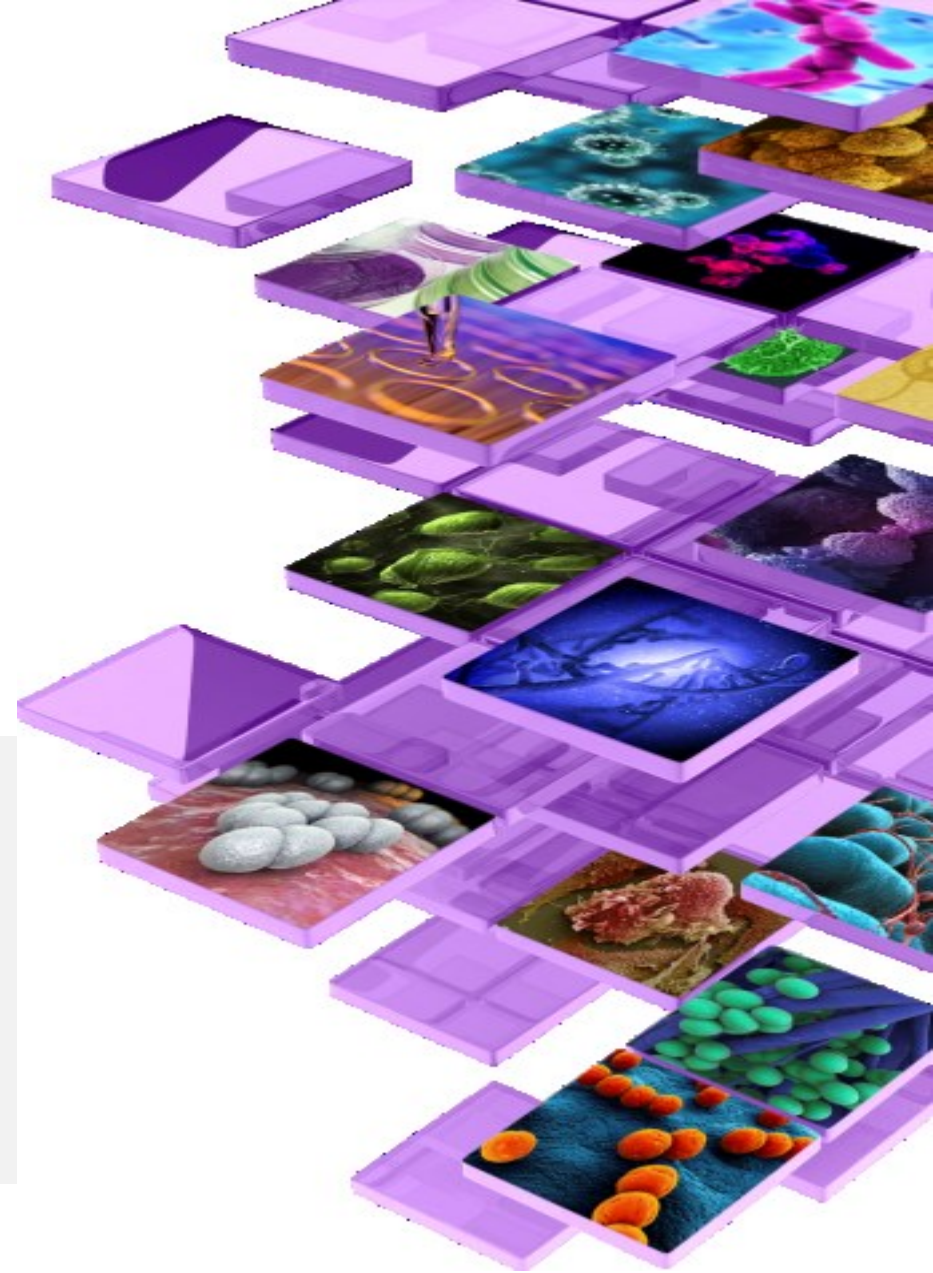


A Tale of 3 Mummies: A Microbiome Analysis of Life in the Peruvian Andes 1,000 Years Ago

Raul Cano, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus, California Polytechnic State University
Director, Microbiome Research, ATCC-CTM
April 14, 2016



About ATCC

- Founded in 1925, ATCC is a non-profit organization with headquarters in Manassas, VA
- World's premiere biological materials resource and standards development organization
- ATCC collaborates with and supports the scientific community with industry-standard biological products and innovative solutions
- Strong team of 400+ employees; over one-third with advanced degrees



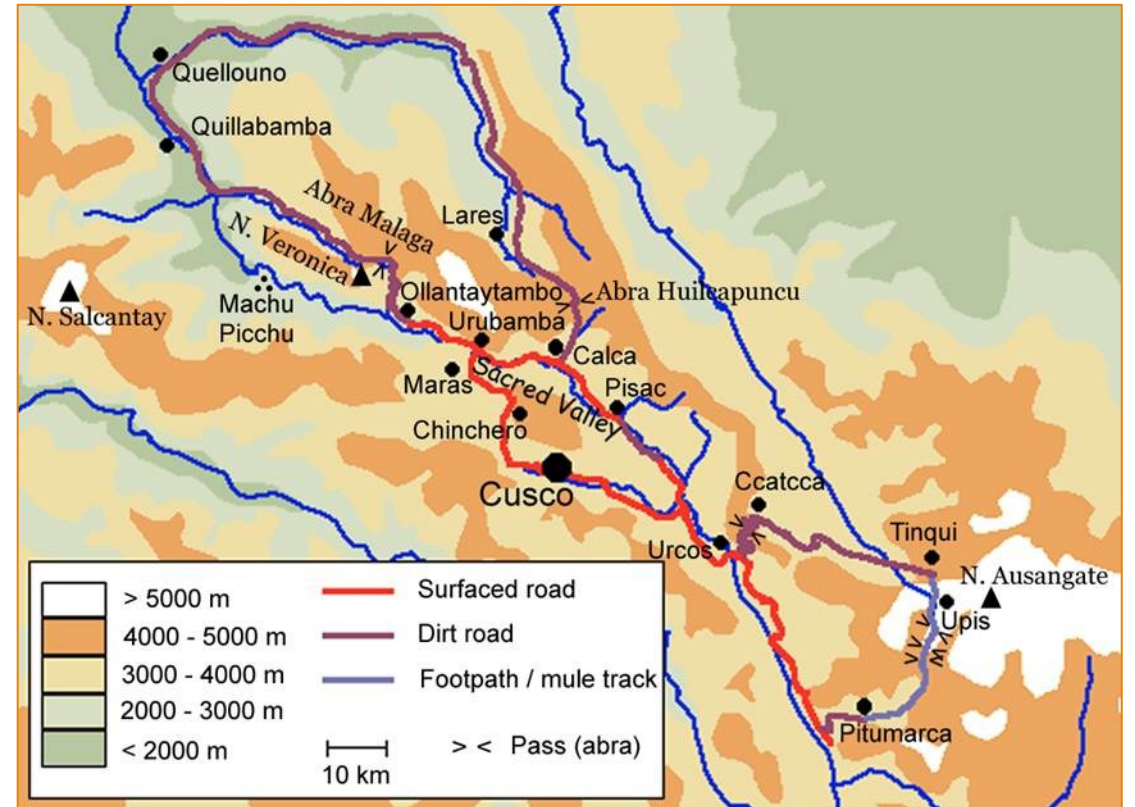
Established partner to global researchers and scientists





A Tale of 3 Mummies:
A Microbiome Analysis of Life in the
Peruvian Andes 1,000 years ago

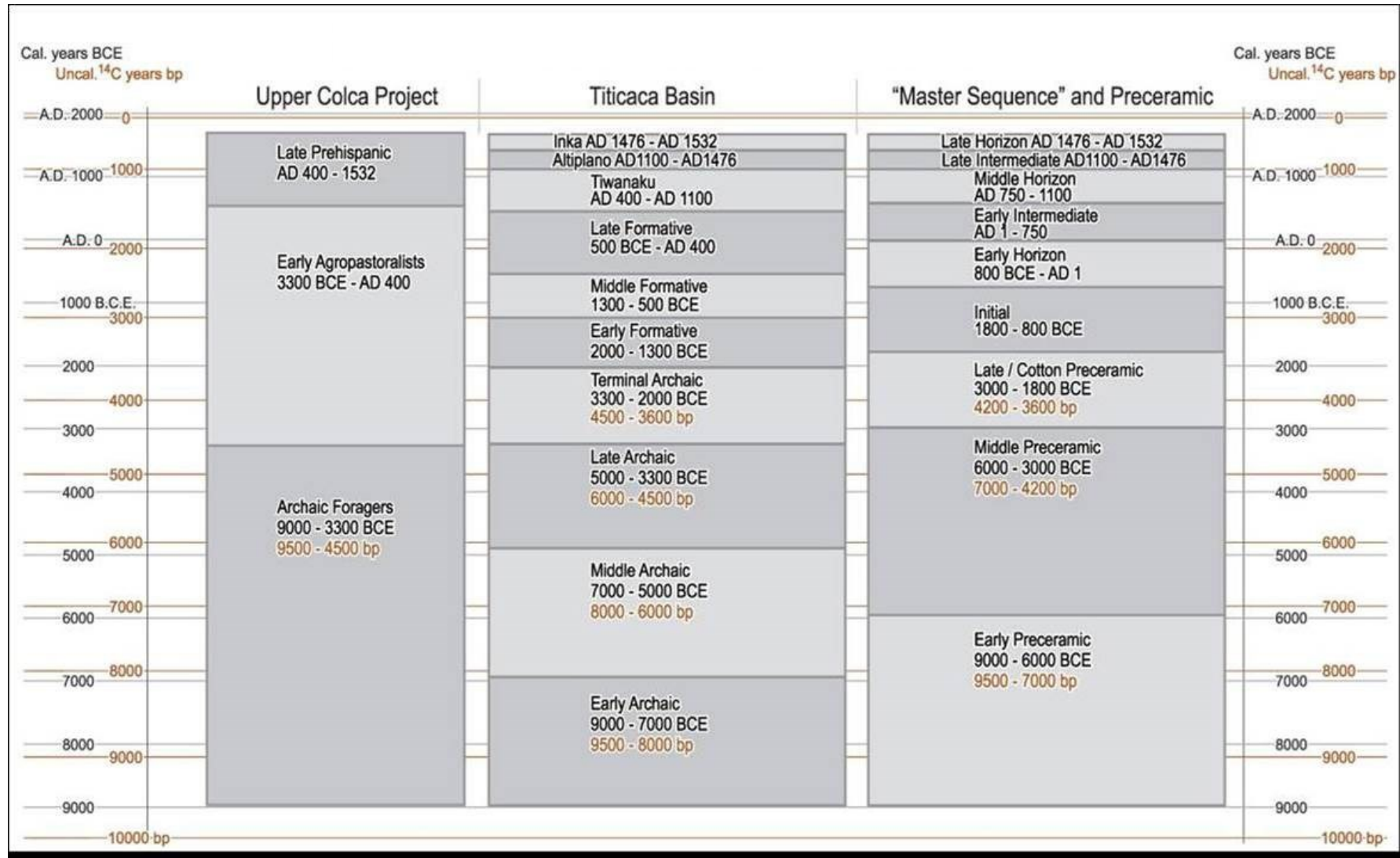
Cuzco, Peru — Geography



Collaborators and Funding

- **Tasha Santiago-Rodriguez:** Sample processing, data analysis, and MOST everything else
- **Franco Rollo:** My friend and gatekeeper
- **Gino Fornaciari:** Mummy Czar
- **Stefania Luciani:** Ancient DNA isolation
- **Isolina Marota:** Continue Franco Rollo's legacy (and lab)
- **Gary Toranzos:** Public health emphasis

Selected Andean Chronologies



Inca Accomplishments

- Excellent farmers, builders, and managers
- Roads and aqueducts
 - Built > 19,000 miles of roads (over mountains)
 - Built canals and aqueducts to carry water to dry areas
- Advancements in medicine and how to make them – use of medicinal plants
- Arts and science
- Accomplished travelers

Inca Diet

- Crops cultivated across the Inca Empire included quinoa, maize, beans, grains, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, peanuts, cashews, squash, cucumber, cotton, carob, and avocado
- Livestock was llama and alpaca herds; meat eaten as charqui
- Drank chicha a lot! (so I'm told)



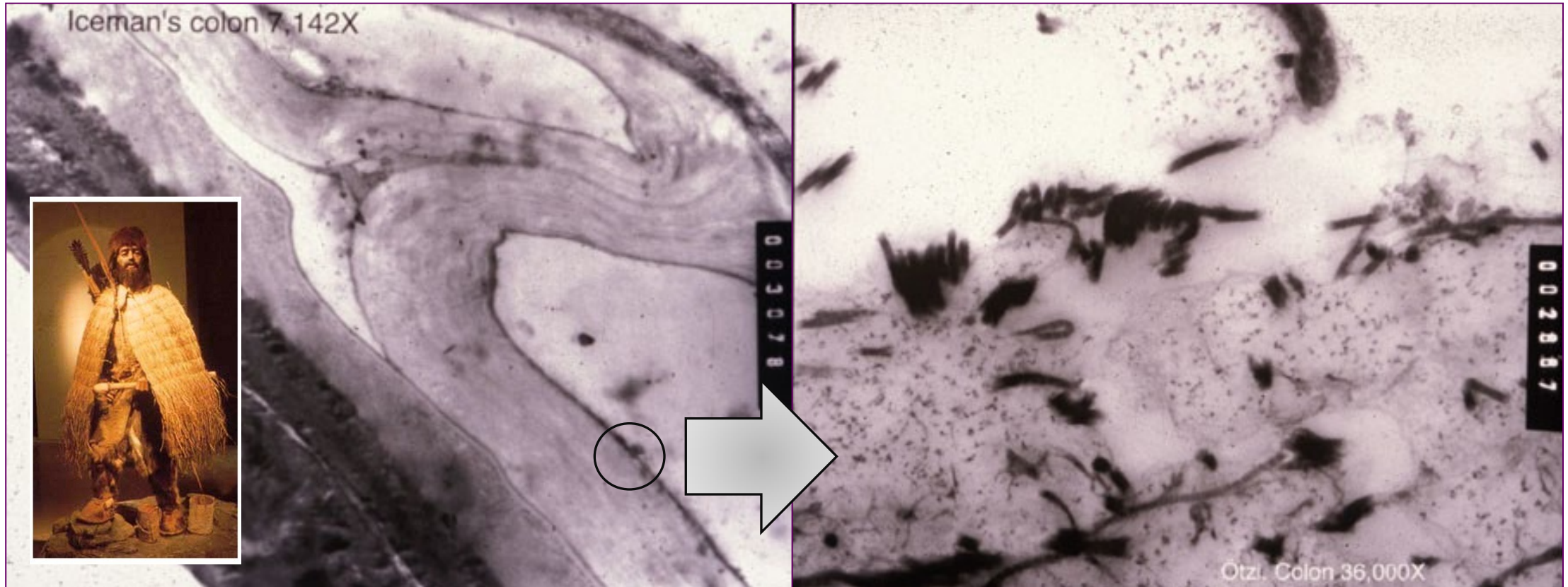
Inca qollqa (storehouses) used for storing grain and other foodstuffs

Questions

- Suitability for analysis
- Microbiome/metagenome structure
 - Microbial diversity
 - Metabolic diversity
 - Correlations?
- Medical and cultural aspects
 - AMR/MDR genotypes
 - Infectious diseases
 - Diet

What Got It All Started!

