Ocean Cloud Commons: A Cyberinfrastructure for Microbial Ecology



Bonnie Hurwitz¹, Illyoung Choi², and John Hartman²

¹Dept. of Agricultural & Biosystems Engineering ²Dept. Of Computer Science; The University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, USA

Introduction

Overview: The Tara Oceans Expedition has provided the largest publicly available contiguous dataset available in genomics for any scientific project in the world. Using the research schooner Tara and modern sequencing and state-of-the-art imaging technologies, a multinational team of scientists sampled microscopic plankton at hundreds of sites and depths in all the major oceanic regions. The Tara Oceans Expedition data have been released, but it is a challenge for researchers to access, manipulate, and analyze such large-scale resources.

Building a Cloud Data Commons: This project creates an Ocean Cloud Commons (OCC), a cloud-based resource and repository allowing researchers to query the Tara Oceans Expedition Data in the cloud; it also makes available comparative metagenomic tools through the Ocean Treasure Box (OTB).

Cyberinfrastucture Partnerships: The Ocean Cloud Commons and Ocean Treasure Box build upon established partnerships with organizations such as CvVerse Cyberinfrastructure, Agave Platform, OpenCloud, and computing facilities at the Texas Advanced Computing Center.

Global Comparisons: Taken together, the OTB tools and OCC data resources enable researchers to address global-scale questions about the distribution of microbes across the sea that affect climate and ecosystem function.

Scaling to Global Microbiology

Integrate large-scale -omics datasets

Interlink physiochemical and environmental context

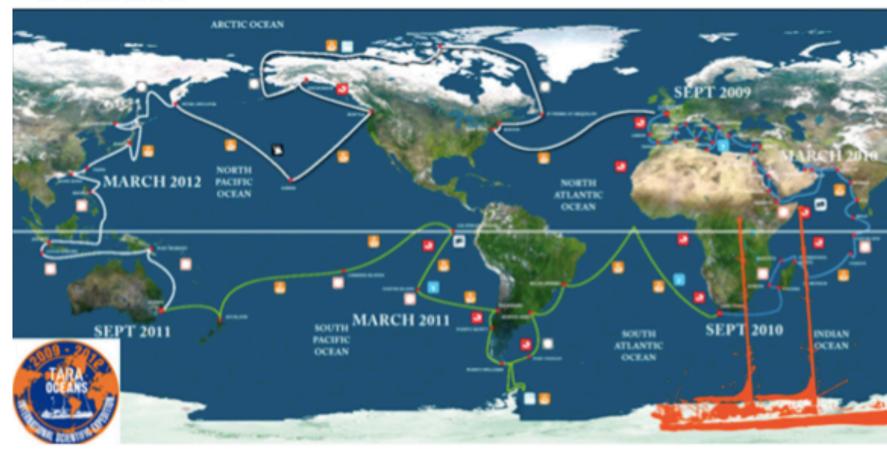
Examine spatial scales across diverse ecosystems

Cooperate among disciplines to harmonize data

Maintain data on sampling and processing protocols

TARA OCEANS

Studying Global Oceans Systematically

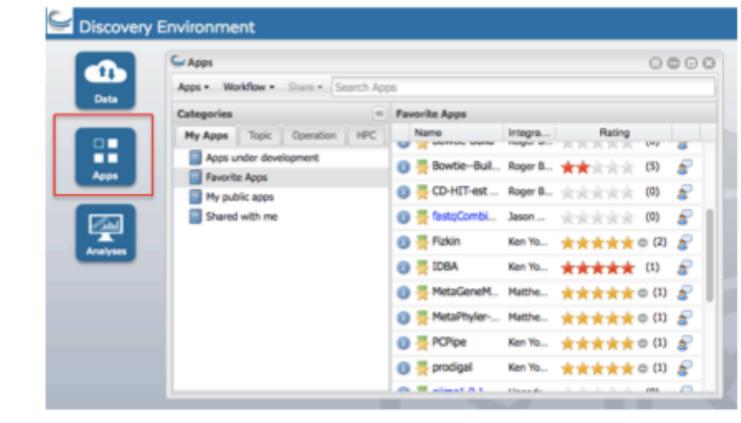


Integrating viruses, bacteria, archaea, protists, metazoans Interweaving genomics, optics, physiochemical, satellite

