Persistent Maximum of Loops in Bacterial Protein Interaction Networks

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Joint work with Tim Downing (The Pirbright Institute, UK), being presented at the

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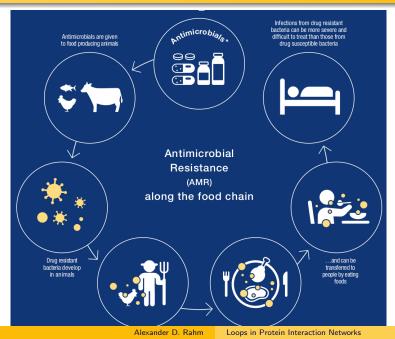
Unleashing bacteria with antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



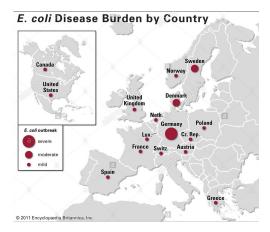
Wastewater from the Guddapatharam Industrial Area near Hyderabad, flowing into the Isnapur Lake. An antibiotics manufacturing facility owned by Aurobindo (Unit V) stands on the skyline.

There are quality standards for antibiotics, but no environmental standards for their production.

Spread of antimicrobial resistance according to the WHO



Escherichia coli ST131 spread in 2011

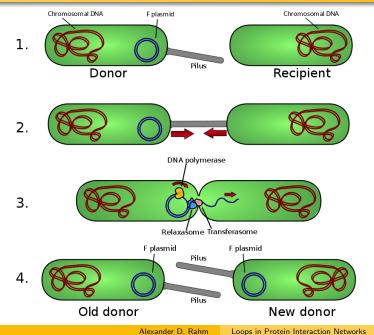


Key aspects in the pandemic spread of E. coli ST131:

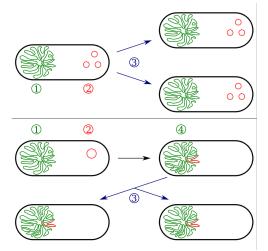
- Plasmid conjugation,
- recombination
- AMR gene repertoire.

 \Rightarrow Co-Evolvability of plasmids in the bacterial genome plays an important role.

AMR transfer by plasmid conjugation



Co-evolvability of plasmids in the bacterial genome

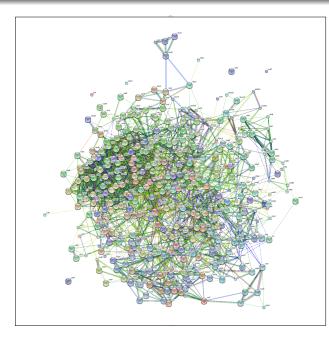


Key aspects of the pandemic spread of E. coli ST131 :

- Plasmid conjugation,
- Integration of plasmids into the chromosome (co-evolvability)
- AMR gene pool.

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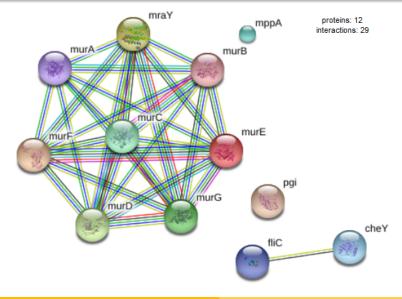
 \Rightarrow The co-evolvability of plasmids in the bacterial genome is playing an important role.



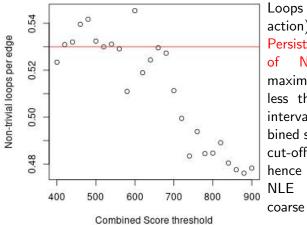
Protein-Protein Interaction Network (PPIN) of the E. coli ST131 chromosome. 4.146 proteins, 105.457 interactions.

How to measure the integration of plasmids?

The "interactions" are edges weighted according to several biological criteria in a combined score



Non-Trivial Loops per edge plotted vs. threshold



NLE = Non-Trivial Loops per Edge (interaction). Persistent Maximum NLE (PMNLE): maximal value equal or less than NLE for an interval of 100 combined score units on the cut-off threshold, 6 consecutive NLE values in this coarse resolution.

Scientific achievements

Work of Downing & R. shows: *PPINs are generally robust to the loss of plasmid proteins*. We examined: $P_{all} = PMNLE$ for all proteins and $P_{chromosomal} = PMNLE$ for chromosomal proteins only. $\Rightarrow P_{all} - P_{chromosomal}$ indicates plasmid-driven effects.

471 out of 489 samples had very low $P_{all} - P_{chromosomal}$ \Rightarrow plasmid-encoded proteins had no large effects on the PPIN structure.

71% more connected components when passing from full PPIN to chromosomal PPIN.

18 out of 489 samples had $\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{all}}-\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{chromosomal}}$ exceeding two standard deviations.

327% more connected components when passing from full PPIN to chromosomal PPIN. \Rightarrow *Plasmid-encoded proteins play a central role in the PPIN, high co-evolvability in these 18 bacteria.*

What can be done against AMR spread?

Constructive answers to this question are not scientific, but political. For instance:

- Impose environmental standards upon importation of antibiotics,
- Revert from industrial meat production to traditional ways of keeping livestock, with lower density, hence lower output but no necessity to give antibiotics to farm animals,

etc.

Identification of plasmid genes is prone to errors:

- Typically plasmid-bound genes can have already entered the chromosome in certain bacteria,
- Different names can have been given to the same plasmid, when the classifying lab did not see the match.
- \Rightarrow Maybe the noise is stronger than the signal.

Thank you very much for your attention !