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Journal

The ISME Journal: Multidisciplinary Journal of Microbial Ecology, 8(12)

Authors

Hansen, Allison

Degnan, Patrick

Publication Date

2014-12-01

DOI

10.1038/ismej.2014.121

Peer reviewed

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Widespread expression of conserved small RNAs in small symbiont genomes

Allison K Hansen^{1,2} and Patrick H Degnan^{3,4}

¹Department of Entomology, School of Integrative Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, USA; ²Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Microbial Diversity Institute, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; ³Department of Microbiology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, USA and ⁴Department of Microbial Pathogenesis, Microbial Diversity Institute, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA

Genome architecture of a microbe markedly changes when it transitions from a free-living lifestyle to an obligate symbiotic association within eukaryotic cells. These symbiont genomes experience numerous rearrangements and massive gene loss, which is expected to radically alter gene regulatory networks compared with those of free-living relatives. As such, it remains unclear whether and how these small symbiont genomes regulate gene expression. Here, using a label-free mass-spec quantification approach we found that differential protein regulation occurs in *Buchnera*, a model symbiont with a reduced genome, when it transitions between two distinct life stages. However, differential mRNA expression could not be detected between *Buchnera* life stages, despite the presence of a small number of putative transcriptional regulators. Instead a comparative analysis of small RNA expression profiles among five divergent *Buchnera* lineages, spanning a variety of *Buchnera* life stages, reveals 140 novel intergenic and antisense small RNAs and 517 untranslated regions that were significantly expressed, some of which have been conserved for ~65 million years. In addition, the majority of these small RNAs exhibit both sequence covariation and thermodynamic stability, indicators of a potential structural RNA role. Together, these data suggest that gene regulation at the post-transcriptional level may be important in *Buchnera*. This is the first study to empirically identify *Buchnera* small RNAs, and we propose that these novel small RNAs may facilitate post-transcriptional regulation through translational inhibition/activation, and/or transcript stability. Ultimately, post-transcriptional regulation may shape metabolic complementation between *Buchnera* and its aphid host, thus impacting the animal's ecology and evolution.

The ISME Journal (2014) 8, 2490–2502; doi:10.1038/ismej.2014.121; published online 11 July 2014

Introduction

Gene regulation in bacterial genomes relies heavily on operon structure, regulatory proteins and sigma factors. Strikingly, most of these canonical regulatory attributes are lost from reduced genomes, exemplified by obligate intracellular pathogens and symbionts (Dandekar *et al.*, 2000; Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000; Moran and Mira, 2001; Mettenhuber, 2002; Wilcox *et al.*, 2003). *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, a host-restricted pathogen with a reduced genome, lacks many of the regulatory elements and genes found in other bacteria (Dandekar *et al.*, 2000). Nevertheless, in this bacterium, complex transcriptional and post-transcriptional gene regulation occurs, resembling a eukaryote more than a

prokaryote by utilizing antisense RNAs (asRNAs), alternative-splicing and multifunctional enzymes that interact (Guell *et al.*, 2009; Yus *et al.*, 2009; Kuhner *et al.*, 2009). Presently, it is unknown whether or not this complex type of gene regulation is present in beneficial symbionts with reduced genomes, which unlike *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* are generally smaller in genome size and uncultivable.

The intracellular bacterial symbiont, *Buchnera aphidicola*, is a hallmark example of an uncultivable, obligate insect mutualist with a reduced genome (Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000). *Buchnera* provides its aphid host with essential amino acids that cannot be synthesized *de novo* by the aphid nor provided in sufficient quantities by the aphid's diet of plant sap (Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000; Hansen and Moran, 2014). *Buchnera* from the pea aphid has a genome size of 641 kbp and encodes only a few recognizable regulatory proteins including two sigma factors (σ 70: RpoD and σ 32: RpoH; Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000; Wilcox *et al.*, 2003). Despite *Buchnera*'s obligate nutritional role for its insect host, limited

Correspondence: AK Hansen, Department of Entomology, School of Integrative Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 320 Morrill Hall, 505 South Goodwin Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801, USA.

E-mail: akh@illinois.edu

Received 9 February 2014; revised 2 June 2014; accepted 5 June 2014; published online 11 July 2014

evidence has been found for *Buchnera*'s ability to regulate transcription of genes underlying essential amino-acid pathways in response to aphid nutritional demands (Moran *et al.*, 2003, 2005; Reymond *et al.*, 2006; Viñuelas *et al.*, 2011). In addition, a diminished transcriptional response to heat shock was observed in *Buchnera* during near-lethal heat shock treatments, although *Buchnera* still encodes a functional heat shock sigma factor (σ 32) and several recognition sequences (Wilcox *et al.*, 2003; Dunbar *et al.*, 2007). Potentially, gene regulation in this intracellular microbe is not important, because of its host-controlled homeostatic environment (Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000). Alternatively, gene regulation may act primarily at the post-transcriptional level, which has not been investigated in *Buchnera* or any other uncultivable symbionts with reduced genomes. If post-transcriptional gene regulation occurs in *Buchnera*, it may utilize small RNAs to inhibit translation, as in *M. pneumoniae* (Guell *et al.*, 2009).

In this study, we evaluate the importance and role of post-transcriptional gene regulation and regulatory small RNAs in *Buchnera*. First, we determined if transcriptional or post-transcriptional gene regulation occurs across different *Buchnera* life stages, during which *Buchnera* transitions from an extracellular, proliferating state to an intracellular non-proliferating one (Koga *et al.*, 2012). Second, we conducted directional RNAseq on different *Buchnera* life stages isolated from four different aphid species that diverged ~65 million years ago (Degan *et al.*, 2011) in order to identify conserved, expressed small RNAs. Together, these data validate a number of computationally predicted regulatory elements and reveal a potential role for small RNAs in regulating gene expression in a symbiont with a reduced genome.

Materials and methods

Proteomic sample preparation and analysis

Two distinct *Buchnera* life stages were collected to determine if gene regulation in *Buchnera* occurs at the protein level. Briefly, *Buchnera* cells were collected from embryos and from maternal bacteriocytes of fourth instar pea aphids (*Acyrtosiphon pisum* str. LSR1), reared and sampled as described elsewhere (Hansen and Moran, 2011). For embryo samples, entire ovarioles were rapidly dissected out of ~300 aphids, pooled in buffer A at 4 °C and stored at -80 °C. For the bacteriocyte samples, ~2.6 g of whole aphids were homogenized in ice-cold buffer, and filtered to enrich for *Buchnera* cells. *Buchnera* cells were then isolated on a Percoll density gradient (27%/70%) at 4 °C, and stored at -80 °C (Charles and Ishikawa 1999; Hansen and Moran, 2012). This latter approach preferentially captures *Buchnera* cells from maternal bacteriocytes. A complete description of the proteomic methods is available in the Supplementary Materials and methods.

