## **Supplementary Information**

Developmental RNA-Seq transcriptomics of haploid germ cells and spermatozoa uncovers novel pathways associated with teleost spermiogenesis

Júlia Castro-Arnau<sup>1</sup>, François Chauvigné<sup>1,2</sup>, Jessica Gómez-Garrido<sup>3</sup>, Anna Esteve-Codina<sup>3</sup>, Marc Dabad<sup>3</sup>, Tyler Alioto<sup>3,4</sup>, Roderick Nigel Finn<sup>1,5</sup> and Joan Cerdà<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA)-Institute of Biotechnology and Biomedicine (IBB), Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Barcelona, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Marine Sciences, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, 08003 Barcelona, Spain; <sup>3</sup>Centre Nacional d'Anàlisi Genòmica-Centre for Genomic Regulation, Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, 08028 Barcelona, Spain; <sup>4</sup>Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 08003 Barcelona, Spain; <sup>5</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Bergen High Technology Centre, University of Bergen, 5020 Bergen, Norway

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.C. (joan.cerda@irta.cat)

## **Supplementary Figures**



**Figure S1.** Gene ontology (GO) enrichment analysis of the DEGs during sperm differentiation and maturation. GO annotation of DEGs corresponding to biological process level 2 (**a**) and 5 (**b**), and molecular function level 5 (**C**). The horizontal axis displays the number of significant genes corresponding to each functional type, whereas the vertical axis displays the second level of GO annotation.



**Figure S2.** Mapping of DEGs and not regulated transcripts in the chemokine signaling pathway. Schematic diagram of the chemokine signaling pathway from the KEGG pathway database (<u>https://www.genome.jp/dbget-bin/www\_bget?pathway:map04062</u>) showing the upregulated transcripts in red, downregulated transcripts in green, and not regulated transcripts in grey. Permission has been obtained from Kanehisa laboratories for using KEGG pathway database.



**Figure S3.** Mapping of DEGs and not regulated transcripts in the PDGF signaling pathway. Schematic diagram of the PDGF pathway from the WikiPathways database (<u>https://www.wikipathways.org/instance/WP2526\_r121697</u>) showing the upregulated transcripts in red, downregulated transcripts in green, and not regulated transcripts in grey.



**Figure S4.** Mapping of DEGs and not regulated transcripts in the GnRH signaling pathway. Schematic diagram of the GnRH signaling pathway from the KEGG pathway database (<u>https://www.genome.jp/dbget-bin/www\_bget?pathway:map04912</u>) showing the upregulated transcripts in red, downregulated transcripts in green, and not regulated transcripts in grey. Permission has been obtained from Kanehisa laboratories for using KEGG pathway database.



**Figure S5.** *In silico* functional analysis of transcripts emerging *de novo* in SPZ<sub>EJ</sub>. (**a**) Plot showing the expression levels assessed as fragments per kilo base per million mapped reads (FPKM) of the 239 *de novo* transcripts classified into ten functional categories. The percentage of mRNAs in each category is indicated. PRR, pattern recognition receptors. (**b**) Interactions of proteins (network nodes) encoded by *de novo* mRNAs involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup>/cAMP and PI3K-AKT signaling, vesicle-mediated transport, cell adhesion and other functions. The edges represent protein-protein associations predicted with the STRING v11.0b software with high confidence score (0.9). Interaction plots were generated with Cytoscape v3.8.2 (https://cytoscape.org/).





**Figure S6.** Gene set enrichment analysis among the genes accumulated *de novo* in SPZ<sub>EJ</sub>. Pathway analysis was carried out using the PANTHER Classification System. The 11 most highly enriched signaling pathways (FDR < 0.05) are shown. The plot was generated with the 'ggplot2' R package (https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org).