

Codon and amino acid usage are shaped by selection across divergent model organisms of the Pancrustacea

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Table S1 Transcript datasets used in the present study. All data per species were used for assembly as described in ASGARD (Ewen-Campen et al. 2011; Zeng et al. 2011; Zeng and Extavour 2012; Zeng et al. 2013). Datasets in bold were used for expression analysis.

	Gryllus bimaculatus						Oncopeltus fasciatus				Parhyale hawaiensis			
Amino Acid	Codo $\mathbf n$	Mean High	SE High	Mean Low	$\rm SE$ low	Mean High	SE high	Mean Low	SE low	Mean High	$\rm SE$ high	Mean Low	$\rm SE$ low	
Ala	GCT	1.793	0.019	1.513	0.027	2.016	0.022	1.645	0.026	1.373	0.026	1.324	0.021	
Ala	\rm{GCC}	0.565	0.013	0.625	0.018	0.701	0.015	0.782	0.020	1.052	0.025	1.023	0.020	
Ala	GCA	1.410	0.019	1.465	0.027	1.107	0.017	1.228	0.023	1.058	0.025	1.046	0.020	
Ala	GCG	0.232	0.009	0.355	0.016	0.176	0.009	0.277	0.015	0.517	0.020	0.596	0.015	
Arg	CGT	1.278	0.026	1.000	0.028	0.670	0.020	0.572	0.024	0.967	0.035	0.906	0.024	
Arg	CGC	0.593	0.020	0.579	0.023	0.310	0.015	0.412	0.019	0.914	0.033	0.916	0.024	
Arg	CGA	1.089	0.023	1.008	0.029	0.794	0.023	0.814	0.025	0.841	0.037	0.892	0.023	
Arg	CGG	0.390	0.015	0.360	0.017	0.332	0.015	0.379	0.017	0.582	0.027	0.745	0.023	
Arg	AGA	1.841	0.030	2.101	0.042	2.298	0.036	2.247	0.039	1.557	0.046	1.435	0.031	
Arg	AGG	0.809	0.020	0.828	0.025	1.576	0.033	1.459	0.035	1.139	0.040	1.075	0.025	
Asn	AAT	1.414	0.011	1.340	0.014	1.403	0.011	1.276	0.015	0.910	0.020	0.964	0.015	
Asn	AAC	0.586	0.011	0.646	0.013	0.597	0.011	0.707	0.015	1.073	0.020	0.994	0.015	
Asp	GAT	1.469	0.010	1.336	0.015	1.412	0.011	1.282	0.014	1.048	0.017	0.969	0.015	
Asp	GAC	0.531	0.010	0.622	0.014	0.588	0.011	0.701	0.014	0.946	0.017	0.978	0.015	
Cys	TGT	1.290	0.021	1.119	0.019	1.252	0.021	1.036	0.021	0.748	0.026	0.915	0.018	
Cys	TGC	0.627	0.019	0.660	0.017	0.677	0.020	0.674	0.019	0.904	0.027	0.918	0.018	
Gln	CAA	1.082	0.013	1.153	0.016	1.114	0.014	1.051	0.016	0.851	0.019	0.916	0.015	
Gln	CAG	0.910	0.013	0.813	0.016	0.880	0.014	0.893	0.016	1.125	0.020	1.047	0.016	
Glu	GAA	1.420	0.010	1.357	0.013	1.406	0.010	1.298	0.014	1.078	0.016	1.083	0.014	
Glu	GAG	0.580	0.010	0.602	0.012	0.588	0.010	0.680	0.013	0.910	0.016	0.880	0.014	
Gly	GGT	1.398	0.021	1.217	0.026	1.353	0.019	1.035	0.022	1.145	0.030	1.124	0.023	
Gly	GGC	0.667	0.017	0.685	0.020	0.605	0.016	0.788	0.021	1.193	0.032	1.176	0.024	
Gly	GGA	1.510	0.020	1.498	0.026	1.518	0.018	1.545	0.026	1.096	0.033	1.000	0.022	
Gly	GGG	0.425	0.012	0.558	0.018	0.524	0.014	0.598	0.018	0.541	0.024	0.668	0.019	

Table S2 The mean RSCU and standard errors (SE) for highly and lowly expressed genes in *G. bimaculatus*, *O. fasciatus* and *P. hawaiensis***.**

Ala	A	4.76
Arg	R	56.34
Asn	N	33.72
Asp	D	32.72
C _{YS}	$\mathsf C$	57.16
Gln	Q	37.48
Glu	E	36.48
Gly	G	1
His	Н	58.7
Ile	I	16.04
Leu	L	16.04
Lys	K	30.14
Met	M	64.68
Phe	F	44
Pro	P	31.8
Ser	S	17.86
Thr	T	21.62
Trp	W	73
Tyr	Y	57
Val	V	12.28

Table S3 The size complexity (S/C) scores per amino acid as per Dufton et al. (1997).