Label-free quantification (LFQ) was conducted by the WM Keck Foundation Biotechnology Resource Laboratory at Yale University to determine changes in *Buchnera* protein expression between three technical replicates of embryo and bacteriocyte samples. Mascot distiller and the Mascot search algorithm were used to identify peptide matches in a database comprising the predicted proteomes of both *Buchnera aphidicola* (PRJNA59285, PRJNA57805) and its pea aphid host (PRJNA13657, PRJNA29489). The MASCOT search engine confidence level was set to 95% for protein hits based on randomness. *Buchnera* protein abundances were normalized to a constitutively expressed *Buchnera* protein, 50S ribosomal subunit protein RplN (BUAP5A_507). The Progenesis LCMS statistical analysis pipeline (Nonlinear Dynamics, LLC, Durham, NC, USA) was used to perform a one-way analysis of variance with the normalized protein abundances. Proteins with a conservative ≥ 1.5 -fold change between samples and with an analysis of variance $P < 0.05$ were considered significantly up- or downregulated (Blagoev *et al.*, 2004; Babaei *et al.*, 2013). See Supplementary Materials and methods for more detail on proteomic analysis. In addition, a Multi-dimensional Protein Identification Technology (MudPIT) experiment was conducted on a biological replicate of the maternal bacteriocytes prepared as detailed above for fourth instar *A. pisum* (str. LSR1) to confirm identified proteins.

Small RNA sample preparation and sequencing

Small RNAs from the aphid symbiont *Buchnera aphidicola* were prepared as described previously (Hansen and Moran, 2012). Briefly, four aphid species with completely sequenced *Buchnera* genomes, *A. pisum* (*Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-5A), *Acyrtosiphon kondoi* (*Buchnera*-Ak), *Uroleucon ambrosiae* (UA002, referred to as *Buchnera*-Ua) and *Schizaphis graminum* (*Buchnera*-Sg) were reared in a growth chamber at 20 °C under a 16-h light/8-h dark regime. Insects were maintained on the following host plants: *A. pisum* and *A. kondoi* on *Vicia faba* (fava bean), *U. ambrosiae* on *Tithonia rotundifolia* (Mexican sunflower) and *S. graminum* on *Hordeum vulgare* (barley). For each strain, 2–3 g of insects were homogenized and *Buchnera* cells were isolated by filtration and centrifugation. Cells were treated immediately with TRI reagent solution (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA), and total RNA was extracted using the miRNAeasy kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) then DNAase treated similar to Hansen and Moran (2012).

Library preparation and sequencing of *Buchnera* small RNAs for all five aphid strains were conducted by the Yale Center for Genome Analysis. Library preparation of the ≤ 200 nt fractions were performed using the Illumina mRNA directional sequencing protocol starting from the phosphatase treatment step. Each library was then loaded and

sequenced on an individual Illumina (San Diego, CA, USA) GA IIX, lane, 35-nt sequence reads were generated. As in Hansen and Moran (2012), the CLC Genomic Workbench was used for initial read processing and mapping.

The sequence data for directional RNAseq from all *Buchnera* samples were submitted to NCBI under study accession PRJNA212118 (5A- SRR935066, LSR1- SRR935070, Ak- SRR935071, Ua- SRR935072 and Sg- SRR935073).

Small RNA identification

Using the initial mapping file generated for each sample with CLC Genomics Workbench, individual reads overlapping known RNAs were removed (ribosomal RNAs, transfer RNAs, *rnpB*, *ssrA* and *ffs*) and the remaining sequences were re-mapped using the Rockhopper software (McClure *et al.*, 2013). In Rockhopper, default parameters were used for strand-specific reads except a final threshold for minimum expression value of untranslated regions (UTRs) and small RNAs (0.3) was chosen based on empirical tests that optimized the agreement between the *Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-5A samples.

We then identified and further characterized transcription start sites, UTRs and small RNAs predicted by Rockhopper that were conserved in two or more species. Using a multiple whole-genome alignment generated for the four *Buchnera* species with Mauve (Darling, 2004), we were able to plot aligned RNAseq coverage curves. This process was aided by the complete collinearity of the *Buchnera* genomes. Individual coverage plots generated using the ggplot2 module in R (Kahle and Wickham, 2013) and a global plot viewed in Artemis (Rutherford *et al.*, 2000) were manually inspected to determine small RNA boundaries.

Prediction of small RNA structural stability

Putative small RNAs and UTRs were extracted from each genome based on the identified boundaries, and orthologous regions were re-aligned with ClustalW2 (Larkin *et al.*, 2007). RNAalifold was then used to determine a likely secondary structure for the alignment, and of 100 random re-shuffling's of the alignment, which was used as null distribution (Hofacker *et al.*, 2002; Bernhart *et al.*, 2008). Predicted thermodynamic stability and sequence covariation of small RNA secondary structures were measured as the free energy of the thermodynamic ensemble (in units of kcal per mol). Conserved UTRs and predicted small RNA elements were then cross-referenced with existing computational predictions (Degnan *et al.*, 2011).

Reverse transcriptase-quantitative PCR

We compared *Buchnera*-LSR1 mRNA gene expression for three aphid tissue types (for example, young embryo (YE), old embryo (OE) and maternal

bacteriocyte (BAC); Braendle *et al.*, 2003; Koga *et al.*, 2012). As above, YE, OE and BAC samples were rapidly dissected out of fourth instar *A. pisum* (str. LSR1), pooled in RNA Bacterial Protect (Qiagen) and stored at -80°C . RNA extractions and DNAase treatment of the samples were conducted as described previously (Hansen and Moran, 2012). Complementary DNA was synthesized from each pooled RNA sample using the iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) and then quantitative PCR was conducted on each sample using a Mastercycler Eppgradient Realplex² (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany) in conjunction with the SYBR Fast Universal qPCR reagents (KAPA Biosystems, Woburn, MA, USA). Gene expression values were calculated using the standard curve method for relative quantification (Bookout *et al.*, 2006) and normalized to the housekeeping gene *rp1N*. For statistical analyses, Kal's Z-test (Kal *et al.*, 1999) and multiple comparisons were conducted with a false discovery rate criterion of $\alpha = 0.05$ or less using CLC Genomics Workbench. The oligonucleotide primers used are listed in Supplementary Table S1 and further details are provided in the Supplementary Materials and methods.

