

Unveiling The Hidden Life Of A Very Visible Phytoplankton:

Use of normalized Sanger sequenced libraries and
non-normalized 454 libraries to compare the
transcriptomes of haploid and diploid *Emiliana
huxleyi*.

Peter von Dassow¹, Hiroyuki Ogata², Ian Probert¹, Stéphane Audic²,
Jean-Michel Claverie², Patrick Wincker³, Corinne Da Silva³ and
Colomban de Vargas¹

¹Evolution du Plancton et PaleOceans, Station Biologique de Roscoff, CNRS UPMC UMR7144,
29682 Roscoff, France

²Structural and Genomic Information, CNRS UPR2589, 13288 Marseille, France

³Genoscope Centre National de Séquençage, 91057 Evry, France

Funding:

Genoscope

Grants BOOM and ATIP (ANR)

Marie Curie International Incoming Post-doctoral Fellowship grant FUNSEXDEPHYND (European
Commission Research Directorate General)

EPPO - Evolution du Plancton et Paleo-Oceans

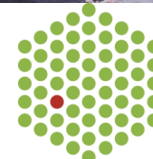


Sequencage haut-debit:
2008-2012

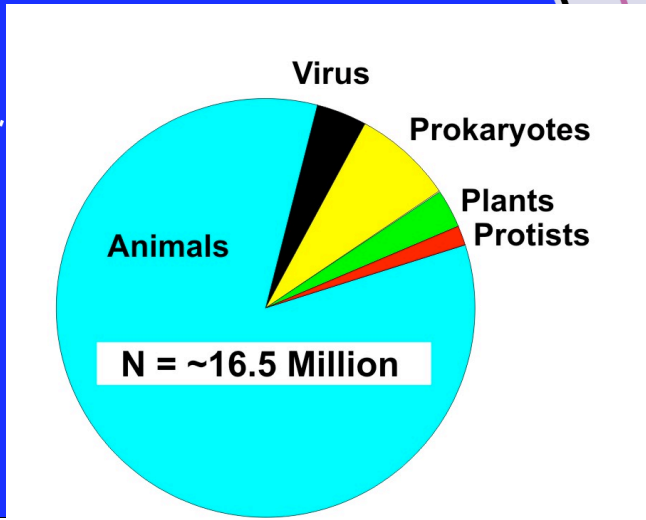
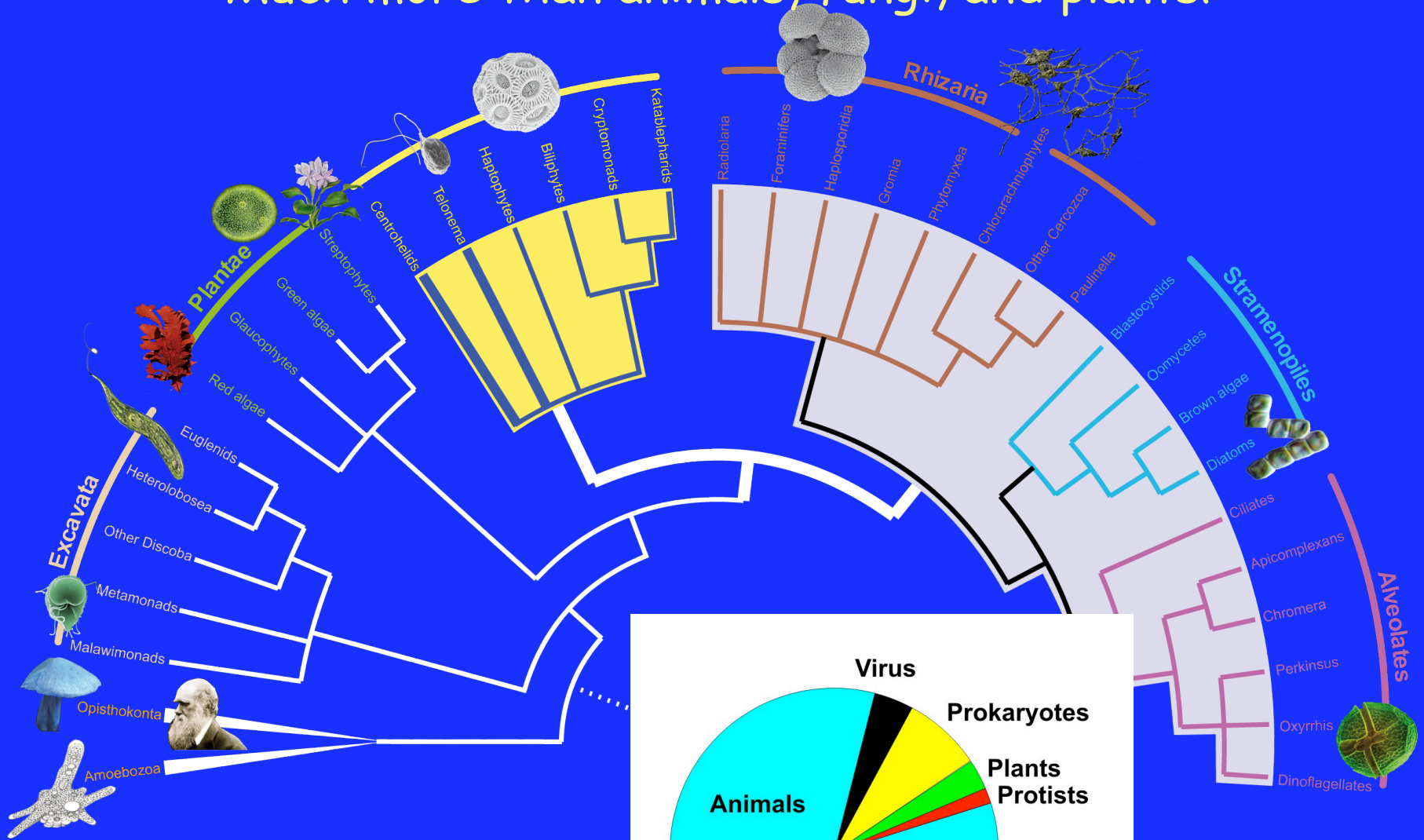


CNRS UPMC INSU
Station Biologique
Roscoff

EMBL

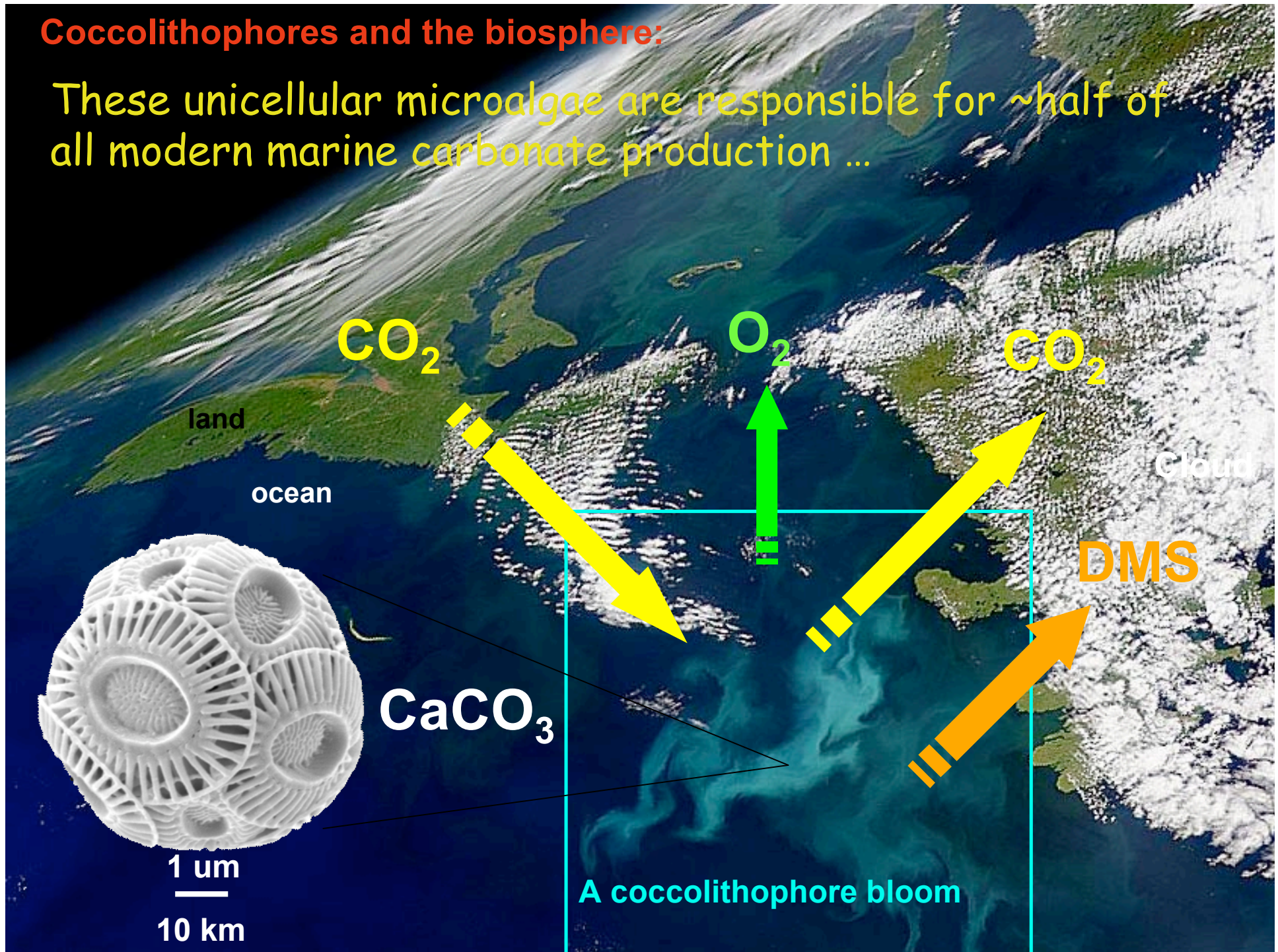


The grand diversity of eukaryotic life: Much more than animals, fungi, and plants!