Iceman colon, circa 1998



Cast of Characters

The Protagonists: Three Natural Mummies

FI3



14th Century male
25-30 years old
Good preservation
Leishmaniasis

FI9



11th Century female
18-23 years old
Well preserved
Cardiomegaly

FI12

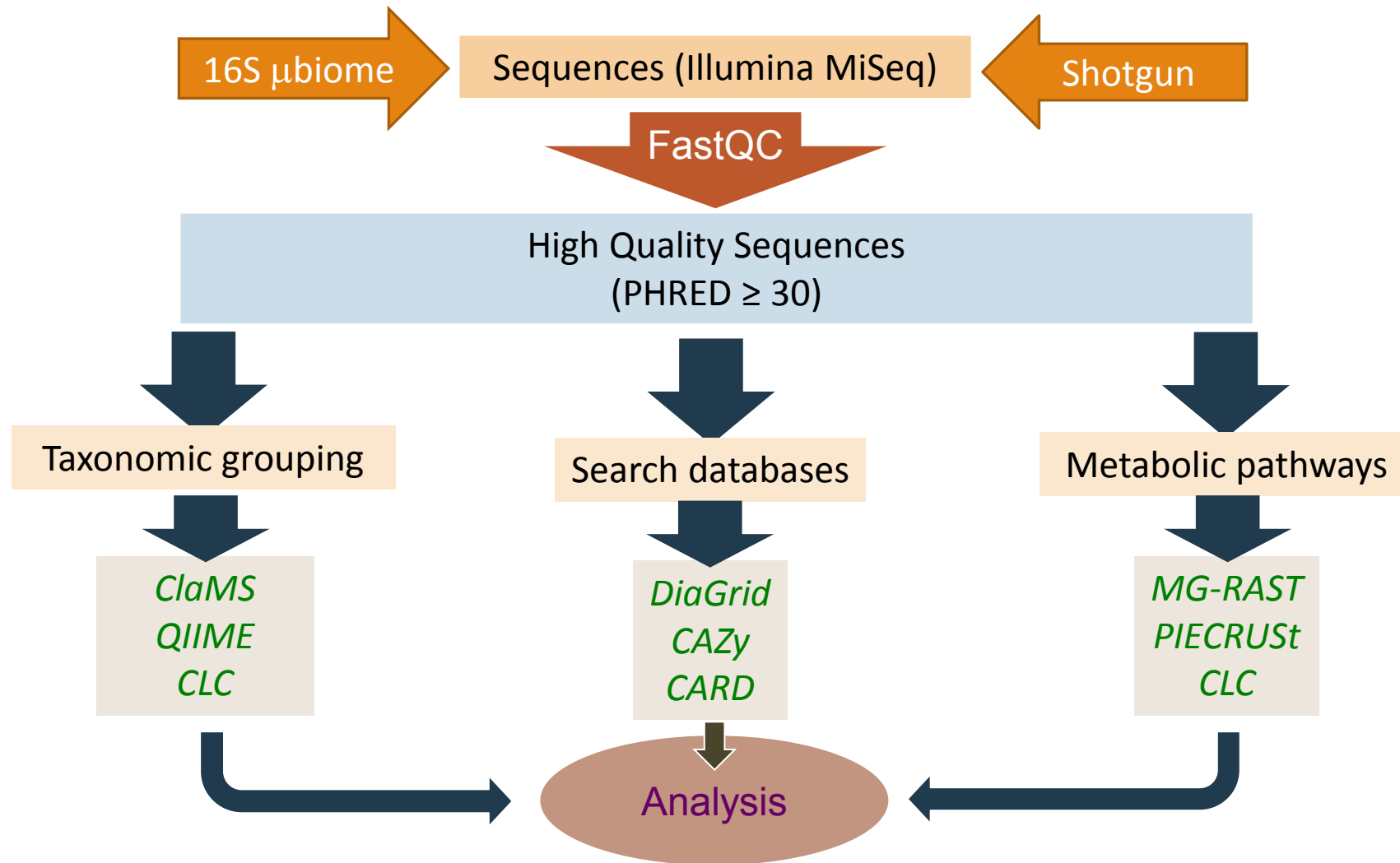


14th Century female
20-25 years old
Good preservation
Bronchopneumonia

Supporting Cast

	Medici Family			Aragonese Family		
Sample ID	NASD3	NASD12	CM40	NASD22	NADS27	NASD29
Personage	Francesco I	Ferdinando I	Gian Gastone	Ferrante I d'Aragona	Luigi Carafa	Unknown
Lifespan	1541-1587	1549-1601	1671-1737	1431-1494	1511-1576	16th Century
Comments	Grand Duke	Grand Duke	Gran Duke	King of Naples	Prince of Stigliano	¿?
COD	Malaria	Tertian fever	Small Pox	Colon carcinoma	Natural causes	Cirrhosis

