

A transcriptomic approach in search of disease resistance in endangered black abalone

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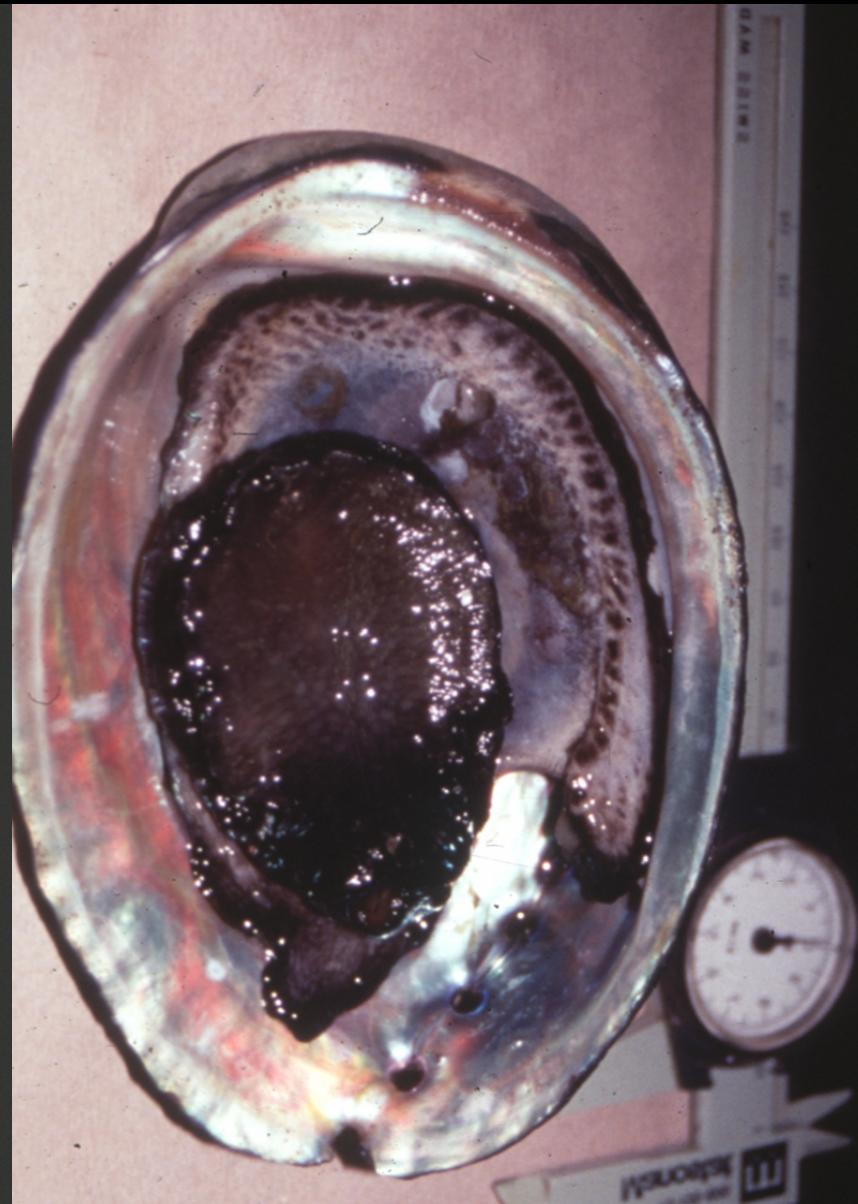


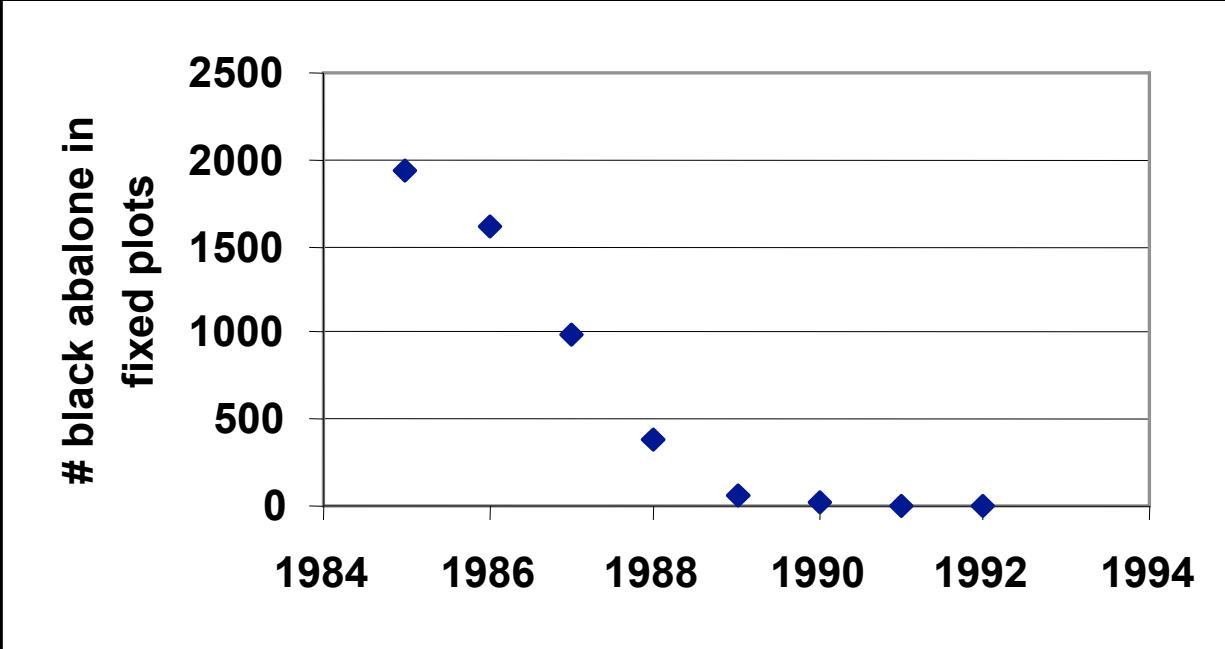
Outline

- Abalone/rickettsia interaction
- Abalone disease challenge
- Next Generation Sequencing
- Preliminary results
- Future work



