



# FNS - Cloud

Food Nutrition Security

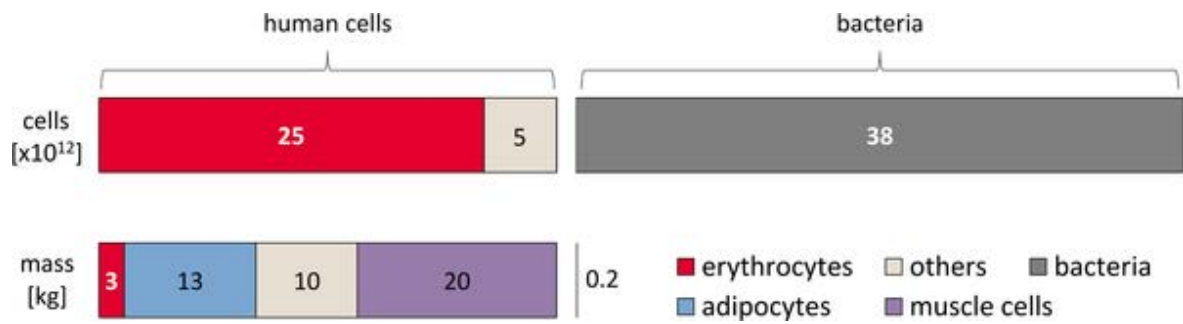
## Making Diet & Microbiome data FAIR – The FNS-Cloud Diet & Microbiome DEMONSTRATOR

Maria Traka

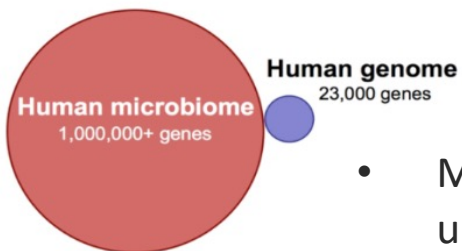


# The human microbiota: we are home to highly diverse and dynamic microbial communities

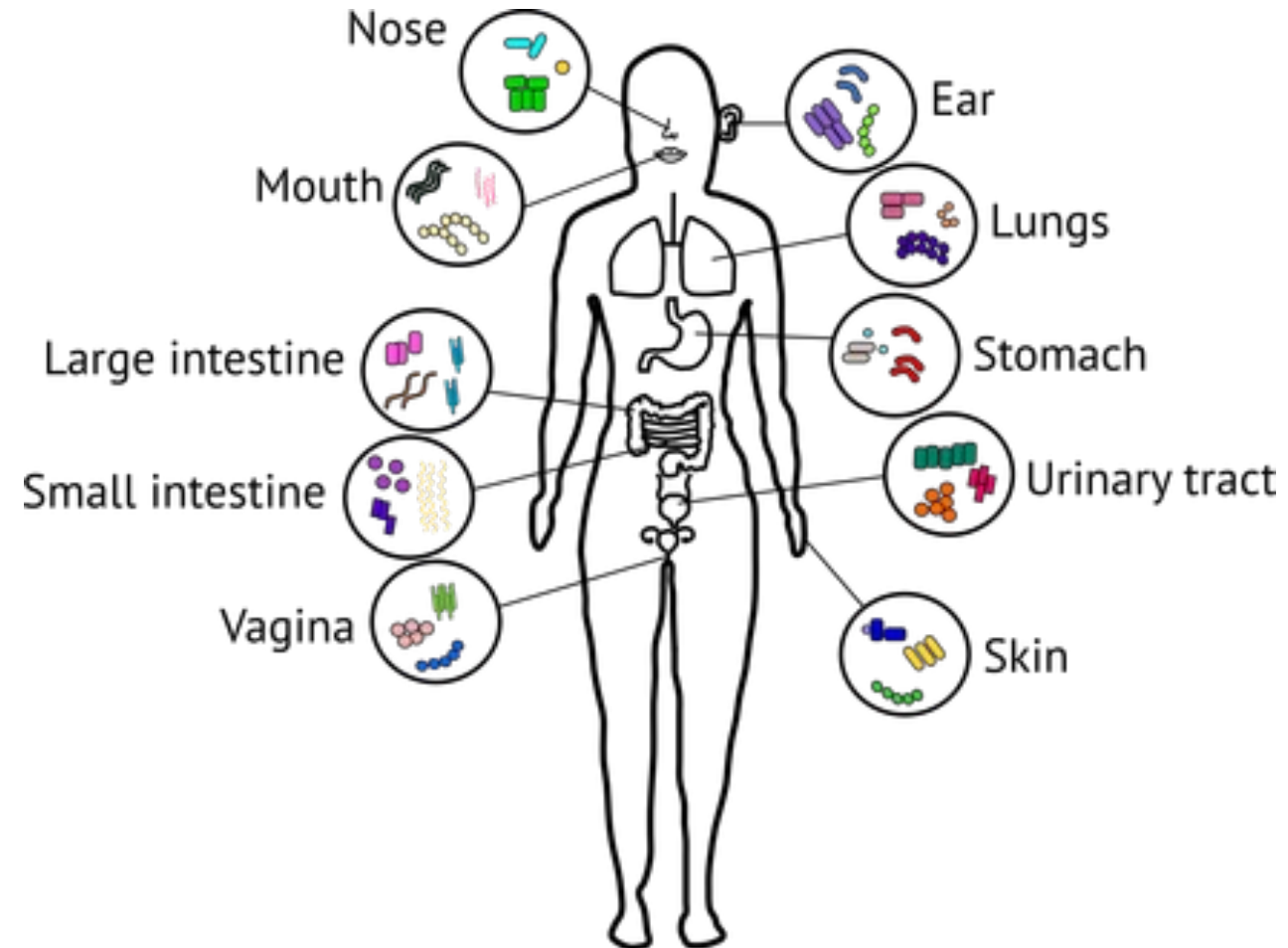
- Are we more human or microbial?
  - 1:1 ratio
  - 10:1 ratio (nucleated cells)



