

# Statistical Analysis of Mouse Gut Microbiota

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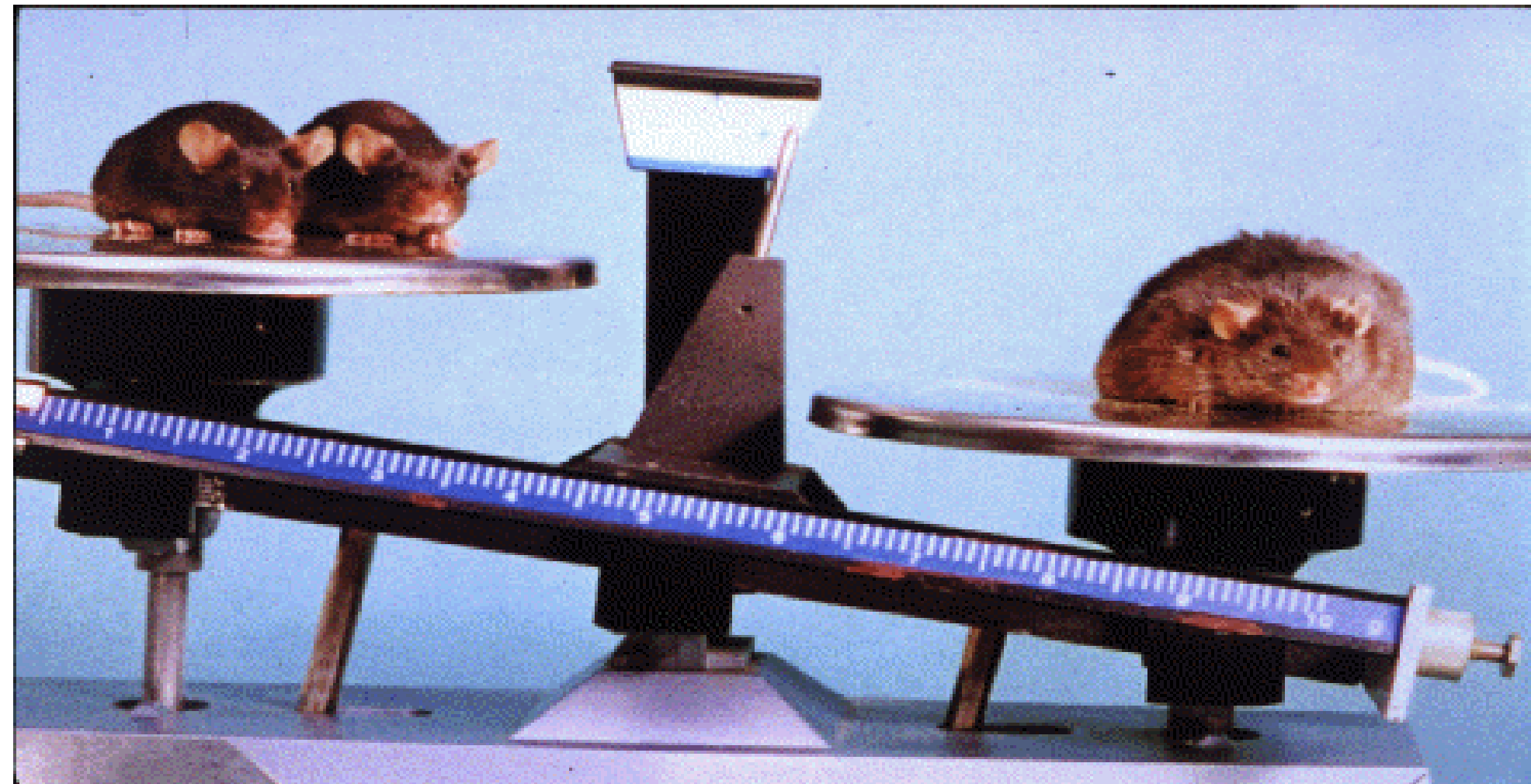
#### Abstract

The mouse gut microbial community is the population of bacteria, which inhabit the digestive track of a given population of mice. The ability to understand the microbial community has implications, which extend beyond mice and into factors of human obesity and the dietary needs of the human body. Computational genomics is an emerging field, which blends both biology and computer science, to analyze genes. This study seeks to utilize several methods emerging within computational genomics to analyze the gut microbiome of mice to observe the effects of varying diets on the gut microbial community, as well as create a universal and user friendly tool for researchers to utilize when studying any gut microbiome.

#### Development

The program's end result will consist of several parts, which can be created individually in any order. Due to possible problems with time constraints it has been written in reverse depth from the most superficial part to the most abstract. This will allow for user friendly verification as well as a guaranteed presentable result if time had become a problem. It is primarily going to be programmed in Python. To test and verify results several premade computational genomics available tools that each perform a part of what the finalized project to be able to do as one universal tool will be used.

Input data and 16sRNA sequences are to be received from the Gordon Lab at Washington University in St. Louis. A large part of the project is going to be focused on user friendliness in the graphical interfaces, which can be used as visuals in the final paper.



#### Background

Other research has observed that general imbalances inside the gut microbiome can lead to differences in tendencies towards Obesity in mice (Turnbaugh, Gordon). It has also observed that within various populations of mice the microbiome appears to be so diverse that there is little known correlation between an individual and the population of their microbiome, however it was also shown that though the population in the microbiome is diverse there are tendencies based on the diet of an individual mouse for an increased representation of certain strains of bacteria to be present within the microbial community (Turnbaugh, et. al.)

Though General imbalances have been observed in the gut microbiome of obese mice, there is still not enough information or analysis to say pinpoint what specific species of bacteria can lead to the tendency for mice to be obese. (Turnbaugh, Gordon) This lack of information is largely due to the inefficiency and inaccurate nature of current computational 16s sequencing techniques (Turnbaugh et. al.)