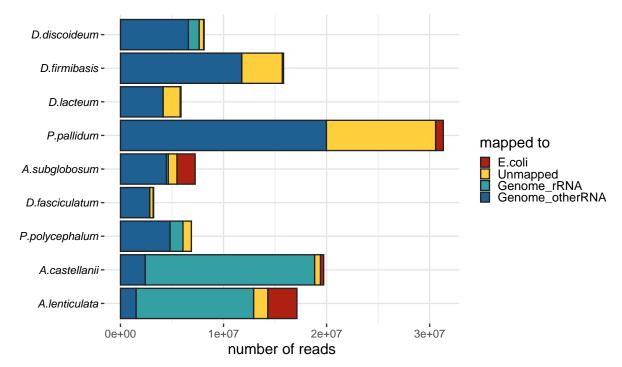
# Analysis of microRNAs identified in Amoebzoa

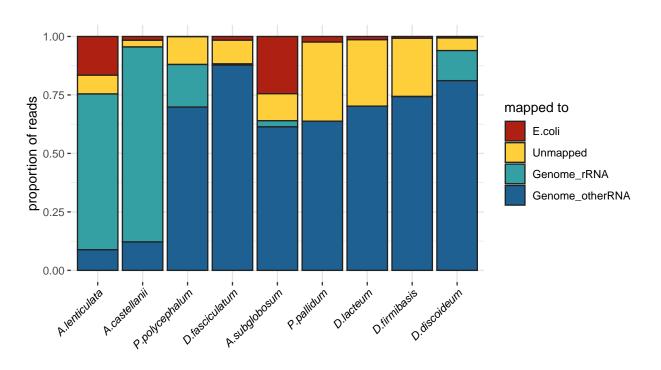
Bart Edelbroek

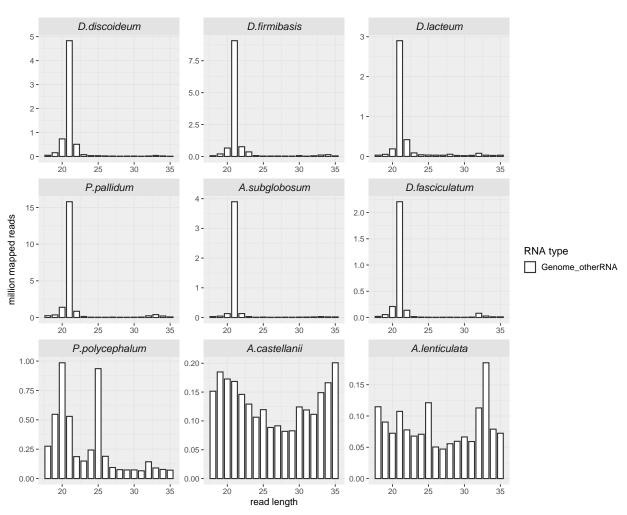
11/24/2021

#### miRNA identification

Quantified the number of reads mapping to different parts of the amoeba genome, E. coli, or unmapped. Plotted the length profile of the reads mapping to the genome but not rRNA. The data\_in was generated using mapping\_percentages.sh and extract\_length\_profiles.sh helper scripts.







