

# UC Davis Microbiome Project

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**UCDAVIS**  
**MMPC**

Mouse Metabolic  
Phenotyping Center



# Microbiome & Host Response

## Integrated Physiology

Energy Balance

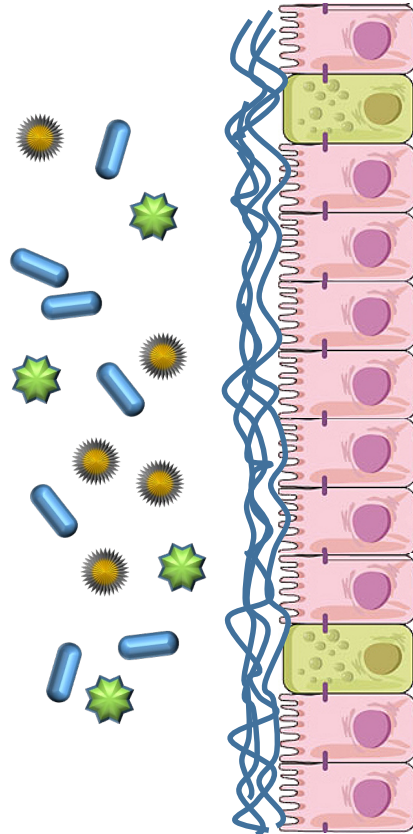
Food Intake

Behavior

Pathway Analysis

## Microbiome & Metabolomics

- Microbiota community profiling
  - 16S rDNA sequencing
- Multi-omics pipeline development
  - Metabolomics
    - Microbiota-derived metabolites
  - Metagenomics
  - Metatranscriptomics
- Microbiome Project



## Host Response

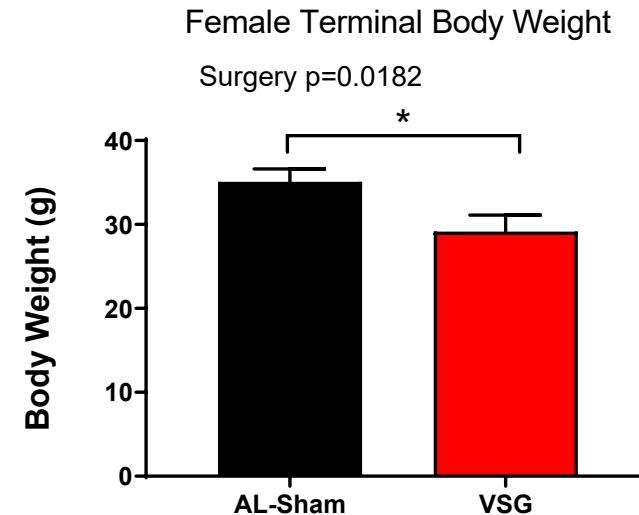
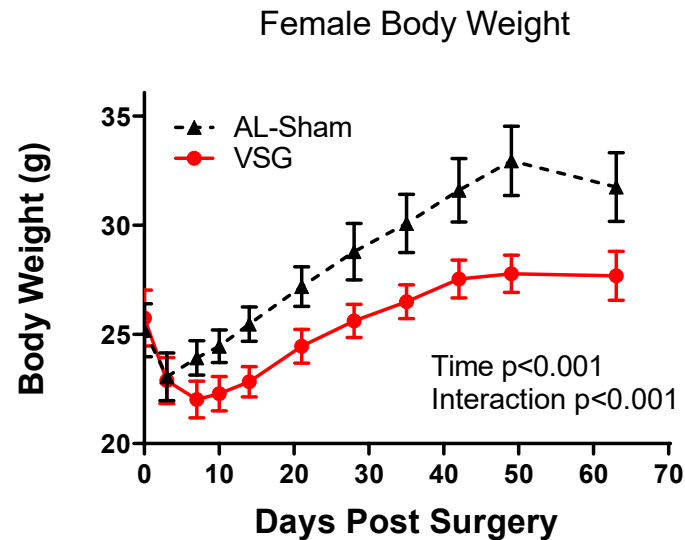
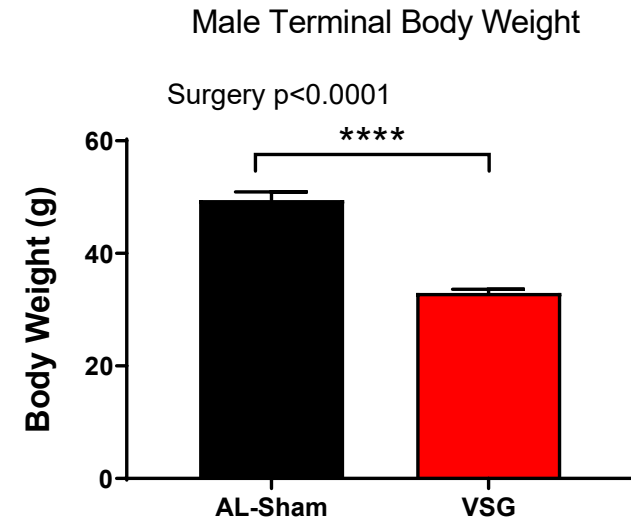
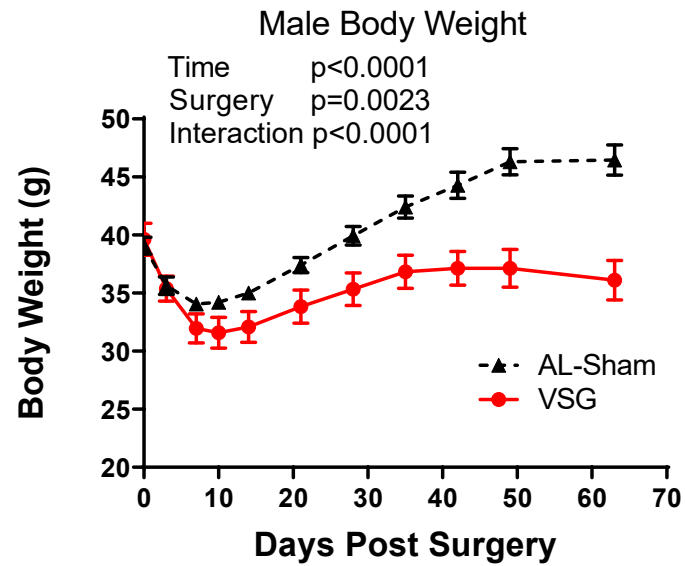
- Focus on gut & GI function
  - Regional effects
- Gut permeability:
  - *Ex vivo* Ussing chambers
  - Tight junction proteins
  - Leak/Metabolic endotoxemia
- Transit time
- Gastric emptying
- Gut-brain axis
- Inflammatory profiling
- Transcriptomics

