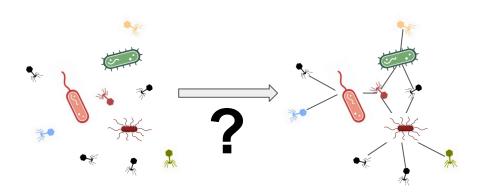
Recovering the missing links: the modeling of virus-host infection networks in silico

Gaylord (Eric) Bastien, PhD Candidate

Duhaime Lab, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan CS026 | Microbial ecology and physiology









Quick introduction to viral ecology and knowledge gap

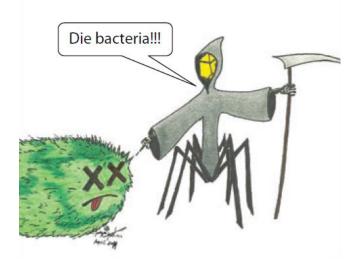


Predicting virus-host ecological interactions in silico



Applying network thinking to study virus-host infection networks

Viruses are central to the ecology and evolution of their hosts



Impact element cycles



Viruses are central to the ecology and evolution of their hosts

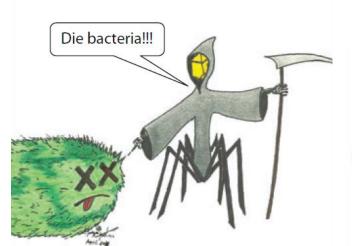