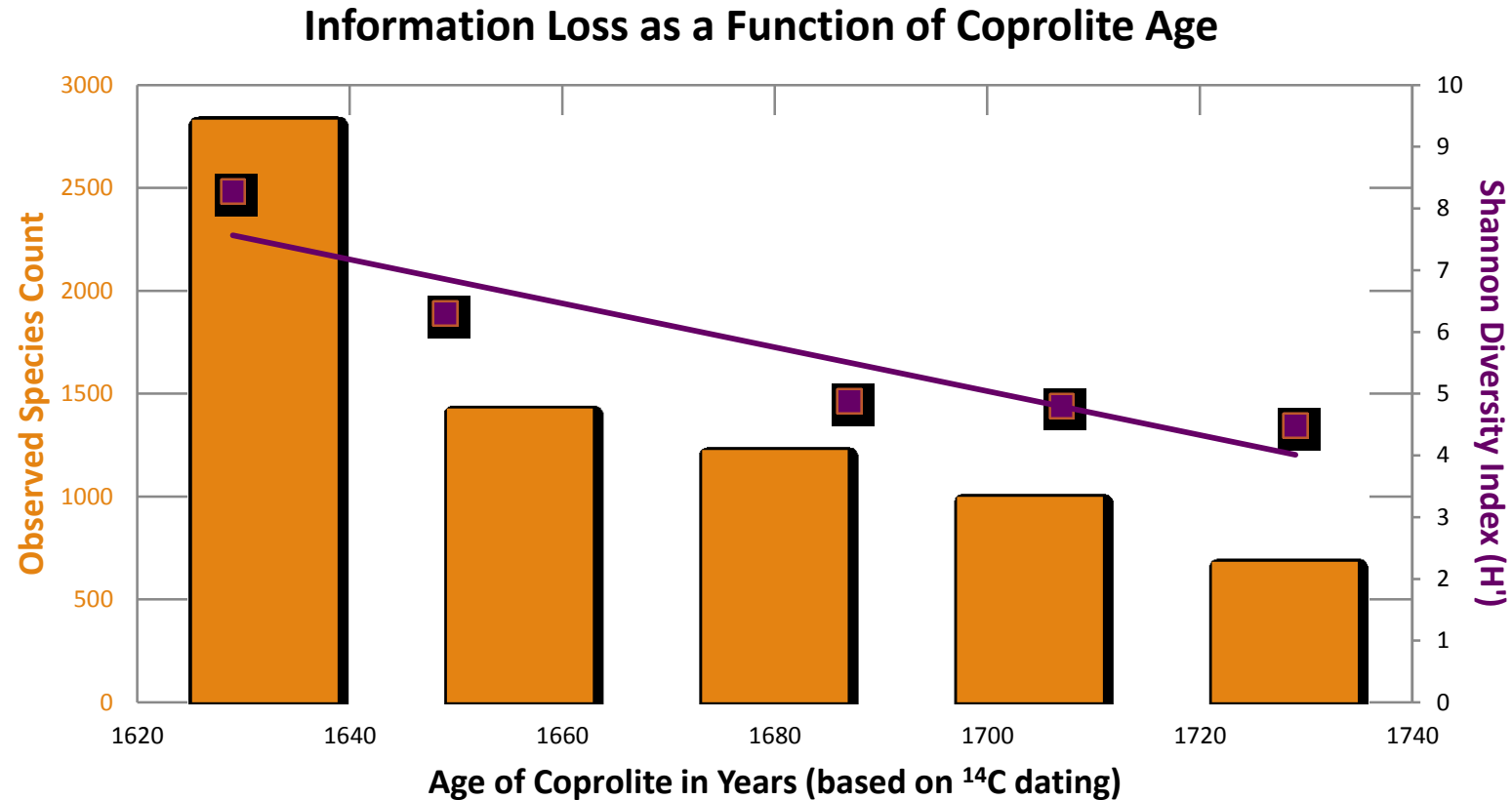
Analysis Workflow



QC/QA of Sequences

ANCIENT DNA MAY BE DAMAGED – SEQUENCES OF POOR QUALITY

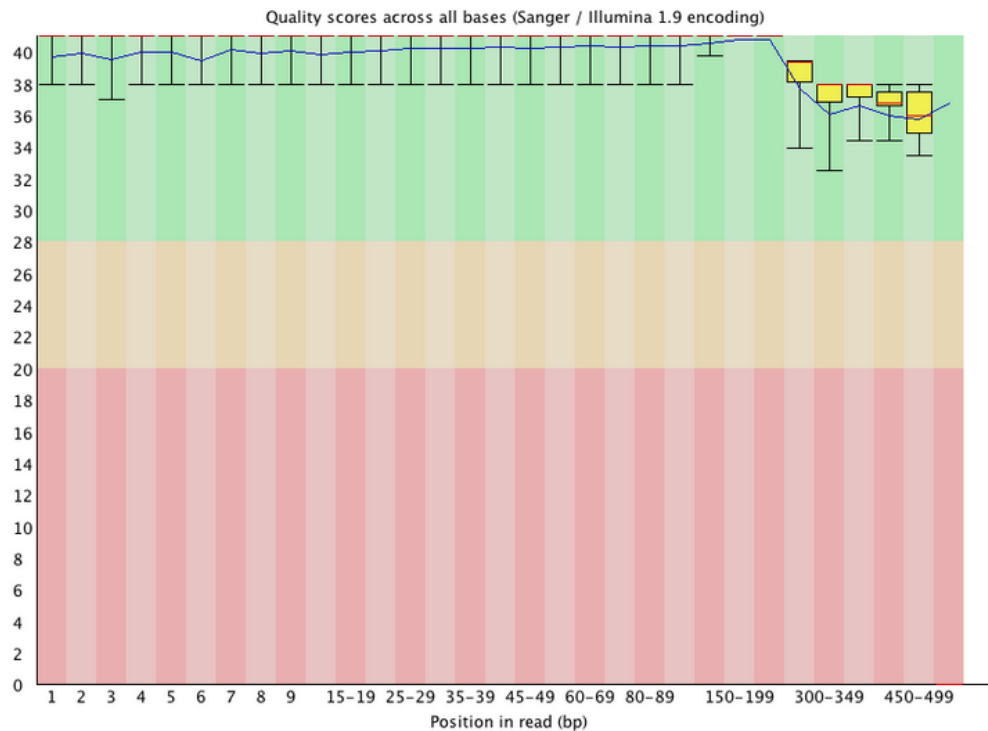
Genetic Information is Lost Over Time



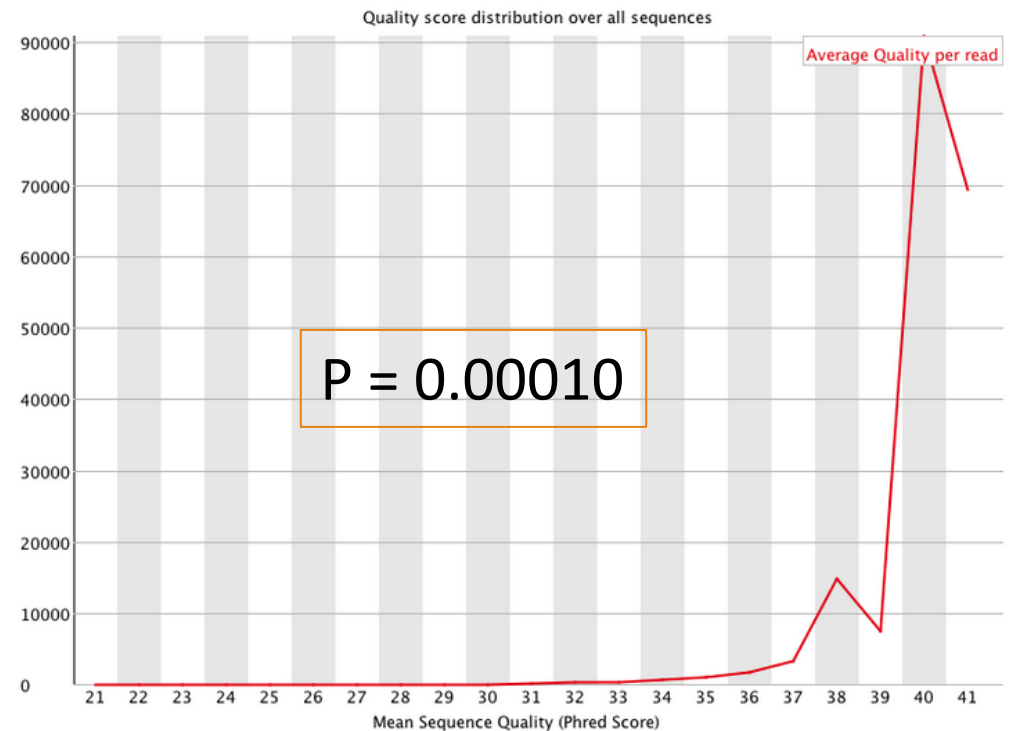
FastQC Results

Assurance of good NGS results

Per base sequence quality

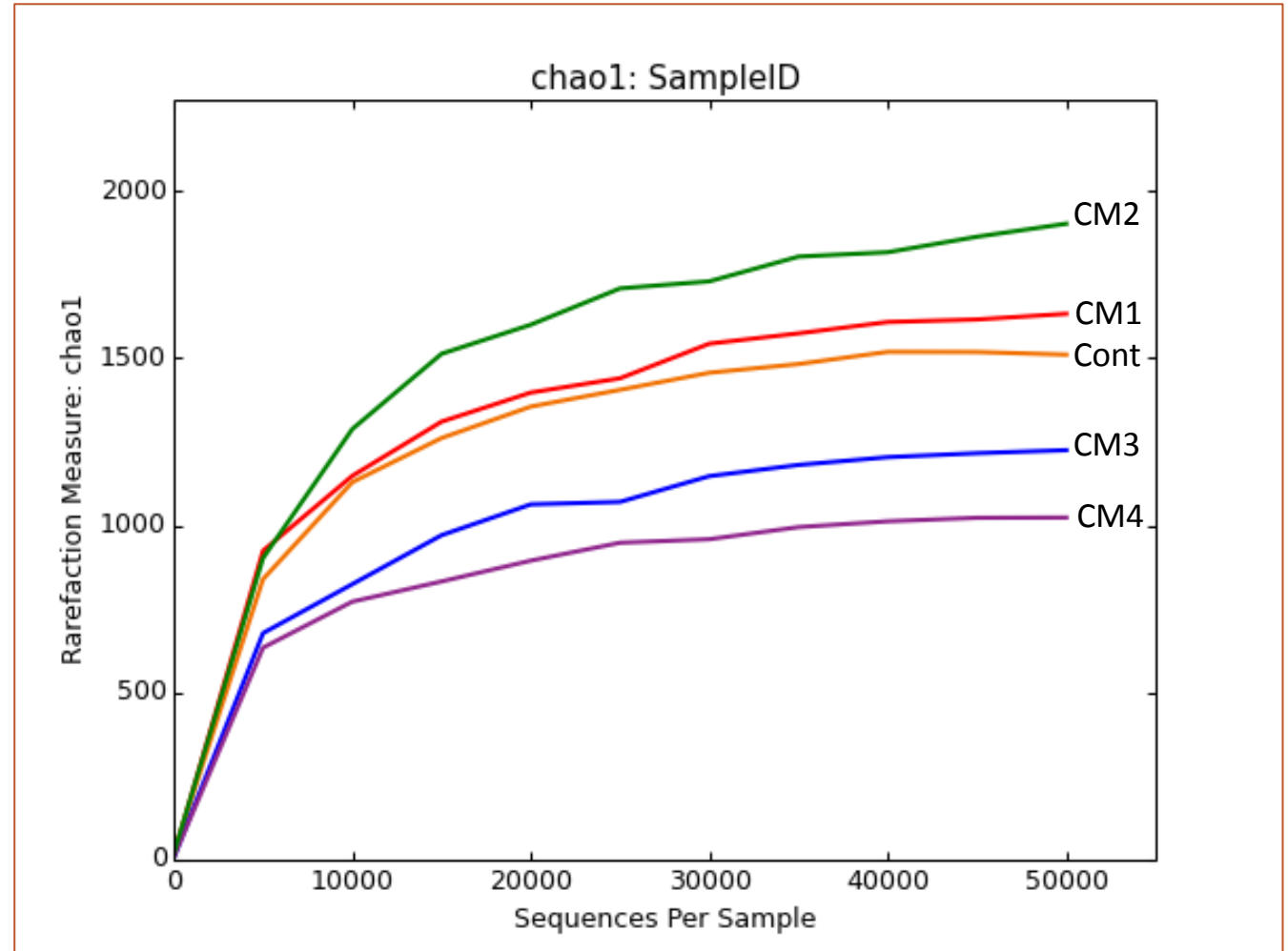


Per sequence quality scores



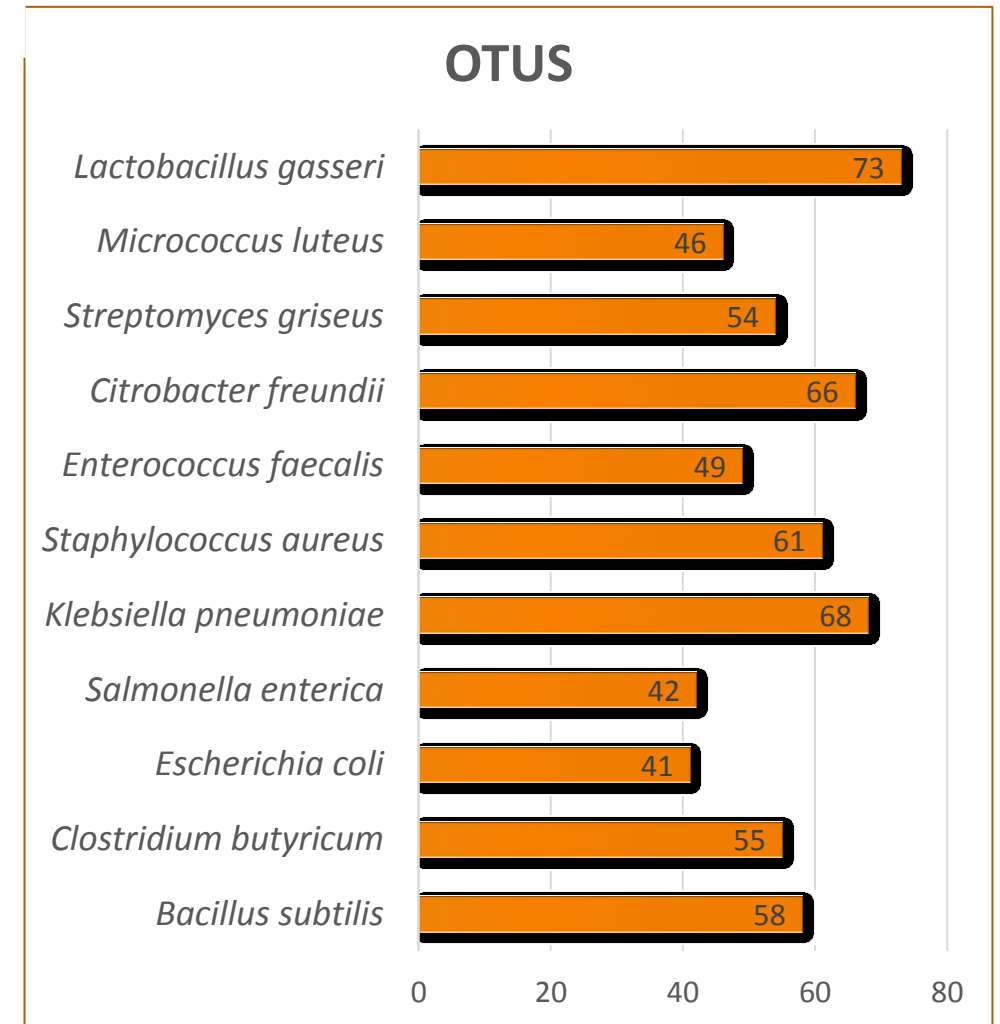
Sampling Depth

Rarefaction Curves
Assurance of
sufficient sample size



Mock Community for Assessing DNA Extraction

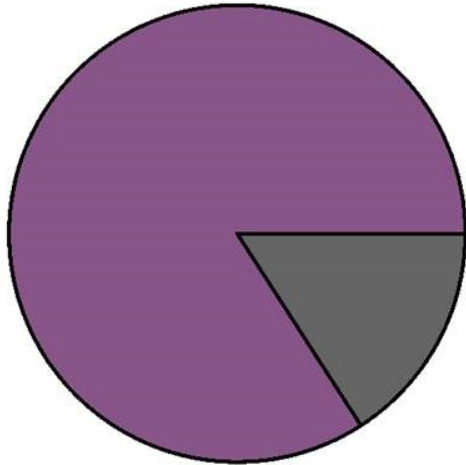
Taxon	ATCC® No.	Inoculum CFU/mL
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	6501™	1.00E+06
<i>Clostridium butyricum</i>	3627™	1.00E+06
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	11775™	1.00E+06
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	8388™	1.00E+06
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	13883™	1.00E+06
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	12600™	1.00E+06
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	19433™	1.00E+06
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	8090™	1.00E+06
<i>Streptomyces griseus</i>	23345™	1.00E+06
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	4698™	1.00E+06
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i>	33323™	1.00E+06



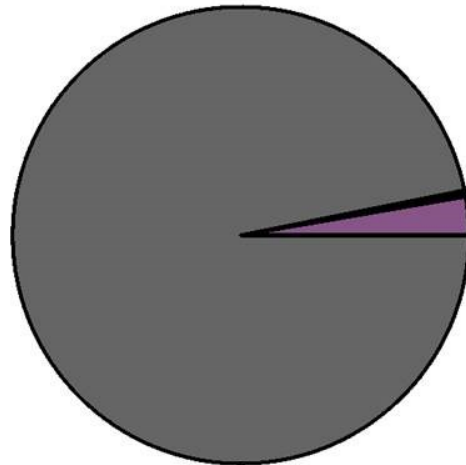
Source Tracker Results (from QIIME 1.9.0)

Assessing Environmental Contamination

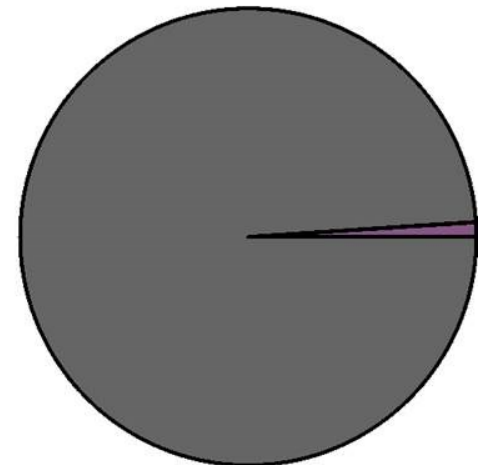
A. FI3



B. FI9



C. FI12



Mummy F19

Peruvian Mummy from the Museum of Anthropology

- A Peruvian natural mummy of a young woman 20±3 years old from Cuzco (Peru), housed in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology of Florence, was autopsied
- The funerary equipment is typical of the Andean highlands, Late Intermediate Period (1000-1476 A.D.)



After preliminary X-rays showing good preservation of the body, the mummy was then autopsied through the posterior thorax to avoid damage



The mummy in its shroud, in strict fetal position

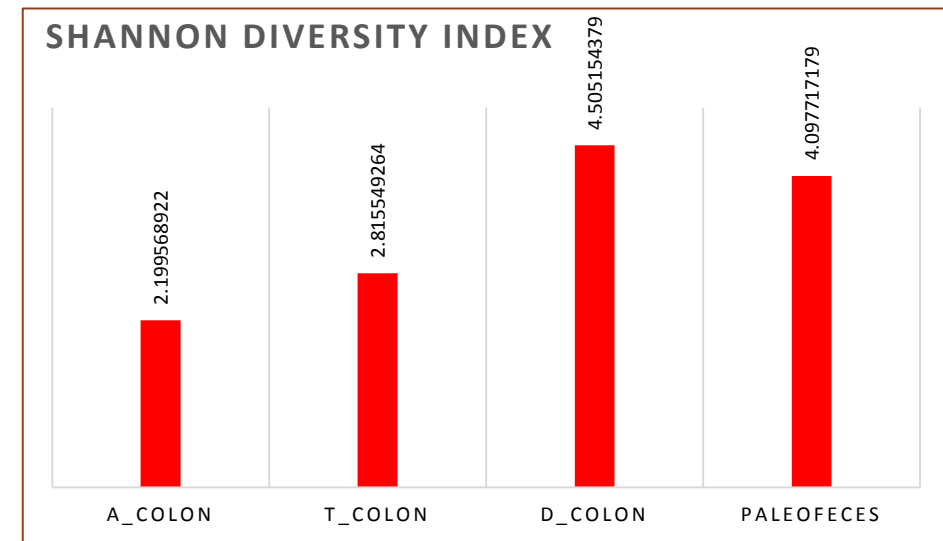
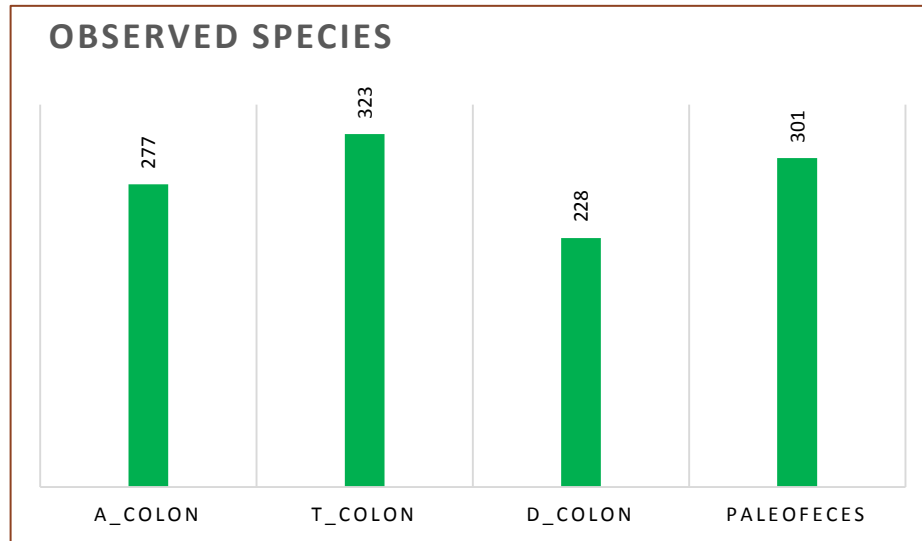


