



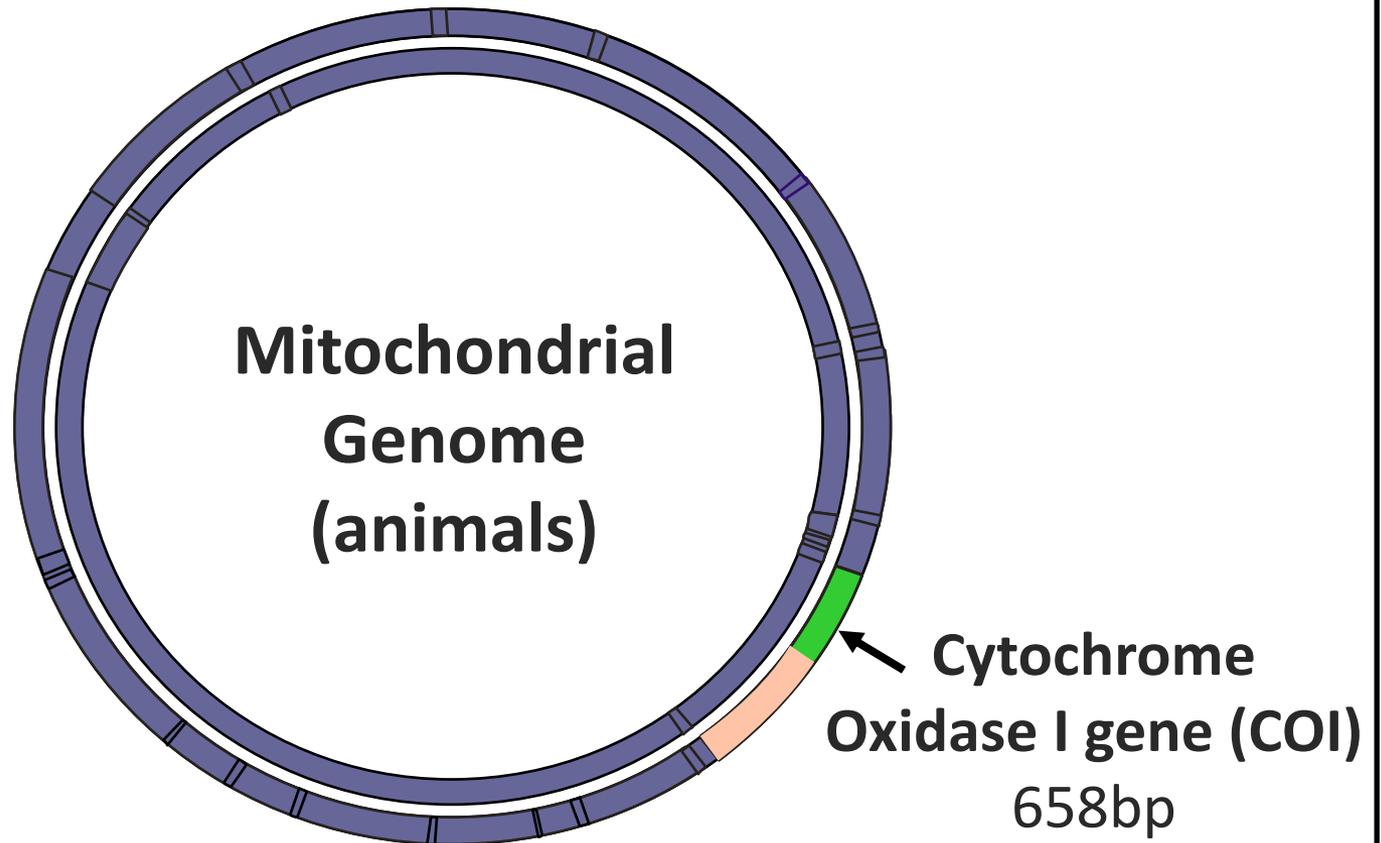
# No more PCR: Mitochondrial metagenomics in action

Kat Bruce  
Douglas Yu  
Alfried Vogler

Min Tang  
Chloe Hardman  
Xin Zhou

# DNA Barcoding

Established since 2003



**Same within species; differs between species**

# DNA Barcoding



PCR amplify  
barcode region

**GTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGGATTTGGA**

A screenshot of the BOLD SYSTEMS website. The header includes 'BOLD SYSTEMS' and navigation links for 'Databases', 'Taxonomy', 'Identification', and 'Workt'. The main content area features a dark grey box with the text: 'Advancing species identification and discovery by providing an integrated environment for the assembly and application of DNA barcodes.' Below this, there are links for 'Sequence statistics', 'Taxonomy', and 'Barcode Sequences'. A search bar is visible at the bottom of the interface with a 'Search' button.



**SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY**

# DNA Barcoding

slow

expensive



**Separate sequencing reaction for each specimen**

# Metabarcoding



PCR amplify  
barcode region



ATTTGGAGTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGG  
GTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGGATTGGA  
TGGAGTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGGATT

**BOLD SYSTEMS** Databases | Taxonomy | Identification | Workflows

Advancing species identification and discovery by providing a user-friendly environment for the assembly and analysis of DNA barcodes.