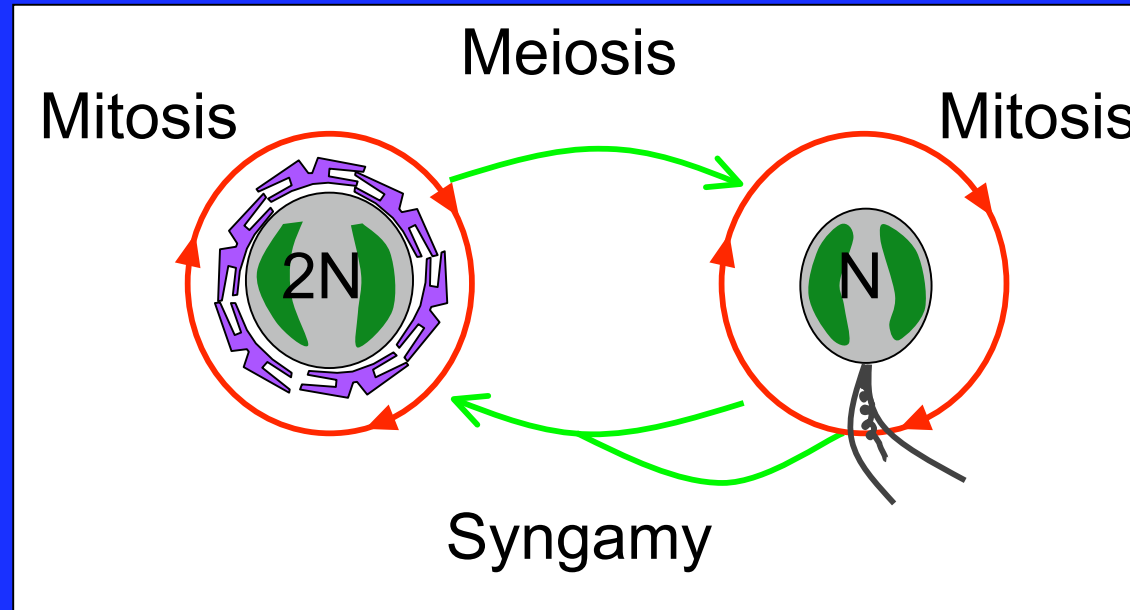


Coccolithophores and the biosphere:

These unicellular microalgae are responsible for ~half of all modern marine carbonate production ...



Emiliana huxleyi life cycle



Diploid (2N):

Non-motile

Calcified

Forms massive blooms

Not photoinhibited

Killed by *EhVs*

Haploid (1N):

Motile

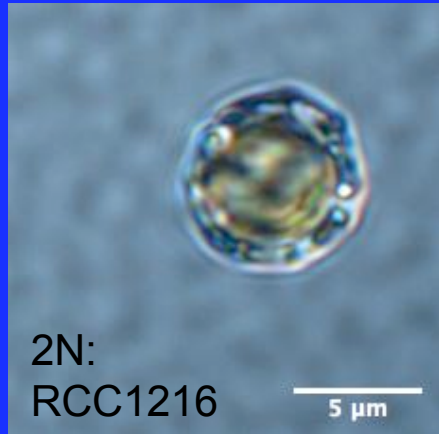
Non-calcified

Doesn't bloom?

Photoinhibited

Resistant to *EhVs*

1N (motile) and 2N (calcified) strains with same parent



Generate Sanger and 454 EST libraries from both.