A Cyberinfrastructure







- ✓ A platform to run bioinformatics applications
- ✓ Integrate data and computation
- ✓ Build your own tools using Docker and HPC

Hundreds of tools available through a simple web-based platform

*i*Microbe Metagenomics Apps

Implement Discover **Data**



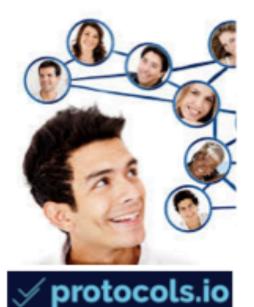


Tools &

Compute













DATA STORE

✓ 100 GB initial

allocation

backup

✓ Automatic data

✓ Share data with

collaborators

Discovery Environment				
•	Cr Data: Imicrobe Upload * File * Edit * Download * Share * Metadata * ⊋ Refresh			
Deta	- W 101	Imicrobe Vewing: /plant/home/shared/imicrobe		
Apps	commons_repo commons_repo cob472 digbio digbio carthenv_dem_data diplant_DNA_subway diplant_assembly_test_ diplant_kobas diplant_kobas diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training diplant_uk_training	Name	Last Modified Size 2016 Feb 3 06:54:19 2015 Mar 12 15:55:59 2015 Mar 12 15:55:59 2016 Apr 8 13:43:53 2015 Sep 14 16:15:41 2016 Apr 26 09:27:35 2015 Mar 12 15:55:59 2015 Mar 23 13:39:39 2016 Jan 22 07:31:40 2015 Oct 1 11:08:58 2016 Feb 2 14:15:20	
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data with your lab, colleagues, and the

community

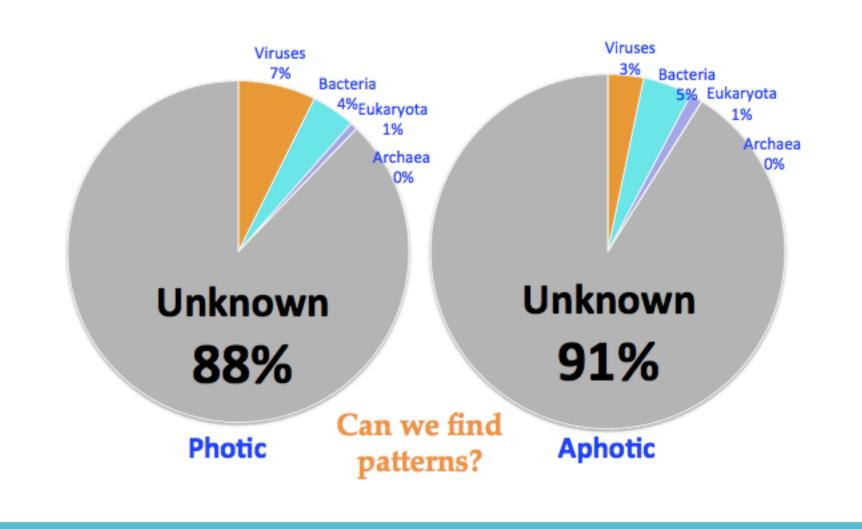
✓ Research data allocations available The resources you need to share and manage

*i*Microbe Data Commons

Apps for Microbial and Virus Ecology

Vignette: Virus Ecology

The Vast Viral Unknown



New Big Data Algorithm

Viromes 43 - viromes **LIBRA** 12 CPUs / server 128 GB RAM / server 4.19 billion reads **Pipeline** Read pre-processing input data **Hadoop Cluster:** 10 servers k-mer comparison Compute time: Calculating Genetic Distance 1 day Calculate distance Data Used: 4.2 billion reads **Automated** Statistical Analyses < 15 minutes Pipeline: **Enhanced** Final Analysis of Viromes



raw compute time (9 servers)

