On Error Models for Misclassification Events on 16S and WGS sequences

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Copy of the talk: <u>https://afodor.github.io/</u> (top link)

How do we measure and think about richness?

How do we distinguish rare mis-classifications from low abundance taxa?

Is "everything everywhere"?

A common problem in bioinformatics

You detect a ASV (sequence variant) in a 16S sequence dataset.

You detect a taxa as being present in a metagenomic WGS sequence dataset

What is the probability that that sequence variant is really there "biologically" and does not reflect sequencing (or some other kind of) error

How we view prevalence and richness is very algorithm and method dependent

Metaphlan tends to produce very sparse spreadsheets with a few dominant taxa and lots of zeros...

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т
	Sample_Names	Methanok	Granulicel	Actinomy	Rothia	Propionib	Alloscardo	Bifidobact	Gardnerel S	Scardovia	Adlercreu	Atopobiu	Collinsella	Eggerthell	Gordonibact	Slackia	Bacteroid	Barnesiel	Butyricim	Coprobact Dy
2	SRR5947807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.444894	0	0	0	5.741145	4.908971	0	0
8	SRR5947808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.708666	0	0	0	5.911315	0	0	0
Ļ	SRR5947809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.68235	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	SRR5947810	0	0	0	1.848413	0	0	4.120791	0	0	0	0	2.802222	0	0	0	5.774138	0	0	0
5	SRR5947811	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.061637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.254993	3.609525	0	0
7	SRR5947812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.912505	0	0	0	0	0	2.103048	0	0	3.313578	0	0	0
3	SRR5947813	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.688786	0	0	0	0	2.809698	0	0	0	5.839841	2.99218	0	3.50183
)	SRR5947814	0	0	0	1.24624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.962399	0	0	0	5.84876	0	0	0
0	SRR5947815	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.089469	0	0	0	0	2.727356	0	0	0	5.763225	0	0	0
1	SRR5947816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.904159	0	0	0	5.833122	4.263227	0	3.878291
2	SRR5947817	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.00783	0	0	0	0	2.451826	2.191481	0	0	5.665024	0	0	0
3	SRR5947818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.410024	0	0	0
4	SRR5947819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.904299	0	0	0
5	SRR5947820	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.375799	0	0	0	0	0.734493	0	0	0	5.778199	4.346994	0	0
6	SRR5947821	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.295814	0	0	0	0	1.695491	0	0	2.083984	5.750492	4.312281	0	0
7	SRR5947822	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.959739	0	0	0	0	2.026938	0	0	0	5.634071	0	0	0
8	SRR5947823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.432156	0	0	0	5.797107	0	0	0
9	SRR5947824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.890232	0	0	0
0	SRR5947825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.73237	4.596022	0	0
1	SRR5947826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.950656	0	0	0

How we view prevalence and richness is very algorithm and method dependent

SRR5947808

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100 samples 5.741145 4.9089 1.708666 5.911315 0 2.68235 0 4.120791 0 2.061637 0 5.774138 0 2.802222 0 5.254993 3.609525 0 0.912505 0 2.1030 0 3.313578 0 1.688786 0 2.809698 0 5.839841 2.99218 3.5018 1.962399 5.84876 0 2.727356 0 4.089469 0 5.763225 2.904159 5.833122 4. 0 2.00783 0 2.451826 2.19148 0 5.665024 0 5.410024 0 5,904299 0 2.375799 0.734493 0 5.778199 4.346994 80 0 3.295814 0 1.695491 .083984 5.750492 4.312281 0 2.959739 0 2.026938 0 5.634071 0 2.432156 0 5,797107 0 5.890232 0 5.73237 4.596022 0 5.950656 non-zero 60 40 of Percent 20 Simulated Poisson Kraken2 Metaphlan2 0 6 8 0 2 4 Log 10 (abundance)

IBD Non-Zero Samples vs Average Mean Abundance at genus

Kraken gives us a much less sparse view of the world...

GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY
Zunongwa	Candidatu	Haliscome	Saprospira	Pedobacte	Solitalea	Sphingoba	Chitinoph	Niastella	Rhodothe	Salinibact	Caldiseric	Candidatu
0.388084	0.914846	1.872966	0.388084	2.556944	0.589705	0.914846	0.726867	0.985131	1.699775	0.985131	0.388084	1.145977
0.725315	0.897645	1.429368	0	0.435379	1.318865	0.725315	1.494	0.648376	0.942646	0	0.270106	0.435379
0.182488	0	1.389193	0.182488	0.667994	0.31059	0.8915	0.94615	0	0.182488	0.182488	0	0
1.149042	0	1.495273	0.538469	1.363547	0.538469	0.63079	0.922492	1.095429	1.331625	0.421074	0.421074	0.706884
1.026035	0.685484	1.574583	0	0.465912	2.464575	0.685484	0.939232	2.216173	0.465912	0.465912	0.465912	0.939232
0	0.797512	1.381507	0.63306	0.840904	0.880351	1.317556	1.274115	1.009819	0.695056	0	0.560715	0.63306
0.583393	0.67903	1.731256	0	1.423007	0.288675	0.67903	1.206893	1.566654	1.018661	0.288675	0.288675	0.75736
0.886759	1.031505	1.560533	0.919825	0.536318	0.206697	0	1.404508	1.139879	0.66812	0	0.206697	0.206697
0.193916	0	0.948404	0.3275	0.429516	0.429516	0.581406	0.856807	1.024008	1.315961	0.193916	0	0.193916
0.937272	0.357144	1.930471	0.357144	1.177084	0.683727	0.357144	1.355824	1.621459	1.245168	0.683727	0.937272	1.177084
0	0	0.504216	0.273522	0.731286	0.364715	1.225063	0.157948	0.440043	0	0	1.476386	0.731286
1.287755	0.609201	1.898676	0.403662	0.85325	0	0.85325	1.170216	1.87269	1.890186	0	1.170216	1.380164
0.264804	1.010272	1.942077	0.781011	0.88759	0.546521	1.325486	1.389491	1.229397	0.9731	0.546521	0.428115	0.546521
0.860164	0.277023	1.683942	0	0.9106	0.277023	0.277023	1.399604	0.803092	1.399604	0	0	0.737369
0.908401	0.908401	1.656723	0.80098	1.656723	0	1.800107	1.734306	2.00925	1.348214	0.443202	0	1.272911
1.24946	0	1.877231	0	1.79069	0.617276	0.862445	1.132597	1.097708	0.311233	0	0.862445	0.490673
1.044035	0.920205	1.615619	0.282213	0.282213	0.57352	0.965519	1.439974	0.869605	1.305762	0.812323	0.282213	0.57352
1.15274	0.541301	1.966974	0	1.222522	0.261483	1.826553	1.737868	1.382483	0.710085	0.261483	0.710085	0.261483
0.223147	0.479283	1.364826	0.479283	1.296805	0.223147	0.639315	1.179115	1.547214	0.36983	0.223147	0.36983	0
0.747329	0	1.311817	0	1.534911	1.169286	0.955718	1.335462	1.095948	0.331879	0.517785	0.331879	0.896714
0	0.397913	1.816197	2.123807	2.425653	1.999956	0.602026	1.585417	1.752005	0.84506	0.929379	0	0.740326
0.694512	0.597882	1.295731	0	1.337098	0.949286	0.47341	1.40961	1.2252	1.074069	0.298249	0.84032	0.773507
1.002429	0	1.723182	0	1.709441	0	1.736502	0.965334	0.260854	1.28131	0	0.260854	0.260854
0.313222	0	1.646744	0.718317	1.168505	0.620223	0.620223	1.101279	0.865794	1.301572	0.620223	0	0.798286
0.908385	0.908385	1.874021	1.139143	1.728566	1.038913	1.348195	1.782646	1.375005	1.792699	0.584246	0.720893	0.383748
1.54946	0	1.527828	1.799251	1.589737	0.896937	1.676605	1.988667	2.131315	1.527828	0.896937	0.434866	0.982692
0.367082	0.367082	1.722738	0	1.820188	0.697717	0.95285	1.396436	1.611255	1.347457	0	0.697717	0
0.90799	0.978132	2.025074	0	2.564529	1.038505	1.0915	1.423685	1.67942	1.423685	0.583914	1.0915	0.720529
0.771317	0.670221	1.617808	0.347638	1.446921	1.314399	1.033931	1.465551	1.287772	1.699518	0.670221	0	0.922179
0.461075	0.212292	0.733418	0.781263	1.559931	0	1.044787	1.153457	1.477094	0.212292	0.212292	0.35426	0
0	1.160152	1.566931	2.33516	2.661455	1.773233	0.739294	2.14638	2.528257	1.773233	1.160152	0	1.445899
1.153796	0	1.827672	2.373236	2.546676	2.328359	0.634713	2.001605	2.185734	1.488707	0.882222	0	1.244567
1.081971	0.883457	1.67692	0.507244	2.422656	1.272392	0.507244	1.634415	2.364379	1.364639	0.507244	1.155117	1.081971
1.176324	0.439492	1.642461	0	1.3596	0.730582	0.439492	0.559489	0.273118	1.287478	0.853	0.439492	0.439492
0.443089	0	0.657799	0.443089	1.229554	0.800832	0.657799	0.800832	1.734133	1.348045	0.800832	0.443089	0