Compare to JGI's genome assembly of a different *E. huxleyi* strain, CCMP 1516

Two types of library combine sequence coverage and depth

Sanger-sequenced libraries

1. Oligo-dT primed cDNA
2. Normalized
3. ≈ 19000 longer reads

454-sequenced libraries

1. random primed cDNA
2. *NOT* normalized
3. ≈ 255000 shorter reads

Gene A

454 reads
Sanger EST reads
Real transcript A



Cluster A

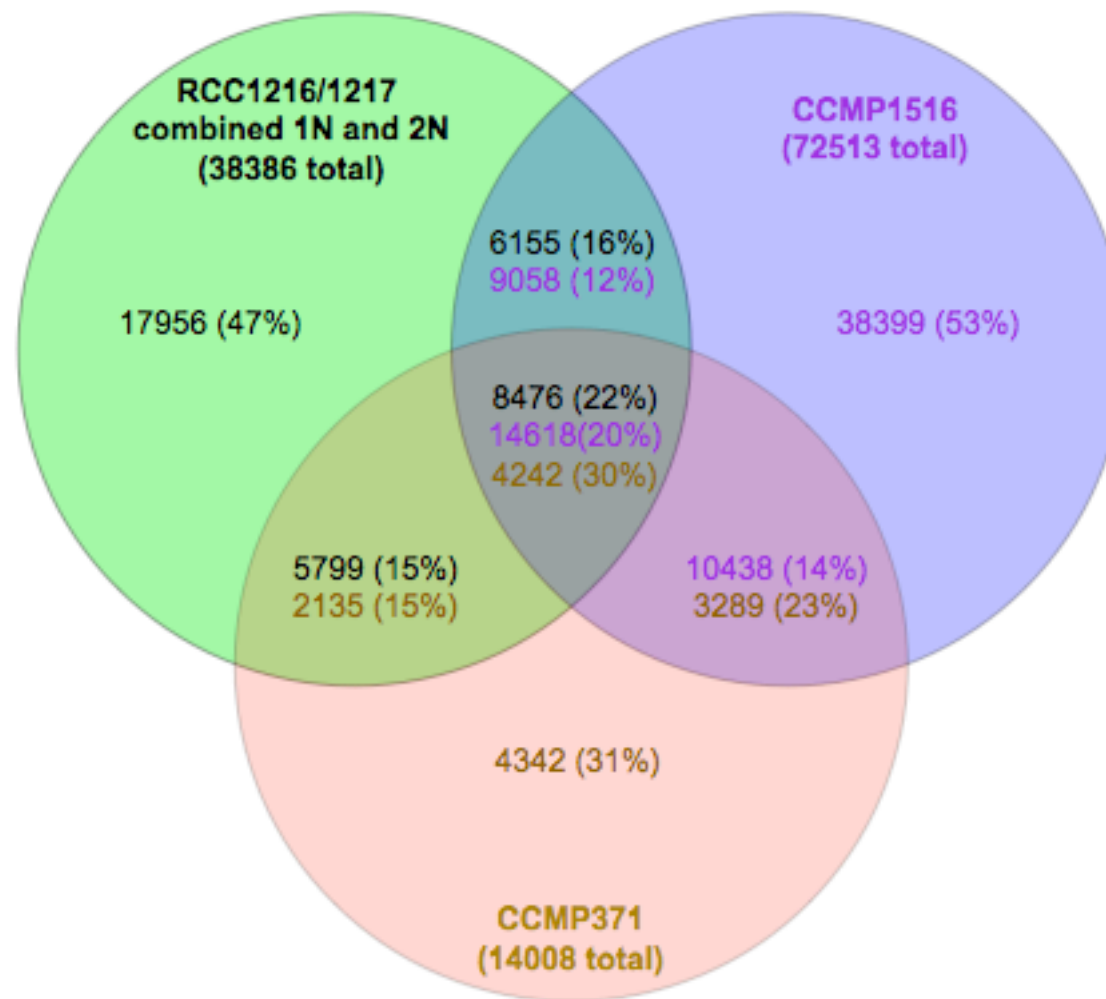
Gene B

454 reads
Sanger EST reads
Real transcript B

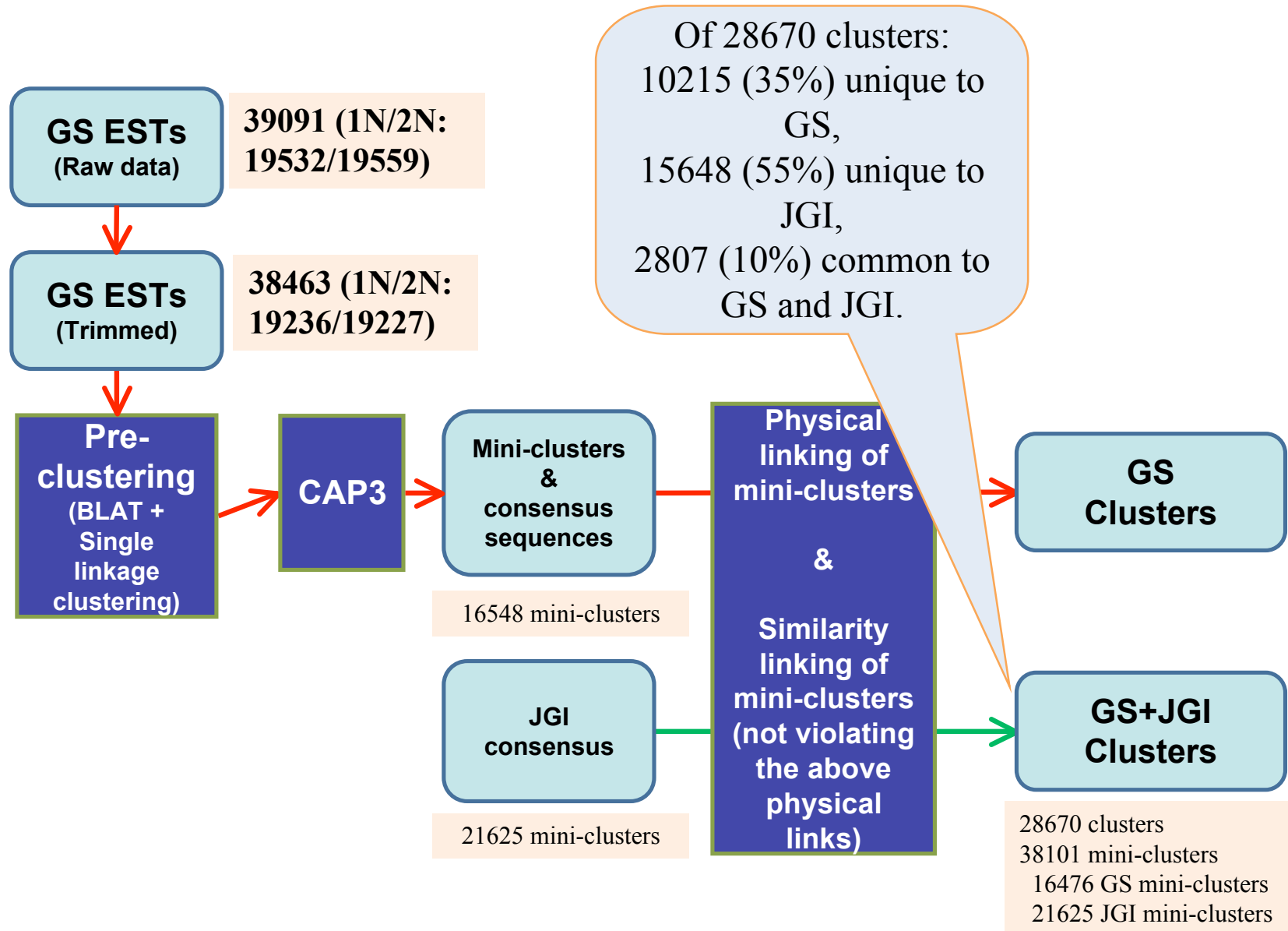


Cluster B

Sanger ESTs reveal a large amount of new transcriptomic information for *Emiliana huxleyi*

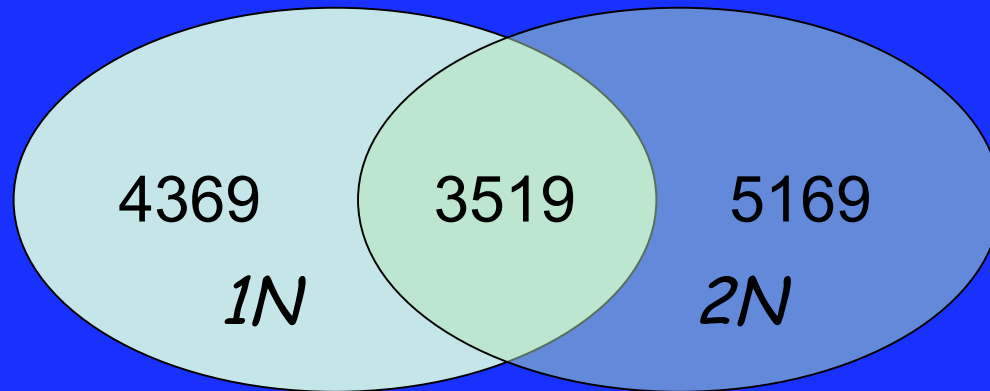


Sanger read mapping/clustering statistics



Comparing alternate phases of the life cycle greatly increases transcripts detected

39000 Sanger ESTs:
13057 clusters total

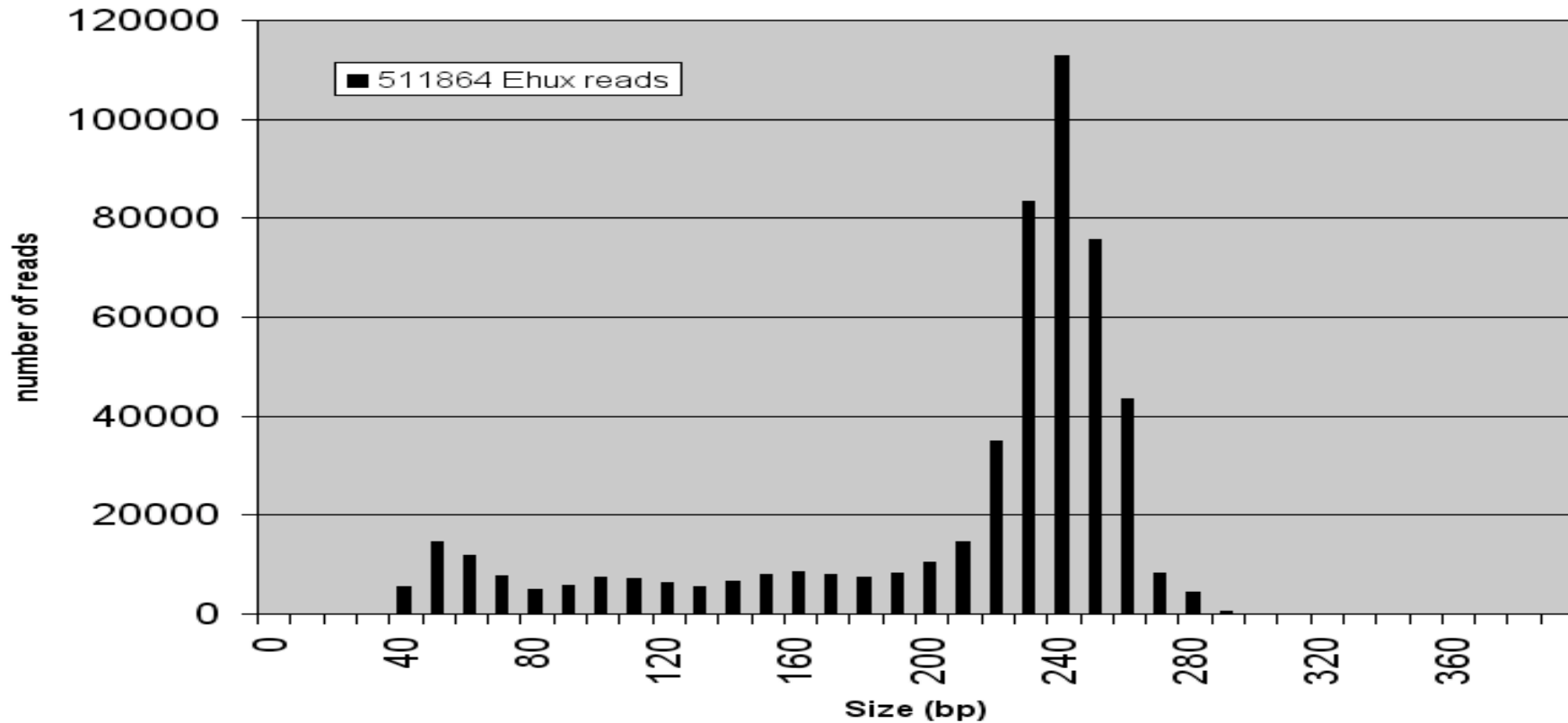


	1N	2N
# clusters	7888	8688
ML estimate of transcriptome richness	10039	11988
Chao1 estimate of transcriptome richness	12840±214 (12438,13278)	15931±289 (15385,16522)
Coverage	61.4-78.6%	54.5-72.5%

Chao Jaccard-type similarity: ≤50% of expressed genes shared!