After running the miRNA curation python script, the characteristics of each of the miRNA candidates is summarized in data\_in/species/combined\_analysis.tsv. Each of the miRNA candidates is analyzed by the criteria put forth in Axtell & Meyers (2018), Fromm et al. (2022), and Kozomara et al. (2014 & 2019), as summarized in figure S3. Following manual curation, a final list of high-confidence miRNAs is identified.

```
## # A tibble: 70 x 5
##
      miRNA.ID
                                             axtell_pass mirbase_pass mirgenedb_pass
                           cluster
##
      <chr>
                                                          <chr>
                            <chr>
                                                                       <chr>>
   1 acas_Cluster_5138(+) acas_Cluster_51~ TRUE
                                                                       TRUE
##
                                                         TRUE
##
   2 alen Cluster 556(+)
                           alen_Cluster_55~ 50% precis~
                                                         TRUE
                                                                       TRUE
##
   3 alen_Cluster_1355(+) alen_Cluster_13~ TRUE
                                                         3 miR* reads TRUE
   4 alen_Cluster_2130(+) alen_Cluster_21~ 50% precis~ TRUE
##
                                                                       TRUE
   5 alen Cluster 2233(-) alen Cluster 22~ TRUE
                                                         TRUE
##
                                                                       TRUE
##
   6 alen_Cluster_4026(-) alen_Cluster_40~ TRUE
                                                         TRUE
                                                                       TRUE
##
   7 asub Cluster 2821(-) asub Cluster 28~ TRUE
                                                         4 miR* reads TRUE
##
   8 asub_Cluster_3219(+) asub_Cluster_32~ TRUE
                                                         6 miR* reads TRUE
   9 asub_Cluster_3317(-) asub_Cluster_33~ TRUE
                                                         5 miR* reads TRUE
## 10 asub_Cluster_3339(-) asub_Cluster_33~ TRUE
                                                         7 miR* reads TRUE
## # i 60 more rows
```

The miRNA sequences of the confirmed candidates are output in fasta files, as well as in a table. The genomic locations of the miRNAs are added and used to generate a gff file to annotated the genomes.

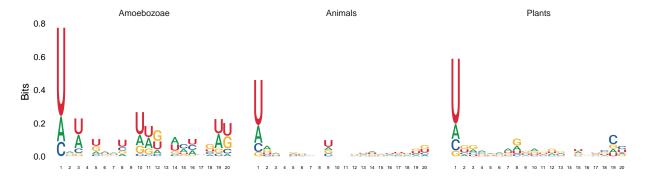
##	# 1	A tibble:	10 x 5			
##		species	${\tt combined}$	$axtell_pass$	$mirbase_pass$	mirgenedb_pass
##		<chr></chr>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>
##	1	acas	1	1	1	1
##	2	alen	5	4	5	5
##	3	asub	22	23	17	24
##	4	ddis	8	10	8	6
##	5	dfas	4	9	4	4
##	6	dfir	5	9	5	7
##	7	dfir_new	9	13	9	11
##	8	dlac	2	2	1	2
##	9	ppal	4	7	3	5
##	10	ppol	7	10	6	11