Formal name: *Swallowtail butterfly*

Sequence statistics

Number of clusters for animals	202,779
Number of sequences	1,772,072
Barcode Sequences	1,576,039

Search



**SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY**  
**CARABID BEETLE 1**  
**CARABID BEETLE 2**

*Next generation sequencers can sequence many taxa in parallel*

# Metabarcoding



You can sequence many soups in a single run

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
<i>Carabus sp.</i>	0	0	1	15
Mosquito 345	426	33	0	2
<i>Lasius niger</i>	25	100	2	5

# Metabarcoding



PCR amplify  
barcode region



ATTTGGAGTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGG  
GTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGGATTGGA  
TGGAGTTATACCTATTATAATTGGAGGATT

**BOLD SYSTEMS** Databases | Taxonomy | Identification | Workflows

Advancing species identification and discovery by providing a user-friendly environment for the assembly and analysis of DNA barcodes.

Formal name: *Swallowtail butterfly* (110,258)

Sequence statistics

Number of clusters for animals	202,779
Number of sequences	1,772,072
Barcode Sequences	1,576,039

Search



**SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY**  
**CARABID BEETLE 1**  
**CARABID BEETLE 2**

*Next generation sequencers can sequence many taxa in parallel*

# The Problem(s) with PCR

Amplification bias

Primer design

Contamination

*These represent barriers to uptake*



100s to 1000s of wild bee species per country

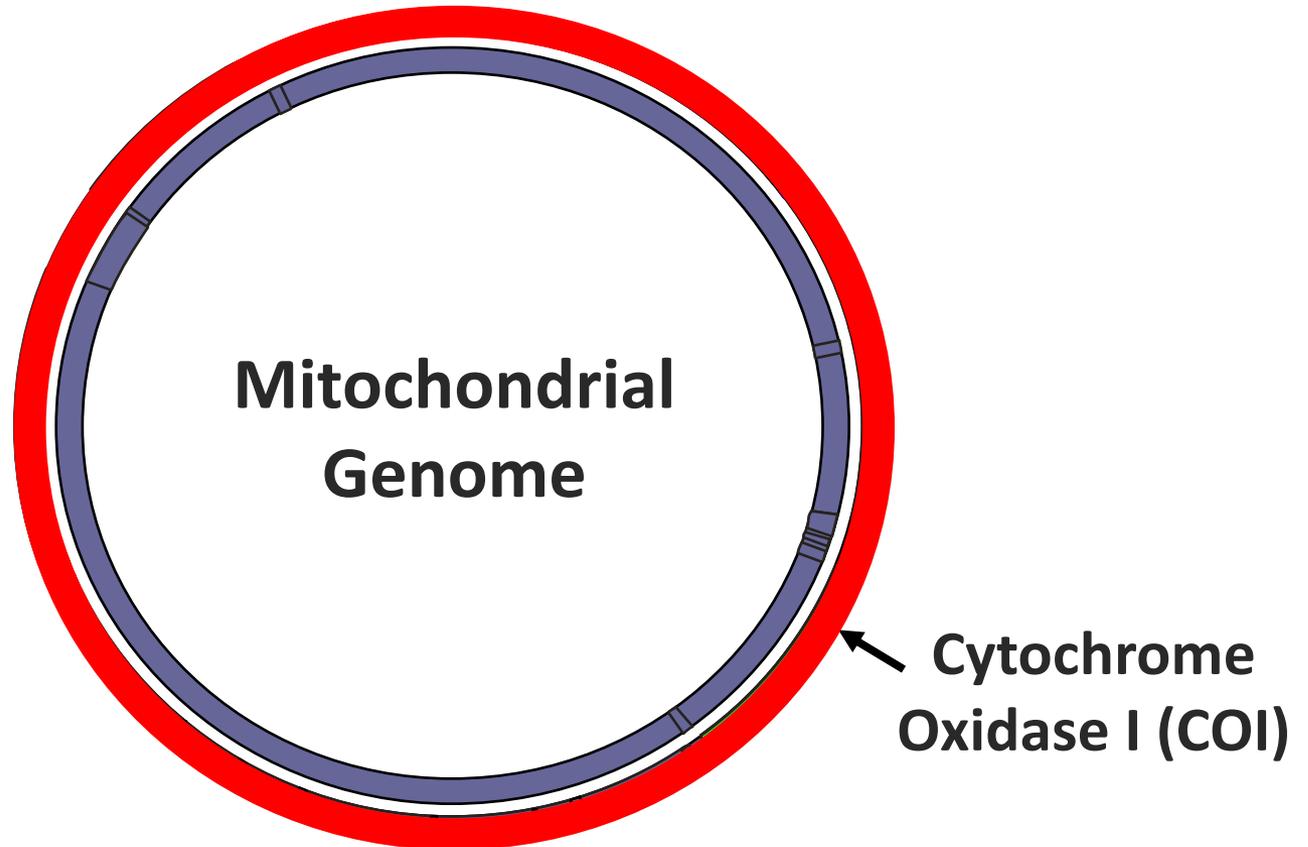


Necessary for pollinating wild and crop plants



© Jane Adams

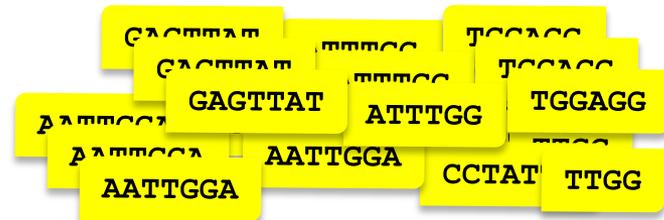
# Metagenomics



# Metagenomics



**No PCR  
amplification**



# Metagenomics



**No PCR  
amplification**



GAGTTAT    AATTGG    TGGAGG  
AATTGGA    CCTAT    TTGG

# Metagenomics



*Species 1*

ATTGGAGTTATACCTATTATAAATTGGAGGTATAAATTGGAGG

*Species 2*

GTTATACCTATTATAAATTTATAAATTGGAGGGGAGGATTTGGA

CCTATTA

AATTGGA

ATTTGG

*Species 3*

TGGAGTTATACCTATAAATTGGAGGTATTATAAATTGGAGGATT

GAGTTAT

TTGG

TGGAGG

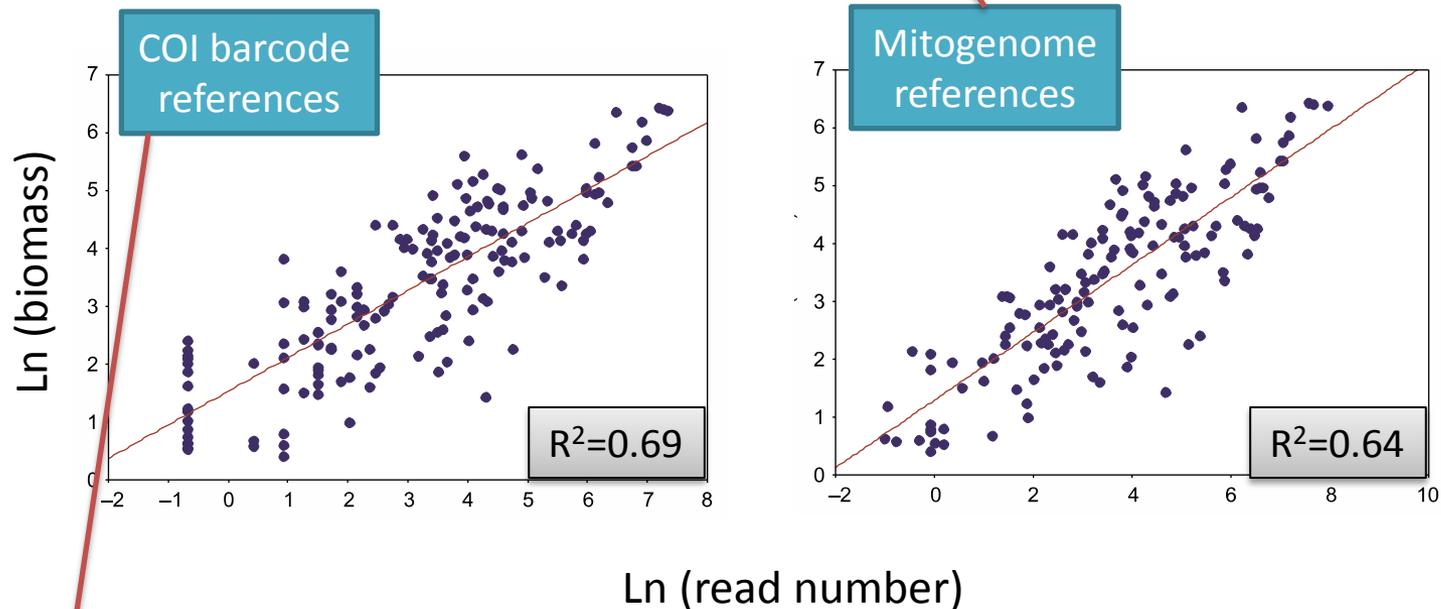
No PCR  
amplification



GAGTTAT AATTGG TGGAGG  
AATTGGA AATTGGA CCTAT TTGG

## Validating the power of mitochondrial metagenomics for community ecology and phylogenetics of complex assemblages

Carola Gómez-Rodríguez<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Alex Crampton-Platt<sup>1,3</sup>, Martijn J. T. N. Timmermans<sup>1,4,5</sup>,  
Andrés Baselga<sup>2</sup> and Alfried P. Vogler<sup>1,4</sup>



