

Differential effects of *Ostertagia ostertagi* vaccination and infection on the rumen microbiome

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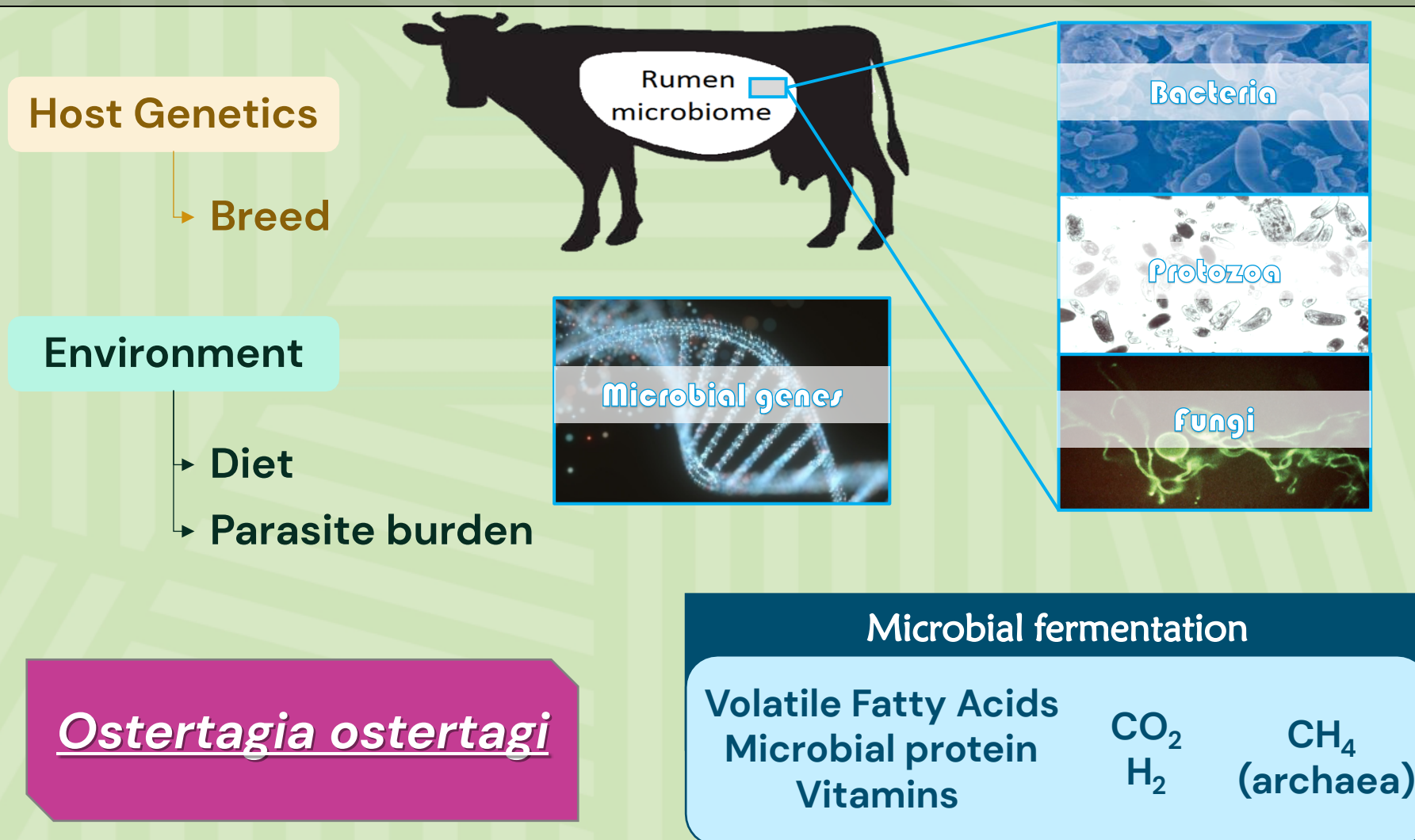
EAAP 2023
August 30th 2023

Presentation outline

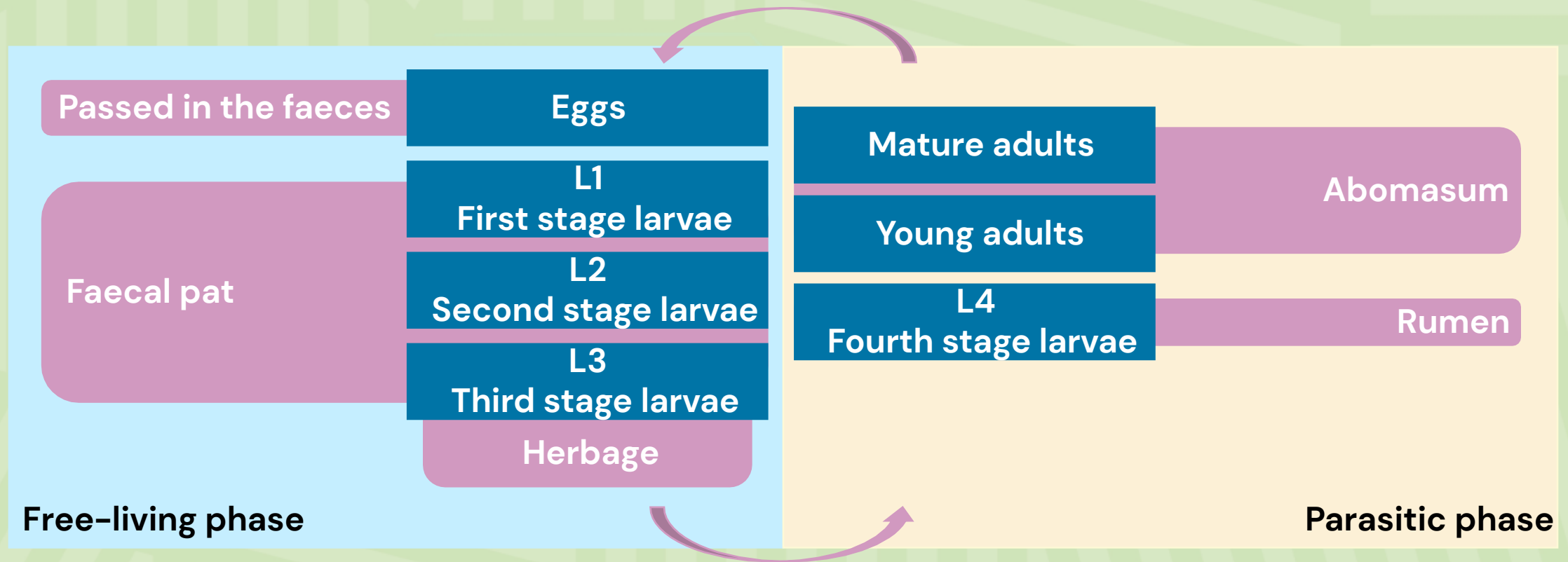
- **Background:**
 - The rumen microbiome
 - *Ostertagia ostertagi*
 - Objectives
- **Materials and methods**
 - Experimental trial
 - Diversity
 - Partial least squares discriminant analysis
- **Results and discussion**
 - Diversity
 - Microbial genera
 - Microbial genes
- **Conclusions**
- **Acknowledgements**

