Expression Profiling without Genome Sequence Information in a Non-Model Species, Pandalid Shrimp (Pandalus latirostris), by Next-Generation Sequencing

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Abstract

While the study of phenotypic variation is a central theme in evolutionary biology, the genetic approaches available to understand this variation are usually limited because of a lack of genomic information in non-model organisms. This study explored the utility of next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies for studying phenotypic variations between 2 populations of a non-model species, the Hokkai shrimp (Pandalus latirostris; Decapoda, Pandalidae). Before we performed transcriptome analyses using NGS, we examined the genetic and phenotypic differentiation between the populations. Analyses using microsatellite DNA markers suggested that these populations genetically differed from one another and that gene flow is restricted between them. Moreover, the results of our 4-year field observations indicated that the egg traits varied genetically between the populations. Using mRNA extracted from the ovaries of 5 females in each population of Hokkai shrimp, we then performed a transcriptome analysis of the 2 populations. A total of 13.66 gigabases (Gb) of 75-bp reads was obtained. Further, 58,804 and 33,548 contigs for the first and second population, respectively, and 47,467 contigs for both populations were produced by de novo assembly. We detected 552 sequences with the former approach and 702 sequences with the later one; both sets of sequences showed greater than twofold differences in the expression levels between the 2 populations. Twenty-nine sequences were found in both approaches and were considered to be differentially expressed genes. Among them, 9 sequences showed significant similarity to functional genes. The present study showed a de novo assembly approach for the transcriptome of a non-model species using only short-read sequence data, and provides a strategy for identifying sequences showing significantly different expression levels between populations.


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Introduction

Phenotypic variation and its adaptive significance have attracted considerable attention from evolutionary biologists. The phenotype is understood to be shaped by interactions between genetic and environmental effects [1–3]; however, it can be difficult to clarify whether phenotypic variation is a plastic response to environmental influences or is a consequence of genetic variation. Elucidation of the genetic and environmental effects on a phenotype has been often accomplished by controlled experimental manipulations (e.g., [4–7]) or by the identification of cases in which phenotypic variation is caused by genetic adaptation and phenotypic plasticity working in opposite directions [2]. Furthermore, recent statistical analyses have succeeded in revealing genetic changes in certain traits by using decadal data sets (e.g., [8–10]). While these approaches are reliable for clarifying the evolution of relevant traits, the organisms or situations amenable to these types of analyses are limited. Meanwhile, approaches using molecular techniques are ideal for detecting genetic variation and genotype by environment interaction (e.g., [11–13]). However, genomic information remains scarce except for some model systems, and an enormous workload would be required to establish a molecular biological analysis by applying classical long-read technologies to non-model organisms lacking any genome information.

The development of next-generation sequencing (NGS) technologies allows the acquisition of more sequence data per run at a substantially lower cost than in long-read technologies [14]. Yet, because of the short read lengths, the application of NGS technologies has generally been restricted to model organisms for which the genome sequences are already known. However, recent algorithmic and experimental advances have made it possible to succeed at de novo sequence projects [15,16]. In particular, transcriptome analyses in which complexity is reduced rather than those in genomic one, are receiving attention as they are likely to be suitable for discovering some expressed genes, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and microsatellite regions in non-model organisms. For example, Gibbons et al. [17] suggested the utilities of short-read sequencing for evolutionary studies on tropical disease vectors Aedes aegypti and Anopheles gambiae. Furthermore, species differentiation of crow species Corvus corone...
and *Corvus cornix* was detected through differences in their gene expression profiles, whereas the use of several DNA markers failed to detect this differentiation [18]. In mammals, transcriptome analyses in the Antarctic fur seal *Arctocephalus gazella* using mRNA derived from skin tissues detected several thousand putative microsatellite loci and SNPs [19]. These pioneering studies have suggested that NGS provides a massive amount of useful information for population genetics in non-model organisms. Although NGS technologies have never applied to generating gene expression profiles associated with specific traits, the application of NGS may introduce a new perspective to evolutionary study on phenotypic variation in wild organisms.