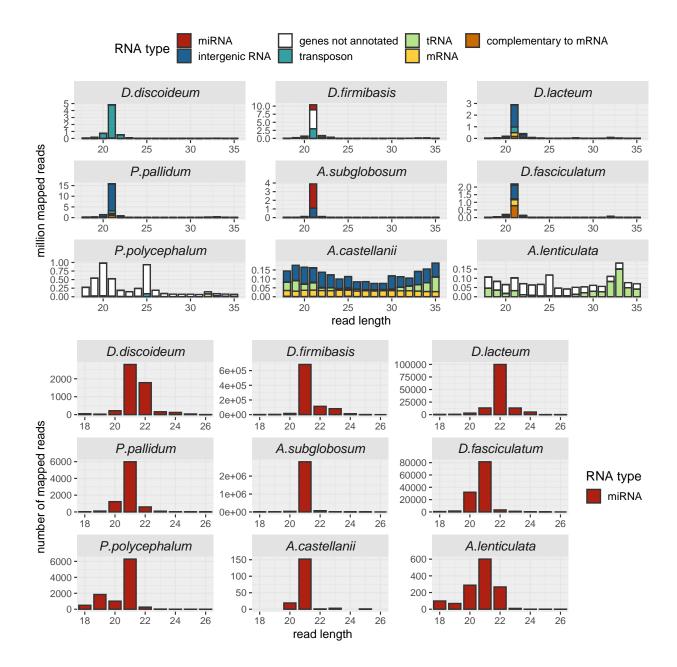
## pdf ## 2

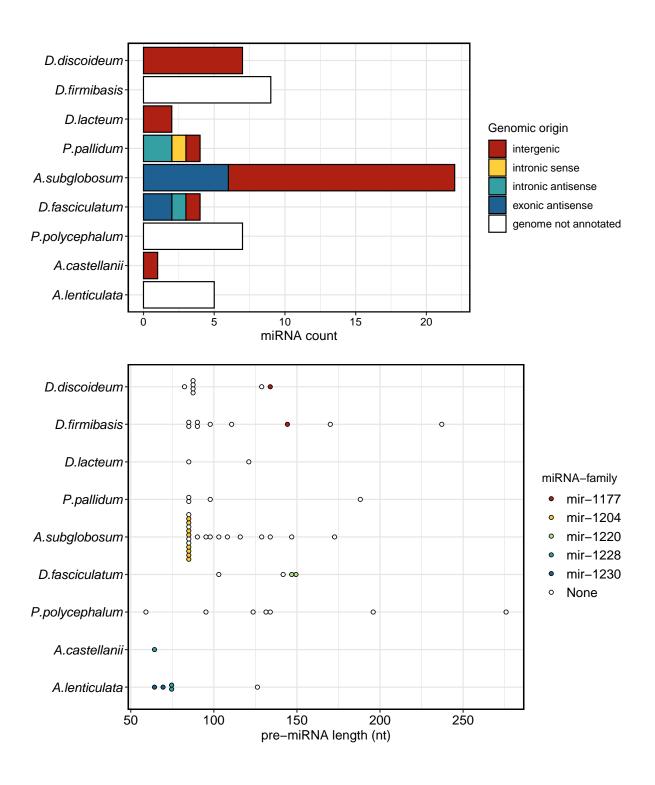


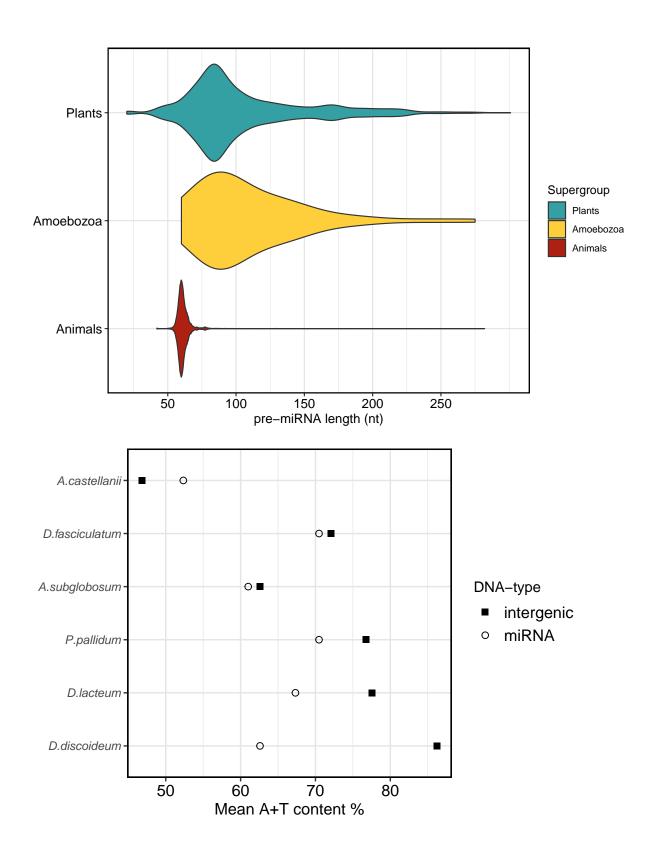
#### miRNA characteristics

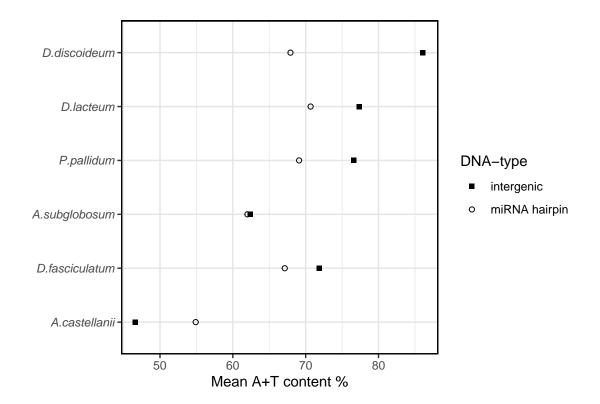
Following identification of the miRNAs, the characteristics of the miRNAs are analyzed. For those characteristics where it is relevant, the comparison is made with Plants and Animals. Plant and Animal miRNA sequences were accesses from PmiREN 2.0 and MirGeneDB 2.1 respectively.