Background

The rumen microbiome



Background

Ostertagia ostertagi

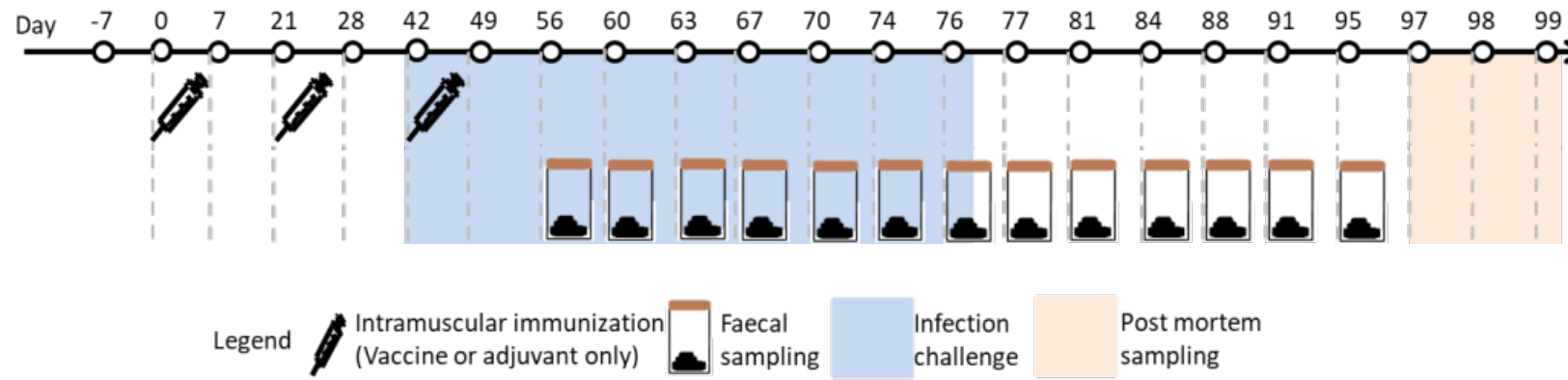
Objectives

- To investigate whether parasitism by *O. ostertagi* impacts the rumen microbiome composition, and, if so:
 - main changes at the taxonomic level
 - main changes at the functional level
- To understand whether a native vaccine against *O. ostertagi* influenced the rumen microbiome profiles.

Materials and Methods

Experimental trial

- 10 animals received vaccine
- 10 animals received adjuvant-only
- 4 animals - control

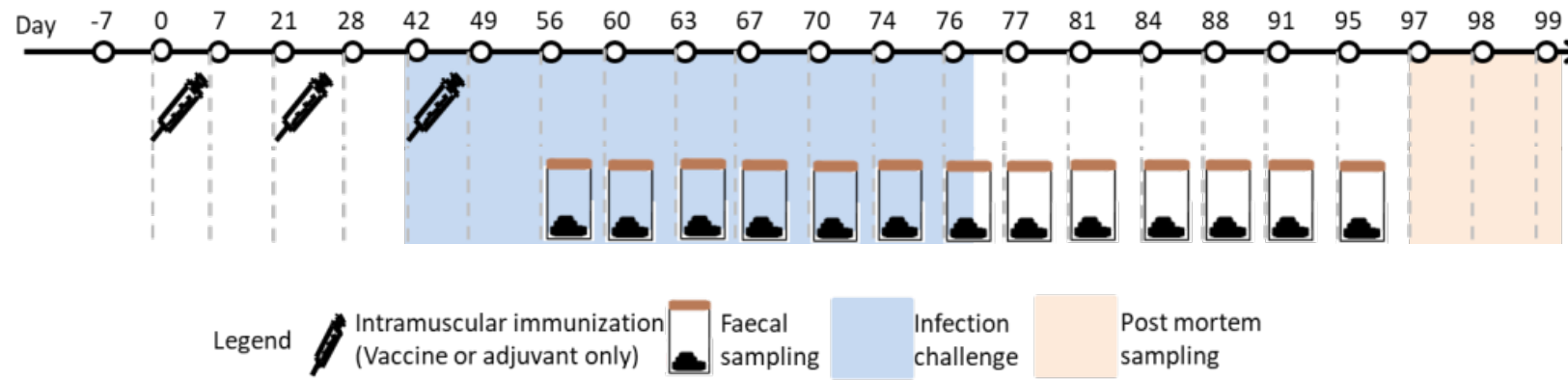


1000 L3/day for 25 days

Materials and Methods

Experimental trial

- 10 animals received vaccine → 4 VAC
- 10 animals received adjuvant-only → 4 high cumulative faecal egg count - CHE
→ 4 low cumulative faecal egg count - CLE
- 4 animals - control → 4 UNF



1000 L3/day for 25 days

Materials and Methods

Diversity indices

- **16 samples**
 - 3 domains
 - 45 phyla
 - 461 families
 - 1200 microbial genera
 - 8393 microbial genes
- **Archaea:Bacteria ratio**
 - ANOVA
- **Alpha diversity**
 - Adjusted Shannon index
 - ANOVA
- **Beta diversity**
 - Bray–Curtis dissimilarity matrices
 - PERMANOVA and non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS)

Materials and Methods

Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis

- Variables with relative abundance lower than 0.001% and taxa absent from at least one animal were removed from the datasets.
- Abundances were centred-log ratio transformed to account for the compositional nature of the data.
- PLSDA with all permutations possible (40,320)

Materials and Methods

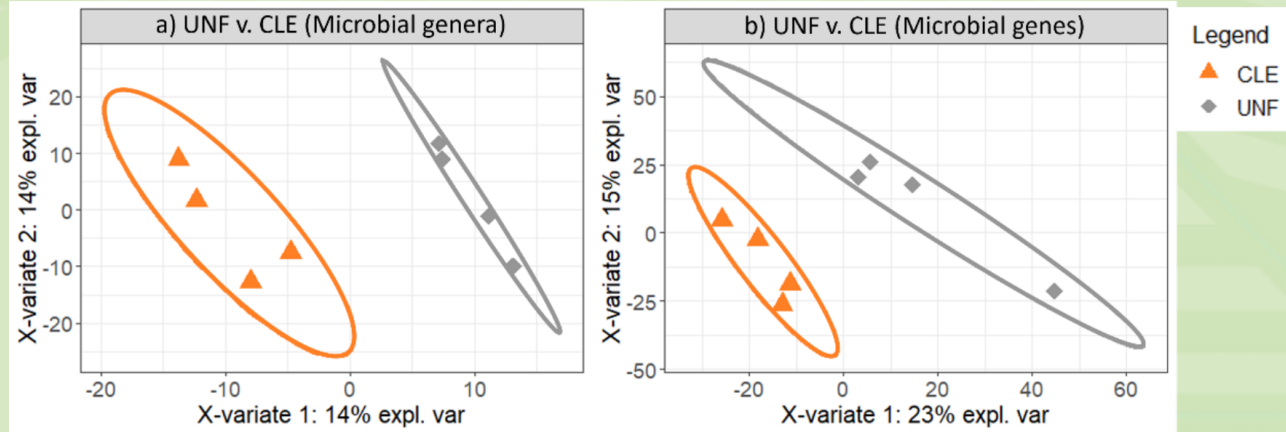
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Materials and Methods

Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis

(899 microbial genera and 3124 microbial genes)

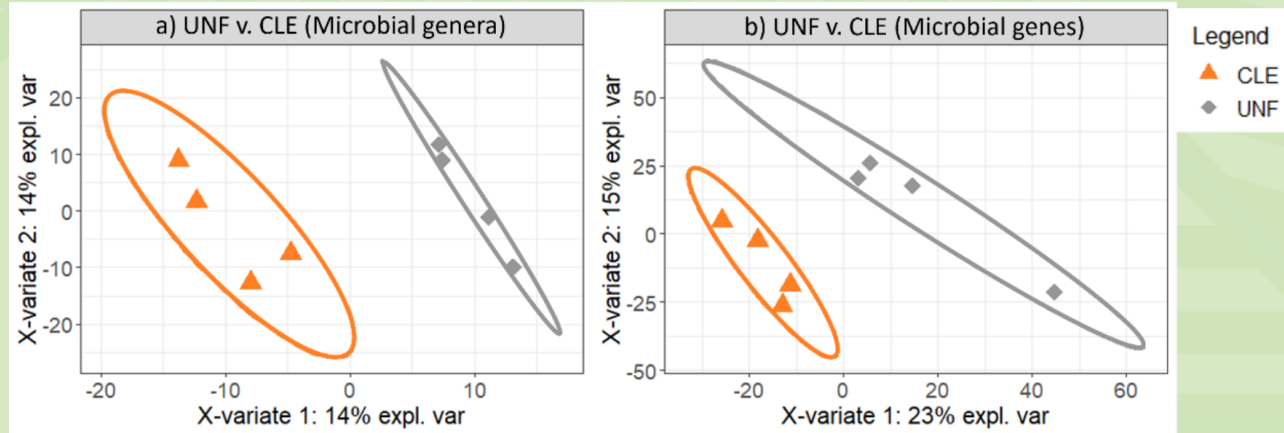


294 microbial genera and 1060 microbial genes considered important for the discrimination ($VIP \geq 1$)

Materials and Methods

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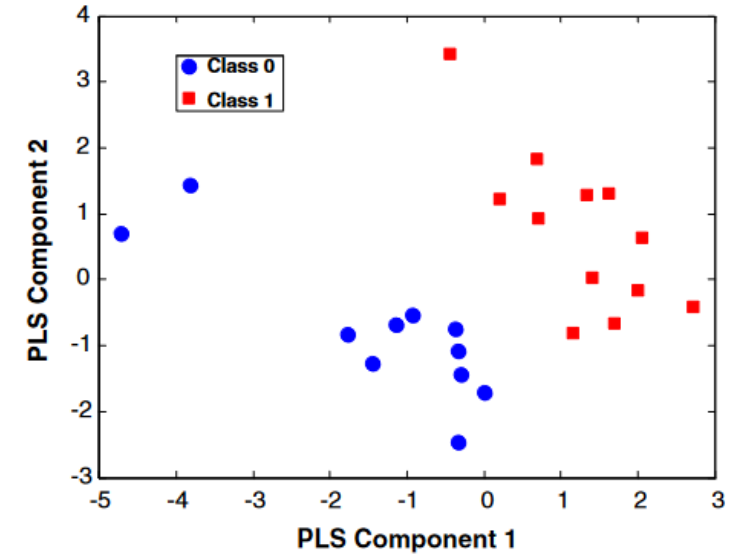


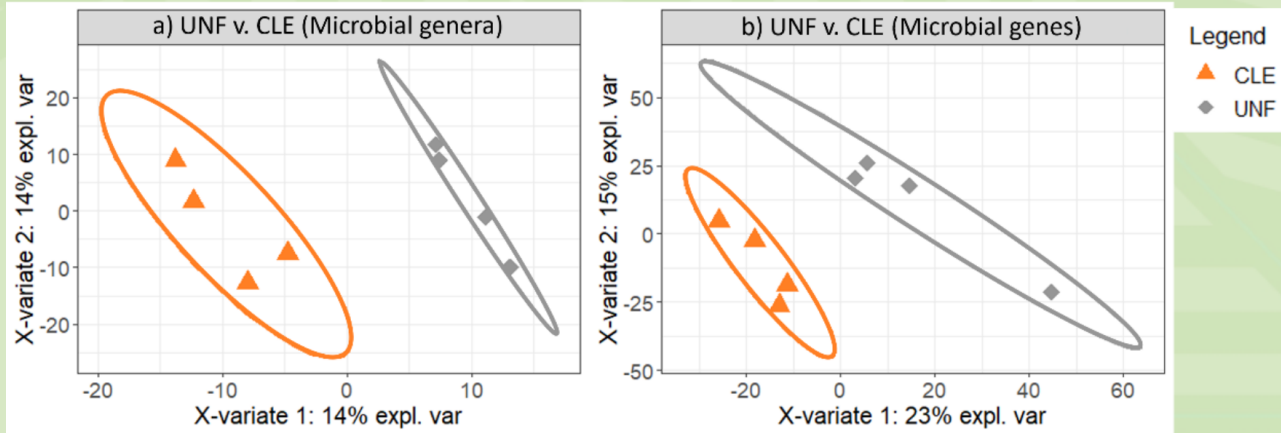
Fig. 1 PLS-DA score plot of an NMR data set of healthy volunteers which were arbitrarily divided into two classes. Q^2 value of this model was -0.18 . Still a clear separation between the classes is observed in this score plot

Westerhuis, J. A. *Assessment of PLS-DA cross validation*. Metabolomics (2008) 4:81–89 DOI 10.1007/s11306-007-0099-6

Materials and Methods

Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis

(899 microbial genera and 3124 microbial genes)



294 microbial genera and 1060 microbial genes considered important for the discrimination ($VIP \geq 1$)

"The obvious conclusion from our experiments is that it is a terrible idea to use PLS-DA blindly with all datasets. In spite of its attractive ability to identify features that can separate the classes, it is clear that any data set with sufficiently large number of features is separable and that most of the separating hyperplanes are just "noise".