Here, we explored the utility of NGS technologies for studying phenotypic variations between 2 populations of the Hokkai shrimp *Pandalus latirostris* (Decapoda, Pandalidae), which lacks genome and transcriptome sequence information (Fig. 1). In general, high gene flow is expected within a latitudinal range of localities in marine organisms because of their high migration and dispersal abilities. Although the geographical distance between the populations in this study is only about 100 km at a direct distance (Fig. 2), it remains possible that the shrimps in each population have locally adapted since they are established in discrete habitats in seagrass areas inside lagoons and do not have a planktonic larval period [20]. It is an important aspect to demonstrate whether there is phenotypic variation between the populations for the conservation and fishery management of this shrimp. While this species is one of the pandalid shrimps endemic to northern coastal Japan and Primorye, Russia [21], they are heavily exploited because of their scarcity value [22–24]. For example, the mean annual landings in Hokkaido, Japan from 2004 to 2008, were only 244.2 T but accounted for over 6 million USD [25]. However, their abundance has gradually decreased or become unstable, at least in Japan [25], and transplantation between populations is planned without the consideration of their genetic background in some populations where the fishing yields are declining severely (Hokkaido government, unpublished information). Therefore, the population divergence in their genetic traits must be examined in order to avoid conducting an unfavorable genetic disturbance.

In this study, we first examined the genetic differentiation between the 2 populations using microsatellite genetic markers, which allowed us to estimate the degree of gene flow between the populations. Second, we compared body size at maturity, egg number, and egg size as typical quantitative fitness-related traits [26] by conducting field observations over the course of 4 years. The results of the 2 approaches showed that these populations genetically differed from one another and indicated that the egg traits varied genetically between the populations. Finally, we conducted a transcriptome analysis using mRNA extracted from the ovaries of 5 females in each population and examined whether any genetic differences were observed. The analysis was successful in detecting genes that were differentially expressed between the 2 populations and showed *a de novo* assembly approach for analyzing the transcriptome of a non-model species using only short-read sequence data.

**Results**

**Genetic differentiation using microsatellite markers**

The 2 populations of *P. latirostris* used in this study were collected at the lagoons Notsuke Bay (NTK) and Lake Notoro (NTR) in Hokkaido, Japan (Fig. 2). The allele numbers and observed and expected heterozygosities (Ho and He) of 8 microsatellite loci in NTK and NTR are shown in Table S1. No locus showed significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium and no pairs of loci showed significant linkage disequilibrium, with the significance level set at 0.01 for each population. These results suggested that population genetic analysis using these markers leads to reliable results. The pairwise FST value between NTK and NTR was 0.021, with p = 0.000 for significant deviation from zero, suggesting significant genetic distance between the 2 populations. An individual-based assignment test indicated that the most plausible number of the source population was 2. The proportion of membership of assumed populations 1 and 2 was 0.681 and 0.319 in NTK and 0.288 and 0.712 in NTR, respectively, suggesting genetic heterogeneity between NTK and NTR.

**Comparison of the phenotypes**

There was no clear population divergence in body size throughout the observation period. While the body sizes of the NTK shrimp were smaller than those of the NTR shrimp in 2007 (F1,16 = 4.20, p = 0.04), the NTK shrimp had a larger body size in 2008 (F1,14 = 4.85, p = 0.03). No significant differences in size were

![Figure 1. A *Pandalus latirostris* (Hokkai shrimp) adult and an egg. The black spot on the egg (left above corner) is one of the eyes, and the dark-white region is the undeveloped embryo of the shrimp. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026043.g001](Image 58x105 to 297x265)

![Figure 2. Map showing the locations of the study lagoons, Notsuke Bay and Lake Notoro, in Hokkaido. Seagrasses (*Zostera spp.*) are the habitat of Hokkai shrimps and are distributed only within these lagoons. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026043.g002](Image 315x534 to 554x730)
detected in 2009 \( (F_{1,55}=0.00, p=0.97) \) and in 2010 \( (F_{1,62}=0.02, p=0.88) \).

For the NTK and NTR populations, the egg number generally increased with body size. Moreover, there was no clear population divergence in the relationship between the 2 measurements (Fig. 3). The intercept of the egg number of the NTK population was higher than that of NTR one in 2007 \( (t=4.47, df=60, p=0.00) \), indicating that the NTK females produced more eggs than the NTR ones at the same body size. However, the relationship did not differ between populations in 2008 \( (t=1.74, df=33, p=0.09) \) and 2009 \( (t=-1.33, df=54, p=0.07) \). Although the breeding season had finished before the observations in 2010, some of the females in both populations did not carry eggs, and the egg number did not significantly increase for the NTR population in 2010 \( (p=0.12) \). Because the slopes of the regression lines in 2010 were not statistically equal, we did not compare the egg number between populations.

