



A refined microbiome 'fingerprint' method tracks variants of a single gut microbe strain

April 27 2022, by Jeff Hansen

Individual ID	C1		C10			C8					
A sample used for each pairwise comparison	Day 15		Day 10			Day 9					
Days	5	9	0	2	5	0	1	3	4	6	
Antibiotic use (early day / later day)	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	+/-	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	
map00051: Fructose and mannose metabolism											
map00071: Fatty acid degradation											
map00140: Steroid hormone biosynthesis											
map00190: Oxidative phosphorylation											
map00261: Monobactam biosynthesis											
map00270: Cysteine and methionine metabolism											
map00290: Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis											
map00311: Penicillin and cephalosporin biosynthesis											
map00450: Selenocompound metabolism											
map00524: Neomycin, kanamycin and gentamicin biosynthesis											
map00540: Lipopolysaccharide biosynthesis											
map00550: Peptidoglycan biosynthesis											
map00630: Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism											
map00670: One carbon pool by folate											
map00760: Nicotinate and nicotinamide metabolism											
map00785: Lipoic acid metabolism											
map00790: Folate biosynthesis											
map00860: Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism											
map00900: Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis											
map00970: Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis											
map01100: Metabolic pathways											
map01110: Biosynthesis of secondary metabolites											
map04660: T cell receptor signaling pathway											
WSS score (CO: 95.1)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

 Pathway present in both paired sample
 Pathway present in one sample in the paired sample

PKS results from hospitalized individuals with COVID-19. A total of 23 KEGG pathways were used to examine a pattern of presence/absence of KEGG metabolic pathways for *B. vulgatus* and the presence or absence of each KEGG pathway was observed by comparing each patient's last day sample to every

possible pair of the same patient's samples. All patient samples were previously collected by Zuo et al. 17. The shared PKS result per patient was grouped into different color boxes. Each column in the table indicates individual ID, a sample used for each pairwise comparison, and days. Credit: *Scientific Reports* (2022). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-10472-w

Casey D. Morrow, Ph.D., and colleagues at the University of Alabama at Birmingham previously developed a microbiome "fingerprint" method called WSS that identifies single strains of particular gut bacteria, through analysis of metagenomics data from fecal samples. They have shown that particular strains in adults tend to remain stable over time, unless perturbed by events like antibiotics or obesity surgery. They also saw that a donor fecal transplant strain given to treat drug-resistant *Clostridium difficile* infections persisted in the recipient for as long as two years after the transplant.

Morrow and Hyunmin Koo, Ph.D., refined the fingerprint method to include looking for single-nucleotide variants in KEGG metabolic pathways of a particular strain. These variants can identify sub-strains of a single strain identified by WSS. To look at sub-strains of a *Bacteroides vulgatus* strain, for example, Morrow and Koo examined 23 different KEGG metabolic pathways present in that bacteria.

They have now applied this magnified analysis to monitor changes in sub-strains over shorter periods of time, days or weeks, in two key gut bacteria—*B. vulgatus* and *Bacteroides uniformis*. Comparing a small number of healthy individuals and hospitalized COVID-19 patients, they see a difference in sub-strain dynamics that they say foreshadows a slowing down of the intrinsic rates of strain variation in the sick patients. This slowing could eventually lead to a dysbiosis in the microbial strain community that may portend a shift in the dominant strains of the gut

microbiome.

Both of the *Bacteroides* species are found in high abundance in the [gut flora](#), and they may be keystone species, organisms that help define an entire ecosystem.

Koo and Morrow's study, "Early indicators of microbial strain dysbiosis in the human gastrointestinal microbial community of certain healthy humans and hospitalized COVID-19 patients," is published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

Koo and Morrow first analyzed previously published metagenomics data from 41 individuals sampled one year apart and 11 individuals sampled 90 days apart. They looked at a single dominant strain of *B. vulgatus* in each individual at the two time points to see if they had showed different KEGG metabolic sub-strain patterns, as detected from analysis of single-nucleotide variants in KEGG metabolic pathways, or PKS. In general, most showed a different sub-strain PKS pattern between the two time points of each individual.

The UAB researchers then analyzed previously published metagenomics data from six healthy individuals sampled every few days over three to 10 weeks, again analyzing sub-strains by single-nucleotide variants in 23 KEGG [metabolic pathways](#). Three individuals showed a different sub-strain at every time point, while three showed sub-strains had PKS patterns that appeared, disappeared and reappeared at different time points.

Shared PKS patterns were also seen in two of three hospitalized COVID-19 patients who were sampled multiple times.

"We suggest that gut microbial communities under stress, such as those found in COVID-19 hospitalized patients, might be in a state indicating

the potential shift in which the dominant strain would be outcompeted by a minor strain," Koo said. "Disruptions of the gut microbial community resulting from a strain variation might, in turn, alter the community structure and impact the functions in metabolism and colonization resistance."

"One of the features of a complex [biological system](#) is that, as it approaches a critical transition, there is a slowing down of the intrinsic rates of change," Morrow said. "The system enters a condition that is related to autocorrelation, where the patterns would be repeated between time points. It is possible that the shared KEGG metabolic pathway clusters represent a state of autocorrelation in the gut microbial strain community that portends a strain change."

More information: Hyunmin Koo et al, Early indicators of microbial strain dysbiosis in the human gastrointestinal microbial community of certain healthy humans and hospitalized COVID-19 patients, *Scientific Reports* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-10472-w](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-10472-w)

Provided by University of Alabama at Birmingham

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