LL X-ray of the mummy



Autopsy by posterior breach

Alpha Diversity: FI9



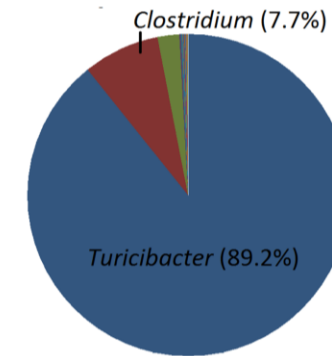
Taxonomic Diversity

Circa 1999: TRFL-P + clone and sequence

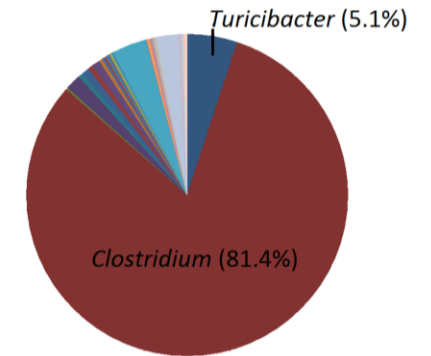
BLAST ID	No. Clones
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> E	18
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> G	2
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	4
<i>Clostridium</i> sp.	6
<i>Clostridium algidicarnis</i>	1
<i>Eubacterium pectinii</i>	2

Circa 2014: NGS + QIIME

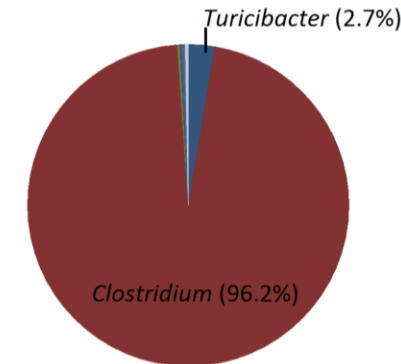
A. Coprolite



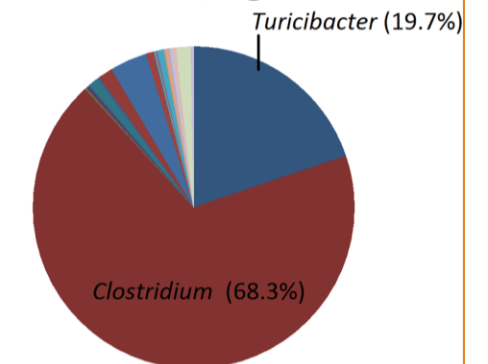
B. Descending colon



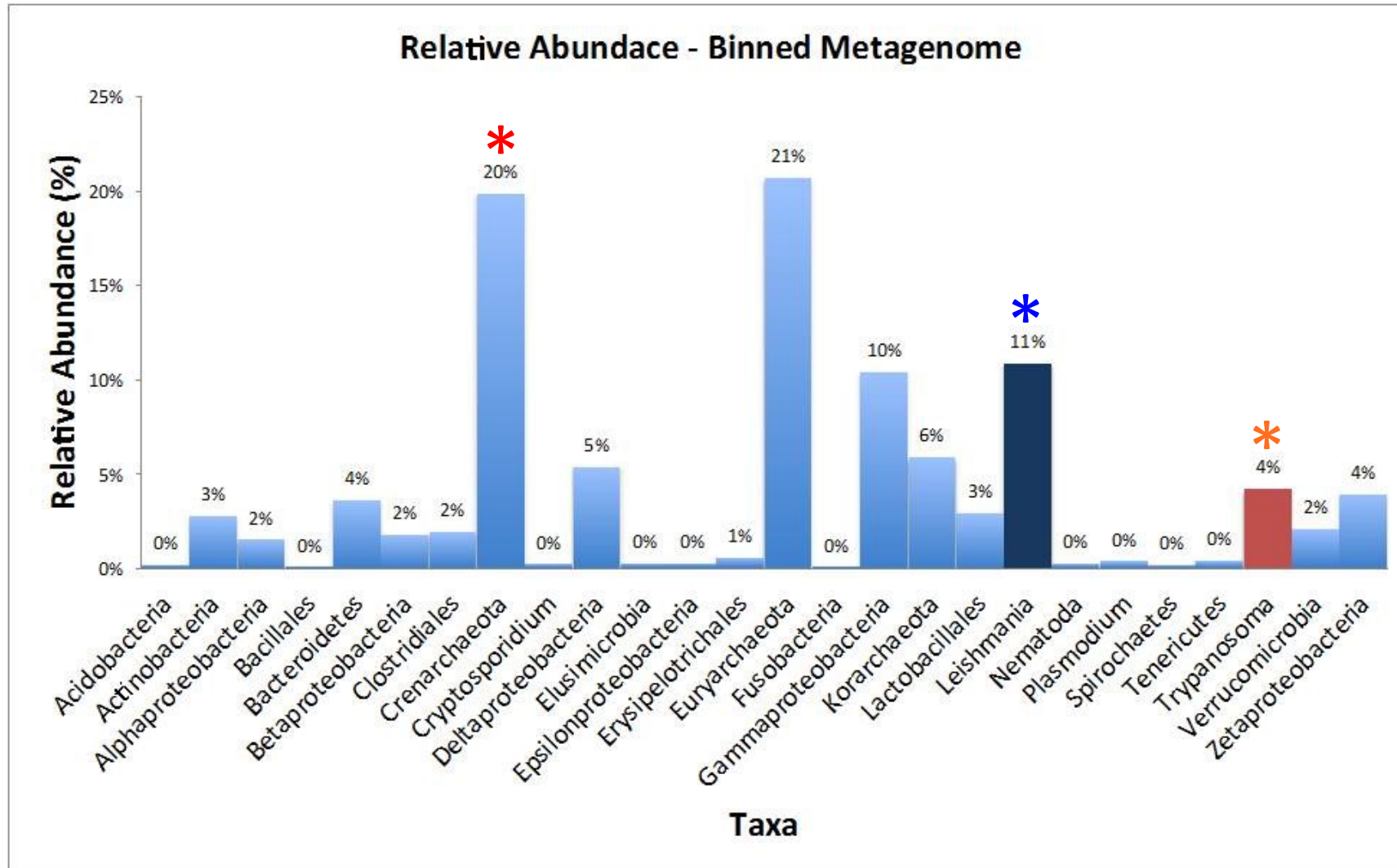
C. Transverse colon



D. Ascending colon



Metagenome Binning (ClAMS) – F19



Paleopathology of Peruvian Mummies

Macroscopically, we (Gino) found a megavisceral syndrome in the form of cardiomegaly, megaesophagus, gastric ectasia, and megacolon, with enormous amounts of feces

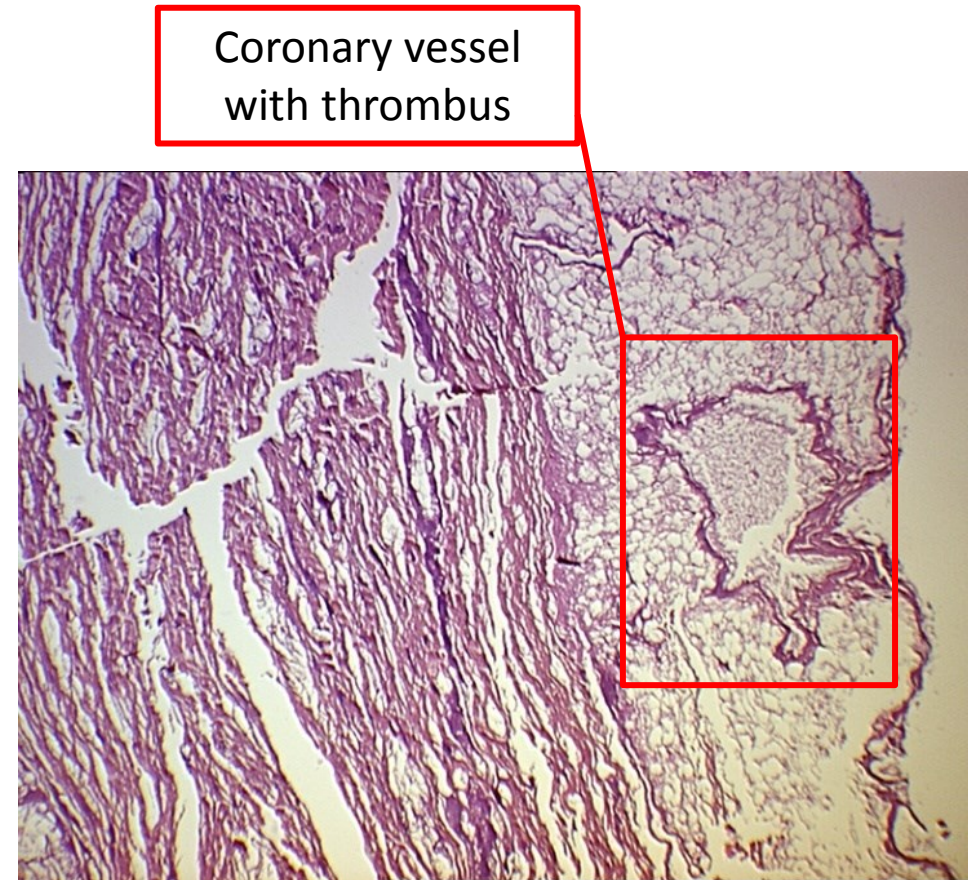


Megacolon with abundant feces



Cardiomegaly

- Light microscopy showed massive fat substitution, fibrosis of the myocardium, and coronary thrombosis
- The mummy mega-visceral syndrome strongly suggested a case of Chagas' disease, chronic phase, caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*



Coronary vessel
with thrombus

Fat substitution and fibrosis of myocardium (EE, 50X)

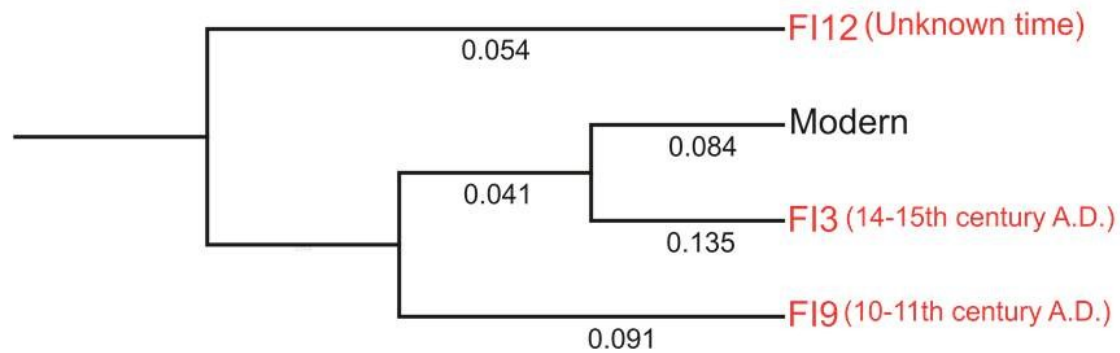
- Giemsa staining evidenced rare roundish intratissutal nests, about 15-20 μm large, in the myocardium, containing several ovular formations (1-2 μm) with small nuclei
- The findings correspond morphologically to intratissutal nests of amastigotes of *Trypanosoma cruzi*



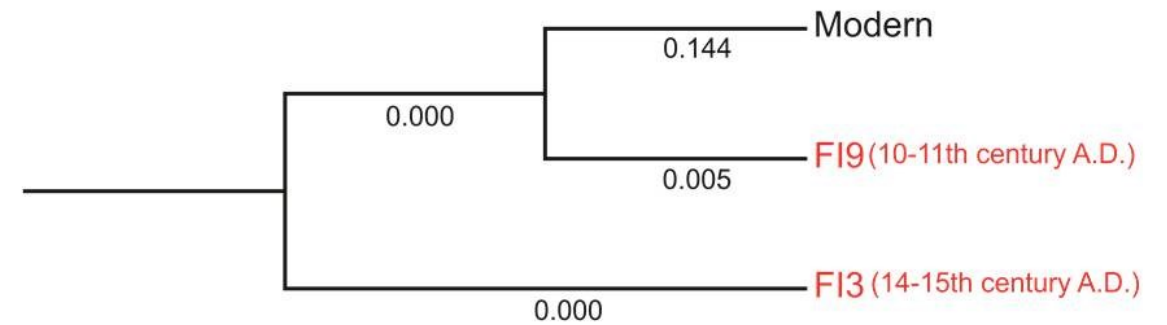
An intramyocardial nidus of amastigotes of *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Giemsa, 1000X)

