

Transcriptome analysis provides insights into the regulatory function of alternative splicing in antiviral immunity in grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)

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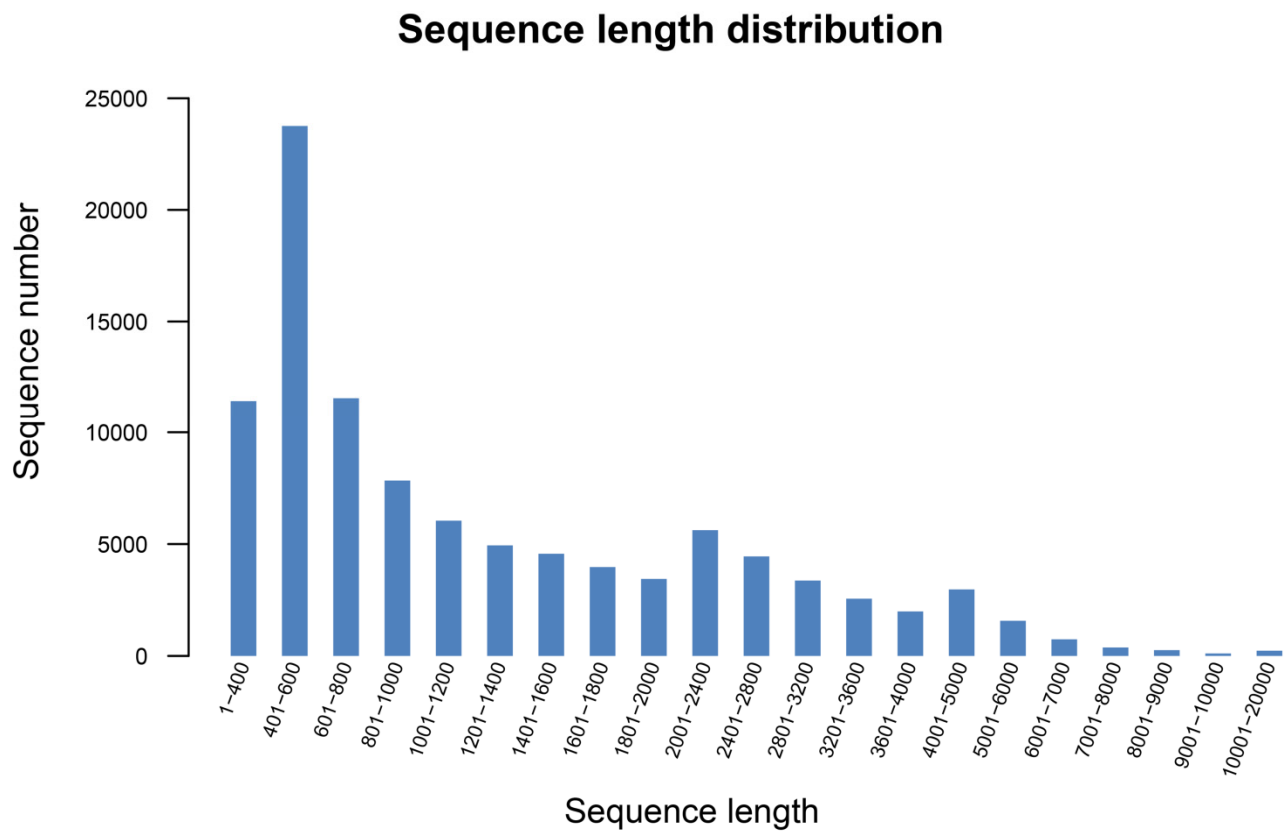
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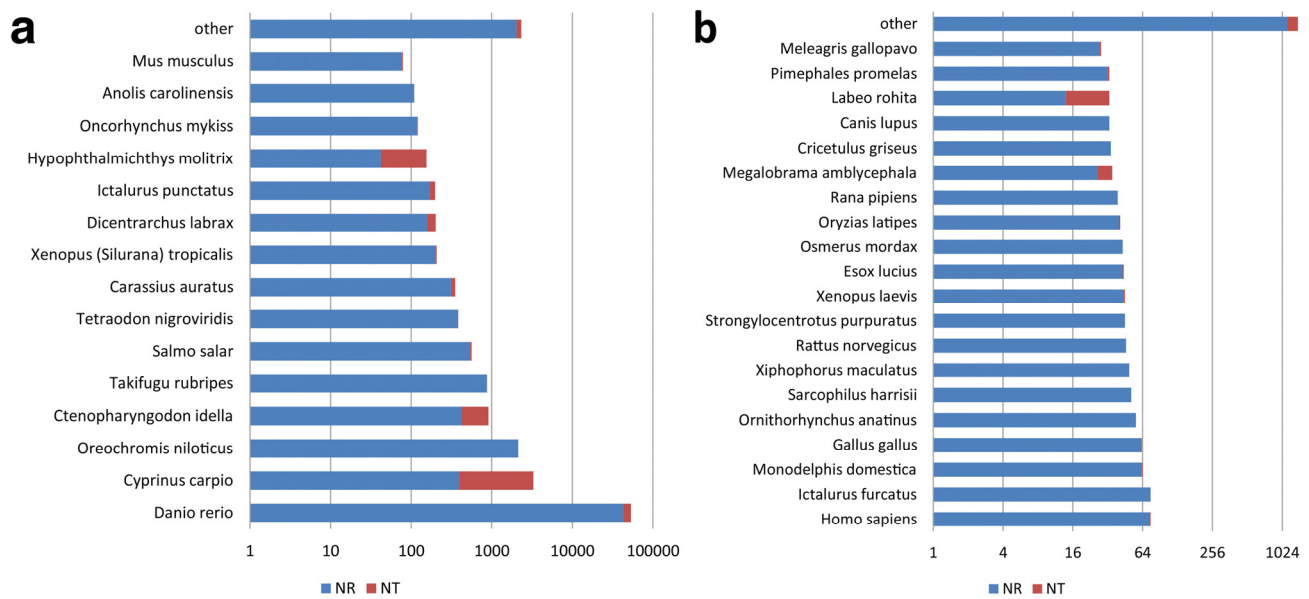
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Supplementary Figures