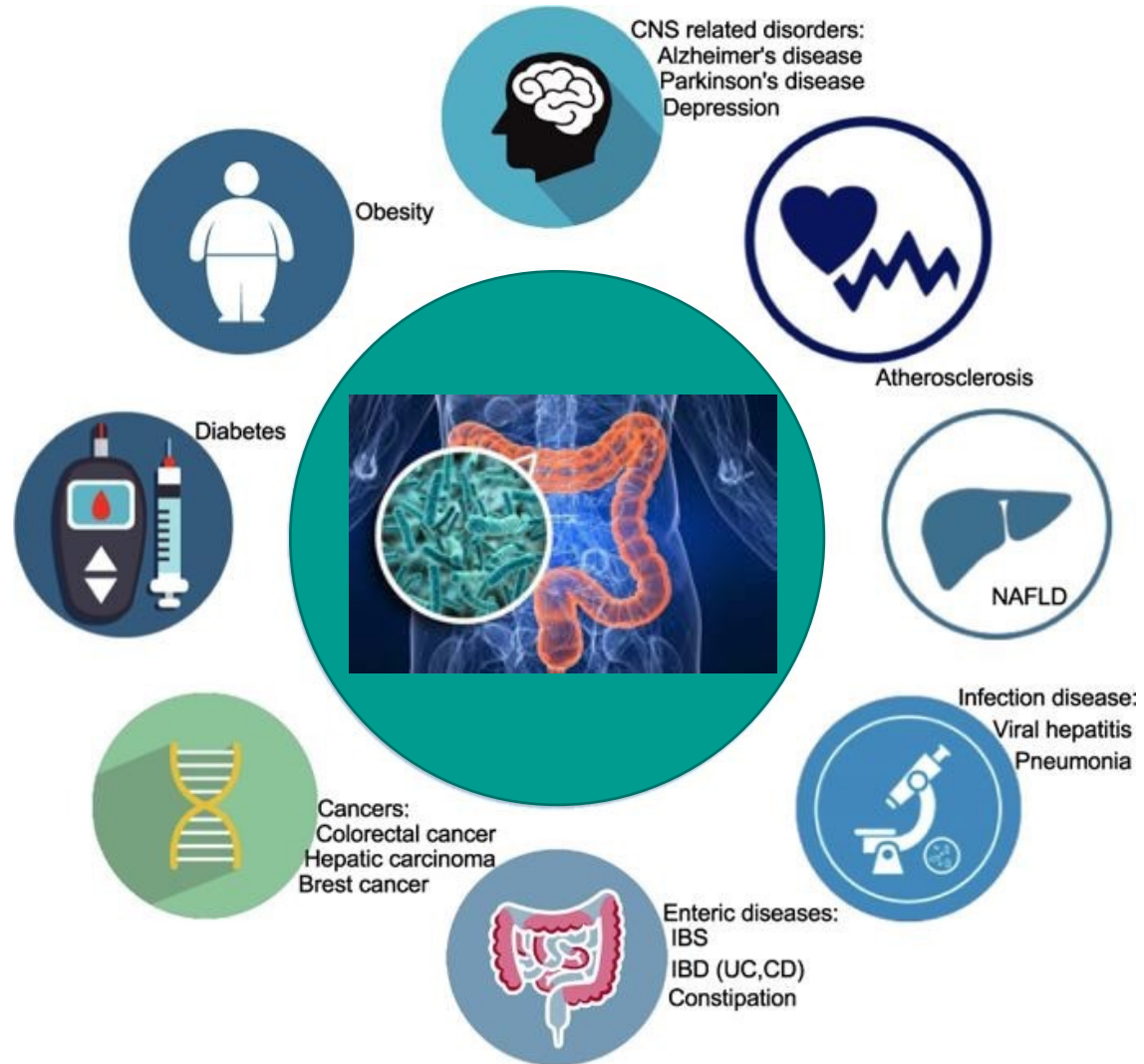
Sender et al, 2016. PLOS Biology 14(8): e1002533.