# Microbiome Research Project:

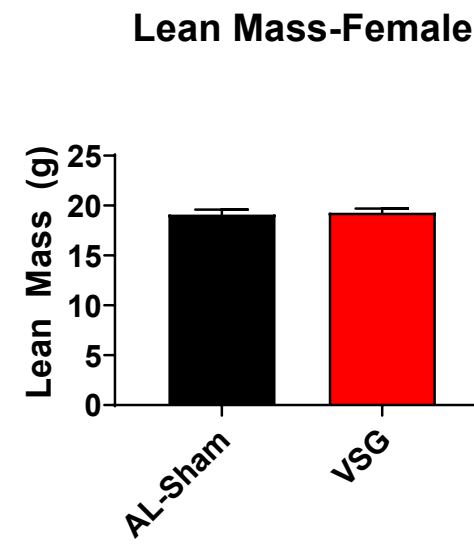
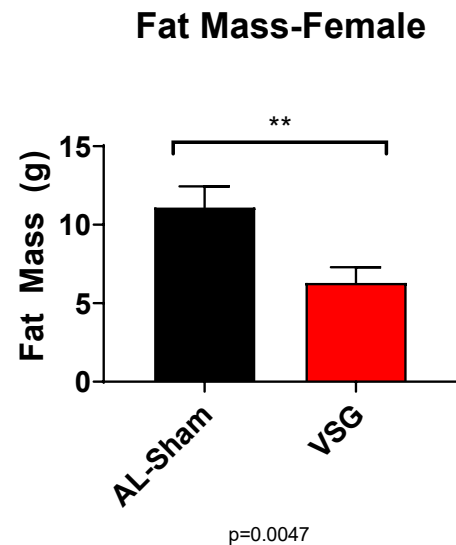
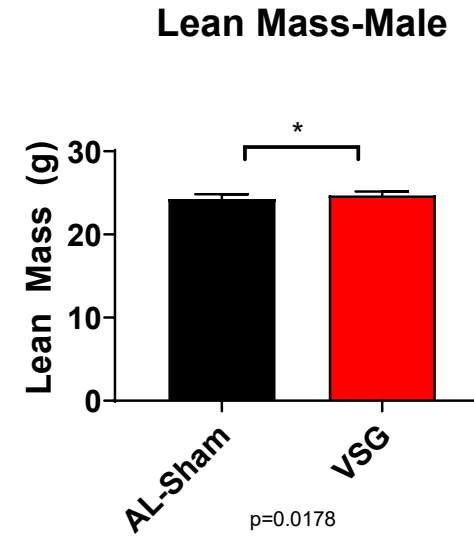
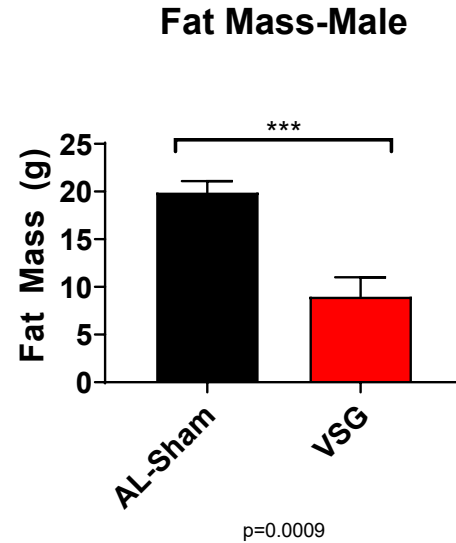
## Targeted manipulation of microbiota vs host

- Microbiota- e.g. antibiotics, prebiotics, probiotics
- Host- state of altered metabolism- examine effect on microbiota
  - Energy Balance
    - Positive Energy Balance- OBESITY/HFD
    - Negative Energy Balance- weight loss- calorie restriction, bariatric surgery
- Bariatric surgery model- VSG
  - Cecal tissue and contents
  - Sham vs VSG

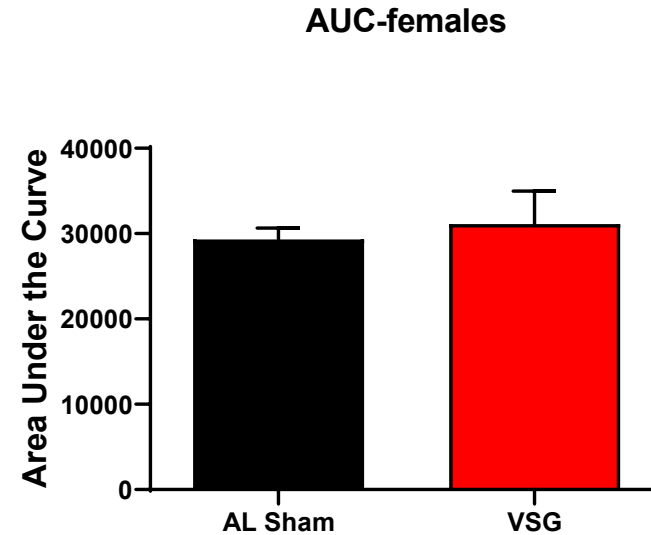
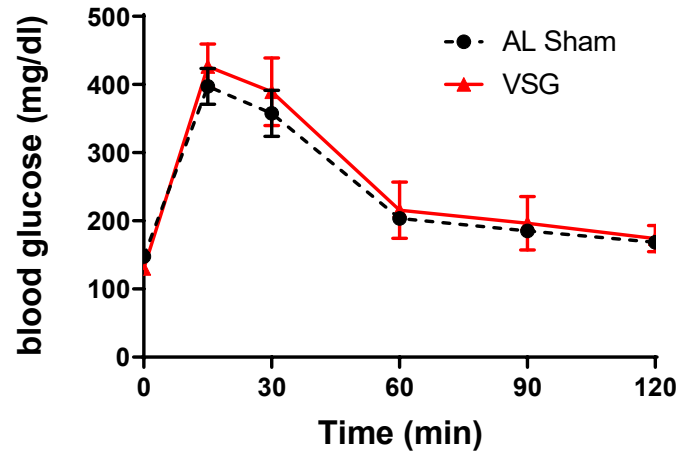
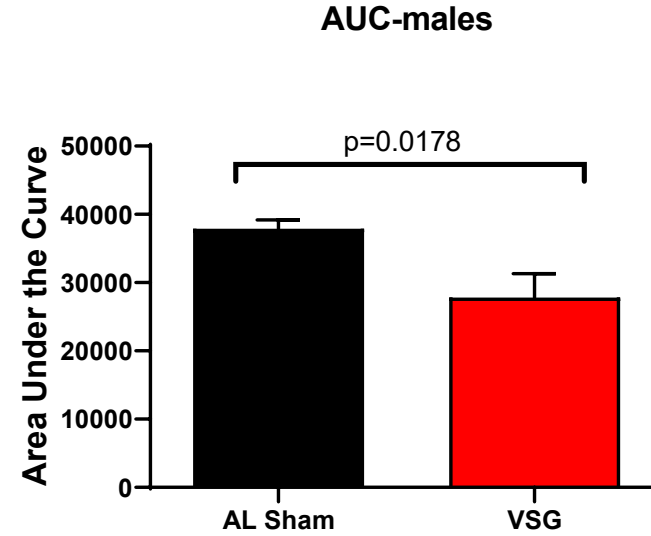
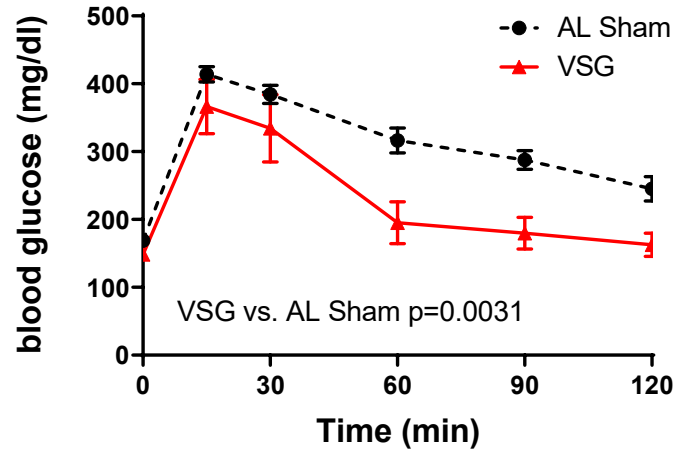
# VSG surgery results in sustained weight reduction in males and females compared to sham controls.



# VSG surgery promotes reduction in fat depots in male and female mice compared to sham controls.



# VSG surgery improved glucose tolerance in males. Glucose intolerance was not observed in females.



# Study Goals

1. To understand how the changes in the intestinal milieu after intervention alters the microbial community structure, microbial and host transcription, and host-microbe interactions.
  1. **Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics**
  2. **Cecal Content Metatranscriptomics**
  3. **Cecal Content 16S Microbial Community Analysis**
  4. Cecal Content Metagenomics
  5. Targeted metabolomics for bile acids
2. To establish a pipeline to measure, analyze and integrate data from transcriptomics with the microbial community taxonomic profiles using bioinformatics tools and multivariate modeling

# Hypotheses

- The functional activity (gene expression and metabolism) of the microbiota induce changes in energy balance in the host.
- Explore the sex differences in microbe-host responses in response to surgery