We detected a clear population divergence in the relationship between body size and egg size (Fig. 4). We found that visible eyespot on the eggs of both the NTK and NTR shrimp, but the embryos were not yet clearly defined (Fig. 1). Throughout the observation period, however, the egg sizes of the NTK females were significantly smaller than those of NTR ones \( (t=-5.62, df=60, p=0.000 \) in 2007; \( t=-3.47, df=93, p=0.000 \) in 2008; \( t=-3.85, df=54, p=0.000 \) in 2009; \( t=-6.22, df=49, p=0.000 \) in 2010), indicating that the NTK females produced smaller eggs than the NTR ones at the same body size.

### Transcriptome sequencing and assembly

We sequenced 4 lanes (2 lanes in 2 sequence runs) of the cDNA library from the NTK and NTR populations that were maintained in the laboratory (see Materials and Methods), and 13.66 Gb of 75-bp reads (7.19 Gb and 6.64 Gb for the NTK and NTR populations, respectively) were obtained. Sequence data were deposited in the DDBJ Read Archive (DRA) (Accession #: DRA000399).

Reads were then used for transcriptome assembly and gene expression analysis as described in the “Materials and Methods” section. The bioinformatics workflow is summarized in Figure 5, along with the results of the single steps of the workflow (assembly and expression analysis).

The results of the de novo assembly are summarized in Table 1. We assembled varying amounts of sequence reads for the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp. We obtained 58,804 contigs for NTK, 33,548 contigs for NTR, and 47,467 contigs for both populations. The total amount of sequence reads that contributed to the assemblies was 3.5 Gb for NTK (49.75%), 2.7 Gb for NTR (40.95%), and 6.0 Gb (43.74%) for both populations, respectively (Fig. S1 A). The number of assembled contigs and the number of reads used in the assemblies were dependent on the starting number of reads used as input to the Velvet program (Fig. S1 B, C). Although the number of assembled contigs and N50 seemed to plateau as reads from additional lanes were used (Fig. S1 B–D). The numbers and total sequence amounts of the assembled contigs were also dependent on k-mer length (Fig. S1 E–G). There were positive relationships between k-mer length and median contig coverage depth and between k-mer length and median contig length, whereas there was a negative relationship between k-mer length and contig number, which is consistent with a previous study [17].

### Expression analysis

We performed expression analysis using 2 different assembly strategies as described in the “Materials and Methods” section and
as summarized in Figure 5. In the de novo assembly-based strategy, we assembled the sequence reads from each population and used BLASTN to assign the contigs to the NCBI nr/nt database and the black tiger prawn EST database. Among the contigs that were assigned to unique genes in the NCBI nr/nt database, 1,849 contig pairs were found in both populations and retained in the dataset. For each contig pair, the normalized expression level was compared each other, and 552 contig pairs showed greater than twofold differences in the expression levels (Fig. 6, Table S2).

In the mapping-based strategy, the Hokkai shrimp assembly was computed from all sequence reads, and the resultant assembly contained 45,467 contigs that were used as a reference in the mapping analysis. All the reads from each population were aligned to the Hokkai shrimp assembly using BWA. The 44,575,639 reads (47.1%) for the NTK population and the 34,575,026 reads showed greater than twofold differences in the expression levels (Fig. 6, Table S2).

### Table 1. Summary of de novo assembly using Velvet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Lane #</th>
<th>Read #</th>
<th>k-mer</th>
<th>Contig #</th>
<th>N50</th>
<th>Max. Len.</th>
<th>Med. Len.</th>
<th>Med. Cov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46,611,502</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>24,805</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>3658</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40,735,942</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6,111</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>3582</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>127.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87,347,444</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>33,548</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>5837</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51,047,240</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>36,554</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>5755</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43,553,194</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28,966</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>6995</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94,600,434</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58,804</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>5565</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>181,947,878</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45,467</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>6434</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: “Lane #”: number of sequencing lanes used as input in the assembly; “Read #”: number of sequence reads used as input in the assembly; “k-mer”: required length of identical match between two sequence reads by the Velvet software; “Contig #”: number of contigs produced by the assembly; “Max. Len.”: maximum length of contigs; “Med. Len.”: median length of contigs; and “Med. Cov.”: median coverage depth of contigs.

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(39.6%) for the NTR one were subsequently mapped to the assembly (Fig. 5). The percentage of the number of reads mapped to the assembly as references was largely concordant with the percentage of the number of reads used in the assemblies (49.8% for the NTK population and 40.95% for NTR one). For each contig of the assembly, the number of mapped reads was compared between the NTK population and the NTR one (Fig. 6). As a result, the expression levels of 11,583 contig pairs were found to be more than twofold different between the 2 populations. These differentially expressed contigs were submitted to a BLASTN search using the NCBI nr/nt database and the black tiger prawn EST database (e-value, 1e-6), and 702 contig pairs were assigned to known sequences in the databases (Table S3). Differentially expressed gene lists from the 2 approaches were compared, and 52 sequences were found to be present in both lists. Among them, 29 showed concordance in either increasing or decreasing for both approaches, and were therefore considered to be differentially expressed genes (Table 2). Fisher’s exact test showed that 16 of the genes were statistically significant.