Phylogenetic Studies – Mixed Infections

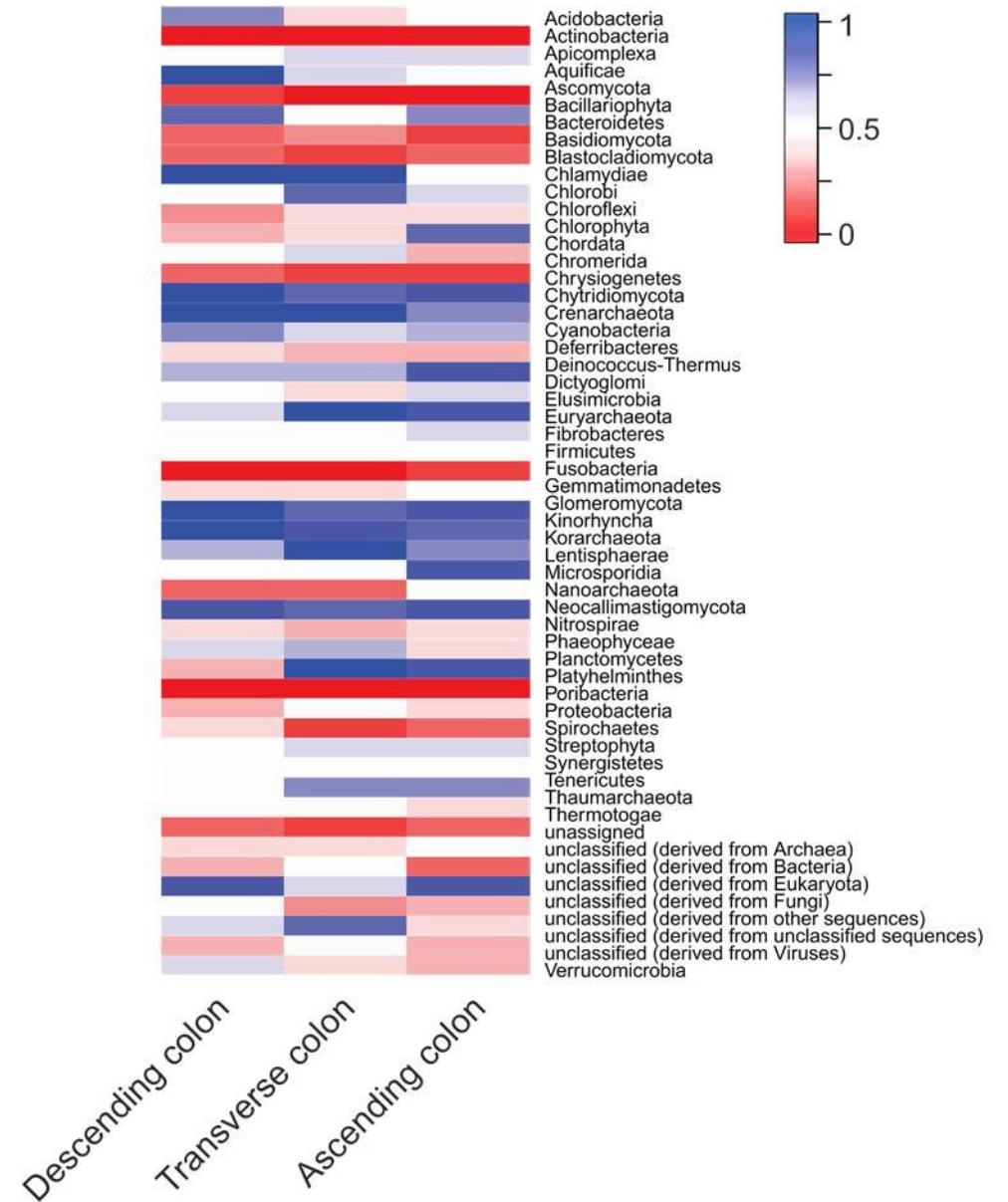
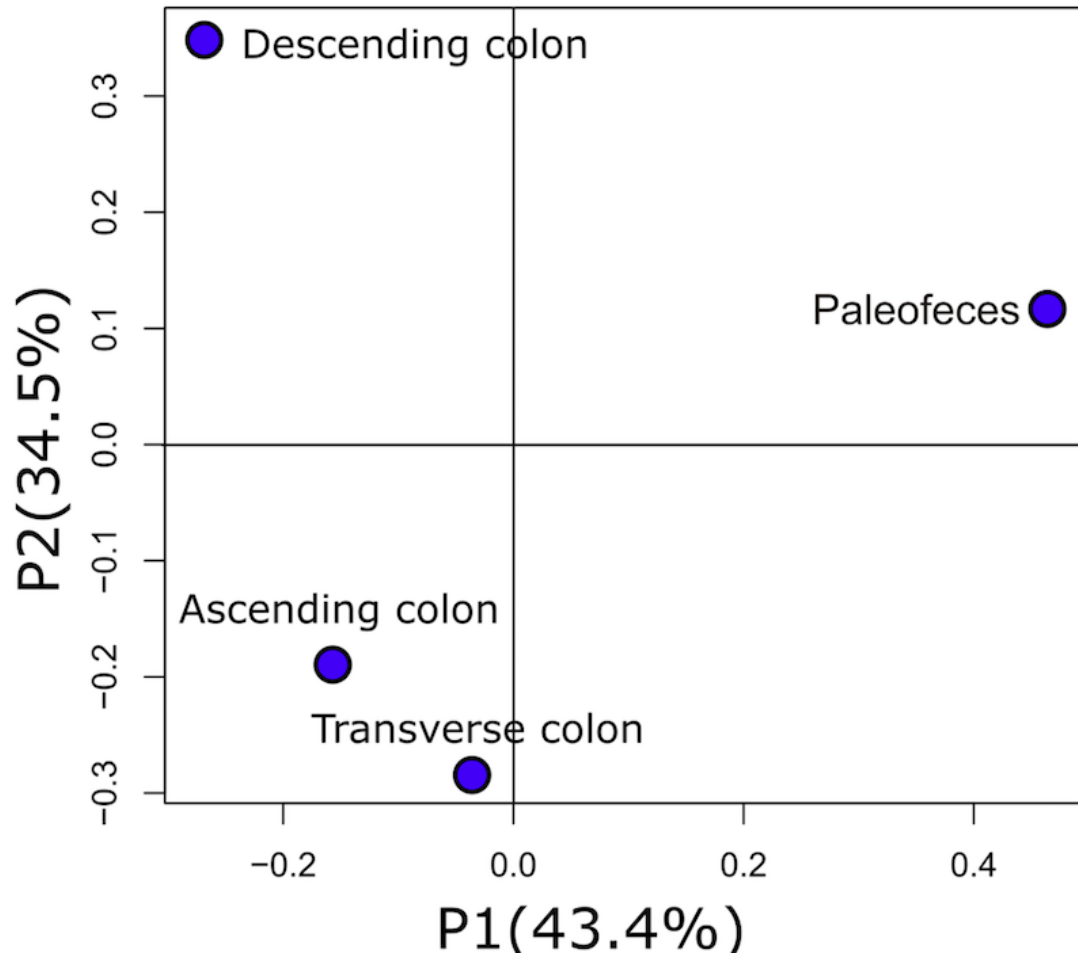
A. *Trypanosoma cruzi*



B. *Leishmania donovani*



PCoA and Heatmap: F19

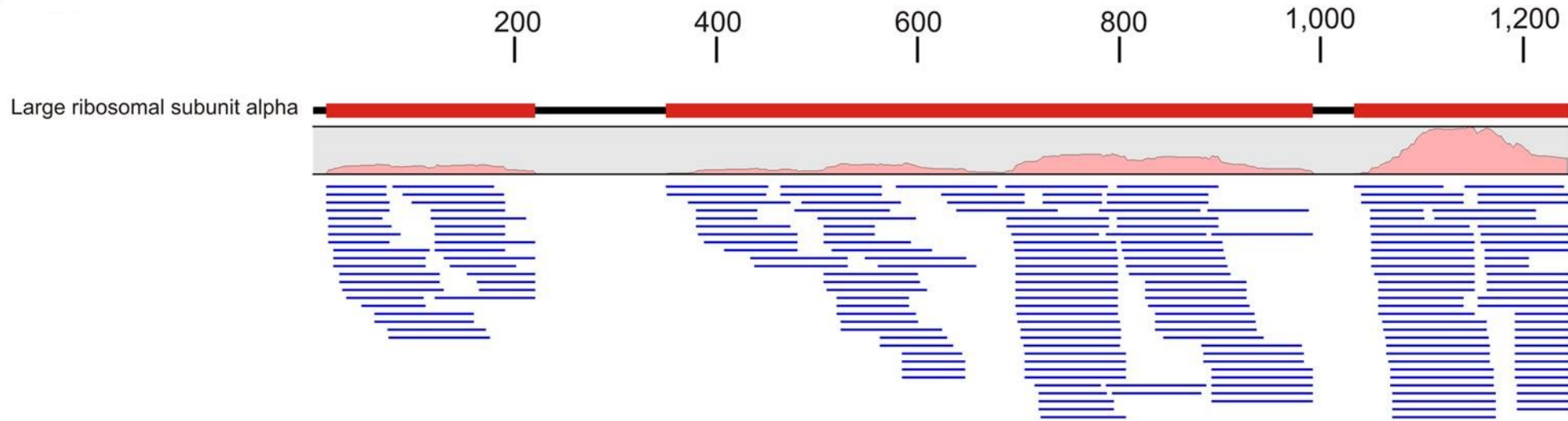


Principal Pathogens Detected

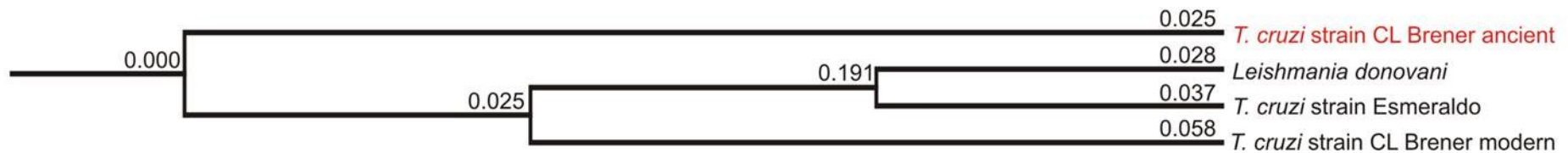
- *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas disease)
- *Leishmania donovani* (Leishmaniasis)
- *Clostridium*
 - *botulinum*
 - *difficile*
- Human papillomavirus
 - HPV-21
 - HPV-49

Trypanosoma cruzi

A. *T. cruzi* large subunit



B. Phylogenetic comparisons

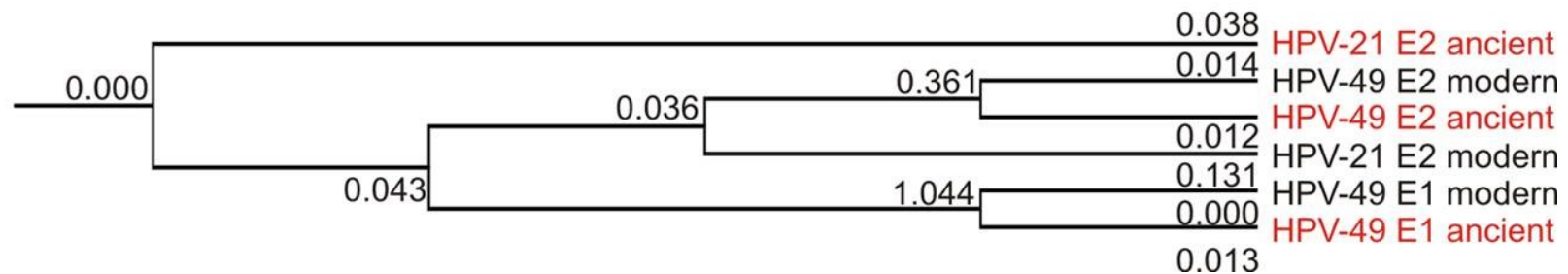


HPV – Sequence Homology and Phylogeny

A. Sequence homology

	1	2	3	4	5	6
HPV-21 E2 ancient	100.00	78.21	65.38	65.38	40.08	40.08
HPV-49 E2 modern	78.21	100.00	63.68	63.68	38.46	38.87
HPV-49 E2 ancient	65.38	63.68	100.00	97.44	34.82	35.22
HPV-21 E2 modern	65.38	63.68	97.44	100.00	35.63	36.03
HPV-49 E1 modern	40.08	38.46	34.82	35.63	100.00	98.76
HPV-49 E1 ancient	40.08	38.87	35.22	36.03	98.76	100.00