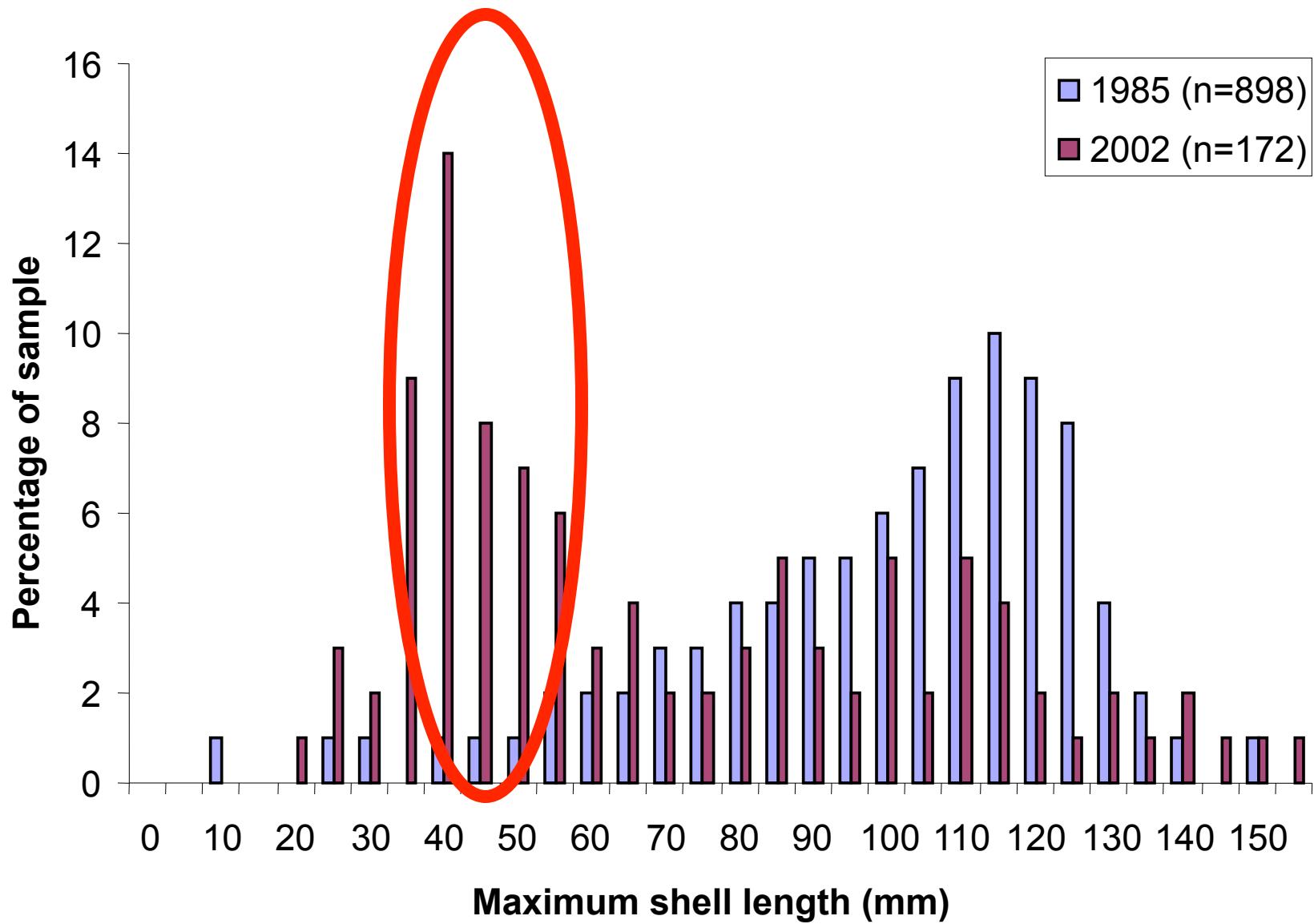
Withering Syndrome (WS)





- Affects multiple species of wild and cultured abalone
 - 99% mortality in wild black abalone
 - Federally listed as “ENDANGERED” in 2009
- Threatens abalone restoration programs
 - Current culture within endemic zone

