

# Tracking Recombination in the Evolution of SARS-CoV-2

Kristina Moen

UC Davis Math REU 2021

August 11, 2021

# Motivation - A Deadly and Mutating Virus

Google

delta variant



Delta variant bears down on China j...  
reuters.com



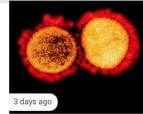
Covid: Charts show how far delta ...  
cnbc.com



How Dangerous Is the Delta Variant ...  
ucsf.edu



When Will We Hit the Peak for the Delta ...  
healthline.com



Delta variant and viral load: Wh...  
nbcnews.com



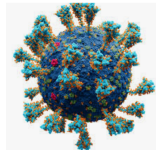
Fact check: What do we know...  
dw.com



CDC: Delta Variant Accounts for More ...  
voanews.com



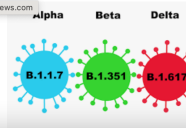
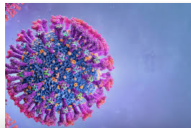
What You Need to Know About the Delta ...  
torrancememorial.org



How Dangerous Is the Delta Variant ...  
asm.org



Covid's Delta Variant: What We Kno...  
nytimes.com



# Outline

## Introduction to Recombination and Topological Data Analysis

- Molecular Evolution and Recombination

- Topological Data Analysis and Generators

## Applying Topological Data Analysis to SARS-CoV-2 RNA Sequences

- Collecting and Preparing Data

- Results

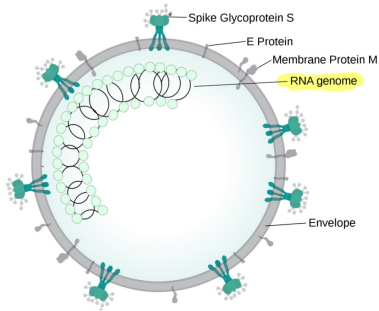
## Simulations of Homologous Recombination

- Missing Recombination Events

- Identifying Recombinants from Generators

## Future Research

# SARS-CoV-2 is a Single-Stranded RNA Virus



Bases:

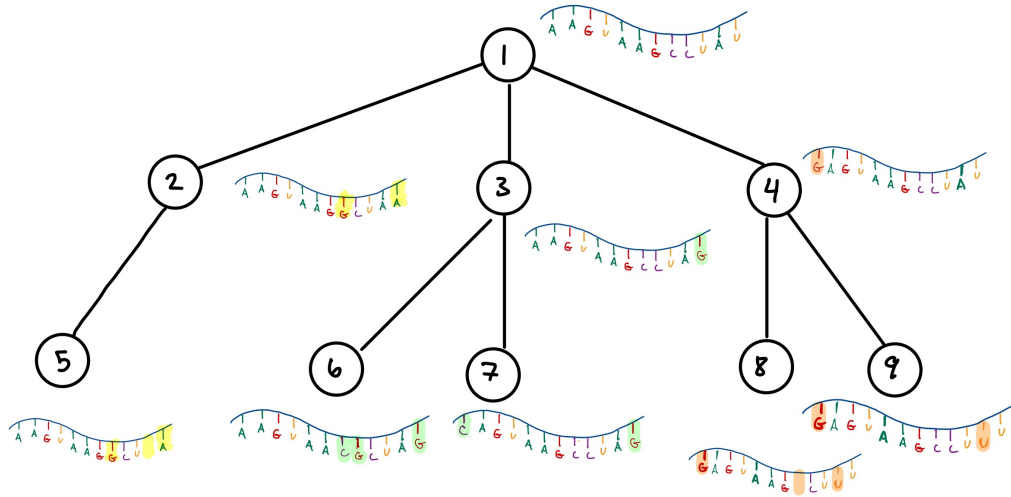
Adenine  
Cytosine  
Uracil  
Guanine

~ 30,000  
nucleotides

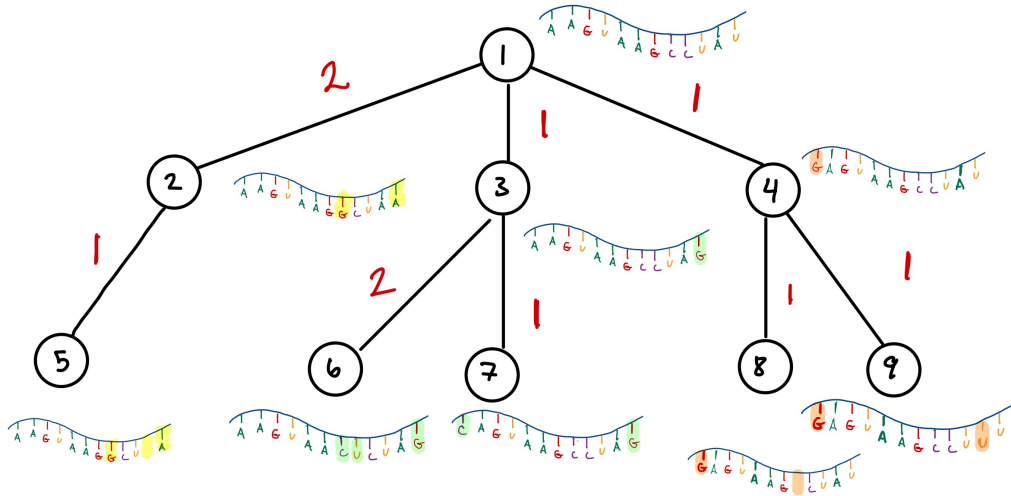
{A, C, U, G}



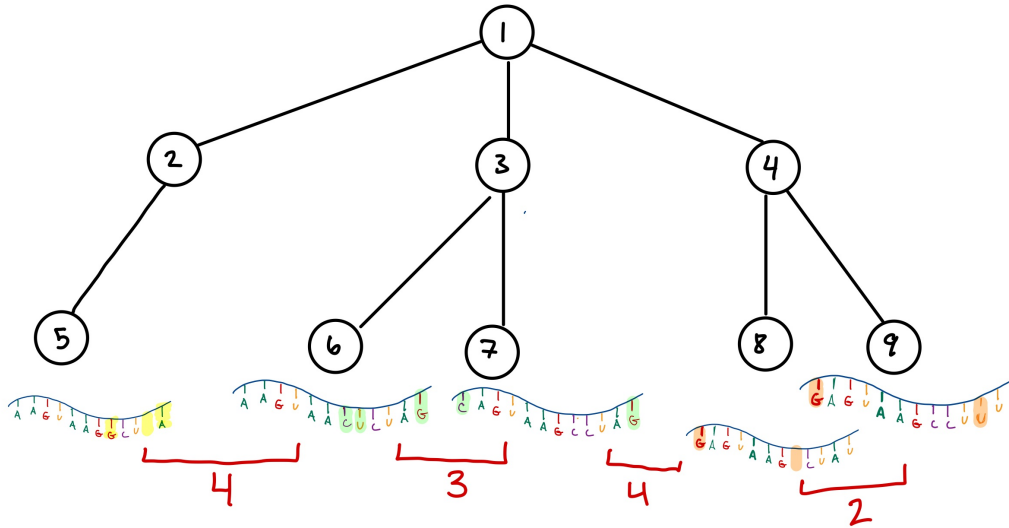
# Point Mutations and Phylogenetic Tree



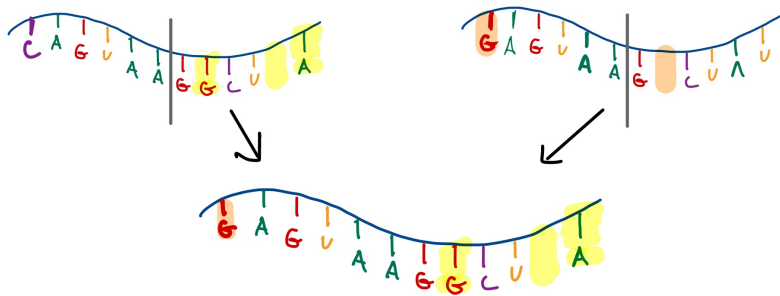
# Hamming Distance Along Edges of Phylogenetic Tree - Point Mutations Add Up Through Vertical Evolution



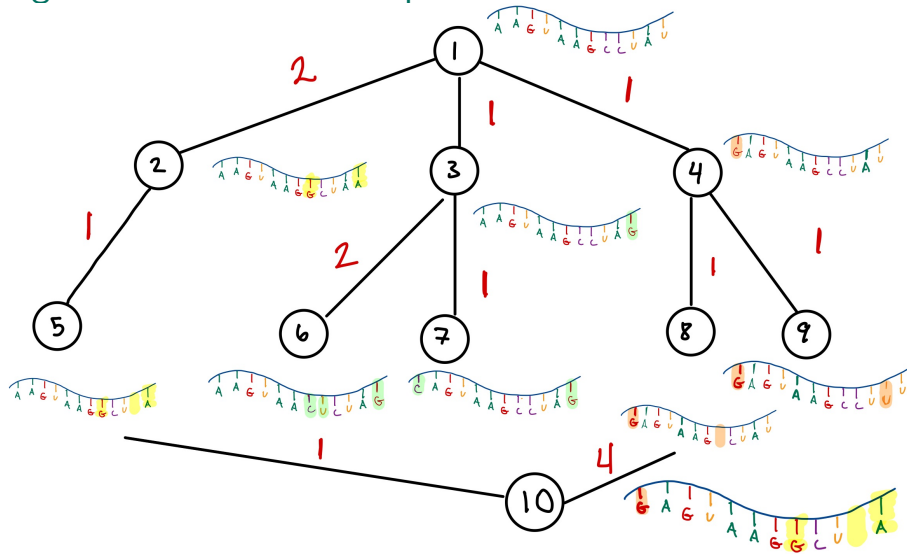
# Basic Problem of Phylogenetics - Inferring Evolutionary History



## Horizontal Evolution - Recombination is an Exchange of Genetic Information



# Phylogenetic Trees Fail to Capture Recombination

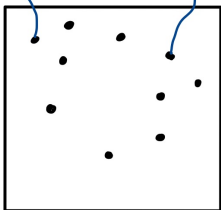


1

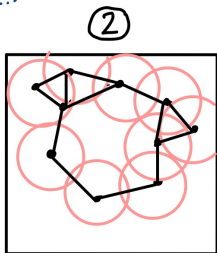
<sup>1</sup>Chan, J., et al., 2013. Topology of viral evolution. PNAS.

# Topological Data Analysis as a Tool for Finding 1-Dimensional Holes

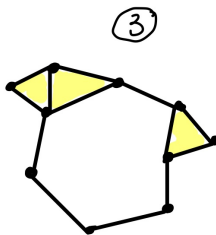
AGTTG... (1) ATGTC...