Results

Differential protein expression in a symbiont with a reduced genome

To determine if gene regulation occurs at the protein level in *Buchnera*, we quantitatively compared protein expression profiles of two distinct *Buchnera* life stages using LFQ. *Buchnera* experiences a biphasic lifestyle that alternates between a rapidly proliferating extracellular state in aphid ovarioles and a non-proliferating, intracellular state within the maternal bacteriocytes (that is, specialized aphid cells harboring *Buchnera*; Miura *et al.*, 2003; Braendle *et al.*, 2003; Koga *et al.*, 2012). Using a combination of dissection and filtration techniques to isolate *Buchnera*-LSR1 from the pea aphid *A. pisum* str. LSR1, we were able to evaluate protein expression profiles for *Buchnera* from aphid ovarioles (referred to as embryos) compared with *Buchnera* from maternal bacteriocytes. In addition, a qualitative protein analysis, MudPIT, was performed on intact *Buchnera* cells isolated from entire animals to validate the list of proteins identified.

In sum, 355 of 558 proteins encoded in the *Buchnera*-LSR1 genome were detected (Supplementary Tables S2 and S3). Of these, we identified 80 proteins that were differentially expressed between the developmental stages over 1.5-fold (one-way analysis of variance, $P < 0.05$; Supplementary Table S2). The majority of the differentially enriched proteins was found in the embryos (67/80), whereas only 13 proteins were enriched in the bacteriocytes. The LFQ analysis also detected peptide evidence of *ddlB*, 1 of 13 putative

pseudogenes in the *Buchnera*-LSR1 genome that harbor single inactivating mutations (for example, homopolymeric frameshifts).

Using gene set enrichment analysis (Subramanian *et al.*, 2005), we found only one *Buchnera* KEGG pathway was significantly enriched in embryos compared with bacteriocytes (biosynthesis of amino acids, gene set enrichment analysis test statistic = 14.4, $P = 0.034$, $N = 56$). The *Buchnera* proteins, LysA, Fba, ArgA, ThrB, SerC and AroK, were primarily responsible for driving this pattern, exhibiting ≥ 1.5 -fold enrichment in embryos compared with the bacteriocytes (Table 1). In contrast, HisG, HisC, HisH and IlvH were highly enriched in bacteriocytes compared with embryos (≥ 1.5 -fold), indicating that not all *Buchnera* amino-acid pathways are enriched in the embryo (Table 1). Collectively, these results support previous research, which indicated that *Buchnera* produces essential amino acids for its aphid host (for example, Douglas and Prosser, 1992; Sasaki and Ishikawa, 1995; Shigenobu *et al.*, 2000). However, differential protein expression of essential amino-acid pathways in different aphid tissue types and *Buchnera* life-cycle stages was unexpected.

Other functional classes enriched in the embryo compared with the bacteriocyte include proteins associated with the flagellar apparatus, transfer RNA synthetases, riboflavin biosynthesis and several hypothetical proteins conserved in many bacteria (Supplementary Table S2). In contrast, proteins associated with membrane transport and protein degradation are enriched in the bacteriocyte (Supplementary Table S2).

Limited transcriptional control in *Buchnera*

Buchnera's gene repertoire for transcriptional regulation is severely depleted compared with that of its free-living relatives. For example, 78% of

transcriptional regulatory proteins present in *Escherichia coli*, known to regulate orthologs of *Buchnera* genes whose protein products were differentially expressed in this study are missing in *Buchnera*; only eight recognizable transcriptional regulatory proteins remain. In *E. coli*, these 8 proteins have been demonstrated to regulate 26 of the 80 differentially expressed proteins (Figure 1). In addition, approximately half of the operons in *Buchnera* have been fragmented or radically restructured because of gene loss and genome rearrangements compared with *E. coli* (Moran and Mira, 2001).

To increase our sensitivity of detecting differential gene expression between *Buchnera* life stages, we dissected out both early and late embryos in addition to maternal bacteriocytes (that is, three samples in total). Using quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR, we measured mRNA expression levels of 60 *Buchnera*-LSR1 genes that showed a range of protein expression responses in our LFQ experiment. Remarkably, we found no difference in the mRNA expression of these genes among the three different samples (Supplementary Table S4). Moreover, four genes that were differentially expressed at the protein but not the mRNA level in this study are generally regulated in free-living relatives at the transcriptional level by the transcription factor DksA. Although DksA is still present in *Buchnera*-LSR1, the mRNAs of the four transcriptional targets of DksA were not differentially expressed (Table 1), indicating that DksA may have a different regulatory role in *Buchnera* compared with *E. coli*. In sum, as the majority of transcriptional regulatory factors and operon structures that are typically responsible for differential protein expression have been lost, and differential mRNA expression could not be detected other regulatory mechanisms, such as small RNAs and regulated protein stability, may underlie *Buchnera* gene regulation.

Table 1 Differentially regulated proteins involved in essential amino-acid pathways of *Buchnera*-LSR1

Protein name	Pathway	ANOVA P-value ^a	Fold change	Transcription factors ^b	qRT-PCR ^c
<i>Upregulated in bacteriocytes</i>					
HisG	Histidine	0.0089	1.8	DksA	NS
HisC	Histidine	0.003	1.6	DksA	NS
IlvH	Branched-chain amino acids	0.0017	1.5	Hns	—
<i>Upregulated in embryos</i>					
AroK	Aromatic amino acids	0.0063	1.6	*2	—
SerC	Sulfate reduction	0.0124	1.7	*2	—
ThrB	Threonine	0.0058	1.7	DksA	NS
ArgA	Arginine	0.0004	2.1	*1	NS
Fba	Glycolysis	0.0087	2.2	*2	NS
LysA	Lysine	0.0002	2.8	*2	NS

Abbreviations: ANOVA, analysis of variance; LFQ, label-free quantification; NS, not significantly different between treatments; qRT-PCR, quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR; '—', not tested.

^aLFQ analysis of *Buchnera* proteins between two *Buchnera* life stages.

^bTranscription factors conserved in *Buchnera* that are critical for *E. coli* regulation. *N indicates the number of *E. coli* transcription factors that are missing in *Buchnera*.

^cQuantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR was conducted between life stage treatments for the specific gene with differential protein expression.