Table S4 Functional clustering of the pooled moderate and low expressed CDS (all CDS below the 95th percentile of RPM) for each of three arthropod species under study using their orthologs in the model *D. melanogaster***.** The orthologs of CDS below the 95th percentile in expression per species were submitted to gene ontology system DAVID (DUFTON [1997\)](#page-21-1) using identifiers of their *D. melanogaster* orthologs. Functional categories with enrichment values >2.5 are shown. P-values represent a modified Fisher's test, wherein lower values indicate greater enrichment.

Figure S1 The Spearman rank correlation A) AT3 and Fop for *G. bimaculatus*. B) AT3 and Fop for *O. fasciatus*. C) GC3 and Fop for *P. hawaiensis*. P< 10-15 for all correlations. Pearson correlations yielded nearly identical results (not shown).

Figure S2 Bar and whisker plots of CDS length (number of codons) of *D. melanogaste*r orthologs to CDS with low, moderate and high expression in A) *G. bimaculatus;* B) *O. fasciatus*; and C) *P. hawaiensis*. P-values of Ranked-ANOVA <3.9X10-9 for each figure. Different letters in each figure indicate paired differences using Dunn's contrast (P<0.05).

File S1 Supporting Results File 1

 In the analysis of RSCU described in our Results section, we chose to use RPM to measure expression rather than reads per kilobase million (RPKM). This is because while the CDS lengths of assembled transcripts for *G. bimaculatus* and *O. fasciatus* were generated using both normalized and non-normalized libraries (EWEN-CAMPEN *[et al.](#page-21-2)* 2011; ZENG *et al.* [2013;](#page-21-3) ZENG and E[XTAVOUR](#page-21-4) 2012), we quantified expression levels for this study using solely nonnormalized libraries, which most directly correlates to expression level (O[SHLACK](#page-21-5) *et al.* 2010). We anticipated that using RPKM rather than RPM would thus likely skew some highly expressed genes towards lower values by underestimating their expression levels, because a transcript segment present in normalized libraries may contribute to transcript assembly by extending gene length, but not have hits in the non-normalized dataset. Indeed, this prediction was borne out when we determined optimal codons using RPKM. Overall we obtained similar results to those obtained with the RPM method (Table 1). However, for *G. bimaculatus* we identified only 10 of the original 17 optimal codons, as seven became non-significant (importantly, 17 of the 17 had positive ∆RSCU using RPM and RPKM, consistent with optimization detected using both methods), whilst we identified 12 of the original 16 optimal codons for *O. fasciatus* (16 of the 16 optimal codons had positive ∆RSCU using RPM and RPKM) (Table 1). For *P. hawaiensis*, we found the exact same 13 optimal codons as those originally identified with the RPM method (Table 1), consistent with the fact that normalized libraries were not used for the transcriptome assembly in this species (ZENG *et al.* [2011\)](#page-21-6). Thus, there is moderate variation in P-values among results obtained with the RPM and RPKM methods. Collectively, from these data we conclude that the only potential effect of using RPM (as opposed to RPKM) to define our 5% most highly or lowly expressed gene lists would possibly be an over-representation of highly expressed long CDS (relative to highly expressed shorter CDS), due to more read matches to longer CDS. This could only affect our results if both the following were true: 1) longer CDS exhibited elevated levels of AT3 or GC3 for reasons other than selection on codon usage (e.g. mutational bias), and 2) the high expression dataset consisted mostly of long genes. However, we examined these possibilities empirically and found that neither of these factors play a role here. To test mutation, we examined the lowest expression 5% RPM category, where selection effects on codon usage should be minimal or

absent (and thus AT variation should be explained solely by mutation): we found no correlation between CDS length (that predicted using transcript read assembly) and AT3 content for *G. bimaculatus* (Spearmans Correlation P=0.37) or *O. fasciatus* (P=0.85), indicating no evidence of a relationship between mutational bias and assembled CDS length. In terms of CDS length, we found the CDS sequences assembled in the 5% highest RPM class consisted of a range of short and long lengths (for example, for *G. bimaculatus* CDS ranged between 102 codons to 2039, with a mean of 466 ± 16.7), and thus spans a range of lengths. Taken together, we conclude the RPM values (as compared to RPKM) provide the most rigorous method for identification of optimal codons in these datasets, as indicated by a strong correspondence to results from RPKM, but with stronger P-values.

It is worth noting that our results showing Fop increases with expression level in Figure 2 were the same regardless of whether we used the RPM or RPKM list of optimal codons. For instance, using the RPKM list for *G. bimaculatus* and for *O. fasciatus*, Fop was found to increase from the low (Mean*G. bimaculatus*=0.352±0.006, Mean*O. fasciatus*,=0.336±0.005), to the moderate Mean*G. bimaculatus* 0.374±0.001, Mean*O. fasciatus*,=0.373±0.001) to the high expression (Mean*G.* $b_{\text{t} \text{in} \text{ac} \text{ulatus}}$ =0.403±0.003, Mean_{*O. fasciatus*,=0.391±0.004) class for *G. bimaculatus* and for *O.*} *fasciatus* (Ranked ANOVA P<0.001, Dunns Paired test P<0.05 for each contrast per species).