B. Phylogenetic relationships



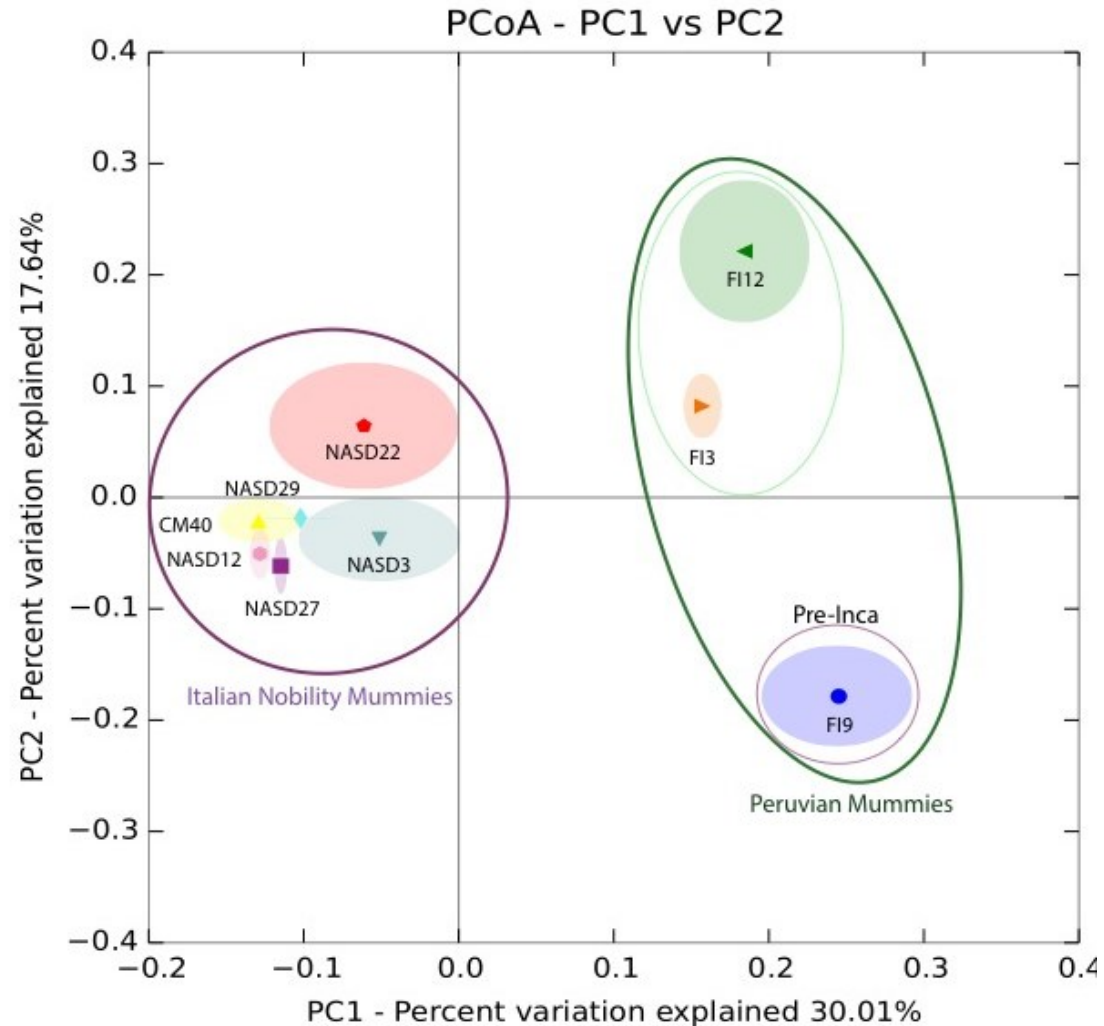
Diet and the Microbiome

Significant “Hits” in Peruvian Mummies WGS

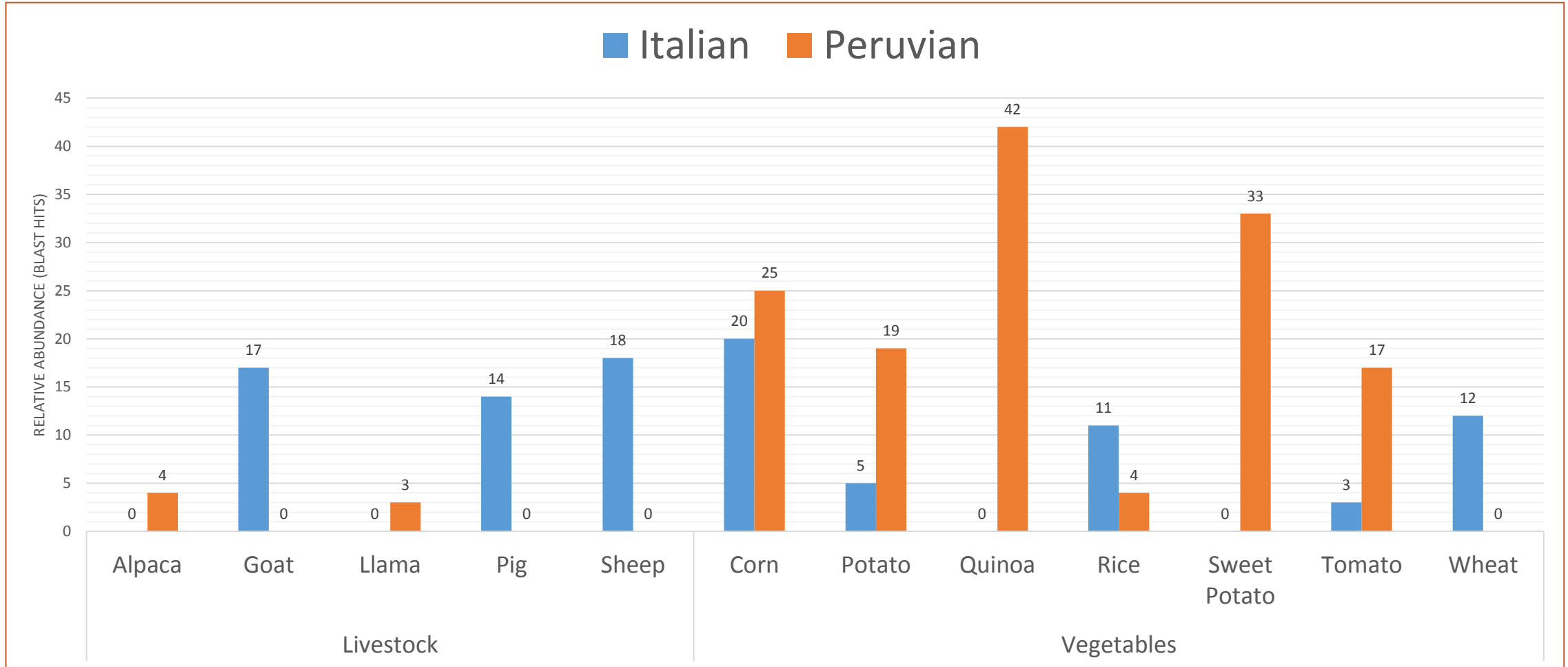
Crop plant	Number of hits
Coca	517
Beans	1122
Potatoes	865
Peanuts	912
Pepper	877
Tomatoes	922
Corn	589
Rice	435
Avocado	911
Quinoa	339
Sweet potatoes	673

Animals	Number of hits
Alpaca	618
Llama	459
Chimney swift	155
Bony fishes	377

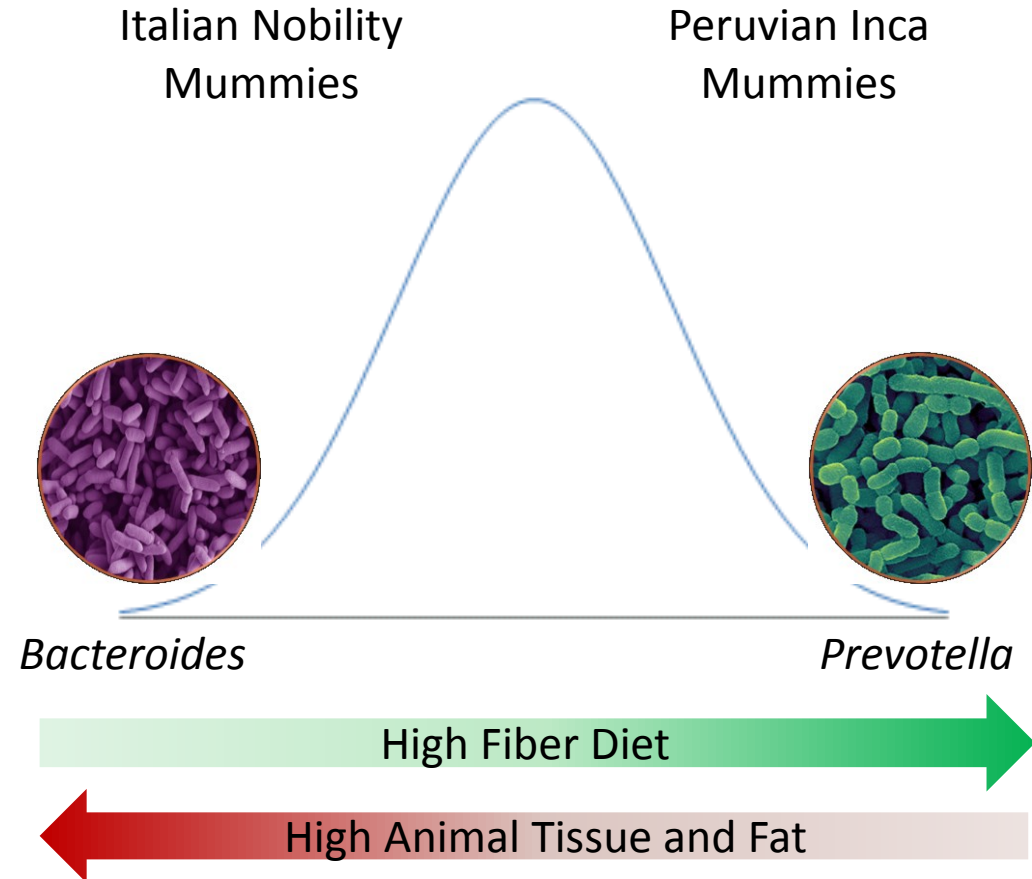
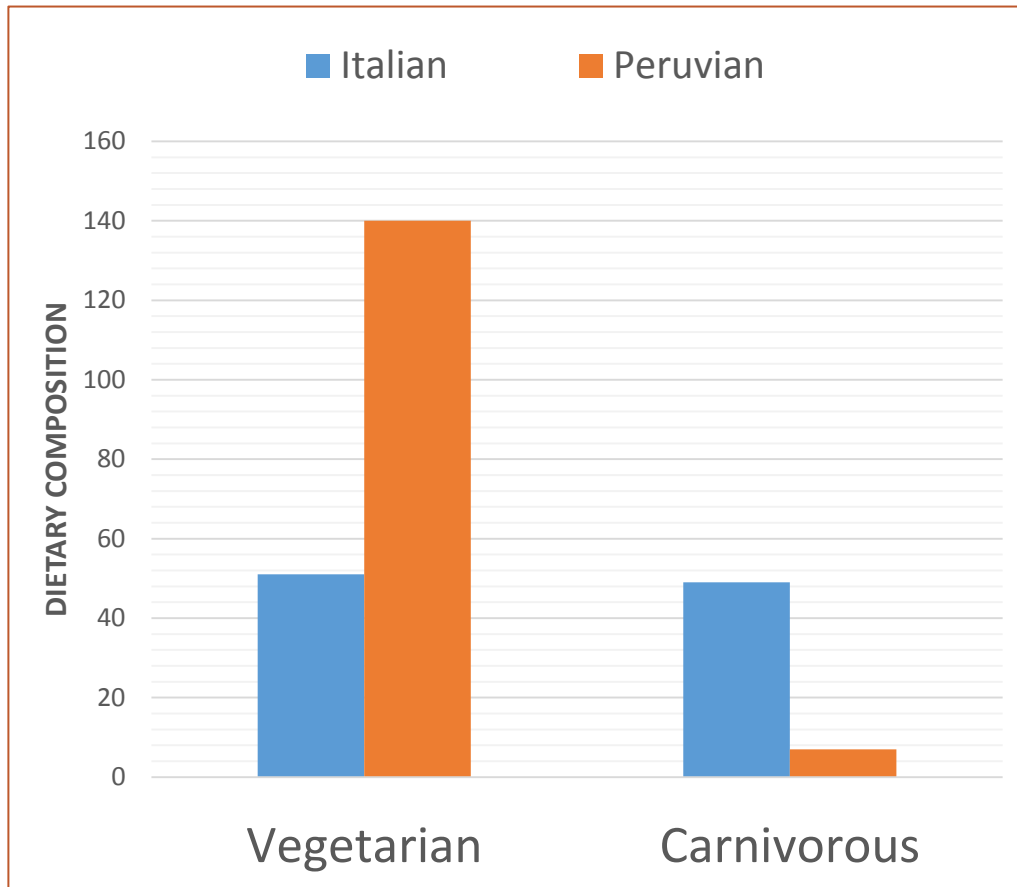
Gut Microbiome Comparisons: Two Diets



Principal Dietary Composition – Comparative Study

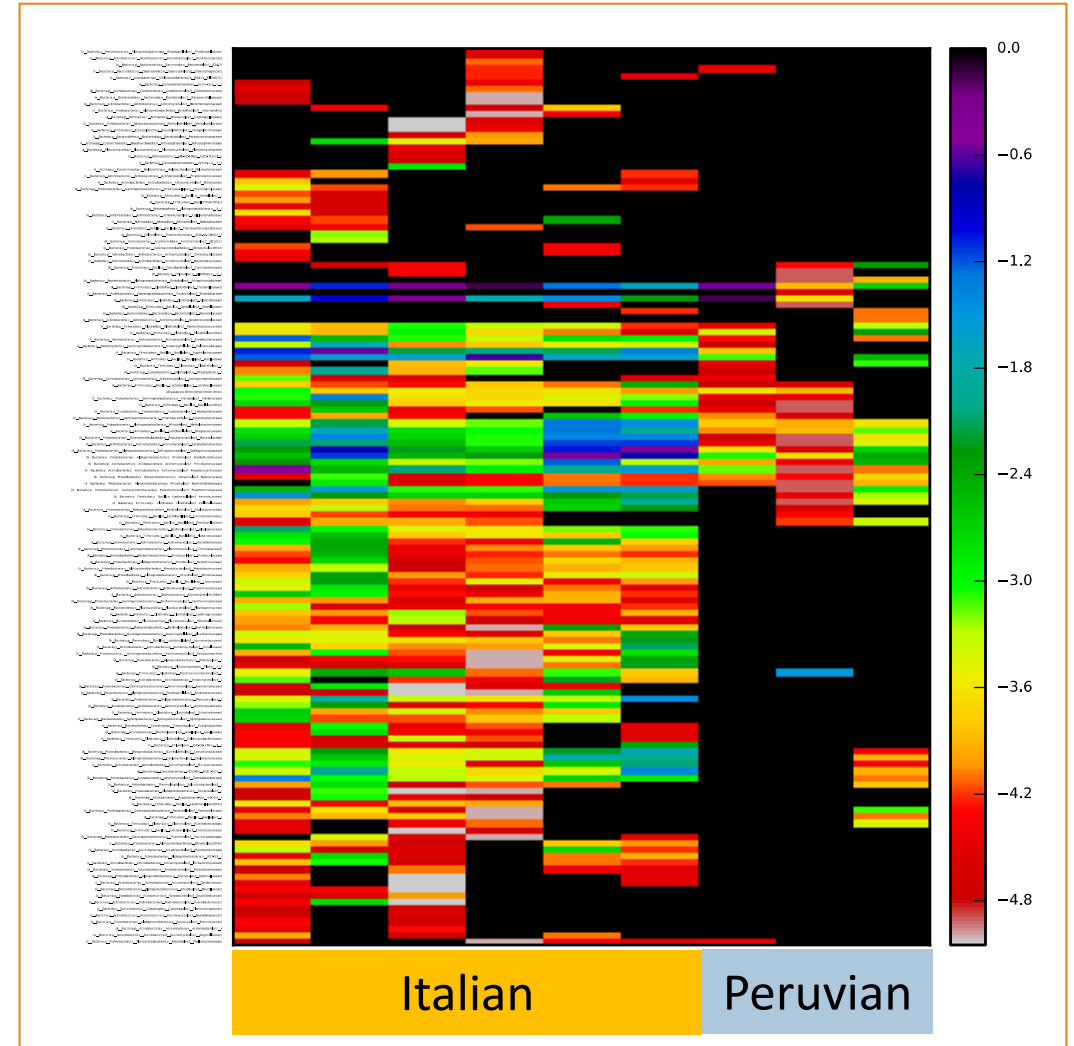
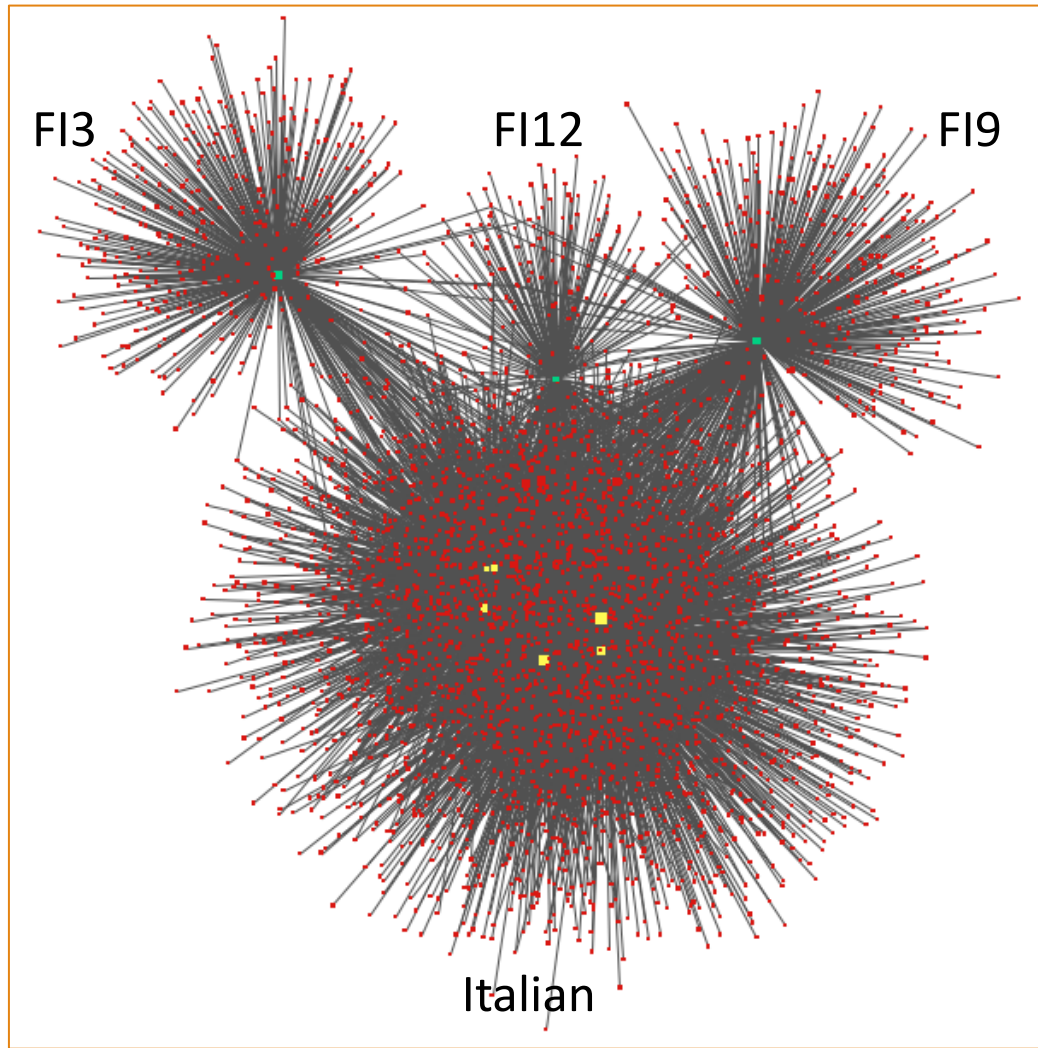


