



Interactive comment on “Differential gene expression in the mussel *Bathymodiolus azoricus* from the Menez Gwen and Lucky Strike deep-sea hydrothermal vent sites” by R. Bettencourt et al.

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We thank Referee #1 and #2 for taking the time to review our discussion paper. We understand the paper in its present form, reveals some inconsistencies and confusing interpretations partially due to an apparent lack of “story-line” and incoherent flow between different sections and experiments reported. This will be reconsidered and carefully amended in a revised version of the manuscript but readers and public audience should be aware that the work presented is of descriptive nature and not aiming at the characterization of physiological reactions and molecular mechanisms in light of differences found in gene expression between Menez Gwen and Lucky Strike B. azori-

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cus mussels. In the contrary, our manuscript was aiming at the finding of “signatures” or “markers” of descriptive nature, supported by differences found at gene expression levels, in-situ hybridization results and 16S amplicon sequencing results. All three have the potential to show differences of such markers or signatures pointing at the geographical origin of both Menez Gwen and Lucky Strike populations and interpret our results in light of our long-standing knowledge of immune genes in *B. azoricus* and more recently our microbial community studies from gill tissues. We believe the paper was harshly misevaluated due to an error on our part in writing the probe sequences used in in-situ hybridization experiments. We have in most of the cases and several years, used oligonucleotide probes aimed at nuclear genes instead of ribosomal genes. While the so called “correct general” standard FISH probes have been extensively popularized, and Duperron’s probes are well known for targeting 16S rRNA, nothing really impedes someone of using other probes of different sequences and test them in FISH experiments as they might work just as well. Not only we wanted to use probes targeting nuclear genes (this somewhat novel but it has now become more and more in use, especially in Nicole Dubilier’s lab) we wanted also to base our probes on bacterial sequences that we have revealed from our own transcriptome studies in *B. azoricus* not someone else’s sequences. Ribo probes work as well as cDNA probes as long as they follow the rules of base complementarity, RNA integrity (whether or not the target RNA is intact) and are targeting coding sequences since this is what we wanted to target, after all, expressed mRNA. In the present study we wanted to target the MMO and sulfur oxidation genes and used probes that were designed to target the respective nuclear genes: MMO- CACTAACTATGCTAACCGCGATGTCA SOX- CGACTAGGAGCACATCTATTAGGTTT

The sequenced for our MMO probe design came from our sequence >mussel_c5320 length: 933 methane monooxygenase protein A [Methylococcaceae bacterium SF-BR] ensued from our transcriptomics studies already published and referred in the discussion paper as Bettencourt et al. 2010 BMC Genomics BMC Genomics, 11, 559, doi:10.1186/1471-2164-11-559, 2010 and Egas et al. 2012 Mar. Drugs, 10, 1765–

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1783, 2012.

The sequence for our SOX probe design came from our sequence >mussel_c3834 length: 922 sulfur oxidation protein SoxY [Sulfurovum sp. NBC37-1] Ensued form the same published studies as above

A BLAST search in NCBI confirmed that our complementary sequence resulted in hits within Bathymodiolus MMO gene

Bathymodiolus brooksi gill symbiont clone GoM_Chap_pmoA_2.1 particulate methane monooxygenase A (pmoA) gene, partial cds Sequence ID: gb|JN021262.1|Length: 467Number of Matches: 1 Related Information Range 1: 58 to 83GenBankGraphic-sNext MatchPrevious MatchFirst Match Alignment statistics for match #1 Score Expect Identities Gaps Strand Frame 52.0 bits(26) 7e-05() 26/26(100%) 0/26(0%) Plus/Minus Features: Query 1 GTGATTGATACGATTGGCGCTACAGT 26 ||||||| Sbjct 83 GTGATTGATACGATTGGCGCTACAGT 58

GenBankGraphicsNextPreviousDescriptions Endosymbiont of Bathymodiolus puteoserpentis partial pmoA gene for particulate methane monooxygenase sub-unit A, sequence ID #7986 Sequence ID: emb|FR865039.1|Length: 471Number of Matches: 1 Related Information Range 1: 31 to 56GenBankGraphicsNext Match-Previous MatchFirst Match Alignment statistics for match #1 Score Expect Identities Gaps Strand Frame 52.0 bits(26) 7e-05() 26/26(100%) 0/26(0%) Plus/Minus Features: Query 1 GTGATTGATACGATTGGCGCTACAGT 26 ||||||| Sbjct 56 GTGATTGATACGATTGGCGCTACAGT 31