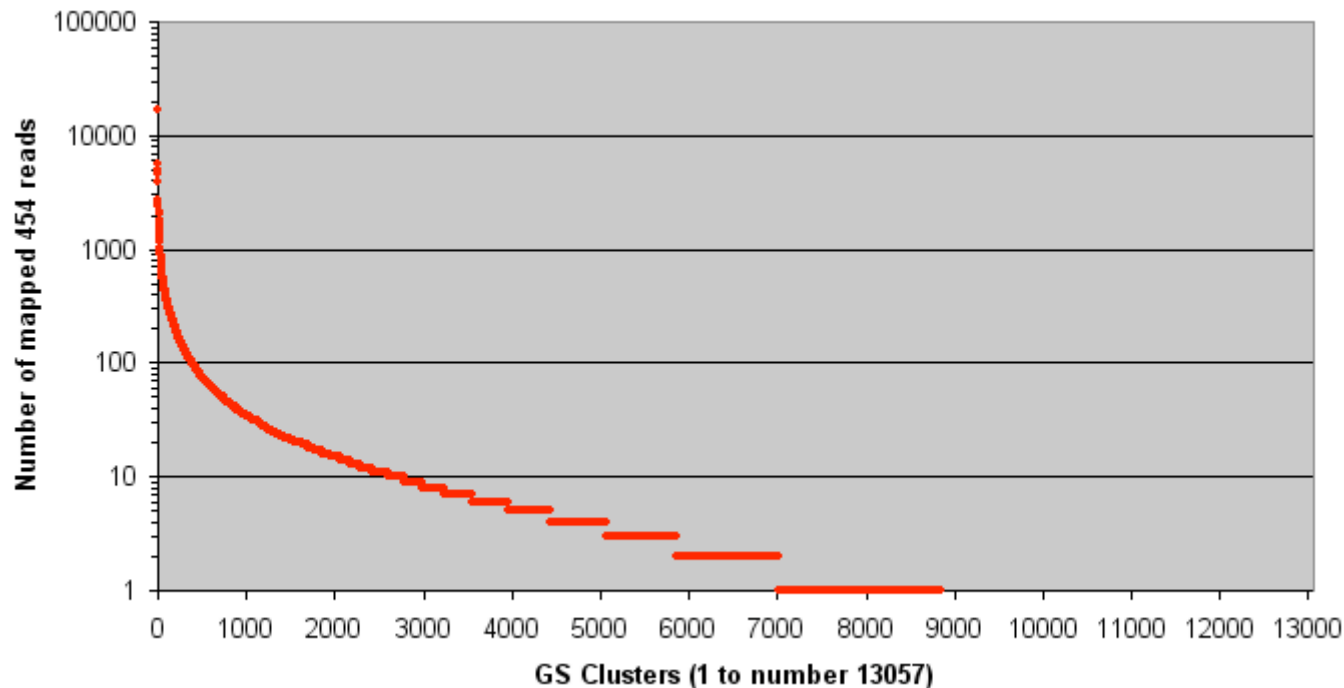
Ehux 454 read data

- 1N (file: FGFGJ1101)
 - 256484 reads
 - Average size: 216.30 (S.D.: 59.09)
 - G+C: 62.76%
- 2N (file: FG5FMAE01)
 - 255380 reads
 - Average size: 209.84 (S.D.: 62.23)
 - G+C: 62.55%



Mapping of reads on Genoscope ESTs

- (Simple criteria) BLAT, AL \geq 90nt, Identity \geq 95%, Coverage of read by alignment \geq 70%
- Of 511864 reads, 262023 (51%) were mapped on the Ehux mini-clusters derived from Genoscope EST data sets
- Corresponding ESTs
 - 10611 mini-clusters out of 16471 total mini-clusters (64%)
 - 8844 clusters out of 13057 total clusters (68%)

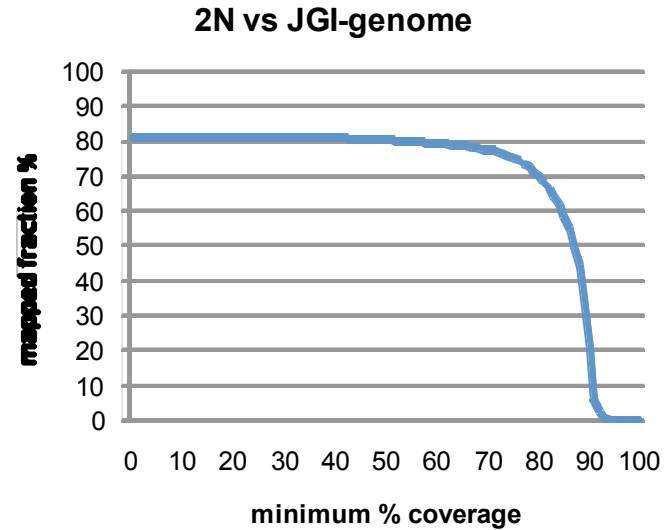
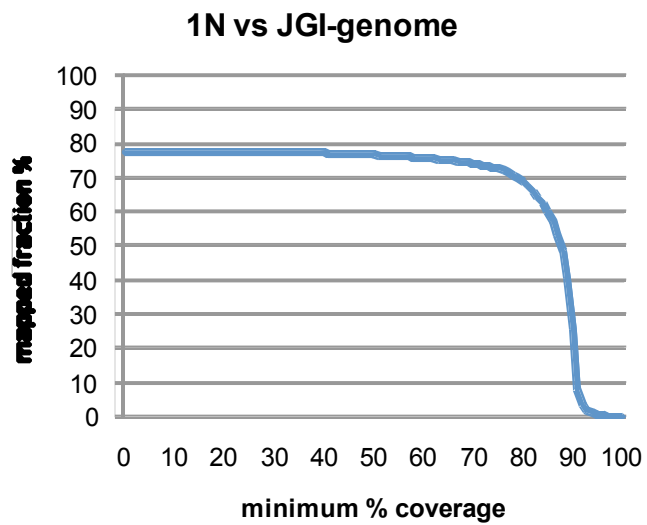


Ehux 454 reads mapping statistics
BLAT + alignment length ≥ 90 nt
by minimum %-coverage of read