RNAseq-based identification of Buchnera small RNAs
Cis- and *trans-*acting small RNAs are important facilitators of gene regulation at both the transcriptional and post-transcriptional level in free-living bacteria (Waters and Storz, 2009). As *Buchnera* has lost most of its transcriptional regulators and conserved operons, we determined if other regulatory mechanisms such as those involving small RNAs are present in *Buchnera*'s genome using directional RNAseq on the RNA fraction ≤ 200 nt isolated from *Buchnera* of four distinct aphid species (Table 2). For each sample, small RNAs

from all of *Buchnera*'s life stages were pooled to produce a global transcriptome profile for each species (see Materials and methods section). On average, 70% of reads from each sample aligned to *Buchnera* indicate that the bacterial cell separation and RNA isolation protocol was effective. We focused our subsequent analyses on reads that aligned to regions of the *Buchnera* genome not containing a known RNA. Approximately half of these directional reads corresponded to predicted protein coding genes or pseudogenes (that is, sense expression). However, quite surprisingly, the other

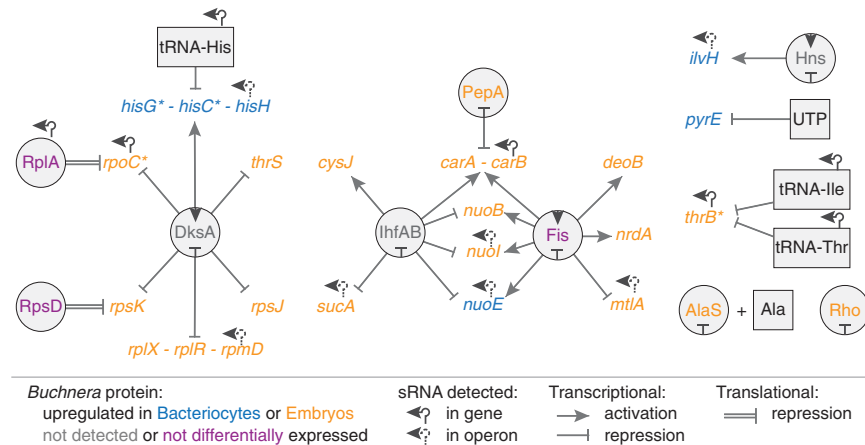


Figure 1 Genetic regulatory schematic of differentially expressed *Buchnera* proteins. Only a fraction of proteins differentially expressed by *Buchnera* bacteriocytes or embryos have conserved transcriptional regulatory factors shared with *E. coli*. However, several of the genes when tested by quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR showed no difference between *Buchnera* life stages (indicated with '*'), suggesting post-transcriptional regulation may occur by small RNAs (sRNAs). sRNAs were found associated with nearly half of the genes encoding differentially expressed proteins.

Table 2 Directional RNAseq mapping statistics of five *Buchnera* strains

	<i>A. pisum</i>		<i>A. kondoi</i>	<i>U. ambrosiae</i>	<i>S. graminum</i>
	<i>Buchnera</i> -5A	<i>Buchnera</i> -LSR1	<i>Buchnera</i> -Ak	<i>Buchnera</i> -Ua	<i>Buchnera</i> -Sg
<i>Genome features</i>					
Chromosome length	642 122		641 794	615 380	641 454
Protein-coding genes	558		559	529	548
Known RNAs	38		38	38	38
Disrupted protein-coding genes ^a	18		18	13	35
<i>Directional RNAseq data</i>					
Total reads in run	35 487 640	35 336 055	35 496 905	34 314 119	33 423 727
Initial trimmed reads mapped	26 880 929	26 358 035	26 217 855	20 059 556	22 712 071
Reads mapping outside of known RNAs	3 575 290	2 921 332	3 442 912	1 899 567	2 833 485
Mapped (sense) to protein-coding genes	57%	48%	43%	39%	35%
Mapped (antisense) to protein-coding genes	10%	10%	29%	13%	12%
Mapped to unannotated regions	33%	43%	28%	48%	53%
<i>Identified small RNAs</i>					
Total genes with predicted UTRs	354	362	306	235	357
5' UTRs	269	269	209	164	263
3' UTRs	218	224	188	132	219
Total predicted RNAs (includes > 1 element per IGS, gene)	282	275	252	344	269
Intergenic	46	50	64	51	31
Antisense	236	225	188	293	238

Abbreviations: IGS, intergenic spacer; UTR, untranslated region.

^aIncludes genes with frameshifts in homopolymeric tracts.

half mapped either within intergenic regions or antisense to predicted protein coding genes or pseudogenes (Table 2). Mean read coverage in the intergenic regions (466–884 reads per bp) was considerably greater than antisense coverage (16–63 reads per bp). To reduce the probability of falsely identifying fragmented intermediates of RNA degradation as small RNA candidates, we used the analysis package Rockhopper (McClure *et al.*, 2013). Rockhopper identifies novel transcripts that are highly expressed ($P < 0.05$), and demarcates boundaries of known transcripts. Rockhopper expression parameters and thresholds were optimized with small RNA transcripts from two clonal *Buchnera* strains (5A and LSR1) from the same aphid species, *A. pisum* (see Materials and methods section). We note that the expression profiles for novel small RNA transcripts between the 5A and LSR1 *Buchnera* strains were highly correlated (Spearman's rho 0.8952, $P < 0.0001$). We identified 'conserved' small RNAs among *Buchnera* species using two main criteria: (1) expression of a discreet transcript at a specific location in the genome, and (2) the expression of this transcript is significant based on Rockhopper optimized thresholds as described above. A small RNA candidate was called 'conserved' if it meets both criteria in two or more species genomes.

Prevalence of conserved UTRs

Nearly half of all orthologous, annotated *Buchnera* genes, exhibit significantly expressed UTRs ($P < 0.05$; Table 2). Transcriptional start sites upstream of the identified start codons showed a significant positive length correlation between pairs of genomes (5' UTRs = Spearman's Rho 0.308–0.774, $P < 0.01$; Supplementary Figure S1). The same was true of 3' UTRs (Spearman's Rho 0.430–0.8331, $P < 0.001$). We extracted and aligned the 287–5' and 230–3' predicted UTRs shared by two or more *Buchnera* species to identify possible conserved structural elements (as in Degnan *et al.*, 2011). Many of the aligned UTRs were found to have significantly conserved, thermodynamically stable structures (5' UTRs = 137 and 3' UTRs = 140, one-tailed *t*-tests,

d.f. = 99, $P < 0.05$; Supplementary Table S5). These calculations are based on alignments of the expressed UTRs and take into account both the thermodynamic stability and sequence covariation, which together are indicators of a potential structural RNA role (Hofacker *et al.*, 2002).