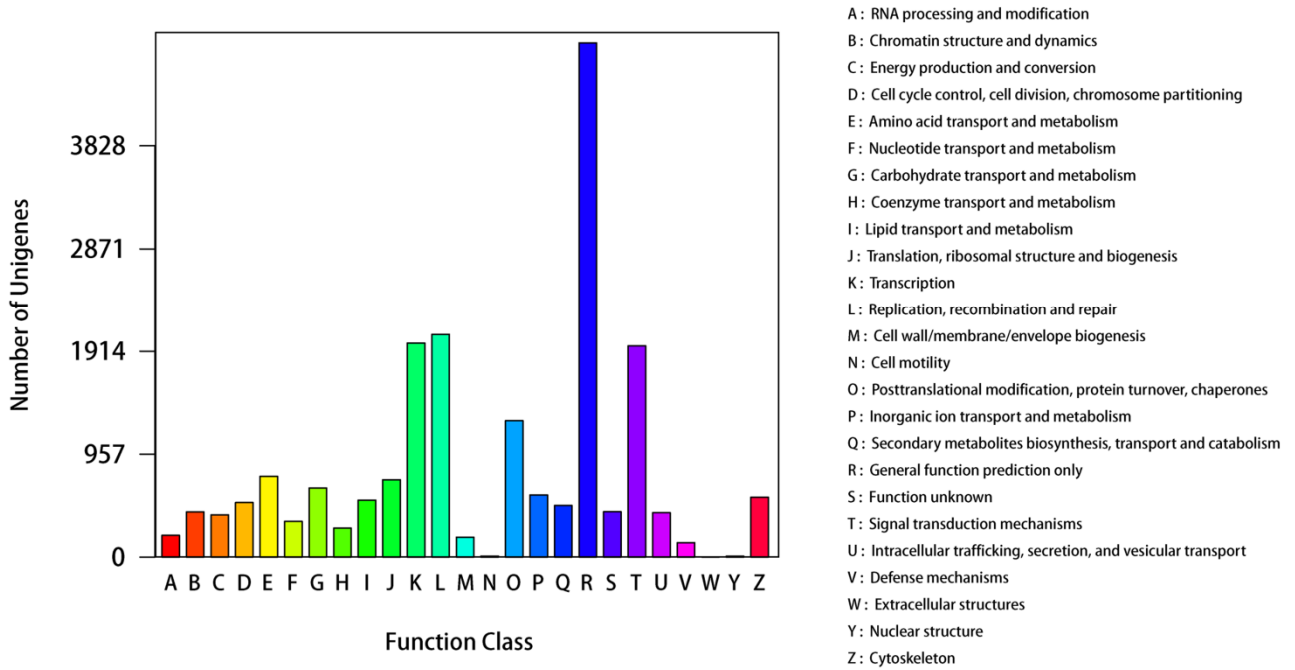


Supplementary Figure S1 | Distribution of lengths of unisequences from the finally assembled dataset.