Dietary Impact on Microbial Prevalence

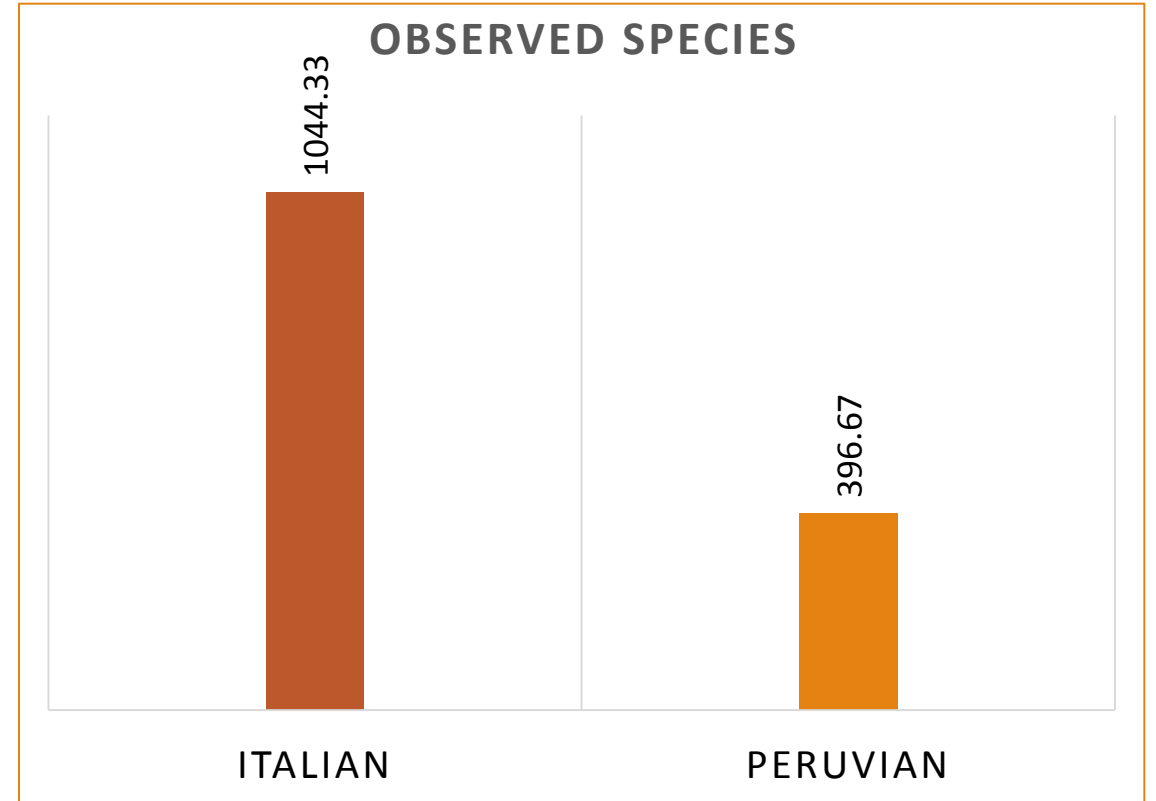
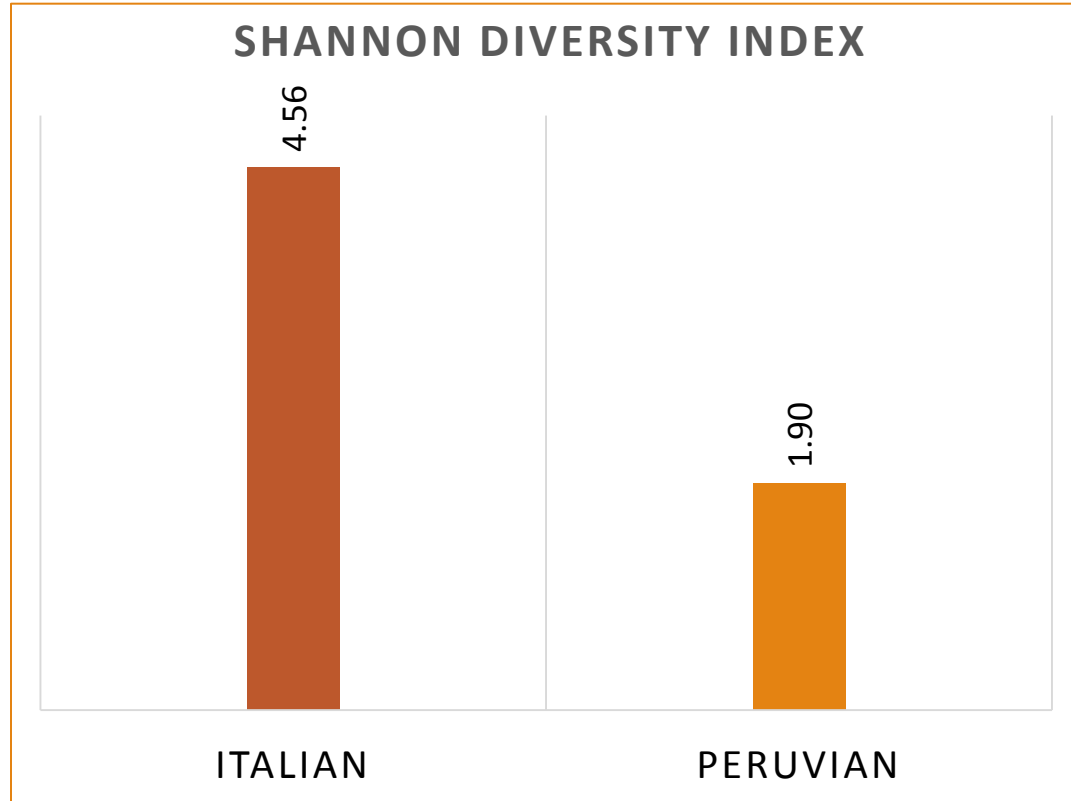