Embed sequences  
in a metric  
space



Draw balls around  
points, and connect  
points with intersecting  
balls

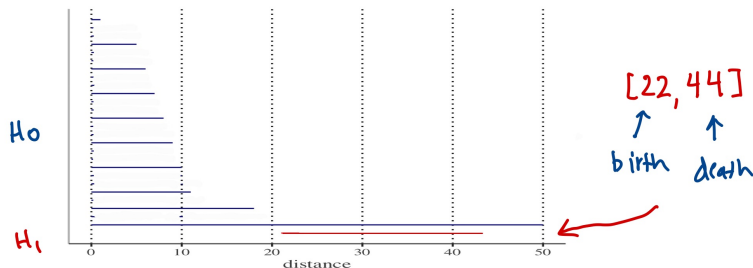
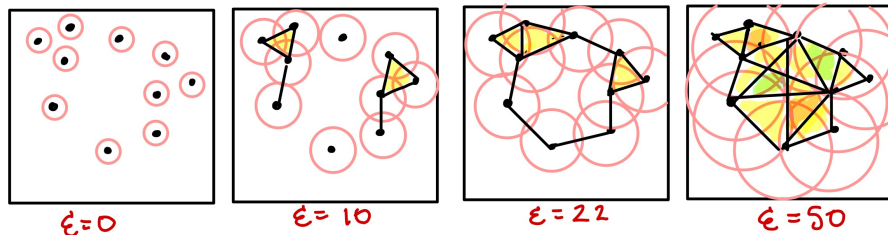


Construct  
simplicial  
complex

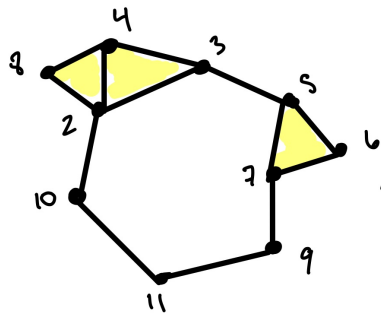
(4)

Compute homology groups  
to find connected components  
and 1-dimensional holes

# Persistent Homology Can Be Visualized as a Barcode



## Generators of a Homology Group



$H_1$  generator:

Nodes and edges that bound  
1-dimensional hole at birth

← Possible generator =

[3, 5]

[5, 7]

[7, 9]

[9, 11]

[11, 10]

[10, 2]

[2, 3]

[3, 5]



## First Question

What can topological data analysis tell us about the evolution of SARS-CoV-2?

# Collecting SARS-CoV-2 Sequences

**GISAID** © 2008 - 2021 | Terms of Use | Privacy Notice | Contact

You are logged in as **Kristina Moen** - [logout](#)

Registered Users EpiFlu™ **EpiCoV™** EpiRSV™ My profile

EpiCoV™ Search Downloads Upload

**Search**

Accession ID  Virus name  ☒ complete ☒ high coverage ☐ low coverage excl ☐ w/Patient status ☐ collection date compl

Location  North America / USA / Washington Host

Collection  2020-03-01 to  2020-03-31 Submission  to

Clade  all Lineage  Substitutions  Variants

<input type="checkbox"/>	Virus name	Passage de	Accession ID	Collection da	Submission L	Length	Host	Location	Originating la
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-2769/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792100	2020-03-29	2021-01-10	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-3899/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792099	2020-03-27	2021-01-10	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-3519/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792096	2020-03-26	2021-01-10	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-3979/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792095	2020-03-29	2021-01-10	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-133/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792093	2020-03-06	2021-01-10	29,912	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-4580/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_792092	2020-03-31	2021-01-10	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-3859/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_776695	2020-03-26	2021-01-07	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-1483/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_736775	2020-03-18	2020-12-26	29,843	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-1967/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_735450	2020-03-14	2020-12-25	29,825	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-1492/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_735449	2020-03-18	2020-12-25	29,859	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-757/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_717783	2020-03-13	2020-12-20	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology
<input type="checkbox"/>	hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW-2044/2020	Original	EPI_ISL_717768	2020-03-24	2020-12-20	29,540	Human	North America / t	UW Virology

Total: 1,494 viruses

<< < 1 2 3 4 5 > >>

Important note: In the GISAID EpiFlu™ Database Access Agreement, you have accepted certain terms and conditions for viewing and using data regarding influenza viruses. To the extent the Database contains data relating to non-influenza viruses, the viewing and use of these data is subject to the same terms and conditions, and by viewing or using such data you agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of the GISAID EpiFlu™ Database Access Agreement in respect of such data in the same manner as if they were data relating to influenza viruses.