Impact element cycles

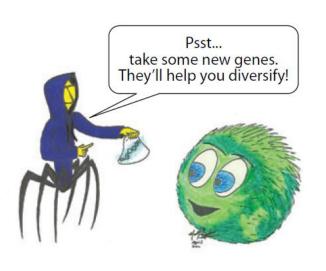
Impact microbial metabolism



Viruses are central to the ecology and evolution of their hosts





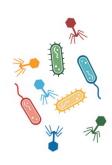


Impact element cycles

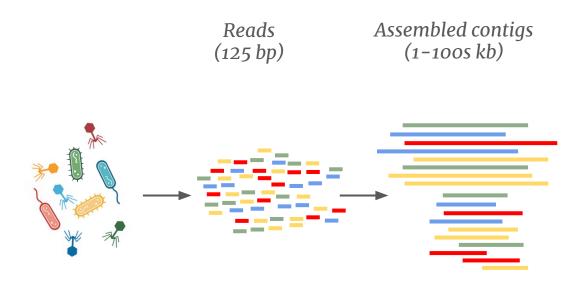
Impact microbial metabolism

Impact microbial evolution

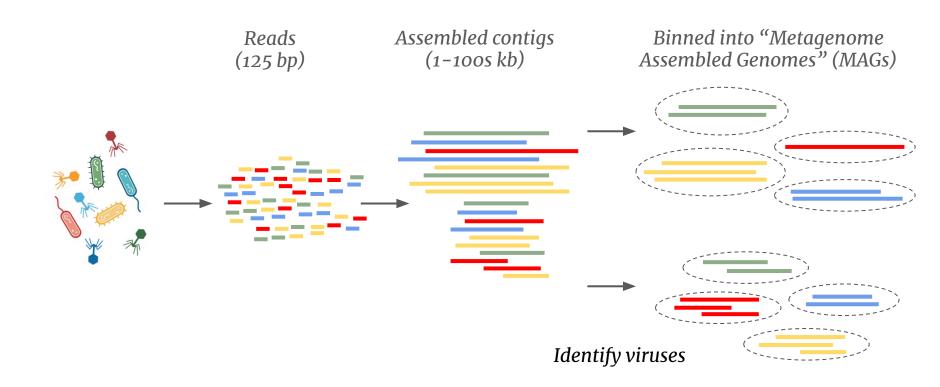




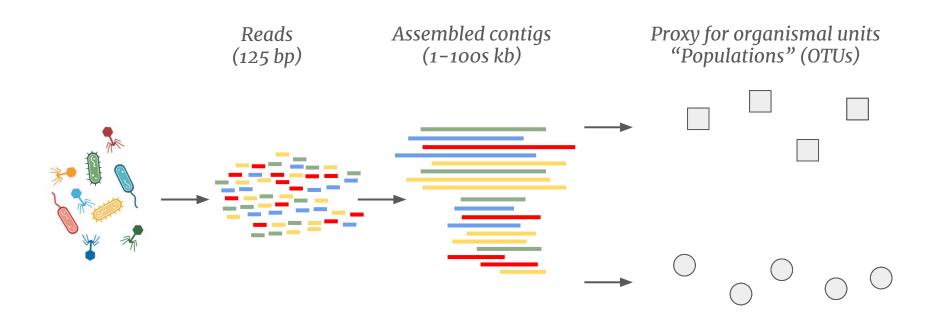




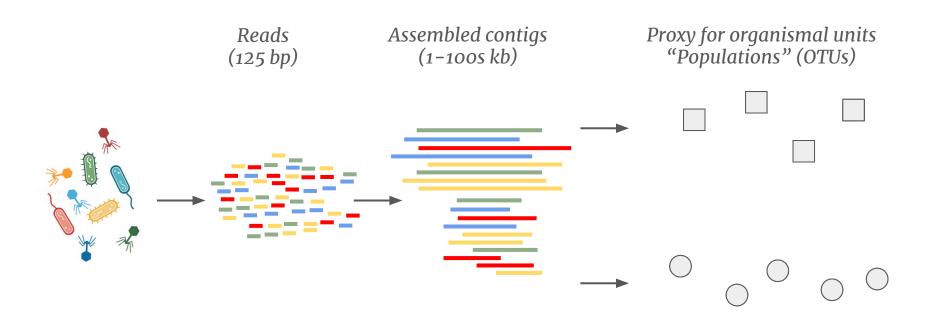






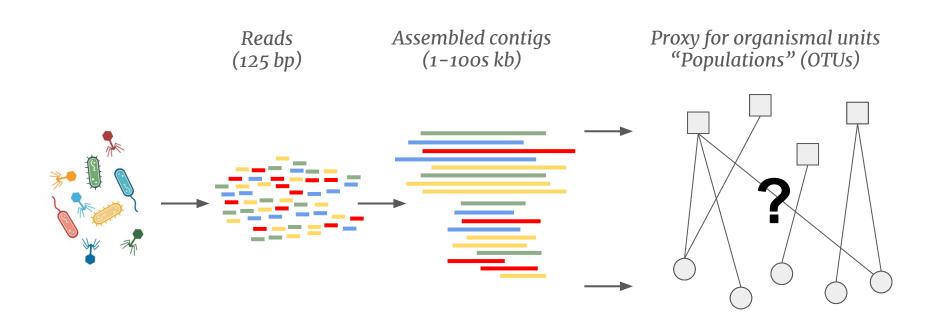






Conservatively, 5 millions uncultivated viruses have been discovered

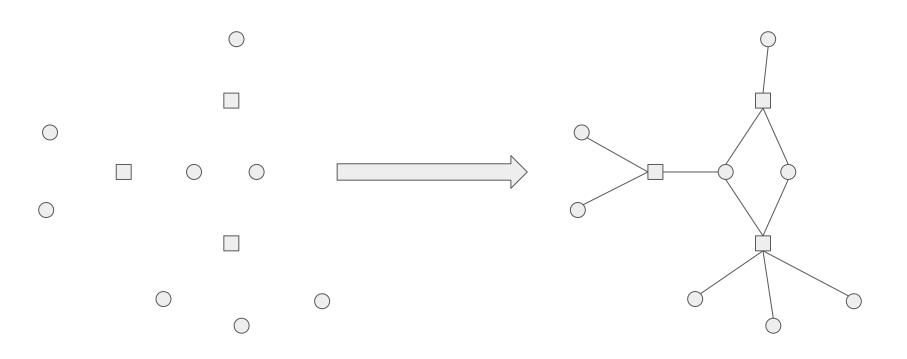




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How to recover the missing links?