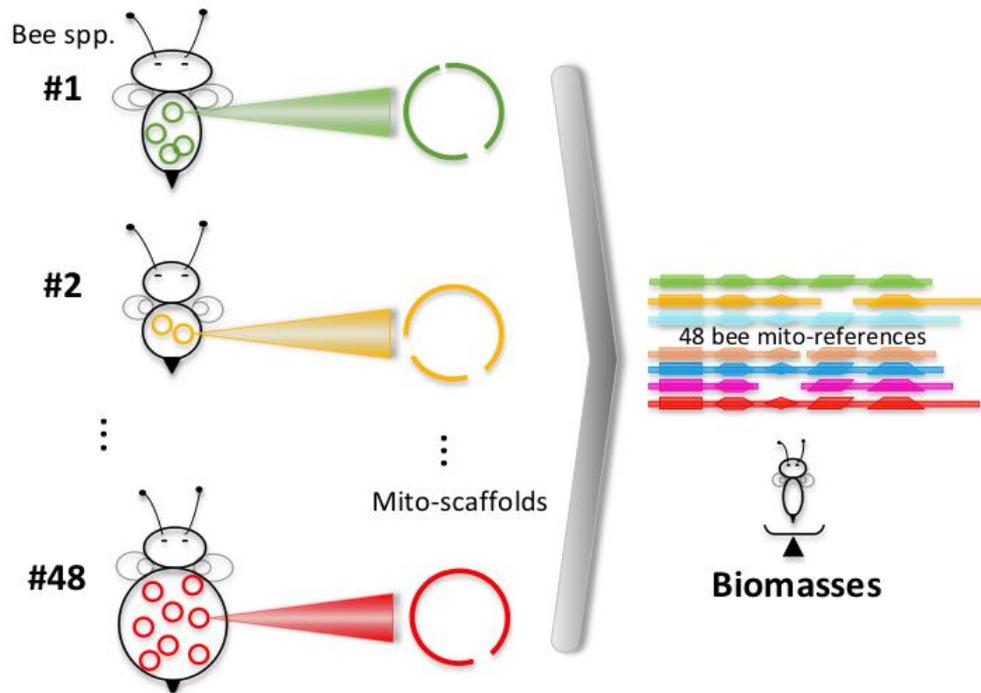
More false absences

## High-throughput monitoring of wild bee diversity and abundance via mitogenomics

Min Tang<sup>1†</sup>, Chloe J. Hardman<sup>2†</sup>, Yinqiu Ji<sup>3†</sup>, Guanliang Meng<sup>1</sup>, Shanlin Liu<sup>1</sup>, Meihua Tan<sup>1,4</sup>, Shenzhou Yang<sup>1</sup>, Ellen D. Moss<sup>5</sup>, Jiaxin Wang<sup>3</sup>, Chenxue Yang<sup>3</sup>, Catharine Bruce<sup>6</sup>, Tim Nevard<sup>7,8</sup>, Simon G. Potts<sup>2</sup>, Xin Zhou<sup>1\*</sup> and Douglas W. Yu<sup>3,6\*</sup>

### 1. Mitogenomic skimming

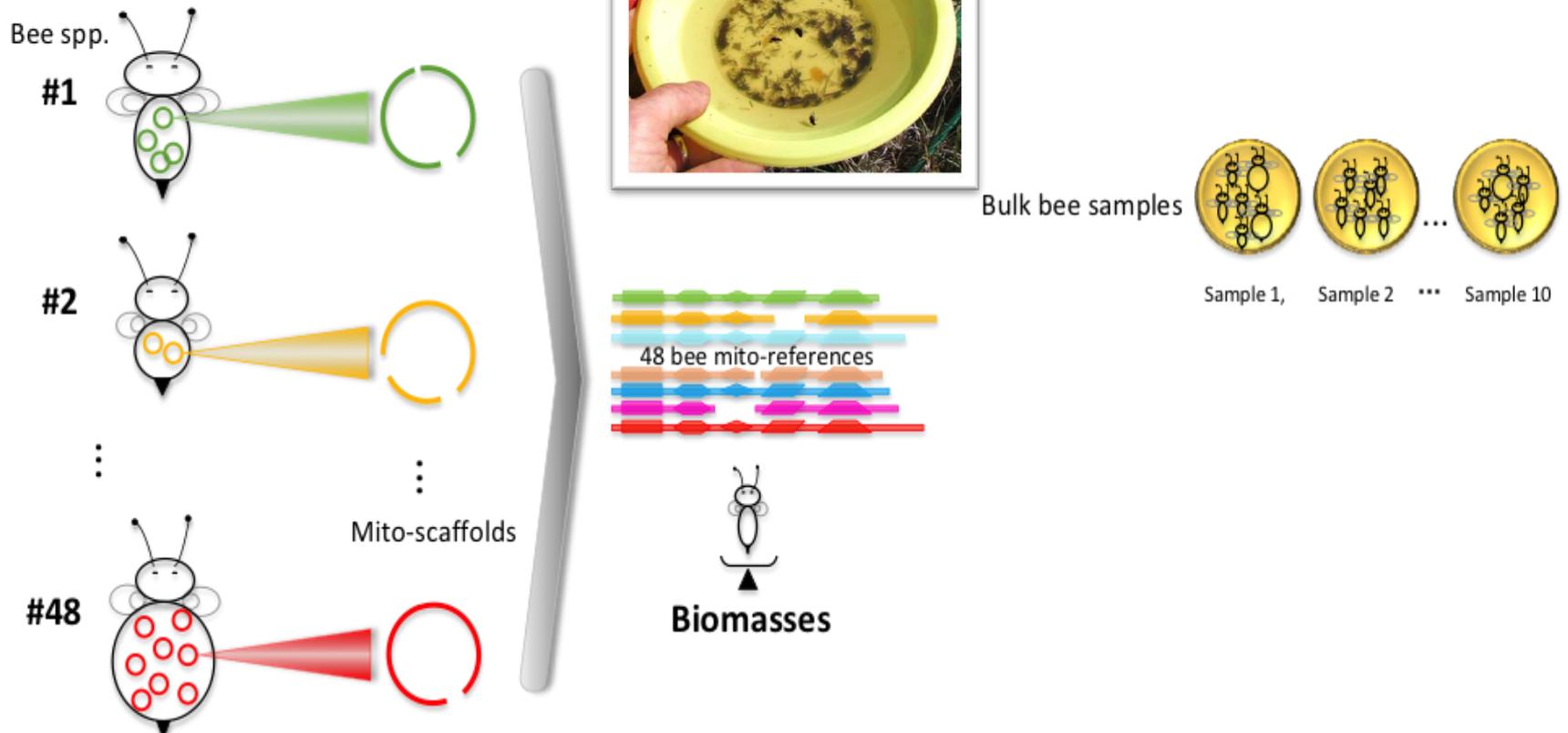
DNA extraction, sequencing (Hiseq 2000), assembly (SOAPdenovo-Trans), mito-annotation, protein-coding-gene extraction alignment (ClustalW2, MEGA6), and verification with reads (BWA)