- Microbiome contains **150X** more unique genes than human genome



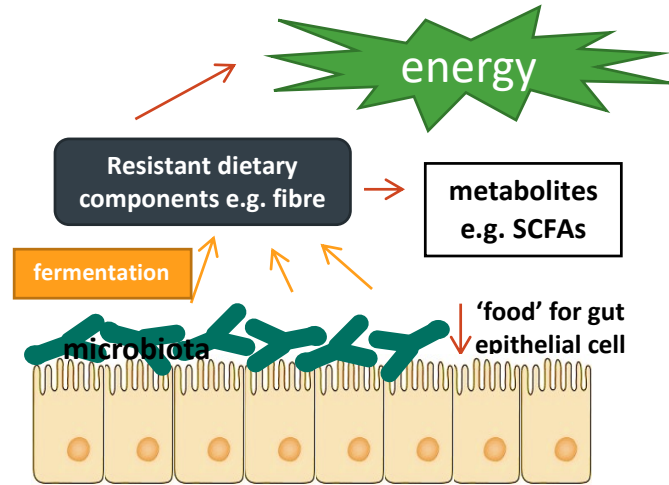
# Gut Microbiota and Health



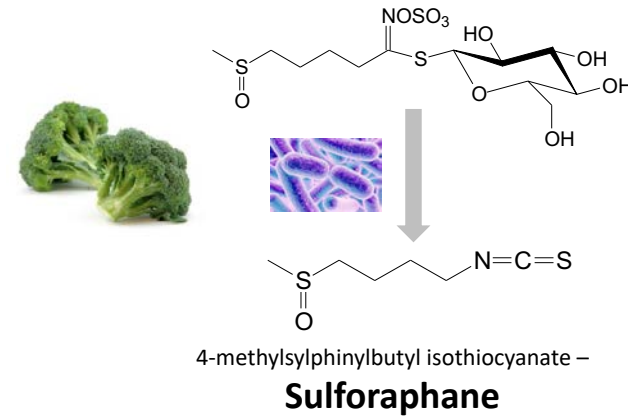
Cheng *et al.* (2020). *J. Func. Foods*, 74:104197

# What do gut microbiota do?

## Fibre Fermentation for Energy Harvest



## Non-nutrient metabolism: Food Bioactives



## Immune system development



## Protection from pathogens

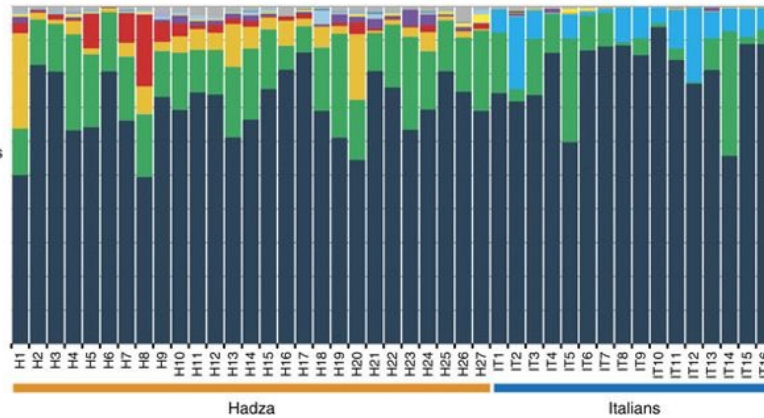


## Vitamin & Nutrient metabolism

# Diet modifies gut microbiota

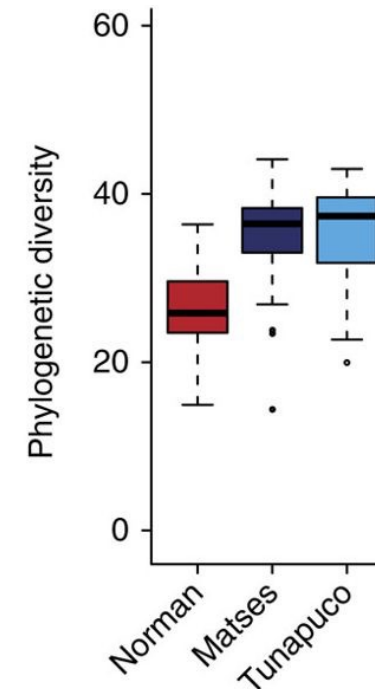
## Hadza community of hunter-gatherers

- wild foods (meat, honey, baobab, berries and tubers)
- High fibre



Schnorr *et al.* (2014). Nat Communications, 5:3654

- **Matses** | remote hunter-gatherer population from the Peruvian Amazon | **tubers, plantain, fish, limited game**
- **Tunapuco** | traditional agricultural community from the Andean highlands | **stem tubers (potatoes, oka, mashua), fruit, meat**
- **Norman, Oklahoma, US** | typical US urban-industrialized lifestyle | **processed foods, bread and prepackaged meals**



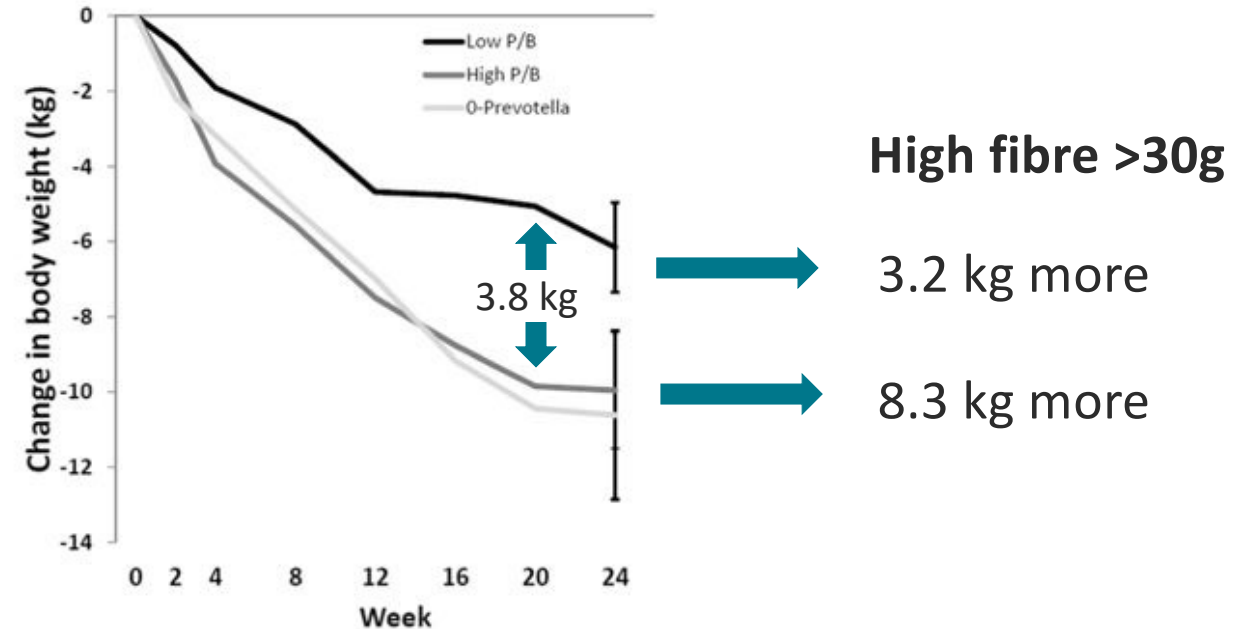
Matses and Tunapuco are enriched in genus *Treponema*, an efficient carbohydrate metaboliser

