Sequence analysis

WlsH: who is the host? Predicting prokaryotic hosts from metagenomic phage contigs

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Associate Editor: Inanc Birol

Received on March 3, 2017; revised on May 12, 2017; editorial decision on May 29, 2017; accepted on July 11, 2017

Abstract

Summary: WlsH predicts prokaryotic hosts of phages from their genomic sequences. It achieves 63% mean accuracy when predicting the host genus among 20 genera for 3 kbp-long phage contigs. Over the best current tool, WlsH shows much improved accuracy on phage sequences of a few kbp length and runs hundreds of times faster, making it suited for metagenomics studies.

Availability and implementation: OpenMP-parallelized GPL-licensed C++ code available at https://github.com/soedinglab/wish.

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Supplementary information: Supplementary data are available at Bioinformatics online.

1 Introduction

Viruses are key components of almost all known ecosystems (Edwards and Rohwer, 2005). They regulate biological diversity in various environments from oceans to the human gut by depleting dominant species (De Paepe et al., 2014; Lehahn et al., 2014) and are even estimated to be responsible for the death of 20% of the living ocean biomass per day (Suttle, 2007). Viruses are therefore central for understanding microbial ecology and dynamics.

Even though phages (i.e. viruses infecting bacteria and archaea) represent the majority of the global virosphere, their comprehensive study has been hampered by the necessity of isolating and cultivating their host. Viral metagenomics circumvent this limitation, increasingly unveiling new viral genomic sequences from a wide range of environments (Bolduc et al., 2016; Edwards and Rohwer, 2005). As a drawback, the identity of the hosts remains unknown for these newly discovered viruses, limiting our ecological understanding of the microbiome. Different methods exist to predict prokaryotic hosts for phage sequences in metagenomes, based either on co-abundance, sequence homology, similarity to other phages (Villarroel et al., 2016) or sequence composition similarity between viruses and their hosts (Edwards et al., 2016).

Among tools taking this last approach, VirHostMatcher (Ahlgren et al., 2016) has reported the best accuracy (proportion of correct predictions) on full-length viral genomes: between 33 and 64% at the genus level depending on the dataset. But its performance drops notably for shorter sequences, falling by 36% at 5 kbp length.

However, contigs of a few kbp length are common in viral metagenomic data due to shallow coverage and intra-population variation (Smits et al., 2014). In addition, the running time of VirHostMatcher hinders its use on large datasets (Supplementary Table S5). Here we introduce WlsH, a tool to predict the prokaryotic host of viral contigs with good accuracy for contigs as short as 3 kbp that runs several hundred times faster than VirHostMatcher.

2 Materials and methods

The estimated k-mer frequencies classically used for host prediction using genomic composition become very noisy for short phage contigs. We therefore adopted a suited probabilistic approach. First, we train a homogeneous Markov model of order 8 (Supplementary Fig. S2) for each potential host genome (WlsH -c build -g prokaryoteGenomesDir -m modelDir). We then compute the likelihood of a contig under each of the trained Markov models (WlsH -c predict -g phageContigsDir -m modelDir -r outputResultDir) and predict de novo (i.e. without relying on any known phage-host interaction) the host whose model yields the highest likelihood (details in Supplementary Material).
To evaluate the performance of WIsH an VirHostMatcher, we used the 3780 full prokaryotic genomes of the KEGG database (Kanehisa et al., 2017) and the 1420 phages in the RefSeq Virus database (Brister et al., 2015) for which a host was annotated in this database.

WIsH can compute P-values when provided with the parameters of the Gaussian null-distributions of each Markov model (option -n KeggGaussianFits.tsv -b). The Gaussian parameters were pre-computed for each model as explained in Supplementary Material Section S1.2.

3 Results

WIsH outperforms VirHostMatcher at every taxonomic level (Fig. 1A, and ROC curves in Supplementary Fig. S4). Although the accuracy for long contigs is improved only by a few percentage points, predictions for contigs of 3 kbp have 60% higher accuracy than those of VirHostMatcher. Similar results were obtained on the original VirHostMatcher benchmark set (Ahlgren et al., 2016) (Supplementary Table S1). At a P-value threshold of 0.06, WIsH predicts hosts for 50% of the phage sequences with 75% accuracy at the family level (Supplementary Fig. S1). Furthermore, these accuracies can be considered as lower bounds as in practice the user can restrict the set of host genomes to those actually present in the sample. For contigs of length 3 kbp, WIsH accuracy reaches 63% for 20 potential host genera per sample and 52% for 80 genera per sample (Fig. 1B).

Paez-Espino et al. (2016) describe a set of 125,842 metagenomic viral contigs (mVCs) of 11 kbp median length from various environments. The original host prediction mainly used CRISPR and t-RNA sequence matches and made predictions for only 7.7% of the mVCs. With a P-value threshold of 0.1 WIsH annotated 39% of the mVCs and the predicted host families matched the previous annotation in 70% of the cases, giving a lower bound on the accuracy (Supplementary Fig. S10).

Runtime measurements of WIsH on a 16-core 2.60GHz Intel Xeon yielded a speed of 55 kbp/s, several hundred times faster than VirHostMatcher (Supplementary Table S5).

Prokaryotic taxonomy usually follows subjective, historic criteria that can differ markedly among phyla, limiting the observed prediction accuracies. Using the fraction of identical nucleotides in 16S rRNA genes as quantitative measure of evolutionary relatedness (Yarza et al., 2014), accuracies improve drastically, e.g. from 47 to 63% on the family level when using the full set of 3780 host reference genomes (Supplementary Table S3).

Phages that show the poorest predictions tend to have longer genomes and to encode more tRNA (Supplementary Material Section S7.1 and Supplementary Figs S11–S14). These phages may encourage genomes (Supplementary Table S3).

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4 Conclusion

WIsH predicts hosts for short phage sequences with a good accuracy and very high speed. We hope that it will help in the investigation of microbial ecology through metagenomics shotgun sequencing of microbiomes.

Acknowledgement

We thank Nathan Ahlgren for providing us with the VirHostMatcher benchmark dataset.

Funding

This work was supported by the EUed Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (‘Virus-X’, project no. 683778).

Conflict of Interest: none declared.

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