The predicted UTRs are on average longer than those reported for many free-living bacteria (30–60 nt vs 20–40 nt; Table 3); long 5' UTRs in free-living bacteria often contain regulatory RNA sensor elements in the 5' UTR region (Caldelari *et al.*, 2013). One of the longest conserved UTRs occurs upstream of *cspC* in *Buchnera*-5A, *Buchnera*-LSR1, *Buchnera*-Ak and *Buchnera*-Ua (*cspC* is absent in *Buchnera*-Sg; Figure 2a). This region is homologous to the *cspA* thermoregulatory element characterized in *E. coli* (RF01766; Giuliadori *et al.*, 2010), although we note that the 5' UTRs predicted by Rockhopper extend a further 200 nt upstream of the Rfam model (Figure 2a). Within the 5' UTR of *cspC* from *Buchnera*-5A, *Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-Ak, we identified a small 36 aa open reading frame, similar to the genetic organization of YobF and CspC in *E. coli* (Hemm *et al.*, 2009). However, this open reading frame has no sequence similarity to YobF and has two inactivating mutations in *Buchnera*-Ua, so it remains unclear if this small open reading frame in *Buchnera*-5A, *Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-Ak has any functional significance. The 5' UTR of *cspE*, a homolog of *cspA*, exhibits conserved expression in all four species, but it does not encode a structural match for this thermoregulator.

In addition to *cspC*'s putative thermoregulatory element, we found that 77 of the 277 UTRs that were thermodynamically stable correspond to previous computational predictions (5' UTRs = 16 and 3' UTRs = 61; Degnan *et al.*, 2011). The majority of the 3' UTRs coincide with 45 of 55 predicted Rho-independent transcriptional terminators. As expected transcript coverage ends at or shortly after the 3' terminus of the predicted element. The remaining conserved UTRs overlap predicted elements that contain highly conserved secondary structures or putative small RNAs (Supplementary Table S5; Degnan *et al.*, 2011).

Table 3 Summary of expressed and structurally conserved UTRs in *Buchnera*

	<i>Buchnera</i> -5A	<i>Buchnera</i> -LSR1	<i>Buchnera</i> -Ak	<i>Buchnera</i> -Ua	<i>Buchnera</i> -Sg
5' UTRs					
No.	184	182	160	113	174
Mean \pm s.d.	58.6 \pm 49.6	55.0 \pm 46.0	49.9 \pm 43.7	33.3 \pm 31.6	60.2 \pm 66.3
Longest	229	287	252	226	686
No. \geq 100 nt	102	99	119	150	109
3' UTRs					
No.	211	219	195	150	210
Mean \pm s.d.	55.4 \pm 62.5	53.7 \pm 53.4	46.5 \pm 44.6	42.9 \pm 46.9	41.4 \pm 40.3
Longest	330	330	220	348	241
No. \geq 100 nt	83	81	85	122	72

Abbreviation: UTR, untranslated region.