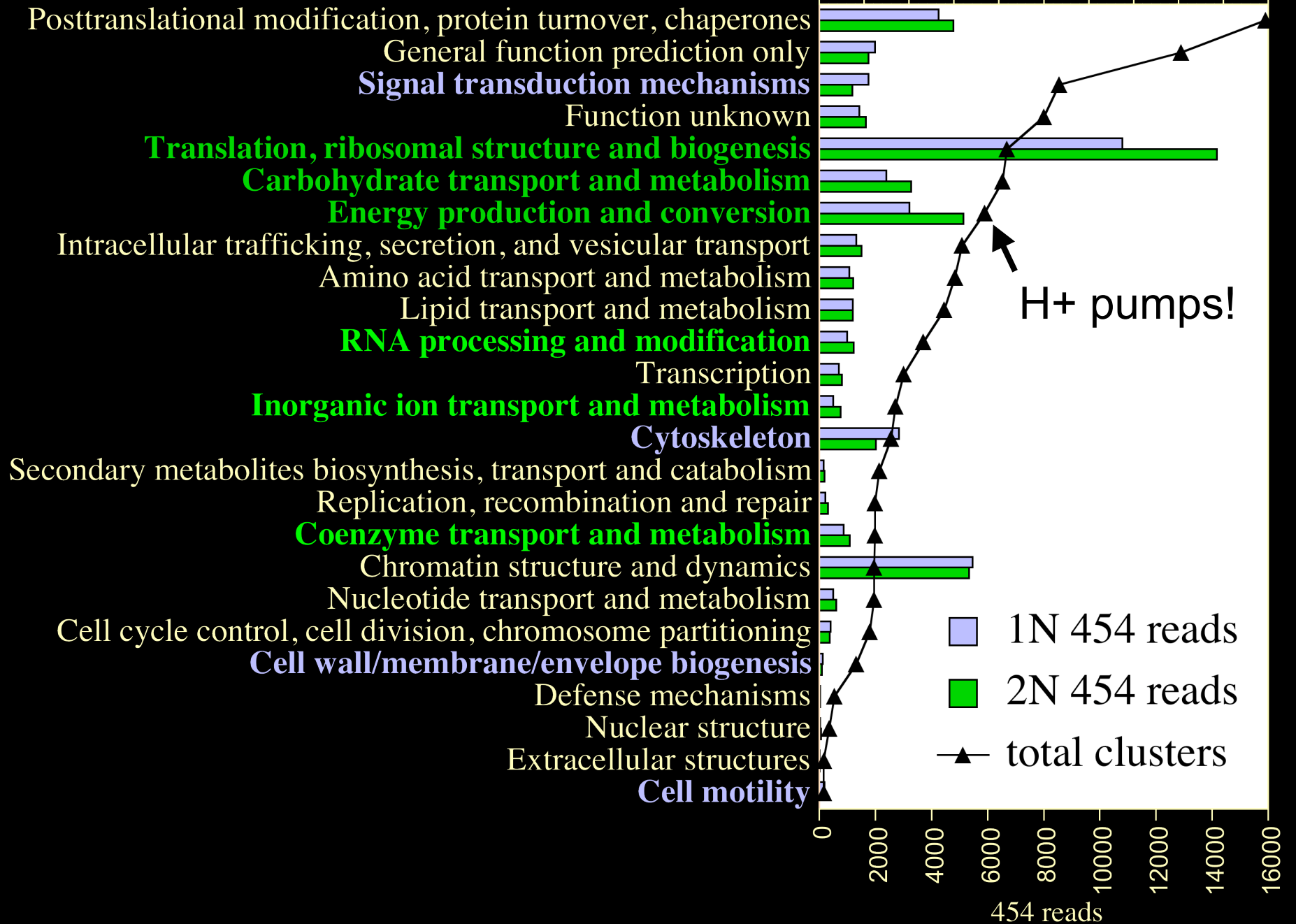
1N

2N

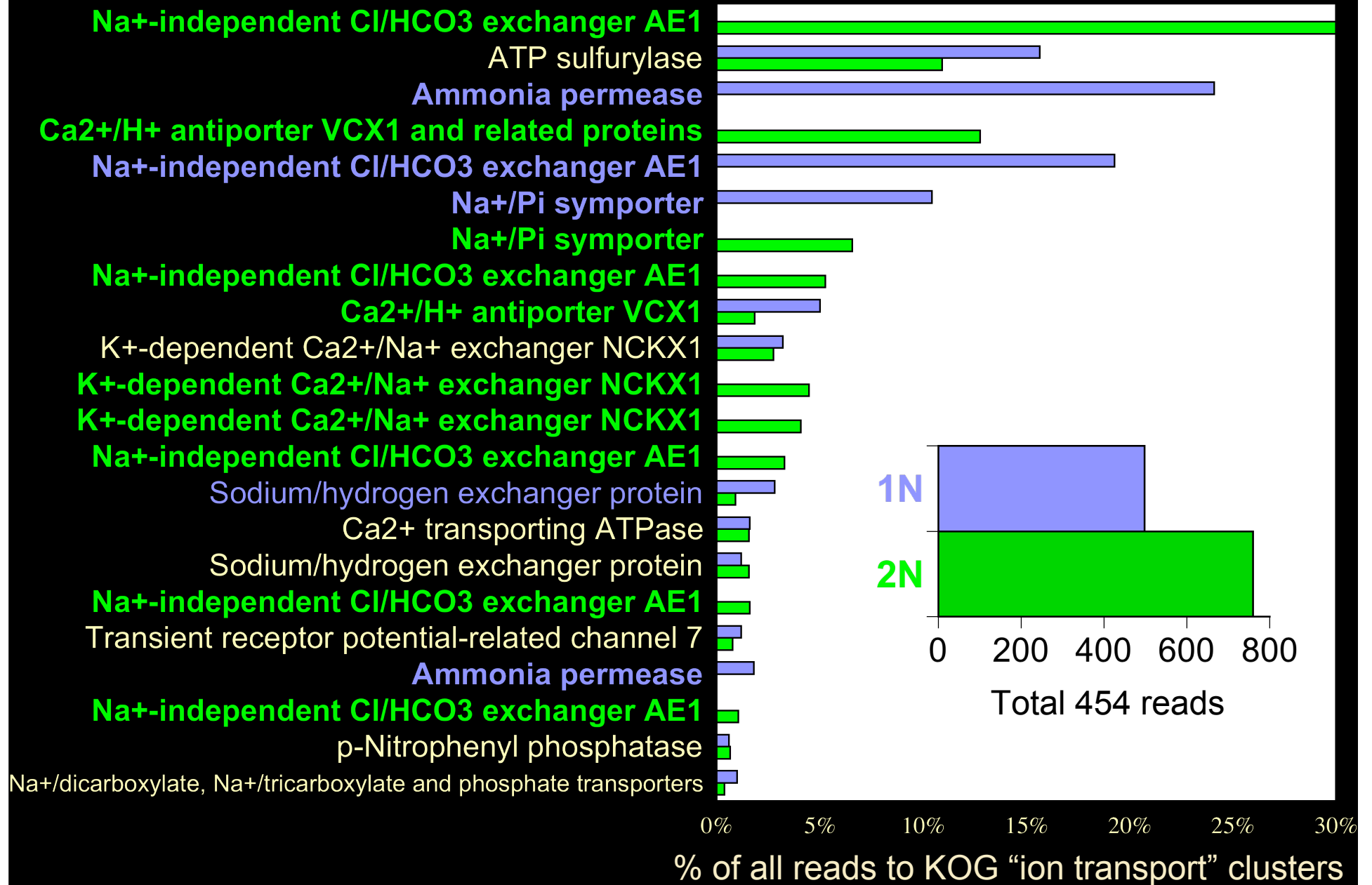
Against JGI genomic sequences



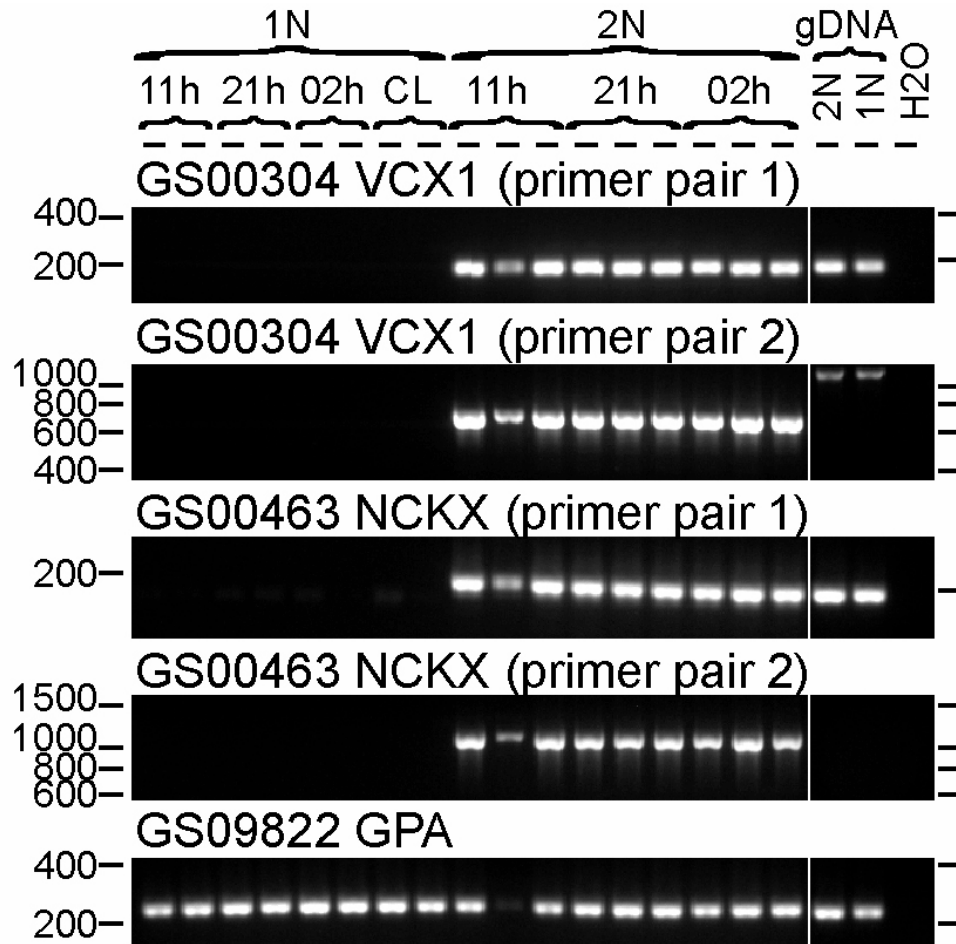
Classify by KOG:



Calcifying 2N cells pump ions more



RT-PCR tests of potential calcification genes



Confirm highly
2N-specific
expression of a
VCX1 and NCKX
gene

Surprise!
GPA is not 2N-specific!
9 454 reads from 1N
Only 1 454 read from 2N

Motile 1N cells: Flagella and sensor systems

154 flagellar-related clusters

Expressed only in 1N cells:

86 flagellar or basal body structural elements
with no known cytoplasmic role

13 flagellar dynein heavy chains

1 cytoplasmic dynein heavy chains

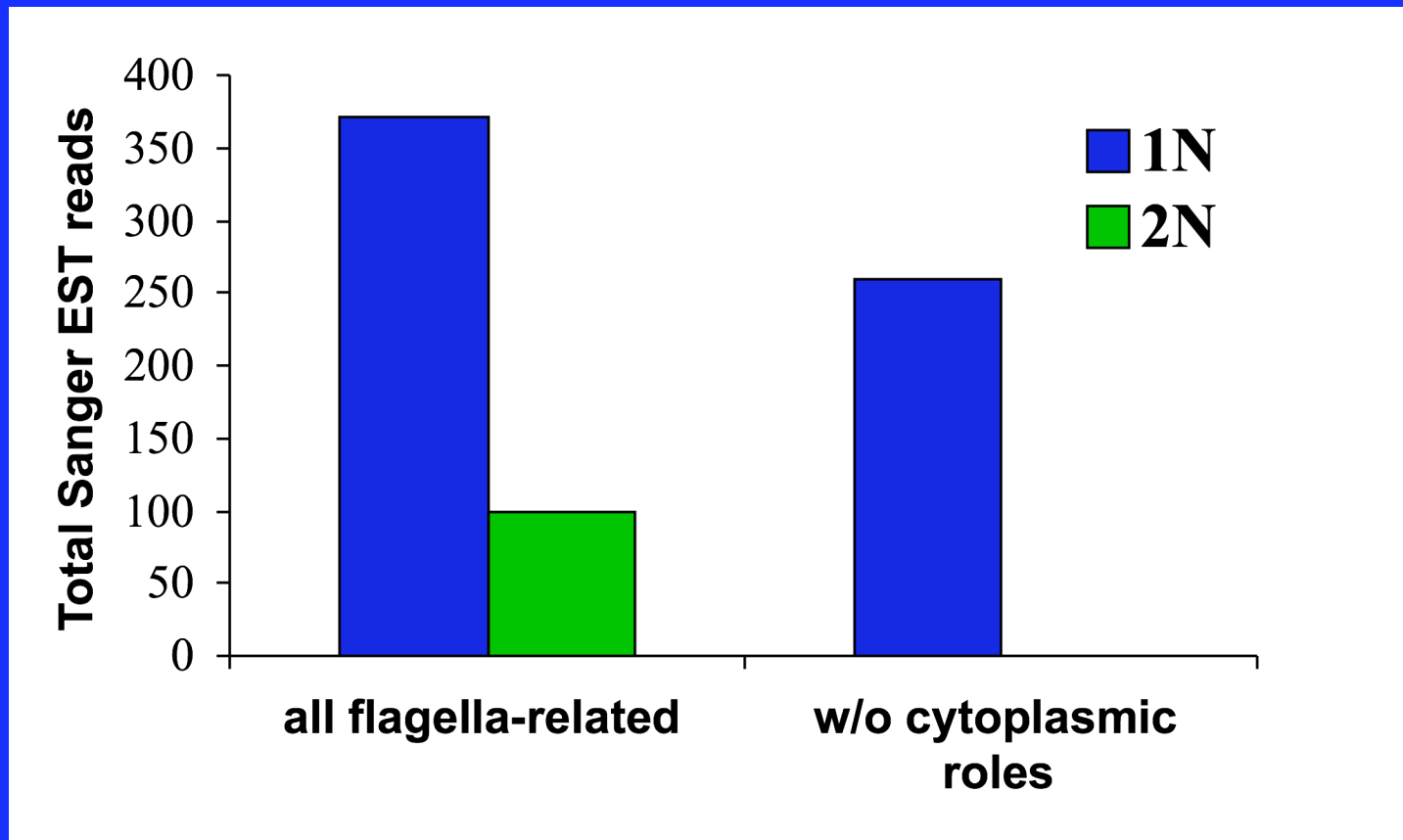


Sensors:

Two 1N-specific phototropin-like LOV2 proteins

1N-specific cGMP protein kinase homolog

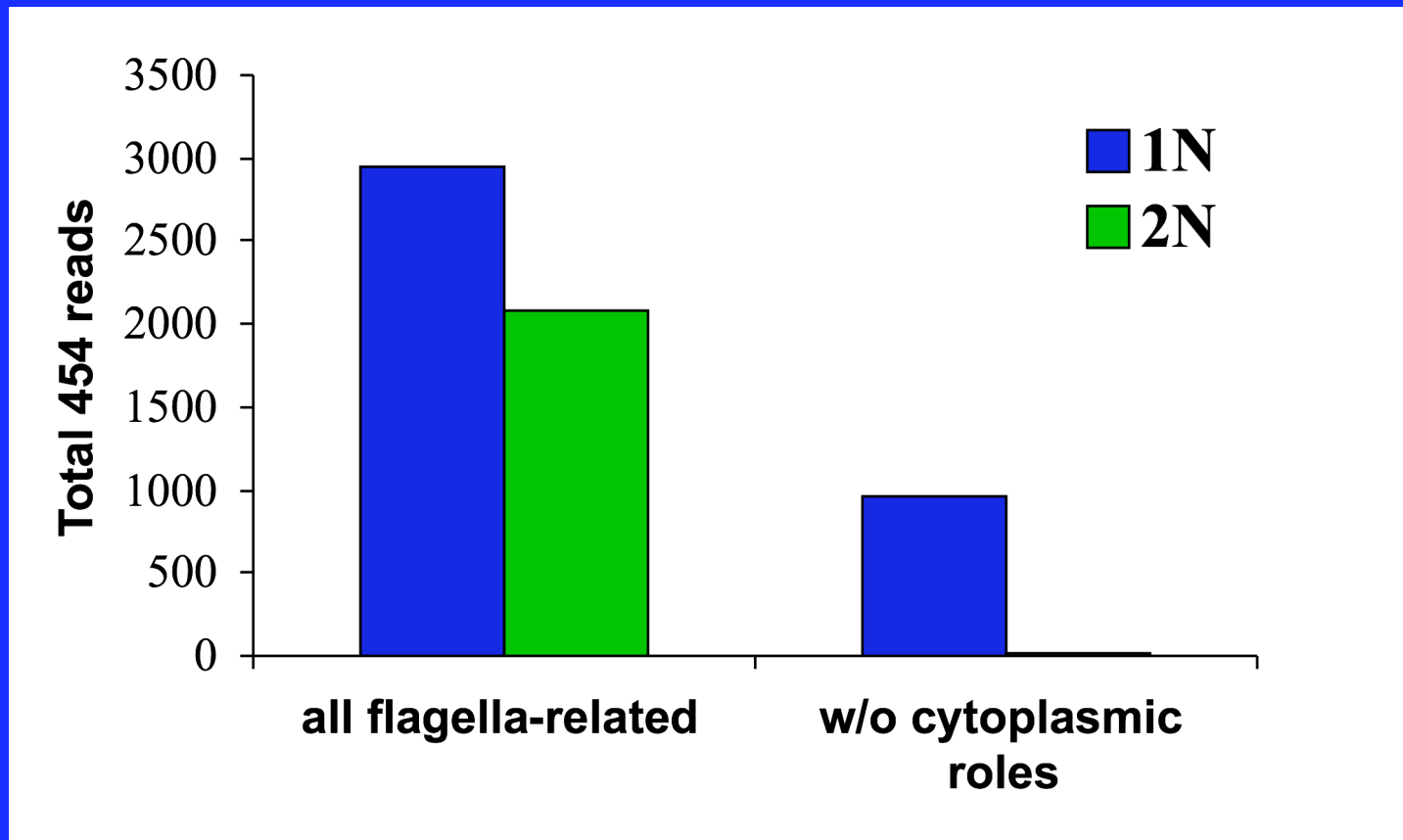
Flagellar-related transcripts are 1N-specific



156 clusters

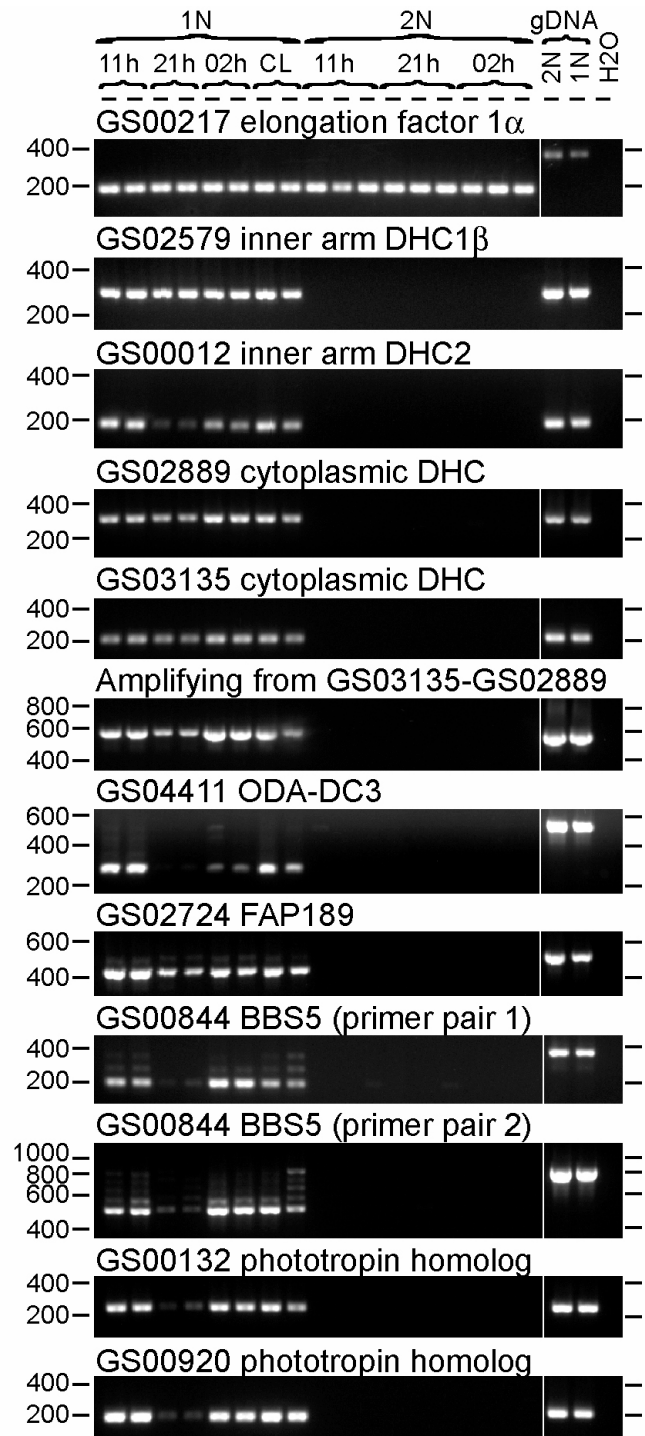
85 clusters

Flagellar-related transcripts are 1N-specific



156 clusters

85 clusters



RCC1216/1217 has a lot of genes not found in the JGI whole genome sequence of CCMP 1516!