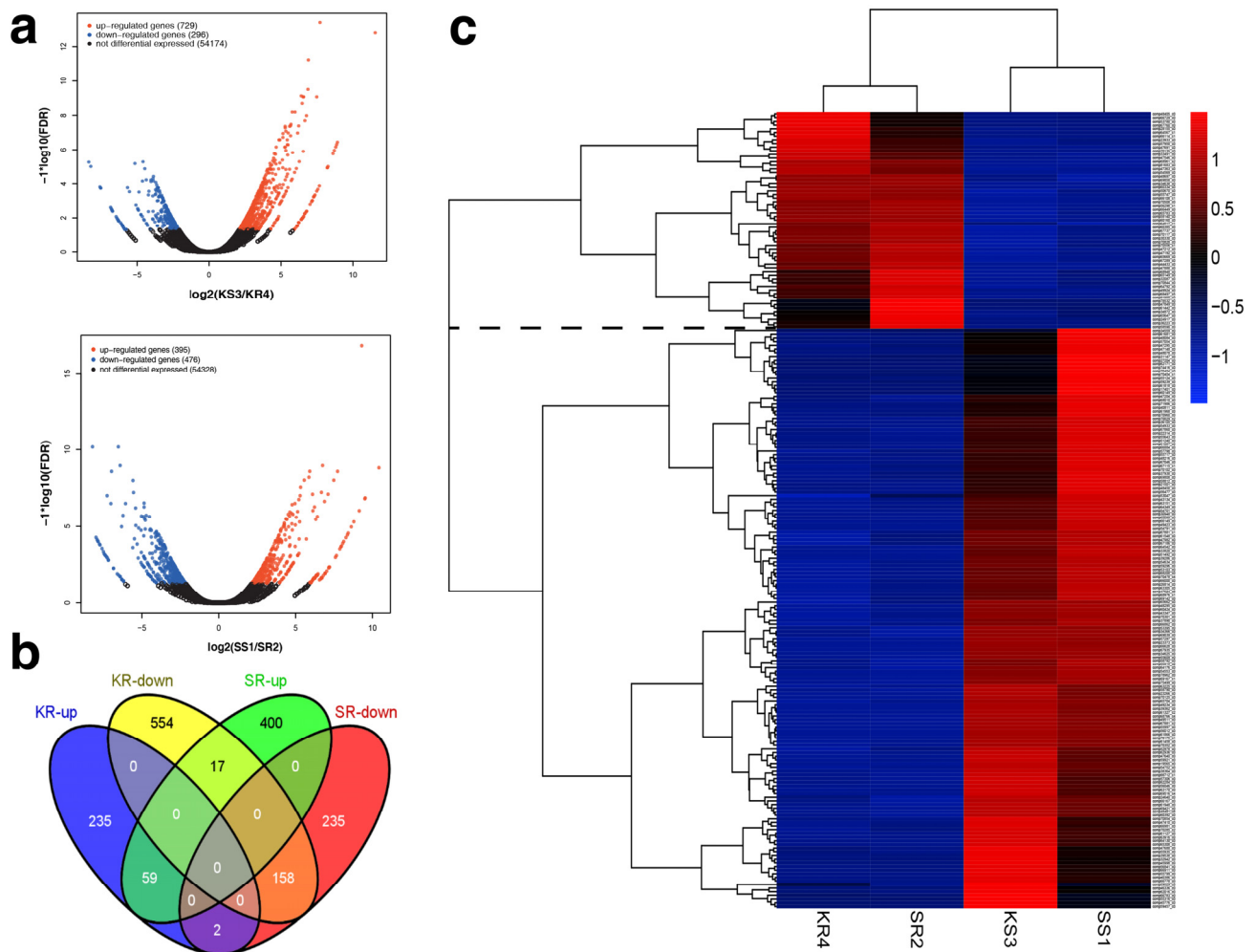


Supplementary Figure S2 | BLAST top-hit species distribution of gene annotation showing high homology to NT and NR databases. Abscissa presented the BLAST hits. a) BLAST hits that were mainly mapped to fish species; b) BLAST hits that were mainly mapped to non-fish species. Only 0.9% of the BLAST hits matched *C. idella* protein and nucleotide sequences due to the extremely limited number of the *C. idella* sequences that are currently available in the NCBI database.

