



International Interdisciplinary Congress on Renewable Energies, Industrial Maintenance, Mechatronics and Informatics Booklets



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Holdings		
Mexico	Colombia	Guatemala
Bolivia	Cameroon	Democratic
Spain	El Salvador	Republic
Ecuador	Taiwan	of Congo
Peru	Paraguay	Nicaragua

Introduction

Methodology

Results

Conclusions

References

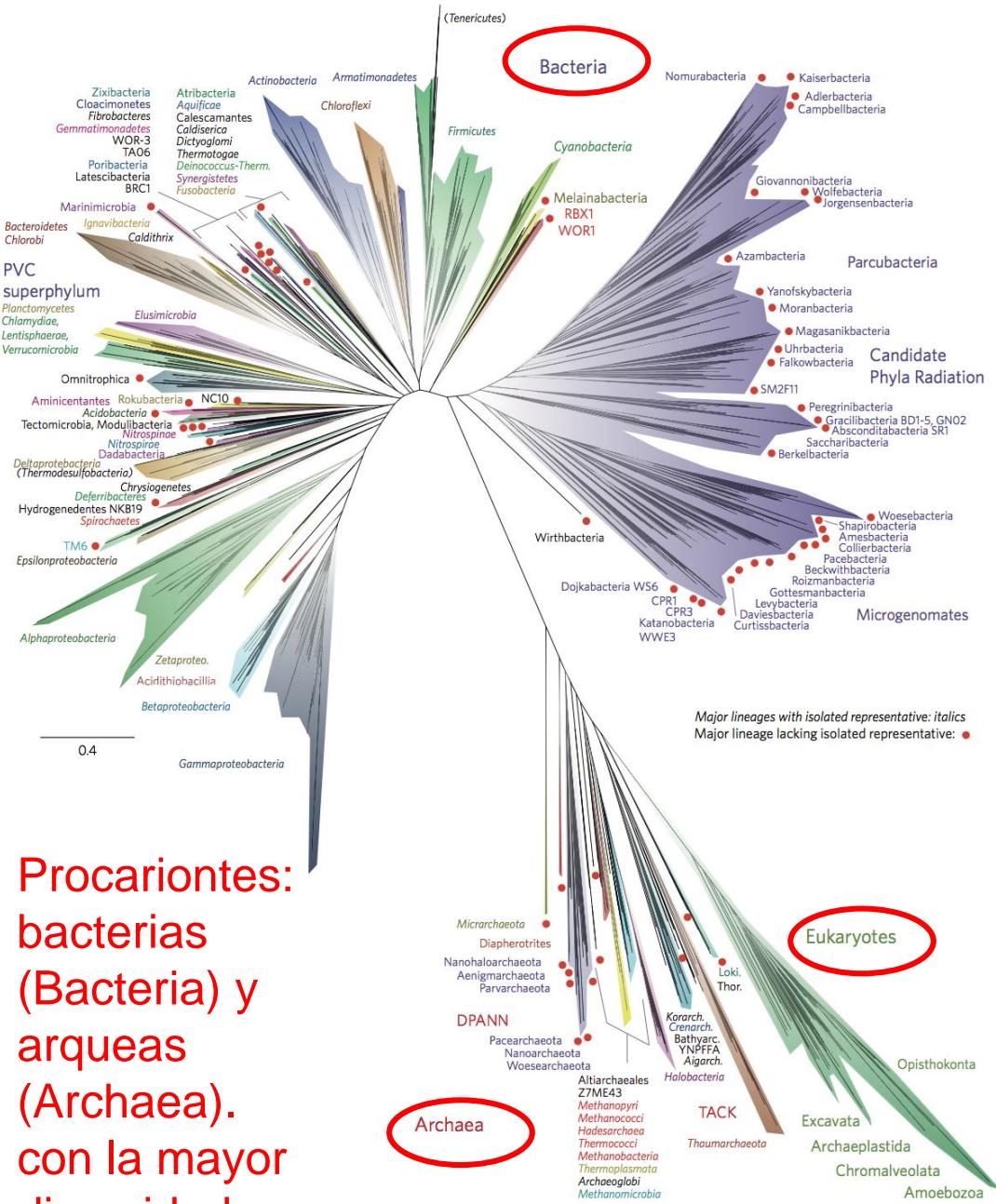
Introduction

Tree of life - TOL

Árbol de la vida con 3 Dominios (2 procarióticos y 1 eucariótico).

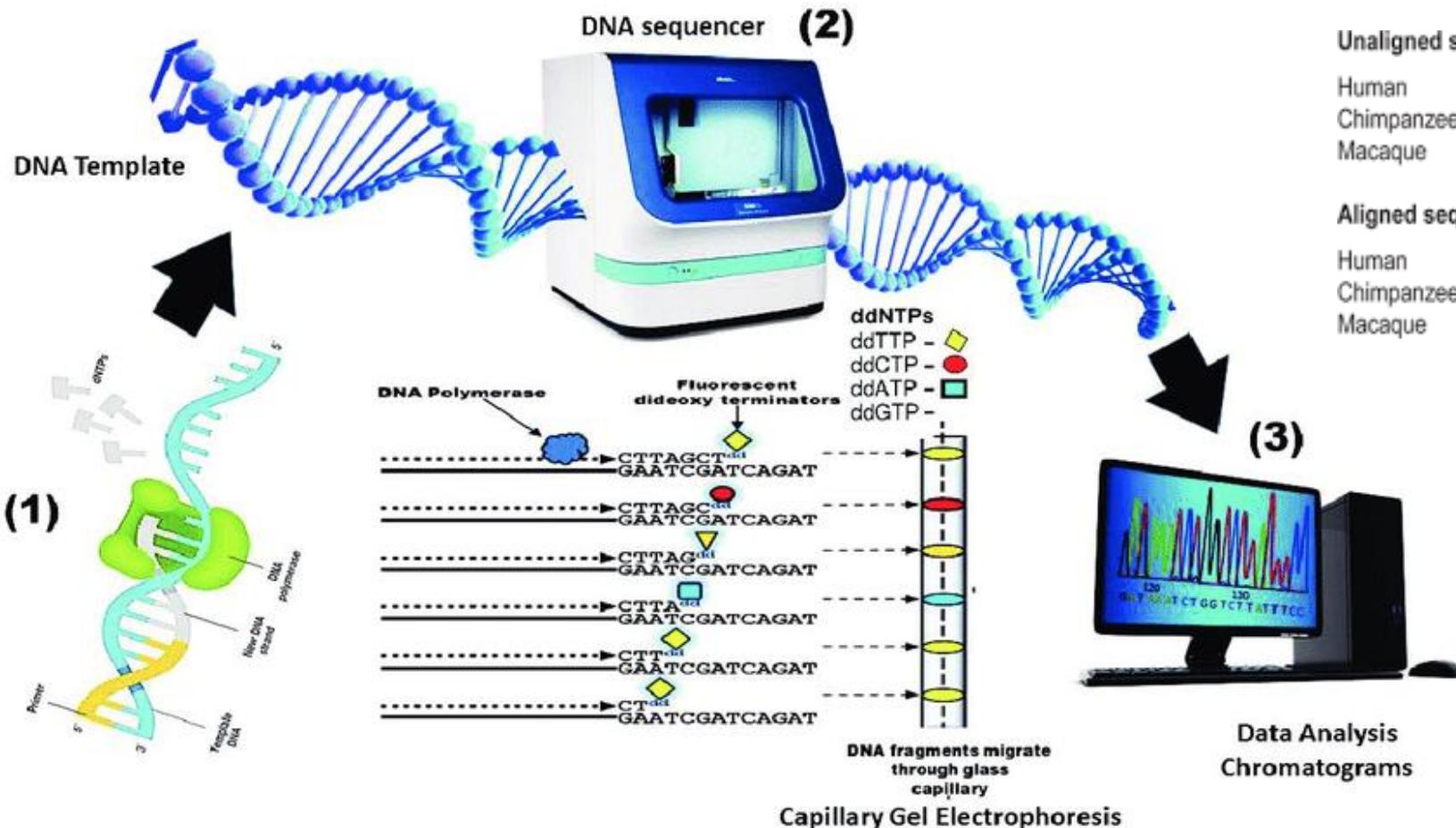
Todos los organismos vivos tienen características semejantes, en particular su información genética guardada en el DNA.

A partir de esta información se puede generar un árbol que los/nos une a todos los organismos vivos.



Procariontes:
bacterias
(Bacteria) y
arqueas
(Archaea).
con la mayor
diversidad.

Secuenciando DNA - base de la biología molecular



Unaligned sequences

Human
Chimpanzee
Macaque

ACAT TATGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAAACATATT
ACAT TATGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAAACATATT
ATATACATTACGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAACAT

Aligned sequences

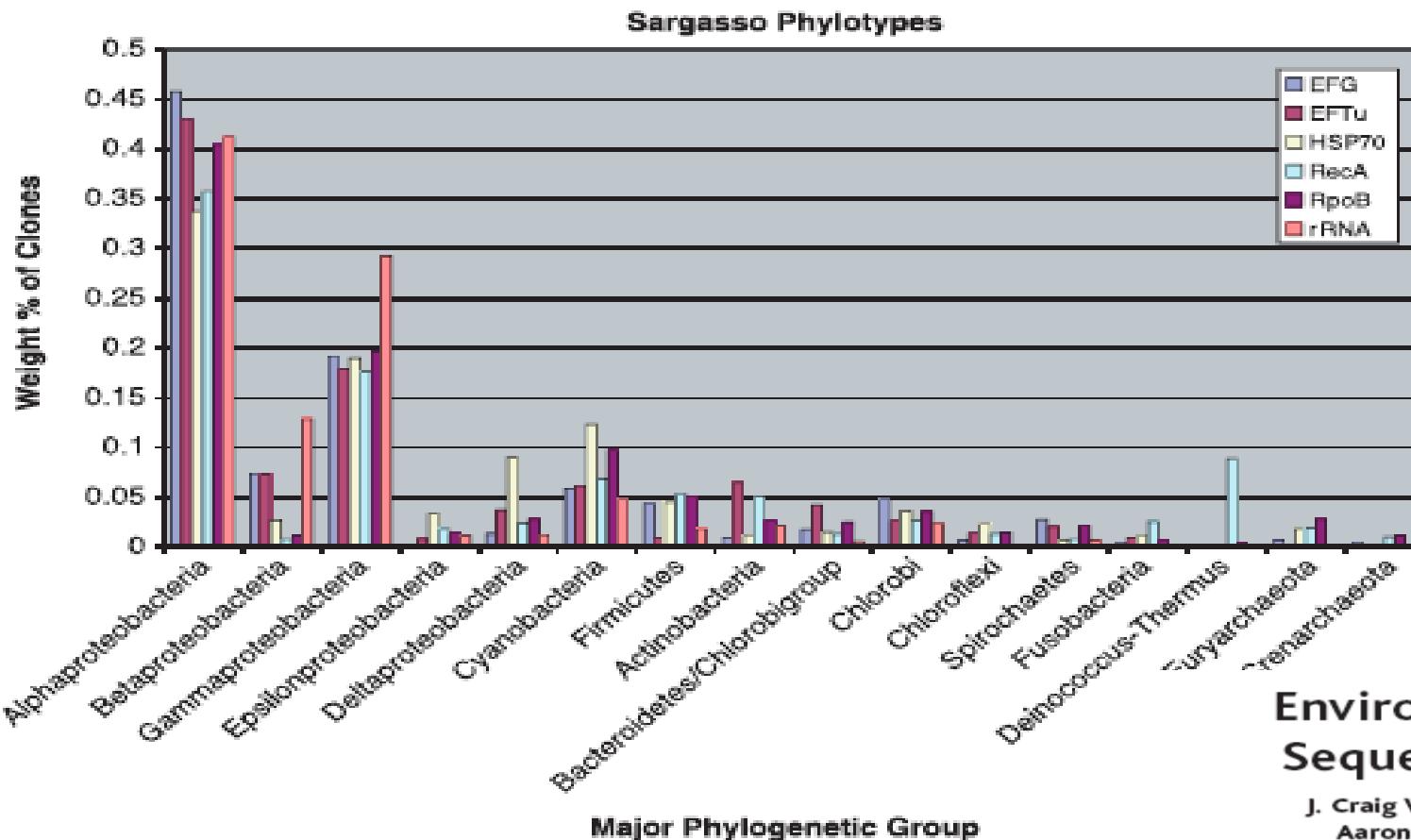
Human
Chimpanzee
Macaque

ACA TTATGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAAACATATT
ACA TTATGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAAACATATT
ATATACTACGGACAGGTAAGTAAAAACAT

Frog
Chicken
Human
Rabbit
Mouse
Opossum

G	C	T	T	G	A	C	T	G	A	G	G	T
G	C	G	T	A	A	C	T	T	O	A	C	T
G	C	G	T	C	A	C	T	T	G	G	A	C
G	C	G	T	C	A	C	T	T	G	G	A	C
G	C	G	T	C	A	C	T	T	G	A	C	G
G	C	G	T	C	A	C	T	T	G	A	G	C

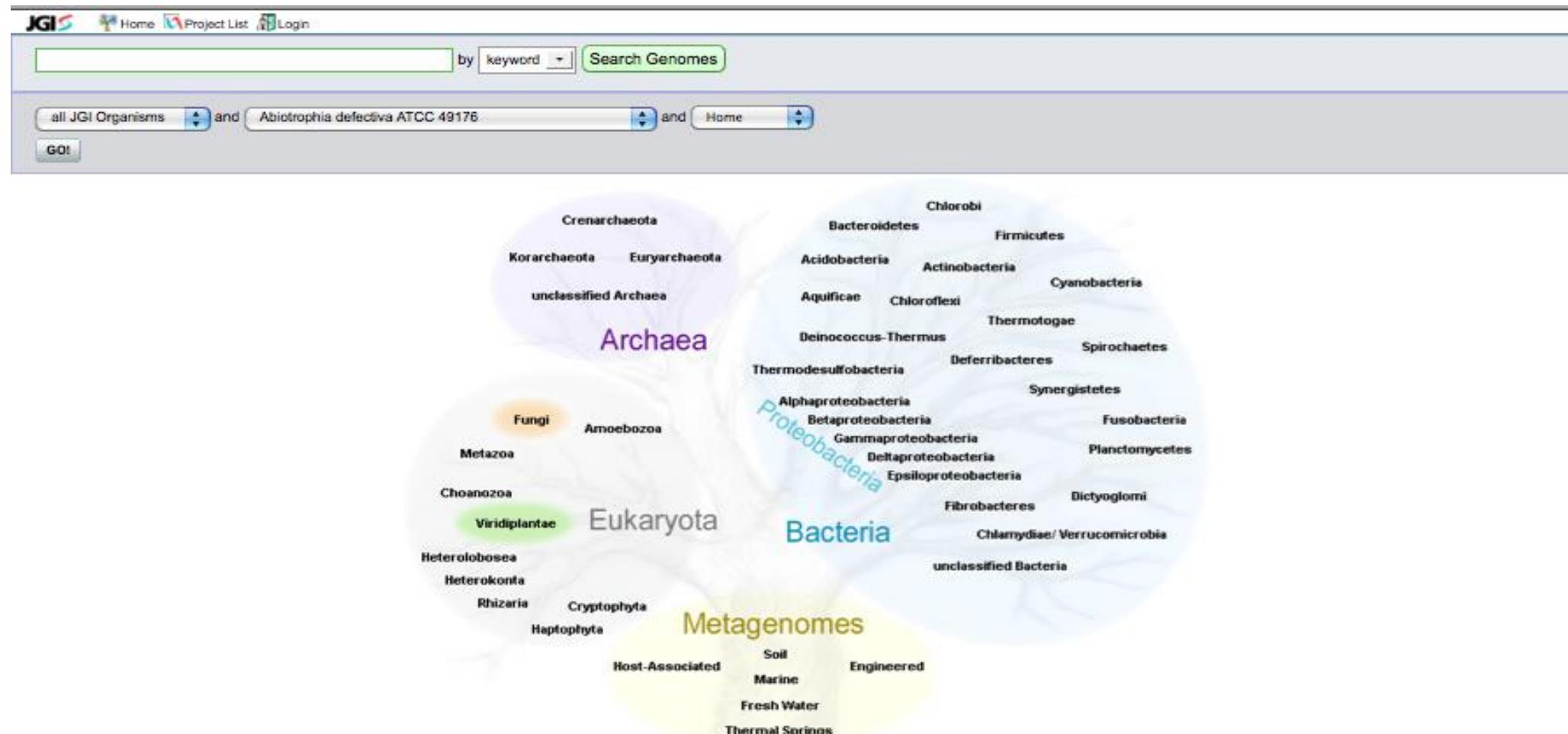
Microbes



Environmental Genome Shotgun Sequencing of the Sargasso Sea

J. Craig Venter,^{1*} Karin Remington,¹ John F. Heidelberg,³
Aaron L. Halpern,² Doug Rusch,² Jonathan A. Eisen,³
Dongying Wu,³ Ian Paulsen,³ Karen E. Nelson,³ William Nelson,³
Derrick E. Fouts,³ Samuel Levy,² Anthony H. Knap,⁶
Michael W. Lomas,⁶ Ken Nealson,⁵ Owen White,³
Jeremy Peterson,³ Jeff Hoffman,¹ Rachel Parsons,⁶
Holly Baden-Tillson,¹ Cynthia Pfannkoch,¹ Yu-Hui Rogers,⁴
Hamilton O. Smith¹

http://genome.jgi.doe.gov/



"Tree of Life" drawing by Leila Hornick, copyright 2005

TREE OF LIFE: To use the tree navigation: click a branch name and select the system for the organism of interest.



Integrated Microbial Genomes (IMG) and Metagenomes (IMG/M) - resources for comparative analysis and annotation of all publicly available genomes.

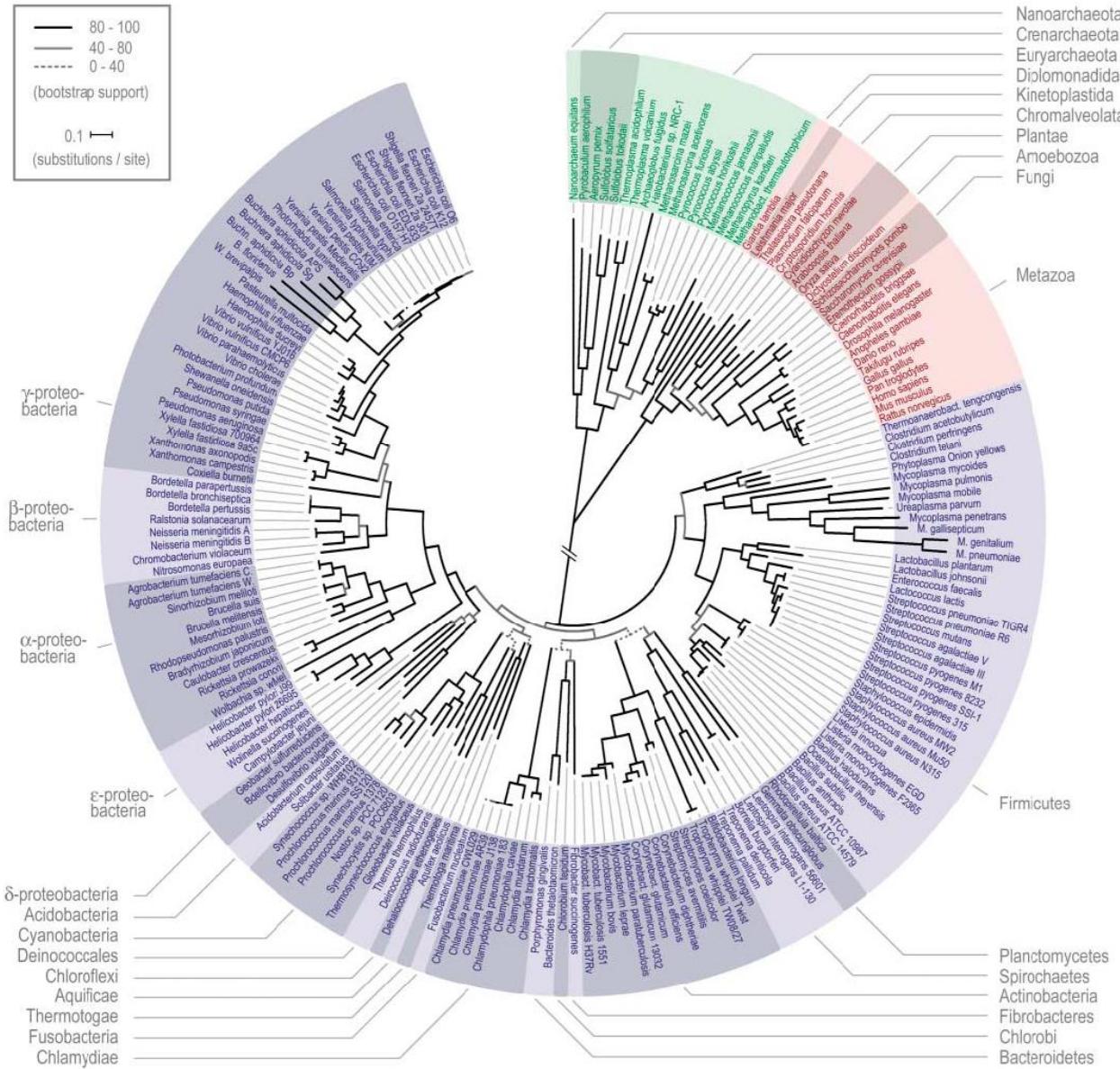


Mycocosm - the Fungal Genomics Resource. Provides access to the annotated fungal genomes and tools for their analysis.



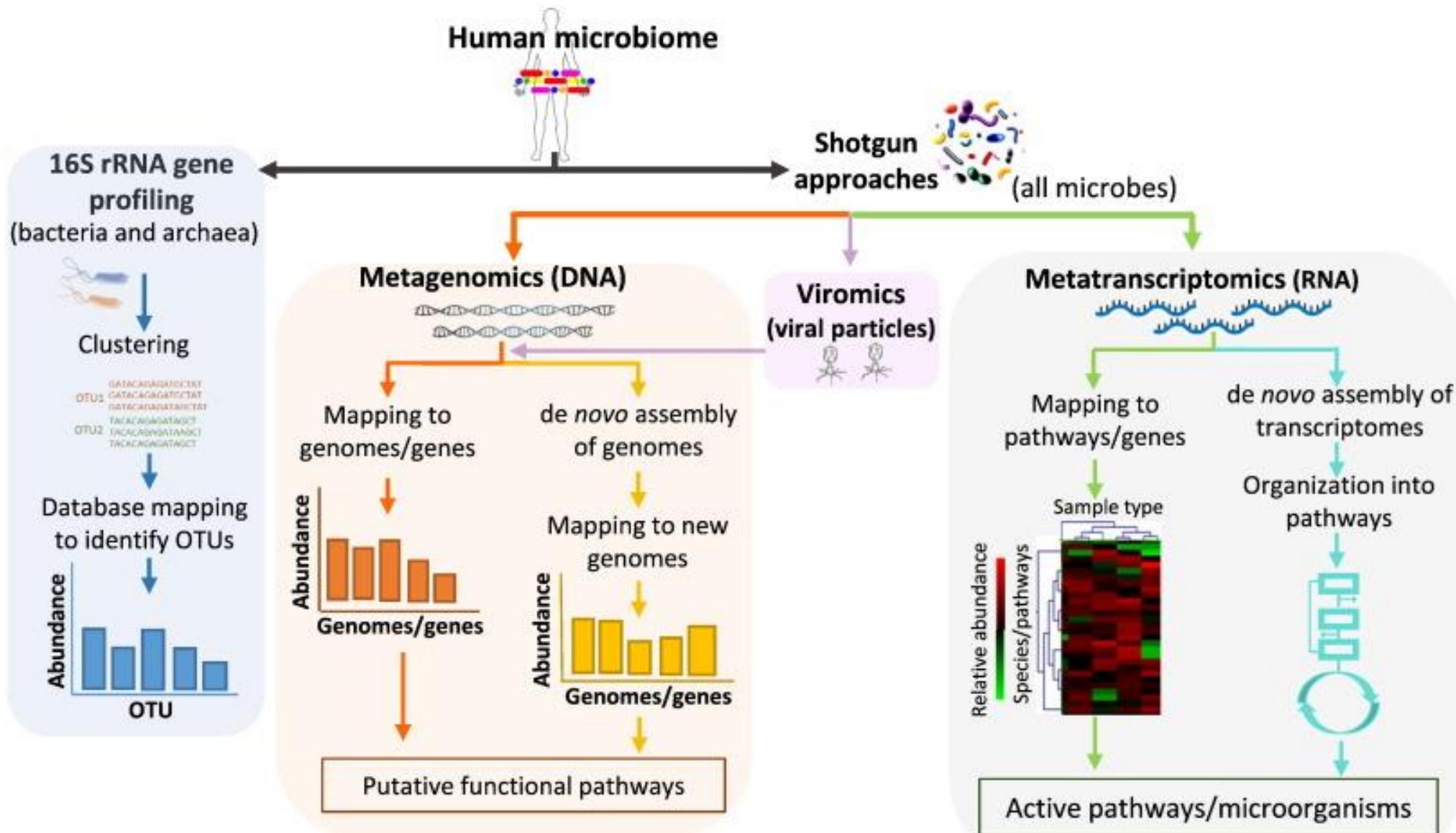
Phytozome - a comparative hub for green plant genomes and gene family data and analysis.

