

# Annotation of *Seriola lalandi* larval reference transcriptome and differential gene expression between normal and skeletal deformed individuals



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# Motivations



Phylum:	Chordata
Class :	Actinopterygii
Order :	Perciformes
Family :	Carangidae
Genus :	Seriola
Species:	lalandi

- ***Seriola lalandi* is widely distributed and recently being introduced to the aquaculture of Chile, North America, Japan**
- **No genomic resources available to date**
- **Incidence of skeletal deformity are high and it cause economic loss**

# Objectives

- **To obtain a *de novo* assembled transcriptome**
- **Annotation and reconstruction of pathways**
- **Identification of differentially expressed genes between normal and deformed individuals (bent in lower jaw) at 23 days post hatch**
- **Generation of hypothesis for jaw deformity in *S. lalandi* based on system biology knowledge**

# De novo assembly workflow



Illumina 2000™

- Multiplexed
- 102 X 2 cycles



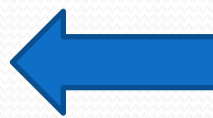
- QC < 30
- Adapters
- Duplicates



- All reads across samples
- Single transcriptome (CAP3)



blast2go



- BLASTx (< 1.0E-6)
- Nr-protein database of NCBI

# Differential expression and GO enrichment



edgeR

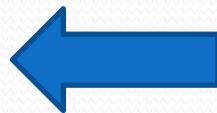
- FDR < 0.01 and FC > abs. 2

- Length fraction >0.7 and similarity >0.9
- Reserved paired information



GO  
enrichment

- Fisher's exact test