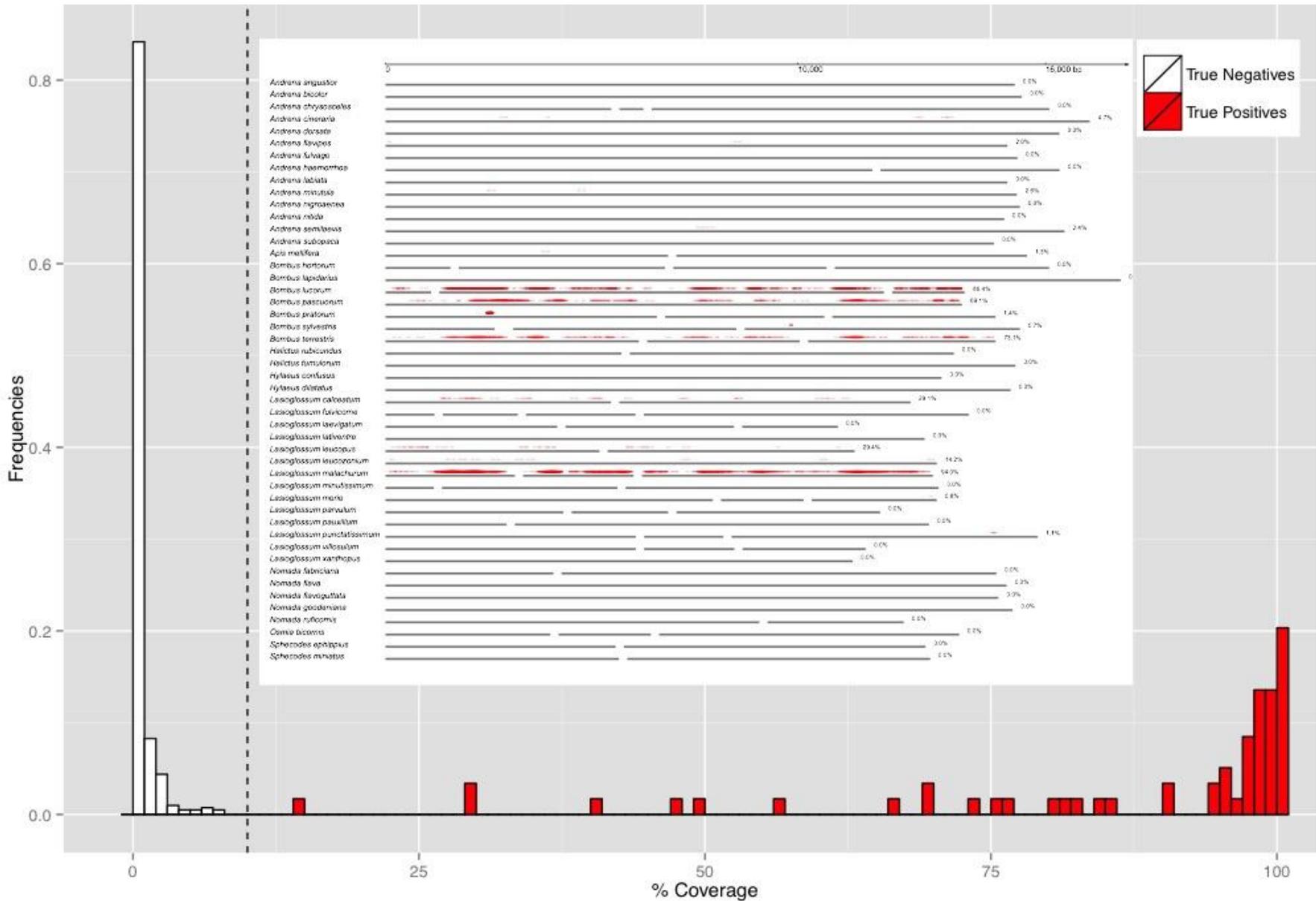


## 1. Reference construction

DNA extraction, sequencing (Hiseq 2000), assembly (SOAPdenovo-Trans), mito-annotation, protein-coding-gene extraction alignment (ClustalW2, MEGA6), and verification with reads (BWA)