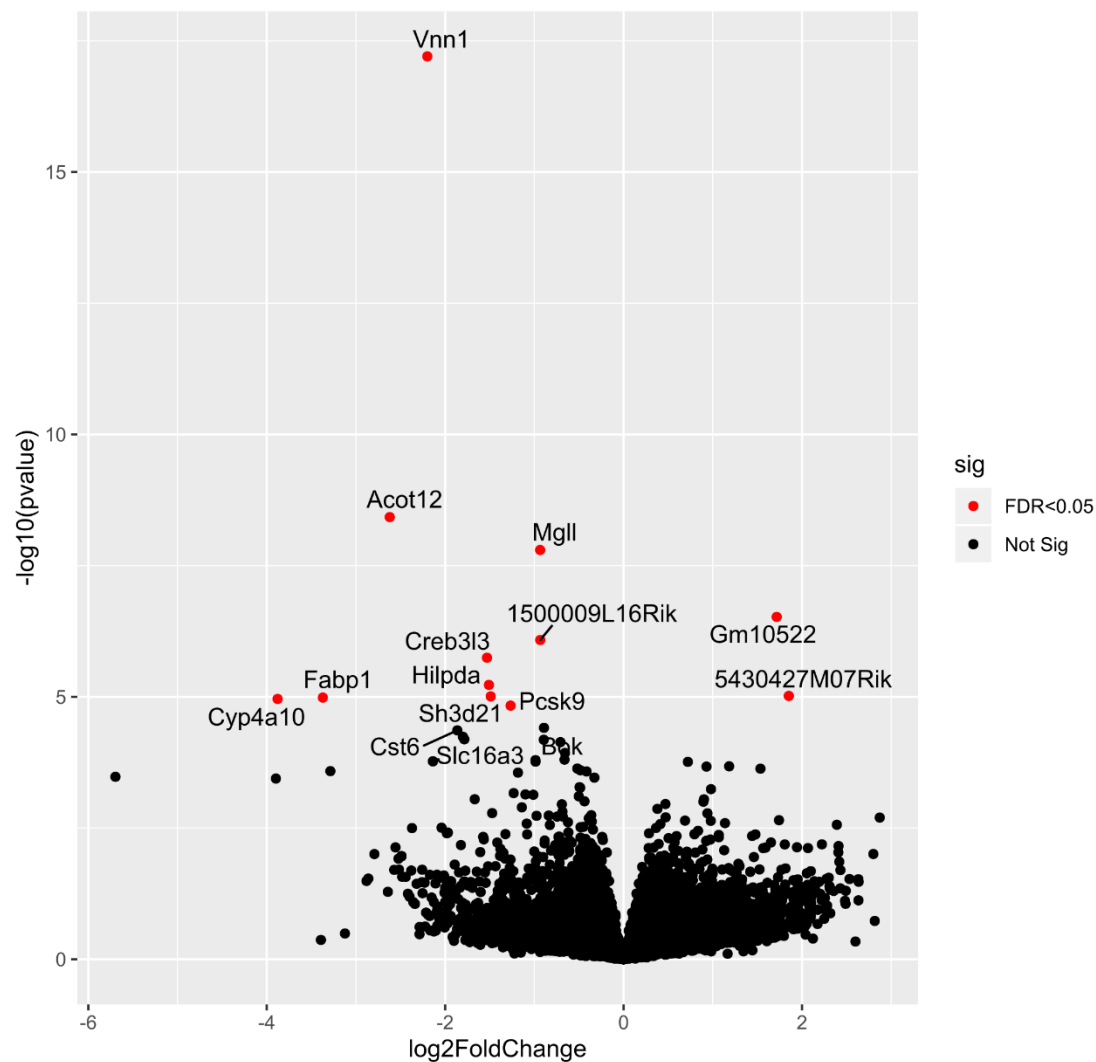


# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq

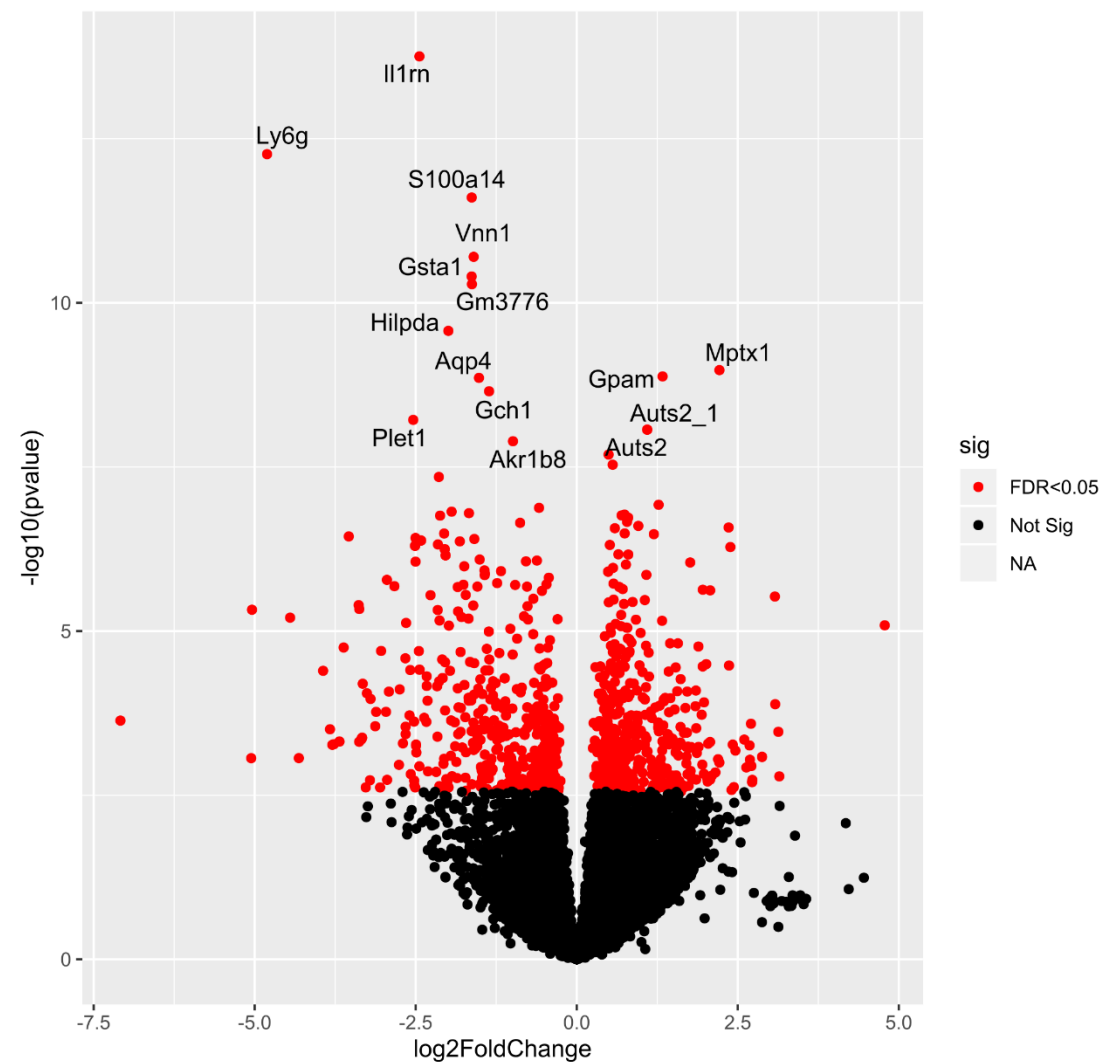
- Tag-seq transcriptome analysis of ribodepleted polyA RNA
  - Gene mapping/Annotation using STAR RNA-seq aligner (<https://github.com/alexdobin/STAR/releases> )
  - Differential gene expression (DGE) analysis using DeSeq2
- Post-analysis
  - Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA)- Broad Institute(MIT/Harvard)
  - Pathway analysis using ClusterProfileR using GO (Gene Ontology) and KEGG pathways

# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq (Host)