Daniel, R.-P. So you think you can PLS-DA? BMC Bioinformatics 2020, 21(Suppl 1):2
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-019-3310-7>

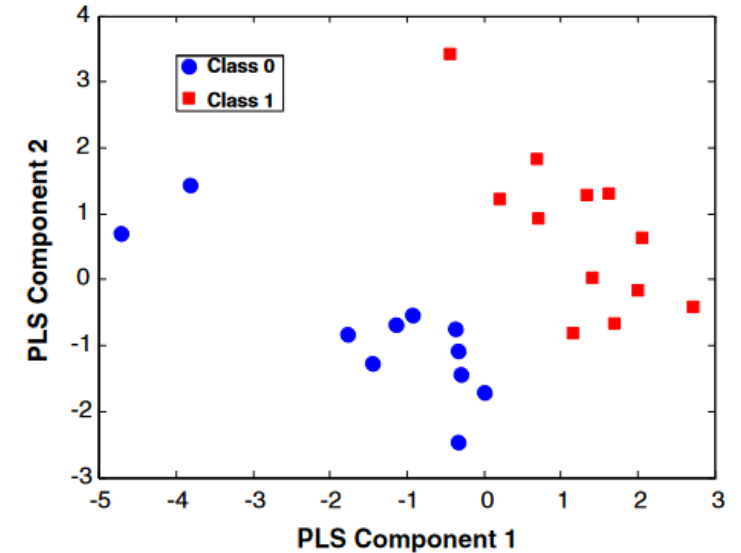


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Materials and Methods

Partial Least Squares Discriminant Analysis

Label	Animal	Microbiome
Pink	1	1
Pink	2	2
Pink	3	3
Pink	4	4
Blue	5	5
Blue	6	6
Blue	7	7
Blue	8	8

Original labelling

Label	Animal	Microbiome
Pink	1	1
Pink	6	2
Pink	3	3
Pink	4	4
Blue	5	5
Blue	2	6
Blue	7	7
Blue	8	8

Permuted labelling (example 1)

Label	Animal	Microbiome
Pink	1	1
Pink	4	2
Pink	3	3
Pink	2	4
Blue	5	5
Blue	6	6
Blue	7	7
Blue	8	8

Permuted labelling (example 2)

- 40,320 PLSDA models
- Distribution of Variable Importance in Projection (VIP) was created.
- P-value for each variable was calculated. ($p < 0.05$, $VIP \geq 1$)

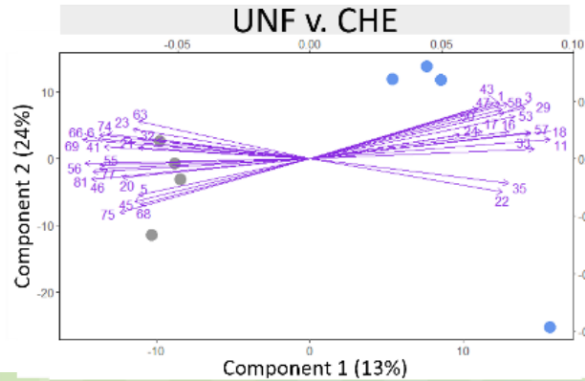
Results

Diversity indices

- **Archaea:Bacteria ratio**
 - No significant differences
- **Alpha diversity**
 - No significant differences
- **Beta diversity**
 - No significant differences

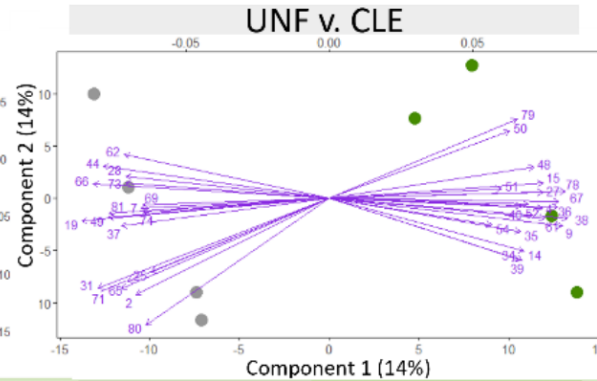
Results

Microbial genera discriminating between treatments



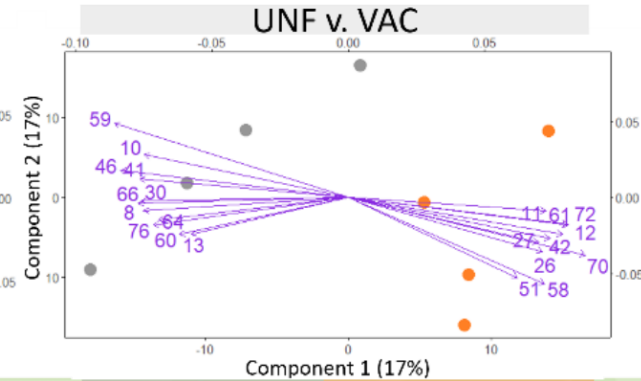
5 Actinomyces	1 Acetobacter
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20 Capnocytophaga	11 Auricularia
21 Cronobacter	16 C. Accumulibacter
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69 Syntrophomonas	47 Marichromatium
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75 Thermococcus	53 Mitsuraria
77 Trichosporon	57 Oenococcus
81 Yersinia	58 Paludisphaera

36 microbial genera



2 Acetobacterium	4 Actinoballoteichus
7 Algebacter	9 Aminobacter
19 C. Xiphinematobacter	14 Beutenbergia
25 Desulfotomaculum	15 Blastomonas
28 Echinicola	27 Dietzia
31 Enterococcus	34 Frateuria
37 Ignavibacterium	35 Geodermatophilus
44 Limnochorda	36 Gordonia
49 Methanospaera	38 Isoptericola
62 Pseudothermotoga	39 Janibacter
65 Sebadella	40 Kribbella
66 Sphaerochaeta	48 Mesoplasma
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71 Tetragenococcus	51 Methyloversatilis
73 Thermacetogenium	52 Micromonospora
74 Thermobacillus	54 Mycolicibacterium
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81 Yersinia	67 Starkeya
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	79 Virgibacillus

38 microbial genera



8 Aliivibrio	11 Auricularia
10 Anaerococcus	12 Azorhizobium
13 Azospira	26 Desulfurispirillum
30 Emticicia	27 Dietzia
41 Lachnospira	42 Lacunisphaera
46 Macrococcus	51 Methyloversatilis
59 Parvimonas	58 Paludisphaera
60 Peptoclostridium	61 Pseudopropionibacterium
64 Salinicoccus	70 Tenacibaculum
66 Sphaerochaeta	72 Thalassospira
76 Thermosynechococcus	

Legend

- UNF
- VAC
- CLE
- CHE

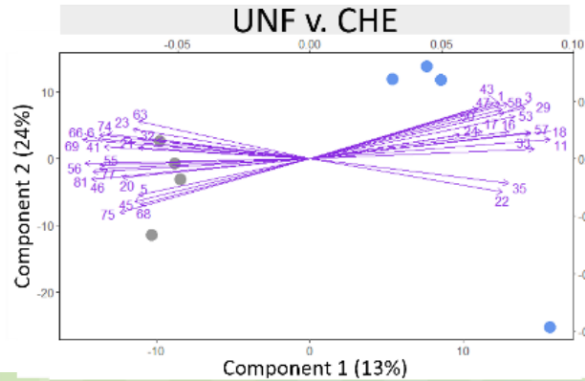
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21 microbial genera

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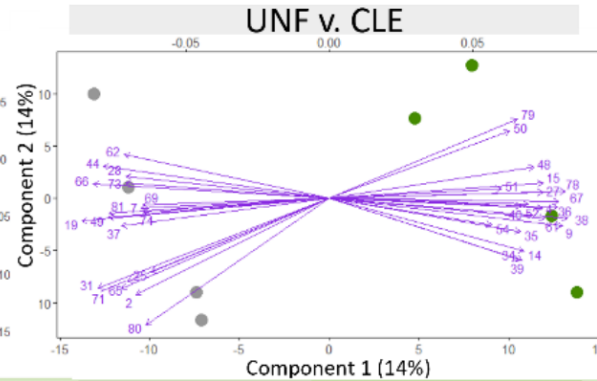
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Microbial genera discriminating between treatments