File S2

Supporting Results File 2

We identified orthologs of the 87 ribosomal protein genes (RPGs) in *D. melanogaster* [\(http://ribosome.med.miyazaki-u.ac.jp/\)](http://ribosome.med.miyazaki-u.ac.jp/) using BLASTX to the reduced CDS list (without isoforms, and with ORF with a start codon) in *G. bimaculatus*, *O. fasciatus*, and of *P. hawaiensis*. We then concatenated CDS for the RPGs dataset and for the lowly expressed CDS per species, and determined ∆RSCU_{RPGs}= RSCU_{RPGs} – RSCU_{CDS} with Lowest 5% Expression. Whilst signals were weakened as compared to the full high expression gene set used in Table 1, especially for two-fold synonymous sites in *G. bimaculatus* and *O. fasciatus* (likely due to the small dataset size of RPGs and low selection at two-fold sites (Table 1)), the results from amino acids with three or more amino acids that exhibit the greatest selection on codon usage (Table 1), support the presence of AT3 optimal codons in these organisms. For instance, for *G. bimaculatus* and for *O. fasciatus*, the optimal codon for nearly all of nine amino acids having three or more synonymous codons in Table 1, yielded a positive $\Delta RSCU_{RPGs}$ (values between +0.12 and +0.73), thus confirming their enhanced usage in highly expressed genes (RPGs). An exception was Arg in *O. fasciatus*, where the optimal codon identified in Table 1 was CGT, even though AGG had a larger ∆RSCU (non-significant); using RPGs, AGG had fourfold higher ∆RSCURPGs,. A second exception was Pro for *G. bimaculatus* where the optimal codon using RPGs was CCT rather than CCA. For *P. hawaiensis*, 11 of the 13 optimal codons in Table 1 were also identified using ∆RSCU_{RPGs}. A switch was observed for two amino acids: GGA to GGT for Gly and TCG to TCC for Ser, each staying within the AT3 or GC3 codon family, respectively. Notably, additional amino acids had codons with substantial positive ∆RSCURPGs for *P. hawaiensis* and might be putative optimal codons, such as Arg (both CGC and CGT), Cys (TGC), His (CAC) and Glu (GAG). Thus, GC3 codons might be favored across a wider spectrum of amino acids than reported in Table 1 (∆RSCURPGs values ranged from +0.20 to +0.73). We therefore consider the lists in Table 1 for *P. hawaiensis* spanning 13 amino acids to be conservative. Future genomic sequence data will help resolve these variations. Together, ∆RSCURPGs analysis concurs with prevalence of AT3 optimal codons in *G. bimaculatus* and *O. fasciatus*, and GC3 optimal codons in *P. hawaiensis*.

File S3

Supporting Materials and Methods

Transcriptome data from RNA-seq for oogenesis and embryogenesis of *G. bimaculatus* (ZENG *et al.* [2013\)](#page-21-3) *O. fasciatus* (EWEN-CAMPEN *et al.* [2011\)](#page-21-2) and *P. hawaiensis* (ZENG *[et al.](#page-21-6)* [2011\)](#page-21-6) were obtained from ASGARD as shown in supplementary Table S1. For each species, we divided the CDS list into two categories: those with isoforms and those without isoforms. The latter class was used for our analyses and to map reads; this allows certainty when matching reads, as isoforms from a single gene can match the same read. In turn, for this reduced CDS set with no isoforms, we extracted the open reading frame (ORF) using ORF Predictor [\(http://proteomics.ysu.edu/tools/OrfPredictor.html\)](http://proteomics.ysu.edu/tools/OrfPredictor.html). The final CDS set per species was used to study gene expression profiles, and to identify the sets of the 5% of most highly and lowly expressed genes, which was then used to reveal their optimal codon lists.

Expression level was measured based on the number of hits per CDS for genes without isoforms using MEGABLAST. For each read, the CDS with the greatest percent identity was taken as the match, with a cutoff of >95% identity. Each read matched only one CDS. Expression levels per CDS were calculated by scoring the number of reads mapped from each non-normalized library to the CDS list per species for all genes without isoforms (supplementary Table S1), and was standardized as Reads per million (RPM) = Number of matching reads/Total number of reads matching a CDS X 1,000,000. Reads per kilobase million (RPKM) was calculated as RPM/CDS length X 1,000. Fop was determined using Codon W (Peden, [http://codonw.sourceforge.net/\)](http://codonw.sourceforge.net/). Ribosomal protein genes were identified using BLASTX to query the *D. melanogaster* RPG list<http://ribosome.med.miyazaki-u.ac.jp/>)*.* Orthologs between *G. bimaculatus*, *O. fasciatus* and *P. hawaiensis* and *D. melanogaster* were also identified using BLASTX, with the latter taxon used as the protein sequence database using the longest CDS per gene. Gene ontology was assessed using DAVID Bioinformatics Resources 6.7 (H[UANG DA](#page-21-7) *et al.* [2009a;](#page-21-7) H[UANG DA](#page-21-8) *et al.* 2009b). Statistical analysis was conducted using SigmaStat 3.5 (http://www.systat.com).

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