Volcano Plot- Males Cecal Tissue DeSeq2 Analysis

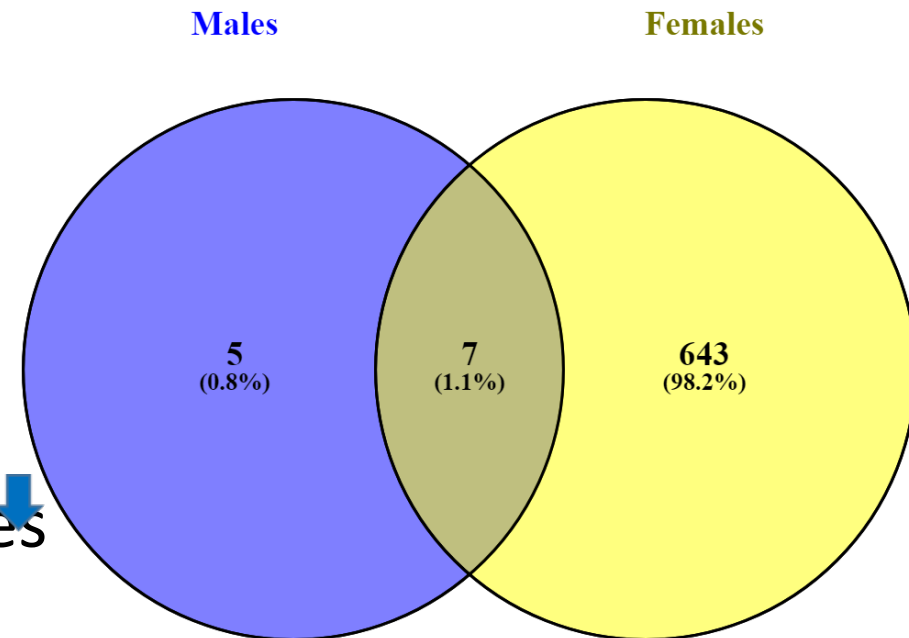


Volcano Plot- Female Cecal Tissue DeSeq2 analysis



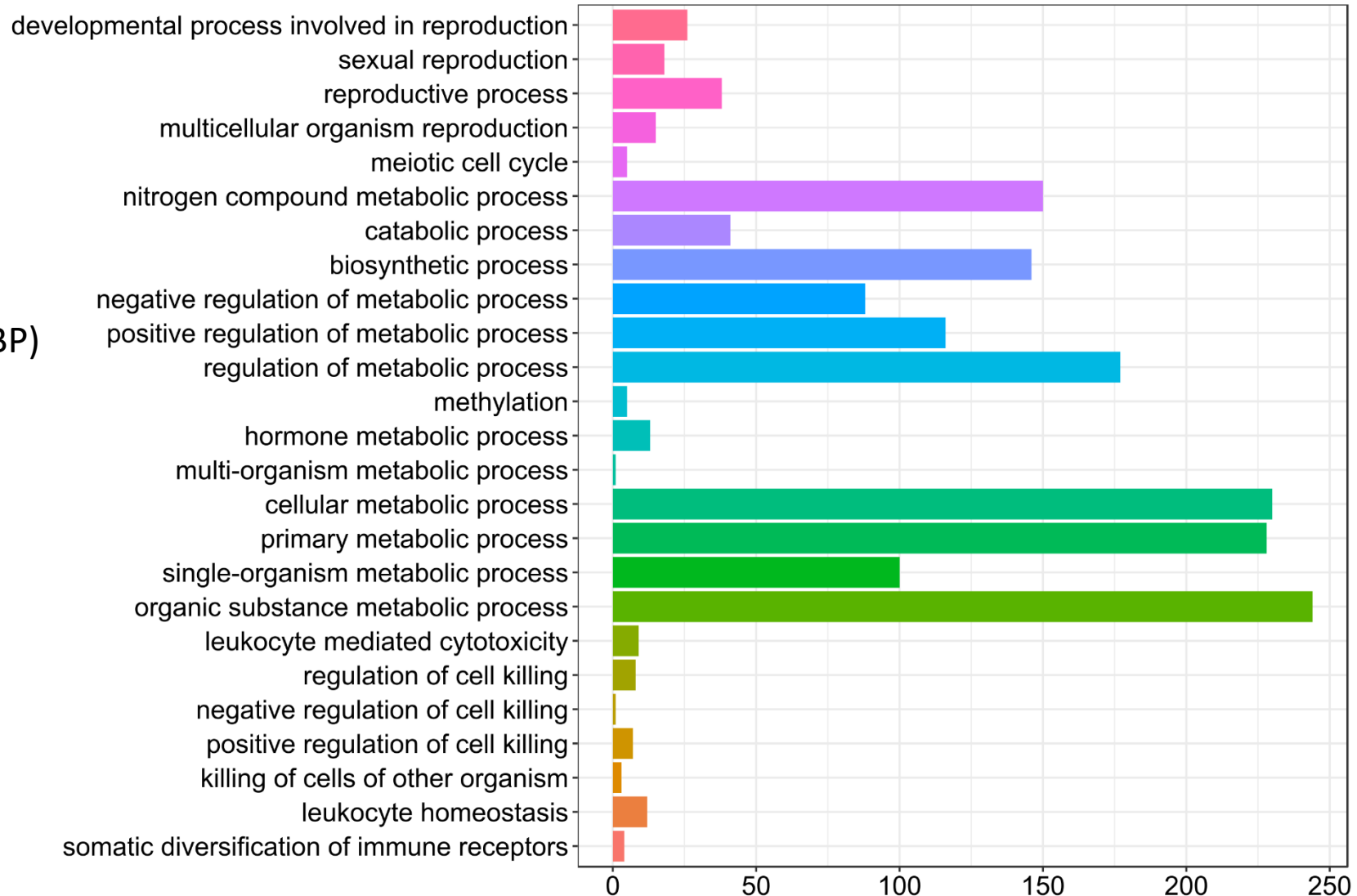
# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq (Host)

- Males- 12 genes as differentially expressed
- Females- 650 differentially expressed
- 7 common differentially expressed genes in males and females
  - Vnn1 (Vanin-1)
  - Acot12 (Acyl-CoA Thioesterase 12) ↓
  - 1500009L16Rik ↓
  - Hilpda (hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet associated) ↓
  - Cyp4a10 (Cytochrome P450 4A10) 5430427M07Rik ↓
  - 5430427M07Rik (LncRNA)
  - Pcsk9 (Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9) ↑
- Significant number of predicted PPAR target genes ↓



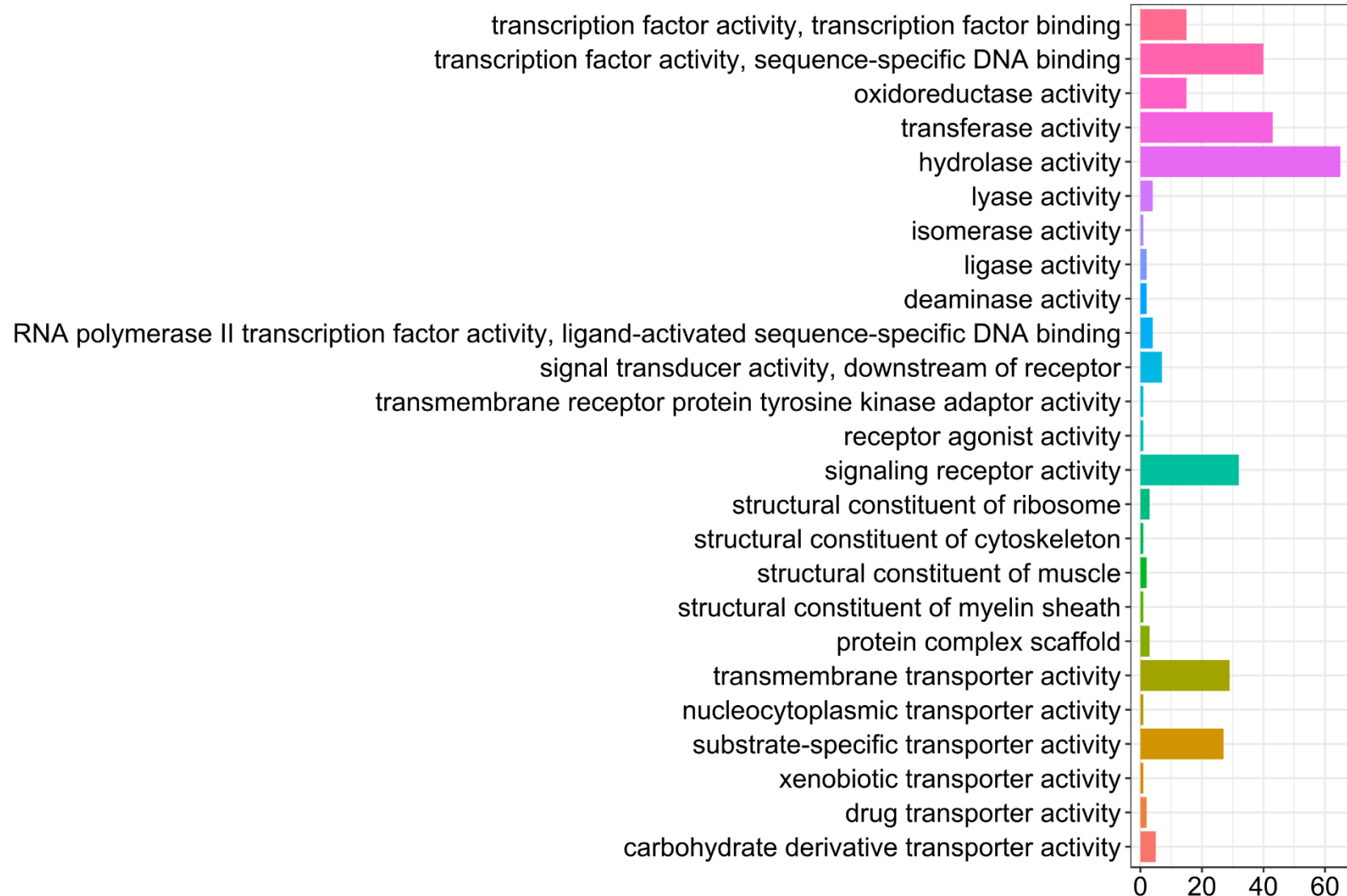
# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq (Host)