Among the differentially expressed genes, the expression levels increased in 16 sequences and decreased in 13 sequences in the NTK population relative to the NTR one. Out of the 16 sequences with an increased expression level, 5 sequences showed significant similarity to EST sequences, while 2 sequences were genes that encoded unannotated hypothetical proteins. Among the remaining sequences, 2 sequences were ribosomal RNA genes, 3 were members of heat shock protein 70-kDa family (HSP70), 3 were related to biosynthetic processes, and 1 was related to a cellular component. Out of the 13 sequences with decreased expression levels, 7 sequences showed significant similarity to EST sequences, 1 was a genomic sequence, and 3 were genes encoding unannotated hypothetical proteins. Among the remaining 2 sequences, 1 sequence was related to a cellular component, and 1 was related to reproduction.

**Discussion**

**Genetic and phenotypic divergence between populations**

The analyses using microsatellite DNA markers suggested that the NTK and NTR populations genetically differed from each other, indicating that gene flow is restricted between them. Although gene flow is generally considered to be high in marine invertebrates, a restricted one is reasonable in the case of Hokkai shrimp, since this species becomes established in discrete habitats within an isolated seagrass area and has no planktonic larval period [20]. Even though the genetic differentiation between the 2 populations may be attributable to genetic drift, the differentiation at least occurred in the presence of a reproductive barrier. Thus, the results suggested the potential of local adaptation along with independent evolution in each population.

Population divergence in the body sizes of Hokkai shrimps was not clear in our 4-year observation. Body size at maturation is one of the most important fitness-related traits in animals and is a selected trait under each environment [26]. However, the growth rate of ectothermic marine organisms generally fluctuates with both biological factors such as food availability and physical factors such as ambient temperature. Previous studies have demonstrated that somatic growth of Hokkai shrimp also fluctuates between years because of water temperature in their habitats [20,27]. Moreover, since Hokkai shrimps have been annually harvested from each population, fishing may have influenced the body size as well. Therefore, our results suggest that the difference in their growth rate is larger within than between populations under the natural environment.
We observed an interesting population divergence in the egg traits. The optimal number of eggs produced by a single female can be genetically determined in each environment. To date, a number of studies have demonstrated that a trade-off exists between egg size and number, and that this antagonistic relationship must be optimized by natural selection (e.g., [26–29]). The observed unclear relationship between body size and egg number in the Hokkai shrimp suggests that maternal conditions such as temporal physiological status strongly affected the egg number and that the egg number relative to body size could fluctuate in each population. In contrast, we detected that the egg sizes of the NTK females were consistently smaller than those of NTR ones throughout the observations. Although the comparative study on the physical and biological environments of these lagoons is limited, it cannot be assumed that a particular environmental factor in the lagoons is the only factor regulating these egg traits. The optimal number of eggs produced by a single female can be genetically determined in each environment. To date, a number of studies have demonstrated that a trade-off exists between egg size and number, and that this antagonistic relationship must be optimized by natural selection (e.g., [26–29]). The observed unclear relationship between body size and egg number in the Hokkai shrimp suggests that maternal conditions such as temporal physiological status strongly affected the egg number and that the egg number relative to body size could fluctuate in each population. In contrast, we detected that the egg sizes of the NTK females were consistently smaller than those of NTR ones throughout the observations. Although the comparative study on the physical and biological environments of these lagoons is limited, it cannot be assumed that a particular environmental factor in the lagoons is the only factor regulating egg sizes. Therefore, these results suggest that the egg sizes are regulated by genetic factors rather than environmental ones. Although the genotype by environment interaction may differ between these egg traits [30], our field observations imply that genetic differences in the egg traits exist between the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp.

Differentially expressed genes in the phenotypically differentiated shrimp populations

In this study, a transcriptome analysis was performed to obtain genomic information regarding the egg-related traits, which is diversified in the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp. Although there have been several studies on the key determinants of egg phenotypes, the underlying molecular mechanisms are not yet fully understood. In mammals, it has been reported that oocyte size is not independently controlled but is determined by strong adhesion between the oocyte plasma membrane and the inner surface of the zona pellucida [31]. Han et al. (2009) found positive correlations between the inter-individual variation in follicle vitellogenin/very low density lipoprotein receptor (VTG/VLDL) mRNA expression and variation in egg mass in the zebra finch (Taeniopygia guttata) [32]. In the silkworm Bombyx mori, it is hypothesized that egg size is determined by the egg size-determining (Esd) gene located on the W chromosome [33].