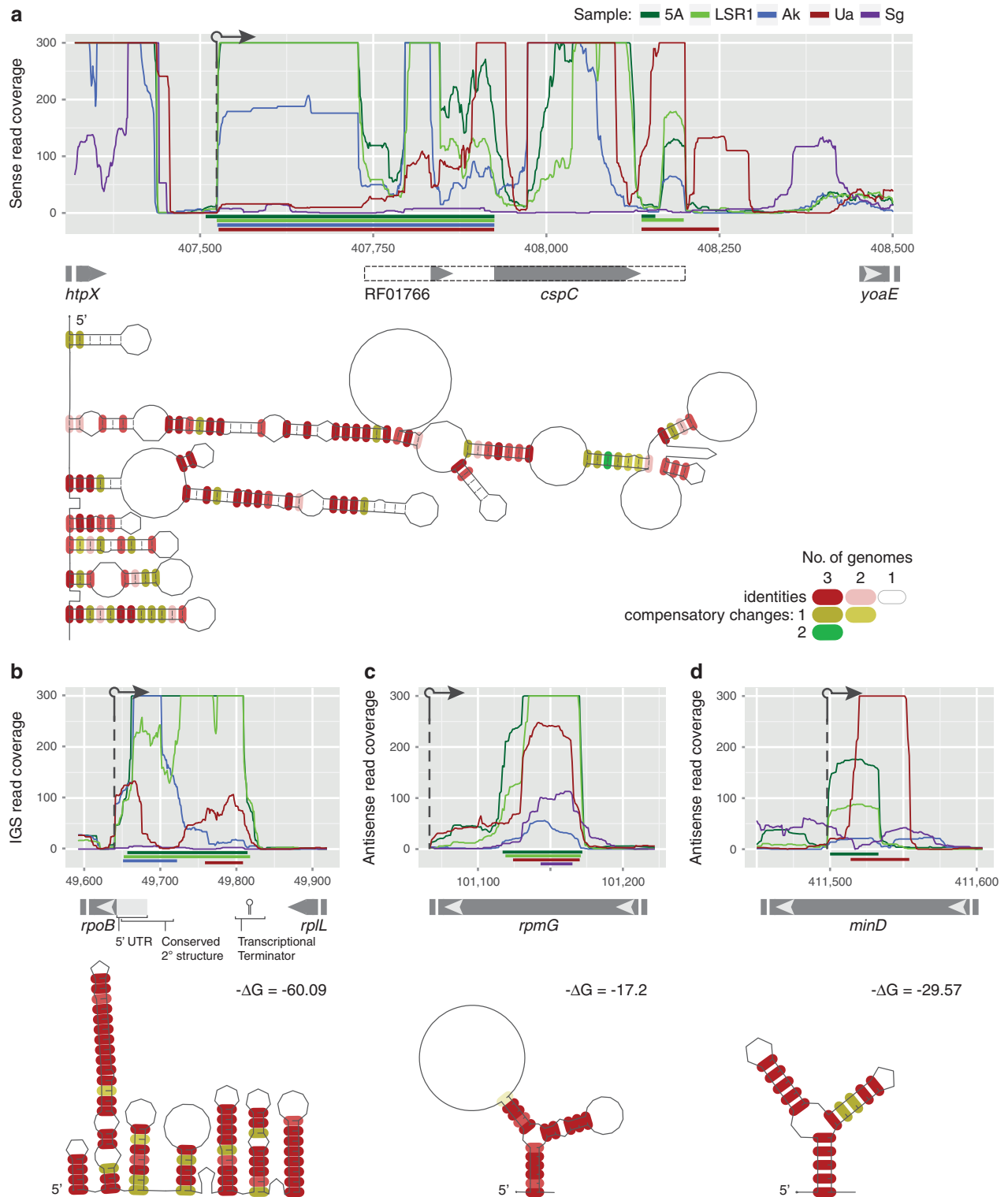


Figure 2 Extensive expression and conservation of small RNA elements in *Buchnera*. Small RNA expression profiles of *Buchnera* from five aphid strains were compared revealing numerous instances of conserved small RNAs. For example, (a) *CspC* encodes a particularly long, sequence and structurally conserved 5' UTR that overlaps a predicted thermoregulatory element (RFAM model RF01766; dashed box). Also discrete small RNAs were identified in 25 intergenic spacers including one between *rpoB* and *rplL* (b), which is expressed in the opposite orientation to the flanking genes and ends at the transcriptional terminator predicted for *rplL*. We also identified over 115 sequence and structurally conserved asRNAs such as those in (c) *rpmG* and (d) *minD*. In panels (a–d), RNAseq raw read coverage traces (for example, not normalized) are shown for each *Buchnera* strain according to the colors indicated in a. Coordinates for the x axes correspond to a global *Buchnera* genome alignment (see Materials and methods section). Below the read coverage traces, colored horizontal lines indicate the (a) UTR and (b–d) small RNA regions predicted by Rockhopper. Gray and white arrows indicate coding sequence boundaries. Structural conservation diagrams are based on RNAalifold and predicted thermostability is indicated when available.

The widespread occurrence and conservation of such thermodynamically stable UTRs indicate that these UTRs may have an important role in transcriptional or post-transcriptional regulation in *Buchnera*. For example, 43% of differentially expressed proteins in this study significantly express UTRs that are structurally conserved *cis* to the gene (Supplementary Table S5). Alternatively, UTRs may simply aid in transcript stability, counteracting the consequences of A + T compositional bias in *Buchnera* (Lambert and Moran, 1998; Hansen and Moran, 2012).

Discreet small RNAs identified in intergenic spacers

In addition to the UTRs described above, Rockhopper results identified significant expression of 60 possible small RNA elements in orthologous *Buchnera* intergenic spacers. After manual curation, only 25 putative small RNAs could be readily distinguished as discrete elements (Supplementary Table S6); the remainder were either associated with asRNA expression of transfer RNAs (see Hansen and Moran, 2012) or expressed in the same direction as a possible UTR or co-transcribed operon. Out of 25 discrete intergenic RNAs, 17 have significantly greater predicted thermodynamic stability and sequence covariation than randomized alignments (one-tailed *t*-test, d.f. = 99, $P < 0.05$). Moreover, 15 out of the 25 intergenic spacers with discrete small RNA expression levels were previously predicted as putative conserved functional sequences using computational methods (Degan *et al.*, 2011) and 73% of these discrete intergenic RNAs overlap the predicted region(s) (Supplementary Table S6). For example, an element that corresponds to a highly conserved region in all four species and is expressed antisense to the 5' UTR of *rpoB* may have a potential role in *cis*-acting gene regulation (Figure 2b). Overall discrete intergenic small RNAs may be important in *cis*-acting gene regulation because they overlap 5' or 3' UTRs, transcription start sites, ribosome-binding sites and/or the coding regions of the flanking genes (Figure 3). We note that four differentially expressed proteins in this study encode significantly expressed discrete intergenic small RNAs *cis* to the gene (Supplementary Table S6).

Extensive asRNA expression in Buchnera
Ten to nearly 30% of the directional RNAseq reads from all of the *Buchnera* species were expressed antisense to known gene regions (Table 2). As above, we compared predicted asRNAs from orthologous

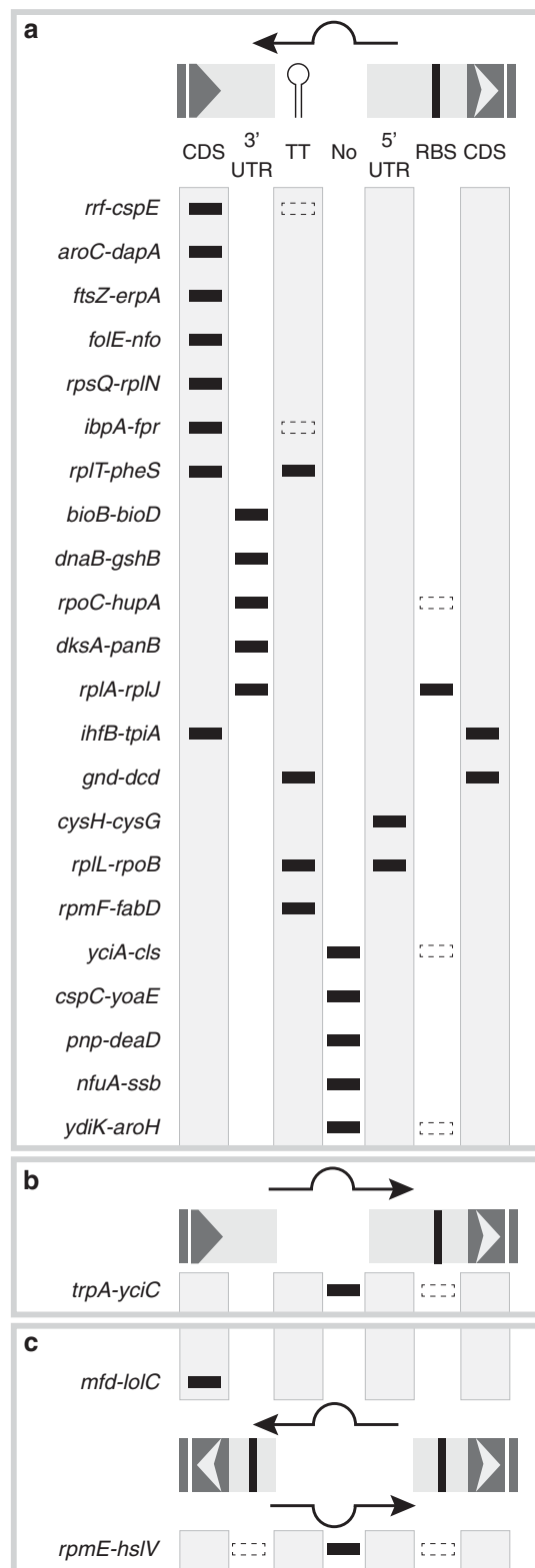


Figure 3 Localization and orientation of *Buchnera* intergenic small RNAs (sRNAs). Schematic representation of the location of conserved *Buchnera* sRNAs identified between 25 gene pairs are shown. (a) The vast majority of intergenic sRNAs identified occur antisense to pairs of co-directionally transcribed flanking genes. However, (b) one candidate occurred in the same direction as the flanking genes and (c) two candidates were found between divergently transcribed genes. Filled markers indicate that the sRNA overlaps the indicated element; coding sequence (CDS), 3' UTR, transcriptional terminator (TT), no conserved element (No), 5' UTR or a ribosome-binding site (RBS). Dashed markers indicate the presence of a conserved RBS or TT, which is not covered by the sRNA.