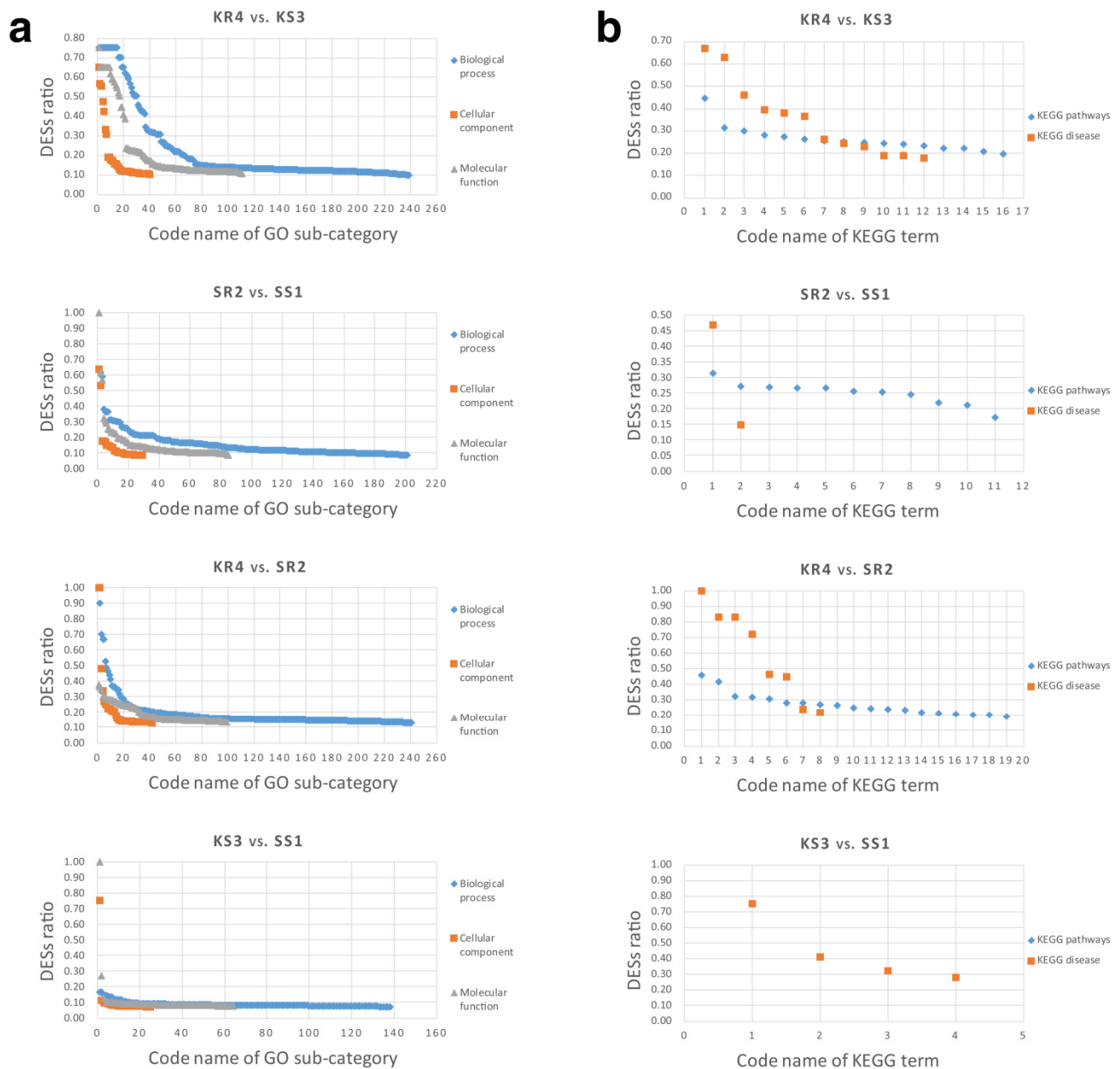
COG Function Classification



Supplementary Figure S3 | COG annotations of putative proteins. All putative proteins can be classified functionally into at least 25 molecular families in COG database.