Table 2. Expression changed genes list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NTK/NTR (mapping)</th>
<th>NTK/NTR (assembly)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF169742.1</td>
<td>clam large subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>3.31**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YF466445.1</td>
<td>Macracanthorhynchus rosenbergi heat shock protein 70 mRNA, complete cds</td>
<td>2.73**</td>
<td>2.10**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT083252.1</td>
<td>Anoplopus fimbria clone afim-evh-518-317 Trafficking protein</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC660140.1</td>
<td>Macrobrachium nipponense heat shock cognate 70 (hsc70) mRNA, complete</td>
<td>2.02**</td>
<td>4.95**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW677957.1</td>
<td>HC-H-S01-0530-LF heat-induced haemocyte cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>2.60**</td>
<td>6.18**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB930061.1</td>
<td>OV-N-S01-0692-W Ovarian Peneaus monodon cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>2.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ420767.1</td>
<td>TSA: Halitosis asinina HasCL137Contig1, mRNA sequence</td>
<td>2.34**</td>
<td>13.71**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0086233.1</td>
<td>PmTwI22F06 PmTwI Peneaus monodon cDNA 3’, mRNA sequence</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GQ487506.1</td>
<td>Pandalus montagui voucher KC3144 185 ribosomal RNA gene, partial</td>
<td>2.14**</td>
<td>381.58**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO000133.1</td>
<td>HC-H-S01-0103-LF heat-induced haemocyte cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>2.95**</td>
<td>6.64**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X95444.1</td>
<td>S. lividans Rho gene</td>
<td>69.25**</td>
<td>4.82**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_001459489.1</td>
<td>Paramaecium tetraurelia hypothetical protein (GSPAT00024860001)</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>3.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_002057372.1</td>
<td>Drosophila virilis GI17070 (Dre‘GI17070), mRNA</td>
<td>4.26**</td>
<td>3.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_002807980.1</td>
<td>PREDICTED: Macaca mulatta tubulin alpha-1C chain-like (LOC710110),</td>
<td>3.43*</td>
<td>3.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_536543.2</td>
<td>PREDICTED: Canis familiaris similar to Heat shock cognate 71 kDa</td>
<td>2.41**</td>
<td>2.73**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y08260.1</td>
<td>M. musculus mRNA for CPEB protein</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC192469.4</td>
<td>Pan troglodytes BAC clone CH251-585B11 from chromosome 20, complete</td>
<td>0.49**</td>
<td>0.30**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF1100986.1</td>
<td>Peneaus monodon actin 1 (act1) mRNA, complete cds</td>
<td>0.11**</td>
<td>0.09**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI253853.1</td>
<td>AIMS-P.mon56 Giant tiger prawn pleopod cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>0.44**</td>
<td>0.44**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW049252.1</td>
<td>HC-V-S01-0457-LF Hemocyte - Vibrio harveyi infected library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>0.34**</td>
<td>0.46**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW404916.1</td>
<td>ES-N-S02-0058-W Peneaus monodon Eyestalk cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>0.29**</td>
<td>0.45**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB399985.1</td>
<td>OV-N-S01-0563-W Ovarian Peneaus monodon cDNA library Peneaus monodon</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.45**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_001999423.1</td>
<td>Drosophila melanogaster G23057 (DmojG23057), mRNA</td>
<td>0.46**</td>
<td>0.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_002057372.1</td>
<td>Drosophila melanogaster G23057 (DmojG23057), mRNA</td>
<td>0.46**</td>
<td>0.49**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM_002660105.1</td>
<td>Branchiostoma floridae hypothetical protein, mRNA</td>
<td>0.42**</td>
<td>0.460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF364538.1</td>
<td>Macrobrachium rosenbergi clone G male reproductive-related protein</td>
<td>0.08**</td>
<td>0.20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE614960.1</td>
<td>OV-N-S01-0922 Peneaus monodon ovary Peneaus monodon cDNA 5’, mRNA</td>
<td>0.49**</td>
<td>0.38**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0096557.1</td>
<td>PmTwI44F11.scf PmTwl Peneaus monodon cDNA 3’, mRNA sequence</td>
<td>0.40**</td>
<td>0.49*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G0070224.1</td>
<td>PmTwI44F11.scf PmTwl Peneaus monodon cDNA 3’ similar to B Chain B</td>
<td>0.37**</td>
<td>0.44**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05, **p<0.01.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026043.t002
however, the presence of Eso was not confirmed in a recent study [34]. Recently, Ibarras et al. (2009) demonstrated that VGT levels in the hemolymph of an adult Penaeus vannamei shrimp population were genetically and positively correlated to oocyte diameters [35].