Árbol de genomas completos



Arqueas
Eucariontes
Bacterias

Microbiómica

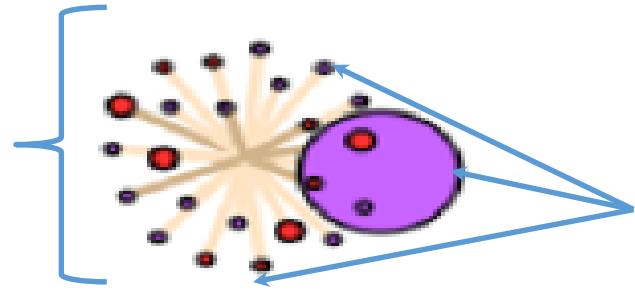


Methodology

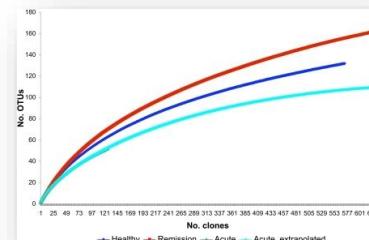
- Identificación de los componentes del repertorio de IGHV
 - Grupos clonales y linajes VH
 - Frecuencia absoluta y relativa

Grupo Clonal

- Descripción del repertorio
 - Índices de diversidad
 - Gráficas de rarefacción
 - Medición de HSM
- Comparación del repertorio
- Minería de repertorio de anticuerpos para su producción *in silico* de mAbs

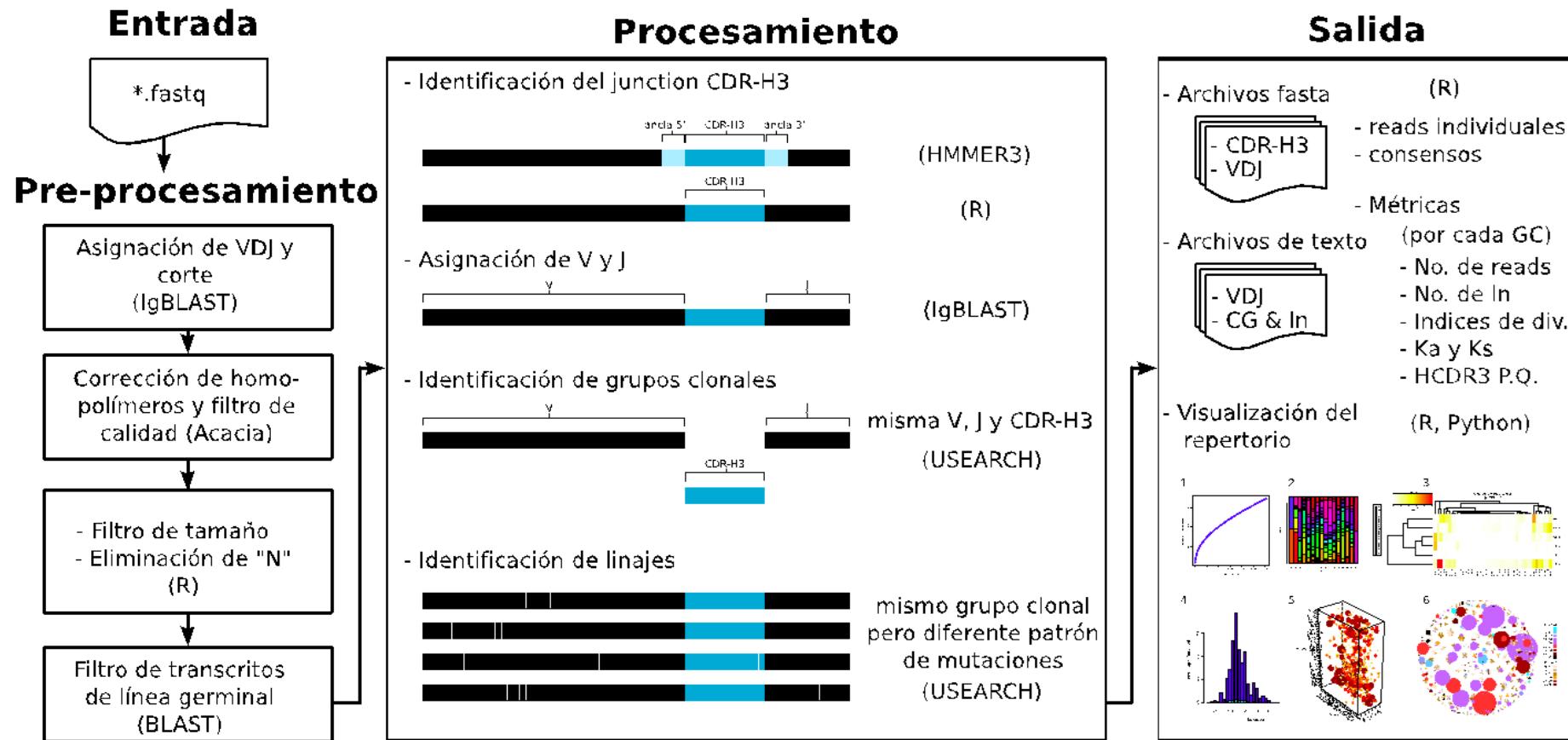


Idiotipos



$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^R p_i \ln p_i$$

Diagrama de Flujo ImmunediveRsity



Requerimientos para su instalación

GNU/Linux or MacOS :

- R >= 3.0
- Python >= 2.7 or Python 3
- Java >= 1.6
- HMMER 3.0



Dependencias



- seqinr
- vegan
- ShortRead

- gplots
- Stringr
- Peptides



- iGraph 0.6.5
- Psutil
- pandas

Otros

- Blast 2.2.22 (incluido)
- acacia 1.52.b0 (incluido)
- igBlast (incluido)
- usearch >= 6.1.544



Download

<https://bitbucket.org/ImmunediveRsity/immunediversity>

Bitbucket Teams Projects Repositories Snippets Find a repository... ?

 ImmunediveRsity

ACTIONS

-  Clone
-  Create branch
-  Create pull request
-  Compare
-  Fork

NAVIGATION

-  Overview
-  Source
-  Commits
-  Branches
-  Pull requests
-  Wiki
-  Downloads (10)

ImmunediveRsity / ImmunediveRsity

Overview

Last updated 2015-07-23 Language R Access level Write (revoke)

1 Branch	0 Tags
0 Forks	2 Watchers

 Edit README

Recent activity 

 1 commit
Pushed to ImmunediveRsity/immunediversity
`0927a69` Modificado el script find_CDR3
Andres Aguilar · 2015-07-23

 1 commit
Pushed to ImmunediveRsity/immunediversity
`8cf0210` README update
Andres Aguilar · 2015-06-02

 2 commits
Pushed to ImmunediveRsity/immunediversity
`ad180d4` README update
`def8797` README update
Andres Aguilar · 2015-06-02

 1 commit
Pushed to ImmunediveRsity/immunediversity
`5a481a4` Modificada la version y actualizad...

ImmunediveRsity

Evaluation of the antibody repertoire by analyzing HTS data.

Description:

Manipulation and processing of HTS reads to identify VDJ usage and clonal origin to gain insight of the antibody repertoire of a given organism.

Version

1.0.8



Instalación

- Tiene su propio instalador “install.sh”
- Se necesitan permisos de SUDO

```
*****
          ImmunediveRsity
          Evaluation of the antibody repertoire by analyzing HTS data
*****  
  
Verify prev installation...
ImmunediveRsity [OK]  
  
Verifying dependencies...  
  
Python [OK]
igraph is installed [OK]
iGraph(python) [OK]
psutil is installed [OK]
psutil(python) [OK]
> source('installer/dependency_checker.R')
R libraries [OK]
HMMR [OK]
INTRO TO CONTINUE...  
  
root password (sudo)
Starting installation process  
  
Creating ImmunediveRsity directory [OK]
Moving uninstall.sh [OK]
Creating /opt/ImmunediveRsity/uninstaller [OK]
Moving uninstaller scripts [OK]
Moving COPYING to /opt/ImmunediveRsity [OK]
Moving README.md to /opt/ImmunediveRsity [OK]
Creating ImmunediveRsity/bin directory [OK]
Moving bin/ImmunediveRsity [OK]
Moving bin/ImmunediveRsity_notifier [OK]
Moving bin/ImmunediveRsity_subset [OK]
Moving /bin/acacia [OK]
Moving bin/cutVDJ.pl [OK]
Moving bin/parseKaks [OK]
Moving bin/network_graph [OK]
Moving bin/complete_table [OK]
Moving bin/div_table [OK]
Moving bin/usearch [OK]
Moving bin/parseKaks_subset [OK]
Creating blast-2.2.22 directory [OK]
Creating bin/blast-2.2.22/bin directory [OK]
```



¿qué datos necesitamos para correrlo?

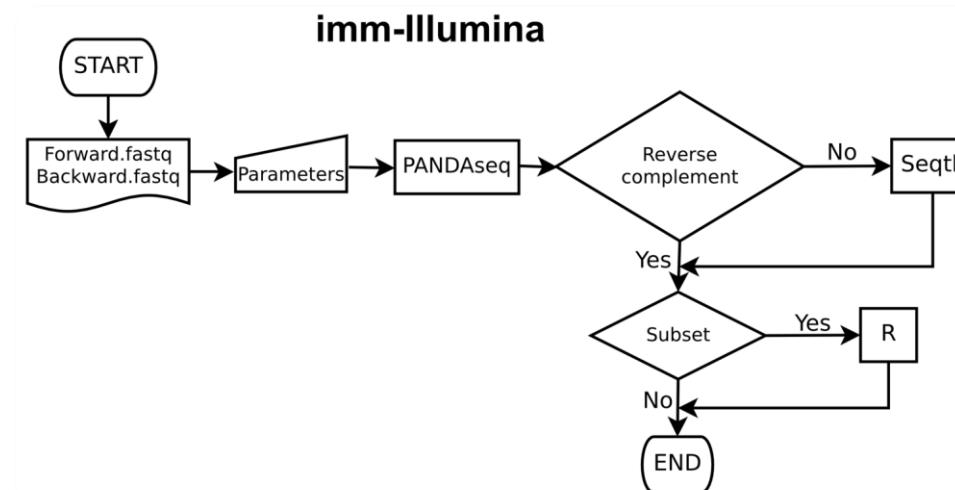
Secuencias de Inmunoglobulinas

ROCHE 454

- Carpeta con los archivos Fastq que se van a procesar
- En reverso complementario
- Longitud > 300pb

Illumina

- Correr script para illumina
- Carpeta con los archivos Fastq que se van a procesar
- En reverso complementario
- Longitud > 300pb





¿Cómo correrlo?

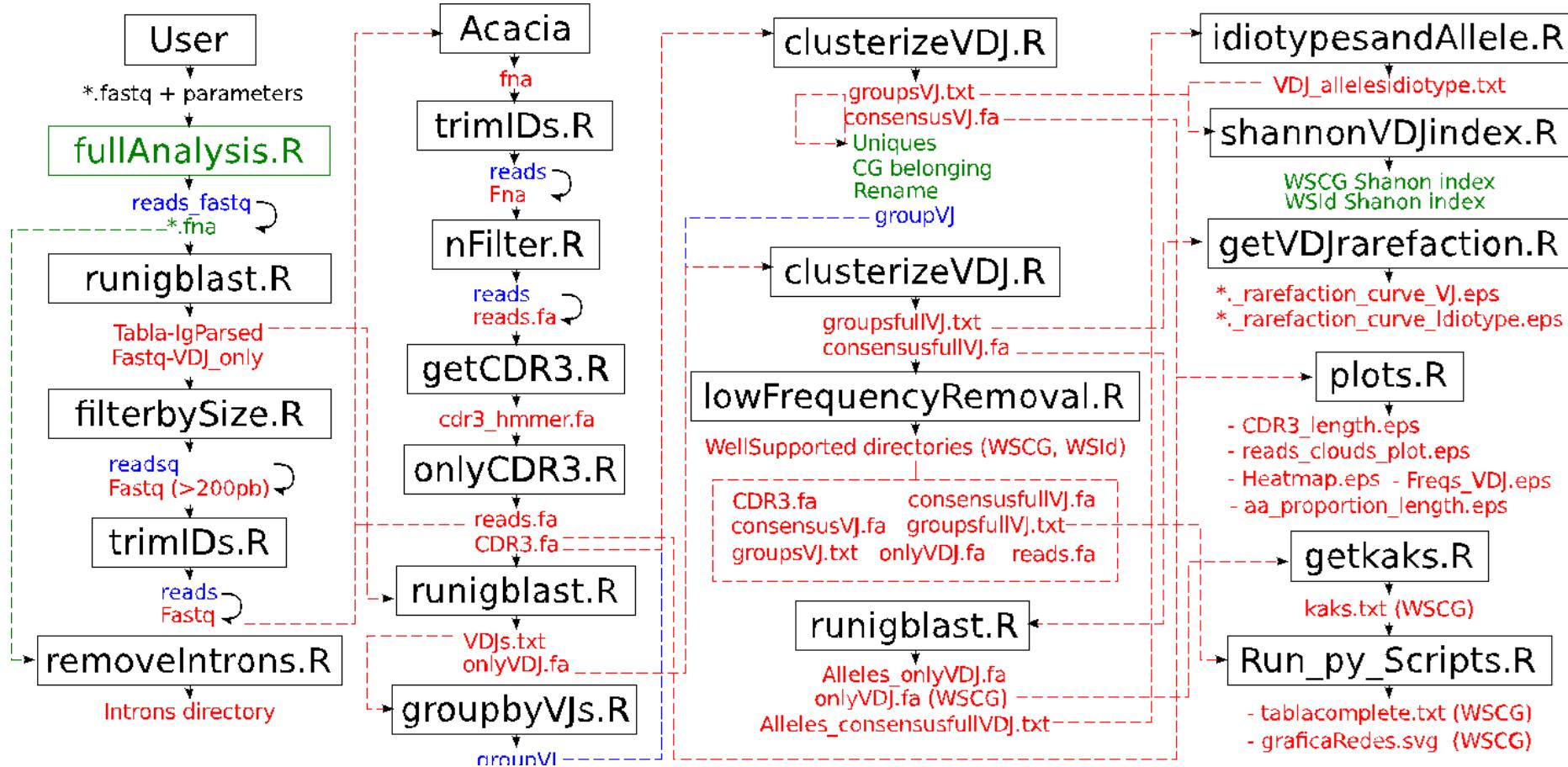
```
~ % ImmunediveRsity -h
usage: ImmunediveRsity [-h] -i INPUT -o OUTPUT [-c CORES] [-l READLENGTH]
                         [-s SPECIES] [-d ID] [-q QFRACT] [-t TFRACT] [-a] [-r]
                         [-cc CGFREQ_CUT] [-ic IFREQ_CUT] [-n NOTIFY] [-m] [-p]
                         [-mq MEAN_QUALITY] [-v]
```

```
test % ImmunediveRsity -i /Users/TinaGodoy/Desktop/test/fastq -o /Users/TinaGodoy/Desktop/test/results -c 3 -p -r
Searching in /Users/TinaGodoy/Desktop/test/fastq
    >Library den1Hre_i10 found!

Creating dirs in /Users/TinaGodoy/Desktop/test/results
    >Dir den1Hre_i10 created!
        config.out created!

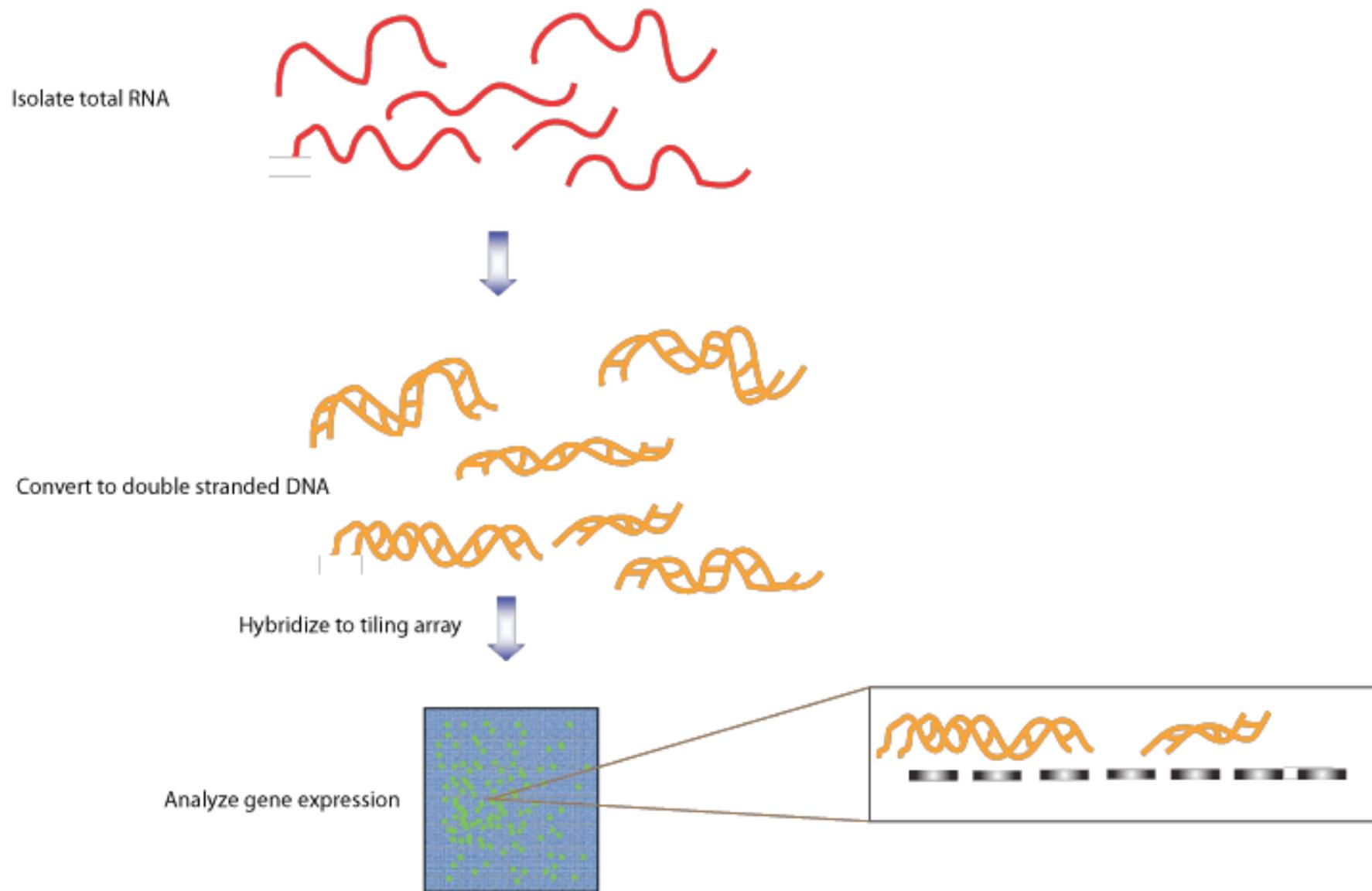
Runner.sh done!!!
test %
```

¿Qué hace mientras corre?



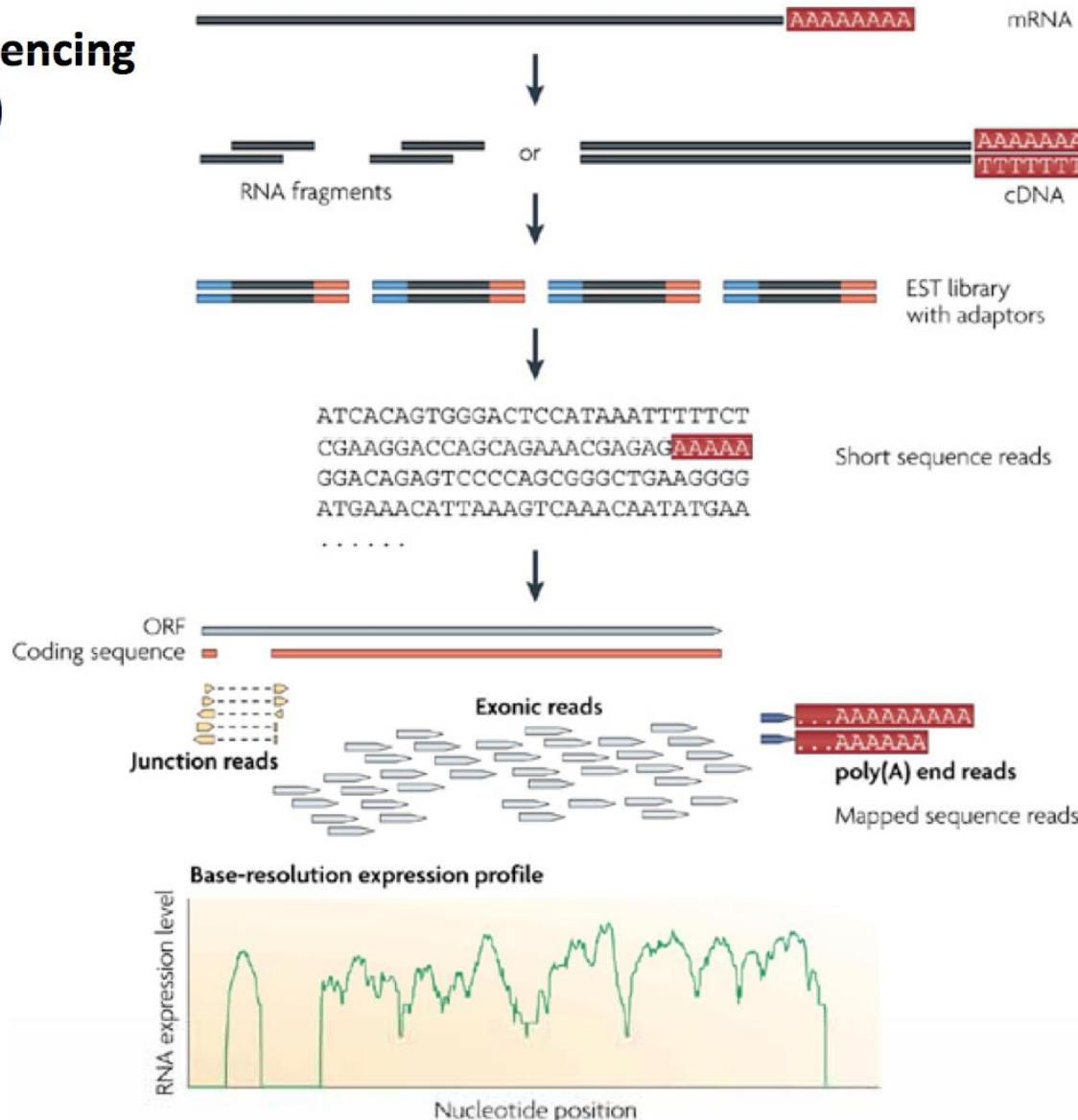
Transcriptomics

The study of the complete set of RNAs (**transcriptome**) encoded by the genome of a specific cell or organism at a specific time or under a specific set of conditions



Experimental Approaches Used to Characterize the Human Transcriptome

RNA Sequencing (RNA Seq)