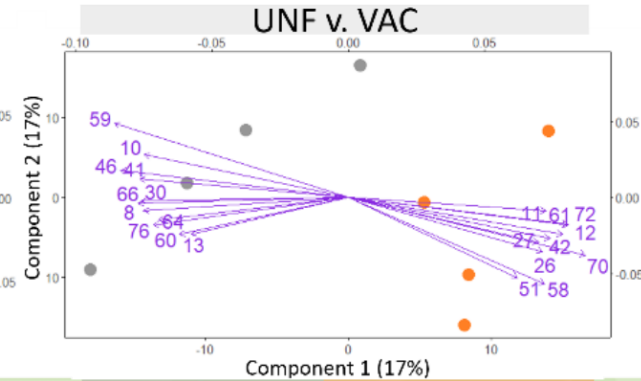
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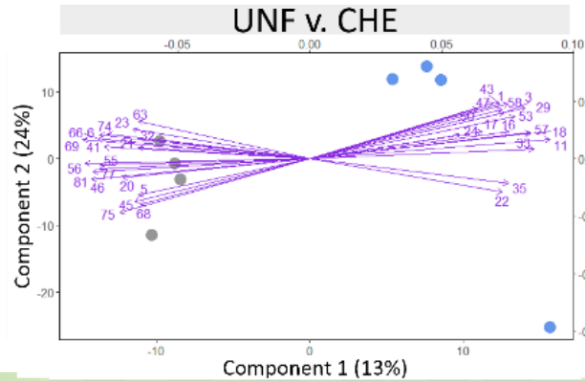
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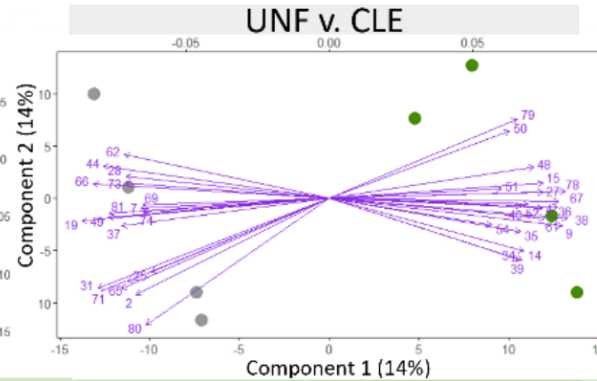
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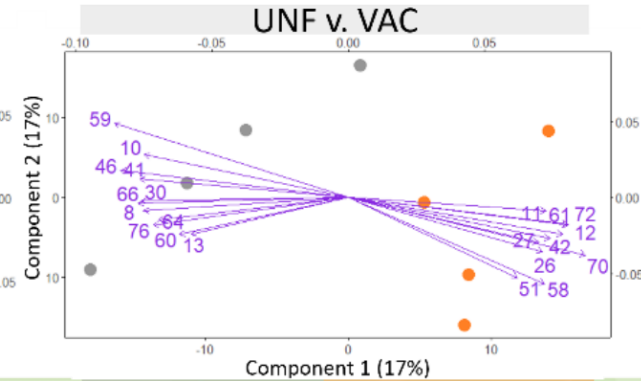
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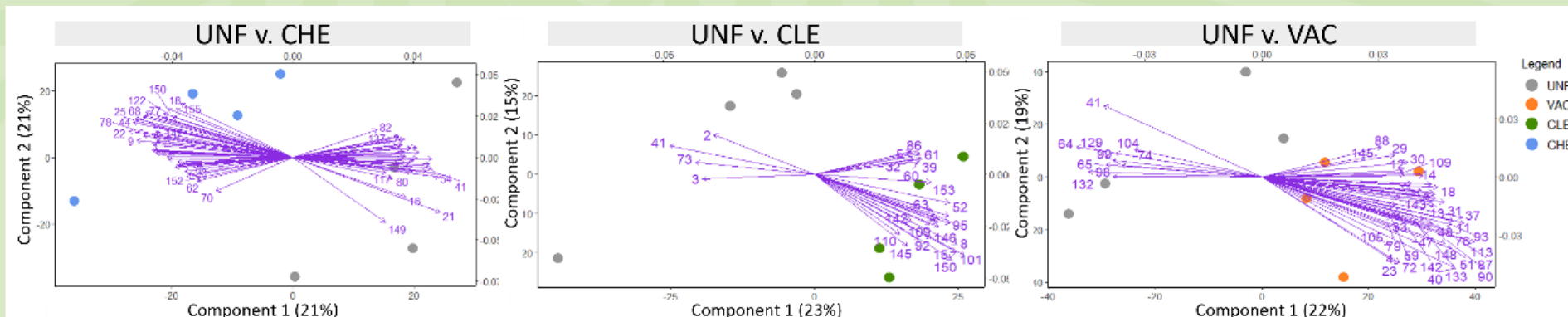
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Results

Microbial genes discriminating between treatments



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4 vorA	62 yscT	120 fruB	1 ygeS	80 yiaC
9 guaC	66 nrfA	122 ebgA	10 metE	81 arsR
11 argA	68 NAMPT	123 cysM	16 aroK	82 ybaK
18 bioB	70 tolR	125 spnN	17 selD	102 prnB
22 nfo	71 bfr	127 rbbA	19 acpD	103 xdhC
23 rusA	76 lipA	128 SERPINB	21 E3.1.11.2	107 mef
25 pip	77 dltB	130 GDH2	26 hslV	112 K09766
28 adiA	78 arcD	132 nrfH	27 DPYS	117 aapP
38 glyQ	84 mlaA	135 evaA	41 modE	121 gck
40 RTCA	85 rsbW	141 bamB	42 thiQ	124 ygfK
44 comFA	89 cbpA	144 csIA	43 metQ	126 ygeT
45 cpaB	95 K07014	147 NPHP3	46 fliD	131 ssuB
50 gspD	100 phoH2	148 mcsA	49 glpG	134 psuK
51 gspF	101 K07220	150 lnuA_C_D_E	54 nifB	136 tcyK
53 lpxC	106 arnB	151 moeB	55 nifD	137 tcyM
57 waaG	111 K09131	152 susE_F	56 nifK	138 tcyN
58 rhaT	118 arnA	155 oleA	67 phnW	140 SUPV3L1
61 tatC	119 mutM		69 coxS	149 epsM
			75 moaC	156 argO

2 LDHD	5 dapB	95 K07014
3 gap2	8 NQO1	101 K07220
41 modE	15 thrB	108 rne
73 ssh10b	32 dapA	109 K08981
	34 queD	110 K08999
	36 GPI	116 cas2
	39 murE	135 evaA
	52 K02484	139 chiG
	60 rpoS	142 ictB
	61 tatC	145 casA
	63 TC.APA	146 casC
	71 bfr	150 lnuA_C_D_E
	86 xerD	153 CMAS
	92 ugpC	