The results of our transcriptome analyses allow us to anticipate that some of the identified genes will function in egg development in the Hokkai shrimp. Although the difference in the expression was not statistically significant (Table 2), the CPEB gene encodes a cytoplasmic polyadenylation element binding protein — a sequence-specific RNA binding protein that regulates translation during vertebrate oocyte maturation [36–39]. Female CPEB Knockout mice show vestigial ovaries that are devoid of oocytes, while males display germ cells that are arrested at pachytene [40]. HSP70 and HSC70, which belong to the HSP70 family, were up-regulated in the NTK population. HSP70 has been associated with cellular proliferation, differentiation, and cell death [41,42]. HSP70 shows expression in interstitial cells and oocytes of maturing ovaries in sea urchins [43].

The list of differentially expressed genes derived from our transcriptome analysis did not include genes encoding proteins that have been reported to be involved in influencing egg traits [35]. The strategy described in this study used 2 approaches, and genes identified in both approaches were selected as differentially expressed. Because this strategy represents a conservative one, false-positive genes were less likely to be retained in the final gene list; however, some potentially egg trait-related genes may have been discarded during the analysis. When the lists of differentially expressed genes from each approach were compared, the agreement between them was very small (Tables S2 and S3). One of the approaches may be more plausible than the other, but it is difficult to say which approach is better because the principle of the programs used in each approach was different: the assembly-based approach used the assembly program BWA, and the mapping-based approach used both BWA and Velvet, a de novo assembly program. Validation experiments such as qPCR or microarray would provide some information for resolving this issue. Additionally, in the list of differentially expressed genes, the extent of the differential expression varied between the approaches for some transcripts, including the Pandalus montagui voucher KC3144 18S ribosomal RNA gene and the Streptomyces lividans Rho gene (Table 2). The differences may be a result of the programs used in each approach, as well as the features (e.g., the way to handle “N” sites for the sequences or the seed length used in the analyses) of the programs. These facts may influence such differences in the expression levels of some transcripts. Further analysis of the gene products, such as proteins and metabolites, which directly influence the phenotype, may provide finer resolution of the molecular mechanisms underlying egg-related traits.

Conclusion
The present study successfully demonstrated that NGS could be a useful tool for gene expression profiling in a non-model species lacking genomic information. In this study, although the basis for phenotypic differences in egg traits at the gene level is still unknown, the transcriptomic analysis presented here suggests various candidate genes could be differentially expressed between these populations. NGS provides a low cost, labor-saving, and rapid method for transcriptome sequencing and characterization. Recently, de novo transcriptome analyses, that is, de novo assembly of short reads from mRNA without genome reference, have emerged. Several studies have reported the transcriptome sequencing of various non-model species using NGS technologies. Although most of these studies are based on the long-read sequence data using 454 pyrosequencing or employ a hybrid approach, the de novo assembly of transcriptomes using short reads (Illumina or SOLiD) has also received attention because of its relatively low cost [17,44–46]. In this study, we presented a de novo assembly approach for the transcriptome of a non-model species using only short-read sequence data and showed a strategy for identifying sequences with different expression levels between the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimps. The strategy of expression analysis described here can be potentially used for any species. Although currently we can only speculate on the functions of the candidate genes producing the population divergence in the egg traits of the Hokkai shrimp, further detailed analyses of our transcriptome data could contribute towards the development of molecular studies on Hokkai shrimp and may accelerate functional genomic studies of reproduction-related traits. Therefore, we conclude that NGS technologies will provide new insights into the evolutionary study of phenotypic variation in wild organisms.