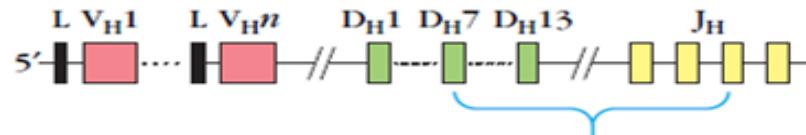


Results

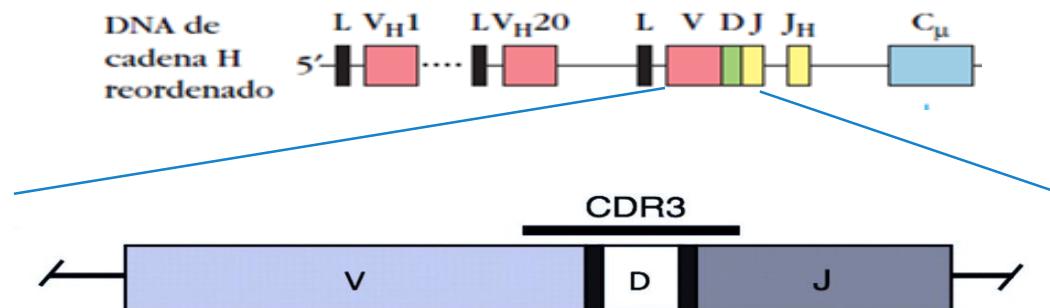
Linfocito B

Línea germinal

DNA de cadena H de la línea germinal



Recombinación somática



In silico

Base de datos

- 40 segmentos V [239 alelos]
- 25 segmentos D [30 alelos]
- 6 segmentos J [13 alelos]

Asignación de segmentos

6,000 rearreglos VDJ
 >93,000 rearreglos con alelos
 Diversidad en el CDR3: $\sim 2 \times 10^7$
 Diversidad por individuo: $\sim 1.8 \times 10^{11}$
 Diversidad poblacional: $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{12}$

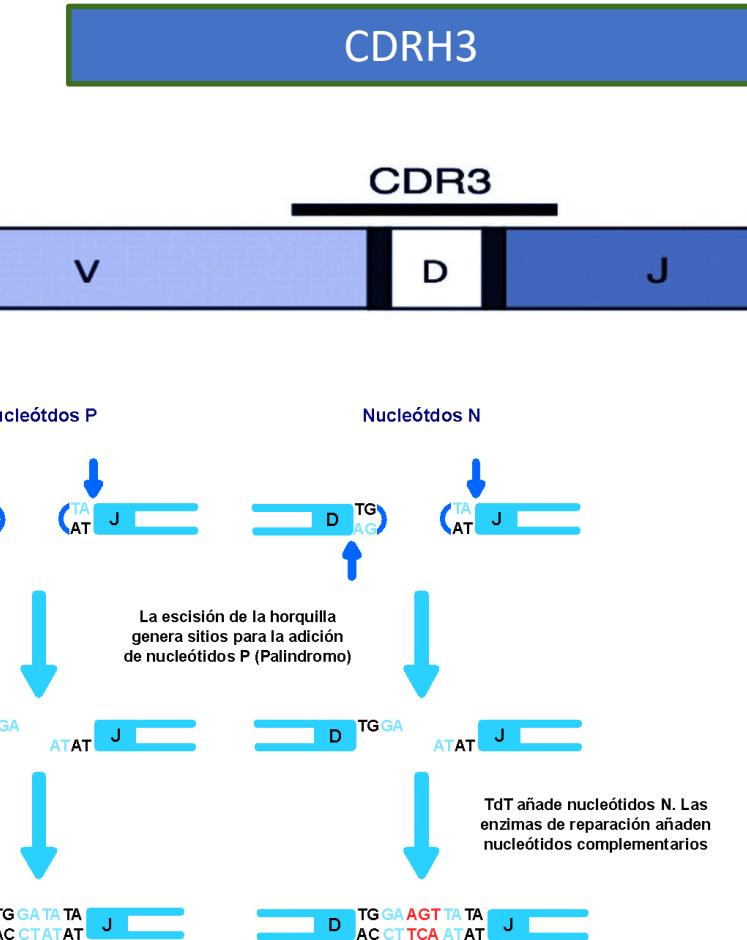
The Immune System, 3ed, 2009



V	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHV5-51*01	91.53	295	24	1	1	294	1	295	6e-107	377
V	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHV5-51*03	91.16	294	25	1	1	293	1	294	1e-105	372
V	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHV5-51*02	90.85	295	26	1	1	294	1	295	4e-105	371
D	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHD1-26*01	100.00	7	0	0	301	307	4	10	8.4	14.4
D	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHD2-15*01	100.00	7	0	0	302	308	10	16	8.4	14.4
D	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHD3-22*01	100.00	7	0	0	302	308	16	22	8.4	14.4
J	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHJ3*02	92.00	50	4	0	314	363	1	50	1e-13	60.3
J	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHJ3*01	90.00	50	5	0	314	363	1	50	2e-10	50.3
J	reversed HA7IYCV01IGHV5-51IGHJ3.4.1	IGHJ4*03	96.00	25	1	0	330	354	15	39	2e-07	40.4

Identificación del CDRH3 (origen clonal)

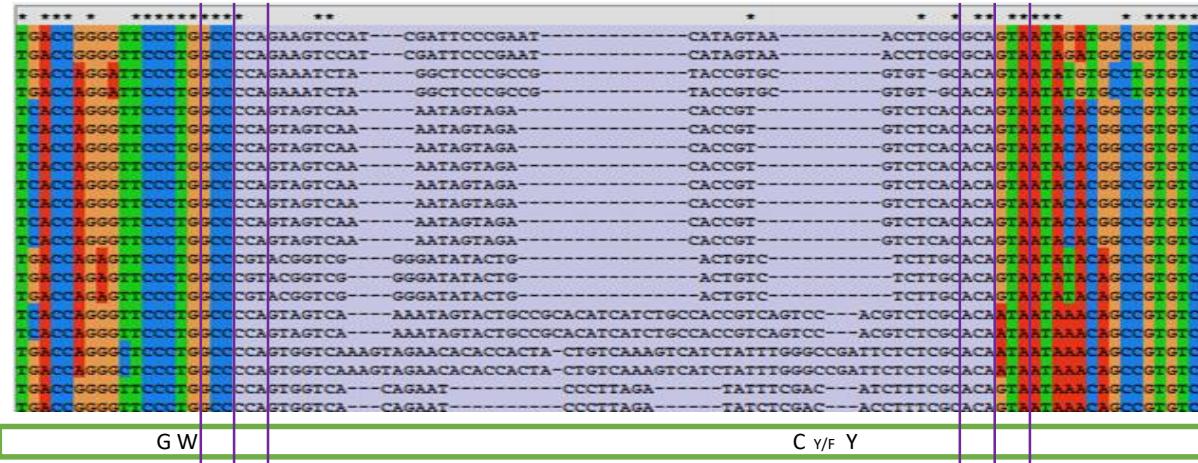
Huella digital de los anticuerpos



Identificación del CDRH3

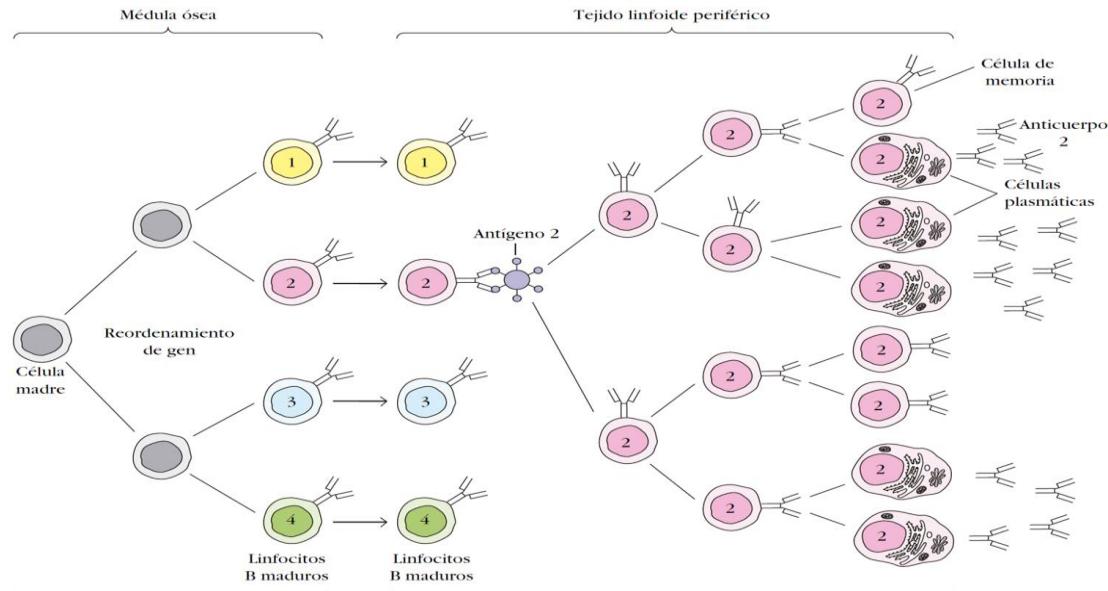


- Perfil con rearreglos de la línea germinal
- 3 rondas de entrenamiento con secuencias verdaderas



Identificación de los Grupos Clonales

La expansión clonal



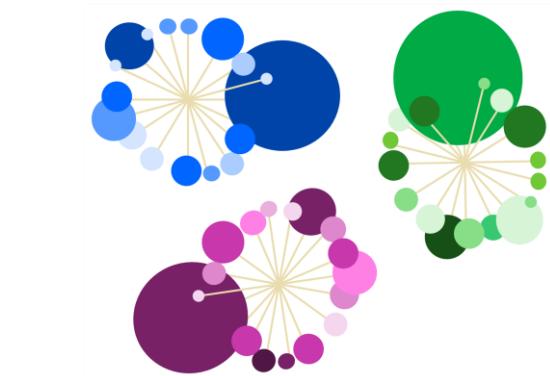
Agrupación por Origen Clonal

Mismo segmento
VH

Mismo segmento
JH

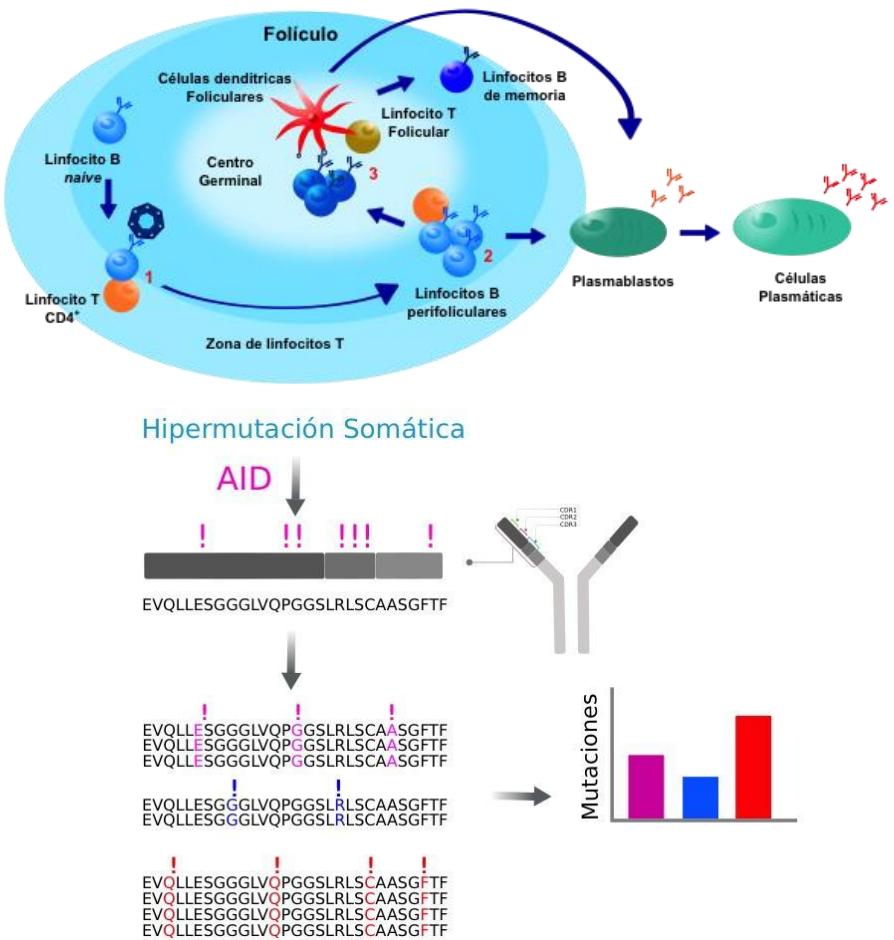
Misma longitud
en el CDRH3

Identidad 97% en
el CDRH3

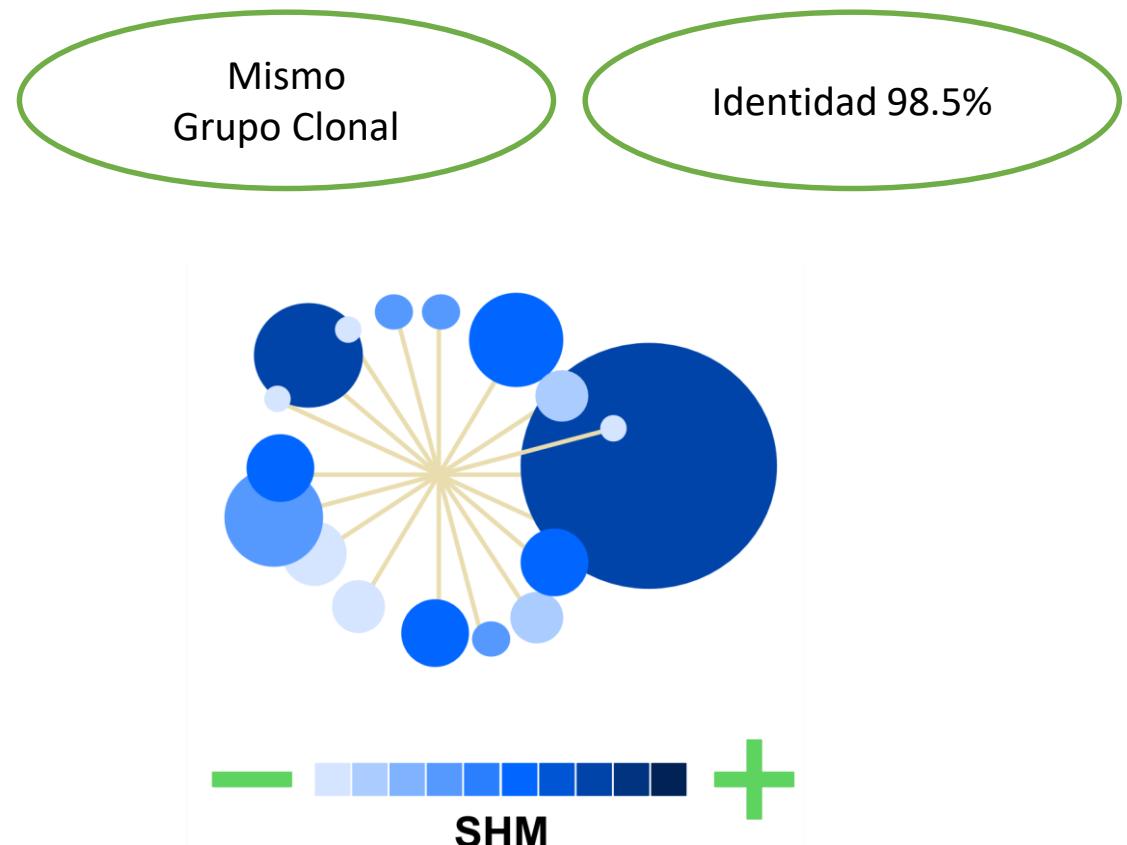


Identificación de linajes VH

La maduración de afinidad



Identificación de linajes VH





¿De donde sacaron los cortes?

- Se hizo la estandarización con tres sets de datos:
 - **Ratón transgénico MD4.** IGHVV4-3*01- IGHD-4-1*01-IGHJ2*01
 - **IGHV1-3.** Set humano curado a mano
 - **Standford22.** Secuencias no relacionadas clonalmente.

Table 1. Overview of the reference sequencing sets

Set	Sequenced reads	After filters ¹	Observed clonotypes	Expected clonotypes	Well supported clonotypes ²	Observed lineages (without singletons)	Expected lineages	Well supported lineages ³
MD4	5,359	99.6%	10	1	1	21(7)	1	1
IGHV1-3	1,044	95.2%	1	1	1	469 (52)	10	7
Stanford22 ⁴	13,141	100%	11,779	13,141	NA	12,421	13,141	NA

¹Percent of reads that pass the pre-processing filters.

²Number of clonotypes whose corresponding lineages are composed ≥ 6 reads.

³Lineages composed of ≥ 6 reads.

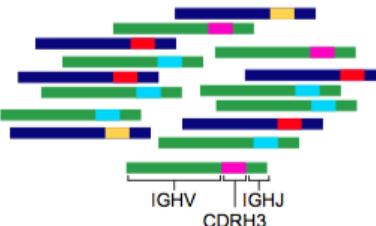
⁴The publicly available Stanford22 set was published as a set of non-clonally related immunoglobulin sequences;²⁸ we removed one read with a duplicated identifier and 11 with duplicated sequences.

NA, not applicable.



¿Qué información obtenemos?

High throughput sequencing



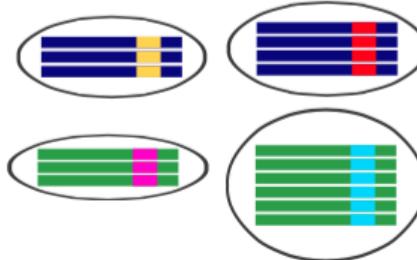
Relative Transcription



* Same IGHV

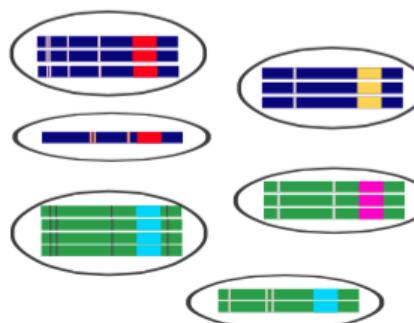
ImmunediveRsity

Clonotypes n=4



* Same IGHV
* "Identical" CDRH3

Lineages n=6



* Same clonotype
* Different SHM pattern



Output

Archivos de texto -> Tablas

	indices_table_unicos.txt	group	VDJs.txt
1	CG_ID		
2	No_of_id		
3	No_of_reads		
4	reads_norm		
5	Gini	/3-48.IGHV1-18.IGHJ2.5	
6	Shannon	/1-69.IGHV1-18.IGHJ4.20	
7	Shannon_norm	/1-69.IGHV1-18.IGHJ4.21	
8	Shannon_pon	/1-69.IGHV1-18.IGHJ4.4	
9	Shannon_Var	/1-69.IGHV1-18.IGHJ4.40	
10	sm	/2-5.IGHV1-18.IGHJ6.1	
11	nsm	/2-5.IGHV1-18.IGHJ6.24	
12	Id_ID	/3-33.IGHV1-18.IGHJ6.38	
13	VDJ	/3-23.IGHV1-18.IGHJ6.40	
14	VDJ_AA	/1-69.IGHJ3.9.0	IGHV1-69*01 IGHD1-26*01 IGHJ3*01 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
15	CDR3	/4-59.IGHJ2.0.0	IGHV4-59*08 IGHD3-22*01 IGHJ2*01 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
16	CDR3_AA	/4-39.IGHJ2.1.0	IGHV4-39*07 IGHD2-21*02 IGHJ2*01 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
17	CDR3_AA_length	/1-69.IGHJ4.25.0	IGHV1-69*04 IGHD2-2*01 IGHJ4*02 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
18	aindex	/3-74.IGHJ4.9.0	IGHV3-74*01 IGHD6-6*01 IGHJ4*02 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
19	hindex	/3-74.IGHJ4.9.1	IGHV3-74*01 IGHD6-6*01 IGHJ4*02 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
20	bomanindex	/1-2.IGHJ3.1.0	IGHV1-2*02 IGHD1-1*01 IGHJ3*01 6.IGHV3-53.IGHJ6.0.0
21	charge	/1-2.IGHJ3.1.1	IGHV1-2*02 IGHD1-1*01 IGHJ3*02 6.IGHV3-11.IGHJ6.1.0
22	GRAVY	Ctrl-06.IGHV1-2.IGHJ3.1.2	IGHV1-2*02 IGHD1-1*01 IGHJ3*02 6.IGHV3-11.IGHJ6.1.0