Gene Ontology (GO):  
Biological Processes (BP)



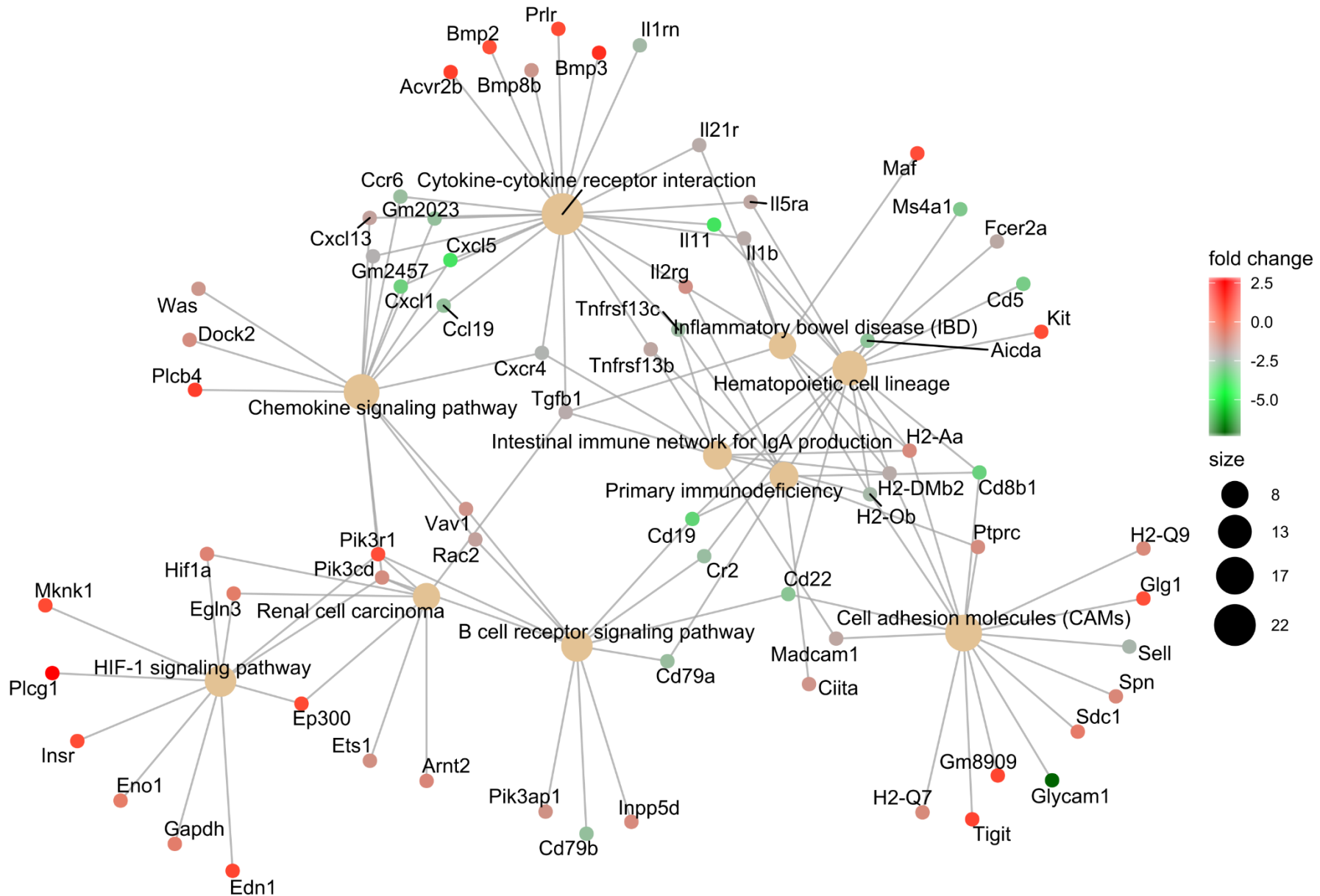
# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq (Host)

Gene Ontology (GO):  
Molecular Function (MF)



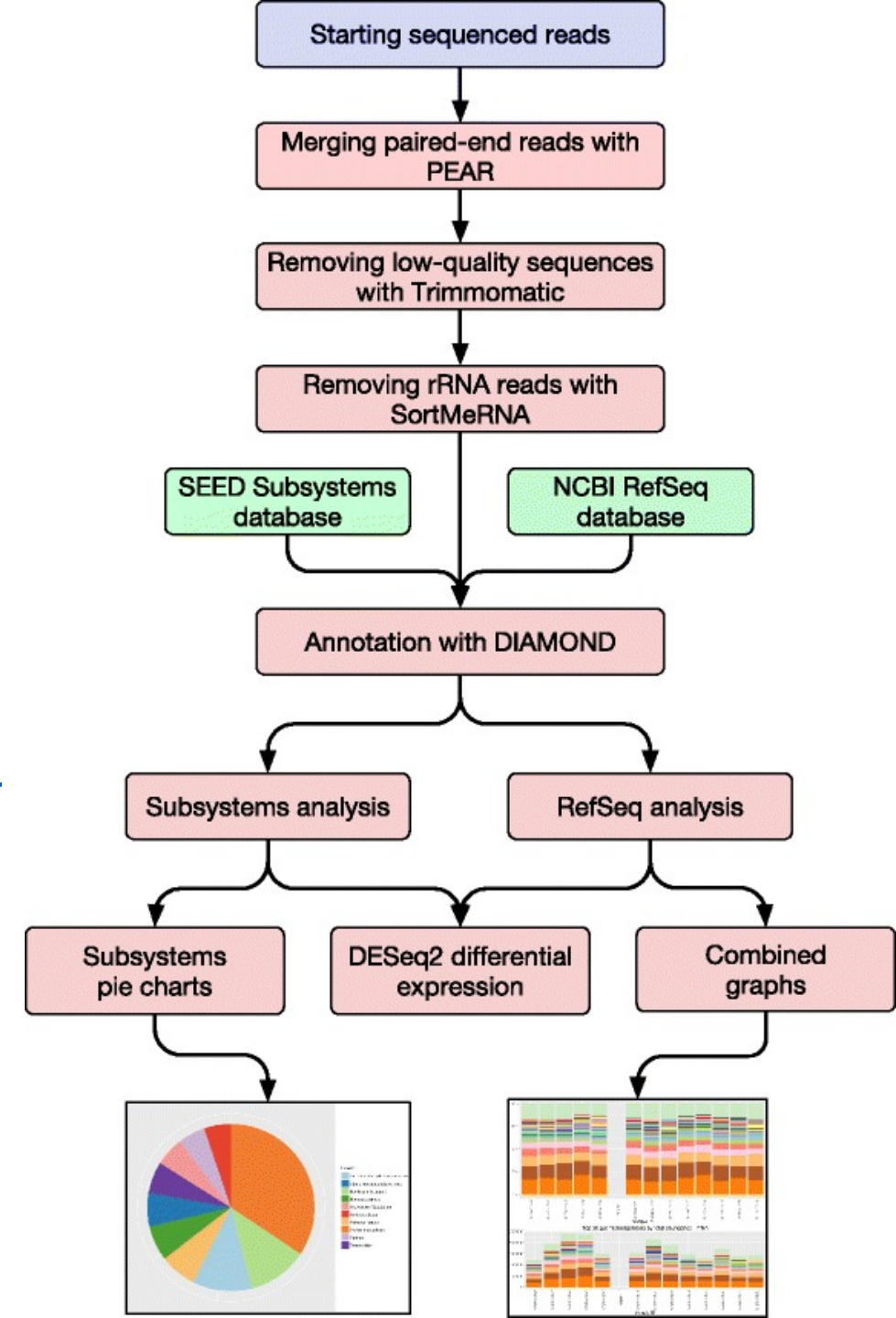
# Cecal Tissue Transcriptomics- Tag-Seq (Host)- Initial Pathway Analysis