How we view prevalence and richness is very algorithm and method dependent

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5 SRR594782

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0 SRR5947825



IBD Non-Zero Samples vs Average Mean Abundance at genus

We seek a null model that is unlikely to be explained by biology

SRR5947807

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0 SRR5947815

1 SRR5947816

2 SRR5947817

3 SRR5947818

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0.182488

1,149042

0.193916

1.24946

0.747329

1.002429

0.313222

1.54946

1.153796

0.443089

0

P Q R S T Sample Names Methanot Granulice Actinomy Rothia Propionib Alloscard (Bifidobact Gardnerel Scardovia Adlercreu Atopobiur Collinsell: Eggenthell Gordonibact Slackia Bacteroidi Barnesiell Butyricim Coprobact D 0 1.444894 0 5.741145 4.90897 0 1.708666 0 5.911315 0 1.848413 0 4.120791 0 2.802222 0 5.774138 100 0 2.061637 0 5.254993 3.609525 S 0 0.912505 0 2,103048 0 3.313578 0 5.839841 2.99218 0 1.688786 0 2,809698 3,50183 C 0 1.24624 0 1.962399 0 5.84876 0 4.089469 0 2.727356 0 5.763225 0 5.833122 4.263227 0 2,904159 0 3.87829 sampl 0 2.00783 0 2.451826 2.191481 0 5.665024 0 5.410024 0 5.904299 0 2.375799 0 0.734493 0 5.778199 4.346994 0 3.295814 0 1.695491 0 2.083984 5.750492 4.312281 0 2.959739 0 2.026938 0 5.634071 0 2.432156 0 5.797107 0 5.890232 0 5,73237 4,596022 80 non-zero 60 GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV Zunongwe Candidatu Haliscome Saprospire Pedobacte Solitalea Sphingobe Chitinoph Niastella Rhodothe Salinibact Caldiseric Candidatu 0.388084 0.914846 1.872966 0.388084 2.556944 0.589705 0.914846 0.726867 0.985131 1.699775 0.985131 0.388084 1.145977 0.725315 0.897645 1.429368 0 0.435379 1.318865 0.725315 1.494 0.648376 0.942646 0 0.270106 0.435379 0 1.389193 0.182488 0.667994 0.31059 0.8915 0.94615 0 0.182488 0.182488 0 0 1.495273 0.538469 1.363547 0.538469 0.63079 0.922492 1.095429 1.331625 0.421074 0.421074 0.706884 1.026035 0.685484 1.574583 0 0.465912 2.464575 0.685484 0.939232 2.216173 0.465912 0.465912 0.465912 0.939232 0 0.797512 1.381507 0.63306 0.840904 0.880351 1.317556 1.274115 1.009819 0.695056 0 0.560715 0.63306 0.583393 0.67903 1.731256 0 1.423007 0.288675 0.67903 1.206893 1.566654 1.018661 0.288675 0.288675 0.75736 40 0.886759 1.031505 1.560533 0.919825 0.536318 0.206697 0 1.404508 1.139879 0.66812 0 0.206697 0.206697 0 0.948404 0.3275 0.429516 0.429516 0.581406 0.856807 1.024008 1.315961 0.193916 0 0.193916 0.937272 0.357144 1.930471 0.357144 1.177084 0.683727 0.357144 1.355824 1.621459 1.245168 0.683727 0.937272 