Obregon-Tito *et al.* (2015). Nat Communications, 6:6505

# Evidence from human studies (RCTs) – Taxonomic information

Obese individuals stratified by **Prevotella-to-Bacteroides (P/B)** ratio (n=52) on low calorie diets (500 kcal/d) for 24w

- **Prevotella** | high CHO and fibre diets
- **Bacteroides** | high protein and animal fat

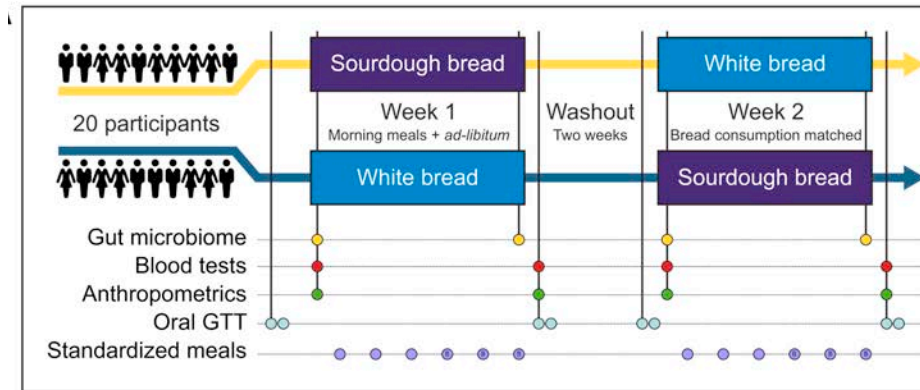


Hjorth *et al.* (2019). *Int. J. Obesity*, 43:149-157

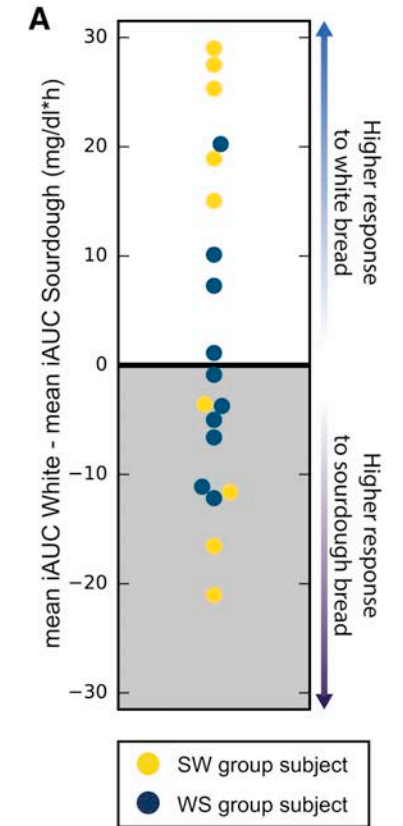
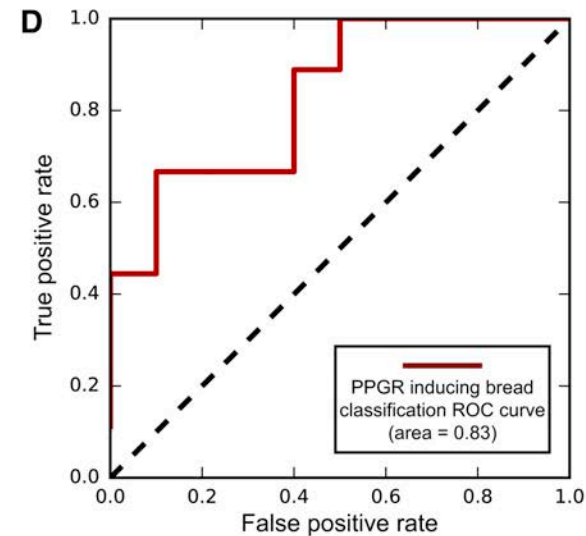
# Using taxonomic AND functional information

## Not just what is present but what they are doing

In healthy (n=20) **no difference** in metabolic or clinical parameters



When only gut microbiota were used in a classification algorithm they could predict the bread that induced lower glycemic response



