



Abstract ID : 112

Usefulness of Metagenome-Assembled Genomes (MAGs) for the study of pathogen–microbiota interaction in swine dysentery model

Content

This study aims to deepen the mapping of bacteria that may participate in infectious processes as pathobionts, using information obtained from short-read sequencing and the subsequent assembly of genomes from these reads, a method known as metagenome-assembled genomes (MAGs) in an experimental infection model of swine dysentery by *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae*. Shotgun metagenomic sequencing with Illumina NovaSeq technology was performed in 112 samples which enabled the reconstruction of 3,735 MAGs. These MAGs were filtered by quality and GTDB database annotation, identifying 576 MAGs at the species level. We further explored MAGs from species of interest based on metataxonomic analyses *Prevotella pectinovora* (9 MAGs), *Acetivibrio ethanoligens* (7 MAGs), and *Campylobacter hyointestinalis* (4 MAGs) *Roseburia inulinivorans* (1 MAG), all exclusively reconstructed from samples of animals affected by the disease, and in all cases, at least one of the sequences was of high quality. No major virulence genes were detected in the MAGs of these species although several minor factors and resistance genes were identified. In addition, we observed discrepancies in the taxonomic classification of the species *A. ethanoligens* which in the GTDB database is annotated as “*Velocimicrobium ethanoligens*” based on gene markers. In conclusion, the study results reveal the usefulness and discriminatory power of metagenomic assemblies to characterise novel species in disease pathogenesis.

Keywords

Metagenomics, microbiota, pig, *B. hyodysenteriae*

Registration ID

122

Professional Status of the submitter, who is also the speaker

Postdoc

Track Classification: Genomics

Contribution Type: Oral presentation