1.177084 5 0 0.504216 0.273522 0.731286 0.364715 1.225063 0.157948 0.440043 0 0 1.476386 0.731286 1.287755 0.609201 1.898676 0.403662 0.85325 0 0.85325 1.170216 1.87269 1.890186 0 1.170216 1.380164 0.264804 1.010272 1.942077 0.781011 0.88759 0.546521 1.325486 1.389491 1.229397 0.9731 0.546521 0.428115 0.546521 0.860164 0.277023 1.683942 0 0.9106 0.277023 0.277023 1.399604 0.803092 1.399604 0 0.737369 0 0.908401 0.908401 1.656723 0.80098 1.656723 0 1.800107 1.734306 2.00925 1.348214 0.443202 0 1.272911 ent 0 1.877231 0 1.79069 0.617276 0.862445 1.132597 1.097708 0.311233 0 0.862445 0.490673 1.044035 0.920205 1.615619 0.282213 0.282213 0.57352 0.965519 1.439974 0.869605 1.305762 0.812323 0.282213 0.57352 1.15274 0.541301 1.966974 0 1.222522 0.261483 1.826553 1.737868 1.382483 0.710085 0.261483 0.710085 0.261483 20 0.223147 0.479283 1.364826 0.479283 1.296805 0.223147 0.639315 1.179115 1.547214 0.36983 0.223147 0.36983 0 0 1.311817 0 1,534911 1,169286 0,955718 1,335462 1,095948 0,331879 0,517785 0,331879 0,896714 0 0.397913 1.816197 2.123807 2.425653 1.999956 0.602026 1.585417 1.752005 0.84506 0.929379 0 0.740326 6 0.694512 0.597882 1.295731 0 1.337098 0.949286 0.47341 1.40961 1.2252 1.074069 0.298249 0.84032 0.773507 0 1.723182 0 1.709441 0 1.736502 0.965334 0.260854 1.28131 0 0.260854 0.260854 0 1.646744 0.718317 1.168505 0.620223 0.620223 1.101279 0.865794 1.301572 0.620223 0 0.798286 Simulated Poisson 0.908385 0.908385 1.874021 1.139143 1.728566 1.038913 1.348195 1.782646 1.375005 1.792699 0.584246 0.720893 0.383748 C 0 1.527828 1.799251 1.589737 0.896937 1.676605 1.988667 2.131315 1.527828 0.896937 0.434866 0.982692 Kraken2 0.367082 0.367082 1.722738 0 1.820188 0.697717 0.95285 1.396436 1.611255 1.347457 0 0.697717 0.90799 0.978132 2.025074 0 2.564529 1.038505 1.0915 1.423685 1.67942 1.423685 0.583914 1.0915 0.720529 0.771317 0.670221 1.617808 0.347638 1.446921 1.314399 1.033931 1.465551 1.287772 1.699518 0.670221 0 0.922179 Metaphlan2 0.461075 0.212292 0.733418 0.781263 1.559931 0 1.044787 1.153457 1.477094 0.212292 0.212292 0.35426 0 0 1.160152 1.566931 2.33516 2.661455 1.773233 0.739294 2.14638 2.528257 1.773233 1.160152 0 1 445899 0 1.827672 2.373236 2.546676 2.328359 0.634713 2.001605 2.185734 1.488707 0.882222 0 1.244567 1.081971 0.883457 1.67692 0.507244 2.422656 1.272392 0.507244 1.634415 2.364379 1.364639 0.507244 1.155117 1.081971 1.176324 0.439492 1.642461 0 1.3596 0.730582 0.439492 0.559489 0.273118 1.287478 0.853 0.439492 0.439492 8 0 0.657799 0.443089 1.229554 0.800832 0.657799 0.800832 1.734133 1.348045 0.800832 0.443089 0 6 Log 10 (abundance)