Black abalone size frequencies, San Nicolas Island



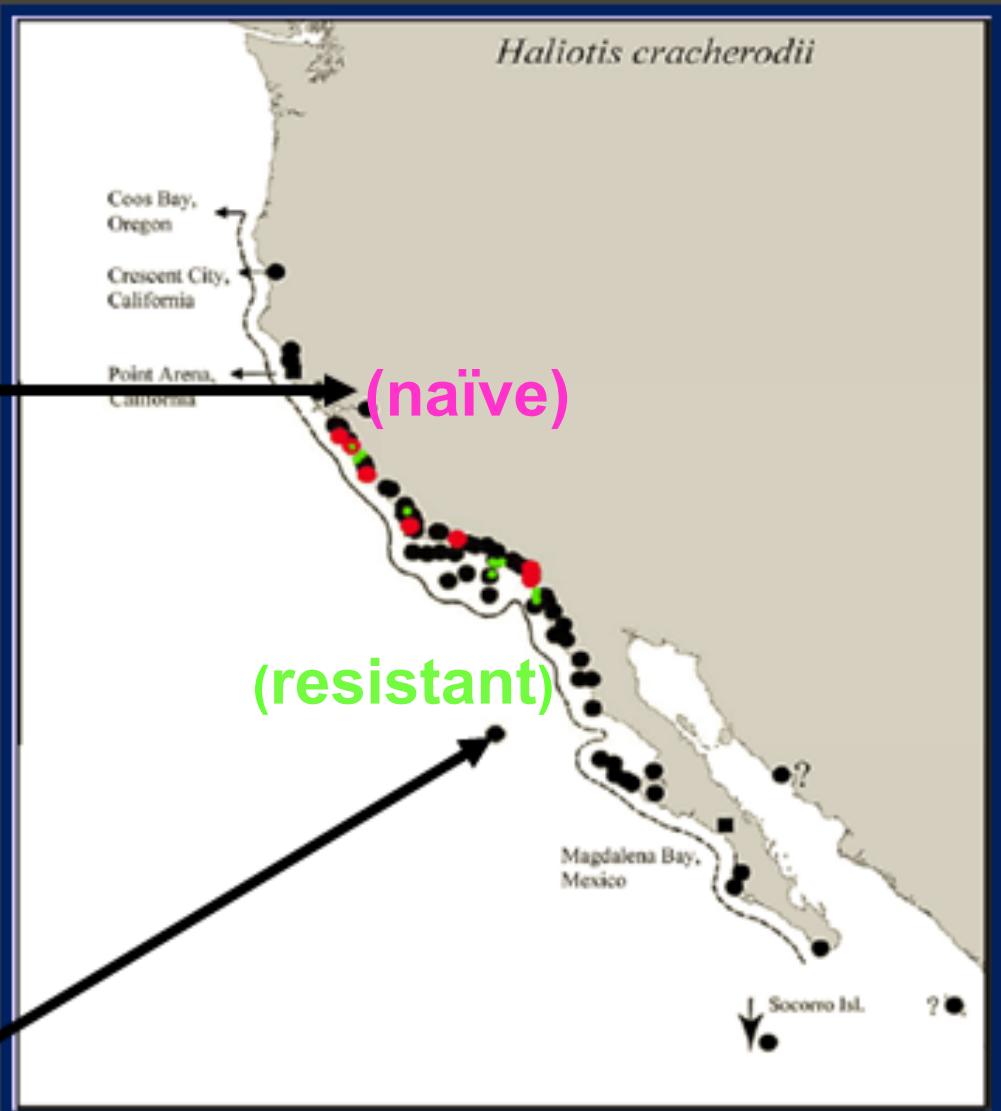
Are progeny of the surviving black abalone more
resistant to WS than are naïve animals?

2006-2007 Study

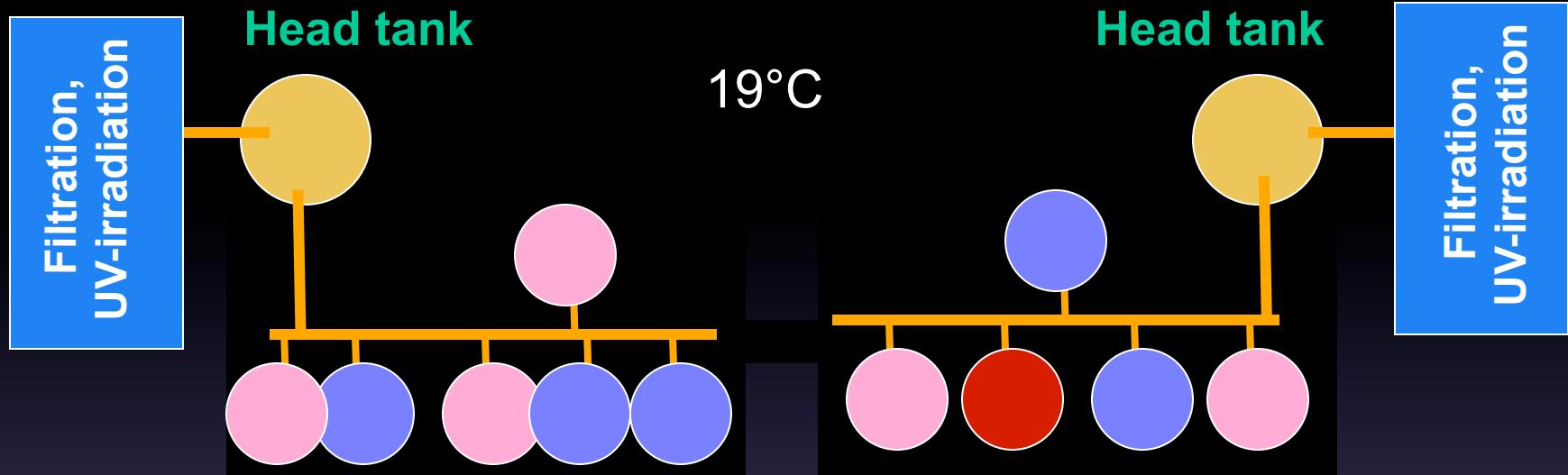
Carmel Point



San Nicolas Island



Recirculating Systems



Experimental System

1. RLO infected red abalone added to head tanks for 2 mo to expose the 5 SNI (violet) and 5 Carmel (pink) tanks of 8 abs each ($n=40$ each)
2. After removal of infected abalone from head tanks, a tank of uninfected red abalone was added to assess tank independence

Control System – Same except head tanks with uninfected reds

What we know:

- Naïve animals excrete more RLO gene copies
- Naïve animals have increase mortality over a shorter time
- Resistant animals do not undergo as much metaplasia or become as infected

Million \$ Question: WHY AND HOW??