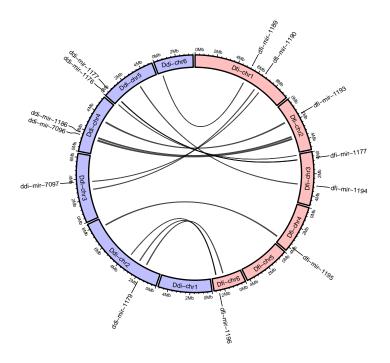






### Synteny of miRNAs in D. firmibasis and D. discoideum

Using Satsuma2, the synteny blocks between D. firmibasis and D. discoideum were identified, with the results summarised in data\_in/satsuma\_synteny.out. Here, the synteny blocks are linked together if they are within 5000nt of eachother. The first circos plot shows all the synteny that was identified between the two genomes; the second plot shows only those synteny blocks that contain a miRNA on either genome, with the label identifying which miRNA is on the region.



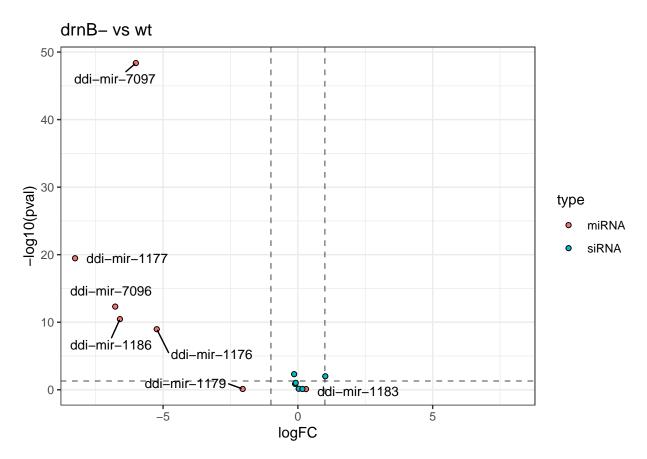
```
## null device
## 1
```

## Effects of dicer on miRNA abundance and growth speed

Small RNA sequencing was performed from wildtype cells at vegetative stage (BioSample SAMN35084095), wildtype cells at slug stage (BioSample SAMN35084096), drnB- knockout cells at vegetative stage (BioSample SAMN35084097), and drnB- knockout cells at slug stage (BioSample SAMN35084098). Following mapping of sRNAs, the counts mapping to miRNAs and siRNAs were quantified (data\_in/miRNA\_counts.txt, data\_in/siRNA\_counts.txt). Here, DGE of the miRNAs and siRNAs is performed.

```
## [1] "ddi-mir-1176" "ddi-mir-1177" "ddi-mir-1186" "ddi-mir-7096" 
## [5] "ddi-mir-7097" "TDD-5" "EnSpm-1N1_DDi" "DIRS1"
```

```
## [9] "TDD3" "TRE3C" "D1_TRE3-A" "RandI-1_ACas"
## [13] "Gypsy-3_PPP-I" "TDD4" "DGLT-A1_I" "piggyBacA-1_DD"
## pdf
## 2
```



Growth of drnB- and wildtype strains was quantified and is plotted as growth curves, and barplots with doubling time in hours.

```
doubling_time strain
##
## 1
             20.39
                      drnb
             22.84
## 2
                      drnb
## 3
             29.99
                      drnb
## 4
              27.8
                      drnb
## 5
             10.48
                        wt
## 6
                 12
                        wt
## 7
             11.77
                        wt
## 8
             12.57
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
## Warning: Removed 24 rows containing non-finite values ('stat_smooth()').
## Warning: Removed 24 rows containing missing values ('geom_point()').
```