IBD Non-Zero Samples vs Average Mean Abundance at genus

Our simplest possible model for classification: "Binomial" or "Poisson" models



You have a very (infinitely) large vat of perfectly mixed ping-pong balls

We model a sequence classification event (for example, labeling a read represents a sequence variant) as the probability of randomly drawing red balls from a set of sequences

N – the total number of sequences in a sample (the red balls + the white balls observed) p – the fraction of all balls in the vat that belong to a variant

If N is large and p is small we say this is a Poisson process.

We draw a 1,000 ping pong balls (sequences) with a "true" relative abundance of 0.1%, we would expect 1 red ping pong balls.

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We draw a 1,000 ping pong balls (sequences) with a "true" relative abundance of 0.1%, we would expect 1 red ping pong balls.

We can produce our expectation under such a null model very easily in a language such as R

```
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 0
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 3
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 2
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 2
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 0
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 2
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001))
[1] 1
```



We can generate an entire "simulated" dataset under the Poisson null





> sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 0 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 3 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 2 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 2 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 0 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 2 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1 > sum(rpois(1000,lambda=.001)) [1] 1

Each cell counts how many "red balls" (that taxa) from all the balls in the sample.

Features of a Poisson null model:

No biology (constant background error rate irrespective of sample type of phenotype) Mean = variance



Poisson processes are reliably inadequate for modeling counts tables in genomics experiments







Poisson processes can be surprisingly useful in describing accumulation (richness) of sequence variants

8 | Human Microbiome | Research Article | 9 November 2021

HashSeq: a Simple, Scalable, and Conservative *De Novo* Variant Caller for 16S rRNA Gene Data Sets

Authors: Farnaz Fouladi 📉, Jacqueline B. Young, Anthony A. Fodor 🔛 📋 AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS



in 🎽



Farnaz Fouladi



Jack Young

Identify all unique 16S sequences in a dataset. Sort by abundance – find children ("single mismatch") variants



FIG 1 Cluster formation of parents and their one-mismatch children in the HashSeq algorithm. In this clustering strategy, sequence variants are sorted according to their abundances. Starting with the most abundant sequence variant, considered the first parent sequence, clusters are formed by adding all the one-mismatch variants (one-mismatch children) to each cluster.



Richness is well described across datasets by a simple Poisson process with a constant error rate



FIC 2 The presence or absence of unique one-mismatch variants can be well modeled with a simple one-parameter Poisson distribution with an almost constant error rate across six independent 16S rRNA gene Illumina data sets. Plots show the relationship between the abundance of parent sequences on the log_{10} scale and the fraction of all possible unique one-mismatch variants for the parent sequences. These data are we modeled by a simple one-parameter Poisson distribution. The red line corresponds to an error rate *P* of 10⁻⁴. The China, vaginal, and soil data sets were best modeled using slightly different error rates for each data set (green lines, China and soil *P*=1.5 × 10⁻⁴ and soil *P*=5 × 10⁻⁵, respectively).