Utilize **next generation sequencing** to characterize/compare the transcriptomes of:

- RLO exposed vs. control
- Resistant (SNI) vs. naïve (Carmel)

Elucidate mechanisms associated with ↑ disease tolerance

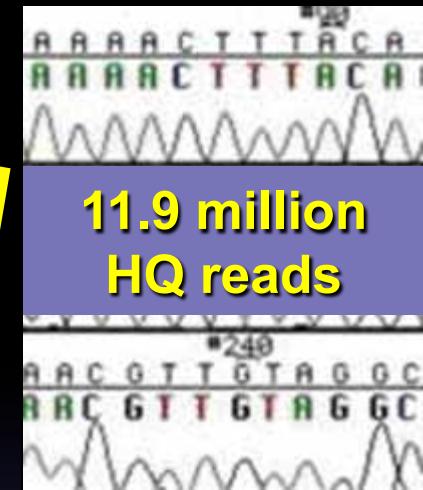
Current Research Goals

1. Discover genes actively expressed in black abalone
2. Characterize genes specifically involved in abalone innate immunity

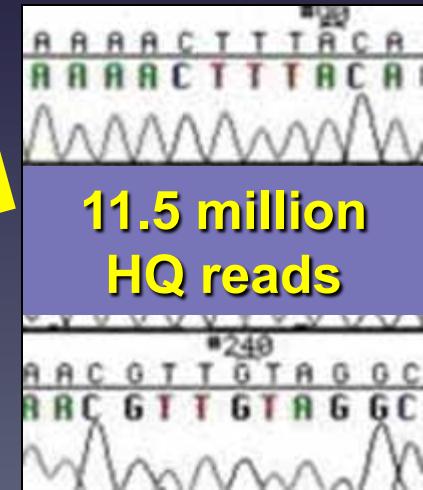
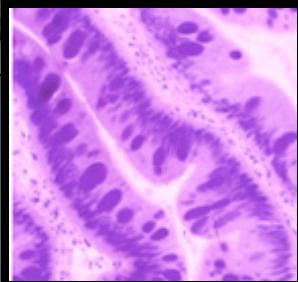




TRANSCRIPTOMICS:
reflects genes actively
expressed



Next Generation
Sequencing



Challenge with Abalone

- No annotated reference genome or transcriptome 😞
- Only 85 black abalone sequence submissions



NGS Solution 😊

1. WS-Resistant Exposed

2. WS-Resistant Control

3. Naïve Exposed

4. Naïve Control

De novo assemble (homemade reference backbone) & annotate (BLAST / Swiss-Prot)

RNA-Seq (proportion of reads mapping back to reference)

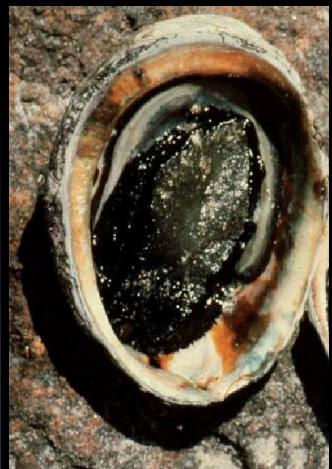
Join annotation & GO - Galaxy

Enrichment Analysis - DAVID

Visualize data - REVIGO



Results - RLO exposed vs. control



Number of reads	Avg.length	Number of reads after trim	Percentage trimmed	Avg.length after trim
32,011,762	49.6	11,540,752	36.05%	40.1



Number of reads	Avg.length	Number of reads after trim	Percentage trimmed	Avg.length after trim
34,887,723	49.6	11,946,848	34.24%	39.7

It's all about joining tables!

The screenshot shows the ProtDesc software interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the query "Prot descriptor". Below it, a table lists protein associations with columns for ID, Qualifier, GO ID, GO Name, Reference, and Evidence. A red arrow points from the word "GO Terms" in large red font at the bottom left to the "Evidence" column. The bottom part of the screen shows a table of GO terms with columns for term, count, and evidence.

ID	Qualifier	GO ID	GO Name	Reference	Evidence
IIV6-083L	PE=4 SV=1				
IIV6-083L	PR=4 V=1				
IIV6-083L	V=1				
IVV3-2R	V=1				
IIV6-094L	PE=4 SV=1				
virus	3 GN=IIV6-0951 PE=3 SV=1				
6 GN=IIV6-0951 PE=3 SV=1					
ascient virus 6	GN=IIV6-096L PE=4 SV=1				
ya/KEN-50/1950	GN=Ken-018 PE=3 SV=1				
lawi/Lil 20-1/1983	GN=Mal-015 PE=3 SV=1				
outh Africa/Pretoriuskop	Pr4/1996) GN=Prf-020 PE				
/Namibia/Wartbo/1980)	GN=War-018 PE=3 SV=1				
1971 Vera-adopted)	GN=BAT1V-151 PE=3 SV=1				
ya/KEN-50/1950)	GN=Ken-167 PE=1 SV=1				