- FDR (Benjamini-Hochberg) <0.05



- Allowed similarity > 0.7
- Database = UniProt
- SimRel

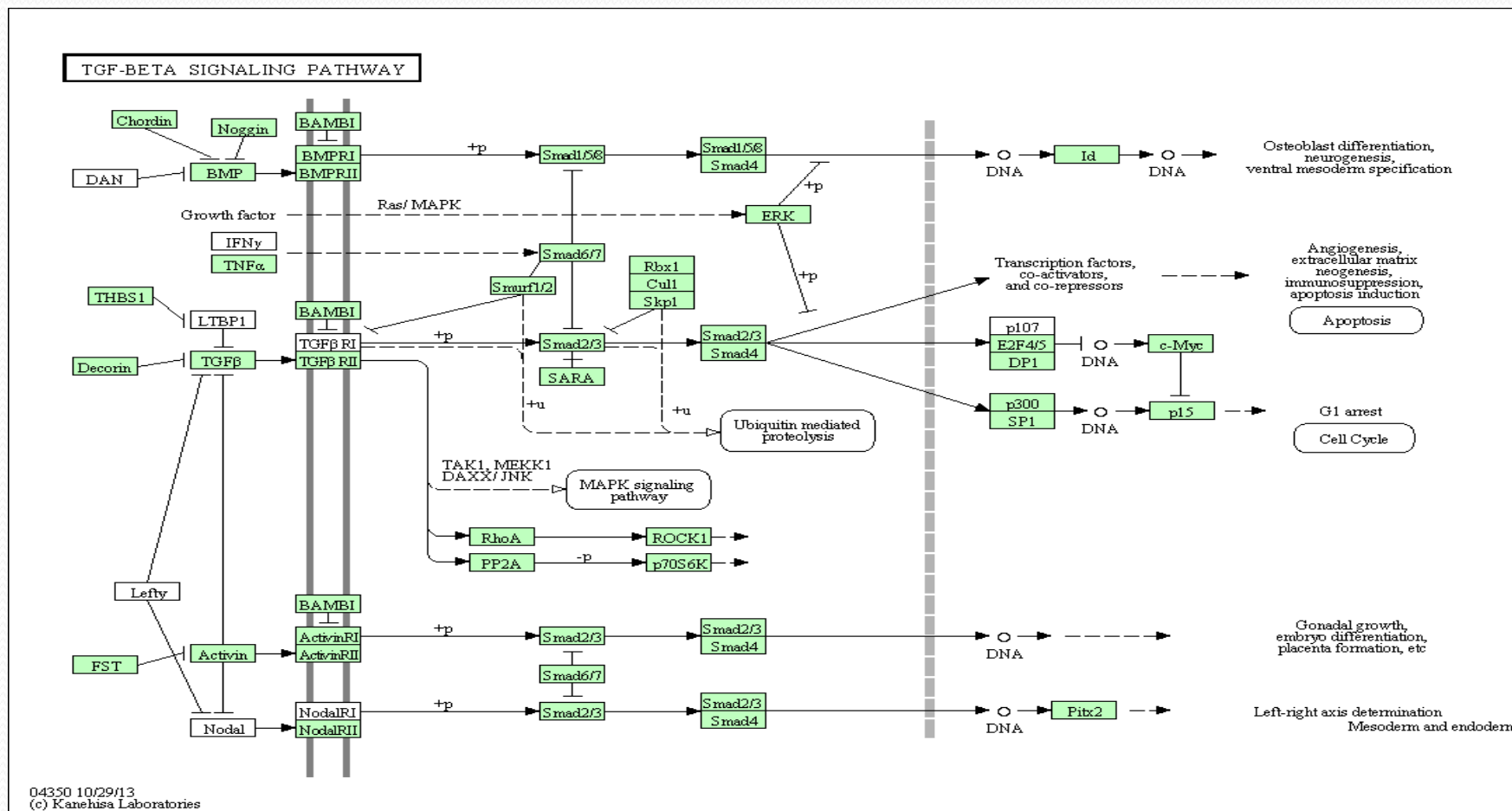
# Statistics of *de novo* transcriptome

	Trinity assembly	Final transcriptome (after CAP3 clustering)
Total number of contigs (> 300 bases)	95,495	40,066
N90	641 bases	788 bases

# Blast, Mapping and Annotation results

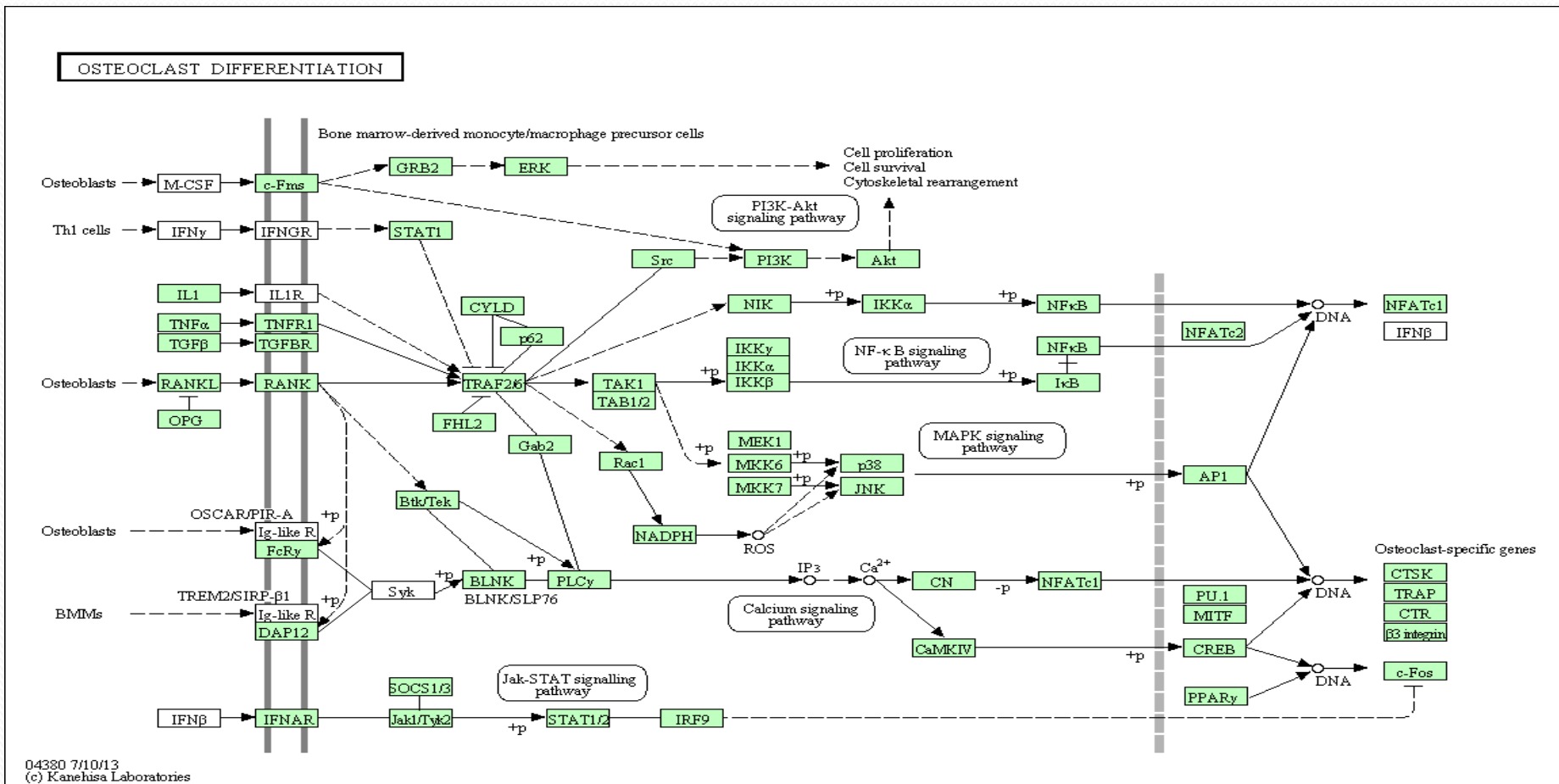
Type	Number of genes	Possible reasons
Without Blast Hits	12,733	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of closely related species' sequences, UTRs, LnRNA</li><li>• Assembly artifacts</li></ul>
Annotated Sequences from BLASTx	7,150	
Annotated Sequences from InterProScan	8,694	
Final Annotations	<b>15,744 (39%)</b>	
Total Contigs	40,066	