Korem *et al.* (2017). *Cell Metabolism*, 25: 1243-1253

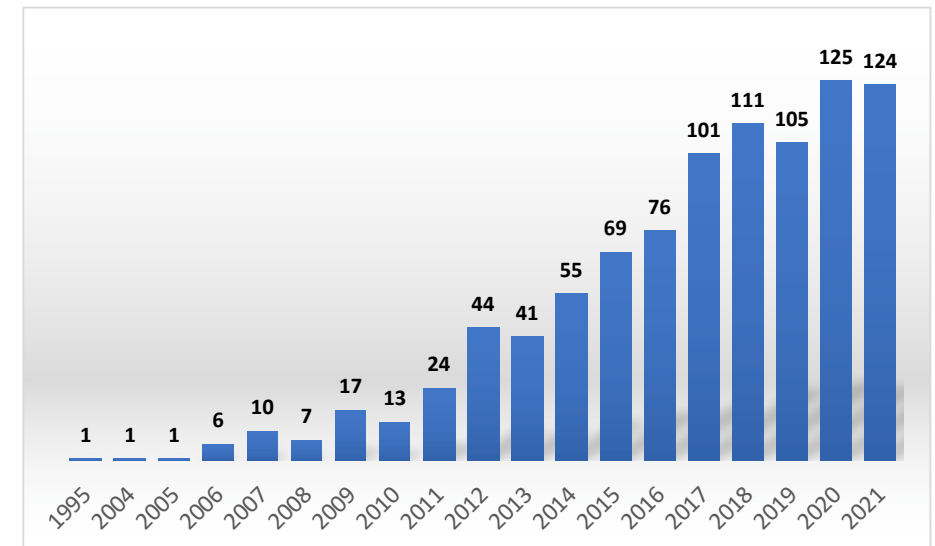
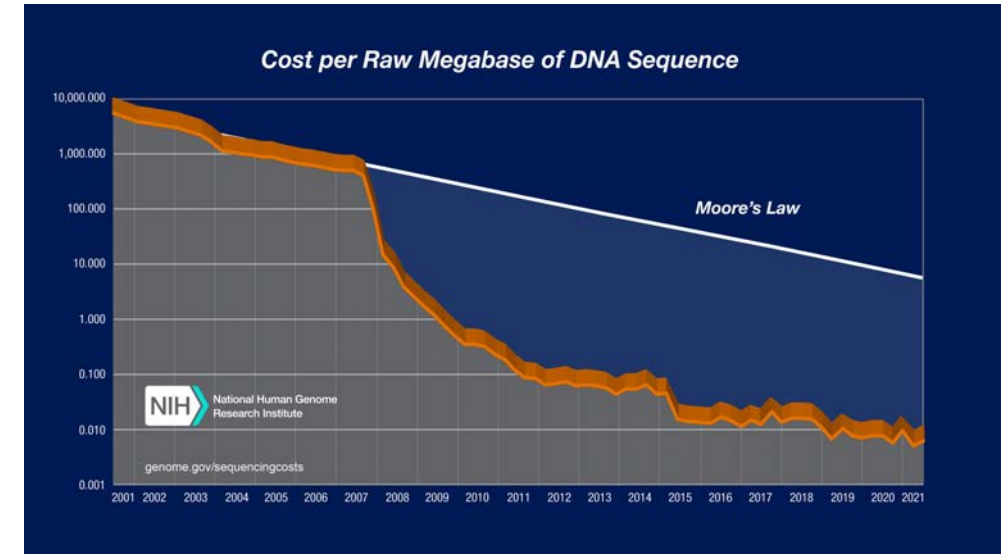
# Dietary Intervention human studies (RCTs)





# Diet and Microbiome

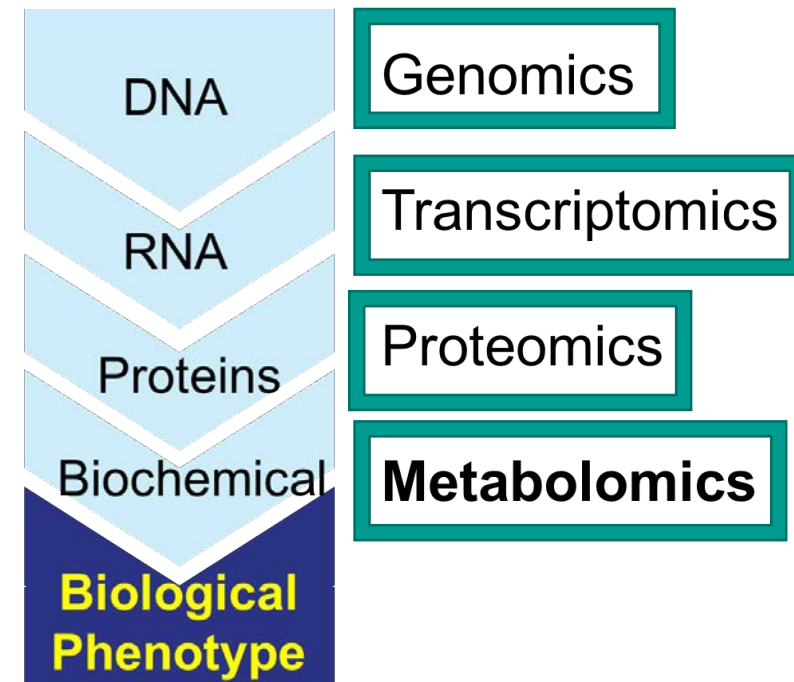
- As cost of sequencing goes down, more projects will incorporate microbiome analysis
- If we search 'diet AND microbiome' in clinical trials on PubMed.gov, we see an upward trend



# Data generation

Data can be broken down into raw and processed data

- Dietary data
  - Food diaries/Surveys (raw) – Records of what people ate
  - Nutrition composition (processed) – How much protein is there?
- Microbiome data (raw files are large)
  - Metagenomics – What bacteria/genes are there?
  - Metatranscriptomics – What genes are being expressed?
  - Metaproteomics – What proteins are present?
  - Metabolomics – What small molecules are present?
- Health & Lifestyle data
  - Clinical data – Blood biomarkers
  - Wearable – Continuous blood glucose monitor, Sleep monitor