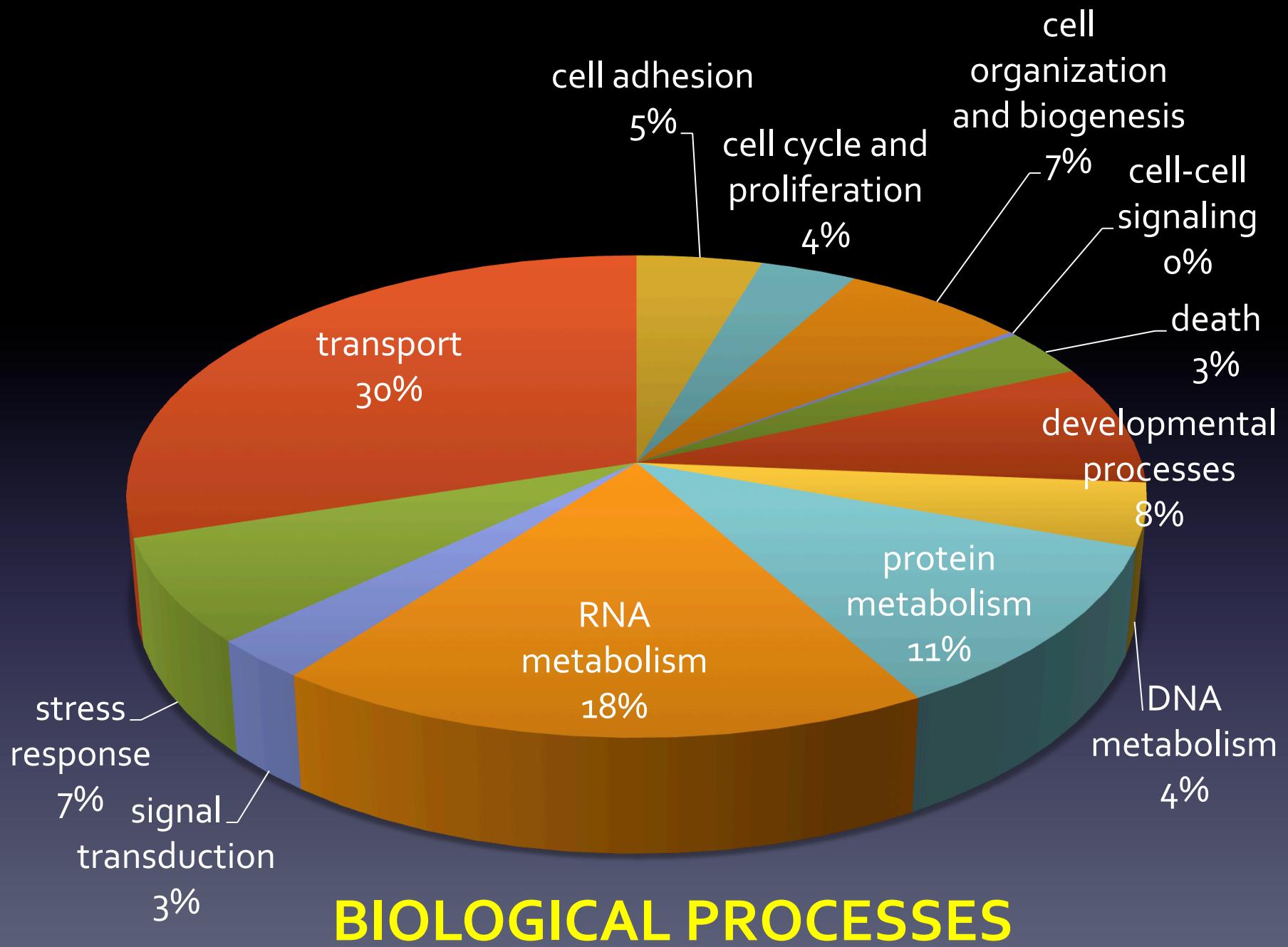
Term	Count	Evidence
keratinization	1	
oxidoreductase	1	
oxidation	1	
glycolysis	1	
cytoplasm	1	
extracellular	1	
membrane	1	
integral to	1	
protein binding	1	
calcium ion binding	1	

I <3 GALAXY

AXY

GO Terms

DB	ID	splice	Symbol	Taxon	Qualifier	GO ID	GO Name	Reference	Evidence	With	Aspect	Date	Source
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1B3	-	LCE6A	9606	-	GO:0031424	keratinization	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0417	Process		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F3	-	LDHA	30521	-	GO:0016491	oxidoreductase activity	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0560			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F3	-	LDHA	30521	-	GO:0055114	oxidation reduction	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0560			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F3	-	LDHA	30521	-	GO:0006096	glycolysis	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0324	Process		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F3	-	LDHA	30521	-	GO:0005737	cytoplasm	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0963	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F4	-	ey5	7227	-	GO:0005576	extracellular region	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0964			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F4	-	pys	7227	-	GO:0016020	membrane	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0472	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F4	-	ey	7227	-	GO:0016021	integral to membrane	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0812			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F4	-	ey	7227	-	GO:0016025	protein binding	PMDID:19672878	IPI	UniProtKB:097148			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A1F4	-	pys	7227	-	GO:0016029	calcium ion binding	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0106			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0009536	plastid	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0934	Component		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0009507	chloroplast	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0150	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0019843	rRNA binding	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0699	Function		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0003723	RNA binding	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0694	Function		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0005840	ribosome	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0689	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A314	-	rps12-A	13443	-	GO:0030529	ribonucleoprotein complex	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0479			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0009536	plastid	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0934	Component		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0009579	thylakoid	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0793	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0015979	photosynthesis	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0602	Process		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0046872	metal ion binding	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0479			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0016021	integral to membrane	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0812			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0016020	membrane	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0472	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0009507	chloroplast	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0150	Componer		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0022900	electron transport chain	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0150			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0005506	iron ion binding	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0408			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0009635	response to herbicide	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0359			
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0006810	transport	GO_REF:0000004	IEA	SP_KW:KW-0813	Process		
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot	A0A315	-	psbA	13443	-	GO:0005523	absorption	GO_REF:0000004	IPI	SP_KW:KW-0604	Service		