A BLAST search in NCBI confirmed that our sequence >mussel_c3834 length: 922 sulfur oxidation protein SoxY [Sulfurovum sp. NBC37-1] from which our SOX in-situ probe was designed is indeed matching proteins hits containing the SOX Y domain from SOX Y superfamily GenPeptGraphicsNextPreviousDescriptions sulfur oxidation protein SoxY [Sulfurovum sp. AR] Sequence ID: ref|ZP_10062574.1|Length: 155Number of Matches: 1 Related Information Range 1: 6 to 155GenPeptGraphicsNext Match-

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Previous MatchFirst Match Alignment statistics for match #1 Score Expect Method Identities Positives Gaps Frame 205 bits(522) 2e-62() Compositional matrix adjust. 119/150(79%) 135/150(90%) 0/150(0%) +1 Features: Query 301 FLKSICaaSavvatvps-silvaKDAPKGGNALSYDAAvvtitggkvvtgSDKIKLTVPEI 480 F+KSICAASAV ATV+PS L AK+APKGGN LSYDAAV ITGGK V SDK+ LTVPEI Sbjct 6 FIKSICAASAVAATVTPSAL-FAKEAPKGGNVLSYDAAVAAITGGKAVADSDKVNLTVP 65

Query 481 AENGAVVPVKVNVESPMTDADYVKAIHVLTTKNSNARCADVMLTPLNGK-GYFATRVKLGG 660 AENGAVVPVKV+V+ PM + +YVKAIHVL+TKN NARCADVMLT-PLNGKGYFATR+KLGG Sbjct 66 AENGAVVPVKVDVDHPMEENNYVKAIHVLSKNG-NARCADVMLTPLNGKGYFATRIKLGG 125

Query 661 TQDVVALVEMSDGSFLRAAKPVKVTIGGCG 750 TQDV-VALVE+S+G+F+++AK VKVTIGGCG Sbjct 126 TQDVVALVELSNGTFIKAKSVKVTIG-GCG 155

GenPeptGraphicsNextPreviousDescriptions sulfur oxidation protein SoxY [Sulfurovum sp. NBC37-1] Sequence ID: ref|YP_001357815.1|Length: 159Number of Matches: 1 Related Information Gene-associated gene details Range 1: 32 to 159GenPeptGraphicsNext MatchPrevious MatchFirst Match Alignment statistics for match #1 Score Expect Method Identities Positives Gaps Frame 178 bits(452) 7e-52() Compositional matrix adjust. 90/128(70%) 105/128(82%) 0/128(0%) +1 Features: Query 367 KDAPKG-GNALSYDAAvvtitggkvvtgSDKIKLTVPEIAENGAVVPVKVNVESPMTDADY 546 K PKG NALS +AA+ ITGGK SDK+KLTVP EIAENGAVVPVKVN+ PM + +Y Sbjct 32 KAVPKG-PNALSVAAIDAITGGKGAKESDKVKLTVP EIAENGAVVPVKVNVDHPMEEGNY 91

Query 547 VKAIHVLTTKNSNARCADVMLTPLNGKGYFATRVKLGGTQDVVALVEMS-DGSFLRAAKPV 726 VKAIHVL KN N+RC DVMLTP NGK YFATR+KLG TQ+V+ + E+SDG+F++AAK V Sbjct 92 VKAIHVLAAKNGNSRCVDVMLTPANGKAYFATRIKL-GSTQEVIDGTFIKAAKSV 151

Query 727 KVTIGGCG 750 KVTIGGCG Sbjct 152 KVTIGGCG 159

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So in conclusion, our probes are theoretically good for FISH experiments and results obtained do show signal specificity. The auto-fluorescence referred by the referee is simply not accurate. First of all it does not come from lipid droplets! But rather sugar granules that we have already figured out in 2008 and reported in a paper from that year Bettencourt et al. 2008 Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology - Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology May 2008, Volume 150, Issue 1, Pages 1-7. The ALEXA fluorochromes are the finest available in the market and their spectrum of absorbance and emission are well defined and would only be visualized with appropriate filters from the fluorescent microscope such as ours, a Leica DM6000. Auto-fluorescence is only visualized in the present case at UV emission well below the spectrum used by our ALEXA Fluorochromes...hence the specificity!