# Data is Downloaded as Text File

```
WashingtonMarch2020.fasta
>hCoV-19/USA/WA-UM64/2020|EPI_ISL_415592|2020-03-09
ATTAATAACTAATTACTGCTGTTGACAGGACACGAGTAACCTCGTCTACTCTCTGACAGGCTGCTACGGTTTCGTCCTGTTG
TGCAGCCGATCATCAGACACATCTAGGTTTCGTCGGGTGTGACCGAAAGGTAAAGTGGAGAGCTTGTCCCTGGTTTCAA
CGAGAAAAACACAGCTCCAACTCAGTTTGCTGTTTTACAGGTTTCGCGACGTGCTCGTACGTGGCTTTGAGAGCTCCGTGG
AGGAGGCTCTTACAGAGGACAGTCAACATCTTAAAGATGGCACTTGTGGCTTAGTAGAAGTTGAAAAGGCGTTTGGCTC
CAACTTGAACAGCCCTTGTGTTTCATCAACGTTTCGATGCTCGAAGTGCACCTCATGGTCATGTTATGGTTGAGCTGGT
AGCAGAACTCGAAGGCATTGAGTACGCTGATGGTTGAGACACTTGGTGTCTTTCCTCATGTGGGCGAAATACACAG
TTGGCTTACCGAAGGTTCTTCTCGTAAGAACGGTAATAAAGGAGCTGGTGGCATAGTTACGGCGCCGATCTAAAGTCA
TTTGACTTAGGCGACGAGCTGGCACTGATCTTATGAAGATTTTCAAGAAAAGTGGAAACATAACATAGCAGTGGTGT
TACCCGTGAACCTATGCGGTGAGCTTAAACGGAGGGGCATACACTCGCTATGTCGATAAACACTTGTGGTCCCTGATGGCT
ACCCTCTTGAGTGATTAAGACCTTCTAGCACGTGCTGGTAAAGCTTCATGCACCTTGTCCGAAACACTGGACCTTATT
GACACTAAGAGGGGTGATAGTCTGCGGTGAACATGAGCATGAAATGCTGGTACACGGAACGTTCTGAAAAGAGCTA
TGAATTCGAGACACCTTTTGAATTAATTTGGCAAGAAATTTGACACCTTCAATGGGGAATGCCAAATTTTGATTTTC
CCTTAAATCCATAATCAAGACTATTCAACCAAGGTTGAAAAGAAAAGCTTATGGCTTTATGGGTAGAAATTCGATCT
GTCTATCCAGTTGCTGCTACCAAAATGAATGCAACAAATGTGCTTCAACTCTCATGAAGTGTGATCATTTGTGGTGAAC
TTCATGGCAGCGGGCGATTTTGAAGCCACTTGCGAATTTGTGGCACTGAGAATTTGACTAAGAAGGTGCCACTA
CTTGTGGTACTTACCCAAATGCTGTTGTTAAATTTATTTGTCAGCATGTCAACATTCAGAAGTAGGACCTGAGCAT
AGTCTTGCCGAATACCATATGAATCTGGCTTGAACCACTTCTCGTAAGGGTGGTCGCACTATTGCTTTGGAGGCTG
TGTGTTCTCTTATGTTGGTTGCAATAACAAGTGTGCTATTGGGTTCACGCTGCTAGCGCTAACATAGGTGTAACCAT
CAGGTGTTGTTGGGAAGGTTCCGAAGGCTTAATGACAACCTTCTTGAATACTCCAAAAGAGAAAGTCAACATCAAT
ATTGTTGGTGACTTTAAACTTAATGAAGAGATGCCATTTATTTGGCATCTTTTCTGCTCCCAAGTGCTTTTGTGGGA
AACTGTGAAGGTTTGGATTATAAGCATTCAACAAATTTGTTGAATCTGTGGTAATTTTAAAGTTACAAAAGGAAAAG
CTAAAAGGTTGCTGGAATATTGGTGAACAGAAATCAACTACTGAGTCTCTTATGCATTTGCATCAGAGGCTGCTCGT
GTTGTACGATCAATTTTCTCCGCACTTTGAAACTGCTCAAAATCTGTGCGTGTTCAGAGAAGGCGCTATAAACAT
ACTAGATGGAATTTACAGTATTCACTGAGACTCATTGATGCTATGATGTTACATCTGATTTGGCTACTAACAACTAG
TTGTAATGGCTACATTACAGGTGGTGTGTTGACTGACTGCGAGTGGCTAACATCACTTTTGGCACTGTTATGAA
AAACTCAAAACCGTCTTGTAGTGCTTGAAGAGAAGTTTAAAGGAAGGTGATAGAGTTCTTAGAGACGGTTGGGAAATGT
TAAATTTATCTCAACCTGTGCTTGTGAAATGTGCGTGGACAAATGTGCACTGTGCAAGGAAATTAAGGAGATGTTCT
AGACATTTTAAAGCTTGAATAAATTTTGGCTTGTGCTGACTCATCATTATTGGTGGAGCTAACTTAAAGCC
TTGAATTTAGGTGAACATTTGTGACGCACTCAAGGGATTTGACAGAAGGTGTTAAATTCAGAGAAGAACTGGCT
ACTCATGCTCTTAAAGCCCAAAAGAAATTTCTTCTAGAGGGGAGAACCTTCCACAGAAGTGTAAACAGAGGAAG
TTGCTTGAACCTGGTGATTTACAACATTAGAACCACTACTAGTGAAGCTGTTGAAGCTCATTGGTTGGTACACCA
GTTTGTATTAACGGGCTTATGTTGCTCGAAATCAAGACACAGAAAGTACTGTCCTTGCACCTAATATGATGGTAAC
AAACATACCTTCACTCAAGGCGGTGACCAACAAGGTTACTTTTGGTGATGACATGTGATAGAAGTGCAAGGTT
ACAAGAGTGTGAATATCACTTTGAACTGATGAAGAGTTGATAAAGTACTTAATGAGAAGTGTCTGCTATACAGTT
GAACTCGGTACAGAAGTAAATGAGTTGCTGCTGTTGTTGGCAGATGCTGCTATAAAACTTTGCAACAGTATCTGAAT
ACTTACACCACTGGGCATTGATTTAGATGAGTGGAGTATGGCTACATCACTTATTGATGAGTCTGGTGAAGTTAAAT
TGGCTTACATATGATTTGCTTCTACCTTCCAGATGAGGATGAAGAAGAAGGTGATTGTGAAGAAGAAGGTTTGAAG
CCATCACTCAATATGAGTATGGTGAAGATGATTACCAAGTAACTTTTGAATTTGGTGCACCTTCTGCTGCTCT
```