Gene function enrichment analysis using KEGG pathways



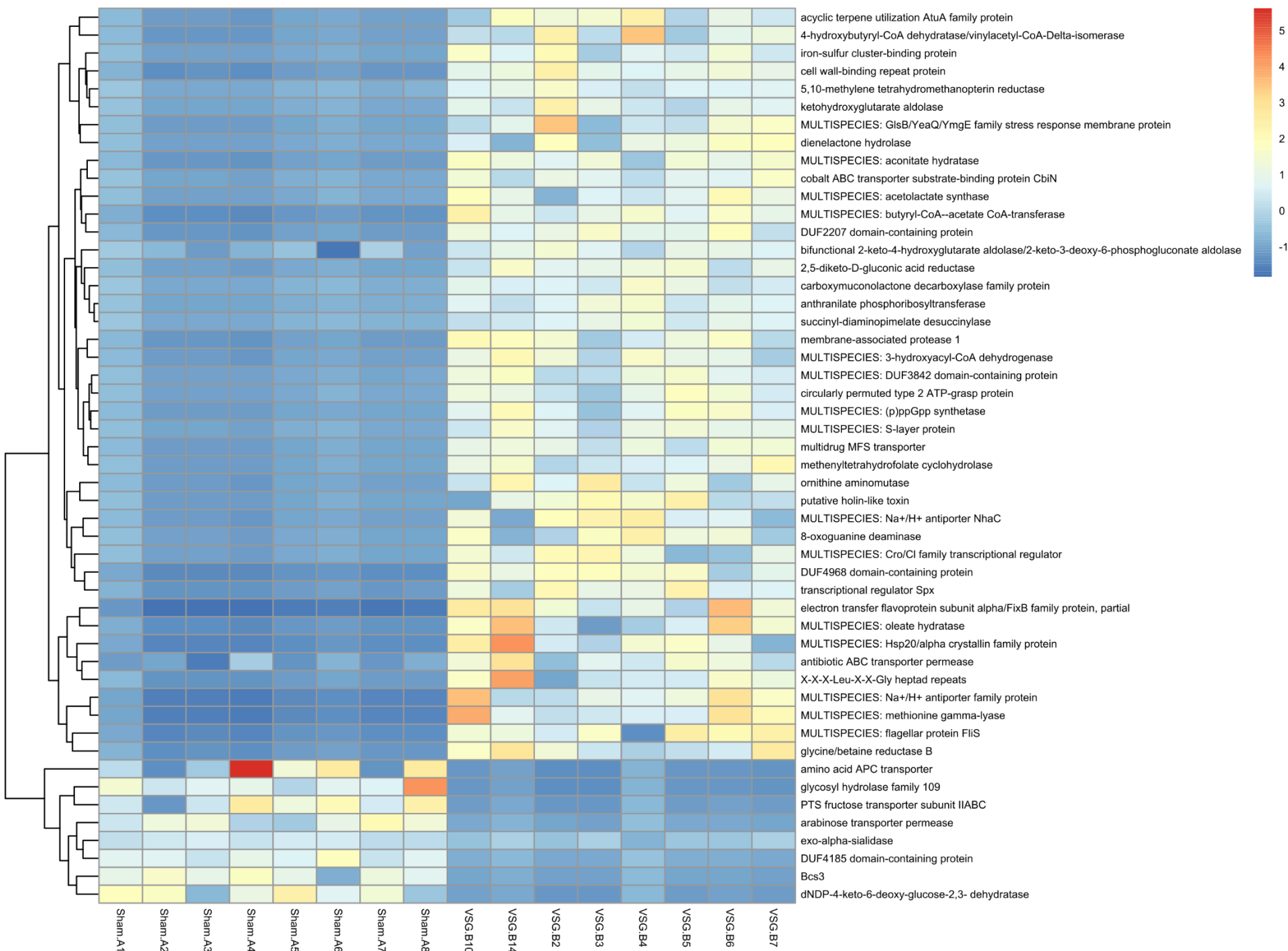
# Cecal Content Metatranscriptomics

- Ribodepleted total RNA
- SAMSA2 (Simple Annotation of Metatranscriptomes by Sequence Analysis) pipeline for analysis (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5963165/>)
- <https://github.com/transcript/samsa2>
- Additional analysis in R



