Title: Dengue virus infection alters post-transcriptional modification of microRNAs in the mosquito vector *Aedes aegypti*

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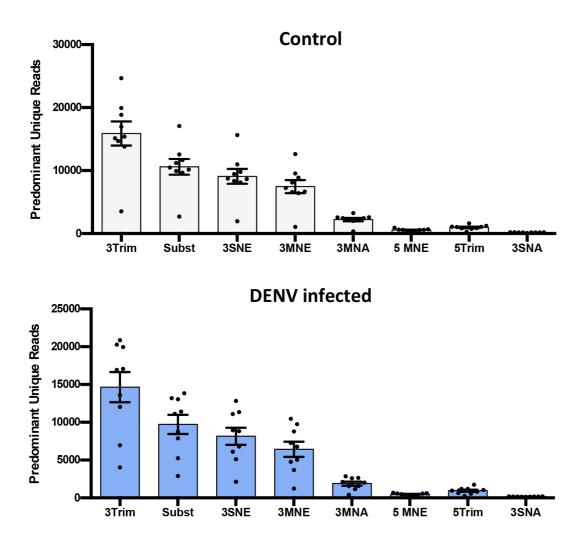


Figure S1. Different isomiR prevalence across DENV infected and non infected. Comparison of the proportion of unique reads for each type of isomiR for infected and non-infected mosquitoes (averaged across three time point and three biological replicates). Unique sequences with 3' modification were more abundant than 5' trimmed or extended sequences in all *Ae. aegypti* small RNA libraries. There were no considerable differences among all libraries (DenDf=124, P value= 0.07). 3SNE: 3' single nucleotide extension, 3MNE: 3' multiple nucleotide extension, 3Trim: 3' trimmed, 5MNE: 5' extension, 5Trim: 5' trimmed, Subst: nucleotide substitutions, 3SNA: 3' single nucleotide addition, 3MNA: 3' multiple nucleotide addition.

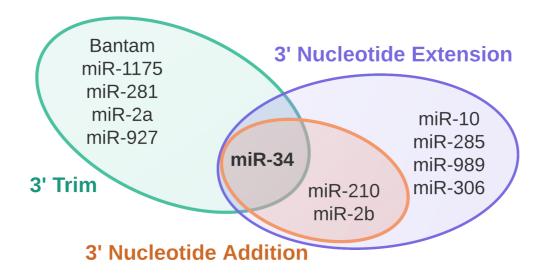


Figure S2. Venn diagram represent overlapped miRNAs with significant altered 3' isomiRs due to DENV infection. miR-34 is the only miRNA whose all 3' end modified ismiRs significantly altered by DENV infection (P<0.05).

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CGATTTTTGCTAGAAACCGATTATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAGTACTGTTACAAATTTACTGTTGTTTCGGGACATTTACATTGATTCTAGCCGTCAC 1893.0 0-0
  336.0 + M
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAACAGT
                                                                        80.0 +
       TGCTACAAACTGATTATATCTTC
                                                                        78.0 +
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAGTA
                                                                        66.0 +
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAATA
                                                                        56.0 +
 aae-miR-1000 (Infected)
 CGATTTTTGCTAGAAACCGATTATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAGTACTGTTACAAATTTACTGTTGTTTCGGGACATTTACATTGATTCTAGCCGTCAC 1017.0 0-
 348.0 +
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAGT
                                                                        117.0 + M
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAGCAGTA
                                                                        39.0 +
                 ATATTGTCCTGTCACAACAGT
                                                                        31.0 +
      TGCTACAAACTGATTATATCTTA
                                                                        22.0 +
В
 aae-miR-305 (Control):
 {\tt AATGTCACATGTCTATTGTACTCAGGTGCTCTGGTTGTTTTCGATACCCGGCACATGTTGGAGTACACTTAATGTGCTGACAGT}
                                                                       11064.0 0-0
  ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGCTCTGG
                                                                       939.0 + M
                                                                       468.0 +
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGCTC
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGATCTGG
                                                                       345.0 +
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGCTCT
                                                                       280.0 +
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGTTCTGG
                                                                       216.0 +
 aae-miR-305 (Infected):
 AATGTCACATGTCTATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGCTCTGGTTGTTTTCGATACCCGGCACATGTTGGAGTACACTTAATGTGCTGACAGT 2032.0 0-0
 CGGCACATGTTGGAGTACACT
                                                                       108.0 +
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGC
                                                                       84.0 +
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGCTCTGG
                                                                       56.0 + M
            ATTGTACTTCATCAGGTGATCTGG
                                                                       51.0 +
                                                                       47.0 + *
                                          CGGCACATGTTGGAGTACACTTA
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Figure S3. Schematic representation of two examples of arm-switching event. This figure displays schematically the area from which the most abundant isomiR read originates from within its precursor for both miRNAs (A) aae-mir-1000 and (B) aae-miR-305 in uninfected and DENV-infected treatments. Shifting of mature miRNA occurred in miR-1000 after infection and an arm-switching event happened in miR-305. The highly expressed miRNA was detected in 5p arm of the control group, which switched to 3p arm in infected mosquitoes (B).