FASTA  
file

# Align Sequences Before Computing Distance

## Mega X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetic Analysis

The screenshot displays the Mega X Alignment Explorer interface for the file 'WashingtonMarch2020\_aligned.fasta'. The interface is divided into two main tabs: 'DNA Sequences' (selected) and 'Translated Protein Sequences'. The 'DNA Sequences' tab shows a multiple sequence alignment of 33 hCoV-19 sequences. The sequences are listed on the left, with their accession numbers and dates. The alignment itself is a grid of colored letters (A, C, G, T) representing the nucleotide sequences. The colors are: A (green), C (blue), G (red), and T (yellow). The alignment is shown in a grid format, with each row representing a sequence and each column representing a position in the alignment. The sequences are aligned to a reference sequence, and the alignment is shown in a grid format. The interface also includes a 'Species/Abbrev' column on the left, a 'Site #' column at the bottom, and a 'Selected genetic code: Standard' option at the bottom right.

Species/Abbrev

1. hCoV-19/USA/WA13-UW9/2020[EPI ISL 413601]2020-03-02

2. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW63/2020[EPI ISL 415591]2020-03-10

3. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW64/2020[EPI ISL 415592]2020-03-09

4. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW66/2020[EPI ISL 415594]2020-03-10

5. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW67/2020[EPI ISL 415595]2020-03-09

6. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW68/2020[EPI ISL 415596]2020-03-09

7. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW69/2020[EPI ISL 415597]2020-03-10

8. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW70/2020[EPI ISL 415598]2020-03-10

9. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW71/2020[EPI ISL 415599]2020-03-09

10. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW84/2020[EPI ISL 416440]2020-03-10

11. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW85/2020[EPI ISL 416441]2020-03-10

12. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW86/2020[EPI ISL 416442]2020-03-10

13. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW87/2020[EPI ISL 416443]2020-03-10

14. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW88/2020[EPI ISL 416444]2020-03-10

15. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW89/2020[EPI ISL 416445]2020-03-10

16. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW90/2020[EPI ISL 416446]2020-03-10

17. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW93/2020[EPI ISL 416449]2020-03-11

18. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW94/2020[EPI ISL 416450]2020-03-11

19. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW95/2020[EPI ISL 416451]2020-03-10

20. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW96/2020[EPI ISL 416452]2020-03-10

21. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW36/2020[EPI ISL 416453]2020-03-07

22. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW37/2020[EPI ISL 416454]2020-03-06

23. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW38/2020[EPI ISL 416455]2020-03-07

24. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW39/2020[EPI ISL 416456]2020-03-06

25. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW142/2020[EPI ISL 416680]2020-03-11

26. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW143/2020[EPI ISL 416681]2020-03-11

27. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW144/2020[EPI ISL 416682]2020-03-09

28. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW145/2020[EPI ISL 416683]2020-03-15

29. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW146/2020[EPI ISL 416684]2020-03-14

30. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW147/2020[EPI ISL 416685]2020-03-15

31. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW148/2020[EPI ISL 416686]2020-03-14

32. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW149/2020[EPI ISL 416687]2020-03-14

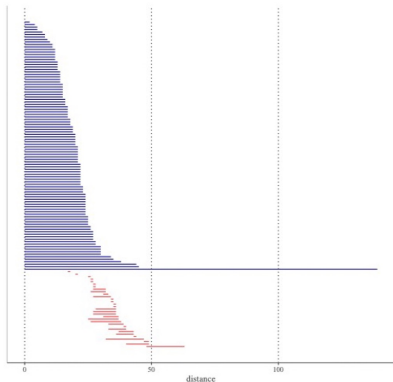
33. hCoV-19/USA/WA-UW150/2020[EPI ISL 416688]2020-03-14