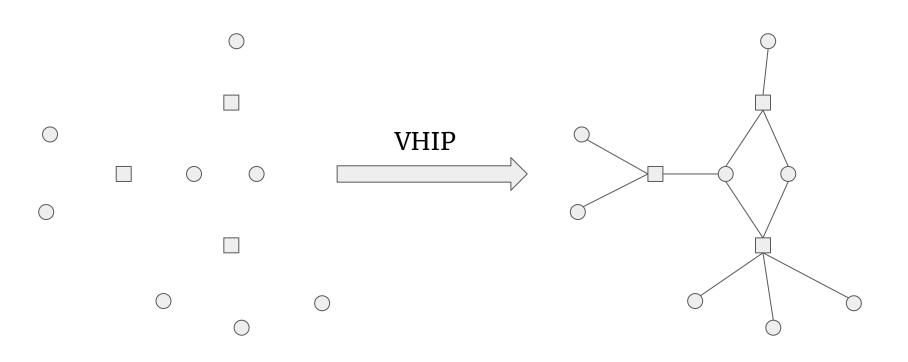




O Virus

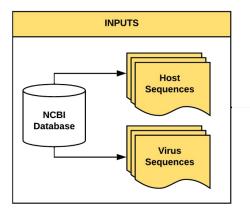


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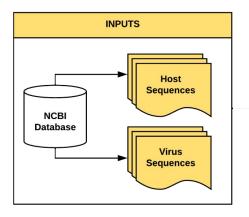






Cecelia Batterbee



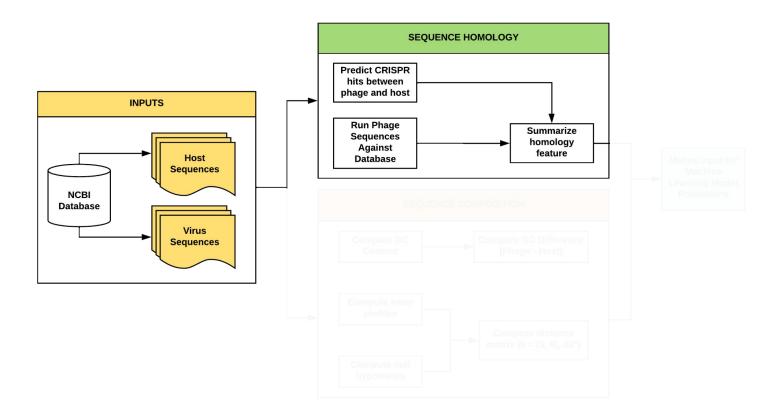


- We collected host range data from the NCBI virus database (each virus has an associated host) and published literature
- A total of 8849 interactions (both infection and non-infection events) were collected from which we have sequences for hosts and viruses