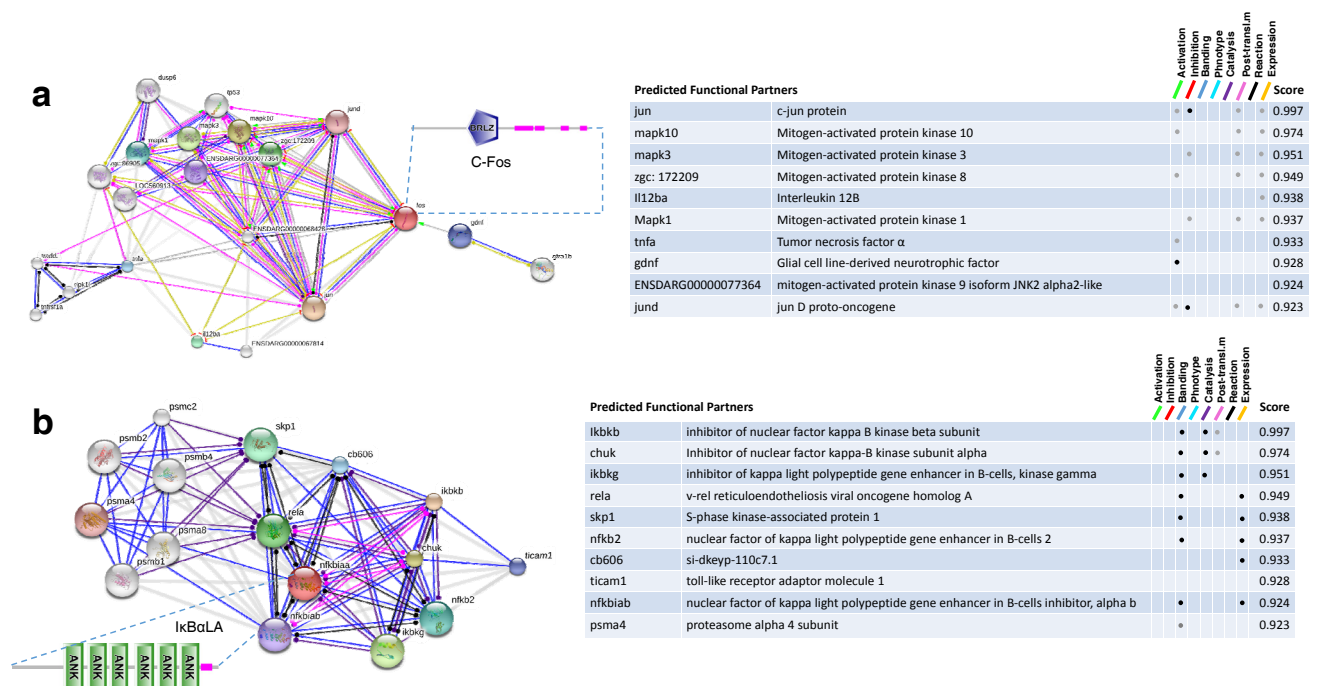


Supplementary Figure S4 | DEGs between susceptible and resistant libraries. a) Volcano plots from the differential expression analysis of the transcriptomes of head-kidney (KS3/KR4) and spleen (SS1/SR2). The $-\log_{10}$ of FDR is used for the Y axis and the \log_2 of the fold change is used for the X axis. b) Venn diagrams of above data, illustrating the overlap of up-regulated and down-regulated DEGs in head-kidney and spleen in the comparison of resistant and susceptible libraries. c) Two-dimensional hierarchical clustering result. It was performed based on the FPKM values of DEGs which were significantly up- or down-regulated in both head-kidney and spleen. In the comparison between resistant libraries and susceptible libraries, 59 up-regulated genes (over the dotted line) and 158 down-regulated genes (below the dotted line) in resistant libraries were found.