Site # 1

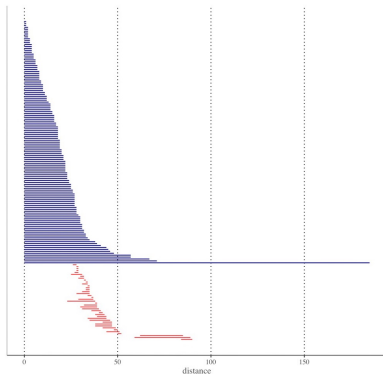
with w/o gaps

Selected genetic code: Standard

## TDA Results Were Inconclusive



Contra Costa -  
100 sequences



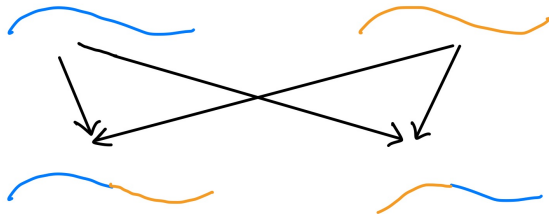
San Francisco - 129  
sequences

## Second Question

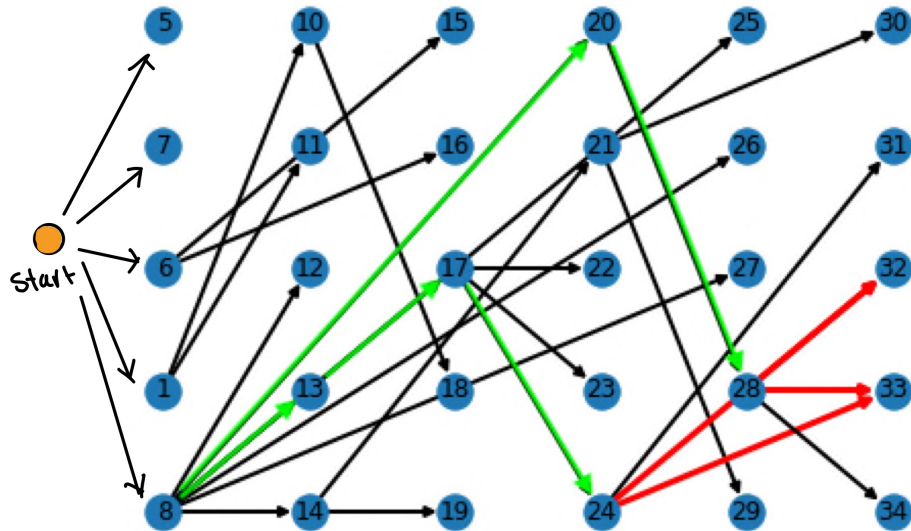
What do TDA barcode lengths and generators reveal about the underlying data?

## Simulation Method

- Start with randomly generated 1,000-length sequence
- Choose population size, number of generations, mutation rate, survivors per generation
- 1 homologous recombination event per simulation cut at 50%

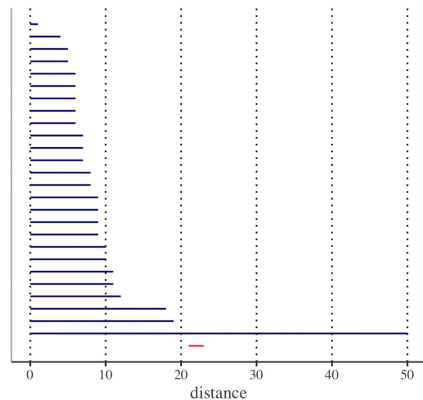
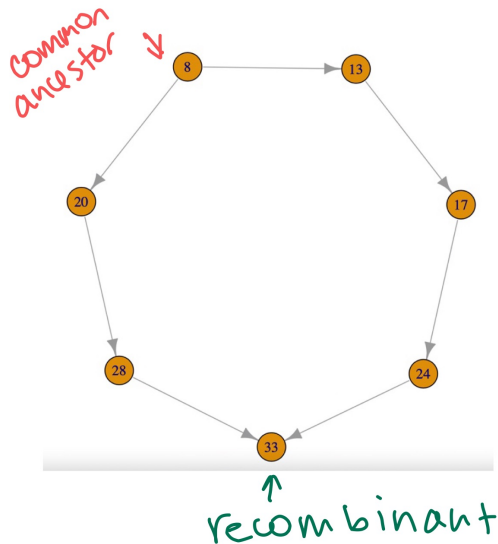


## Example of Simulation





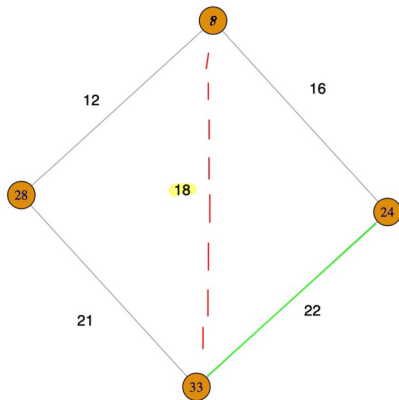
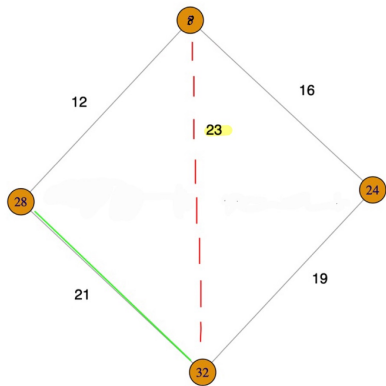
## Recombination Cycle and TDA Results



## Explaining the Missing Recombination and Hole

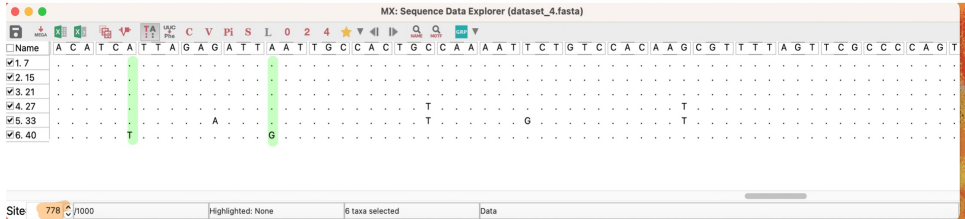
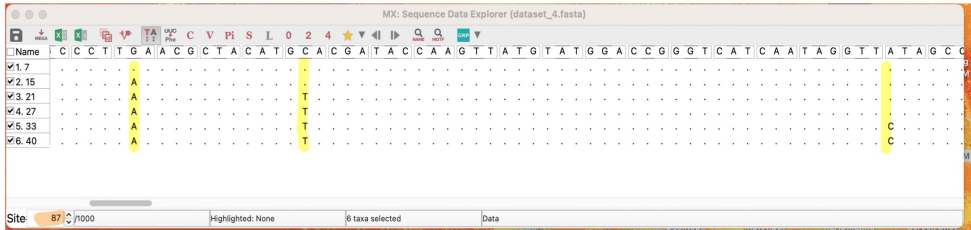
H<sub>1</sub> Birth: 21  
Death: 23

Generator: [28:32], [24:32]  
[8:24], [8:28]