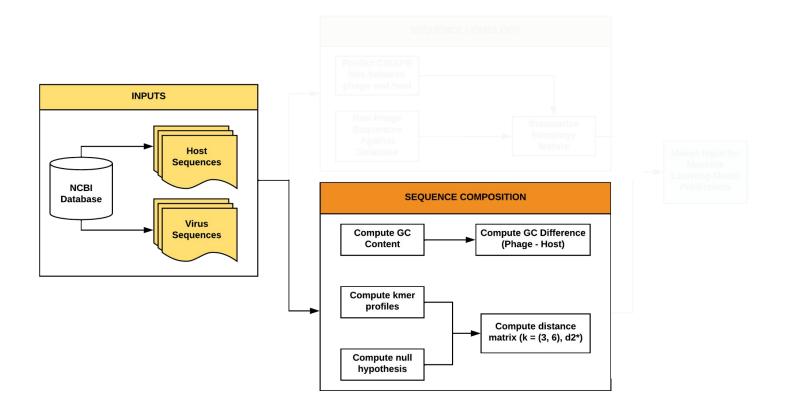


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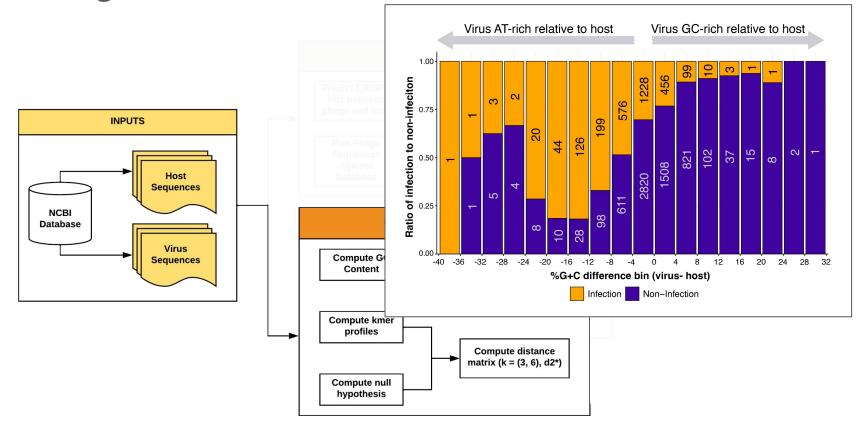




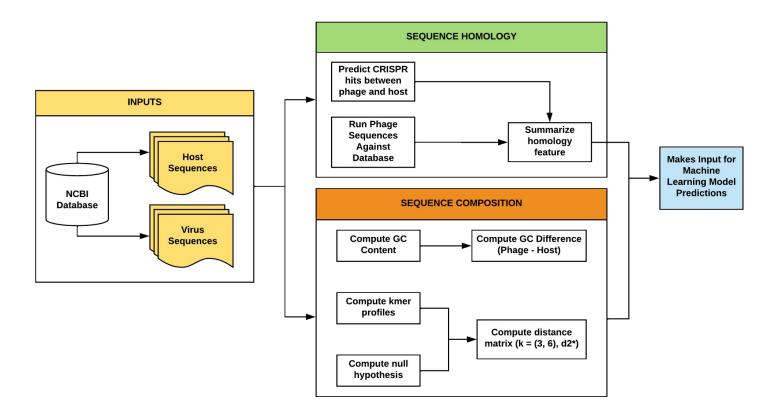










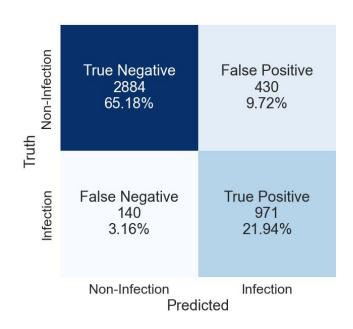




Evaluating the predictions made by VHIP 87% accuracy rate



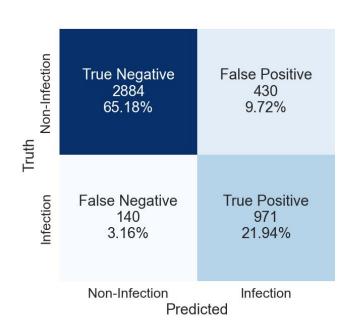
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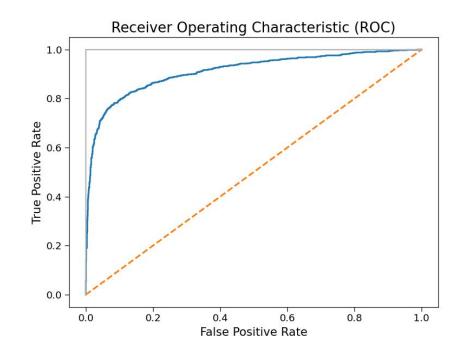