genes and identified 110 genes with 115 conserved asRNAs present in two or more species (Supplementary Table S7). This indicates that roughly one-fifth of the *Buchnera* genome experiences significant antisense expression from conserved locations. The majority of the asRNAs also showed significant predicted thermodynamic stability and sequence covariation (80/115, one-tailed *t*-test, d.f. = 99, $P < 0.05$; Figures 2c and d). Examination of the relative location of the asRNA transcripts reveals that ~40% of asRNAs directly overlap the 5' or 3' end of the sense transcript (45/115) with the remainder occurring elsewhere within the transcript. As with the intergenic RNAs, it is possible that these asRNAs contribute to post-transcriptional regulation in *Buchnera*. For example, 14 proteins differentially expressed in this study display significantly expressed small RNAs antisense to the coding sequence (Supplementary Table S7). Five and two of these asRNAs overlapped the 3' and 5' end, respectively, of these differentially expressed genes. Only two of these genes were differentially enriched in the bacteriocytes compared with the embryo (Supplementary Table S7). As such, these asRNAs have the potential to contribute to post-transcriptional regulation of a variety of functional categories including amino-acid biosynthesis (*carB* and *thrB*), one of the key functions performed by *Buchnera*.

Putative translational inhibition by the *cis*- and *trans*-acting elements

Twenty-eight of the *Buchnera*-LSR1 genes tested with quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR flanked intergenic spacers with a small RNA expressed in the opposite direction (Supplementary Figure S2). Although some of the flanking genes were identified as encoding proteins, we found several situations in which proteins corresponding to the upstream or downstream gene were not detected either by LFQ or MudPIT analyses. For example, small RNAs overlapped the 5' ends of *cysG* and *lolC* and the 3' end of *ihfB*, *dnaB*, *folE* and *fpr*, and these genes were not detected as proteins (Supplementary Table S6). This may be evidence of translational inhibition by *cis*-acting elements. A comparison of the *Buchnera* proteins detected here and those detected by Poliakov *et al.* (2011) reveals a high degree of correspondence (see Supplementary Materials and methods; Supplementary Figure S3); however, not detecting a protein with LFQ or MudPIT does not necessarily mean that the protein is not expressed. Nevertheless, to indirectly assess the evidence for translational inhibition, we analyzed the relative selective constraint of genes encoding proteins that were detected or not. We calculated the ratio of nonsynonymous to synonymous nucleotide substitutions (Ka/Ks) between *Buchnera*-LSR1 and a related species *Buchnera*-Ak. From this analysis, we found that the average Ka/Ks ratio was

significantly higher in genes encoding proteins not detected in the LFQ analysis compared with those proteins that were ($X = 0.082$ and 0.052 , respectively, Wilcoxon rank sums, $P < 0.0001$; Figure 4). The third codon positions of genes encoding asRNAs may not be strictly neutral leading to the appearance of increased relaxed selection. To test this, we removed regions encoding asRNAs from the sequence alignments and re-estimated Ka/Ks. Nevertheless, after this subsequent analysis the significant pattern persists ($X = 0.0824$ and 0.0518 , respectively, Wilcoxon rank sums, $P < 0.0001$) likely due to the fact that the Ka/Ks estimates are averaged across the entire length of the gene and the asRNA sequences are a fraction of overall protein lengths (mean $22\% \pm 19\%$). The pattern also holds when short genes (<150AA) or genes with saturated Ks estimates (≥ 3.0) are removed from the analysis. These results are consistent with relaxation of selection (decrease in purifying selection) of the particular genes encoding proteins that were not detected. One consequence of less efficient purifying selection is the accumulation of slightly deleterious amino-acid changes (Moran, 1996). In turn, *cis* and/or *trans*-acting small RNAs we identified here may be important inhibitors of these potentially toxic proteins (Kuo and Ochman, 2010). Notably, one-quarter of undetected proteins have *cis* or antisense small RNAs associated with the gene (52/206) (Supplementary Tables S6 and S7). *Buchnera* does not encode Hfq, which is generally required to chaperone

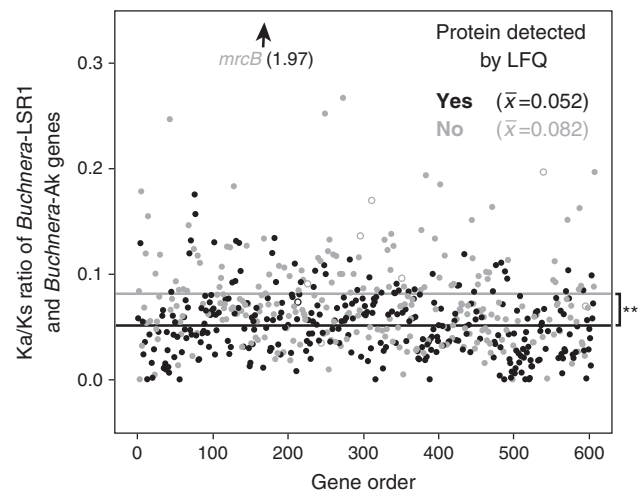


Figure 4 Expressed *Buchnera* proteins exhibit a high degree of sequence conservation. *Buchnera*-LSR1 genes with detected proteins (black) are significantly more conserved than those without detected proteins (grey) (Wilcoxon rank sums, $**P < 0.001$). The degree of sequence conservation is determined as the ratio of nonsynonymous changes per nonsynonymous site (Ka) to synonymous changes per synonymous site (Ks) between orthologous genes of *Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-Ak. Ka/Ks ratios for each gene are plotted according to their genome gene order. Pseudogenes are marked with open circles.

trans-acting small RNAs in model organisms; however, other candidate chaperone proteins may be involved.

Discussion

Our study reveals for the first time that *Buchnera*, an uncultivable symbiont with a small genome, experiences differential protein expression when it transitions from an extracellular to intracellular life stage. These patterns in differential protein expression are unlikely to be due to ‘typical’ transcriptional regulatory mechanisms, because (i) most of its ancestral transcription factors have been eroded

from *Buchnera*’s genome, (ii) most conserved operons have been fragmented and (iii) no evidence of differential mRNA expression is evident between life stages. In turn, post-transcriptional processes may be the primary cause of differential gene regulation in *Buchnera*, similar to what has been widely observed in mitochondria and plastids (Mercer *et al.*, 2011; Cardi *et al.*, 2012).