# Data storage/Repositories

- EMBL-EBI

- European Nucleotide Archive – Raw sequencing read
- MGnify – Processed Metagenomics
- MetaboLights – Raw & Processed Metabolomics
- PRIDE Archive – Proteomics
- BioSamples – Metadata



- Nutritional Phenotype Database (dbNP)

- Study and sample metadata – Study design
- Metabolomic markers – Blood tests etc

- Dietary data

- Food consumption
- Nutrient intake data



# Current issues

There is no requirement for depositing data in a public repository

(except sequencing data)

Let's take an example

## Personalized Nutrition by Prediction of Glycemic Responses

David Zeevi,<sup>1,2,8</sup> Tal Korem,<sup>1,2,8</sup> Niv Zmora,<sup>3,4,5,8</sup> David Israeli,<sup>6,8</sup> Daphna Rothschild,<sup>1,2</sup> Adina Weinberger,<sup>1,2</sup> Orly Ben-Yacov,<sup>1,2</sup> Dar Lador,<sup>1,2</sup> Tali Avnit-Sagi,<sup>1,2</sup> Maya Lotan-Pompan,<sup>1,2</sup> Jotham Suez,<sup>3</sup> Jemal Ali Mahdi,<sup>3</sup> Elad Matot,<sup>1,2</sup> Gal Malka,<sup>1,2</sup> Noa Kosower,<sup>1,2</sup> Michal Rein,<sup>1,2</sup> Gili Zilberman-Schapira,<sup>3</sup> Lenka Dohnalová,<sup>3</sup> Meirav Pevsner-Fischer,<sup>3</sup> Rony Bikovsky,<sup>1,2</sup> Zamir Halpern,<sup>5,7</sup> Eran Elinav,<sup>3,9,\*</sup> and Eran Segal<sup>1,2,9,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 7610001, Israel

<sup>2</sup>Department of Molecular Cell Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 7610001, Israel

<sup>3</sup>Immunology Department, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 7610001, Israel

<sup>4</sup>Internal Medicine Department, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv 6423906, Israel

<sup>5</sup>Research Center for Digestive Tract and Liver Diseases, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 6423906, Israel

<sup>6</sup>Day Care Unit and the Laboratory of Imaging and Brain Stimulation, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem Center for Mental Health, Jerusalem 9106000, Israel

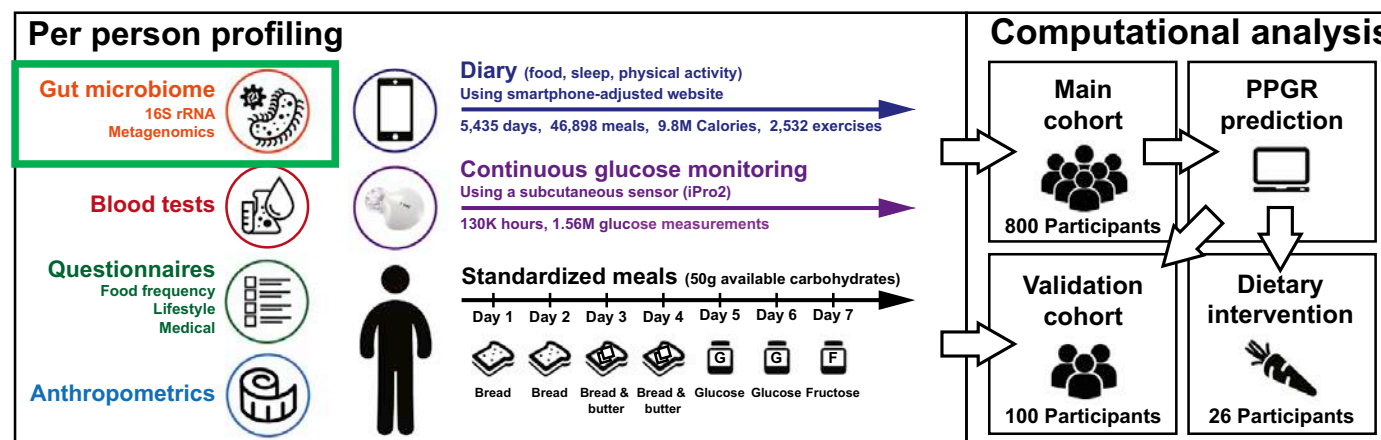
<sup>7</sup>Digestive Center, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv 6423906, Israel

<sup>8</sup>Co-first author

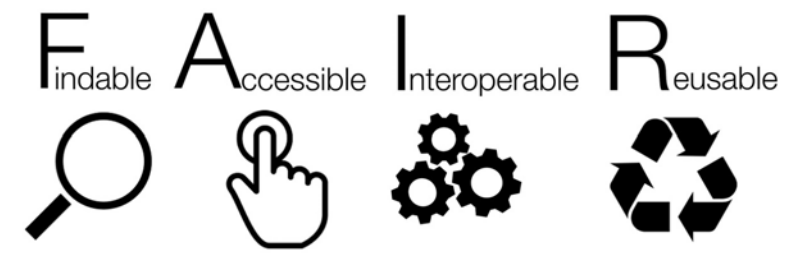
<sup>9</sup>Co-senior author

\*Correspondence: [eran.elinav@weizmann.ac.il](mailto:eran.elinav@weizmann.ac.il) (E.E.), [eran.segal@weizmann.ac.il](mailto:eran.segal@weizmann.ac.il) (E.S.)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.11.001>