Vereades, et al. 2014, *Frontiers in Microbiology*

Dietary Impact on Microbial Prevalence ... Continued

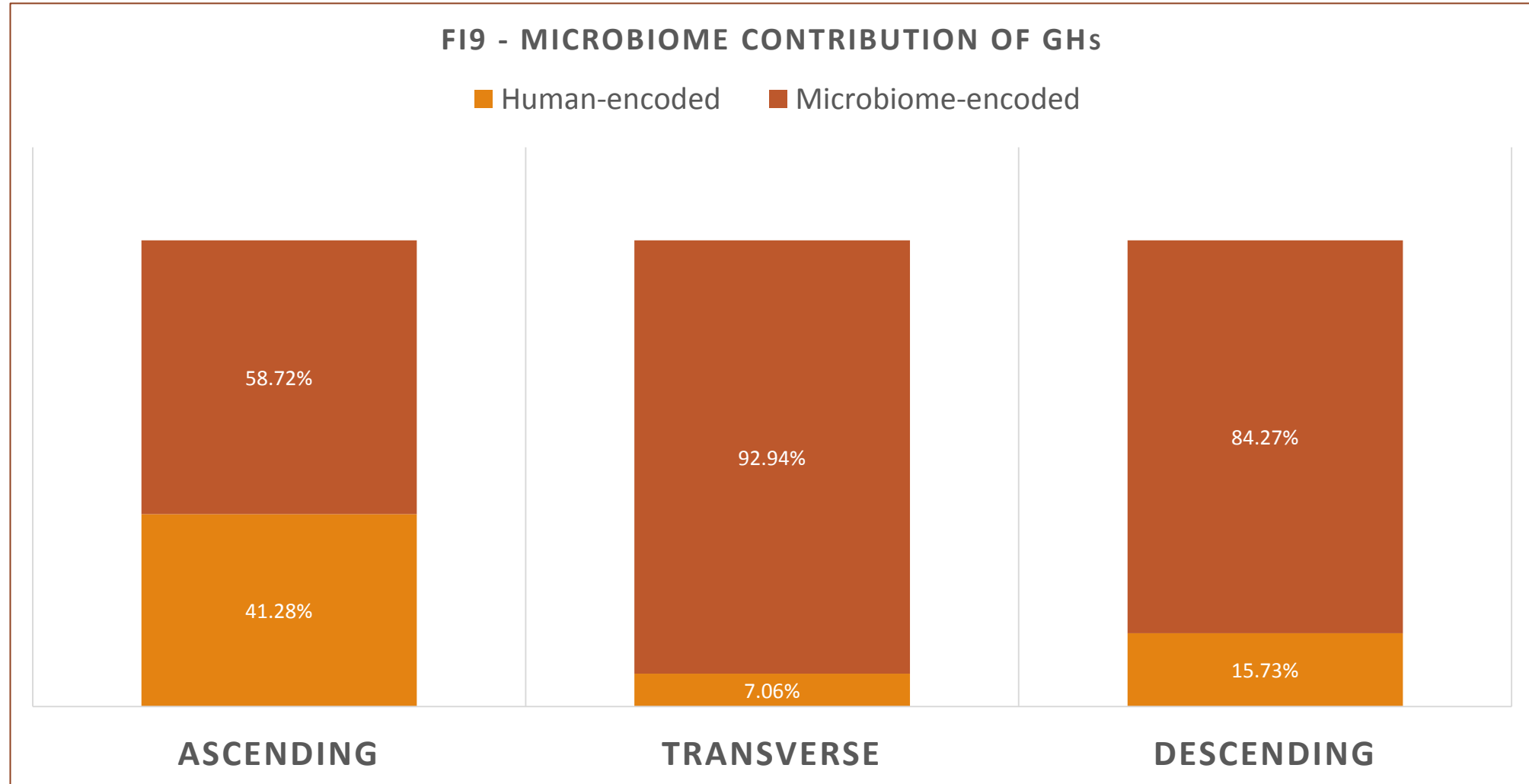


Alpha Diversity: Italian v. Peruvian Mummies

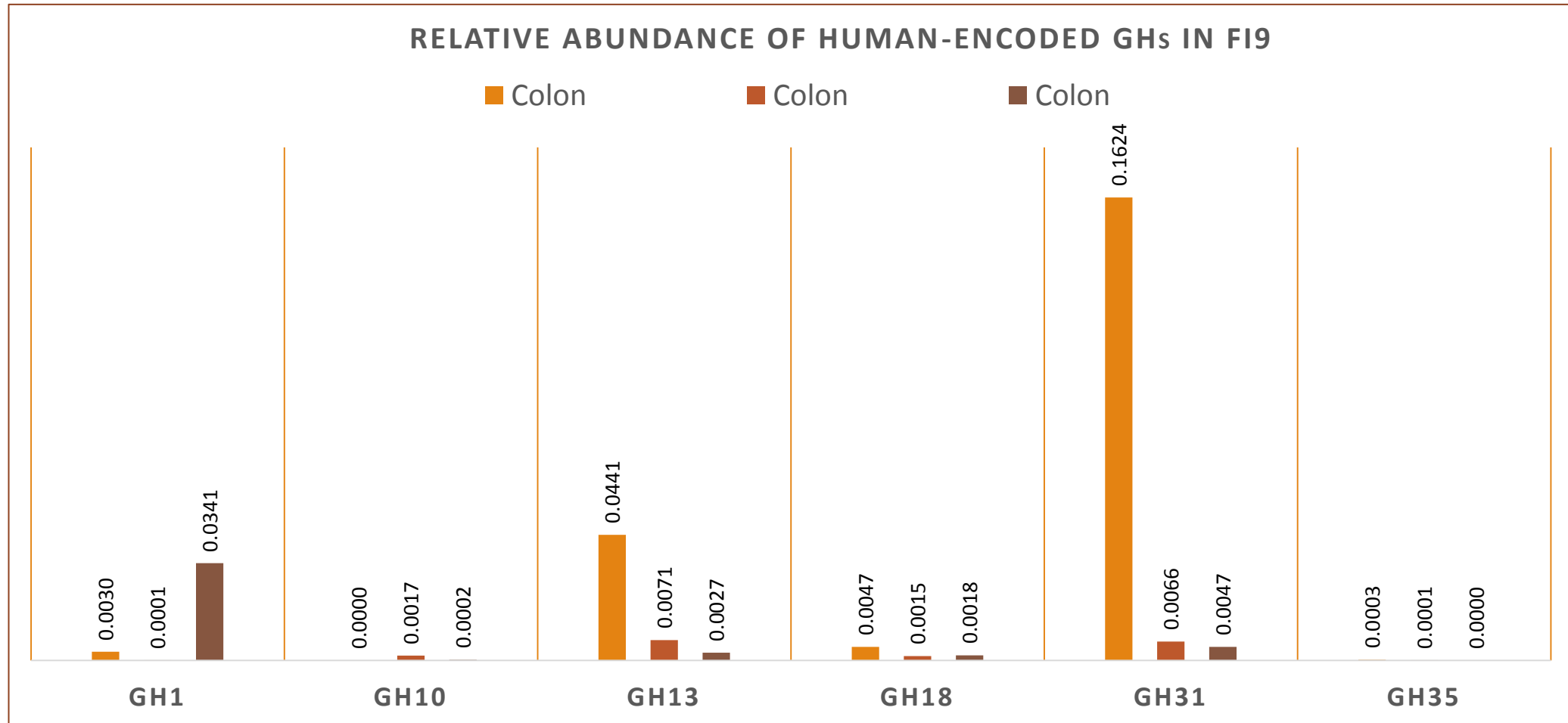


Carbohydrate Metabolism

Human-Encoded GH: By Anatomical Site of F19

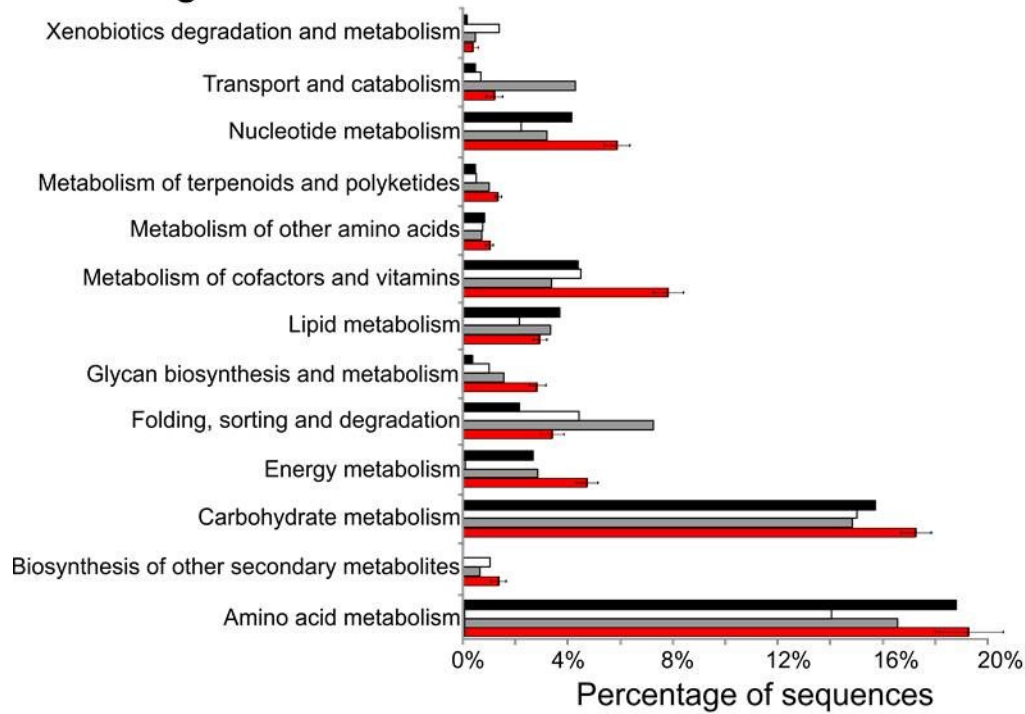


Human-Encoded GH: By Anatomical Site

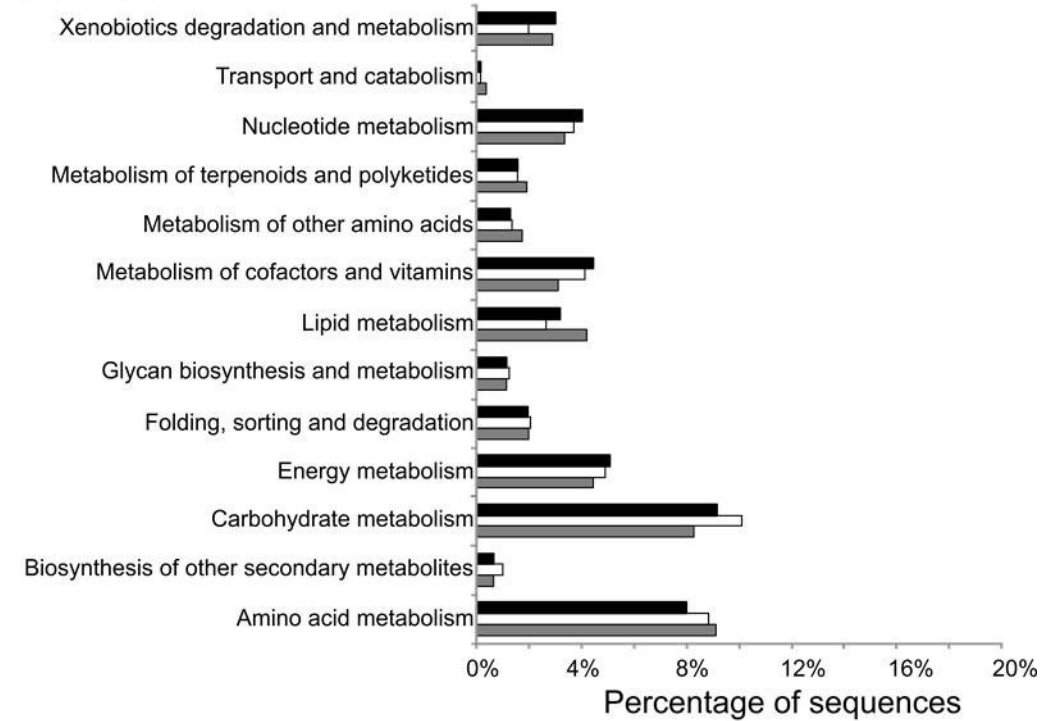


Metabolism (BlastX v PIECRUST)

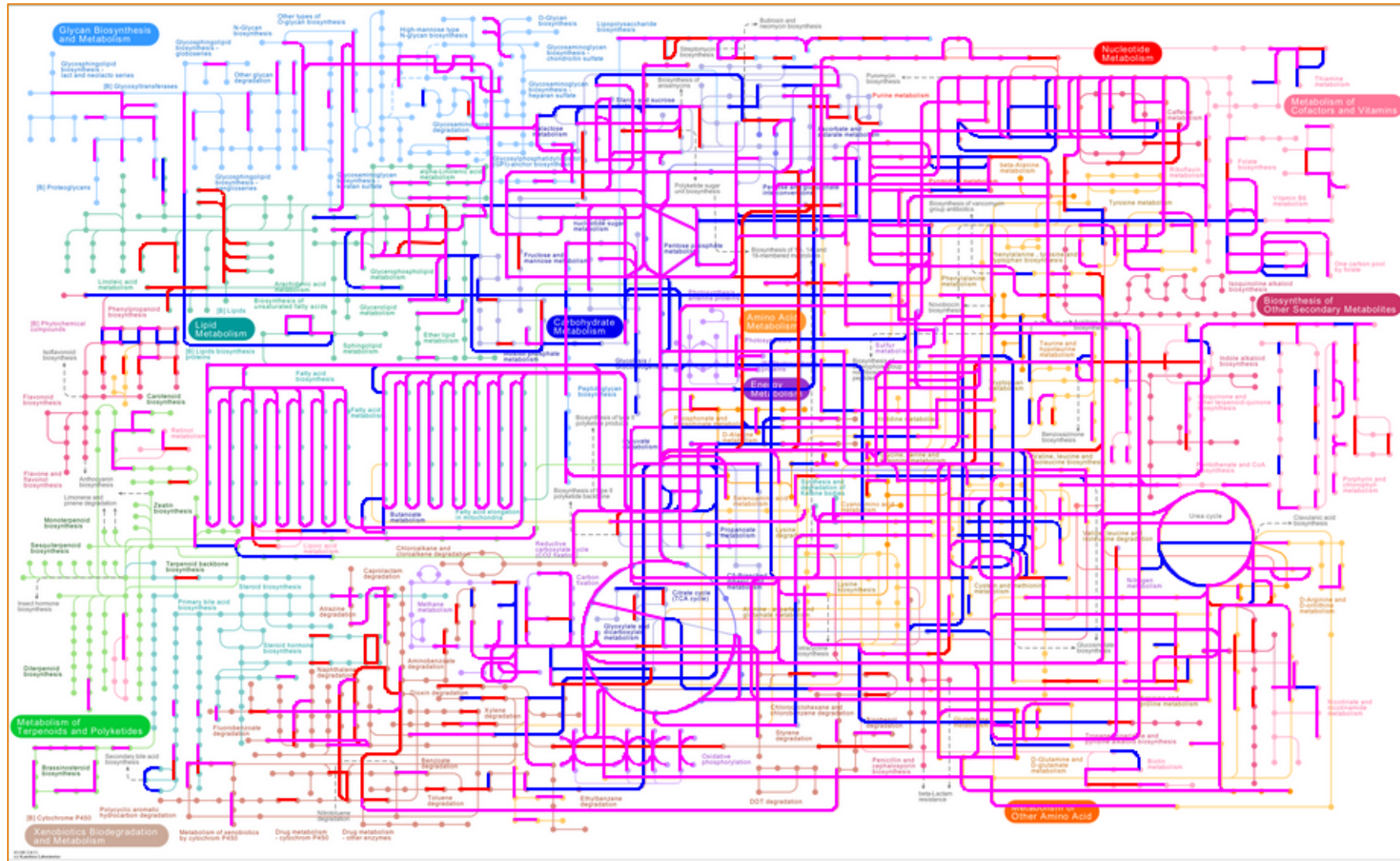
A. Metagenome



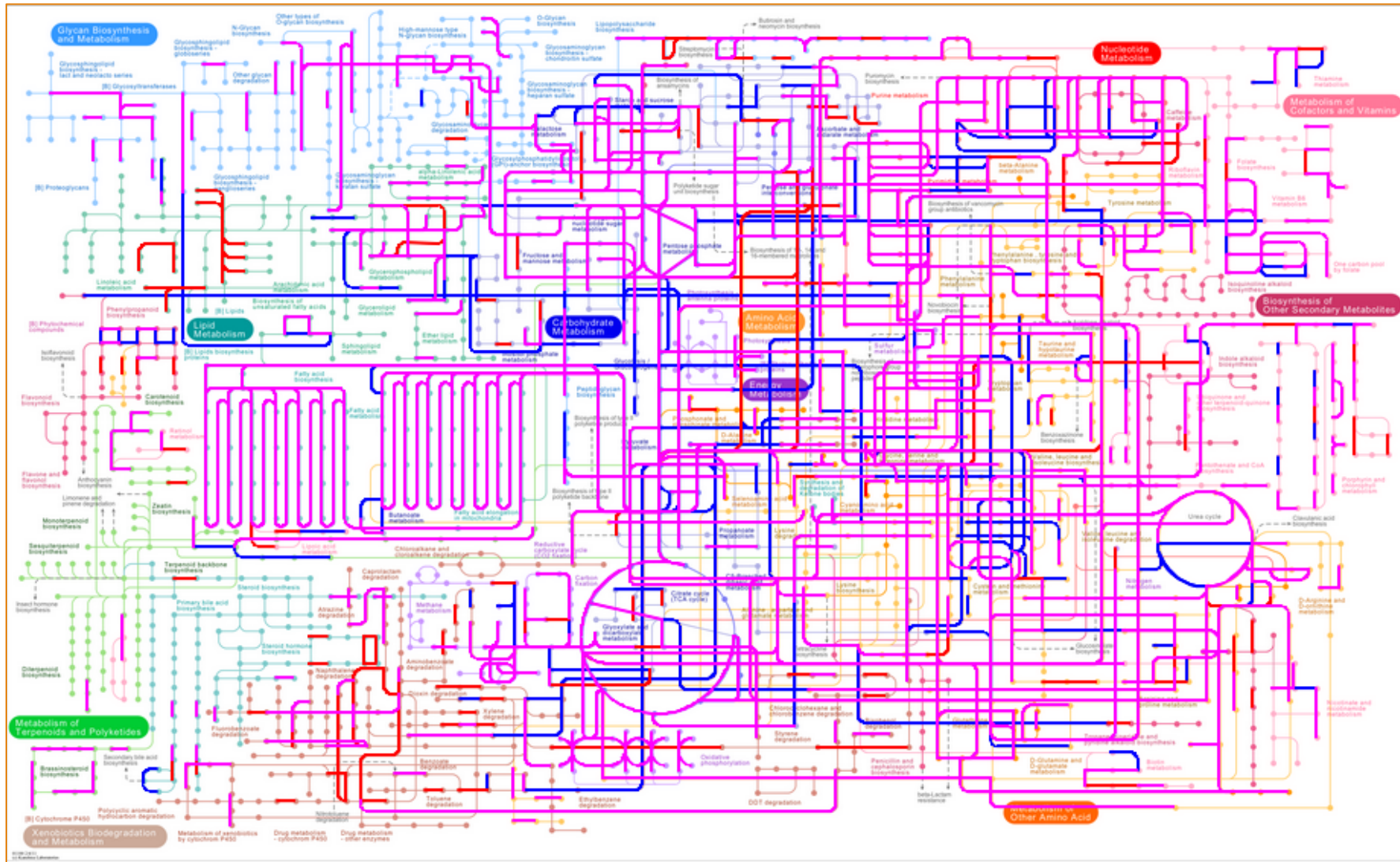
B. 16S



FI3 v. NASD27



NASD 22 v. NASD 27



Final Comments (Finally!)

- Ancient DNA must be suitable for analysis
 - Sample collection and processing
 - Taphonomy
 - Damage analysis recommended
- Can help answer questions by providing a time reference
 - Mindful of information loss
 - Ask the correct and appropriate questions

Thank you for
your interest

Questions?



Thank you for joining today!

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- **April 21, 2016**
10:00 AM, 3:00 PM EST
Steven Budd, M.S., M.B.A., *Product Line Business Specialist, ATCC*
Best Practices in Cryopreservation
- **April 28, 2016**
10:00 AM, 3:00 PM EST
Frank Simione, M.S., *Director, Standards, Standards Resource Organization, ATCC*
The ATCC Story: A Ninety Year Celebration



Please email additional questions to:
tech@atcc.org