The following comment by the anonymous referee #1 raises some concerns

The cDNA library used for qPCR of bacterial genes was inappropriate as this was subjected to poly-A selection, a treatment designed to remove ribosomal RNA, but which also removes bacterial mRNA. For this reason, the V6 sequencing experiment also has little value, as the PCR products for sequencing were amplified from the same cDNA library

We have devoted 1 full-length article to this question apart from our work published in 2010 Bettencourt et al. BMC Genomics in which we described in detail how the cDNA library was built and how we ended up with 3000 bacterial genes sequences which made through the poly-A selection during the course of library preparation and prior to 454 sequencing. Bacterial mRNA do not have poly-A tails, right, but it is not true that bacterial mRNA will be removed after poly-A selection, actually some bacterial RNAs are poly-adenylated too. The point here is not to debate whether or not our initial cDNA was "contaminated" with bacterial mRNA but to deal with the fact that in our initial work on the transcriptome sequencing of *B. azoricus* gill tissues (vide Bettencourt et al. 2010 BMC Genomics) some 3000 cDNA sequences were revealed pointing at functional bacterial genes that were subjected to the MG RAST, the Metagenomics

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RAST server, an automated analysis platform for metagenomes providing quantitative insights into microbial populations based on sequence data. This is a fact that cannot go unnoticed and that prompted us to dedicate another work published in Marine Drugs by Egas et al. 2012 with the title "The Transcriptome of Bathymodiolus azoricus Gill Reveals Expression of Genes from Endosymbionts and Free-Living Deep-Sea Bacteria". I do agree with the anonymous reviewer in that the V6 sequencing experiment also has little value, given the possibility that cDNA libraries were poorly represented by bacterial mRNA, however it was not clearly written or stated in our paper that both LS and MG cDNA libraries were obtained by using random primers and not oligo-dT during the process of reverse-transcription and that would significantly change the outcome of our analyses. The same total RNA was used but reverse-transcribed differently, using random primers instead of oligo-dT. Moreover, the 16S amplicon sequencing was strictly meant for gill's microbiome structure analyses, not for quantifying bacterial gene expression. Furthermore, the cDNA library used for qPCR of bacterial genes might have been inappropriate to the reviewer's view, as this was subjected to poly-A selection but it was primarily generated for host gene expression studies, nonetheless given our previous results on the transcriptome sequencing of *B. azoricus* gill tissues and the bacterial genes that were revealed then, we felt compelled to pursue these qPCR experiments even with the same cDNA libraries. It is not uncommon that mispriming events do occur with RNA species and often cases, even ribosomal RNA will be misprimed with oligo-dT and reverse-transcribed into cDNA. rRNA is expressed at a very high level, so even a little leaky priming by nonspecific priming would work rather well, but not as well as the random priming. Such abundant RNA species (rRNA) almost invite mispriming merely by being highly present and thus a small amount will always be reverse transcribed into cDNA, including bacterial mRNA, because of normal, expected low-level RT mis-priming events... One has to assume in the present case that bacterial mRNA was highly present in our gill total RNA extractions!

Finally I would like to address the immune genes that were referred by the anonymous reviewer as not being validated or shown to respond to infection or microbial stimula-

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tion. The reason why we did not present evidence of gene expression upon immune stimulation is because we have submitted another paper to the same BG special issue that is regarded as a companion paper and dealing precisely with this subject. It has been submitted by Martins et al. from my group with the following title "Finding immune gene expression differences induced by marine bacterial pathogens in the Deep-sea hydrothermal vent mussel *Bathymodiolus azoricus*". However, I will be glad to include in the present paper, results from an infection experiment using *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Flavobacterium* that was conducted in parallel, for validation purposes during the course of these studies (see below)

Interactive comment on Biogeosciences Discuss., 10, 2013, 2013.

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