# Transforming growth factor beta pathway





# Osteoclast differentiation pathways



# Results of DGE

## Deformed

UP

1,047



Down

1,262

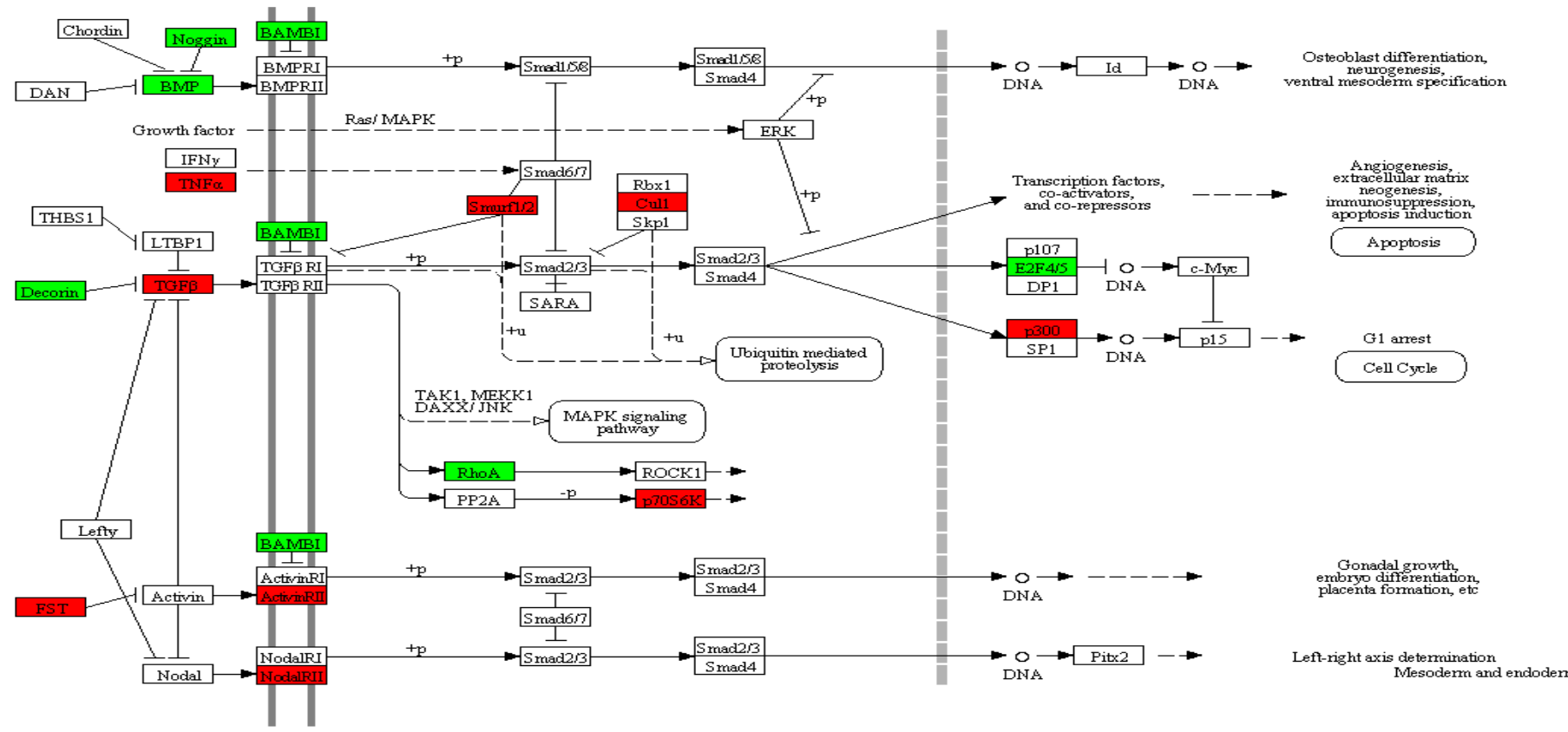


# GO enrichment and Semantic similarity clustering

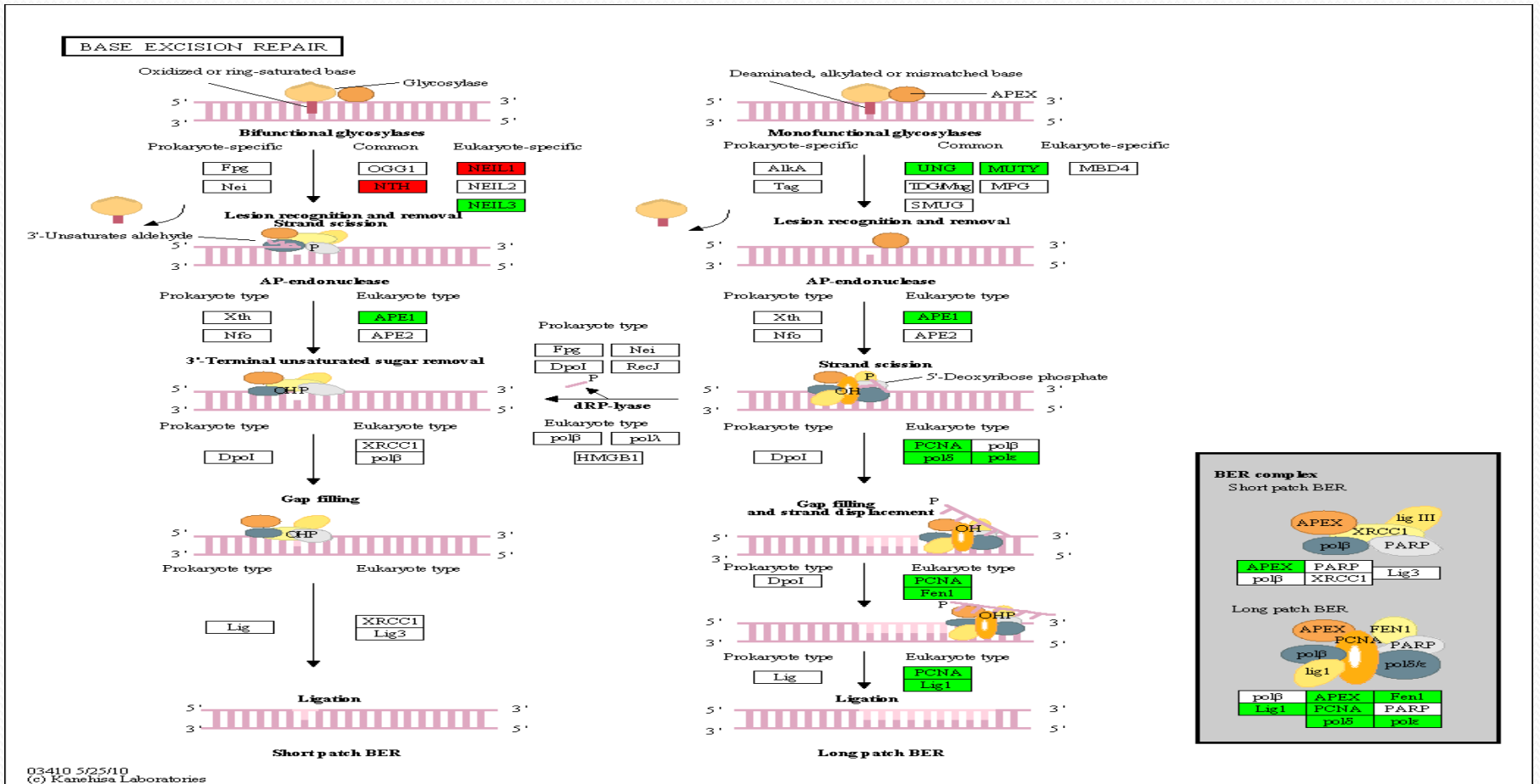
Term_ID	Description	Domain
GO:0006260	DNA replication	BP
GO:0007067	mitotic nuclear division	BP
GO:0007059	chromosome segregation	BP
GO:0051301	cell division	BP
GO:0006323	DNA packaging	BP
GO:0006333	chromatin assembly or disassembly	BP
GO:0000228	nuclear chromosome	CC
GO:0005578	proteinaceous extracellular matrix	CC
GO:0000786	nucleosome	CC