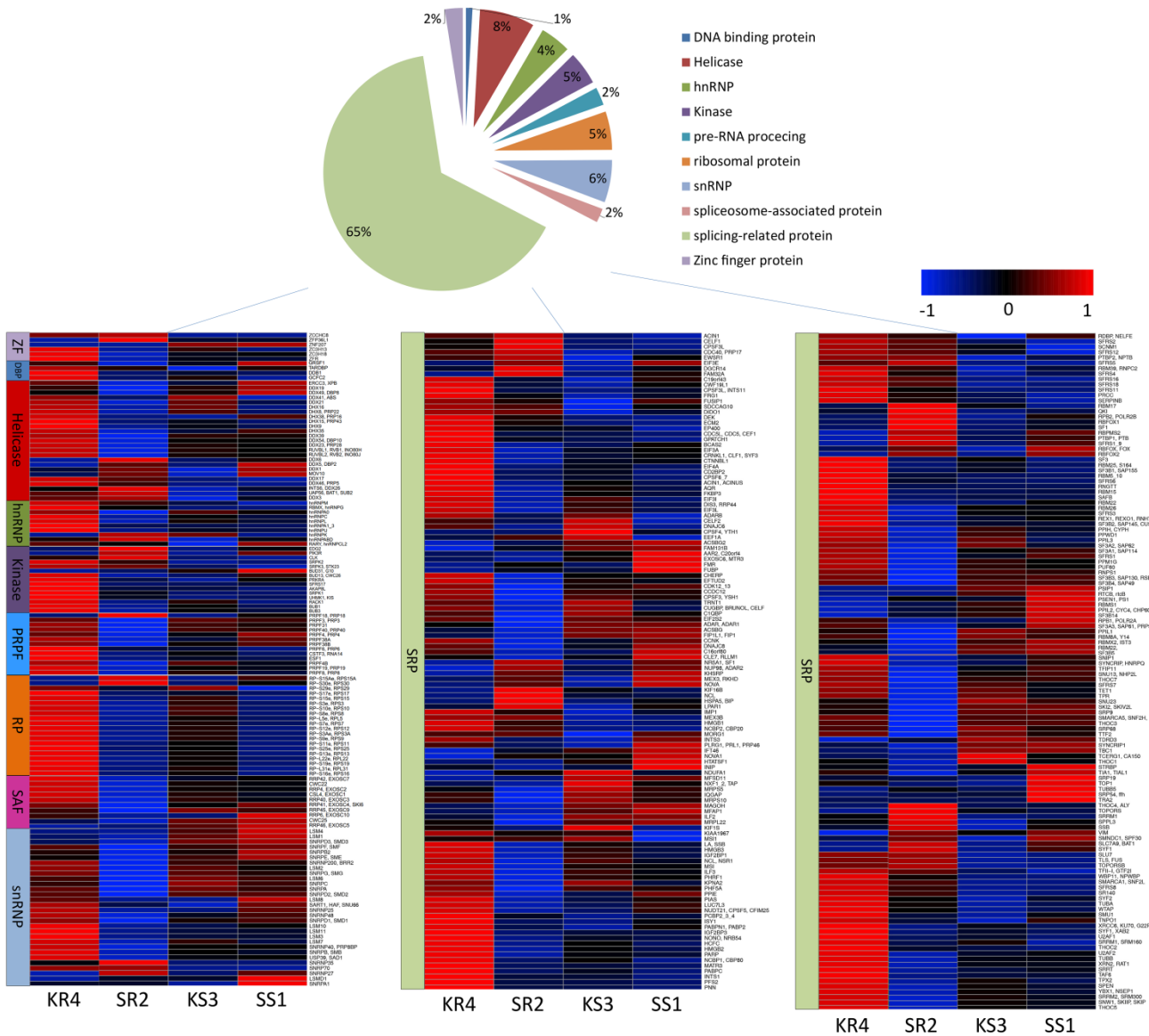


Supplementary Figure S5 | Enrichment analyses for DESeqs. DESeqs were classified into various GO categories and KEGG terms ($P < 0.05$, $FDR < 0.05$). X axis presents the code names of corresponding terms (the actual names are described in Supplementary information S6); Y axis presents DES ratios. a) GO enrichment. b) KEGG enrichment. In the comparison of KR4 vs. KS3, GO sub-categories with the highest enrichment DES ratios in BP, CC and MF category are “regulation of antigen processing and presentation”, “TAP complex” and “protein N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase activity”, respectively; KEGG terms with the highest enrichment DES ratios were “collecting duct acid secretion” pathway and “hepatic porphyria” disease. In the comparison of SR2 vs. SS1, GO sub-categories with the highest enrichment DES ratios in BP, CC and MF category are “toxin metabolic process”, “hemoglobin complex” and “uridine phosphorylase activity”, respectively; KEGG terms with the highest enrichment DES ratios were “methane metabolism” pathway and “thalassemia” disease. In the comparison of KR4

vs. SR2, GO sub-categories with the highest enrichment DES ratios in BP, CC and MF category are “spindle midzone assembly involved in mitosis”, “condensin complex and central spindlin complex” and “serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity”, respectively; KEGG terms with the highest enrichment DES ratios were “renin-angiotensin system” pathway and “afibrinogenemia” disease. In the comparison of KS3 vs. SS1, GO sub-categories with the highest enrichment DES ratios in BP, CC and MF category are “regulation of RNA splicing”, “ER to Golgi transport vesicle” and “glucagon receptor binding”, respectively; KEGG terms with the highest enrichment DES ratios is “skin fragility-woolly hair syndrome” disease (no significant pathway enriched).