Current Research Goals

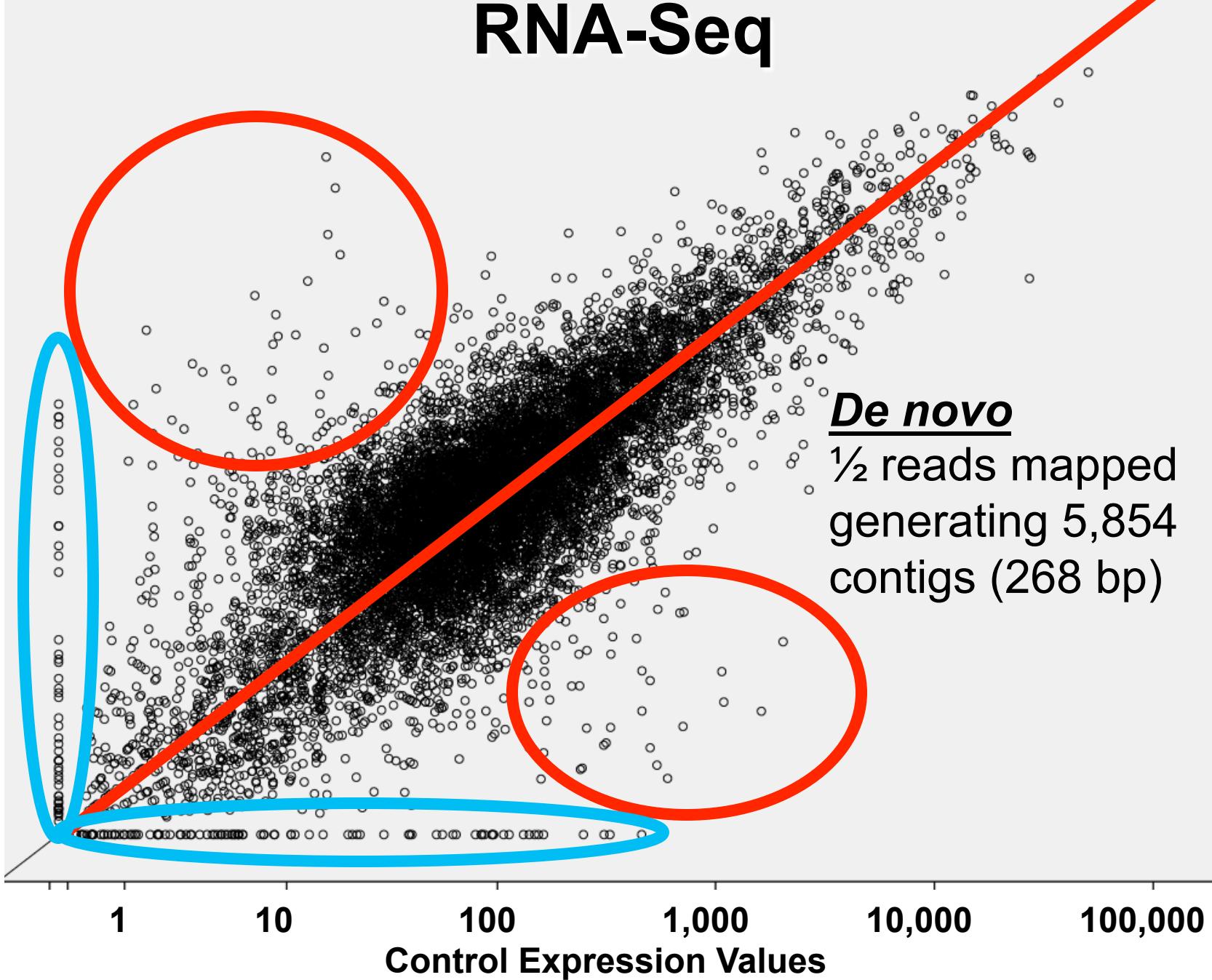
1. Discover genes actively expressed in black abalone
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RNA-Seq