+

fasta y fastq



Alleles_onlyVDJ.fa



CDR3.fa



config.out



consensusfullVJ.fa



consensusVJ.fa



den1Cag_i04_filtere
d.fastq



den1Cag_i04_VDJ.f
astq



den1Cag_i04.fastq



den1Cag_i04.fna



log.out



onlyVDJ.fa

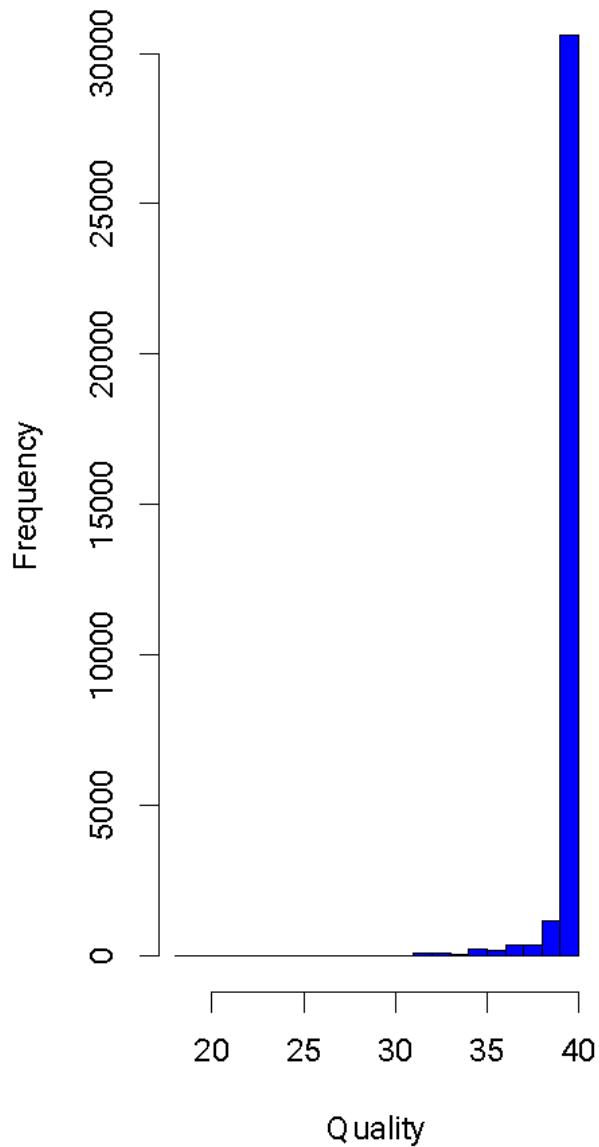


reads.fa

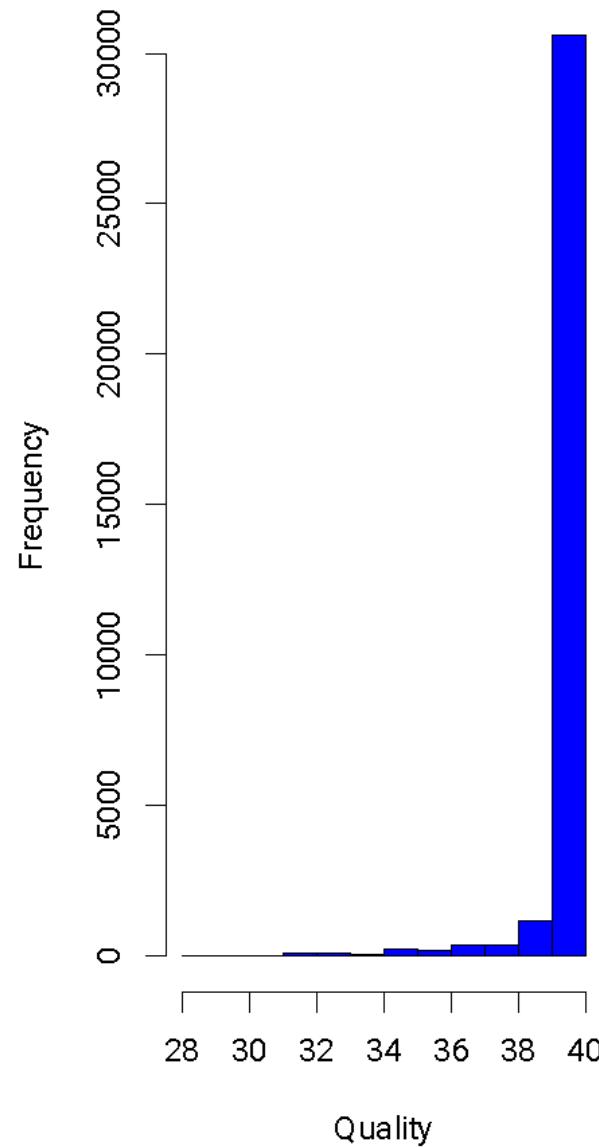


Gráficas

Unfiltered reads median quality per read

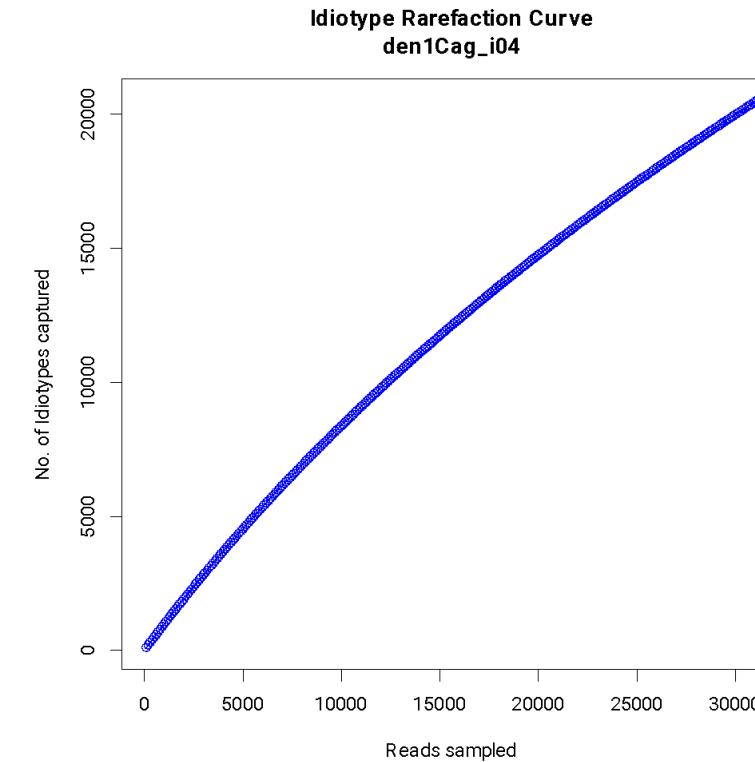
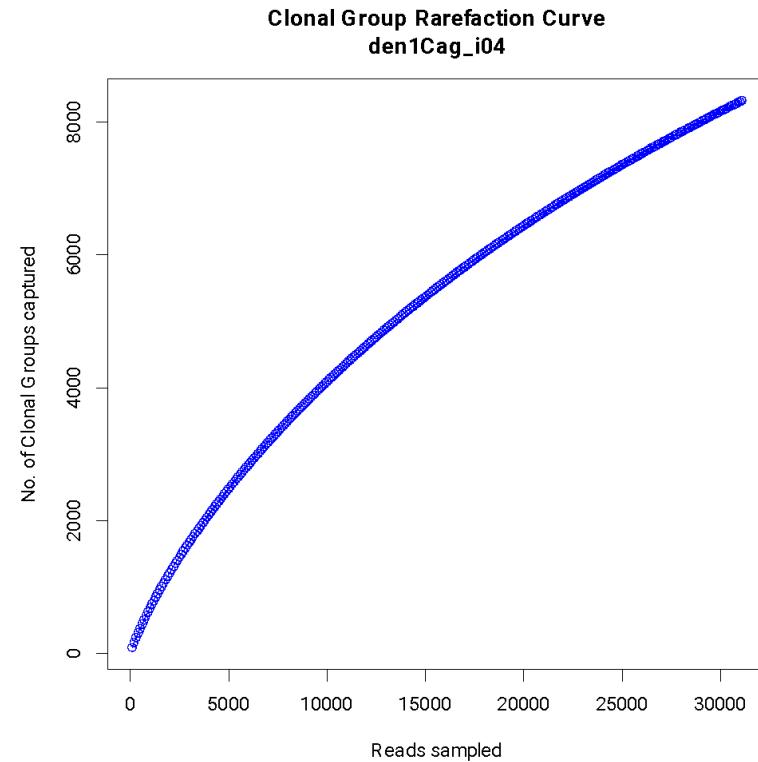


Filtered reads median quality per read



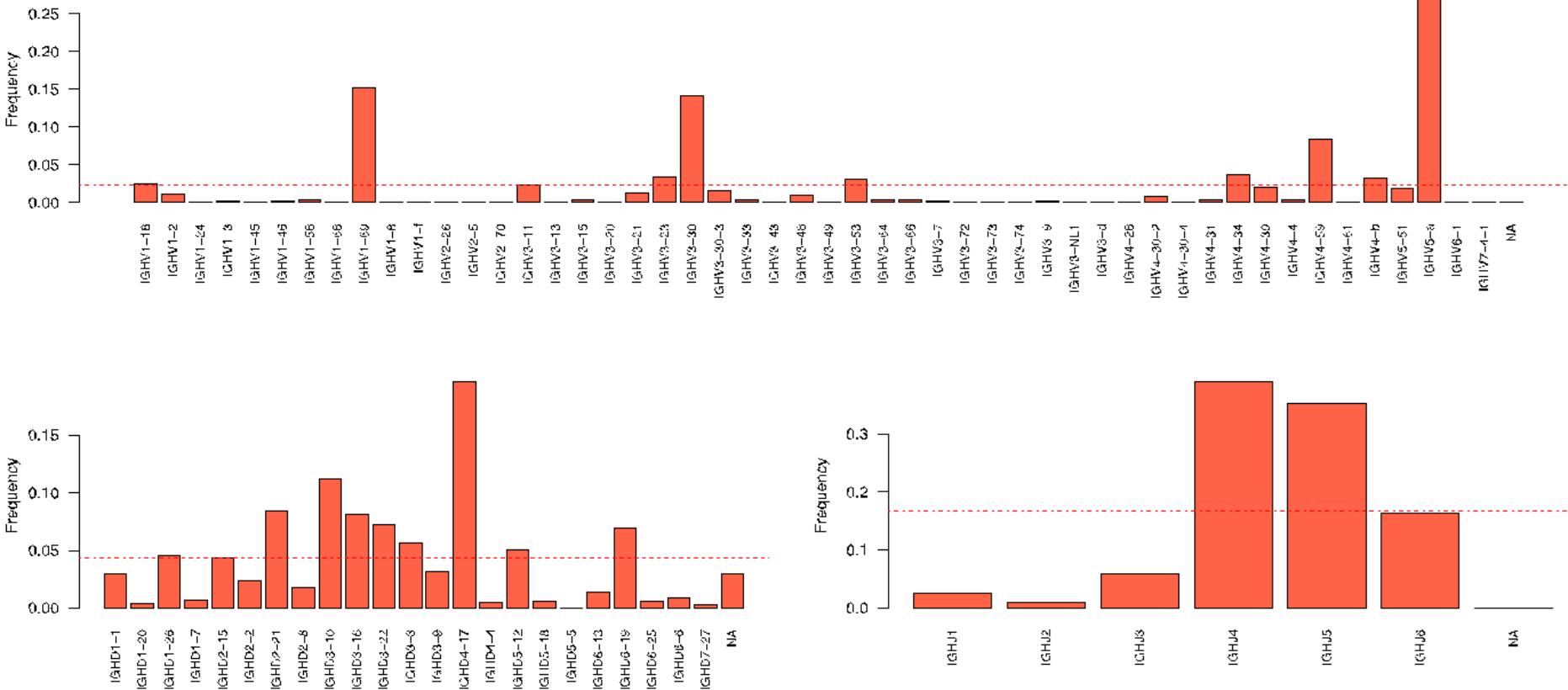
+

Gráficas

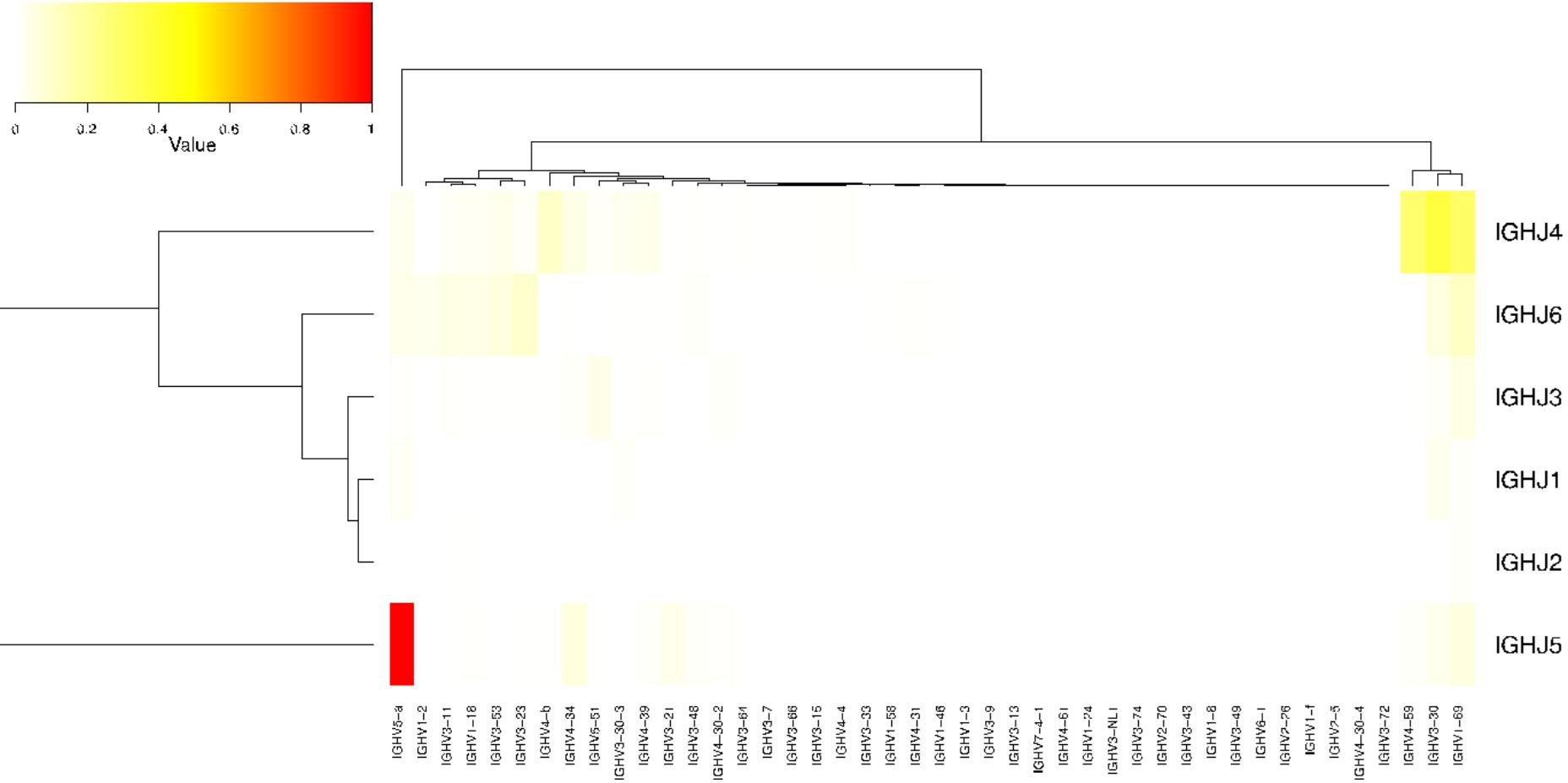




Gráficas

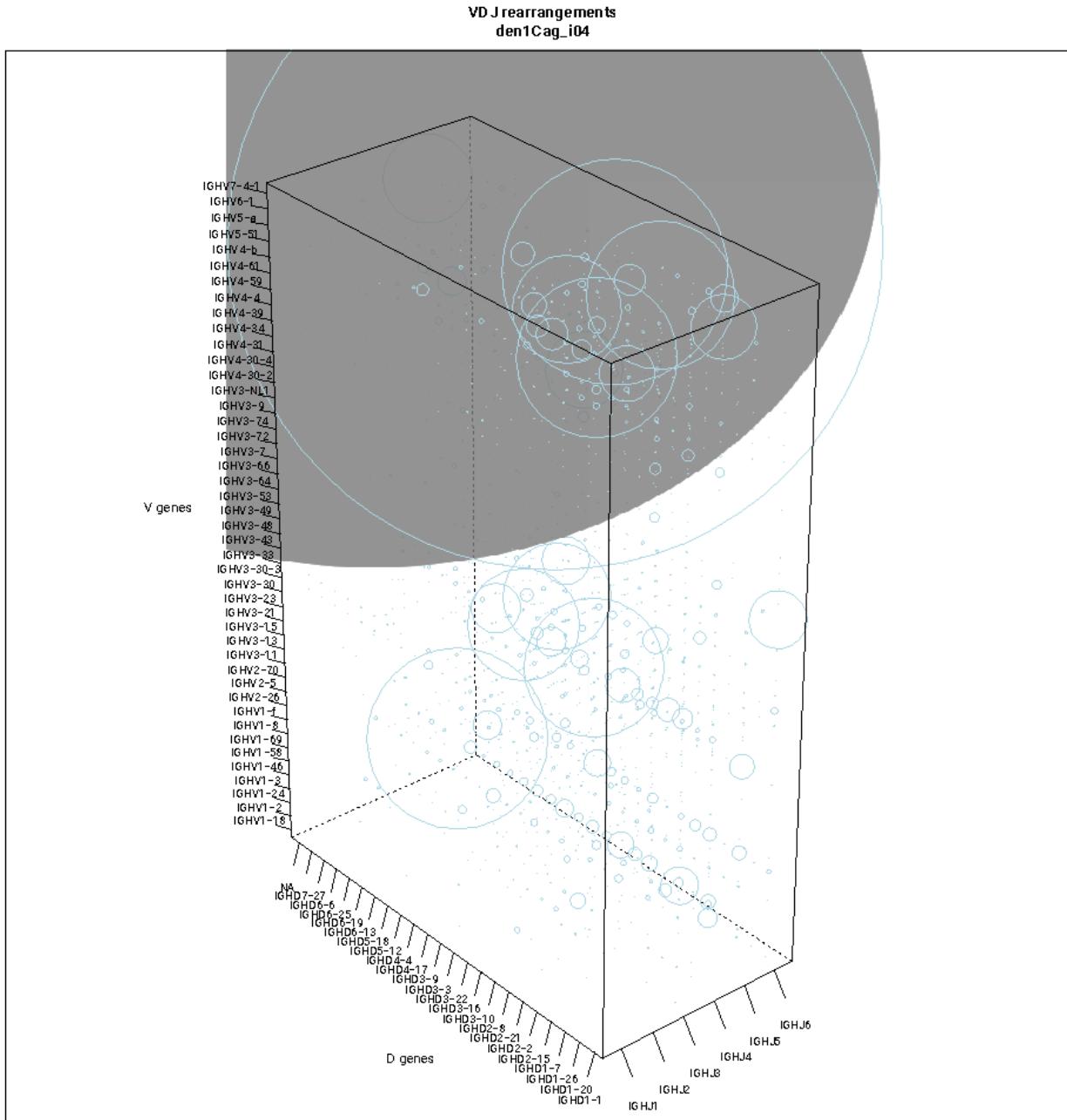


Gráficas

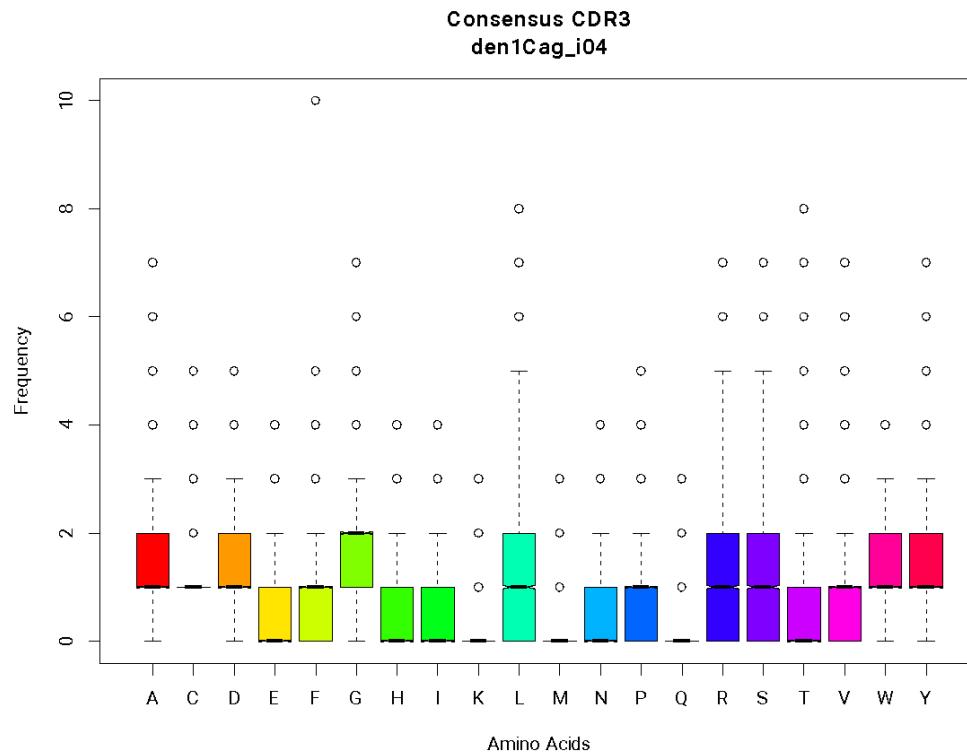
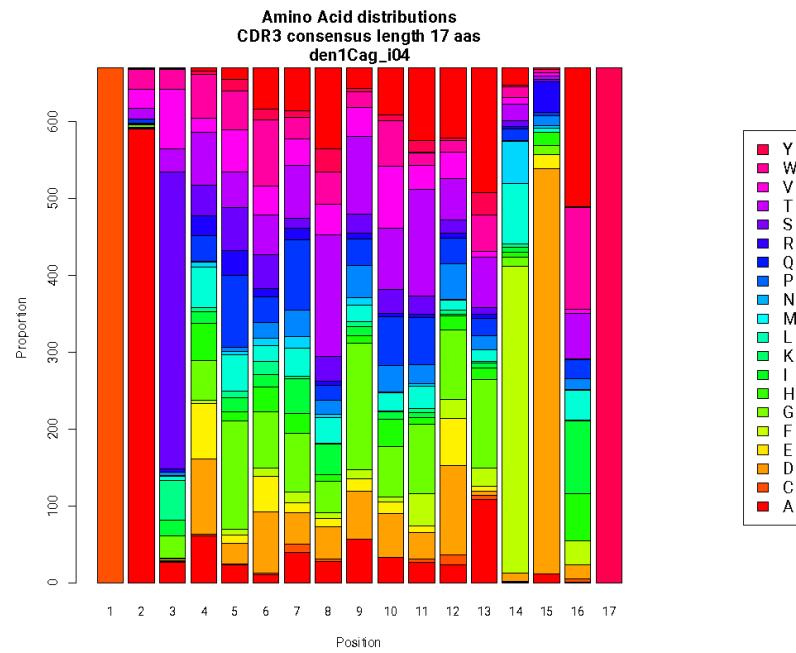