Key Algorithm Components

Removes redundant k-mers and maintains read mapping

Partitions data equally between nodes for processing

Removes low abundance k-mers from sequencing error, contaminants or artifact

Implements a linear-time algorithm for an all-vs-all comparison of k-mers between all samples

Accounts for differences in k-mer abundance not just raw genetic similarity

Examining the Unknown

The 4C's – Connections, Counts, Context, Closeness Unify data by connecting sequences

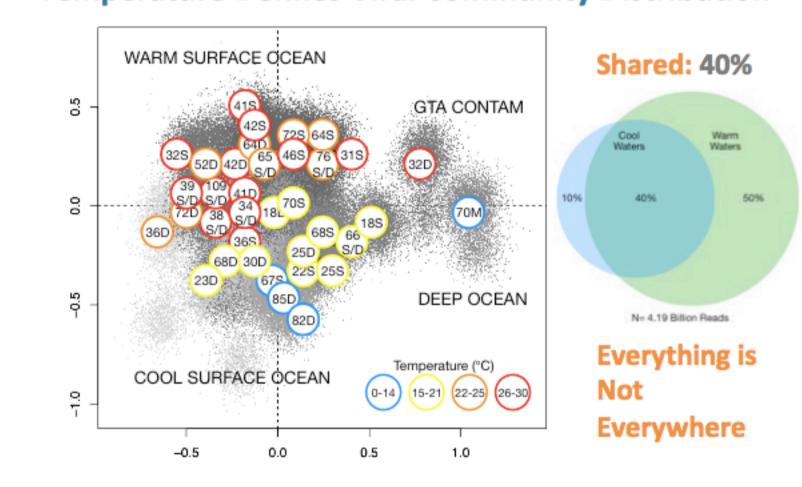
Count the frequency of connections

Learn the context in which samples are connected

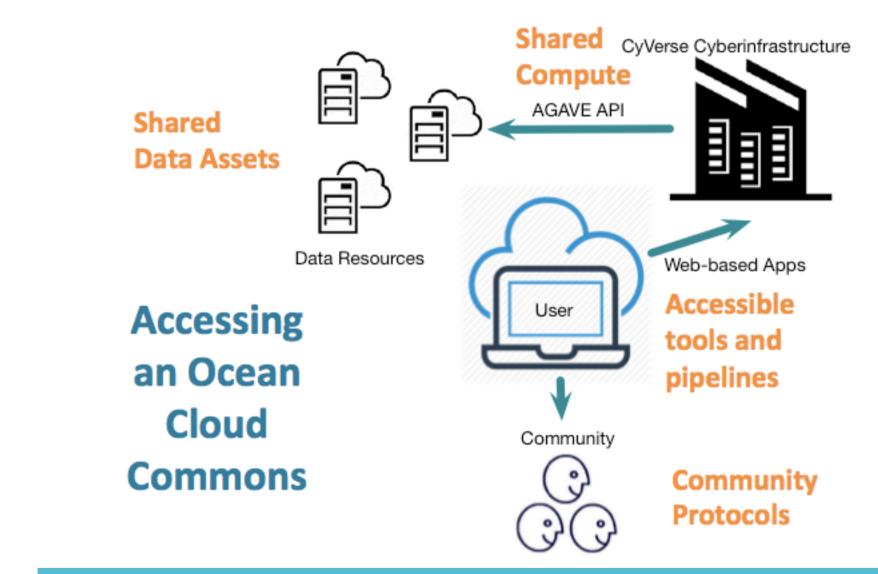
Determine the closeness of the similarity based on context



Temperature Defines Viral Community Distribution



Ocean Cloud Commons



Conclusions

Data "Clouds": are community-wide data assets from extremely large data sets

Big Data Analytics: to derive meaning from massive unstructured sequence datasets

Community Tools: can be developed to interrogate these data assets *i*Microbe

Value: reveal patterns, trends, and associations in data that tell us about global biological patterns