Exposed Expression Values

10,000
1,000
100
10
1

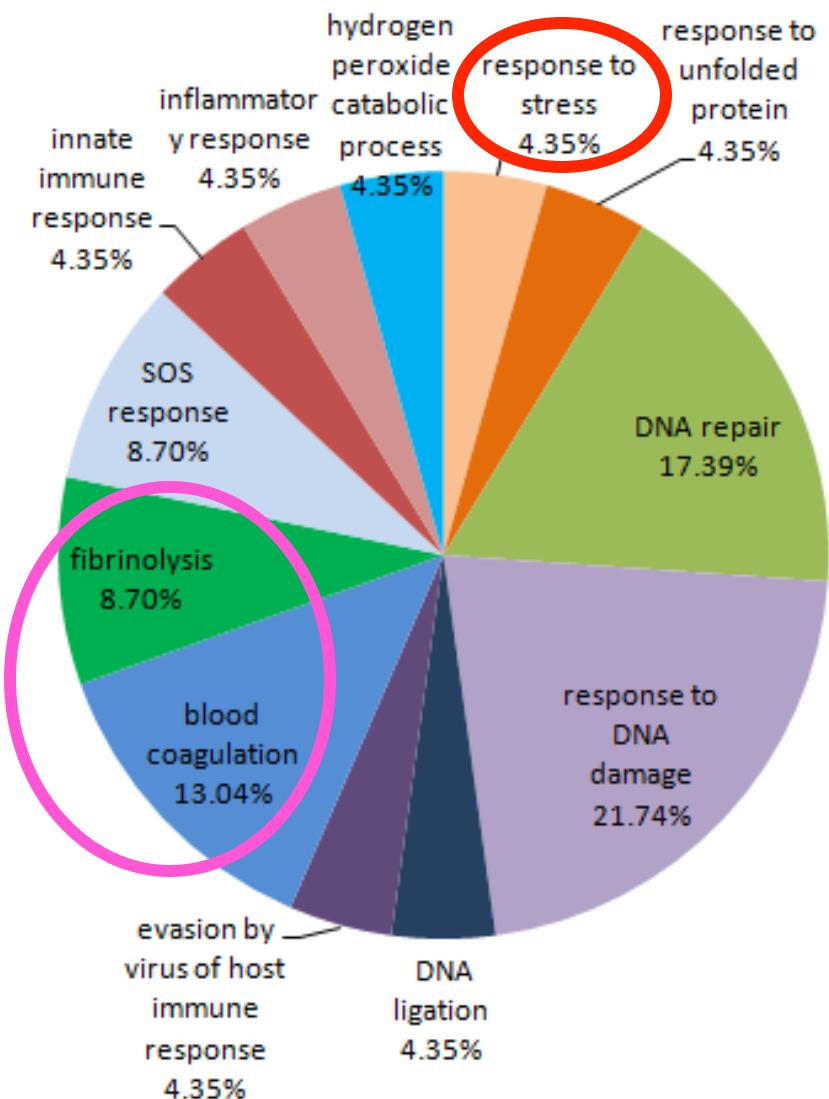


RNA-Seq Results

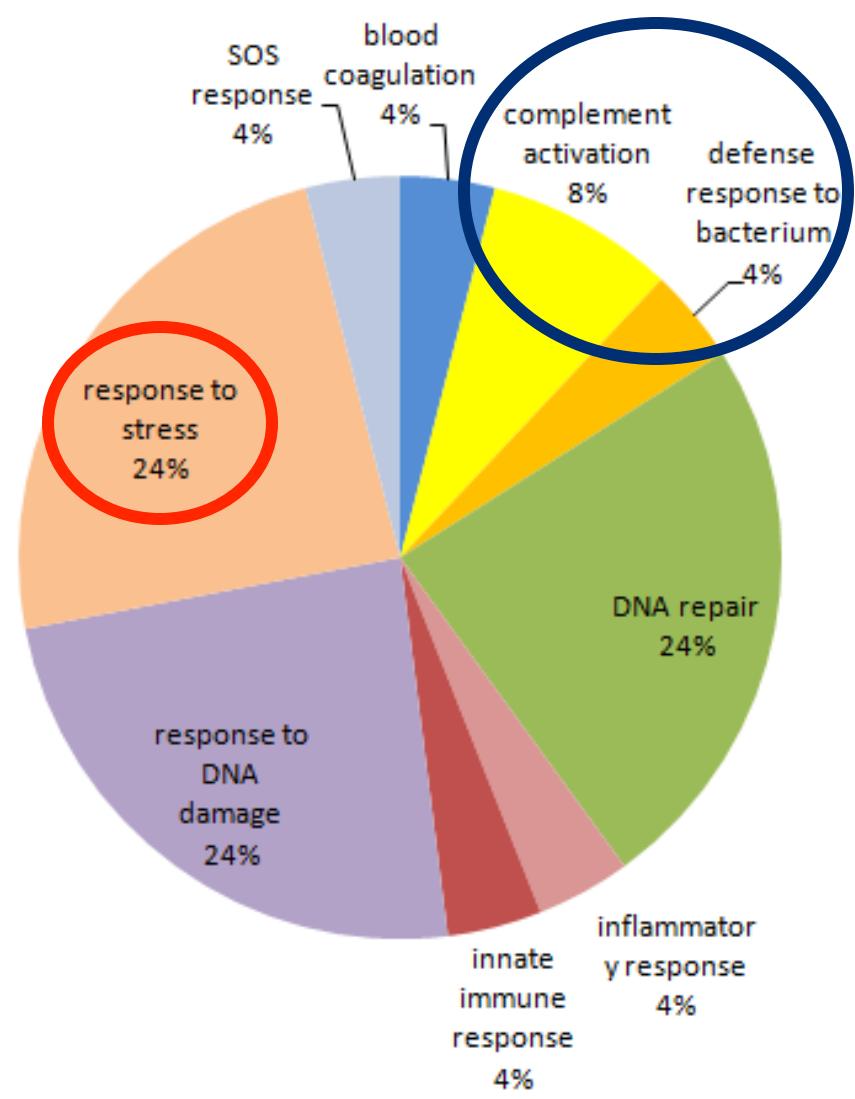
- 386 genes differentially expressed (≥ 4 fold)
 - 183 genes up regulated in RLO exposed
 - 203 genes up regulated in control