Gráficas

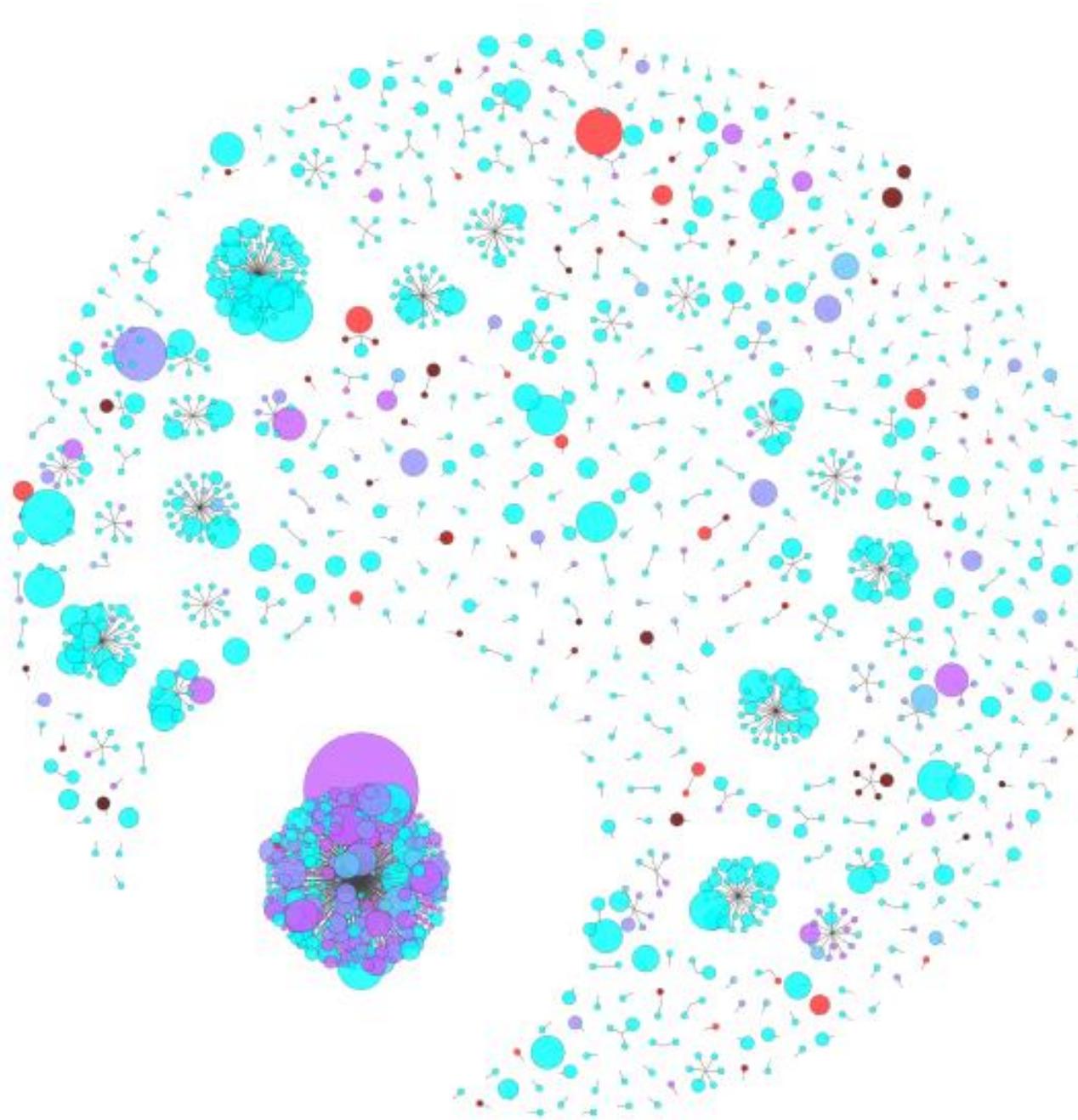


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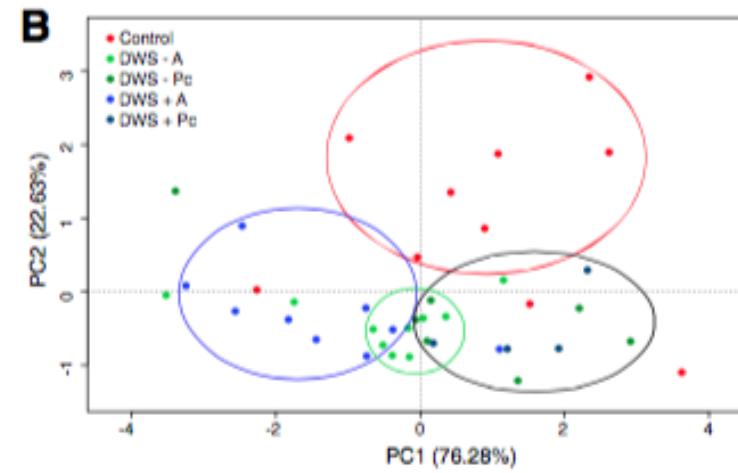
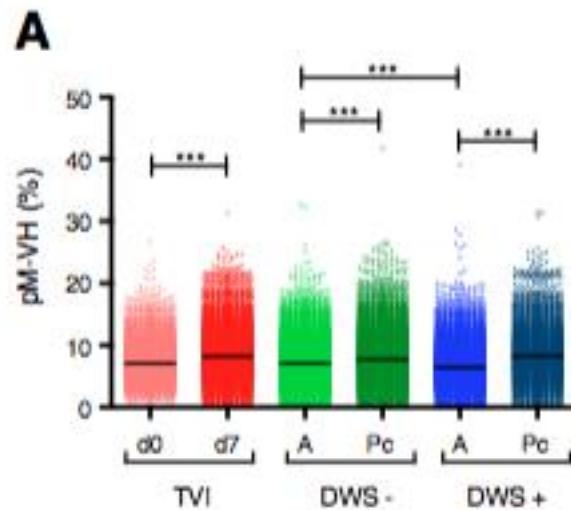
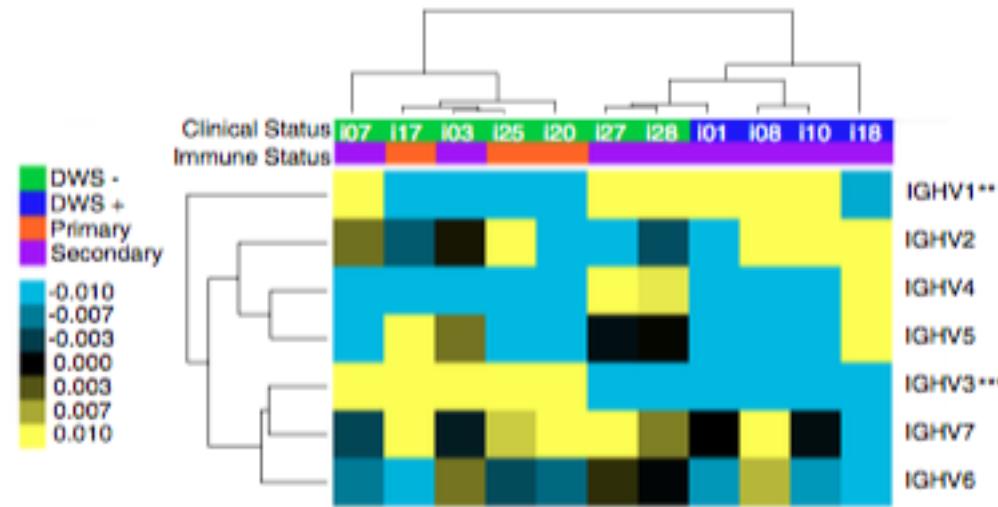
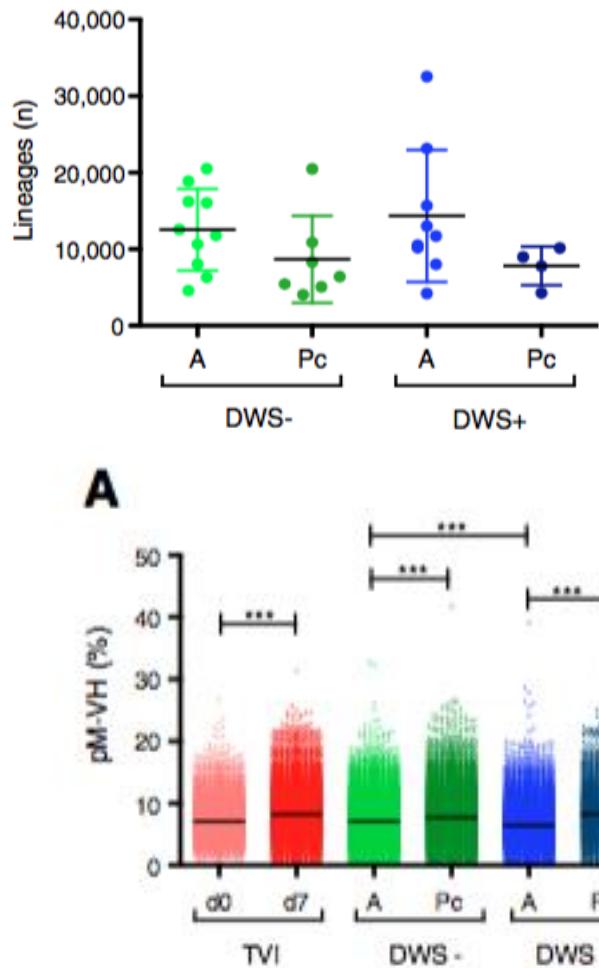


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Gráficas

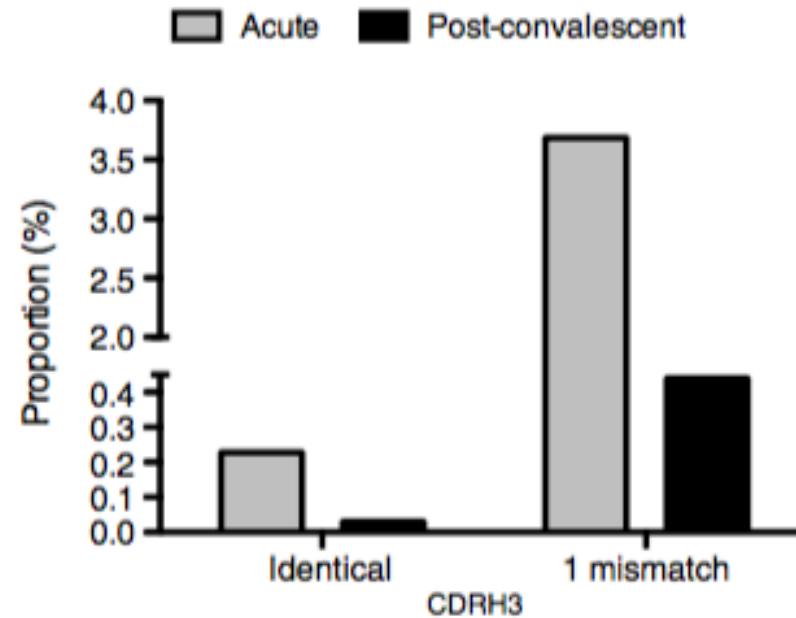
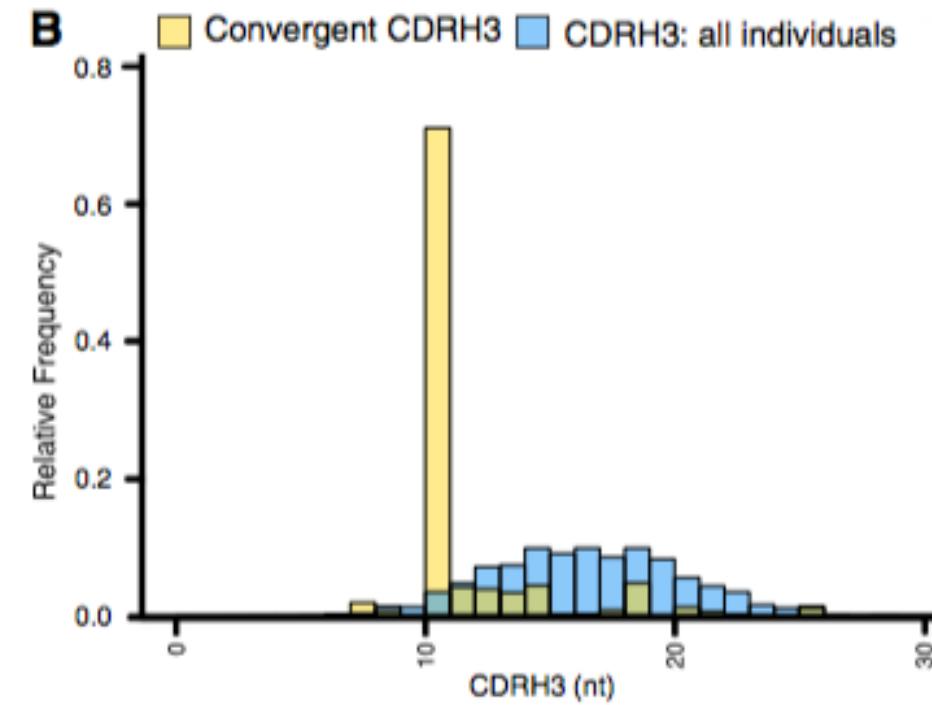


Comparaciones entre diferentes genotecas



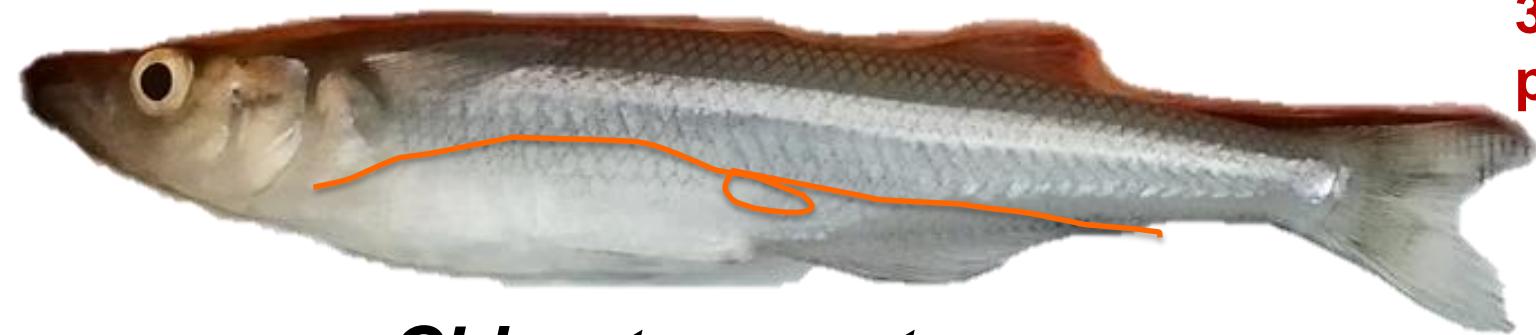
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Comparaciones entre diferentes genotecas

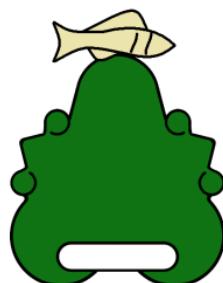
**A****B**

Modelo de estudio: intestino de pez lacustre

Importancia ecológica:
Consumidor secundario
(Zooplanctófago)



Chirostoma estor



Cultural:
Emblema de la región
Purépecha

Alto valor comercial:
\$200-800/kg

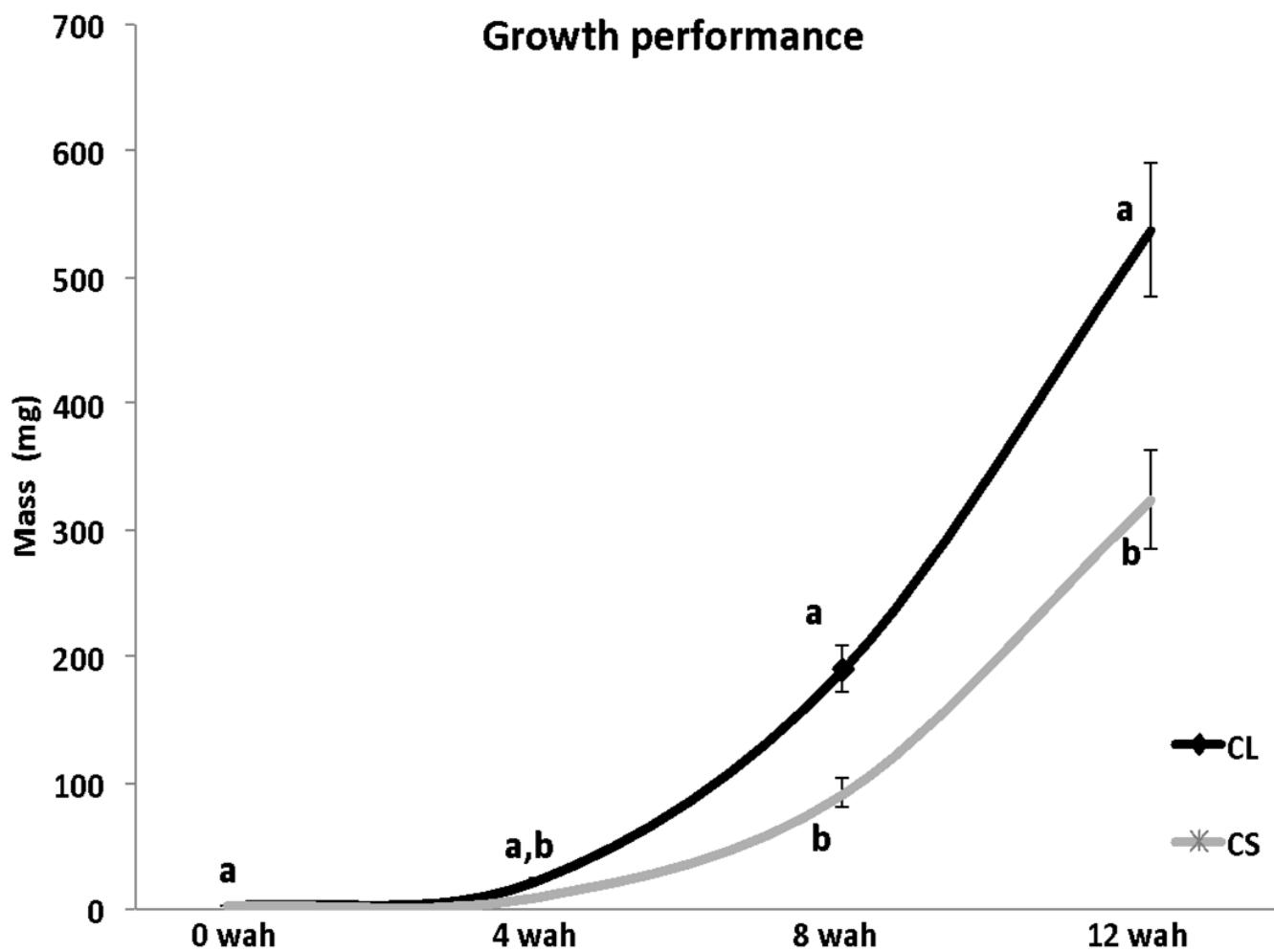
Modelo sin estudio:
Intestino corto sin estómago

Importancia nutricional:
30% de DHA de todas las grasas que posee

OMEGA 3 FACTORY

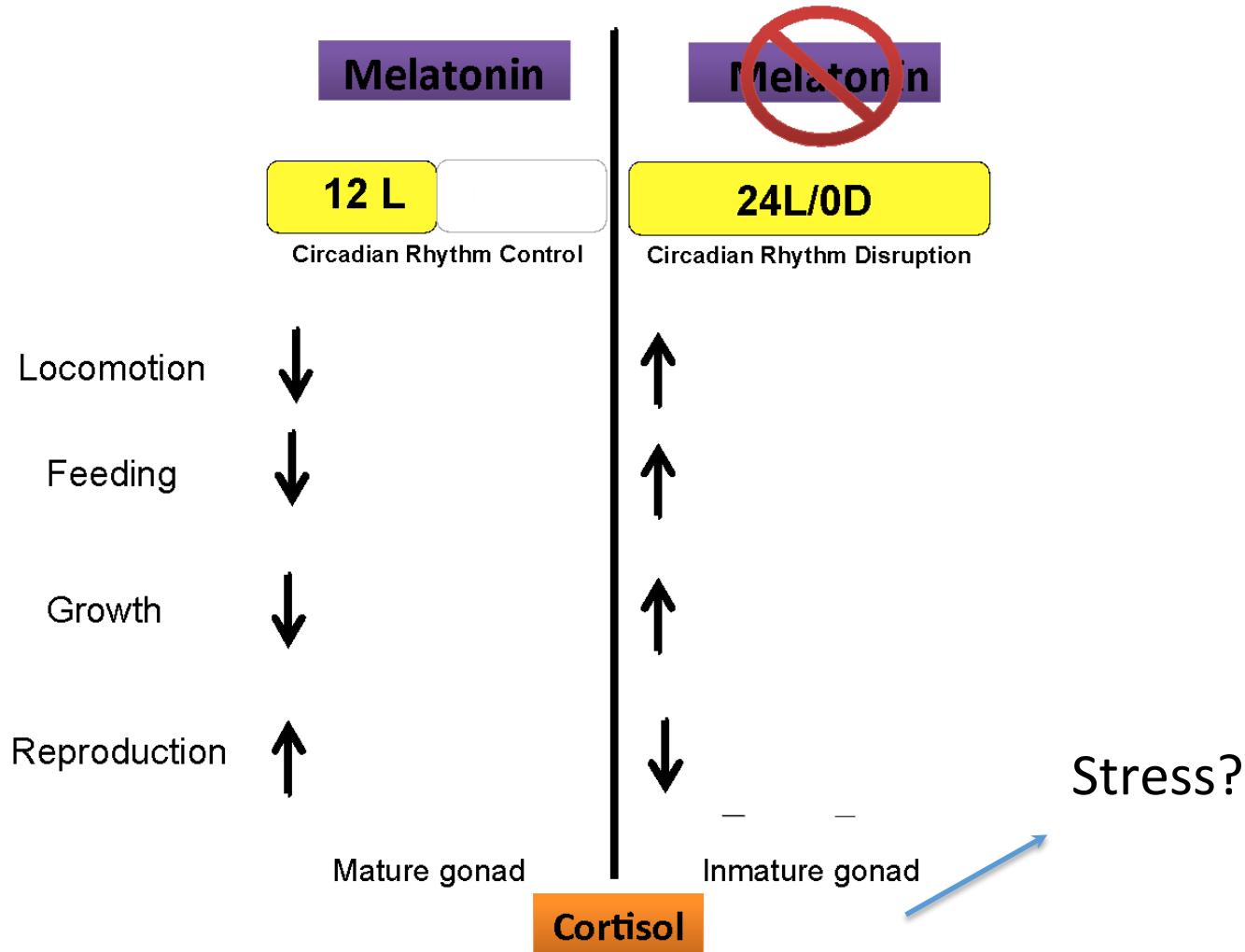
	% EPA	% DHA	Ratio DHA/EPA
Salmon	7.1	15.7	2.2
Tuna	6	22	3.7
Liver Cod oil	8	11	1.4
Pike silverside	2	29.2	14.2

Fonseca-Madrigal et al.,(2014)
Journal of lipid research



- Nutrition?
- Space?
- Stress?
- Immune system?
- Microbiota health?

Circadian light disruption in fish to promote growth



Photoperiod effects positive ✓

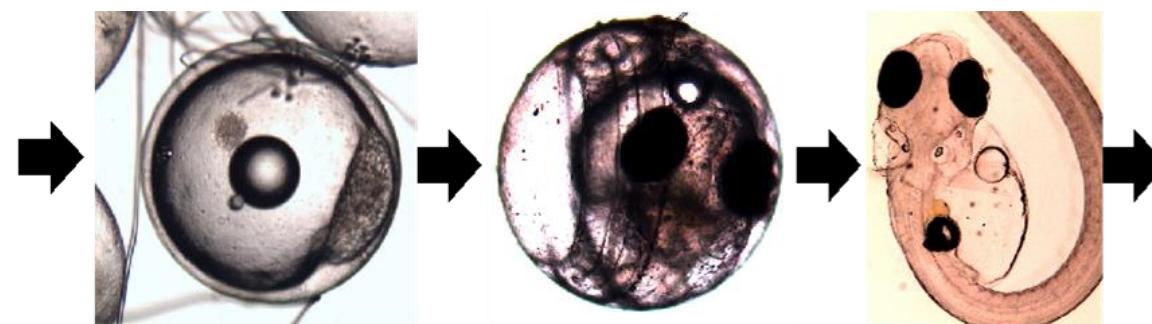
Mechanisms not fully understood X

What are the source mechanisms
behind photoperiod effects?

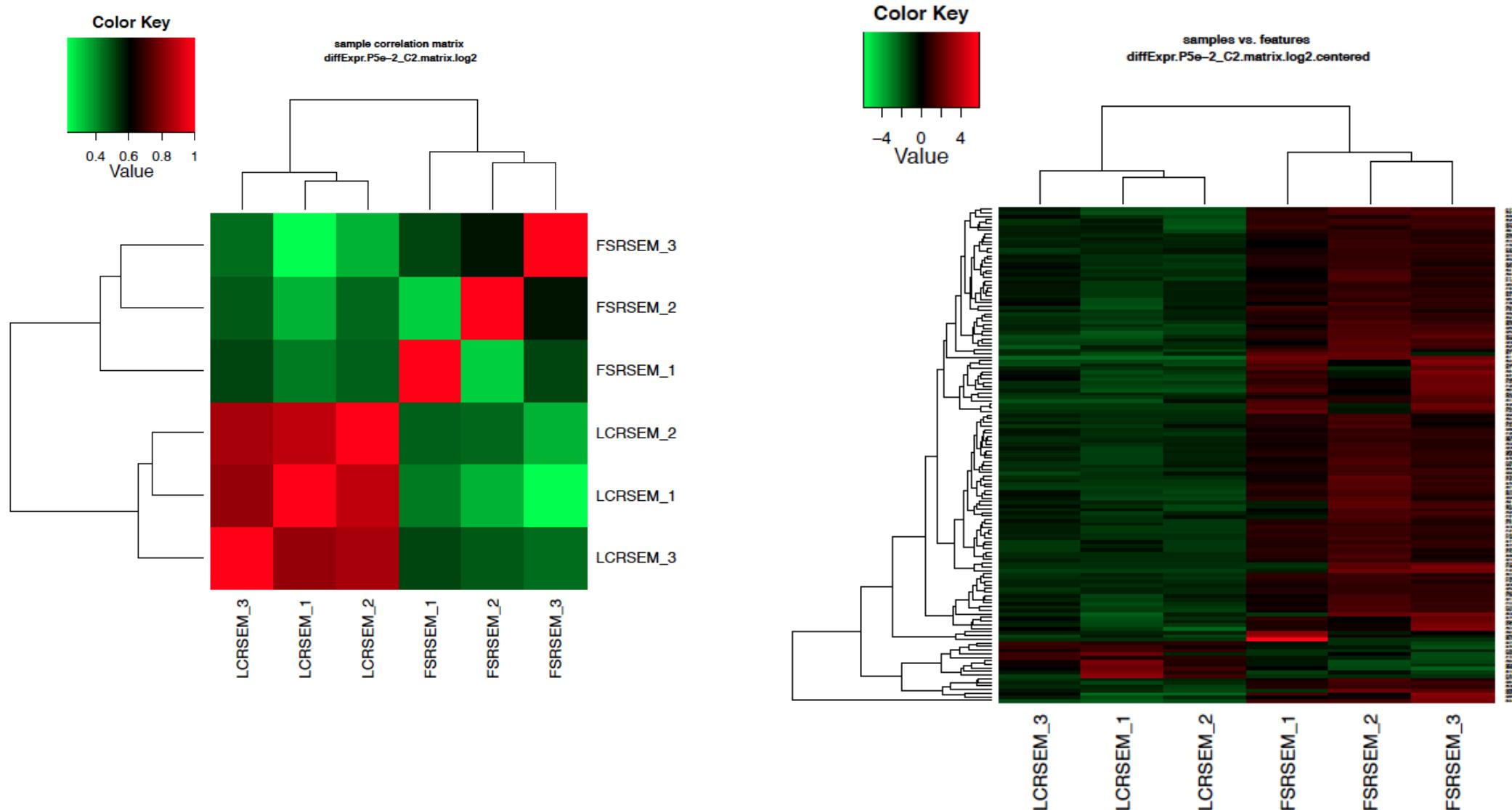
Integrative study

“What does not kill you, makes you
stronger” – F. Nietzsche: Hormesis

De Novo Transcriptome assembly and differential gene expression analysis of
Chirostoma estor under continuous LED lighting and 12L:12D photoperiod