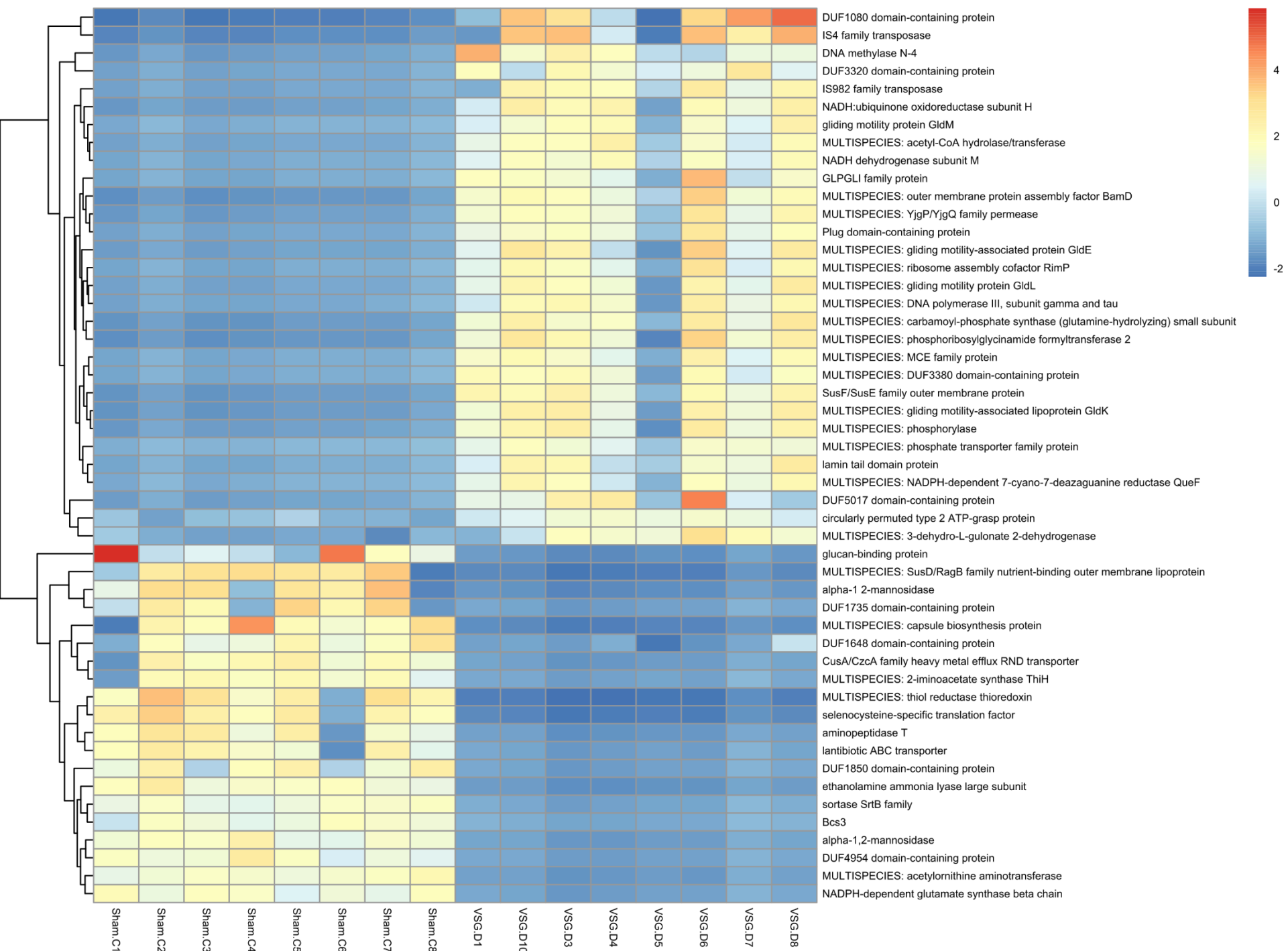


Males





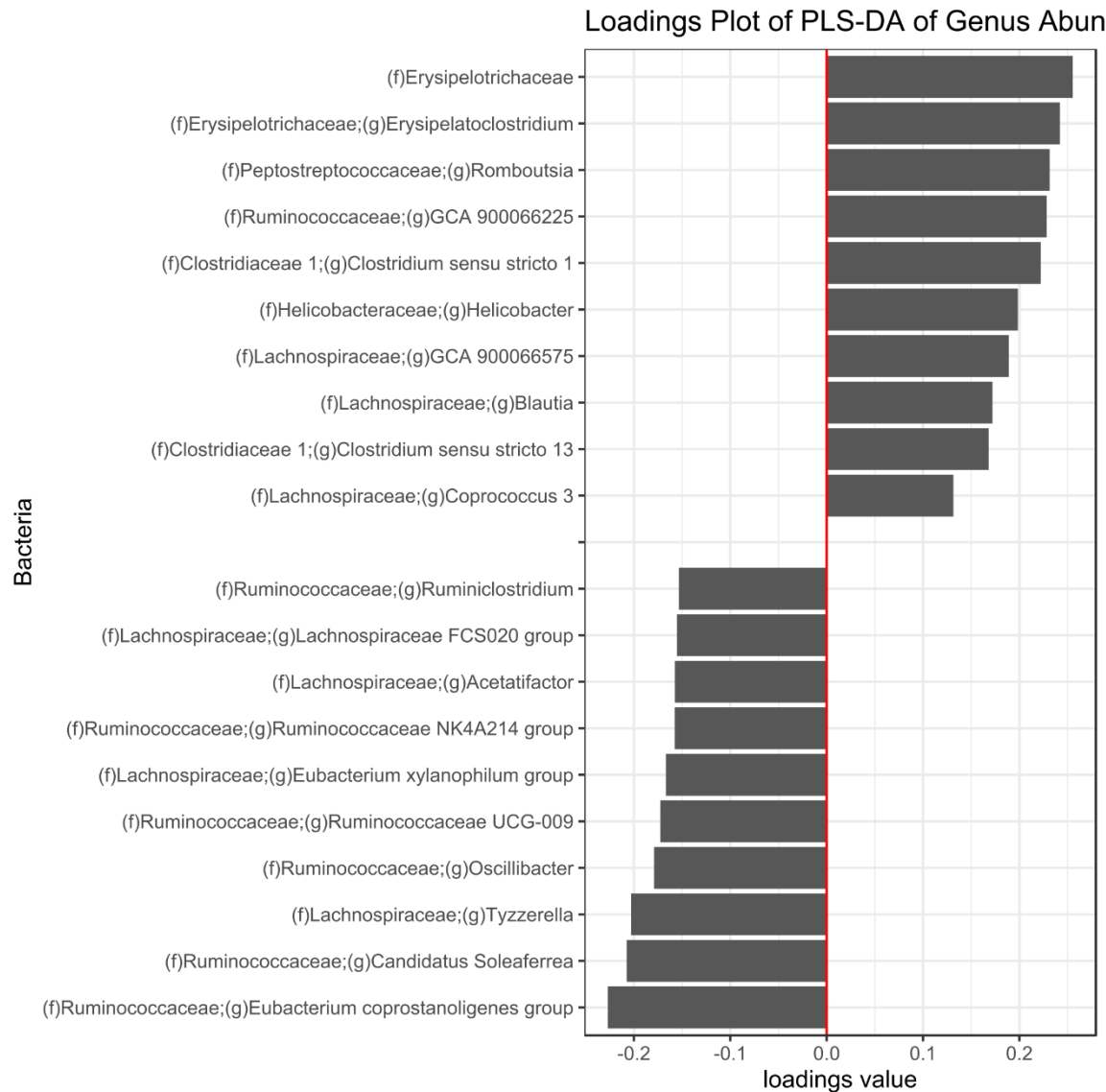
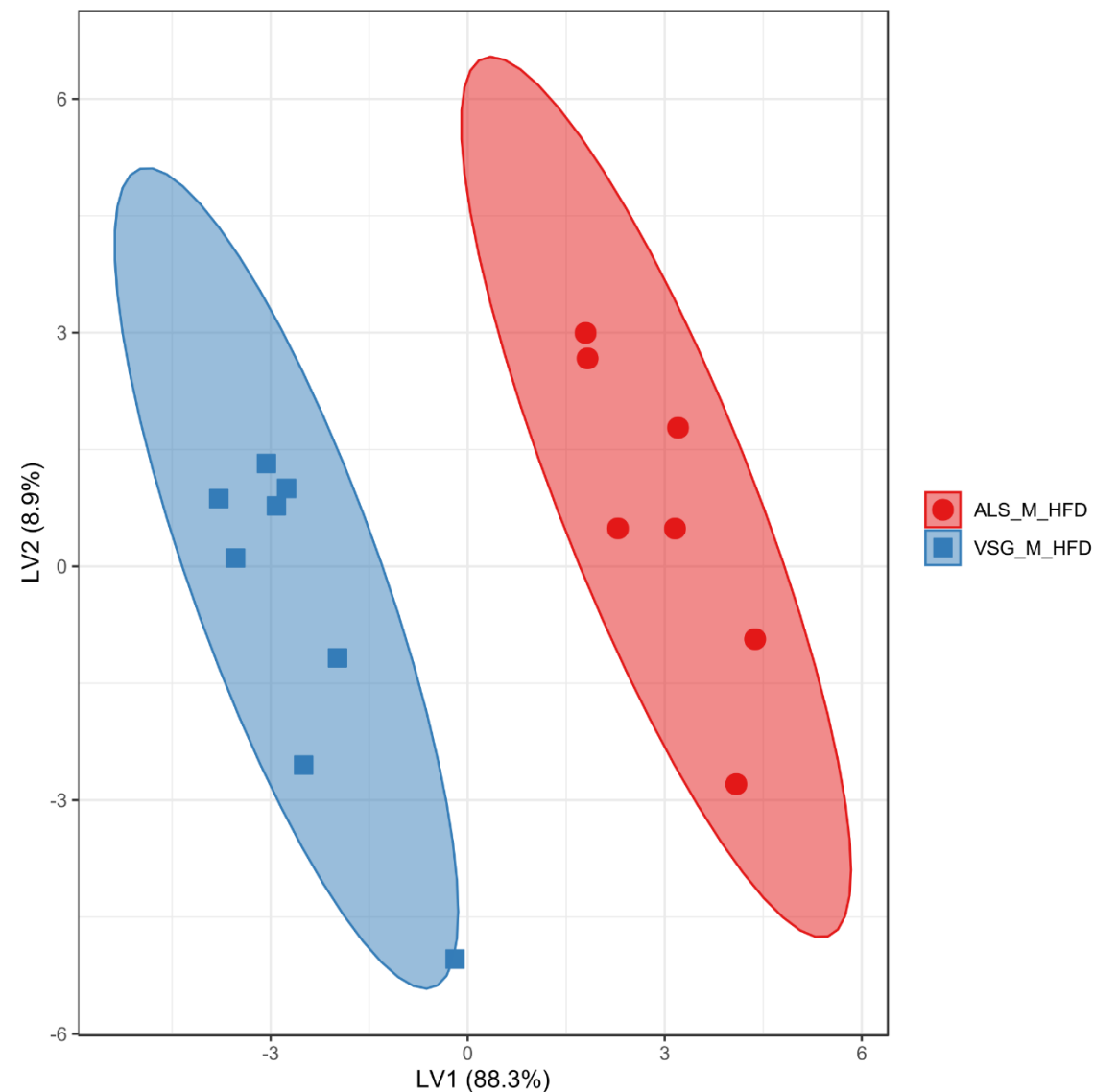
Females