Supplementary Figure S6 | Predicted protein-protein interaction networks. a) The interaction network of c-Fos. c-Fos represented by the red boll was predicted to be activated by glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) which interacted with GDNF family receptor alpha 1b (GFRa1b). The detail cooperation information is showed in the right chart. Beside the network graph is the predicted protein structure of c-Fos. b) The interaction network of IκBα (the red boll). It is much complex that IκBα can interact with IκBKB (inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa B kinase beta subunit), IκBKA, IκBKγ, RELA (v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A), proteasome subunits, etc. And the detail information and the predicted structure of IκBα are displayed as well.



Supplementary Figure S7 | Various SFs in the four libraries of *C. idella* during GCRV infection. Pie graph shows the ratios of these ten classifications of SFs. Heat map depicts the variation in expression of SFs. The average FPKM value of each gene is the evaluation criteria, that is, genes with expression levels greater than the mean are coloured red and those below the mean are coloured blue.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table S1 | The mapping result of high-quality with the assembled transcriptome.

	SS1	SR2	KS3	KR4
Mapped reads	27,172,728	14,806,340	19,098,334	29,956,628
Percentage of mapped reads	83.52%	83.75%	83.61%	85.83%

Supplementary Table S2 | Data summary of the functional annotation of *de novo* assembled sequences of *C. idella*.

	NT	NR	COG/KOG/NOG	GO	KEGG	Total annotated
Unisequence	67,201	55,700	34,071	32,519	27,367	73,828
DES	30,561	21,473	14,337	14,188	11,602	34,567

Note: DES is the abbreviation of differentially expressed unisequence.

Supplementary Table S3 | RT-qPCR confirmation of the 38 significantly differentially expressed genes.