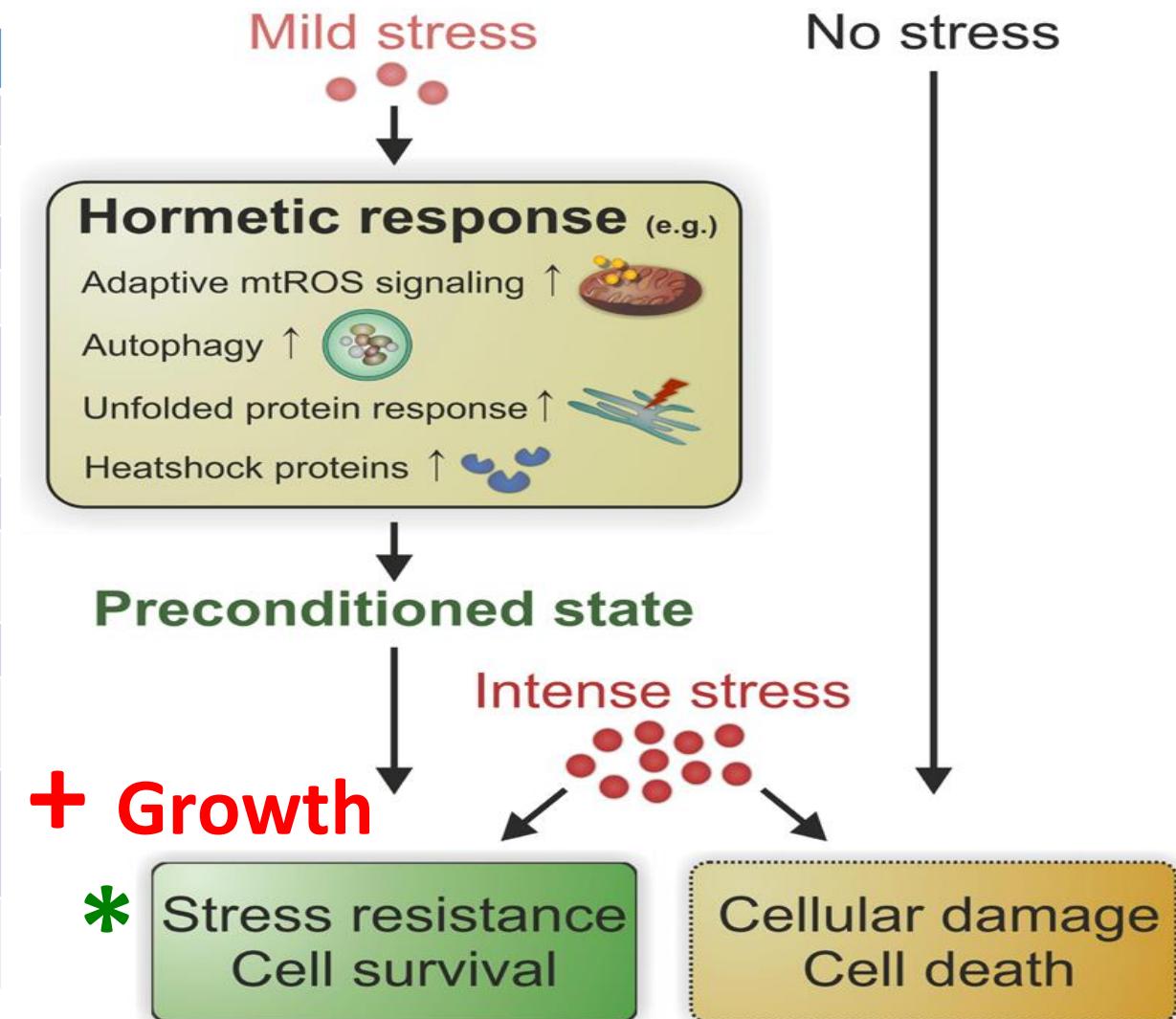
Differential expression and correlation between samples under continuous light vs control



Overregulated key genes in CL.	
Genes	Principal know functions
UCP2_3	Control mitochondria derived ROS
AQP3	H ₂ O ₂ intake, cell migration
LACTB2	ROS response, cell proliferation
KLF5, ANKRD9, PDK2	Mitocondrial fission, antiapoptotic, oxidative stress resistance
H1_5	H3K9 Metilation, Response to ROS, growth
CYP2K	Lipid peroxidation repair
EGFR, EGR1, HGS , CTGF, RASSF9_10, SCEL	Growth and cell differentiation related factors
LAM3B, COL1A, CTHR1, CGNL1	Extracellualr matrix development
SLC432A, KLF5	Aminoacid intestinal absorption, Activation of intestinal alkaline phosphatase
CMA1, FCGBP, RAG1, TRIB1,GIMA4, PELI2 NATTERIN-3,MUC2A	Immune system response, VDJ recombination, mucus production
TEF (Thyrotrop embryonic factor)	Response direct to light, Activate DNA repair genes, antiapoptotic in presence of ROS

How the fish improved growth and feed efficiency under LED-CL? Hypothesis...

Overregulated key genes in CL.	
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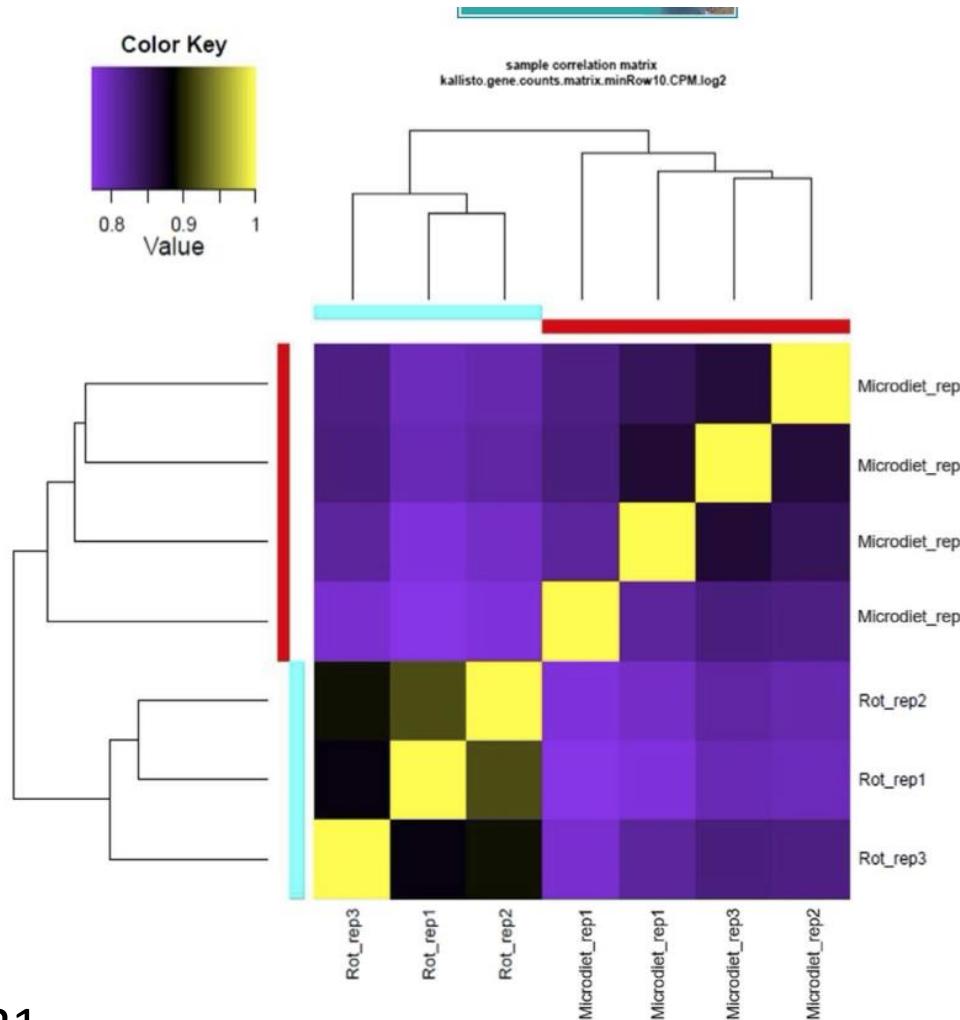


Over and downregulated genes in CL

Overregulated key genes in CL.		Downregulated key genes in CL.	
Genes	Principal know functions	Genes	Principal know functions
UCP2_3	ROS diminishing, regulated by food intake, cell proliferation	MUC2B, MARCH 1 CHAT, LYZC, HSPA1_8,RGS, GIMAP5,	Immune system response
AQP3	H ₂ O ₂ intake, cell migration	MYO7, OPNS1W, GUCY2F, PRPH2, PROM1, GPR98, RGS9, RPE65, GRK1_7, CNGB1, ABCA4, ARL6, PDE6A, NR1F2, GUCA1, CNGB1, LRIT1,LRIT3, RP1	Retinal functions and photoreception
LACTB2	ROS response, cell proliferation	STX3, PCLO, KCNMA1, CACNA2D1, KCNV2,PLCH2,FMN1,AMPH, UNC13, GDI1_2,ANK2, EPS8, ATCAY, SV2A, PIP5K, CPLX3_4, SLC17A6_7_8, GRIN2A, ARL13B, SLC6A1,SYNE1, ADCY8, SYT1, CRTAC1	Synaptic processes, Neurotransmission, Neurogenesis,
KLF5, ANKRD9, PDK2	Mitocondrial fission, antiapoptotic, oxidative stress resistance	SLC4A10, SLC5A1, SLC22A13, SLC24A2, SLC34A,	Bicarbonate, glucose, urate, sodium, potasio, calcium, organic acid transporters
H1_5	H3K9 Metilation, Response to ROS, growth	SGK1,	Cellular Stress response
CYP2K	Lipid peroxidation repair	NDUFAF3, BCDO2	Assembly of mitochondrial complex I, Response to ROS
EGFR, EGR1, HGS , CTGF, RASSF9_10, SCEL	Growth and cell differentiation related factors	USP2_21	Circadian clock regulation
LAM3B, COL1A, CTHR1, CGNL1	Extracellualr matrix development	PTN13,	Apoptotic processes
SLC432A, KLF5	Aminoacid intestinal absorption, Activation of intestinal alkaline phosphatase	URGCP,	Abnormal cell proliferation (cancer)
CMA1, FCGBP, RAG1, TRIB1,GIMA4, PELI2 NATTERIN-3,MUC2A	Immune system response, VDJ recombination, mucus production	OSBL7	Lipid (cholesterol) transport
TEF (Thyrotrop embryonic factor)	Response direct to light, Activate DNA repair genes, antiapoptotic in presence of ROS	SCN2A	Cardiovascular function

Evaluando el efecto de dos dietas con transcriptómica

FIGURE 3 Correlation matrix with the respective replicates of the treatments. The colour palette indicates a high correlation between replicates of the same treatment. The yellow colour indicates a correlation of 1 (comparison between the same replicate)



Evaluando el efecto de dos dietas con transcriptómica

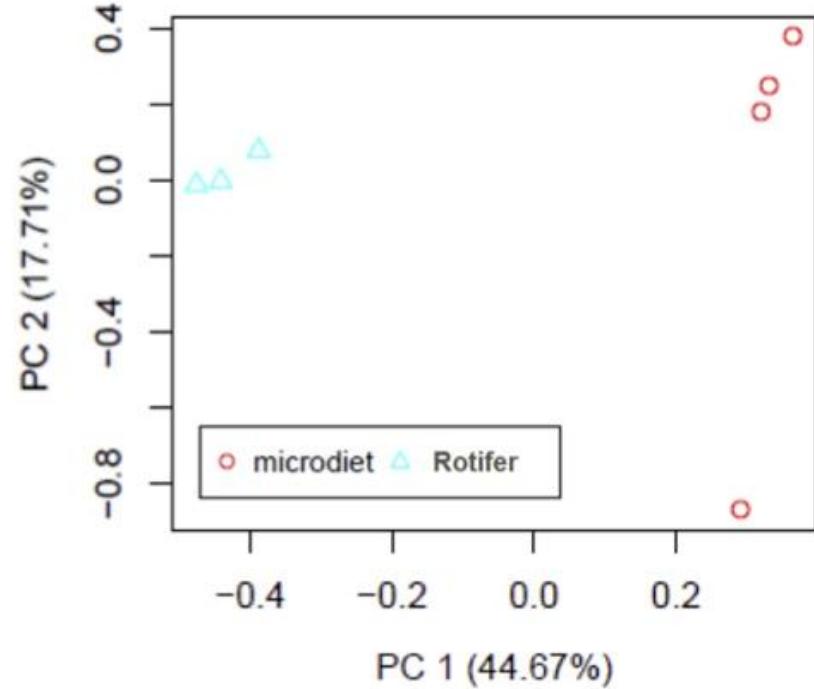


FIGURE 4 Principal component analysis of treatments (diets) based on the overall transcriptomic variance. Clustered replicates indicate similar transcriptional expression profiles. Distant replicates indicate different transcriptional profiles

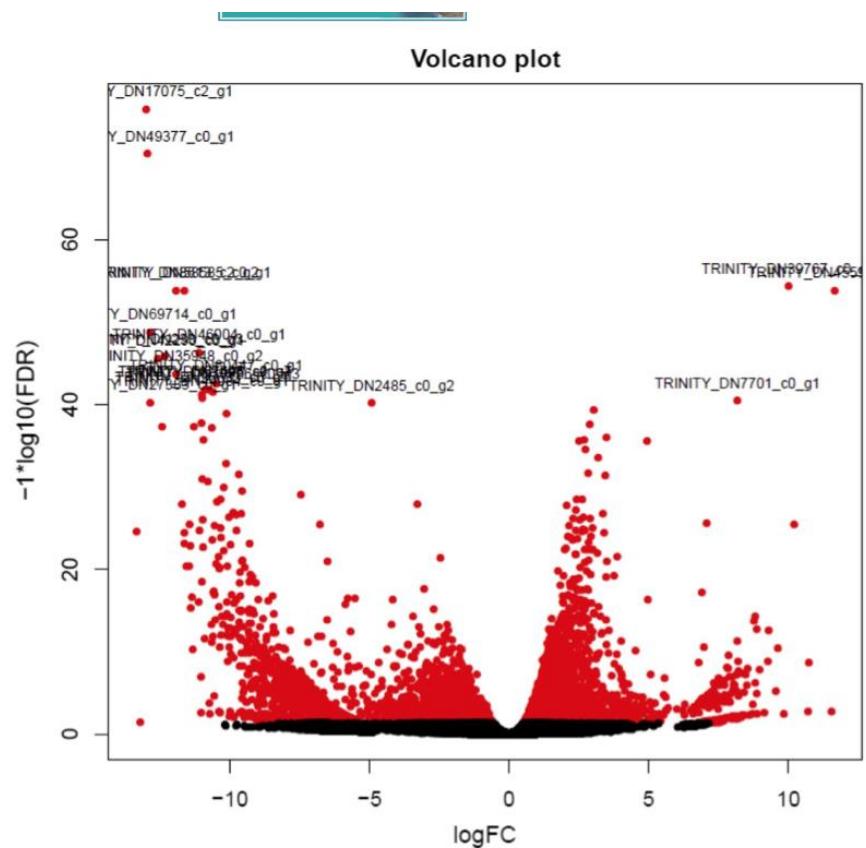


FIGURE 5 The volcano plot represents the results of differential expression analysis between both treatments. Genes with FDR (false discovery rate) <.01 are red-coloured

Evaluando el efecto de dos dietas con transcriptómica

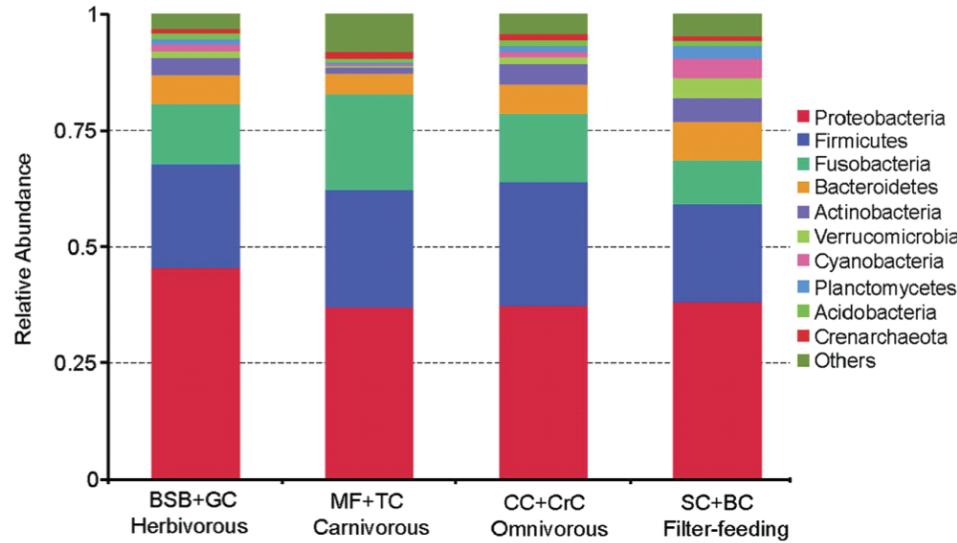
	Biological process	Genes
Cartilage	Chondrocyte development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin 1 Collagen alpha-1(I) chain
	Cartilage condensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collagen alpha-2(XI) chain
Bone	Mineralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetranectin Osteocalcin Osteocalcin 2 Unique cartilage matrix-associated protein
	Ossification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor Four and a half LIM domains protein 2 Ryanodine receptor 1 PDZ and LIM domain protein 7 Unique cartilage matrix-associated protein
	Remodelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secreted phosphoprotein 24
Muscle	Binding of actin, myosin and tropomyosin filaments and their motor action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myosin heavy chain fast skeletal muscle Immunoglobulin-like and fibronectin type III domain-containing protein 1 Myosin-binding protein C, fast-type
	Regulation of muscle contraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropinin T Tropinin I, fast skeletal muscle Sarcoplasmic reticulum histidine-rich calcium-binding protein Triadin Sodium channel subunit beta-3 Myosin light chain 1 Tropinin C, skeletal muscle
	Assembly and development of muscle fibres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropomodulin-4 Myosin-6 Myosin regulatory light chain 2, ventricular/cardiac muscle isoform Myosin light chain 3 Myosin regulatory light chain 2 Collagen alpha-3(VII) chain Myozinin-1
	Sarcomere organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calsequestrin-1 M-protein, striated muscle, Myozinin-2
	Muscular cell homeostasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATP-dependent 6-phosphofructokinase, muscle type Tropomyosin alpha-1 chain
	Epigenetic mark: Transcription regulation in myogenesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMYD1 Muscle-specific histone lysine (H3K4) methyltransferase
	Digestive enzymes or precursors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elastase-1 Chymotrypsin C Chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 2a Chymotrypsinogen B Phospholipase A2 Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX46
Morphogenesis of the digestive tract, liver, and development of the exocrine pancreas		

TABLE 5 Microdiet-fed pike silverside larvae overexpressed genes and their biological processes

	Biological process	Genes
Cell instability	Apoptosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cellular tumour antigen p53 Fas-activated serine/threonine kinase BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa protein-interacting protein 3-like ANP32B SAFB-like transcription modulator PCBP4, Poly(rC)-binding protein 4
Cell stress	Oxidative stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lon protease homolog, mitochondrial PRODH proline dehydrogenase1 RalA-binding protein 1 F-box only protein 7
DNA damage	DNA repair (NHEJ) pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMJD1C RBM14 SETD1A YY1
Epigenetic marks	Chromatin dynamic Transcription regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SET protein SETD1A HMGB1 YY1 Pax7/Pax3 Hypomethylation of CpG islands
miRNAs regulation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N-myc proto-oncogene protein MYCN YY1

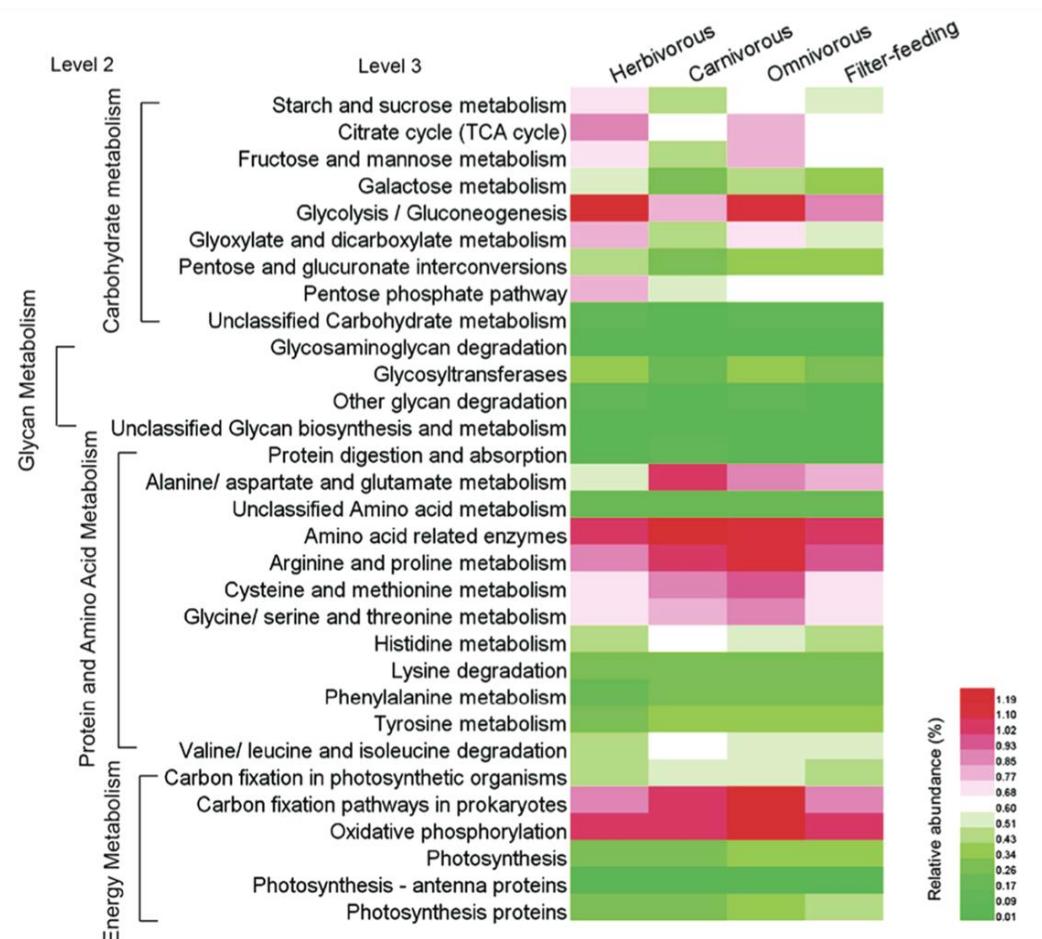
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Epigenetic mark: Transcription regulation in myogenesis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMYD1 Muscle-specific histone lysine (H3K4) methyltransferase
Digestion	Digestive enzymes or precursors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elastase-1 Chymotrypsin C Chymotrypsin-like elastase family member 2a Chymotrypsinogen B Phospholipase A2
	Morphogenesis of the digestive tract, liver, and development of the exocrine pancreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX46

Estudios metagenómicos de la microbiota



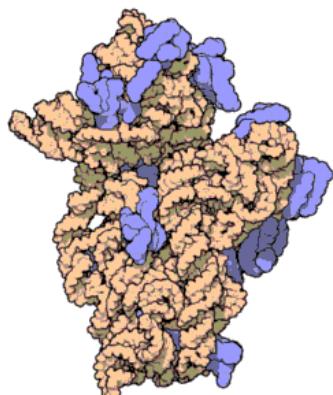
Carpas con cuatro hábitos alimenticios
V4 del 16S rRNA (Illumina)

(Liu et al. 2016)



Metodología

Microbiota



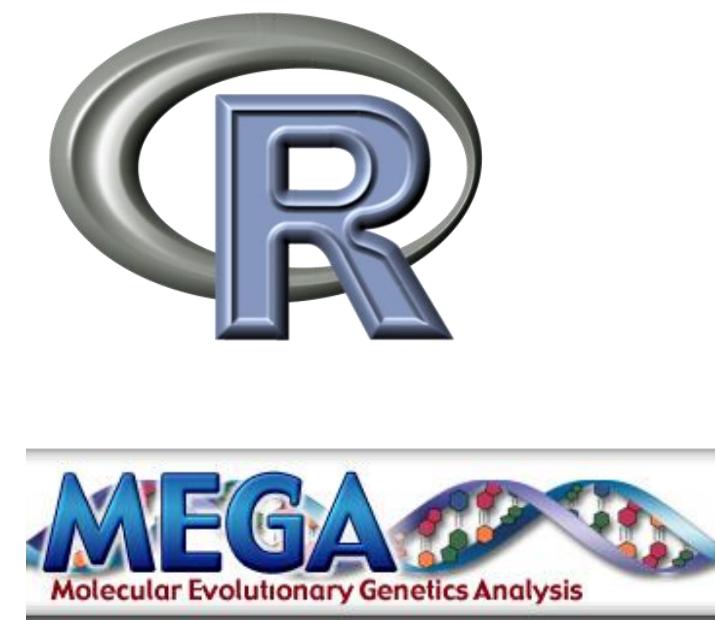
Extracción de ADN
(CTAB)