# How FAIR is it?



## • Findable

- We can find the metagenomic reads
- No mention of other datasets

## • Accessible

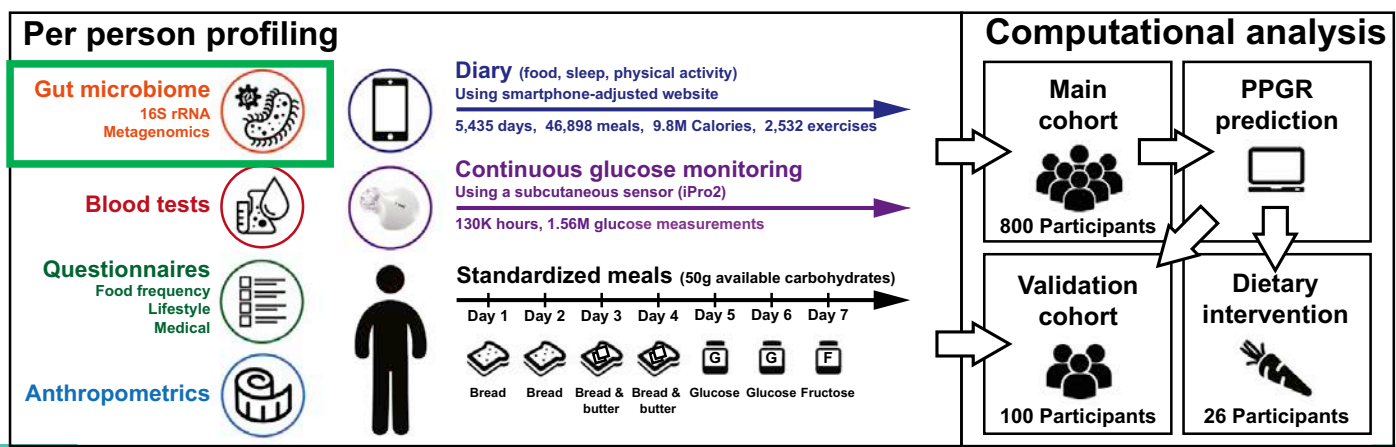
- We can retrieve metagenomics reads

## • Interoperable

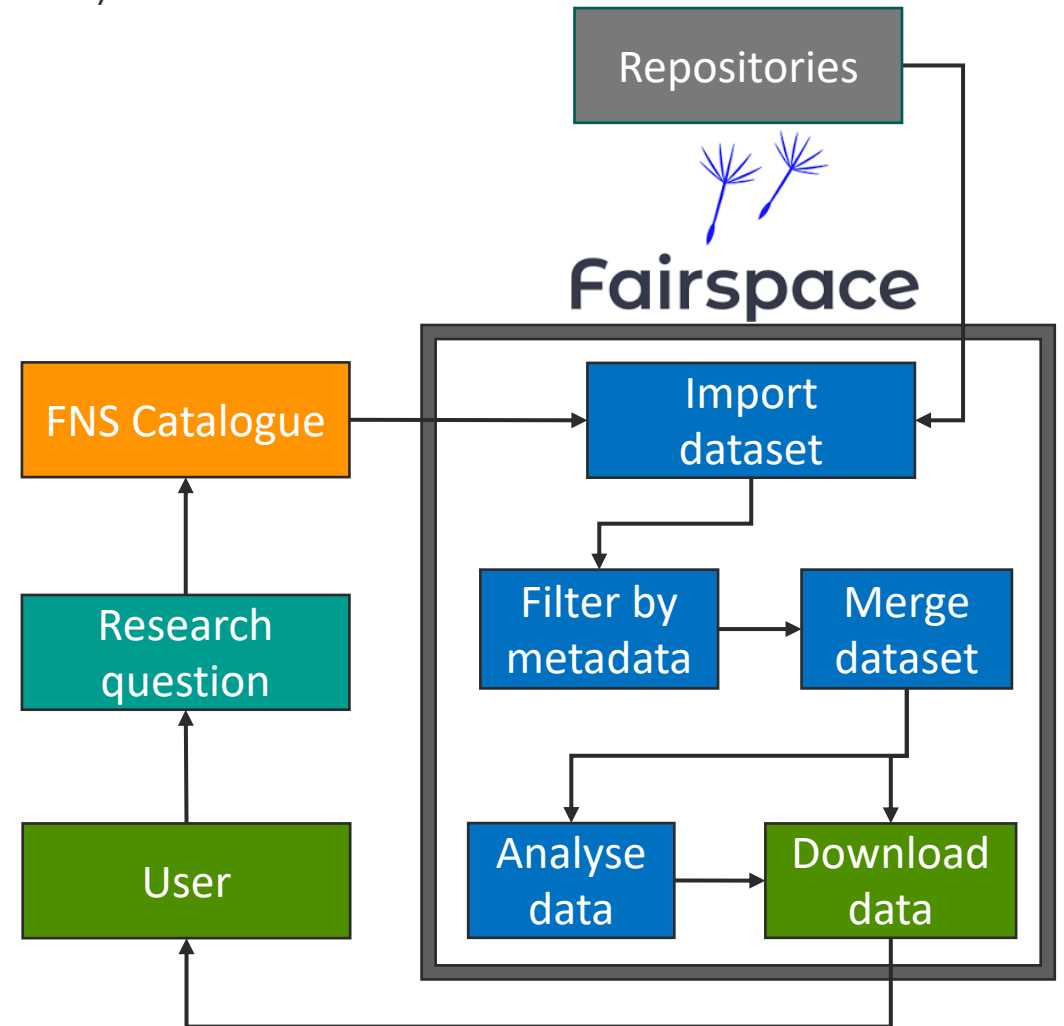
- Only interoperable after getting feature tables