Abundance (as usual) is not well fit by Poisson assumptions



Richness is well described across datasets by a simple Poisson process with a constant error rate

Abundance (as usual) is not well fit by Poisson assumptions

One hypothesis:

In 16S experiments, initial errors accumulate by taq sequencing error (a Poisson process)

The final abundance is dependent on PCR amplification (not a Poisson process)

Surprisingly, Poisson algorithms can also be of utility in shotgun sequencing datasets

Systematic classification error profoundly impacts inference in high-depth Whole Genome Shotgun Sequencing datasets

James Johnson¹, Shan Sun¹, Anthony A. Fodor PhD¹





Shan Sun

Bioarchive (and unpublished!)

https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.04.04.487034v2.abstract

Kraken and Metaphlan agree on high-abundance taxa but not on low-abundance taxa Kraken finds not only more taxa but more taxa significantly associated with metadata



Inference is case/control For IBD at a 5% FDR threshold Can we evaluate the algorithms even though we don't know the "correct" answer...

Examine the correlation structure of predictions

Sort all taxa by abundance



For each taxa, report the highest correlation coefficient among all more abundant taxa

So for the 2nd most abundant, this will be the correlation with the 1st most abundance For the 3rd most abundant, this will be the max($cor(3^{rd}, 2^{nd}), cor(3^{rd}, 1^{st})$) For the 4th most abundance, this be the max($cor(4^{th}, 1^{st}), cor(4^{th}, 2^{nd}), cor(4^{th}, 3^{rd})$) And so forth...

Many of taxa for Kraken are highly correlated with a more abundant "parent" taxa



Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

	simulated column - error rate 0.	002	high abudnance taxa	
sum(rpois(45635, lambda = .0002))	9		45635	<
	3		24212	
	6		30134	
	74		342141	

Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

			4	
	simulated column - error rate 0.	002	high abudnance taxa	
	9		45635	
sum(rpois(24212, lambda = .0002))	3		24212	•
	6		30134	
	74		342141	

Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

				5635 1212 0134 <
	simulated column - error rate 0.	002	high abudnance taxa	
	9		45635	
	3		24212	
sum(rpois(30134, lambda = .0002))	6		30134	<
	74		342141	

Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

Simulate the rest of the dataset as Poisson based sampling error: for each "simulated" taxa randomly choose one of

randomly choose an error rate over some range (e.g. 0 < error <= 0.002)

			4	
	simulated column - error rate 0.	002	high abudnance taxa	
	9		45635	
	3		24212	
	6		30134	
sum(rpois(342141, lambda = .0002))	74		342141	<

Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

	simulated column - error rate 0.	simulated column - error rate 0.001	high abundance taxa	
sum(rpois(45635, lambda = .0001))	9	4	45635	
	3	3	24212	
	6	1	30134	
	74	41	342141	

Assume the top 10 taxa are "real".

	simulated column - error rate 0.	simulated column - error rate 0.001	high abundance taxa
	9	4	45635
sum(rpois(24212, lambda = .0001))	3	3	24212
	6	1	30134
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	simulated column - error rate 0.	simulated column - error rate 0.001	high abundance taxa
	9	4	45635
	3	3	24212
	6	1	30134
sum(rpois(342141, lambda = .0001))	74	41	342141

In this way we simulate the entire dataset assuming that everything except the most abundant taxa is Poisson-based classification error of the most abundant taxa

Somewhat remarkably, this simple model captures much of the behavior of low-abundance Kraken taxa



IBD Kraken2 Spearman vs Simulated at genus

A constant error rate fits three of four datasets very well





China Kraken2 Spearman vs Simulated at genus

We can explain much of the prevalence relationship from Kraken with our Poisson model (alas, with a different background error rate....)





Mis-classification events from k-mer classifiers of WGS can be well modeled with a Poisson distribution with no biology in the null model

Spurious correlations can be problematic for network analysis

Low abundance taxa with high correlations to high abundance taxa should be independently confirmed as being actually present and not "phantom"

Filtering thresholds for WGS datasets should be set from abundance (not prevalence!)

Mis-classification events become more likely as sequencing depth and database density increase!

Error models may allow us to capture background expectations and evaluate null hypotheses that a given observation of a taxa can be explained by background error rate calculations...

We have such a model for 16S ASVs and are working towards that in WGS











Kraken and Metaphlan agree on high-abundance taxa but not on low-abundance taxa Kraken finds not only more taxa but more taxa significantly associated with metadata