Materials and Methods

Samples
P. latirostris was collected at the lagoons Notsuke Bay (NTK) and Lake Notoro (NTR) in Hokkaido, Japan, between mid-October and early November for 4 years from 2007 to 2010 (Fig. 2). These lagoons are geographically close to each other (Fig. 2). The water temperature of these lagoons shows a similar seasonal change [27,47], and the salinity of both lagoons is about 30 psu [48,49], although these environmental factors fluctuate annually. We trawled a bottom-trawl net in seagrass areas at each lagoon and collected over 1000 shrimp in each sampling. The sampling procedures for NTK and NTR followed descriptions by Mizushima (1986) and Nishihama et al. (1997), respectively [50,24]. We estimated the age of the shrimp from the size frequency distributions of collected individuals at each sampling using the common cohort separation procedure [21,27]. Hokkai shrimp is a protandrous (male-first) sex-changing shrimp, and the sex change from male to female generally occurs at age 2 in both populations [22,27].

All necessary permits were obtained for the described field studies. Collections of Hokkai shrimps in harvested areas of NTK and NTR were permitted by Hokkaido government, Japan.

Genetic differentiation using microsatellite markers
We tested the genetic differentiation between the NTK and NTR populations using neutral genetic markers. We randomly chose 40 individuals from NTK ones and 46 from the NTR ones collected at the sampling in 2010 and used 8 microsatellite markers (Pal-1, Pal-2, Pal-3, Pal-144, Pal-203, Pal-152, Pal-178, and Pal-218) that had been previously developed for this species to examine their genetic differentiation [51]. Genomic DNA was extracted from the legs of ethanol-fixed shrimp using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen) DNA isolation protocol for animal tissue. The PCR amplification was carried out using Qiagen Multiplex PCR Kit (Qiagen) in a total volume of 10 μL, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. The thermal profile included a pre-cycling denaturation at 95°C for 15 min, followed by 35 cycles each of denaturation at 95°C for 30 s, annealing at a suitable Ta (see Table S1) for 90 s, and extension at 65°C for 30 s, and then a post-cycling extension at 65°C for 30 min. The PCR products were sized by a CEQ8800 DNA sequencer (Beckman Coulter). For confirming the basic utility of the markers, the H₀ and Hₑ and the deviation of the genotypic frequencies from Hardy-Weinberg expectations were tested with Arlequin ver. 2.000 [52]. Linkage disequilibrium was tested with
Comparison of the phenotypes

We randomly chose 20–30 females estimated to be at age 2 years from collected samples in each observation and temporarily reared them in a tank (500 L) that was supplied with ambient water pumped from NTR at a constant rate (1 L/min) in the Okhotsk Marine Biology Center (OMBC) of Tokyo University of Agriculture. The NTK and NTR shrimps were fixed with 10% neutral-formaldehyde solution on the same date in mid-November in each year. The females in both populations breed once a year, between late August and late September and carry eggs for 9 months until late May of the next year [27, 38]. Therefore, we could treat the eggs as being produced virtually simultaneously between the populations, although the exact oviposition date would have varied within the populations.

We compared the length of the carapaces (the length from the base of the eye to the end of the carapace) of reared females between populations in each year. We used one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for these comparisons after confirming homogeneity between the comparison data sets, since all of the data was independent and showed a normal distribution. Moreover, we compared the number and size of eggs between populations in each year. The egg shapes were characterized as oval spheres (Fig. 1), and the egg volume was quantified as egg mass with significant e-values of smaller than 1e-6. Contigs that were unique and that no duplicates were detected in the analyzed sample. A BLASTN search in the NCBI nr/nt database using these sequences revealed that 29 of the clones had similarities with different sequences and that 13 of these 29 sequences showed similarities with those from Decapoda. According to the sequence results, we confirmed that the derived libraries were suitable for the analysis. The DNA concentration of the cDNA library was measured using a 2100 Bioanalyzer using the DNA 1000 kit (Agilent technologies) and diluted to 10 nM, and a 2 μl aliquot was used to generate clusters on the Illumina Cluster Station using the Paired-End Cluster Generation Kit v2 (Illumina) and sequenced on the GAIL using the SBS 36-cycle Sequencing Kit v3 following the manufacturer’s instructions. Two lanes per group were sequenced as 75-bp reads, and image analysis and base calling were performed with CASAVA ver.1.6.0 (Illumina) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. High-quality sequences (those passing default quality filtering parameters in the Illumina GA pipeline GERALD stage) were retained for further analysis.