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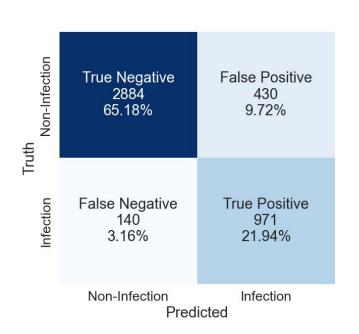


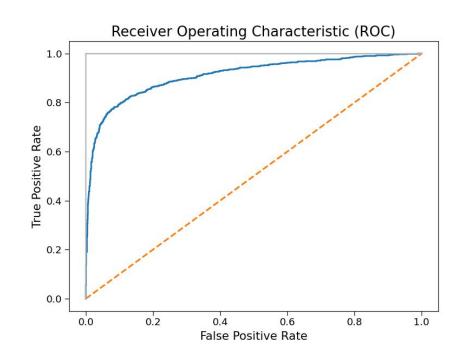




Evaluating the predictions made by VHIP

87% accuracy rate





Model will be made available as a Python package on Github in coming weeks



Lake Erie





X



Satellite view of a harmful algal bloom in Lake Erie

Lake Erie

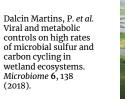


AJ Wing



Satellite view of a harmful algal bloom in Lake Erie

Prairie Potholes



carbon cycling in

(2018).



Aerial picture of the prairie Potholes



Lake Erie

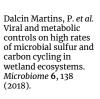




Satellite view of a harmful algal bloom in Lake Erie

6408 viruses x 17 hosts = 108,936 possible interactions

Prairie Potholes





Aerial picture of the prairie Potholes

2039 viruses x 26 hosts = 52,999 possible interactions



Lake Erie





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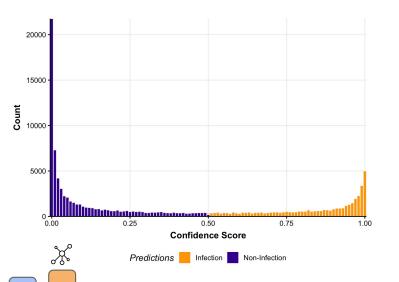
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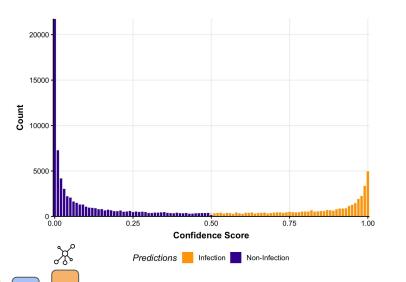
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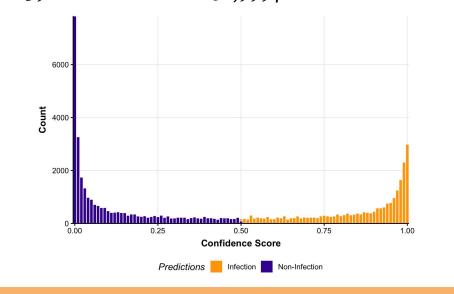


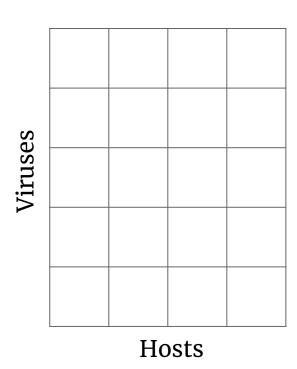
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 We can visualize the output of VHIP as a matrix, where each row represents a different virus and each column represents a different host



Viruses	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9
	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.9
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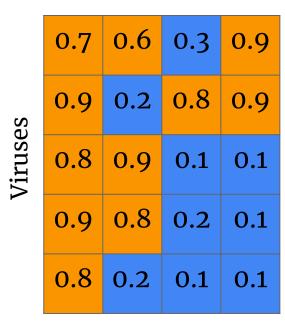
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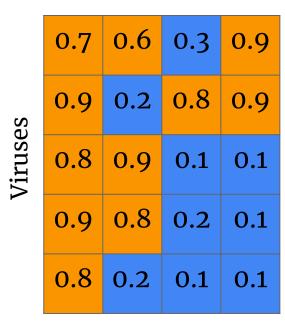