41 modE	4 vorA	37 rhaA	94 cotJB
64 emrE	6 GLUD1_2	40 RTCA	96 dagK
65 TC.NSS	7 nuoE	47 gatA	97 E3.1.3.97
74 EGD2	11 argA	48 gatB	105 K07486
98 K07103	12 nhoA	51 gspF	109 K08981
99 K07158	13 mapA	59 secD	113 tamB
104 TRM61	14 rhaB	63 TC.APA	114 K09946
129 SDO1	18 bioB	72 minE	115 lpxI
132 nrfH	20 E3.1.4.46	76 lipA	133 ynaI
	23 rusA	79 ppiC	142 ictB
	24 MAN2C1	83 glmU	143 mdlB
	29 hemE	87 mazG	145 casA
	30 rhaD	88 FUK	146 casC
	31 HMGCL	90 dusB	148 mcsA
	33 ogf	91 mnH	154 psp
	35 metB	93 E3.5.1.81	155 oleA

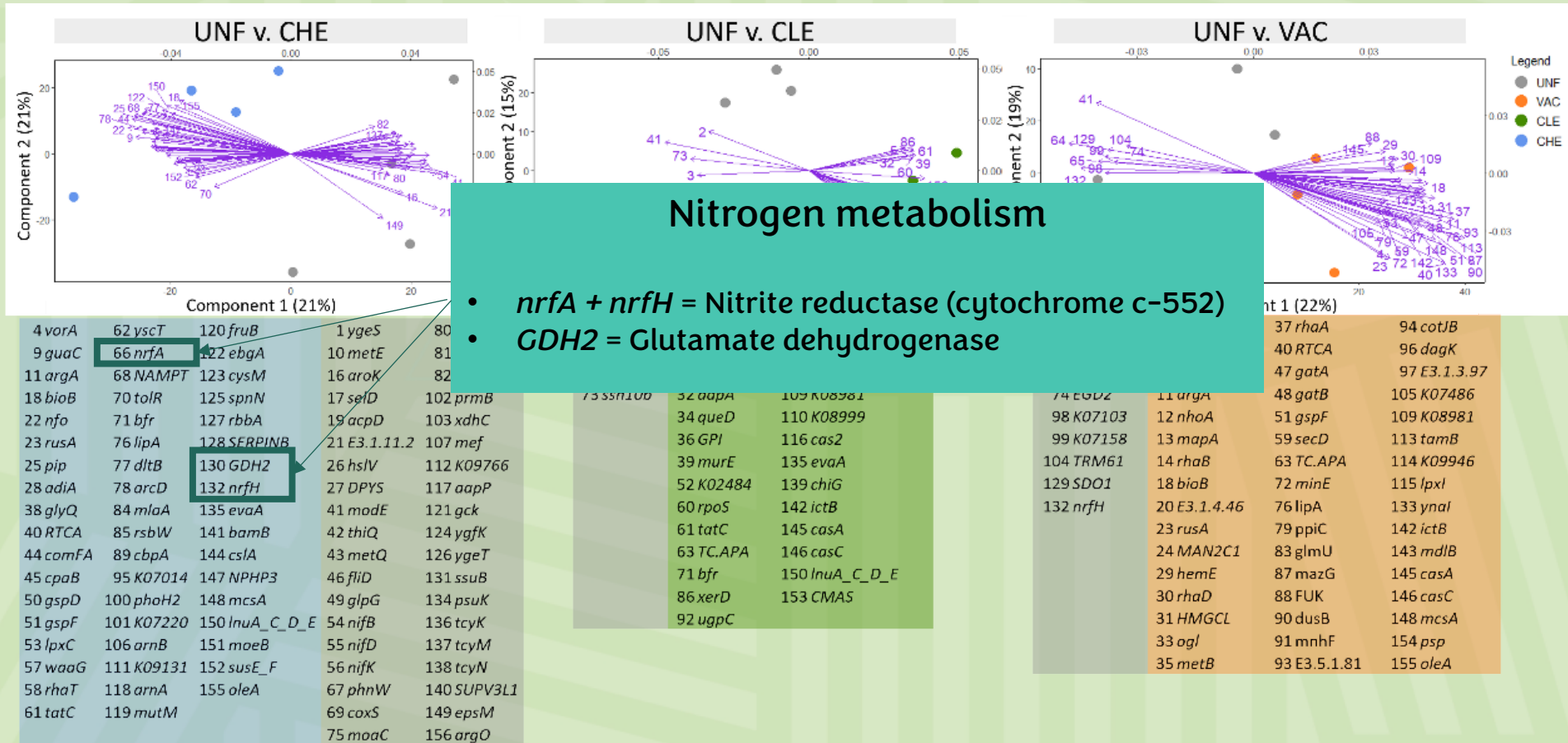
91 microbial genes

31 microbial genes

57 microbial genes

Results

Microbial genes discriminating between treatments



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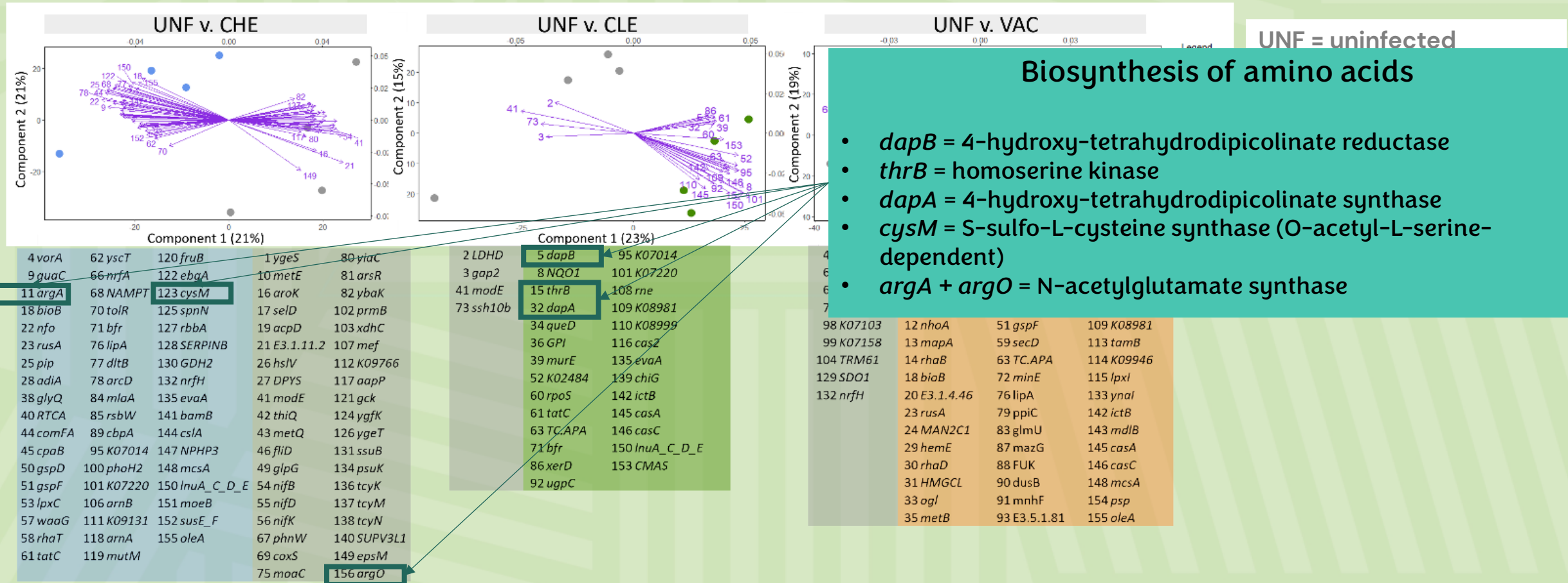
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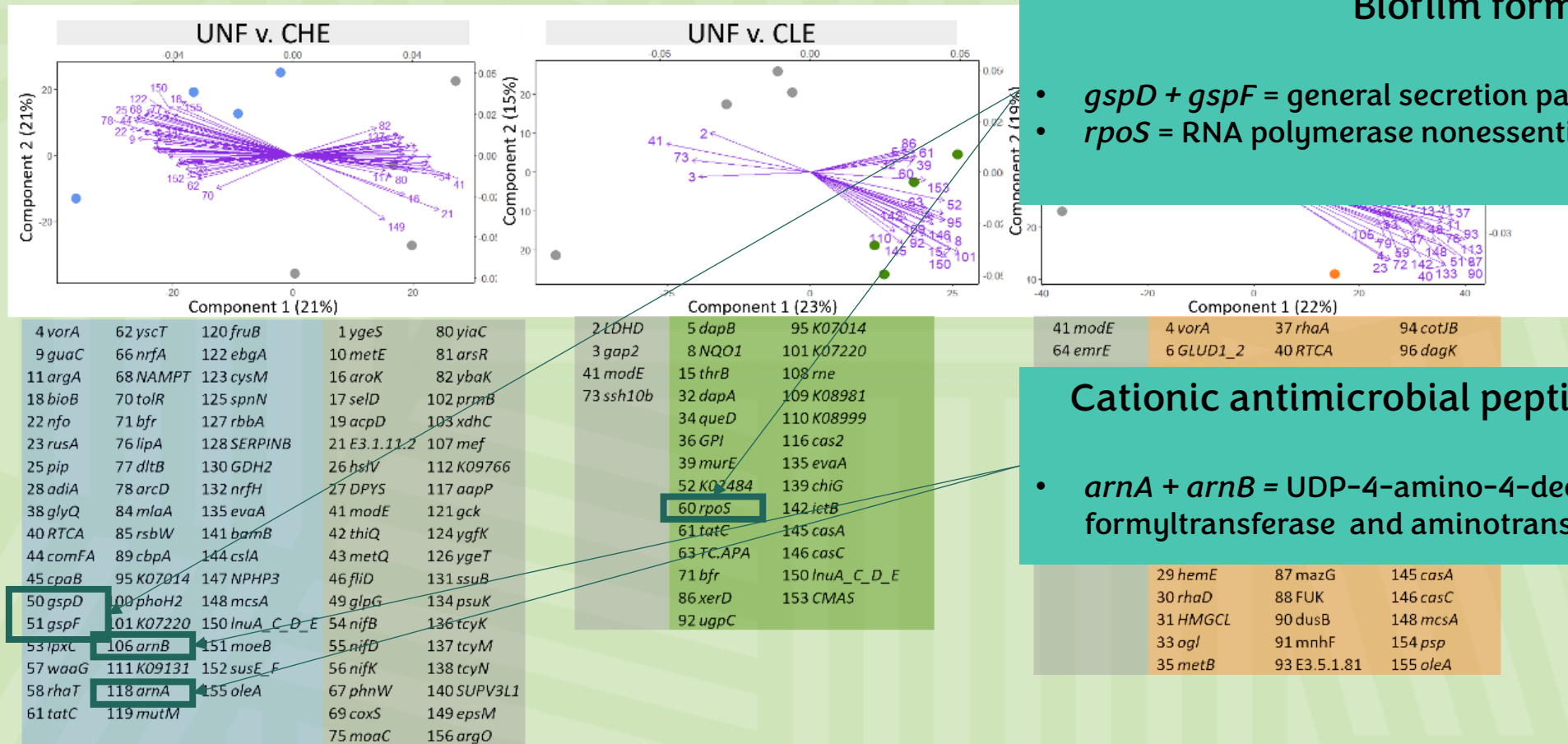
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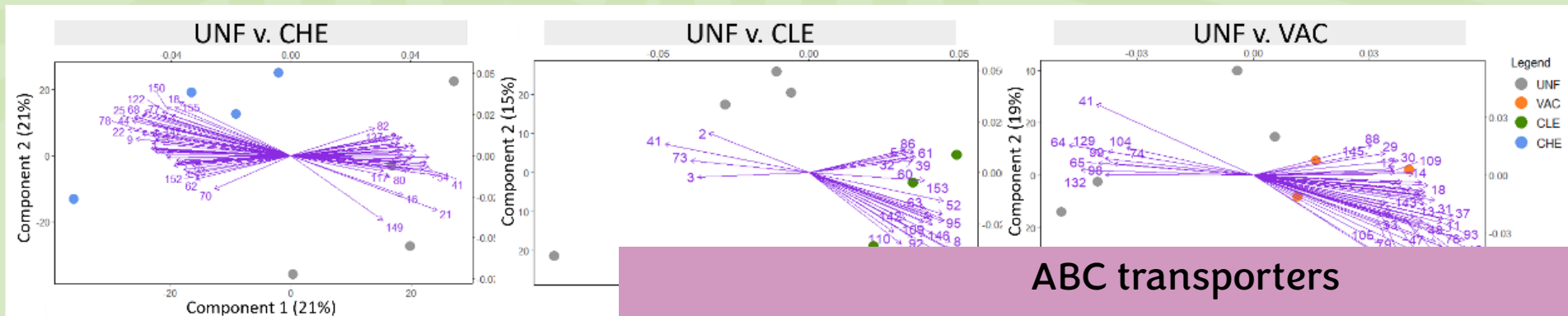
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ABC transporters

- *thiQ* = thiamine transport system ATP-binding protein
- *metQ* = D-methionine transport system substrate-binding protein
- *aapP* = general L-amino acid transport system ATP-binding protein
- *ssuB* = sulfonate transport system ATP-binding protein
- *tcyK* = L-cystine transport system substrate-binding protein
- *tcyM* = L-cystine transport system permease protein
- *tcyN* = L-cystine transport system ATP-binding protein

4 vorA	62 yscT	120 fruB	1 ygeS	80 yiaC	2 LD
9 guaC	66 nrfA	122 ebgA	10 metE	81 arsR	3 ga
11 argA	68 NAMPT	123 cysM	16 aroK	82 ybaK	41 m
18 bioB	70 tolR	125 spnN	17 selD	102 prnB	73 ssl
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44 comFA	89 cbpA	144 csIA	43 metQ	126 ygeT	
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50 gspD	100 phoH2	148 mcsA	49 glpG	134 psuK	
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58 rhaT	118 arnA	155 oleA	67 phnW	140 SUPV3L1	
61 tatC	119 mutM		69 coxS	149 epsM	
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33 ogi	91 mnH	154 psp
35 metB	93 E3.5.1.81	155 oleA