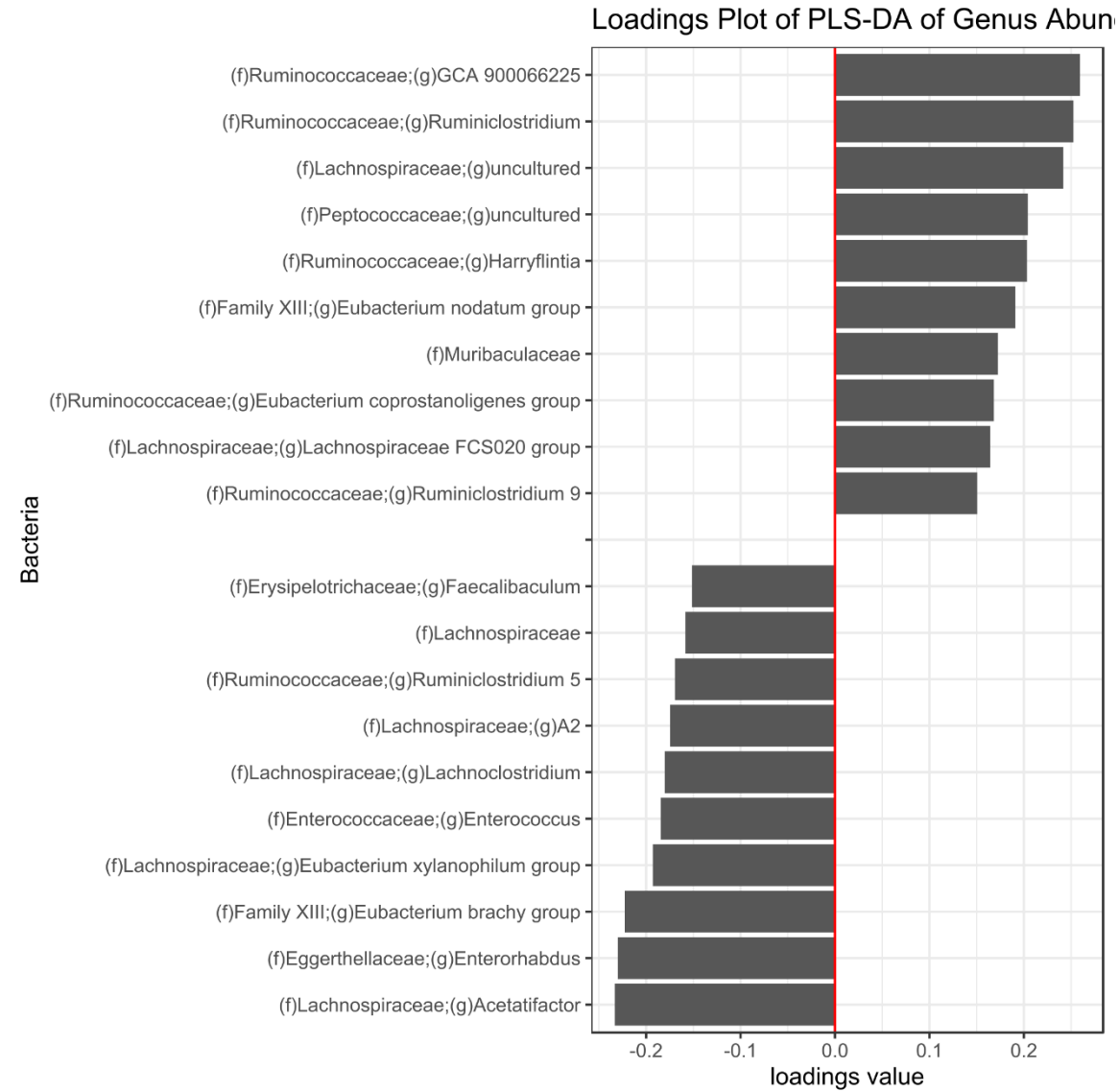
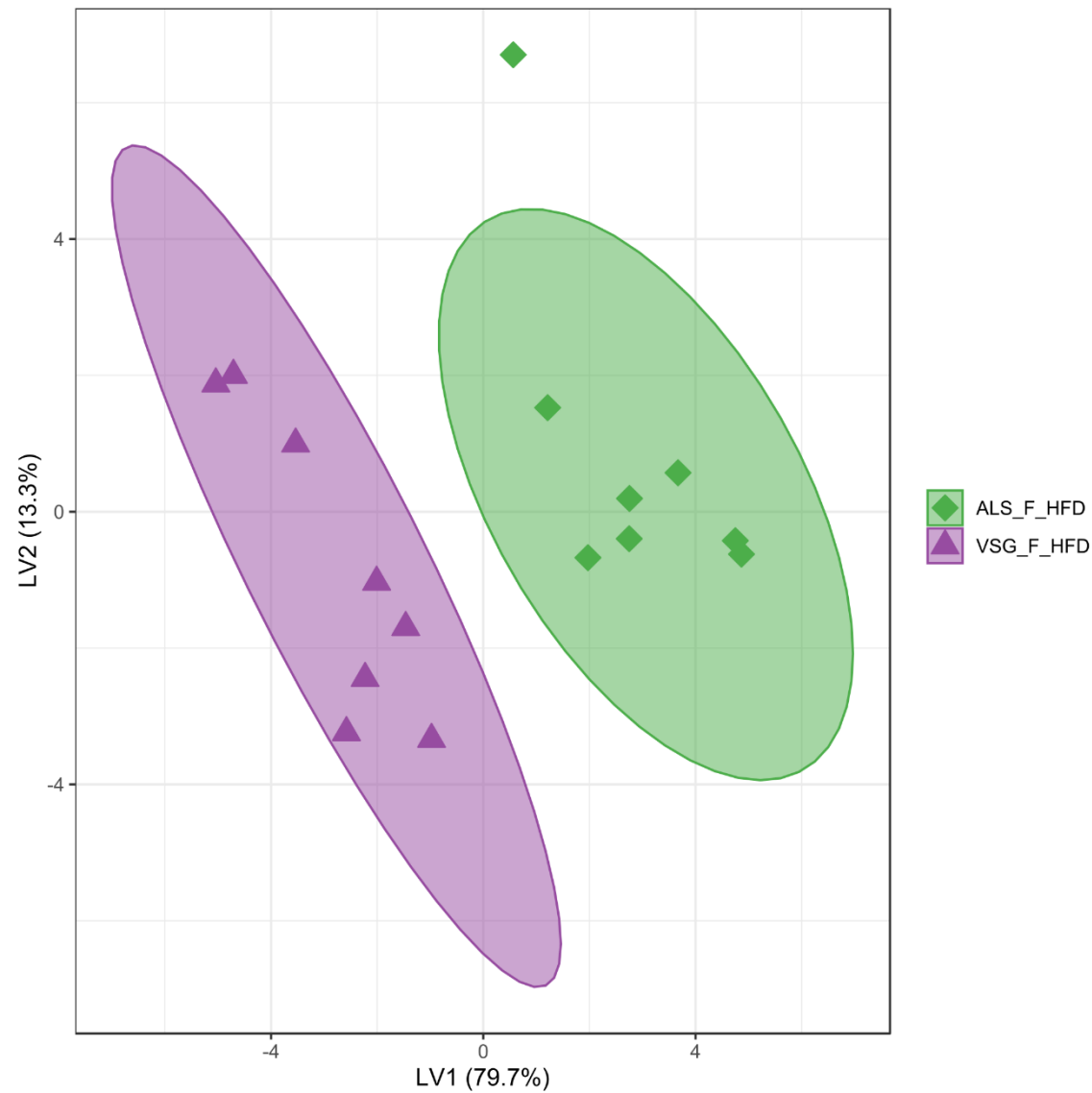
# Bacterial community profiling- 16S rDNA sequencing

- Microbiota community composition & diversity
  - Illumina paired end 300bp reads (PE300)
  - QIIME2 pipeline using Silva alignment databases
  - Taxonomical classification- % Abundance
  - Diversity- phylogenetic and non-phylogenetic measures
  - Statistical analysis
- Multivariate Analysis
  - Partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) using R software
- Metadata correlations
  - Microbiota composition with measured physiological parameters
  - Spearman correlation with heatmap visualization (R)

# Males



# Females



# Moving forward

- Continue pathway analysis
- Correlations to the physiological metadata
  - BW, body comp, OGTT
  - Plasma analytes
    - TG
    - FFAs
    - Fasting glucose
  - Bile acids
  - Energy expenditure
- Combine with microbial community data
- Streamline analysis process for pipeline development

# Acknowledgments

- MMPC Bariatric Working Group
  - Kristin Evans/David Wasserman
- MMPC Core B
  - Kristin Grimsrud
  - Leslie Stewart (surgeon/mouse whisperer)
  - MBP Pheno core- Lynette Bower, Todd Tolentino, Heather Tolentino
- Michael Goodson and Helen Raybould