallisto*)
- Score: breadth, weighted by extended matches
- Eventually: add ML-based signatures, multiple encodings (ARmo)

Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen

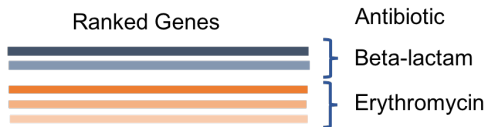
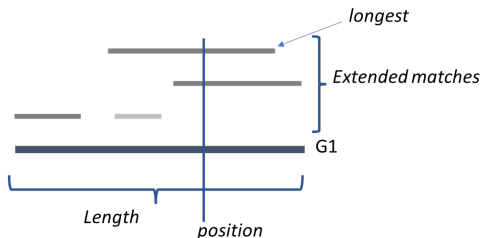
Gene scoring: Maximum exact match lengths as weights



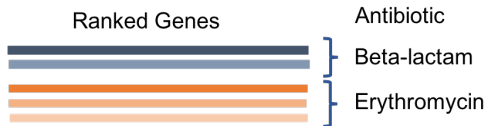
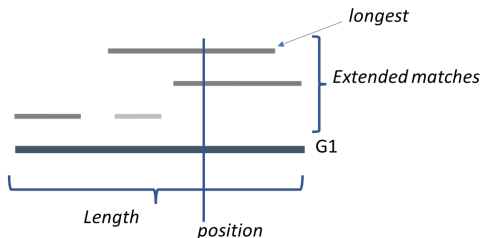
Gene scoring: Maximum exact match lengths as weights



Gene scoring: Maximum exact match lengths as weights



Gene scoring: Maximum exact match lengths as weights



Aggregate gene scores by antibiotic

Antibiotic	Score
Beta-lactam	1.00
Erythromycin	0.88
...	...

Predicting AMR presence and drug class: preliminary results

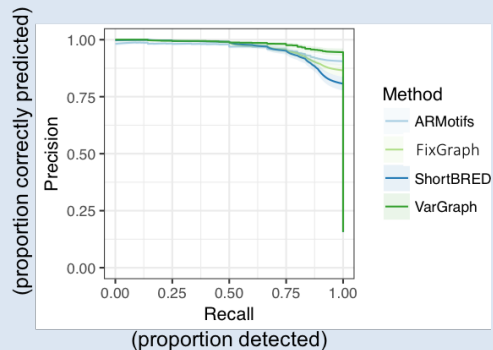
- Simulated 500 samples with AMR to multiple drug classes



Predicting AMR presence and drug class: preliminary results

- Simulated 500 samples with AMR to multiple drug classes

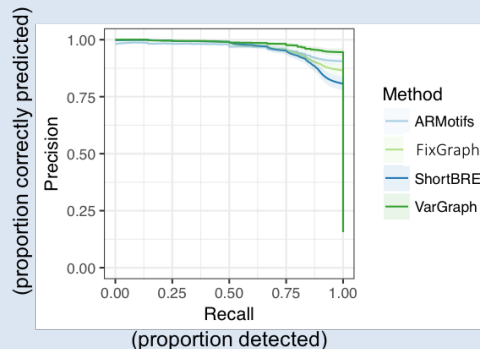
AMR presence-absence



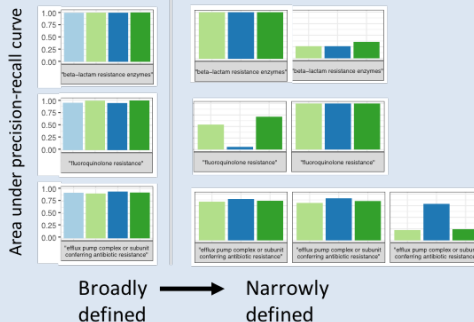
Predicting AMR presence and drug class: preliminary results

- Simulated 500 samples with AMR to multiple drug classes

AMR presence-absence



AMR drug class

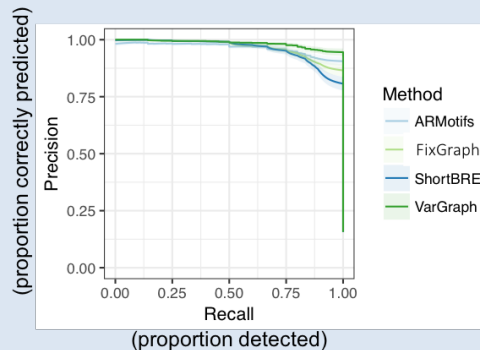


Avila-Herrera, Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen, *manuscript in prep*

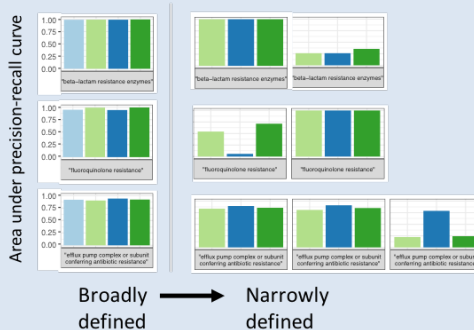
Predicting AMR presence and drug class: preliminary results

- Simulated 500 samples with AMR to multiple drug classes

AMR presence-absence



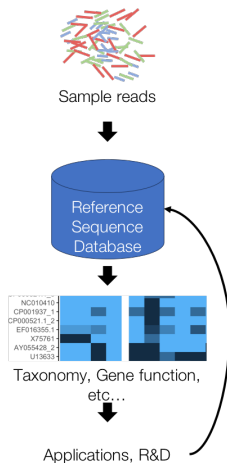
AMR drug class



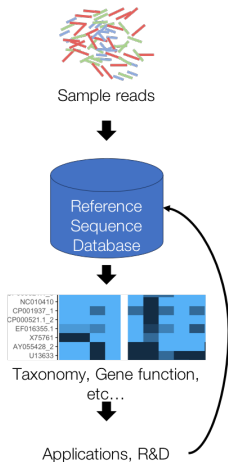
Avila-Herrera, Pearce, Ames, Zemla, Allen, *manuscript in prep*

- //TODO: larger standard data set, test scoring functions

Search tools are critical in modern molecular biology



Search tools are critical in modern molecular biology



Goal: release tool to compbio community

- Accelerate basic research
- Enable continuous biosurveillance of AMR crisis
- Work towards timely precision medical diagnostics

Acknowledgements

Graph search project

- Jonathan Allen
- Roger Pearce
- Sasha Ames
- Adam Zemla

Related AMR projects

- Marisa Torres
- Nisha Mulakken
- Elizabeth Vitalis
- Nicholas Be
- Crystal Jaing
- Tom Slezak



Fin



This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States government. Neither the United States government nor Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, nor any of their employees makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.