# Transforming growth factor beta pathway

TGF-BETA SIGNALING PATHWAY



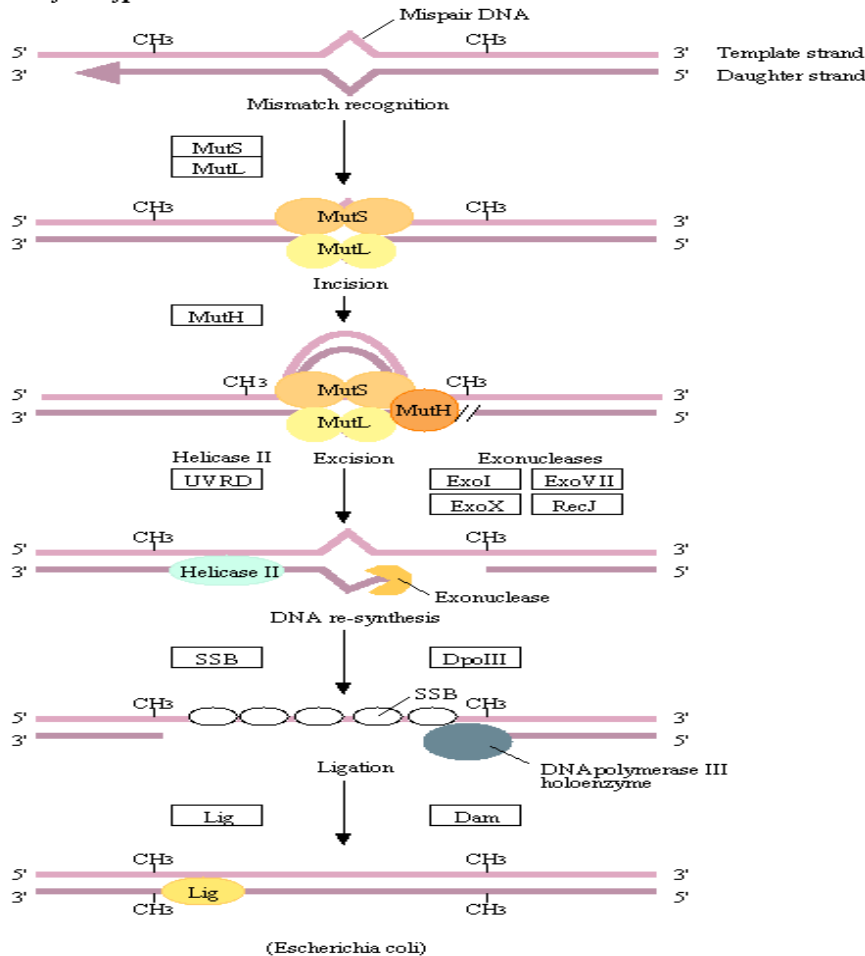
# Base excision repair



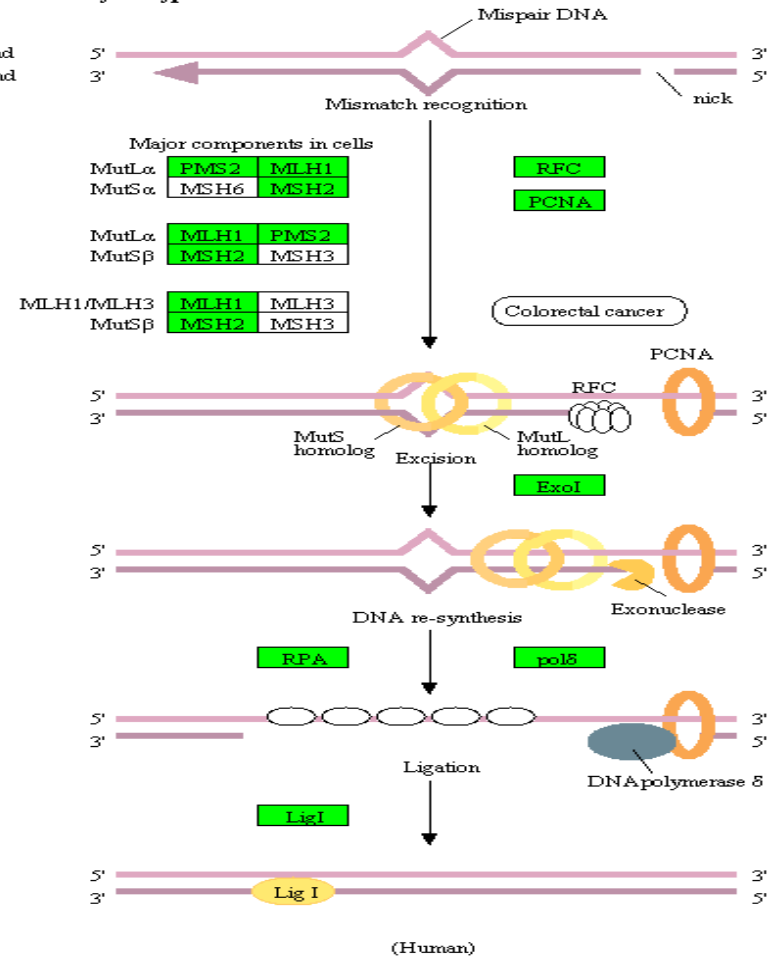
# Mismatch Repair

## MISMATCH REPAIR

### Prokaryotic type

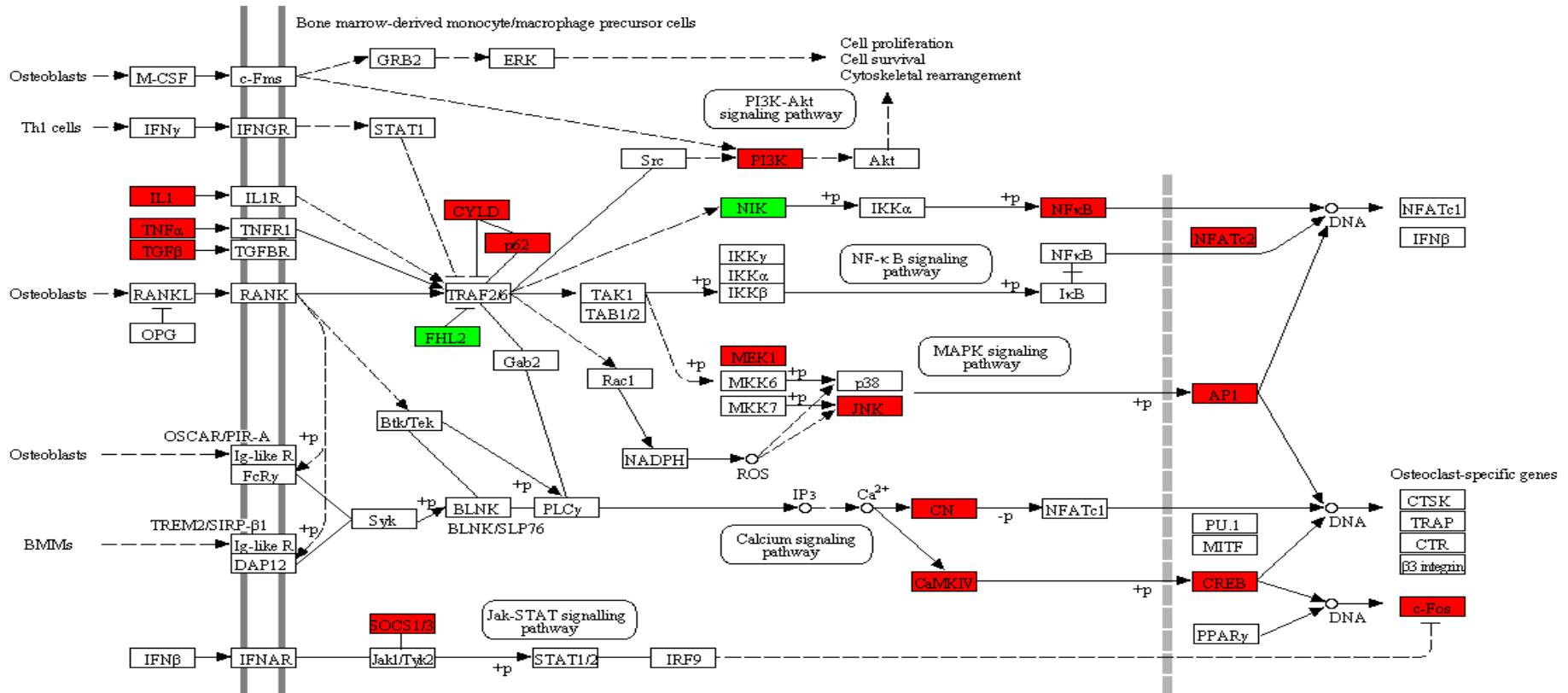


### Eukaryotic type



# Osteoclast differentiation

## OSTEOCLAST DIFFERENTIATION



# Individual candidate genes

- Specific genes such as BMP-2, BMP-5, COL1A1 were found to be down-regulated in deformed individuals.



# Conclusions

- **Fish bones contain high 24-90% lipid and highly vulnerable to lipid peroxidation.**
- **It is an autocatalytic process initiated by free radicals produced during aerobic metabolism**
- **Oxidized lipids could inhibit osteoblast differentiation and induce osteoclast differentiation contributing imbalance in the bone remodelling equilibrium causing bone loss.**
- **Therefore, nutritional profile is an important factor in jaw development, and suggest to keep good balance of oxident/antioxidant compound in the diet of developing embryos**

# Future work

- Identification of SNPs in DEGs
- Tissue specific expression study of candidate genes along the different developmental stages

# Acknowledgment

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