Classification of stress related genes upon RLO exposure



DOWNREGULATED

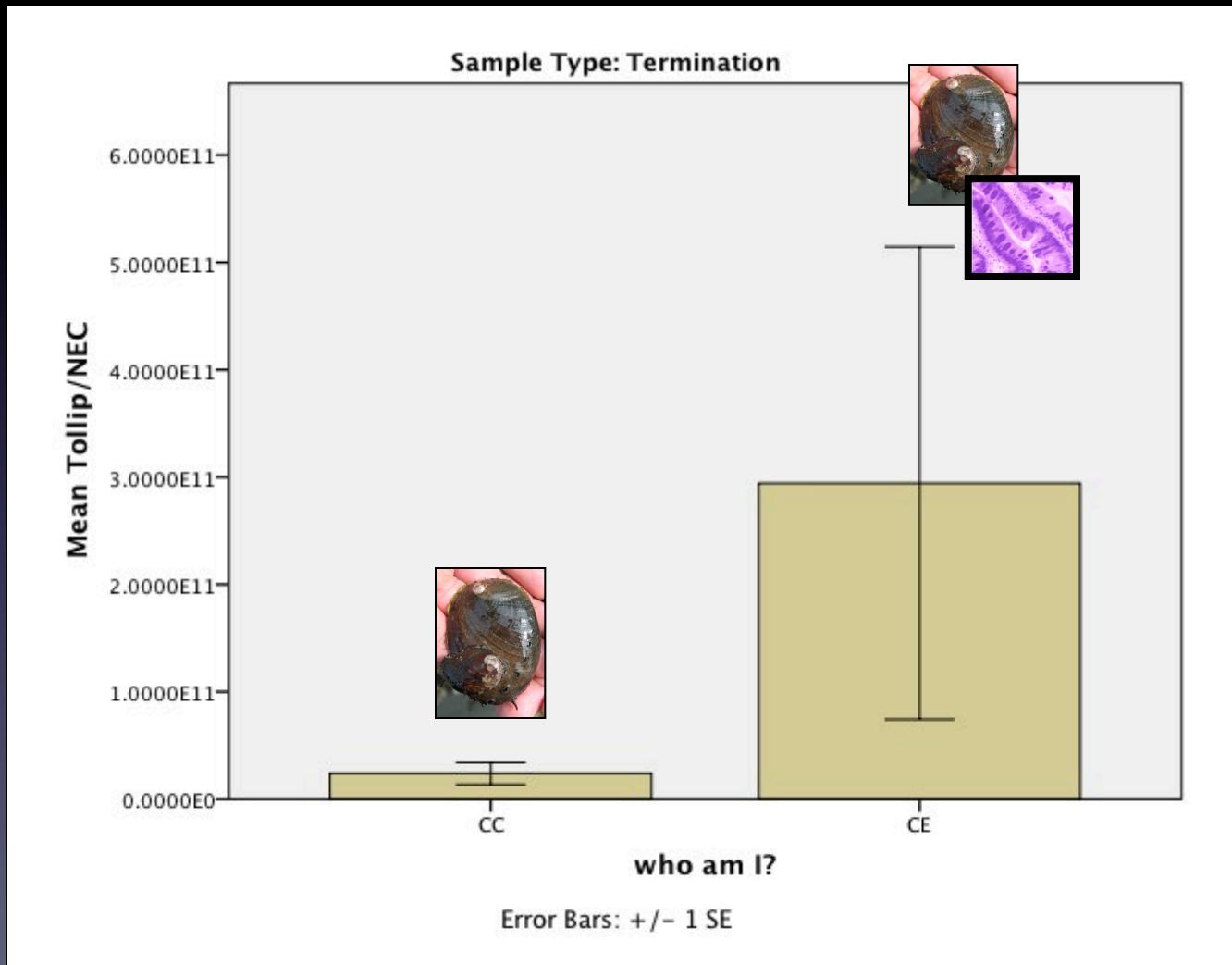


UPREGULATED

Stress related genes of interest

Fold Change	E-value	Description	Function
8.5	1.78E-04	Beta-1,3-glucan-binding protein	innate immune response; pattern recognition
13.6	2.09E-52	Toll-interacting protein (TOLLIP)	innate immune response; pattern recognition & inflammation
52.9	2.29E-91	Peroxidasin	functions in ECM; aids in phagocytosis & defense
117.7	3.13E-01	Complement C5	chemotaxis; membrane attack complex

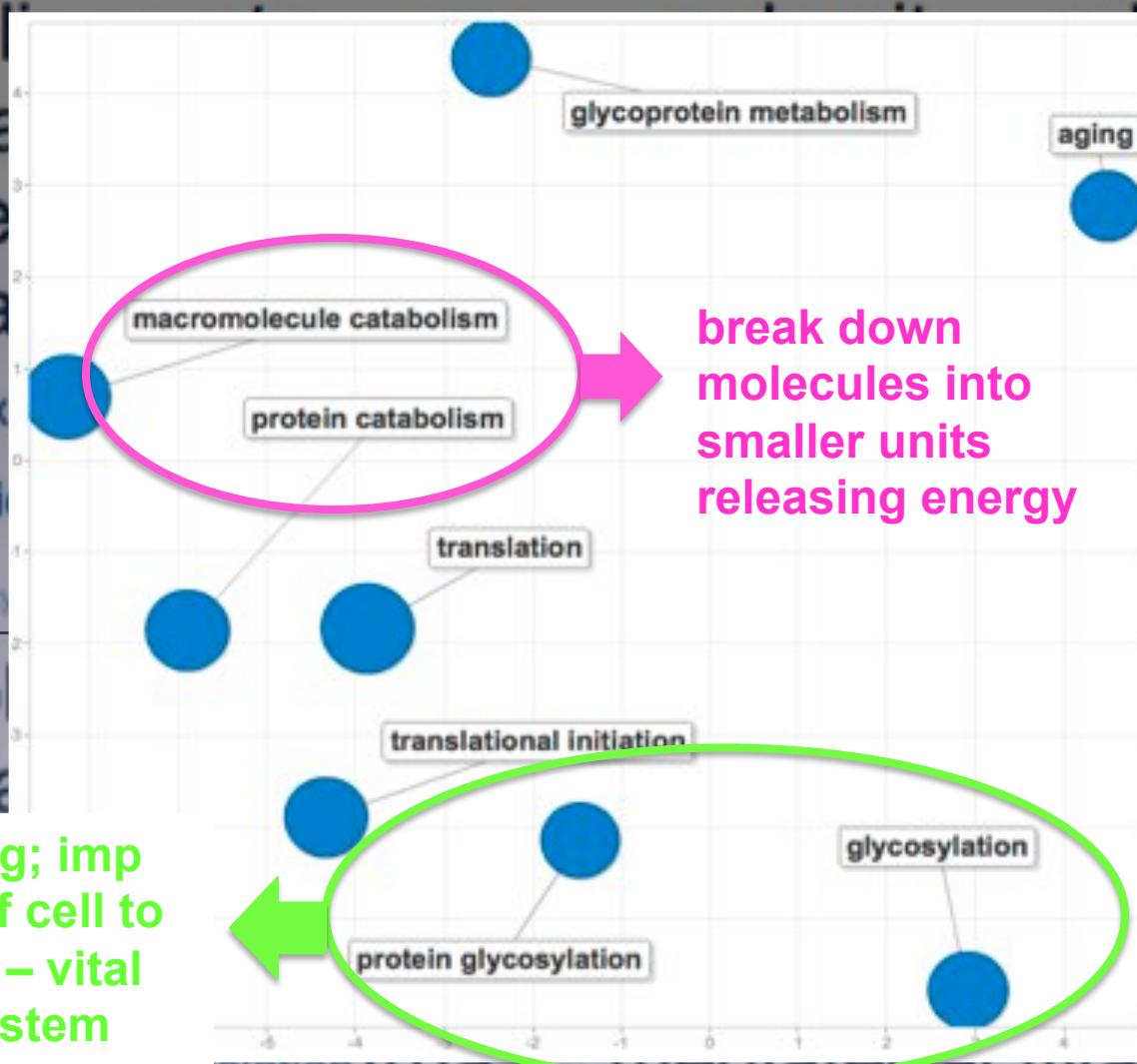
QPCR corroborates NGS



TOLLIP

- protein binding
- inflammatory response
- intracellular signaling cascades

Enrichment Analysis (DAVID) & Visualization (REViGO)



Conclusions

- Huge advance in gene discovery for abalones
- Important stress related genes up-regulated in exposed animals – potential candidates
- qPCR data corroborates NGS; Enrichment analysis syncs w/ disease progression

Future work

- Compare all 4 libraries to elucidate functional differences involved in disease resistance & ID specific genes involved
- Follow up with RAD-Seq (genotype / marker selection) & proteomics

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 - Pete Haaker
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 - Melissa Neuman
-
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 - University of Washington
 - NOAA Protected Resources Division
 - US Navy
 - NOAA Aquaculture
 - NSA

A photograph of a rocky coastline. The foreground is covered in various sizes of light-colored rocks, some partially submerged in shallow, clear blue water. In the background, larger, more jagged rocks form a shoreline under a bright sky.

Questions?