De novo assembly

As a preliminary analysis, we performed de novo assemblies using 3 programs: Velvet [61], Oases [Schulz and Zerbino, unpublished; available at http://www.ebi.ac.uk/~zerbino/oases/], and ABYSS [62], with the sequence reads pooled in each population. The assembly results of the preliminary analysis showed that ABYSS produced more and shorter contigs than the other programs. There were no contigs and N50 was better for Velvet, while the greatest length for a contig was observed for an Oases contig. Therefore, on the basis of the results of the preliminary analysis, we decided to use Velvet for further analysis. We assembled all sequence reads from 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp using a set of algorithms, Velvet, which generates assemblies by searching for identical matches of a certain length (referred to as k-mer length) between reads [61]. To identify the optimal k-mer value, we first assembled our reads using the VelvetOptimizer to optimize the k-mer value and the coverage cutoff value based on the number of base pairs in contigs greater than 1 kilobase (kb) in length [http://www.bioinformatics.net.au/software.velvetoptimiser.shtml]. Trimmed reads (66, 68, 70, 72, and 74 bp) were assembled in addition to the assembly using full-length (75 bp) reads to compare their optimized read length based on the number of contigs greater than 1 kb, and the assembly with 75-bp reads was retained for further analysis. Among the assembly, contigs with length greater than 2k-mer length were used for further analysis.

Expression analysis

To identify genes showing differential expression patterns between the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp, we used 2 approaches: 1 was based on de novo assembly, while the other was based on the mapping analysis. In the approach based on de novo assembly, we assembled the reads from each of the populations and performed a BLASTN search using the nr/nt database [63] to identify similar sequences for contigs assembled in each population. The hits returned by BLASTN were filtered for matches with significant e-values of smaller than 1e-6. Contigs that
could not be assigned to any sequences were submitted to another BLASTN search with the black tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) EST database downloaded from NCBI [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucest?term=taxid:6087[Organism%5AAnoopex]]). Contigs assigned to any known sequences were labeled with the accession numbers of each sequence with the most significant expression values and retained for further analysis. For comparison between the 2 populations of Hokkai shrimp, contigs with accession numbers assigned to both populations were selected. In each selected contig pair with the same accession number, the expression level was determined by the number of reads that made up the contig. According to Mortazavi et al. (2008), the number was normalized based on the total reads used in this experiment and the length of the contigs [64]. Contig pairs whose read numbers were more than twofold different between the populations were selected as candidates for differentially expressed genes.

In the approach based on mapping analysis, we first generated a reference assembly using all sequence reads from both populations of Hokkai shrimp. Next, all reads for each population were mapped using BWA software with default settings [65]. The expression level was determined by the number of mapping sequence reads in each contig. To normalize the expression value, the number of total reads used in the experiment and the length of each assembled contig were used [64]. Length standardization introduces a bias in correlation analysis, thereby leading to artificially high correlation levels and to the rearrangement of data points, with each being shifted by the same amount, as shown in a previous study [18]. However, by increasing the number of decimals in the calculation, this problem was largely solved. Contigs with mapped read numbers showing more than twofold differences between the 2 populations were submitted and selected to a BLASTN search to identify their similar sequences. The hits returned by BLASTN were filtered for matches with significant e-values of smaller than 1e-6. Contigs that could not be assigned to any sequences were submitted to another BLASTN search using the black tiger prawn EST database. Contigs assigned to any known sequences were labeled with the most similar sequence’s accession numbers and retained as candidates for differentially expressed genes.

Finally, differentially expressed sequence lists from the 2 approaches were compared and those found in both lists were considered to be differentially expressed. In addition, statistical significance was assigned to each sequence by setting up a Fisher’s exact test, in which the number of normalized, mapped reads for each gene was compared to the total number of mapped reads for each population according to a previous study [66].

### Supporting Information

**Figure S1** Assemblies using varying amounts of sequenced read data. (A) Summary statistics of the assembly and derived contigs. Relationships between the number of starting reads and N50 (B), the number of starting reads and reads used in the assemblies (C), and the number of starting reads and the number of contigs in the assemblies (D) are shown in the graphs. In addition, the relationships between the k-mer length and the median coverage of the contigs in the assemblies (E), the k-mer length and the number of contigs in the assemblies (F), and the k-mer length and the median contig length in the assemblies (G) is shown. Red squares show the data from the first run; blue crystals, the data from the second run; and green triangles, the combined data. (TIF)

**Table S1** Locus name, primer sequence, annealing temperature (Tₐ) and number of alleles (N₄), observed and expected heterozygosity (Hₒ and Hₑ) in NTK and NTR for each microsatellite marker. (XLS)

**Table S2** Differentially expressed genes extracted using assembly analysis. (XLS)

**Table S3** Differentially expressed genes extracted using mapping analysis. (XLS)

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### Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: RK-M KW SC. Performed the experiments: RK-M KW SC. Analyzed the data: RK-M KW NA SC. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: RK-M KW NA SC. Wrote the paper: RK-M KW NA SC.

### References