## • Reusable

- No metadata provided
- Can only analyse metagenomic profiles



- FNS-Cloud aims to make the food & nutrition data FAIR
- How we envision it
  1. User has research question
  2. User finds relevant studies in FNS Catalogue
  3. Studies of interest are transferred into FAIRSPACE
  4. FAIRSPACE will pull data from repositories and link different datasets on a sample level
  5. FAIRSPACE will allow for filtering based on available metadata
  6. User can choose to analyse the data prior to downloading it for further analysis





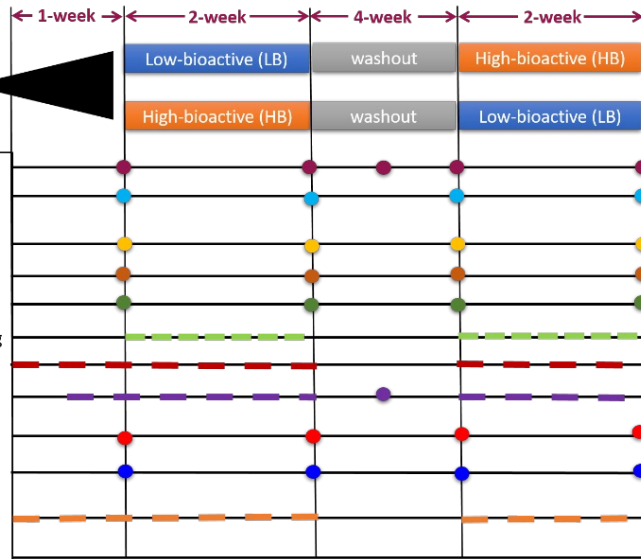
## Objectives:

- ❖ Does a diverse diet rich in plant bioactive compounds lead to a diverse gut microbiome?
- ❖ Does our microbiome influence our metabolic response to food?

DATA

TOOLS

N=20



## Food & Nutrition



Diet app tool development  
–wearables integration  
(sleep, CGM)

Weight, age, inflammation, HbA1c, TGs, hip/waist), etc.

## Biomarker & Anthropometric



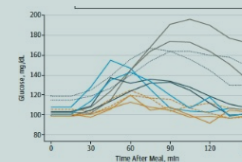
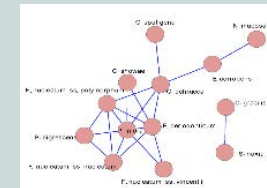
## Microbiome



Whole genome sequencing  
bacterial community  
composition and function



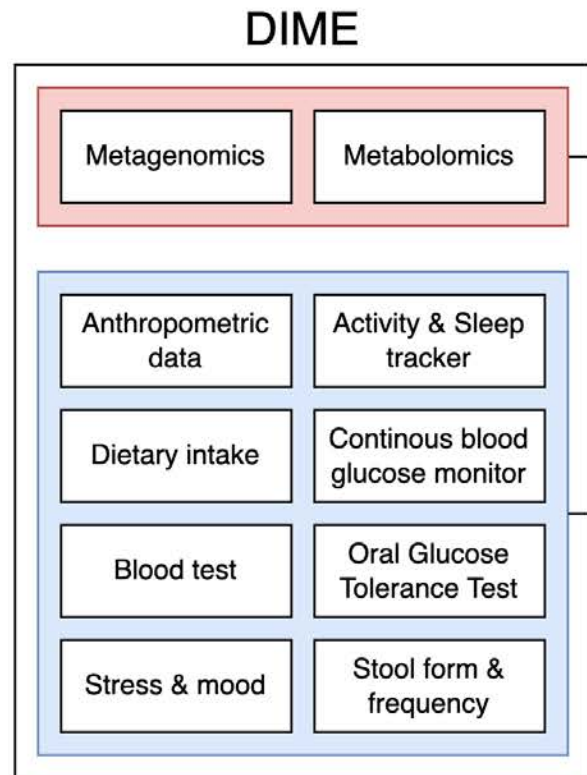
Bioinformatics tools on  
**metagenomics** and  
**metabolomics** integration



**Machine learning dynamic algorithms** for metabolic response to foods using microbiome

# How will DIME help?

Link samples by BioSamples (generated by ENA)





# Demonstrator Use Cases

**RESEARCH QUESTION 1:** Does a diet rich in plant bioactives affect our gut microbiome, and how?

- demonstrate user pathway
- the metagenomics and metabolomics datasets and bioinformatic analytical pipelines (handling emerging metagenomics datasets for higher resolution microbial analysis e.g. long-read sequencing)

**RESEARCH QUESTION 2:** Does our baseline gut microbiome define how species composition shifts upon dietary interventions? Does dietary intervention lead to a similar reduction in strain persistence in independent cohorts?

- Finding, accessing and merging datasets from different diet & microbiome studies

**RESEARCH QUESTION 3:** Does our gut microbiome contribute to our metabolic response to foods? Can we predict metabolic responses to foods using microbiome data?

- How a user can access community-generated tools through FAIRSPACE (e.g. machine-learning classification tool for microbiome datasets)

## In summary...

- A lot of Diet & Microbiome studies are not FAIR
- FNS-Cloud attempts to solve this issue
- FNS catalogue will show well curated food & nutrition studies
- FAIRSPACE will fetch the data, filter, merge, and analyse the data
- DIME study will test the FNS-Cloud infrastructure through the microbiome demonstrator

# Acknowledgements



**FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security



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