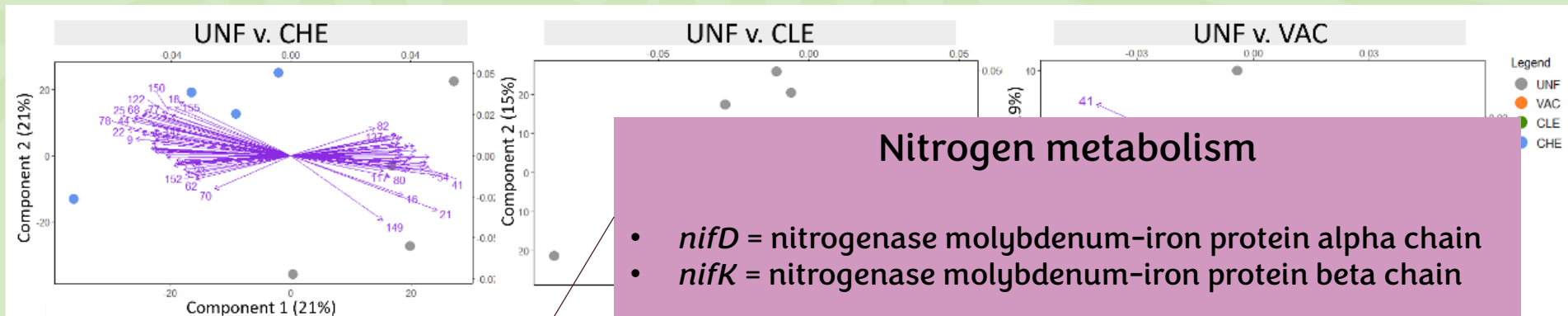
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2 LDHD	5 dapB	95 K07014	41 modE	4 vorA	37 rhaA	94 cotJB
3 gap2	8 NQO1	101 K07220	64 emrE	6 GLUD1_2	40 RTCA	96 dagK
41 modE	15 thrB	108 rne	65 TC.NSS	7 nuoE	47 gatA	97 E3.1.3.97

Biosynthesis of amino acids

- gap2* = glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (NAD(P)+) (phosphorylating)
- metE* = 5-methyltetrahydropteroyltriglutamate--homocysteine methyltransferase
- aroK* = shikimate kinase
- argO* = N-acetylglutamate synthase

33 ogr	91 mmr	134 psp
35 metB	93 E3.5.1.81	155 oleA

91 microbial genes

31 microbial genes

57 microbial genes

Results

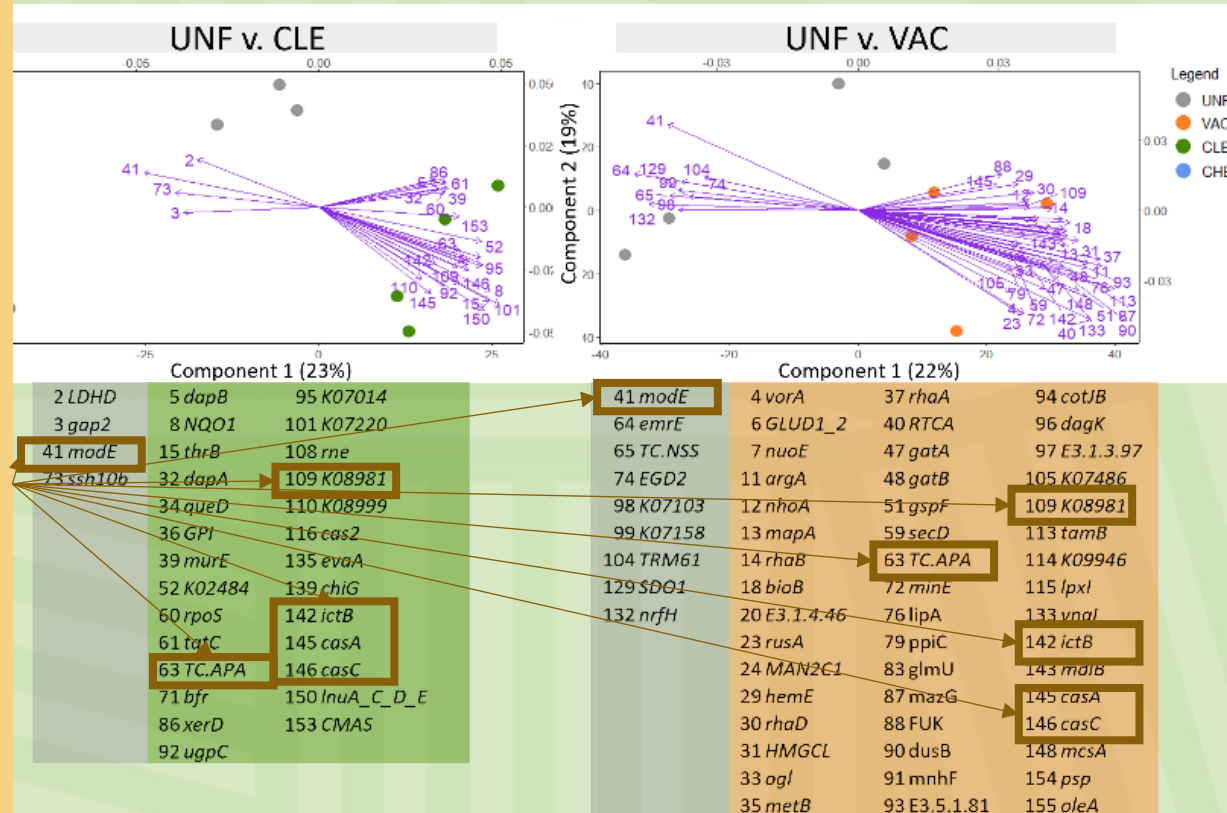
Microbial genes discriminating between

Increased in CLE and VAC

- ictB* = putative inorganic carbon (hco3 (-)) transporter
- casA* = CRISPR system Cascade subunit CasA (Prokaryotic defense system)
- casC* = CRISPR system Cascade subunit CasC (Prokaryotic defense system)
- TC.APA* = basic amino acid/polyamine antiporter, APA family
- KO8981 = putative membrane protein

Decreased in CLE and VAC

- modE* = molybdate transport system regulatory protein



31 microbial genes

57 microbial genes

UNF = uninfected
 CHE = infected, high cFEC
 CLE = infected, low cFEC
 VAC = vaccinated

Conclusions

- The abomasal nematode *Ostertagia ostertagi*, and the native vaccine against this parasite, **affects the rumen microbial communities**, with consequences on their functionality.
- Negative **consequences of parasitism** by nematodes in cattle (animal health and welfare issues, inappetence, and lower productivity), are **not exclusively due to the abomasal inflammation**, but also **due to dysbiosis** of the rumen microbiome
- **Vaccination** has a positive effect on the rumen microbiome, **potentially preventing alterations of the microbiome** associated with high levels of infection

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