Secuenciación
Illumina

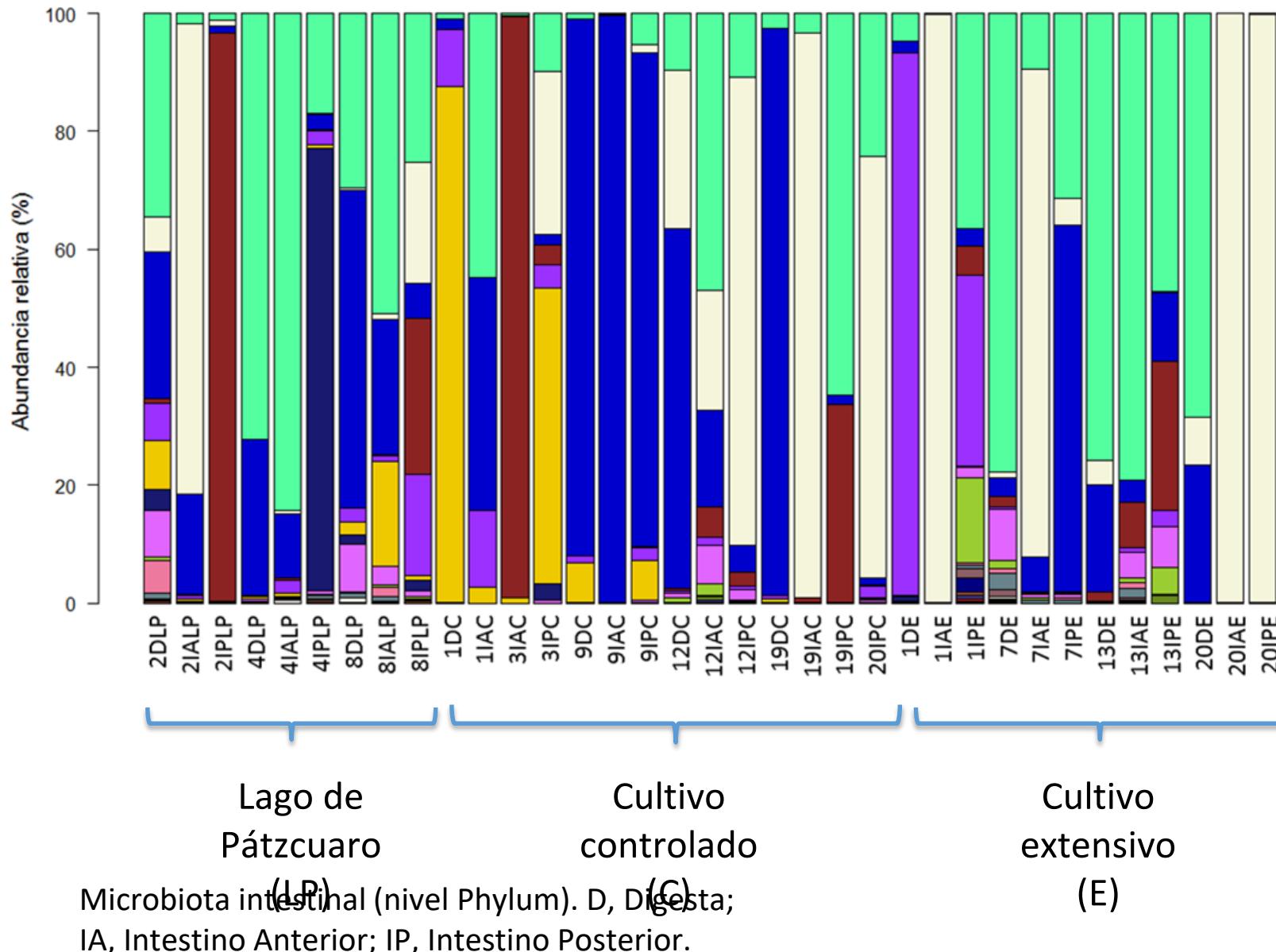
Gen ARNr 16S (V3 y V4)

Análisis bioinformático

Análisis estadístico
NMDS y ANOSIM con R



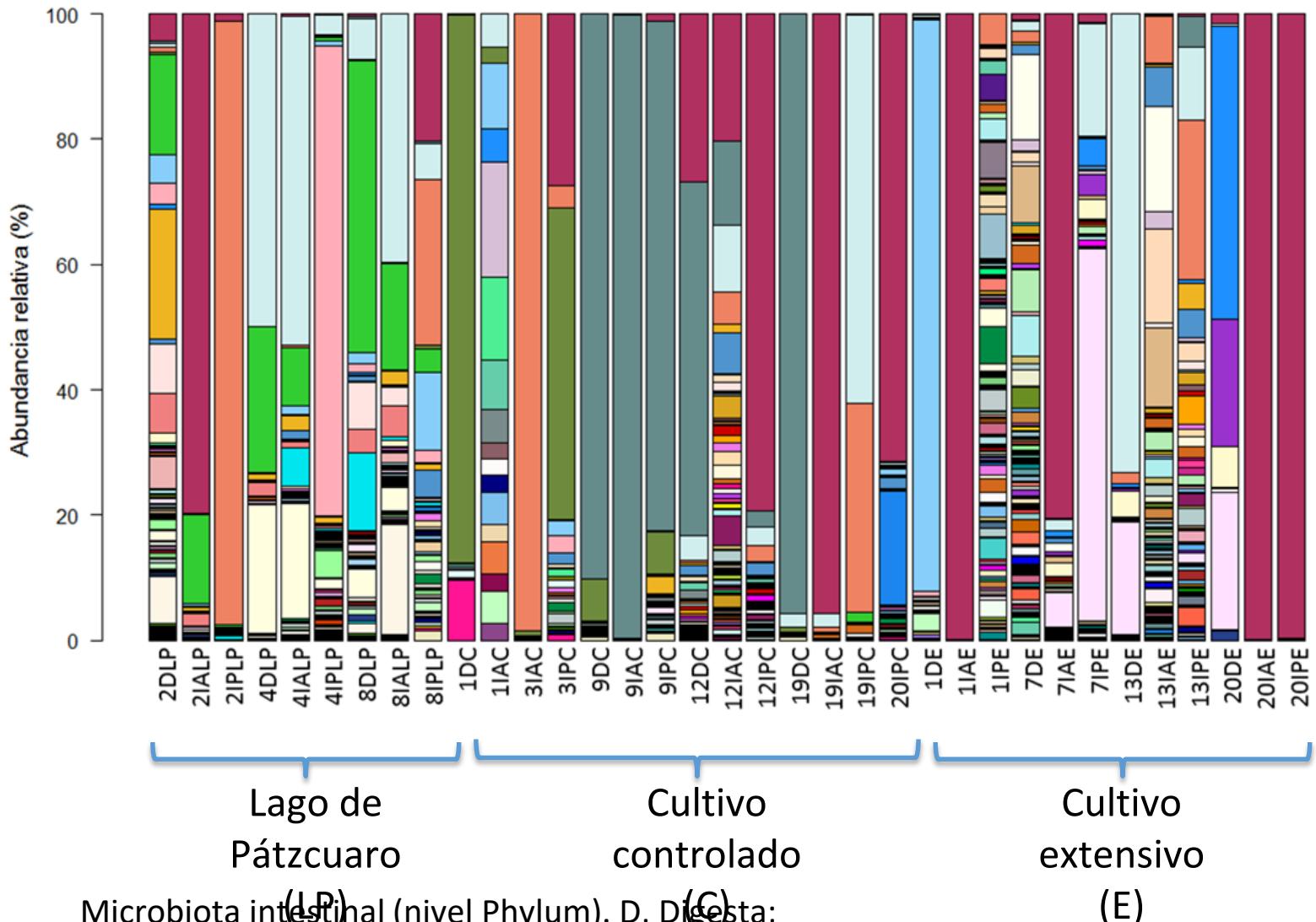
Perfiles de microbiota intestinal (Phylum) del Pez blanco *C. estor*



Proteobacteria
Tenericutes
Firmicutes
Unclassified_p
Actinobacteria
Cyanobacteria
Fusobacteria
Bacteroidetes
Acidobacteria
Planctomycetes
Verrucomicrobia
Gemmatimonadetes
Chloroflexi

Nivel taxonómico	Promedio
Phylum	
Proteobacteria	27.76
Tenericutes	23.79
Firmicutes	22.77
Unclassified_p	8.89
Actinobacteria	5.6
Cyanobacteria	5.35
Fusobacteria	2.46
Bacteroidetes	1.58
Acidobacteria	0.75
Planctomycetes	0.31

Perfiles de microbiota intestinal (Género) del Pez blanco *C. estor*



Nivel taxonómico	Promedio
Género	
Mycoplasma	23.24188
Staphylococcus	12.7433
Aeromonas	10.12672
Unclassified_g84	8.888901
Unclassified_g41	4.474305
Clostridium_sensu_stricto	3.81236
Propionibacterium	3.626169
Unclassified_g4	3.19765
Cetobacterium	2.452709
Erwinia	1.732638
Unclassified_g25	1.554027
unclassified_Pseudomonadaceae	1.147998
Acinetobacter	1.034033
Azonexus	0.915969
Unclassified_g39	0.81418
Exiguobacterium	0.727521
Pantoea	0.720089
Massilia	0.700117
Flavobacterium	0.683944
Dechloromonas	0.673887

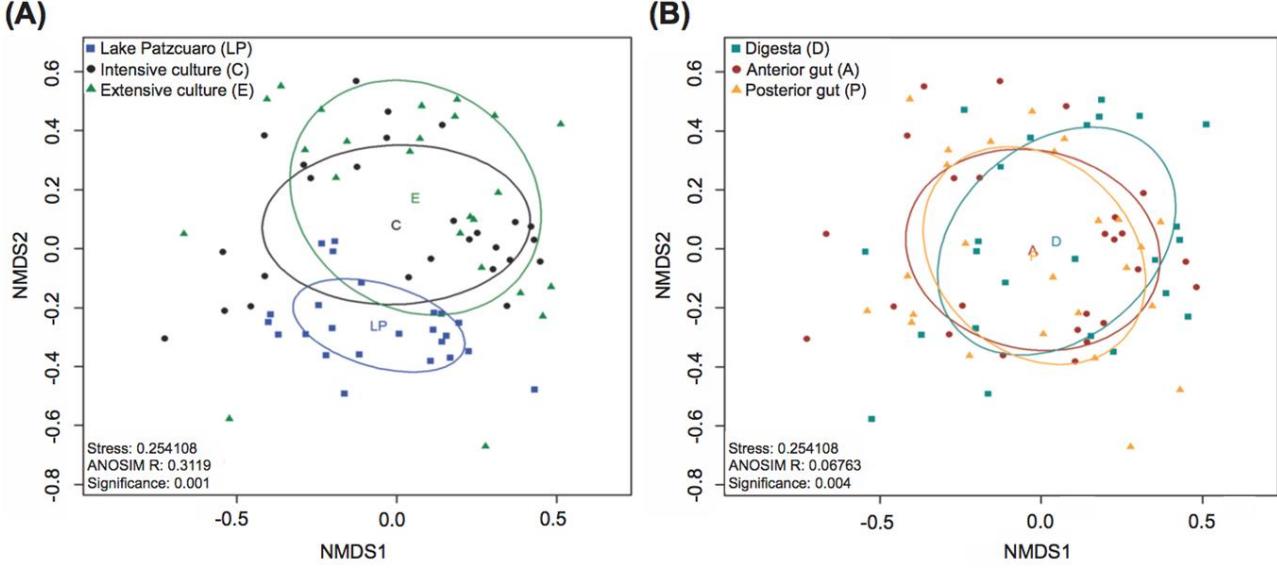
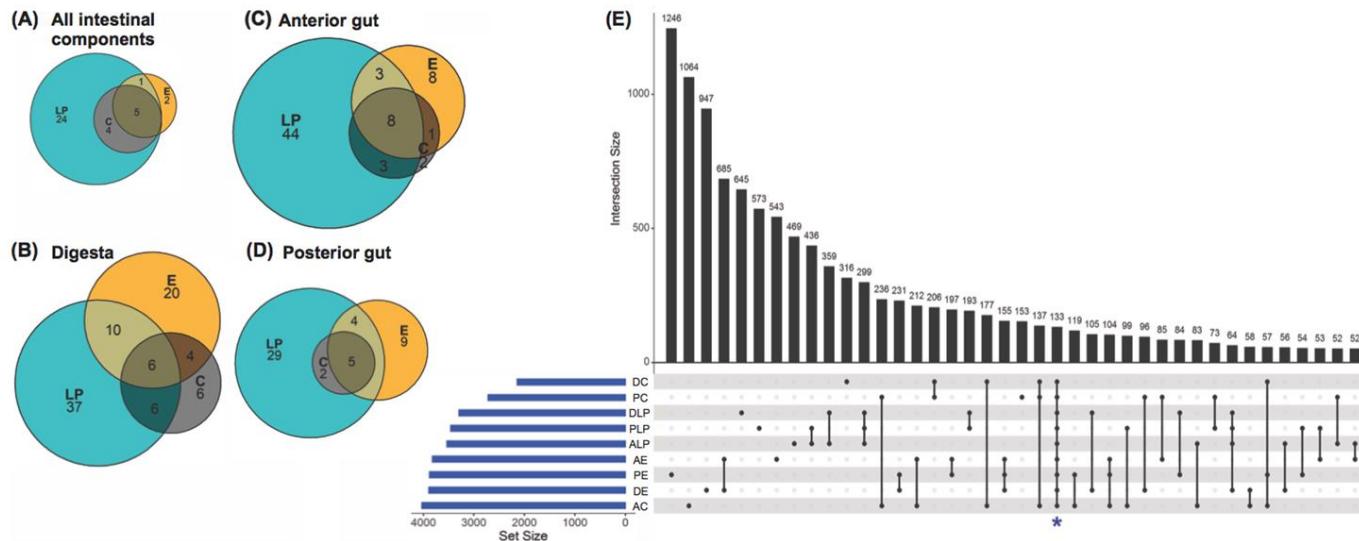
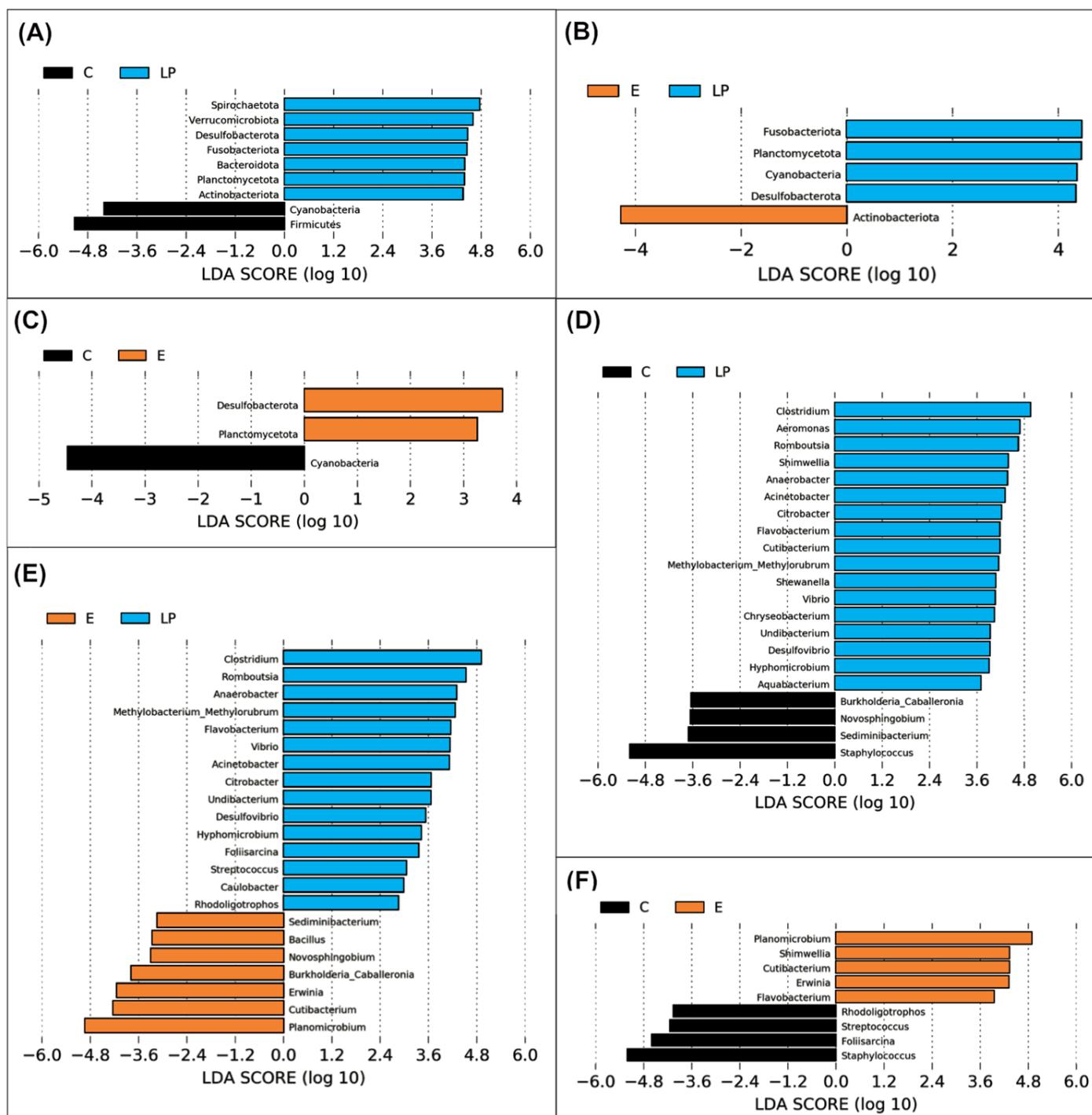


Figure 2 Beta diversity analysis. Nonmetric multidimensional scaling (NMDS) plot of the Br beta-diversity from *C. estor* microbiota profiles, estimated from the OTU abundance matrix. The groupings were by environment (A) and by intestinal component (B).

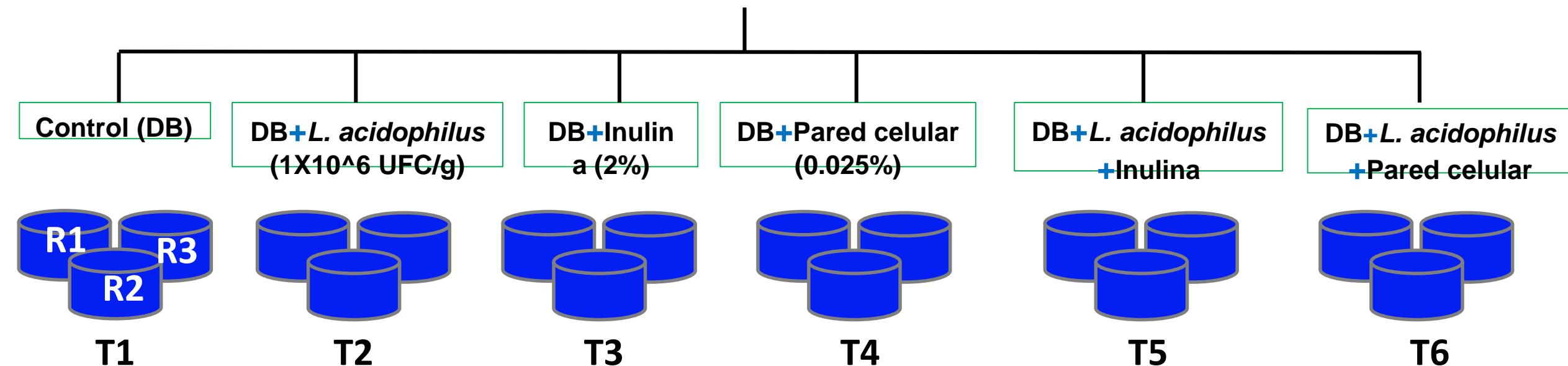
[Full-size](#) DOI: 10.7717/peerj.





Experimento de suplementos probióticos y prebióticos para determinar su efecto en el crecimiento, la supervivencia y la modulación de la microbiota y metaboloma intestinal.

Dietas con suplementos alimenticios (pro y prebióticos) en *C. estor* en cautiverio



DB=Dieta base administrada en la planta

Duración de experimento: 12 semanas

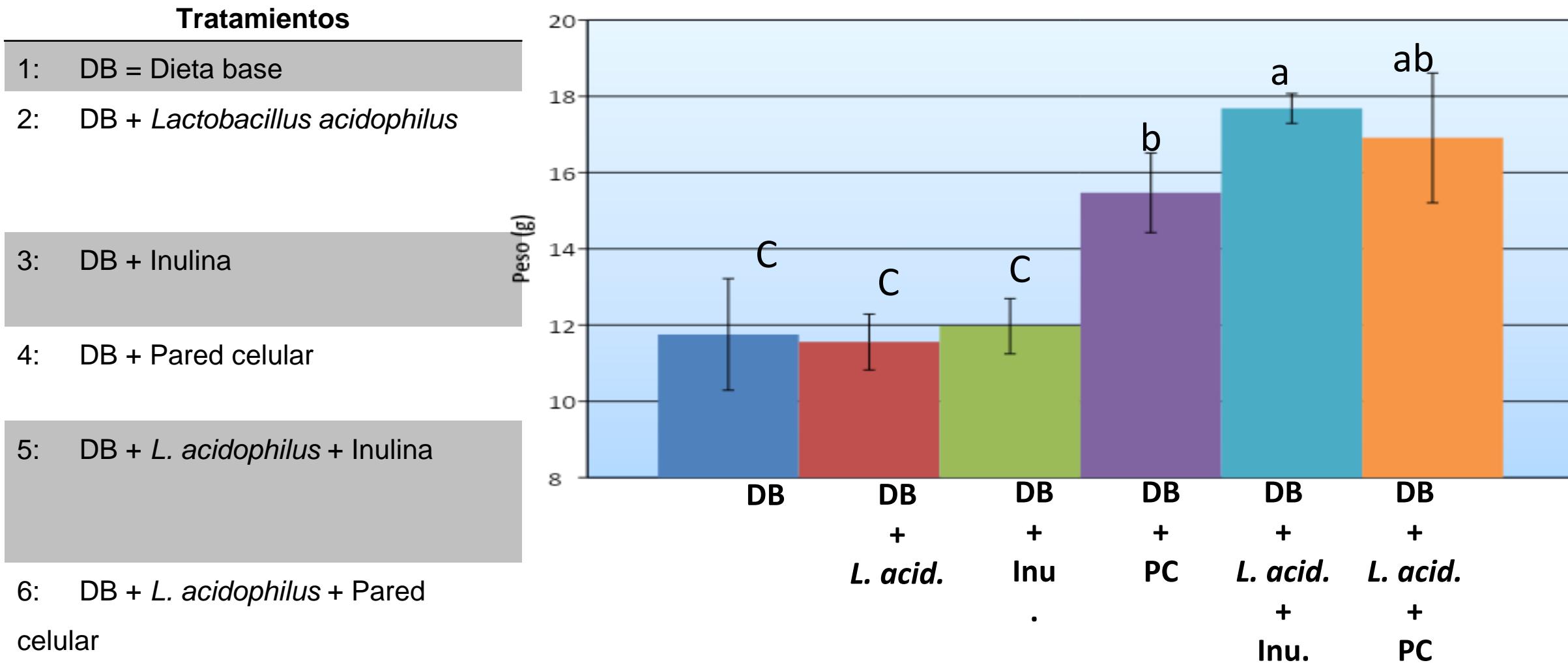
No. de peces por tanque:
113 peces de 7 meses