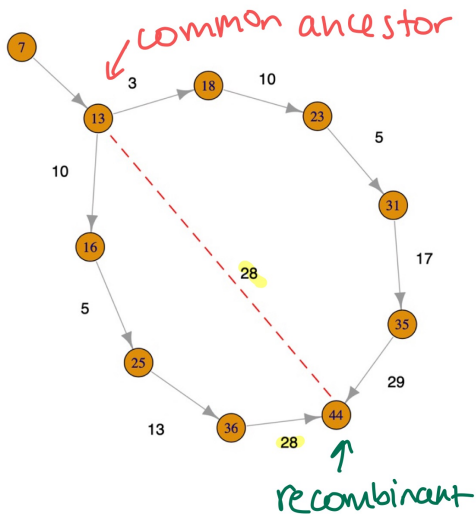
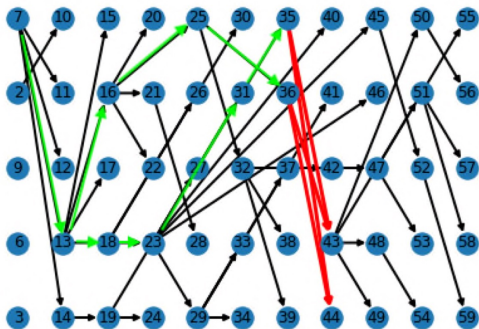


NO hole formed

## An Aside: How a Recombinant Can Be Genetically Closer to a Common Ancestor than Its Direct Ancestor



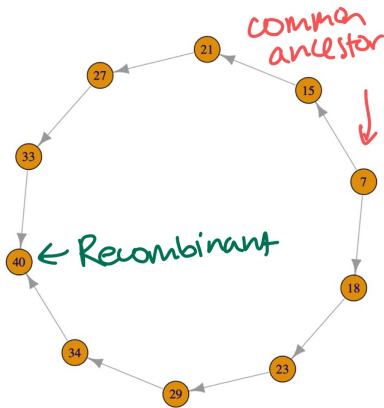
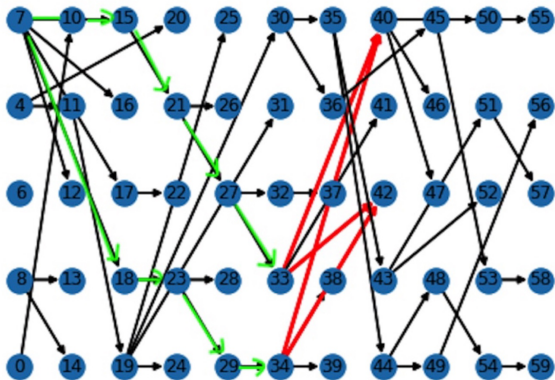
## Another Example of Missed Recombination



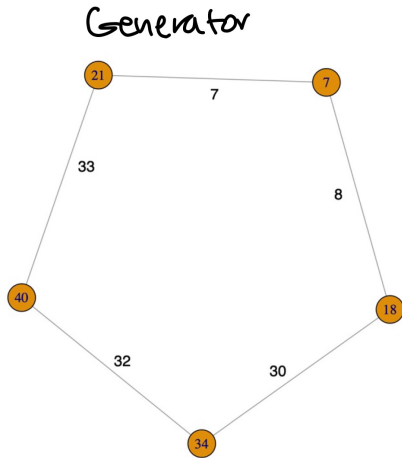
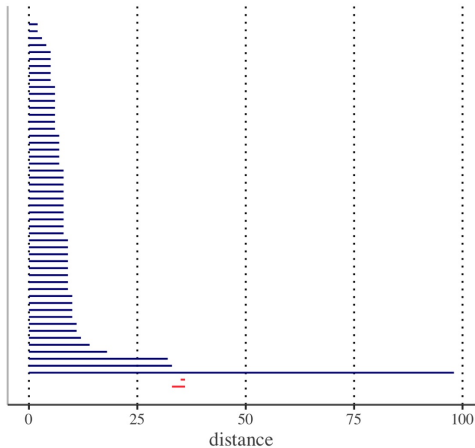
## Hypothesis to Explain Missed Homologous Recombinations

Homologous recombination is missed when the recombinant sequence has closer genetic distance to a common ancestor than to one or more of its direct ancestors.