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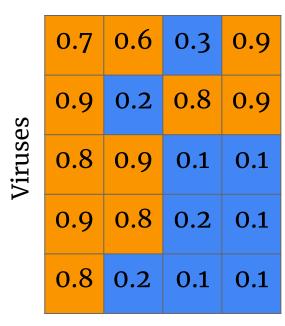




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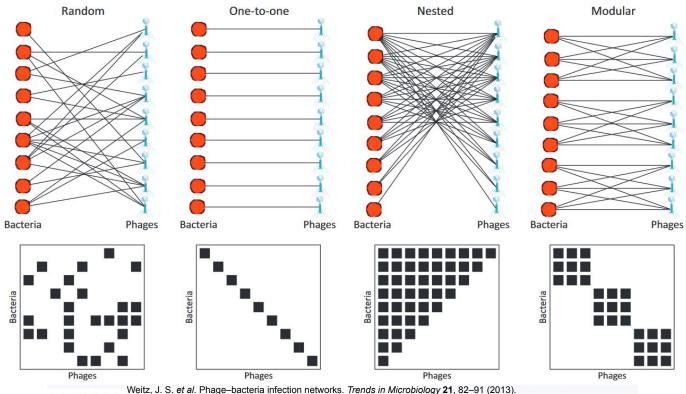




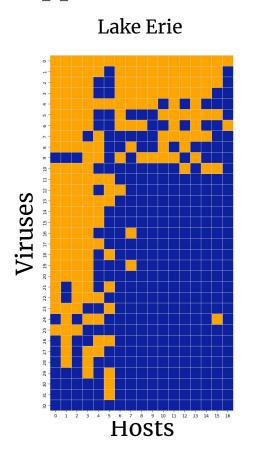
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- Rows and columns can be reorganized
 - Rows are organized by descending number of host a virus is predicted to infect
 - Columns are organized by descending susceptibility







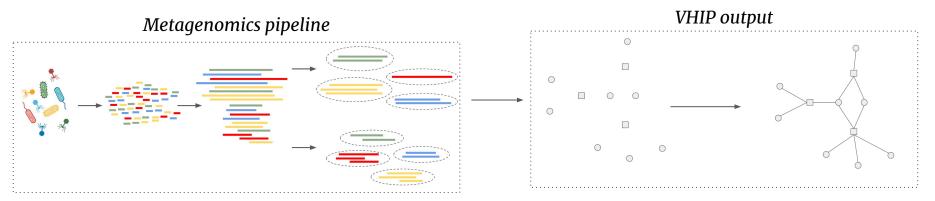


Prairie Potholes





A framework to study virus-host infection networks



Recover viral and microbial populations

Predict ecological interactions between viral and microbial populations



Thank you!

Advisors
Dr. Melissa Duhaime Dr. Luis Zaman





Labmates



AJ Wing Jessica



Rachel Cable



Lizy Michaelson



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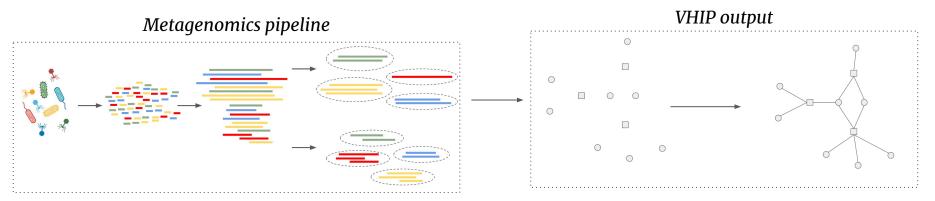
Funding







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