Gene ID	Annotation	RNA-Seq		RT-qPCR (ref. <i>EF1α</i>)		RT-qPCR (ref. <i>18S</i>)	
		KR vs. KS	SR vs. SS	KR vs. KS	SR vs. SS	KR vs. KS	SR vs. SS
comp36223_c0	TNNC2	6.76	7.84	4.18	1.28	4.57	0.86
comp47888_c0	New	6.02	6.19	4.10	0.02	4.17	-0.41
comp49924_c0	ADP/ATP translocase	4.28	7.50	3.60	1.19	3.58	0.85
comp28155_c0	New	7.54	4.42	4.35	1.61	4.42	1.27
comp48697_c0	TLR19	3.11	7.35	3.26	1.02	3.53	0.69
comp91950_c0	M3-CK	6.35	5.06	4.33	0.91	4.48	0.49
comp24917_c0	New	4.94	5.40	3.30	-0.75	3.44	-1.33
comp66108_c1	New	5.09	3.81	4.63	4.97	4.82	4.79
comp78532_c0	parvalbumin	2.89	5.03	4.63	0.87	4.77	0.35
comp68961_c2	New	3.66	4.12	3.74	0.88	3.96	0.36
comp67760_c0	CAND1	4.37	3.39	3.32	0.43	3.49	0.14
comp34872_c0	novel alpha globin	3.55	3.48	2.83	6.17	3.19	6.11
comp30330_c0	New	4.51	3.13	3.83	0.72	3.90	0.25
comp44433_c0	c-Fos	2.60	3.17	2.83	2.50	3.01	2.06
comp47192_c0	alpha globin	3.54	2.85	4.65	5.17	4.73	4.87
comp70556_c1	beta globin	3.45	2.69	3.95	5.03	4.07	4.74
comp68948_c0	LLRC15-like	3.06	2.81	4.99	4.44	5.12	4.14
comp61896_c0	RAG1	2.00	-2.71	3.60	-2.78	3.72	-3.19
comp60942_c0	RAG2	1.22	-0.09	2.90	-1.47	2.90	-1.47
comp59457_c0	New	-6.54	-6.41	0.17	-3.35	0.41	-3.71
comp67935_c0	NMB	-6.66	-6.23	-2.99	-6.65	-2.84	-6.96
comp61818_c0	MART1-like	-6.07	-6.88	-0.92	-3.30	-0.80	-3.71
comp62284_c0	New	-5.59	-7.59	-1.39	-2.48	-1.32	-3.01
comp61097_c0	CIPK26	-4.37	-9.14	-0.43	-3.99	-0.28	-4.46
comp49423_c0	New	-6.71	-7.02	-0.68	-5.22	-0.46	-5.59
comp23266_c0	New	-7.17	-6.64	-3.50	-8.70	-3.38	-9.21
comp60089_c0	BMP2-like	-5.71	-8.37	-1.06	-3.72	-0.88	-4.27
comp56046_c0	inhibin	-6.23	-9.53	-0.92	-4.15	-0.69	-4.77
comp46336_c0	New	-8.80	-6.92	-0.92	-2.07	-0.71	-2.34
comp23373_c0	proteasome subunit	-8.27	-7.95	-4.15	-6.22	-4.03	-6.69
comp37890_c0	NF-κB1 enhancer	-2.31	-2.25	-2.32	-1.15	-2.20	-1.57
comp66783_c0	IL-1β	-4.00	-3.15	-0.37	-2.44	-0.24	-2.90
comp58812_c0	IFNγR1	-3.38	-4.09	1.71	-4.49	1.81	-5.02
comp67115_c1	IL-11	-4.62	-3.86	-2.41	-5.71	-2.28	-6.13
comp34625_c0	IL-8	-3.90	-4.62	-5.92	-4.39	-5.96	-4.68
comp34559_c0	CCL-C24c	-4.12	-5.92	-0.45	-5.62	-0.38	-6.08
comp48078_c0	IFNγ2a	-5.69	-5.87	1.18	-4.98	1.30	-5.38
comp66712_c0	iNOS	-7.71	-9.30	-9.37	-10.87	-9.36	-11.28

Note: the numbers are the log₂(fold change) of corresponding gene. “New” presents there is no annotated information of corresponding gene in the NR database.