## Another Simulation Example to Develop Understanding of Generators



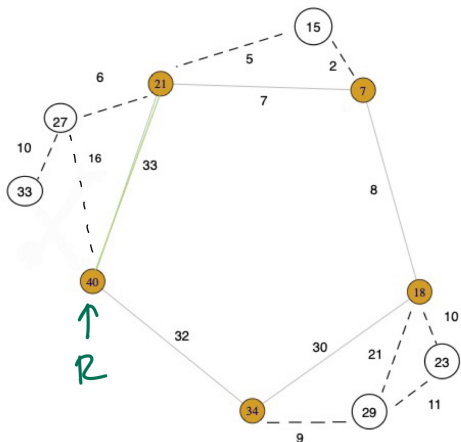
# TDA Results of Simulation



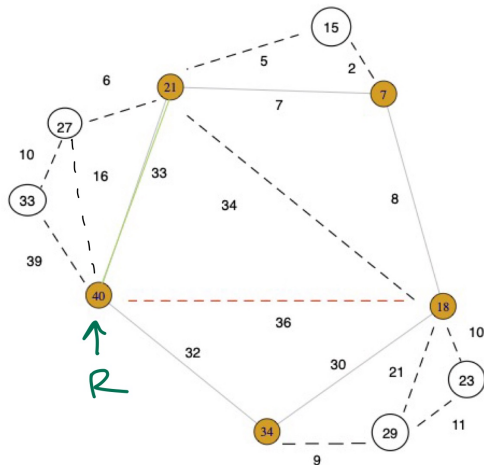
Birth: 33

Death: 36

# Where Are the Missing Ancestors In the Generator?



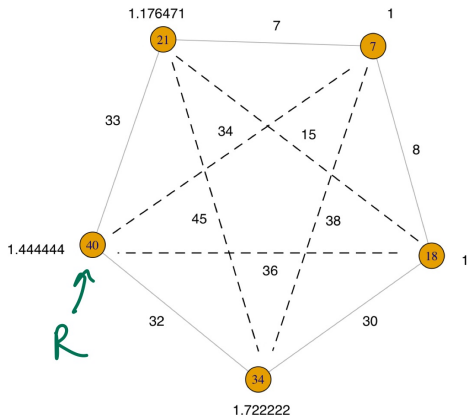
Birth: 33



Death: 36



# Conjecture of Relationship Between Recombinant and Other Sequences in Generator



$$i \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

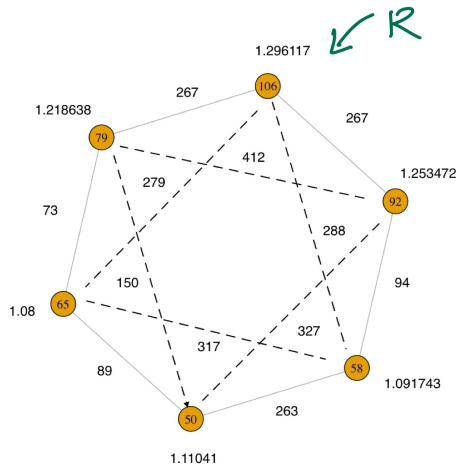
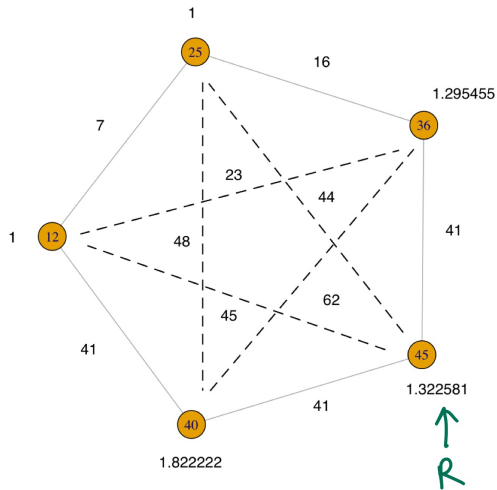
$$R_i = \frac{d(V_i, V_{i-1}) + d(V_i, V_{i+1})}{d(V_{i-1}, V_{i+1})}$$

R-score of  $V_i$

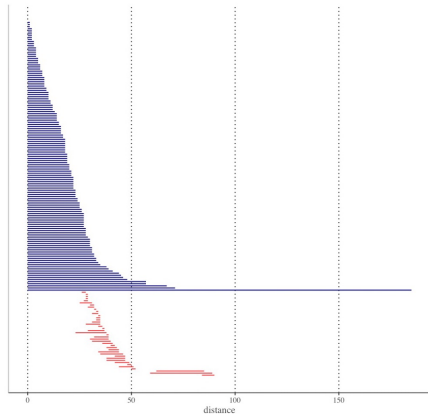
$$\frac{R_i + R_{i-1} + R_{i+1}}{3}$$

Conjecture: R-score = likely recombinant

## Further Examples of Generator Conjecture

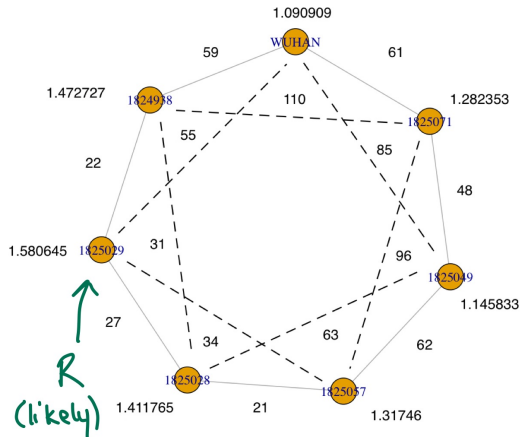


# Cycling Back - Looking at the California Data



San Francisco  
Feb-April 2021

San Francisco - H1 Cycle - Birth: 62, Death: 85, Length: 23



## Future Research

- ▶ Develop Generator Conjecture - Run simulations with different types of recombinations, metrics, complexes.
- ▶ Analyze SARS-CoV-2 data with respect to H1 generators - Compare suspected recombinants point-by-point with other sequences in the generator.

THANK YOU!

Dr. Javier Arsuaga, Dr. Mariel Vazquez, Sofia Jakovcevic,  
Nathan Solomon, Michael Keith, Emil Geisler, Georgina  
Gonzalez, Arsuaga Vazquez Lab, Greg Kuperberg and the  
UC Davis REU

## References

Allman, E., Rhodes, J., 2016. Lecture notes: the mathematics of phylogenetics, IAS/Park City Mathematics Institute and University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Chan, J., Carlsson, G. and Rabadan, R., 2013. Topology of viral evolution. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 110(46), pp.18566-18571.

Ghrist, R., 2007. Barcodes: The persistent topology of data. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, 45(01), pp.61-76.

Jordá, Teresa Díaz, 2020. 'Characterization of Horizontal Evolution of RNA Viruses Using Topological Data Analysis', Bachelor's Thesis, University of California, Davis and Universitat Politècnica de València.