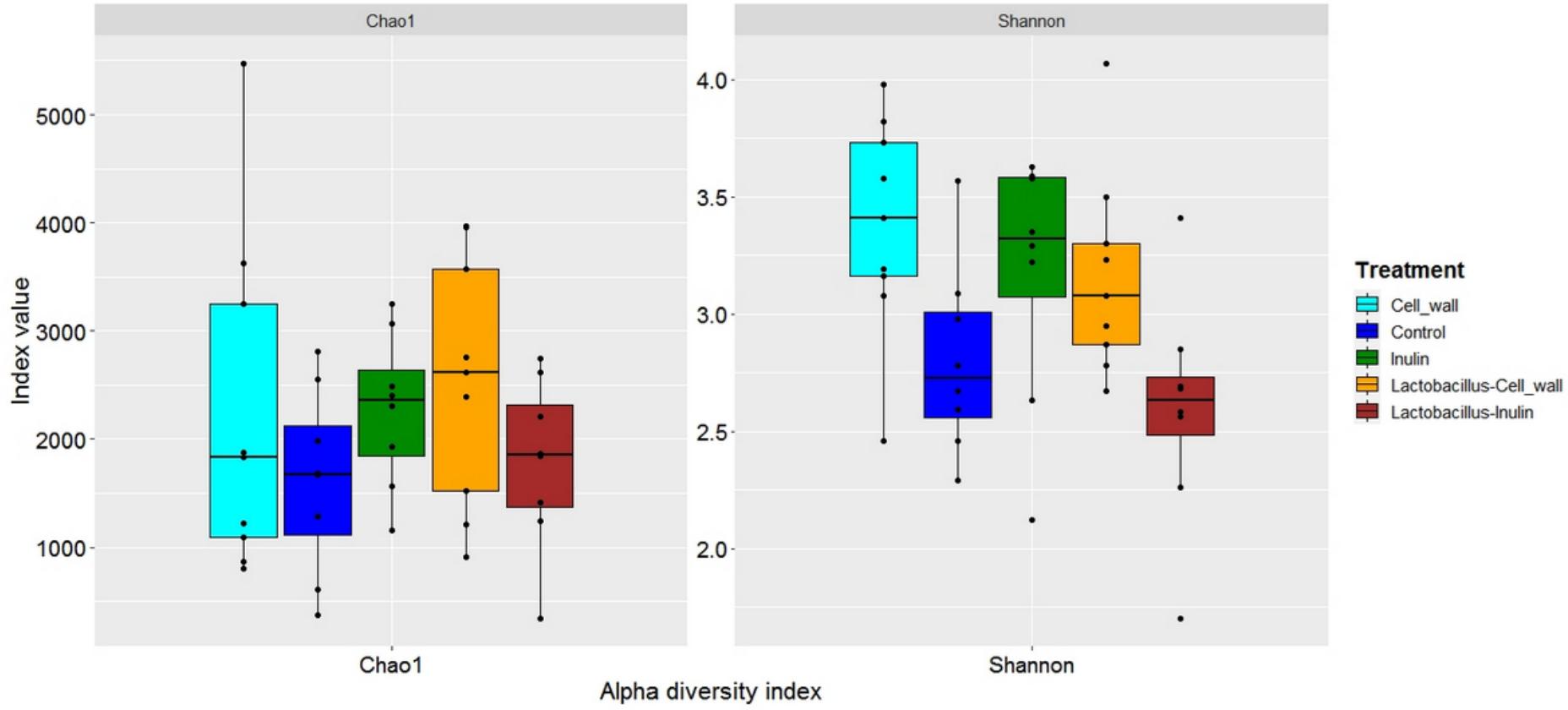
Peso prom.: 5.6 g
Talla prom.: 9.2 cm

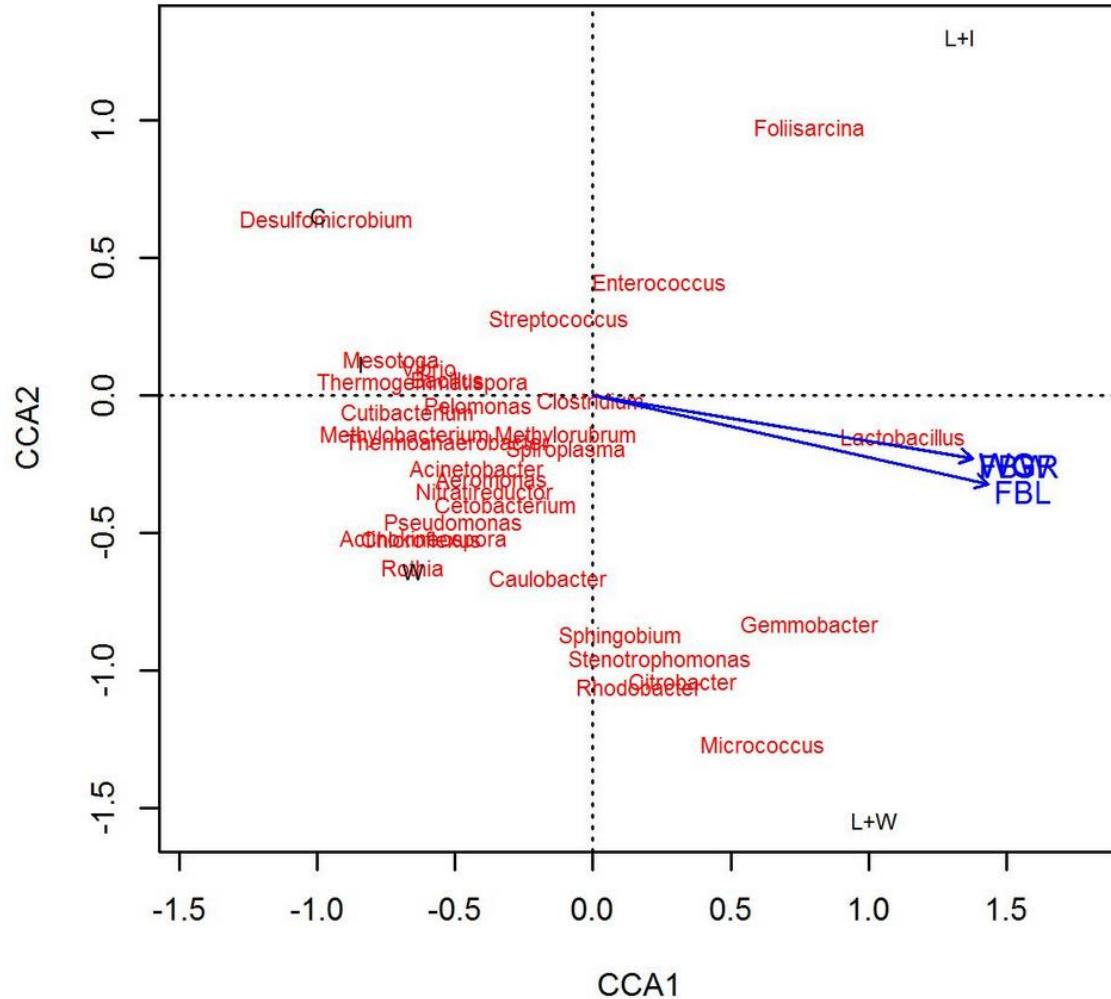
Resultados en crecimiento (peso)

Dif. significativas (ANOVA) en crecimiento a las 12 semanas.

Mejor crecimiento en peso en combinación de probióticos + prebióticos.







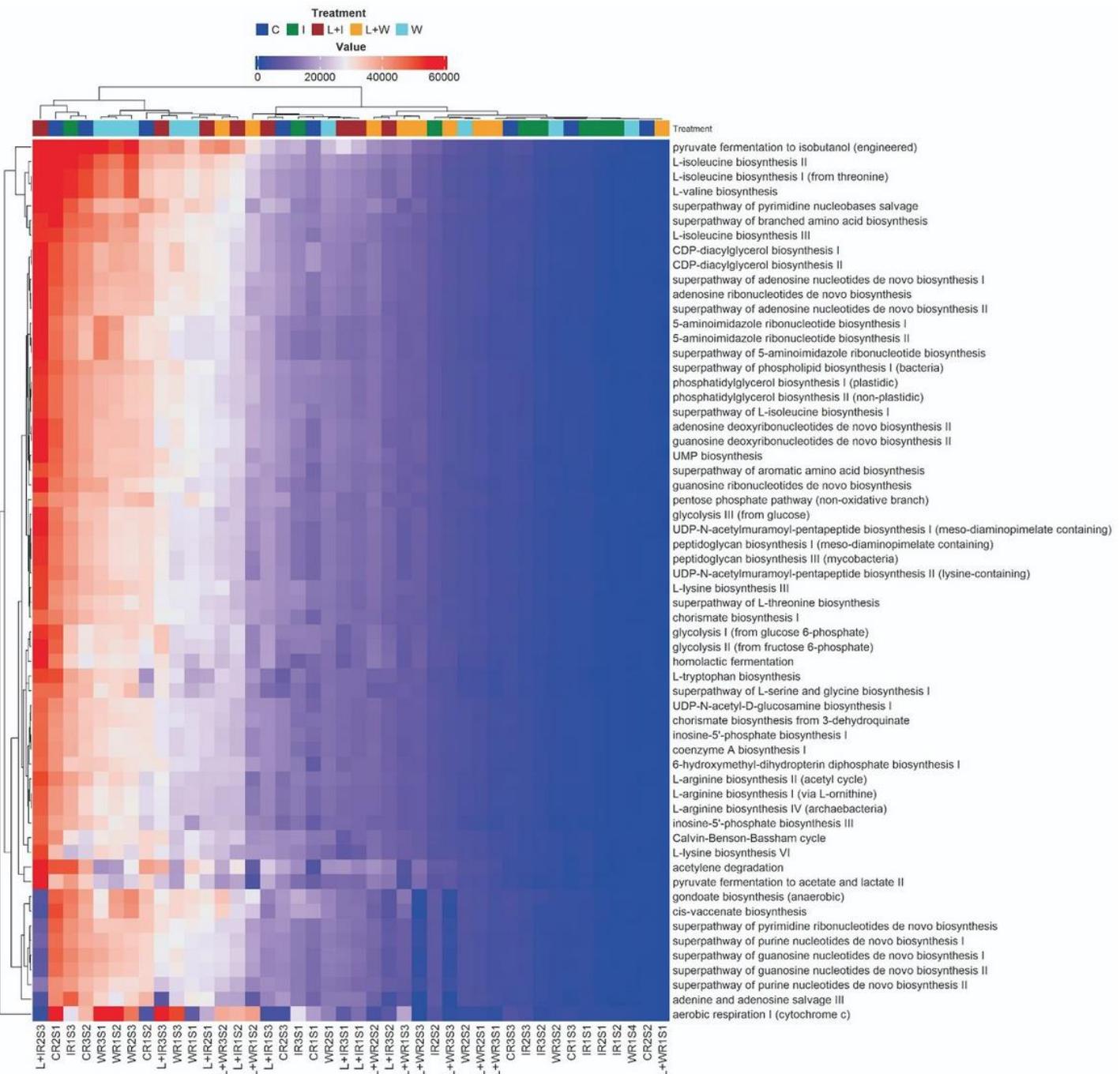
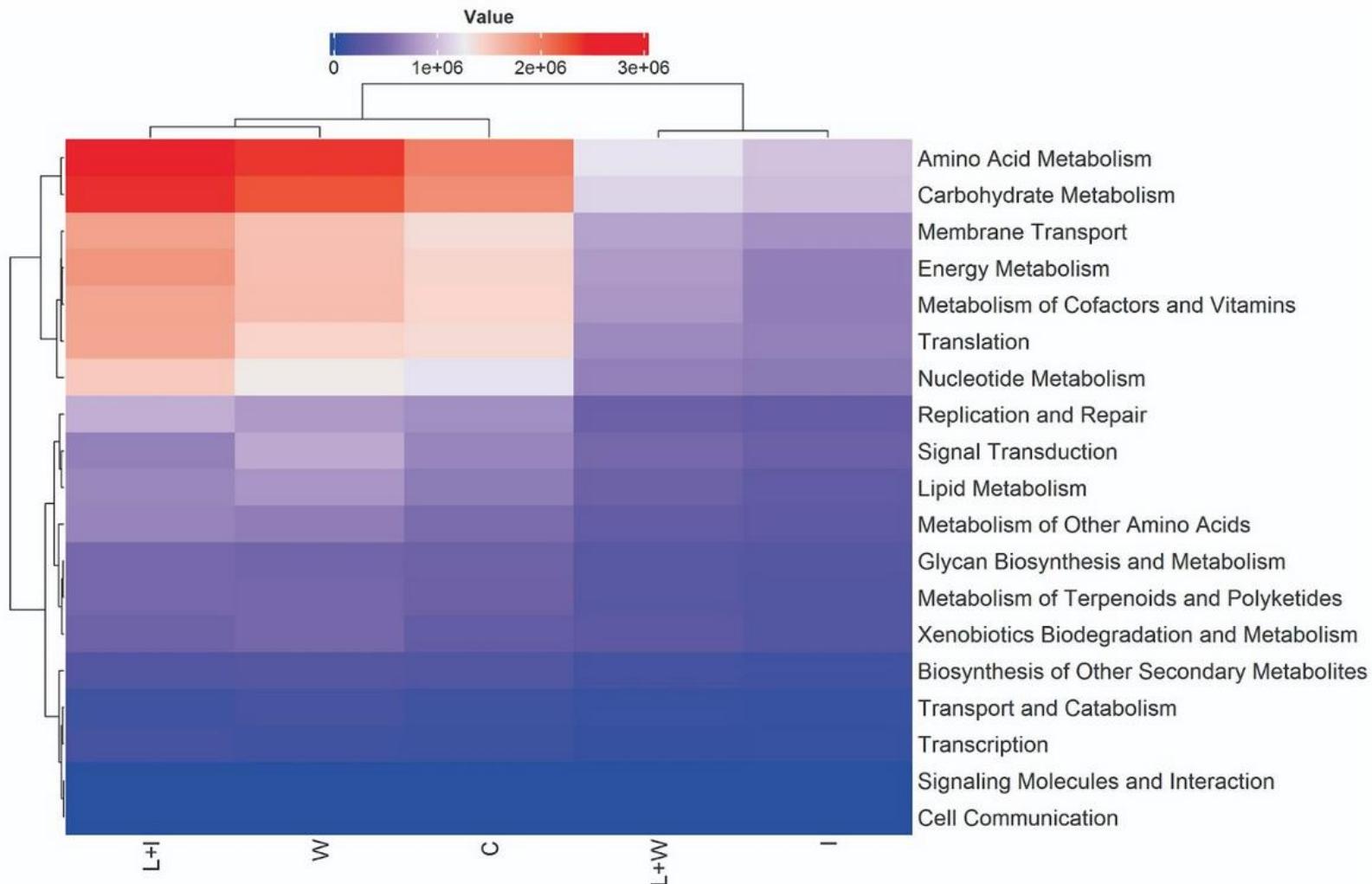


Figure S2 60 vías más abundantes de PICRUSt2. Heatmap of the 60 most abundant functional pathways

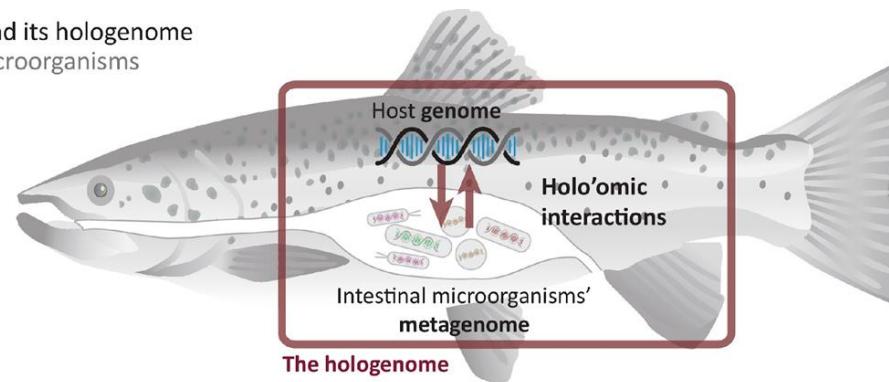
Predictive functional of KOs metagenomics analysis by PICRUSt2



Conclusions

(A) The holobiont and its hologenome

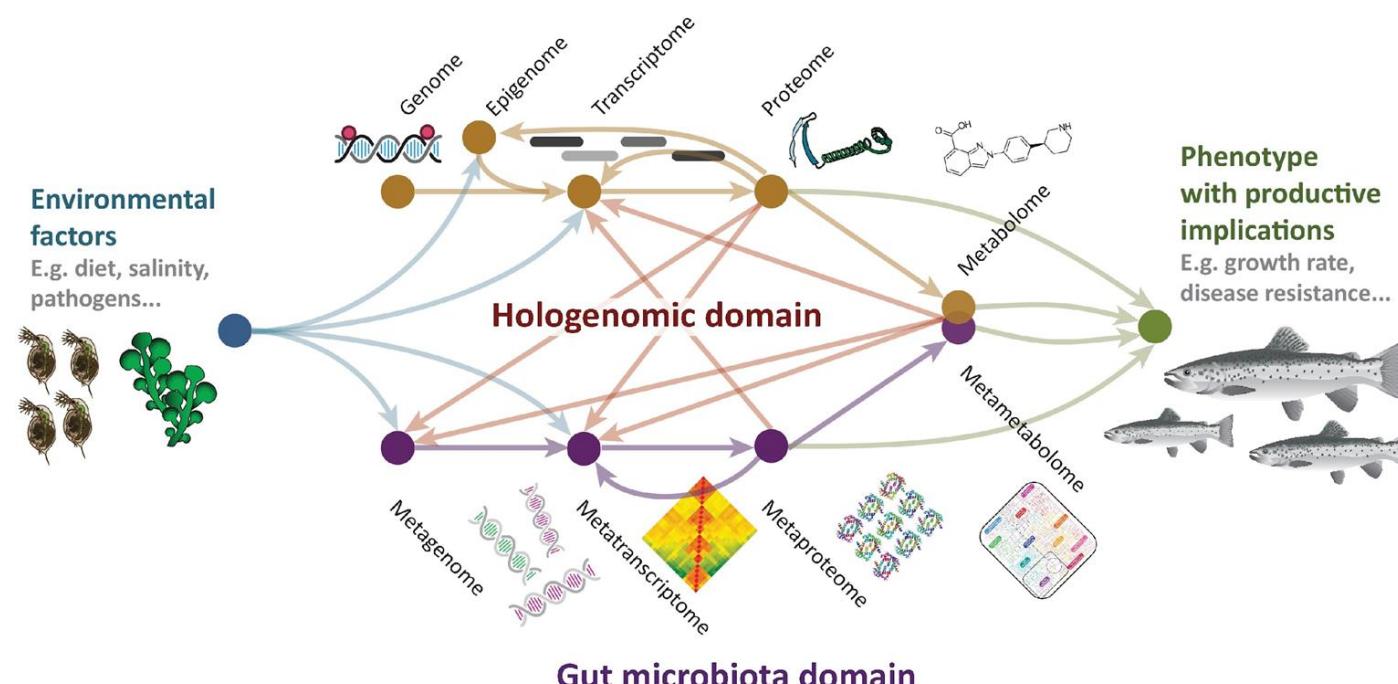
Host + intestinal microorganisms

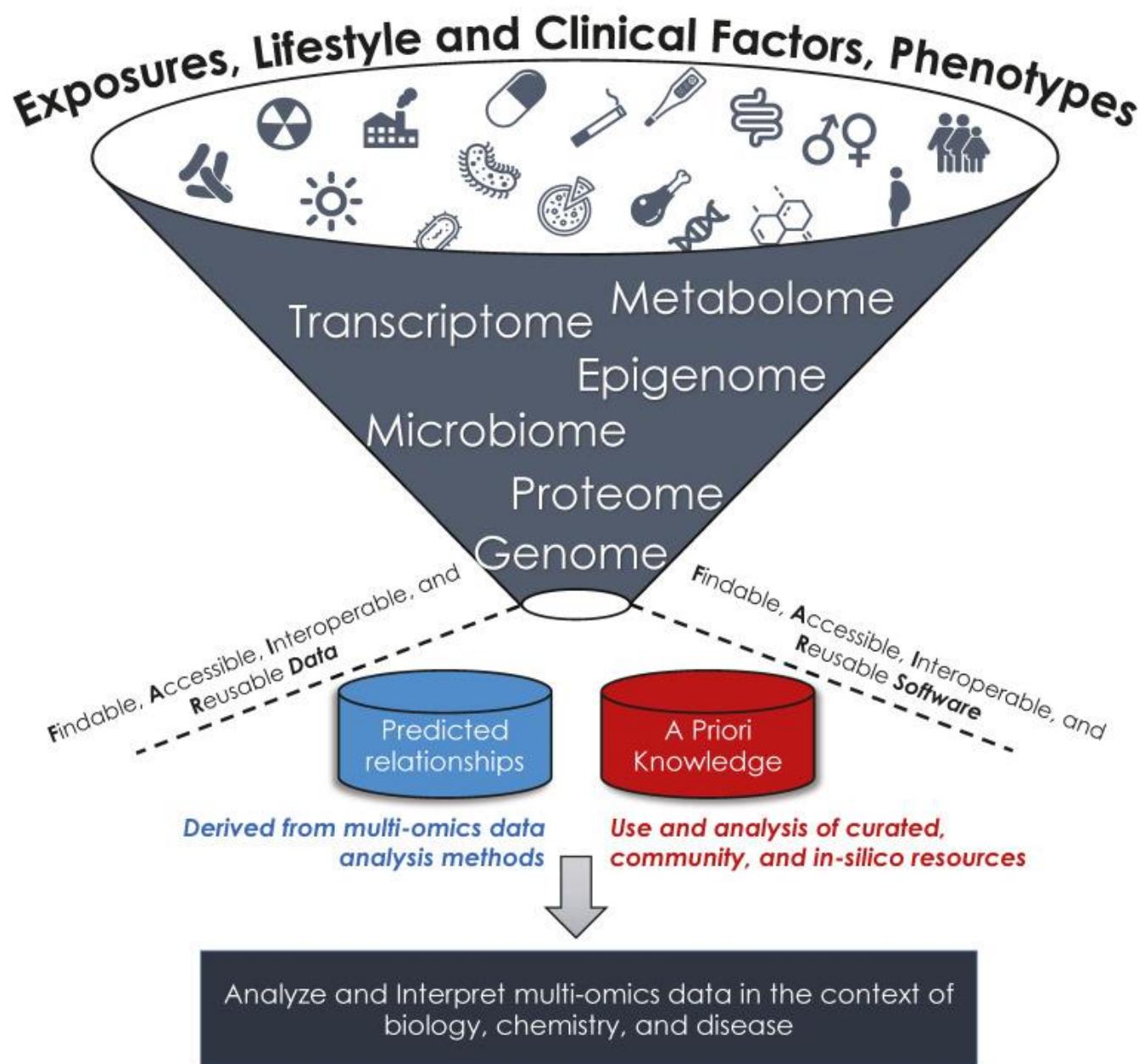


(B) Holo'omic interactions

Biomolecular interactions between hosts and symbiotic microorganisms triggered by environmental factors yield different holobiont phenotypes

Host domain





Conclusions and Perspectives

Bioinformatics has brought about a paradigm shift across diverse domains, wielding transformative influence in biotechnology, medicine, environmental science, and agriculture.

In biotechnology, its progress is evident in the accelerated design of genetically modified organisms, fostering innovations in enzymes, biofuels, and biomaterials with far-reaching implications for sustainable practices.

Meanwhile, in the medical area, bioinformatics stands as a guiding tool, shaping personalized healthcare through in-depth genomics, nutrigenomics, pharmacogenomics, clinical data analysis, and immune repertoire analysis. By pinpointing disease biomarkers, it facilitates early diagnosis and tailored treatments, and its role in drug and vaccine discovery expedites the possibilities to improve the treatment of diseases.

Acknowledgements

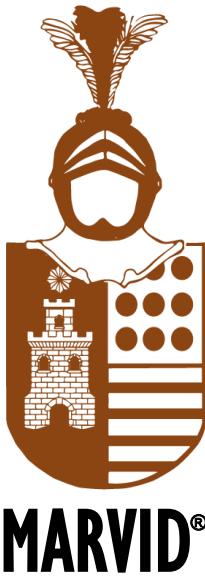
*CONAHCYT - Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y Forestales, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo
Centro de Investigación Sobre Enfermedades Infecciosas, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico
Unidad Universitaria de Secuenciación Masiva y Bioinformática, Instituto de Biotecnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Morelos, Mexico.*

Microbial Informatics Team, European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI), Cambridge, UK

Laboratorio Nacional de Nutrigenómica y Microbiómica Digestiva Animal and Consejo Nacional de Humanidades, Ciencia y Tecnología.

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