# We can detect bee species in bulk samples (93.7% detection rate)

Bee species	Bee count data										Mitogenomic read numbers per species and specimen												
	Codicote_4A_1	Codicote_6A_1	Codicote_8A_1	Collings_2A_1	Collings_A_1	Collings_6_2	Crux_1A_2	Crux_6A_2	Crux_7A_3	Malham_2A_3	Tismans_3A_2	Codicote_4A_1	Codicote_6A_1	Codicote_8A_1	Collings_2A_1	Collings_A_1	Collings_6_2	Crux_1A_2	Crux_6A_2	Crux_7A_3	Malham_2A_3	Tismans_3A_2	
<i>Andrena angustior</i>																							
<i>Andrena bicolor</i>																							
<i>Andrena chrysaeeles</i>																							
<i>Andrena cineraria</i>																							
<i>Andrena dorsata</i>																							
<i>Andrena flavipes</i>																							
<i>Andrena fulvago</i>																							
<i>Andrena haemorrhoa</i>																							
<i>Andrena labiata</i>																							
<i>Andrena minutula</i>																							
<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>																							
<i>Andrena nitida</i>																							
<i>Andrena semilaevis</i>																							
<i>Andrena subopaca</i>																							
<i>Apis mellifera</i>																							
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>																							
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>																							
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>																							
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>																							
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>																							
<i>Bombus sylvestris</i>																							
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>																							
<i>Halictus rubicundus</i>																							
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>																							
<i>Hylaeus confusus</i>																							
<i>Hylaeus dilatatus</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum fulvicorne</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum laevigatum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum lativentre</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum leucopus</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum minutissimum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum parvulum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum paucillum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum punctatissimum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum xanthopus</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum zonulum</i>																							
<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>																							
<i>Nomada flava</i>																							
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>																							
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>																							
<i>Nomada ruficornis</i>																							
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>																							
<i>Sphecodes ephippius</i>																							
<i>Sphecodes miniatus</i>																							

11 bee species detected via morphology

10 bee species detected via mitogenomic resequencing

We think we are right!

# We can detect bee species in bulk samples (93.7% detection rate)

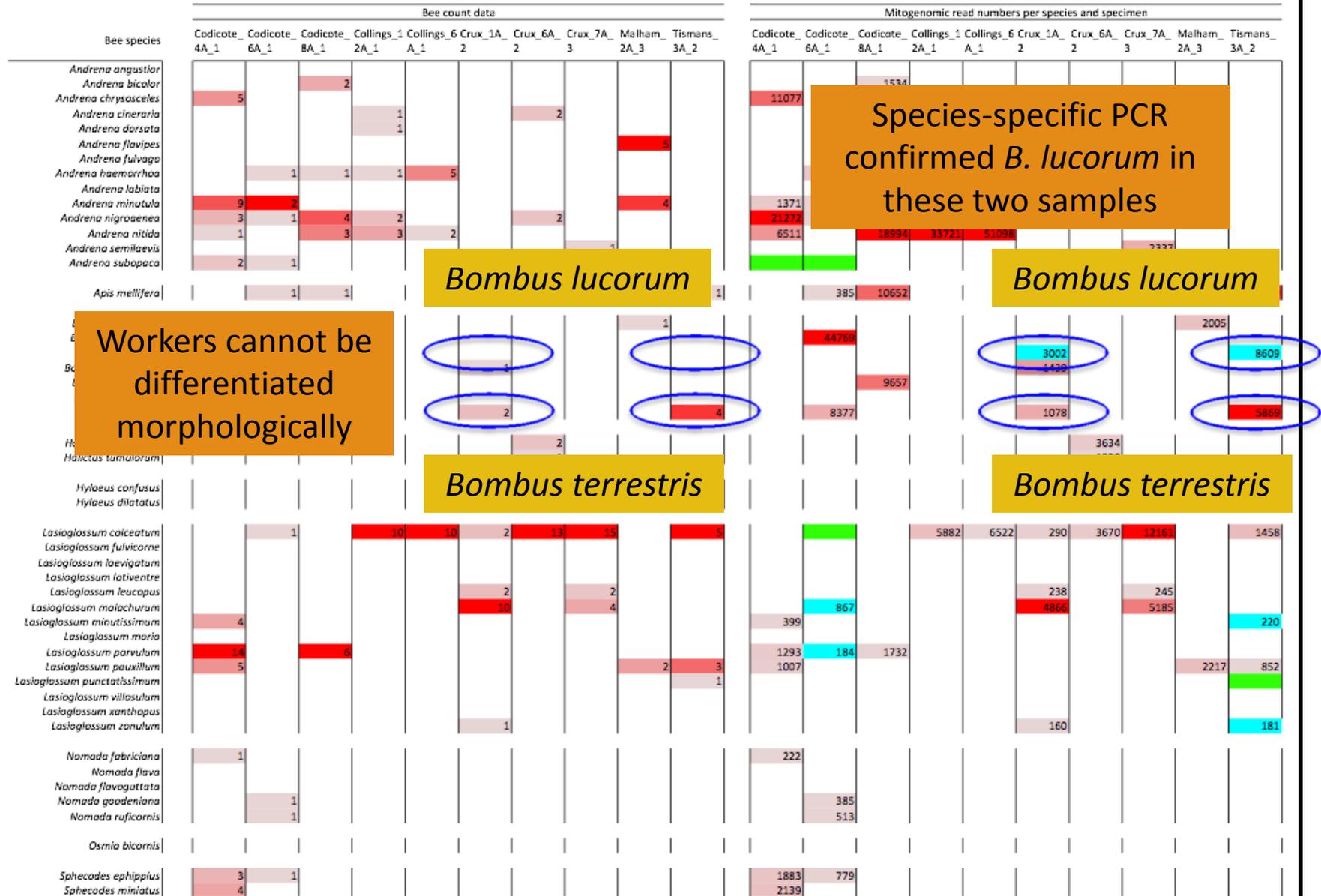
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<i>Andrena labiata</i>																							
<i>Andrena minutula</i>		9									1371												
<i>Andrena nigroaenea</i>		3									21272												
<i>Andrena nitida</i>		1									6511												
<i>Andrena semilaevis</i>																							
<i>Andrena subopaca</i>		2																					
<i>Apis mellifera</i>																							
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<i>Lasioglossum leucopus</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum minutissimum</i>			4								399												
<i>Lasioglossum morio</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum parvulum</i>		14									1293												
<i>Lasioglossum paucillum</i>		5									1007												
<i>Lasioglossum punctatissimum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum xanthopus</i>																							
<i>Lasioglossum zonulum</i>																							
<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>			1								222												
<i>Nomada flava</i>																							
<i>Nomada flavoguttata</i>																							
<i>Nomada goodeniana</i>																							
<i>Nomada ruficornis</i>																							
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>																							
<i>Sphecodes ephippius</i>			3								1883												
<i>Sphecodes miniatus</i>			4								2139												