	Combined (1N+2N)	Highly 1N-specific (>10x difference $p < 10^{-5}$)	Highly 2N-specific (>10x difference $p < 10^{-5}$)
Sanger clusters	22.6%	33.3%	23.9%
454 reads	14.9%	39.0%	20.6%

**Flagellar
genes lost!**

	RCC1216/1217	CCMP1516
Calcification	Well calcified	Poorly/non-calcified
Life cycle	Forms motile 1N cells	Does NOT form motile 1N cells
G1 DNA content	≈4x Isochrysis	≈2.9x Isochrysis

Genomic variation between *Ehux* strains

22.6% of Sanger-sequenced clusters do not map to JGI genome assembly!

47% of flagellar-associated genes do not map

5 out of 13 distinct dynein heavy chain genes do not map

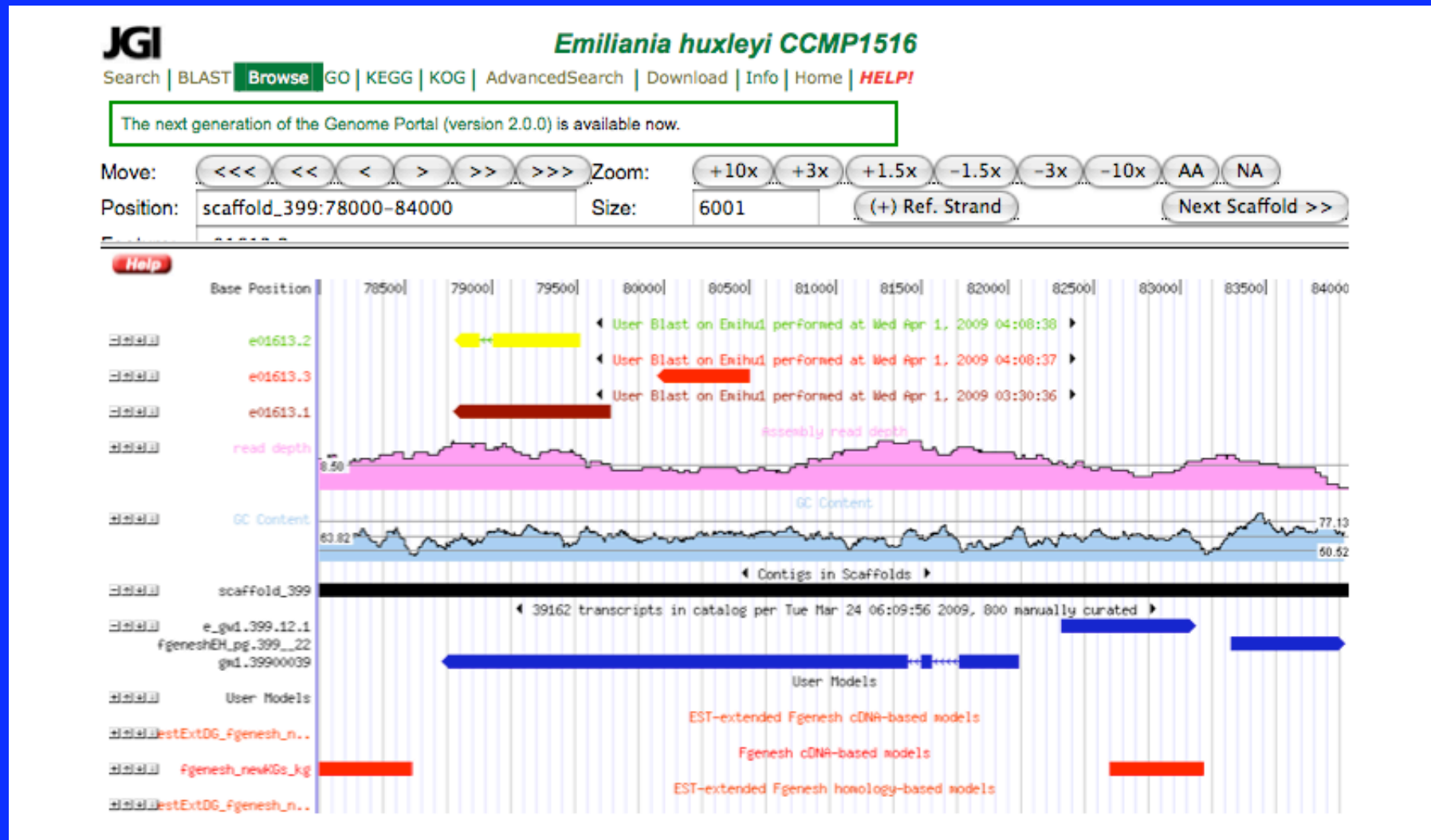
Only three loci in JGI/CCMP 1516 assembly have sufficient space to encode the ≈ 4000 aa dynein heavy chain genes

Several regions of fragmented homology

CCMP 1516 never observed to form flagellated cells

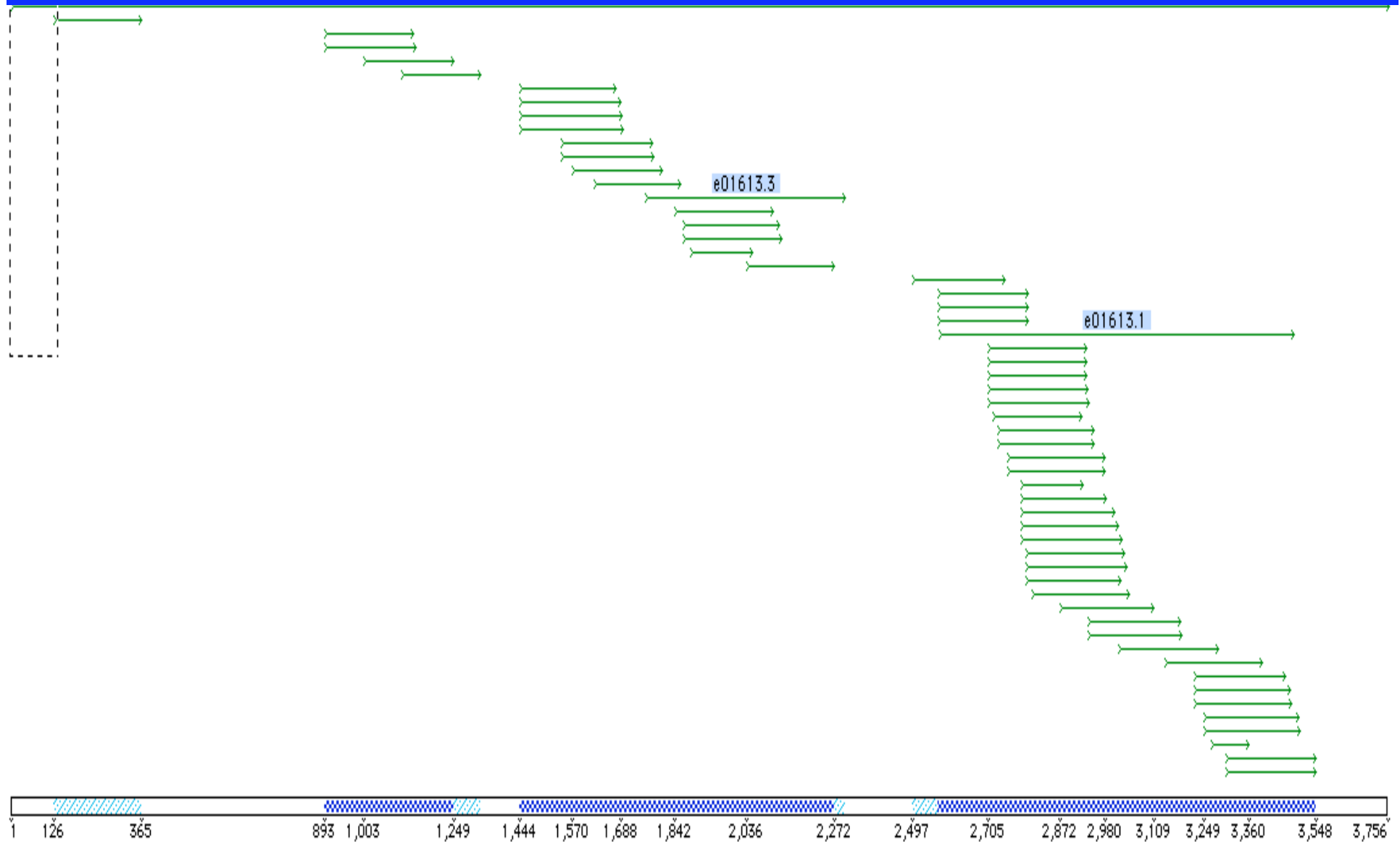
PCR suggests other strains may lose flagellar dyneins too!

