Introduction

The study of biota diversity has been a long-living topic fascinating a number of investigators in biological science ever since the time of natural history. Starting from recording the macrofauna and macroflora of an opening ecosystem, the focus on species recognition has been gradually shifted from the visible world to the micro ecosystem, the wonderland of microorganism. Unlike studying the species composition of macrobiota, the invisible nature of microbiota brings researchers a huge barrier in identifying and recording the composition of species diversity. The manageable microorganisms have once been the only group of species that can be identified from the standard protocol like, for example, isolating and culturing pure clones from a bunch of mixed species to determine their classification with biochemical analyses; those species that cannot be cultured then will leave no trace of themselves. Such workflows, unsurprisingly, depict only a cruel contour of the true picture of species diversity in microbiota; moreover, cell culturing is a time-consuming step, which seriously hampers the efficiency of workflow. Consequently, species identification without cell culturing became the critical point in build an efficient workflow in studying biodiversity of microbiota.

The emergence of metagenomics, however, solves the problem once and for all. Metagenomics refers to the study of retrieving and analyzing the genetic information from environmental samples directly without species identification in advance. A snapshot of species composition can now be recorded through the powerful sequencing technology and analyzed by a variety of bioinformatic tools. A series of software has been published and designed for different purposes. For example, PHACCS, a bioinformatic tool designed for estimating of the structure and diversity of uncultured viral communities; QIIME, an open-source bioinformatics pipeline for performing microbiome analysis including quality filtering, OTU picking, taxonomic assignment, phylogenetic reconstruction, and diversity analyses; MLST, a nucleotide sequence based approach for the unambiguous characterization of isolates of bacteria and other organisms via defining the distinct pattern of alleles combination in a series of loci involved in microbial metabolism. With the aid of metagenomics, the study microbiota has become a popular topics among a number of biological fields including environmental science, industrial fermentation, gastrointestinal health, and even mental disorders, showing the amazing linkage between the fluctuation of microbiota and a great deal of phenomena including soil fertility, diet preference, metabolomics, and human health. These studies unveil the hierarchical nature of the biological system, suggesting that the facts of macroscopic scale are tightly regulated by the composition of microbiota.

Whether the pipelines of metagenomics provide great help in documenting the biodiversity of multicellular communities would be a challenging and valuable trial. With the great success in the study of microbial diversity, metagenomics has been proved to have great potential in identifying biota diversity directly from environmental samples. Here, by using a RNA-seq dataset extracted from a mixed collection of body fragments from several species of arthropod, we tested the efficiency of two pipelines, based on Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) against all known sequences of NADH dehydrogenase subunit 6 from NCBI database, with either raw RNA seq or de novo transcripts assembly in advance, in identifying species composition of the meta-transcriptomic dataset. Collecting originally from an activity of BioBlitz, the popular field study of surveying and recording all the living species within a designated area, we have a complete inventory of the species contributing to the RNA-seq dataset as a standard in evaluating the efficiency of each of the pipelines.

More than showing the potential of metagenomics in species identifying biodiversity of arthropods, the workflows built in this study provide great value in agricultural application. Soil mesofauna, the study of tiny invertebrates such as mites, nematodes, or spiders that are usually 0.1 mm to 2 mm in length bears a great requirement for establishing the metagenomic pipelines for species identification directly from environmental samples. The complex communities of these small creatures, dwelling in soil or in a leaf cover layer on the soil surface, are hard to be completely covered and analyzed by traditional workflow based on morphology analyses, and, surprisingly, only a handful of publications have tried to address such questions with sequencing technology. Considering the great number of soil-transmitted pests that erode the total output value of agriculture globally, our work, contributing to species identification of invertebrates from meta-transcriptomic data, suggests a possibility of building a pipeline testing the presence of pests from soil samples. Our study shed light on applying metagenomics to species identification of invertebrates, providing a possible alternative of pest control in industrial agriculture.

Materials and Methods

Dataset:

The provided dataset comes from a BioBlitz sampling. It comprises 202,209,951, 100 bases-long, paired-end reads from a RNA-seq Illumina run.