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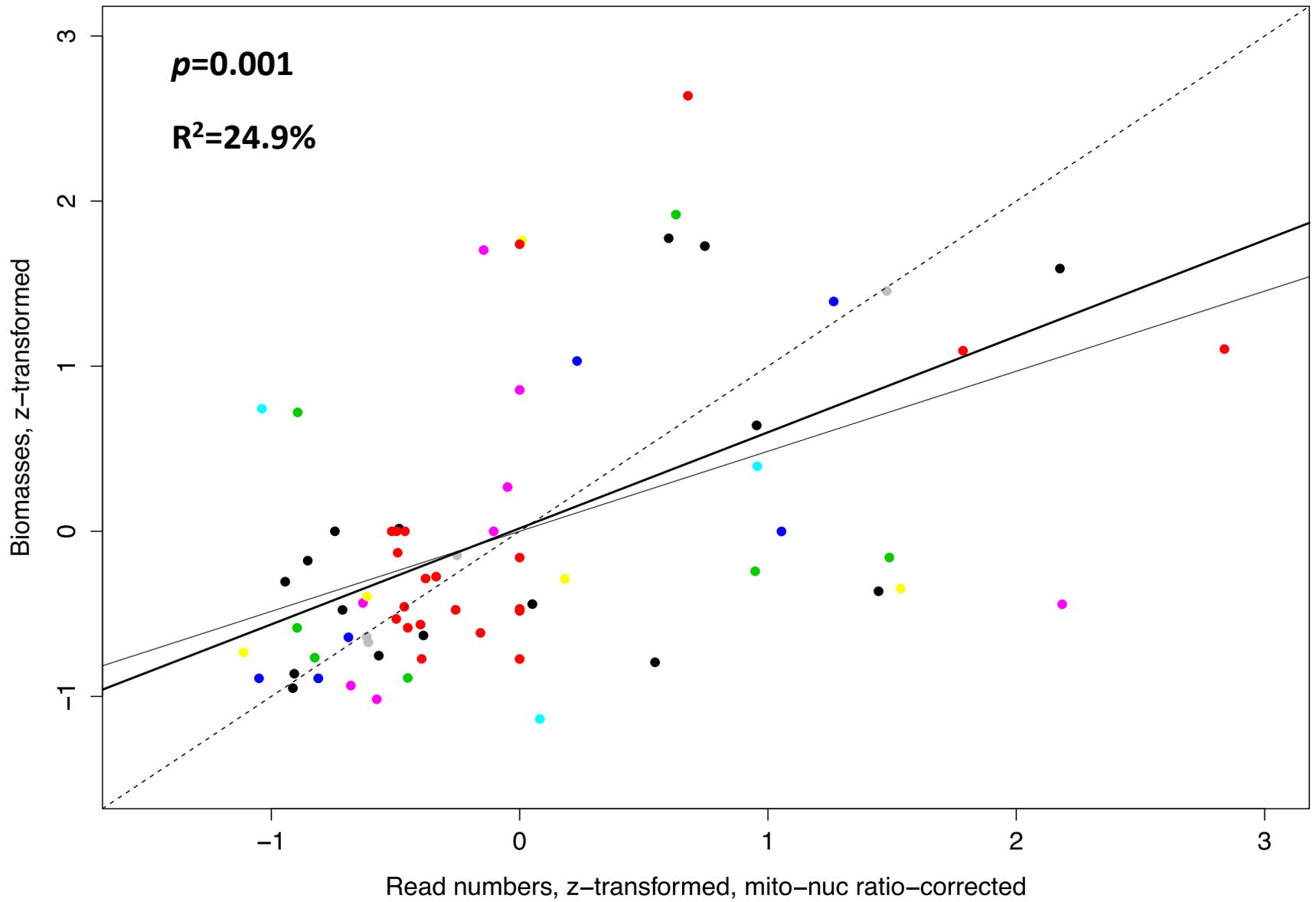
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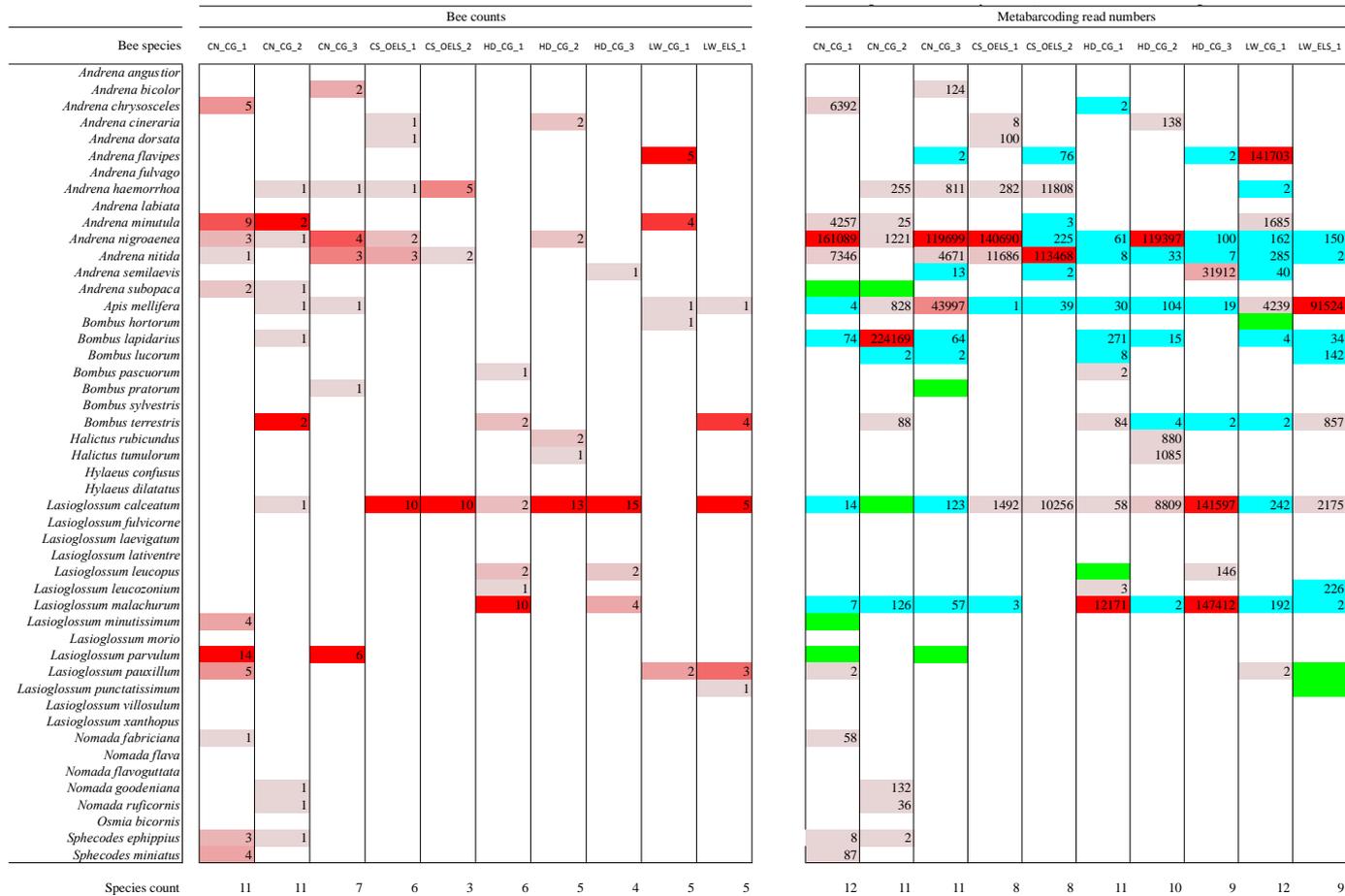
# We can detect bee species in bulk samples (93.7% detection rate)



### Biomass versus Read numbers



# Metabarcoding gives lots of false positive (blue) and false negatives (green)



319 bp amplicon, primers modified from Leray et al. (2013)

**UEA** University of  
East Anglia



**华大基因**  
**BGI**

**Thank You**



**Imperial College**  
London

**N** NATURAL  
HISTORY  
MUSEUM