The CCMP1516 genome assembly does not have room to encode 4000 amino acid dynein heavy chains?



Can we use 454 reads to extend transcript models when part of the gene is missing from the assembly??

454 read distribution across dynein heavy chain genes



Summary of results so far:

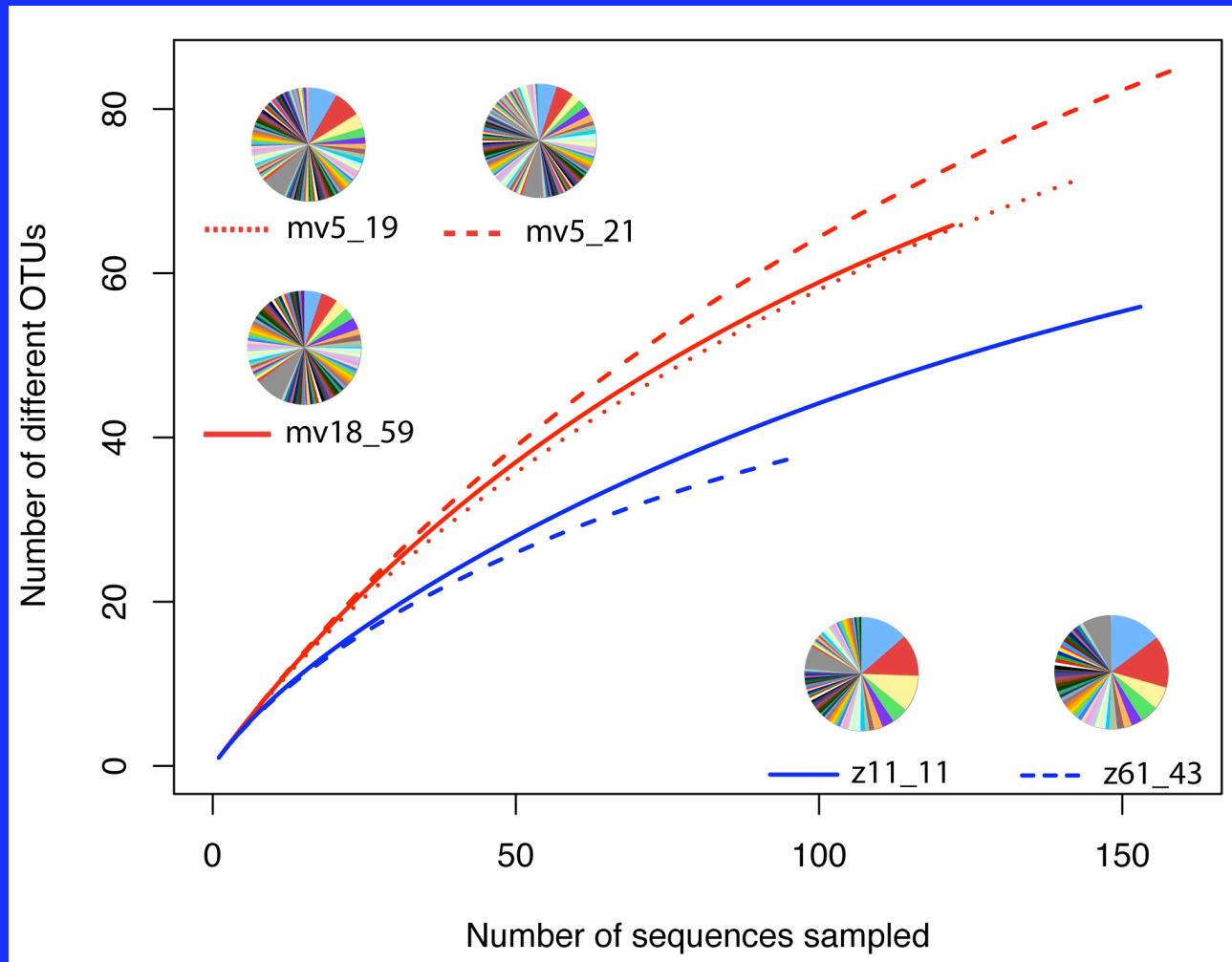
1. Combination of 454 and Sanger technology and proper biology allows deep comparison of transcriptomes
2. We discovered the JGI genome assembly is selectively missing haploid genes!
3. We have to rely much less than planned on existing genome assembly
4. Hybrid 454-Sanger transcript models might help to retrieve missing information

What we still need to do and to figure out:

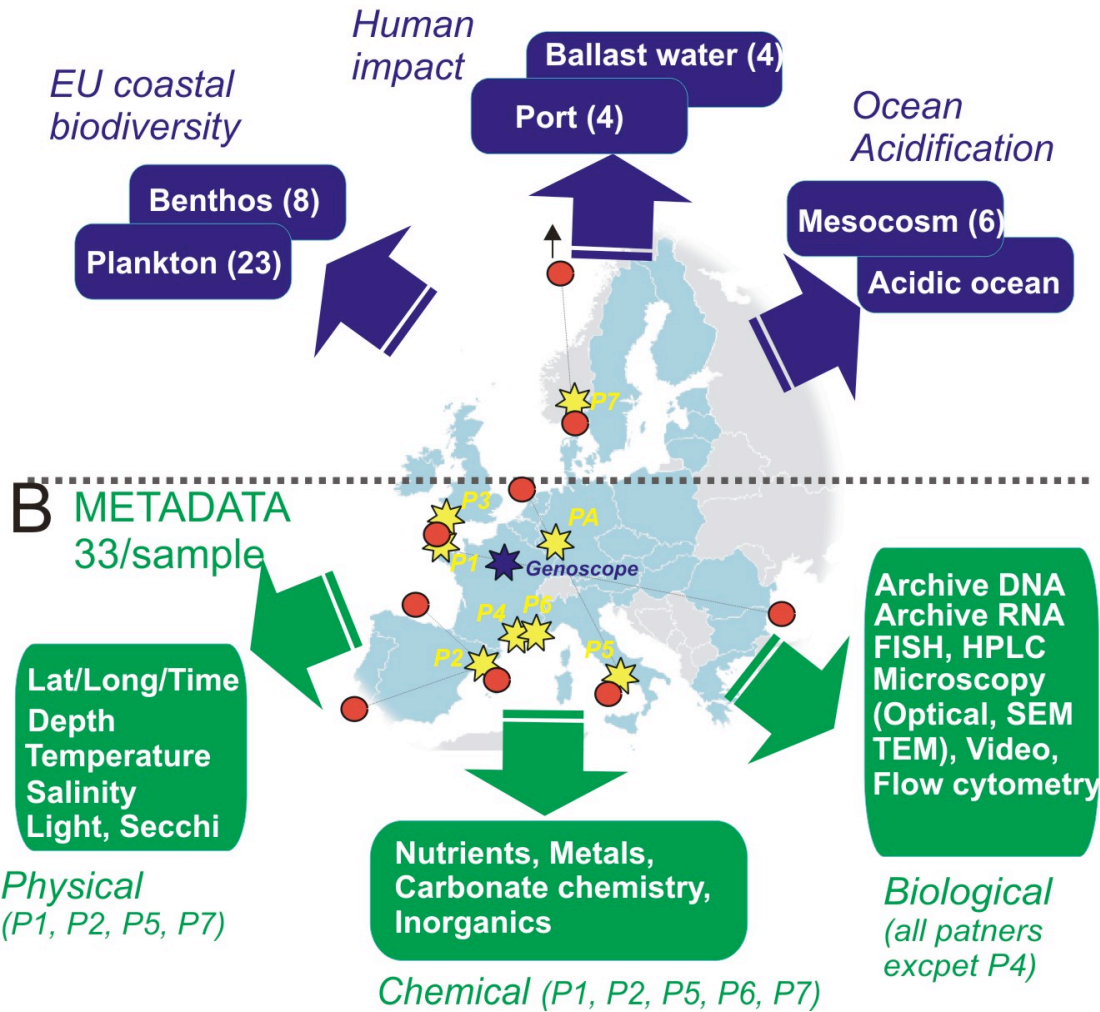
1. Microarray verification (new arrays ready)
2. Finish mapping 454 reads to JGI genome
3. Create hybrid 454-Sanger clusters with and without using JGI's genome assembly
4. Global statistical description of transcriptomes and their differences based on 454:
 - i. Chao1, ML, and Shannon-diversity estimates of transcriptome complexity
 - ii. Chao Jaccard-type estimates of transcriptome differences
 - iii. Account for gene or cluster length in statistical analyses of 454 data

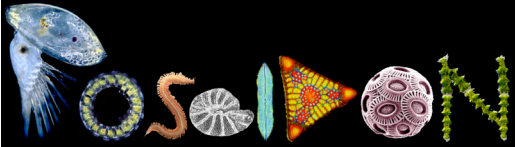
Next use of 454 sequencing by Roscoff team: Completely sample protist diversity in the ocean!

~200 28S rDNA clones per sample: far from saturation



A 454-SEQUENCING
49 discrete samples, 45 454-runs





TARA OCEANS



TARA OCEANS

Fin!

Merci!