Quality check:

The quality of the dataset was assessed using the software FastQC (Andrews, 2010) using the following command:

fastqc -t 2 -o /ptmp/660\_project\_bugs/fastqc\_output \

bioblitz/BioBlitz\_NoIndex\_L008\_R1\_001.fastq.gz bioblitz/BioBlitz\_NoIndex\_L008\_R2\_001.fastq.gz

Pipeline I:

First, we obtained the nucleotide sequence for every mitochondrial genome present into NCBI RefSeq database from (<ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/>, specifically the files “[mitochondrion.1.1.genomic.fna.gz](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/mitochondrion.1.1.genomic.fna.gz)” and “[mitochondrion.2.1.genomic.fna.gz](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/mitochondrion.2.1.genomic.fna.gz)”). We then aligned the dataset against this mitochondrial genomic database using Bowtie2 (Langmead and Salzberg, 2012). For this we used the following commands:

For concatenate both files

cat mitochondrion.1.1.genomic.fna mitochondrion.2.1.genomic.fna > mitochondrion.all.fna

For building the bowtie2 reference genome index

bowtie2-build mitochondrion.all.fna mito\_gen

For making the alignment

bowtie2 -p 32 --al bugs\_unp\_al.fastq --al-conc bugs\_conc\_al.fastq --un bugs\_unp\_unal.fastq \

--un-conc bugs\_nonconc.fastq -x mitoGen/mito\_gen -1 BioBlitz\_NoIndex\_L008\_R1\_001.fastq.gz \

-2 BioBlitz\_NoIndex\_L008\_R2\_001.fastq.gz -S bugs\_vs\_mito.sam

The --al and --al-conc arguments output the reads that align unpaired and concordant, respectively, to the database. Whereas the --un and --un-conc arguments output the reads that have one unaligned pair or both pairs unaligned, respectively.

We then performed a “de novo” transcript assembly on the concordantly aligned reads obtained from the Bowtie2 alignment step. This was achieved using Trinity (Grabherr *et al*, 2011) with the following command:

Trinity --seqType fq --left /ptmp/660\_project\_bugs/bugs\_conc\_al.1.fastq \

--right /ptmp/660\_project\_bugs/bugs\_conc\_al.2.fastq --CPU 48 --max\_memory 10G

For the next step, we extracted the aminoacidic sequence of the mitochondrial protein “NADH dehydrogenase subunit 6” (ND6) for every specie in NCBI RefSeq database (<ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/>, specifically from [mitochondrion.1.protein.faa.gz](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/mitochondrion.1.protein.faa.gz) and [mitochondrion.2.protein.faa.gz](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq/release/mitochondrion/mitochondrion.2.protein.faa.gz)). We then performed a tBLASTn alignment on our previously “de novo” assembled transcripts versus the ND6 proteins using BLAST+ software (Camacho *et al*. 2009). For this we used the following commands:

For making the BLAST database

makeblastdb -in trinity\_out\_dir/Trinity.fasta -dbtype nucl -out blast\_trinityDB \

-title trinity\_out

For making the tBLASTn alignment

time tblastn \

-task tblastn-fast \

-query nd6\_2-mito.faa \

-db /ptmp/BCB660/660\_project\_bugs/blast\_trinityDB \

-evalue 0.001 \

-num\_threads 16 \

-max\_target\_seqs 1000000000 \

-outfmt '7 qseqid sseqid qlen slen qstart qstop sstart sstop bitscore pident positive evalue'/

> nd6\_2-blast-all.tab

After getting the BLAST results, we used a bash script to re-format the obtained file for an easier extraction of the required data. This script will remove the comment lines from the BLAST output and will add a column with the name of the specie for every ND6 protein accession number (see supplementary materials for scripts).

A summary of the script is provided below (for a full detailed and commented version, see supplementary materials):

join -t $'\t' \

<( cat $protein\_reference |

sed -nr 's/>([^ ]+).\*\[(.\*)\]/\1\t\2/p' |

tr ' ' '\_' | sort ) \

<( grep -Pv '^#' $input\_blast\_result | sort ) > $output\_blast\_result

Once obtained the re-formatted BLAST results, we calculated the most represented species in the BioBlitz sample using a R script (see supplementary materials for the commented script).

The resulting file is a list of the most represented species, which was used to generate a phylogenetic tree using NCBI Common Tree web site (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/CommonTree/wwwcmt.cgi>).

Finally, the obtained tree was visualized using TreeGraph2 software (Stöver and Müller, 2010).

Results

Conclusion

Author's Contribution

References

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