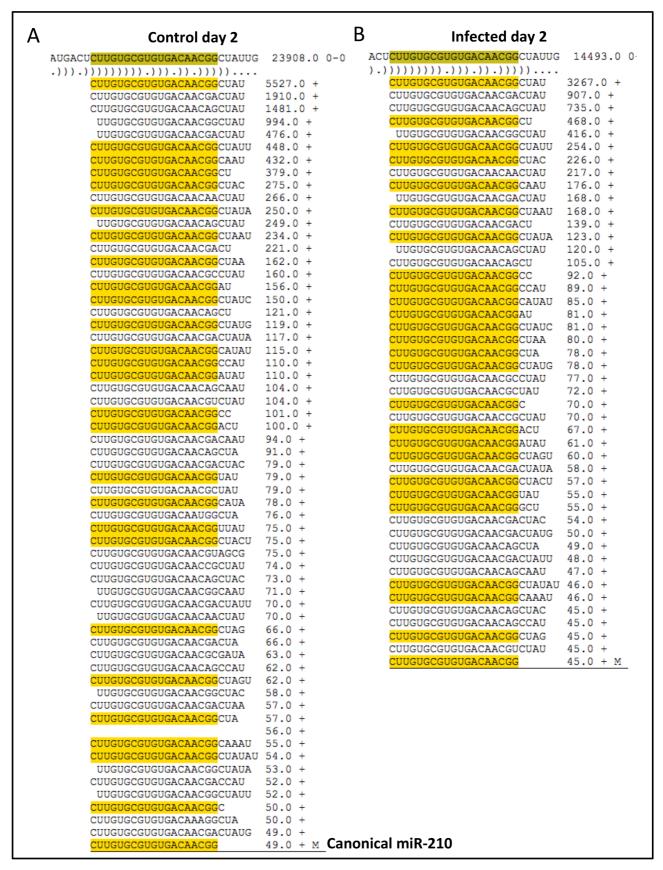


Figure S4. Changes in the number of unique reads produced by miR-210 in infected and control groups. Highlighted in yellow are all those sequences which matched the exact miR-210 as annotated in miRBase. (A) IsomiRs expressed more highly than the canonical miR-210 in the control group. (B) The DENV-infected group exhibited a reduced number of unique reads.

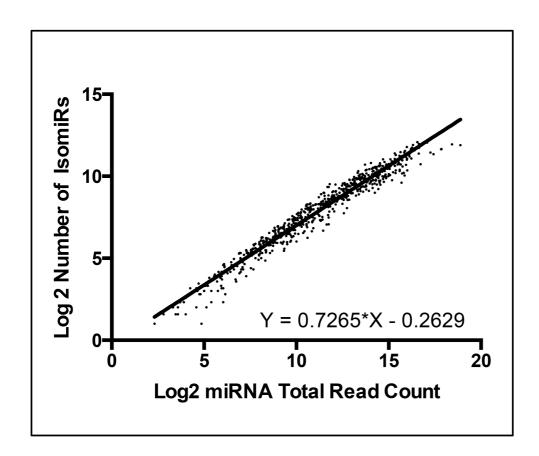


Figure S5. The linear relationship between miRNA expression and isomiR production. The graph depicts the relationship between the read count of miRNAs and the total number of unique reads or isomiRs produced by those miRNAs. For more highly expressed miRNAs, a greater number of unique reads were generated.