Small RNAs in free-living bacteria have a role in one type of post-transcriptional gene regulation (Waters and Storz, 2009; Gottesman and Storz, 2011; Storz *et al.*, 2011). Small RNAs are also expressed from human mitochondria, and are predicted to have a post-transcriptional role for organelle gene expression (Mercer *et al.*, 2011). Similarly, we

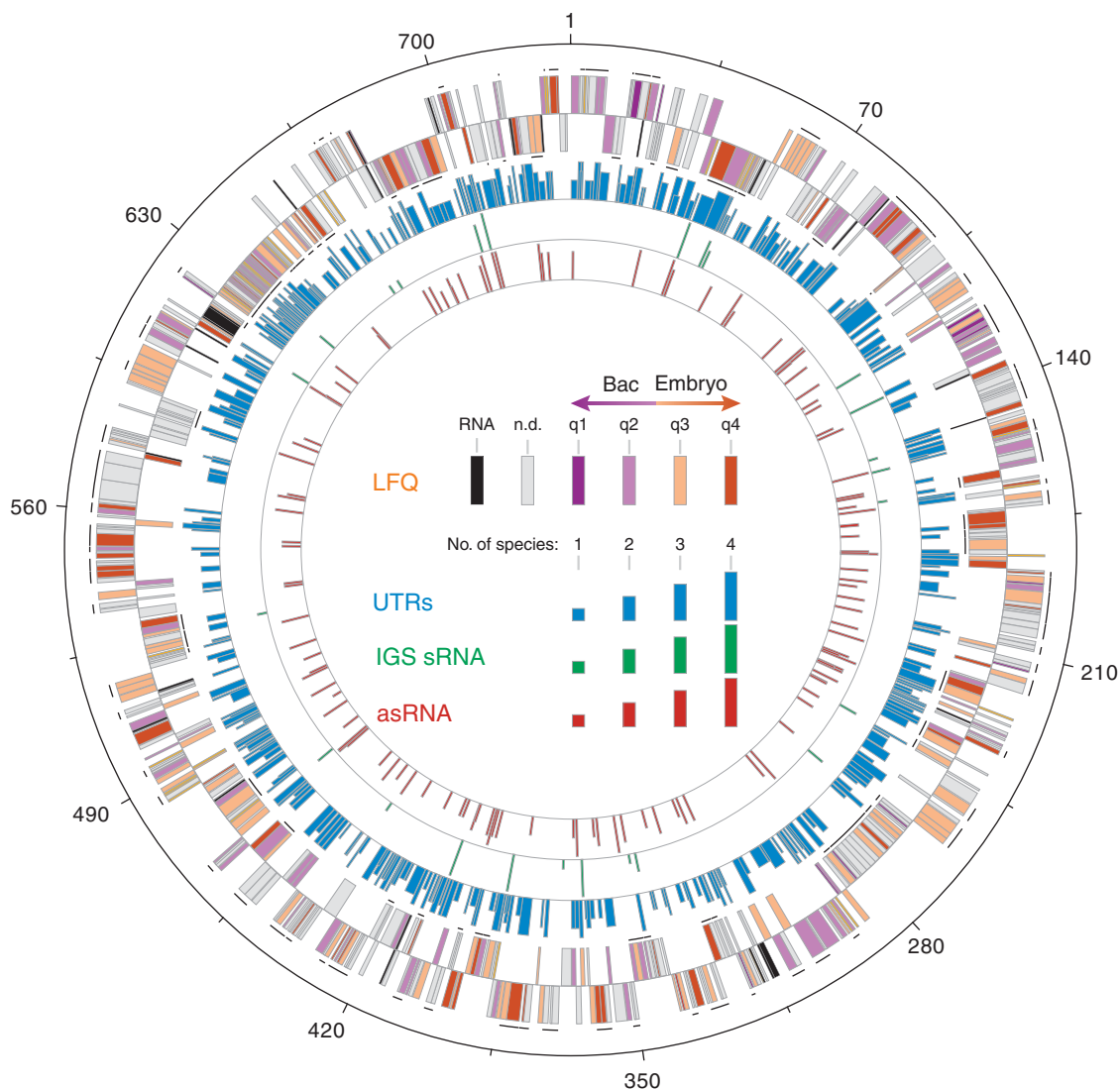


Figure 5 Genome-wide map of protein and small RNA (sRNA) expression in *Buchnera*. Protein expression profiles and identified sRNAs are mapped onto the global alignment of the five *Buchnera* strain genomes. The outermost circles indicate genes on the 5' and 3' strands of the genome starting from the origin of replication (nt 1). Genes are colored according to the key as canonical RNAs (black), not detected in the LFQ analysis (gray), or differentially expressed as proteins (dark purple = upregulated in the Bacteriocytes (Bac) to dark orange = upregulated in the Embryos). Predicted transcriptional units with more than one protein are shown as solid black lines. The next circle shows genes that were found to have a 5' and/or 3' UTR (blue) and the following two circles denote the locations of the conserved intergenic sRNAs (green) and asRNA (red), respectively. Bar heights correspond to the number of genomes the element was conserved in. For simplicity, *Buchnera*-LSR1 and *Buchnera*-5A are represented as the consensus '*Buchnera*-Ap'.

discovered widespread expression of conserved small RNAs in four reduced endosymbiont species that diverged ~65 million years ago (Figure 5). These conserved small RNAs are expressed in UTRs, intergenic spacers and antisense to coding sequences (asRNA). In addition to having similar expression profiles, most of the small RNAs also have conserved secondary structures. Our findings predict that these novel small RNAs may have important functional roles for *Buchnera* in transcript stability, regulation and/or inhibition of toxic proteins.

Evolution of base-pairing small RNAs in free-living bacteria is assumed to be rapid. However, closely related bacteria can encode similar *trans*-encoded small RNAs, they generally do not express the same asRNAs (Raghavan *et al.*, 2012). The widespread maintenance of shared *cis* and/or *trans*-encoded small RNAs and asRNAs in the four *Buchnera* lineages spanning ~65 million years in divergence is unexpected. Nevertheless, these small RNAs are not conserved in all *Buchnera* lineages examined in this study, and therefore a subset of small RNAs (for example, conserved in only one or two lineages) are potentially dynamic and rapidly evolving in *Buchnera*. Potentially in these small genomes, the loss of canonical regulatory proteins and the inability to obtain additional genes through horizontal transfer has resulted in the evolution of alternative regulatory mechanisms, such as small RNAs, which can evolve faster than proteins.

The primary role of *Buchnera* for its aphid host is to produce essential amino acids (Hansen and Moran, 2014). Consistent with this role, the main KEGG pathway differentially expressed in this study at the protein level was related to the biosynthesis of amino acids, particularly essential amino acids. However, to our surprise we discovered that proteins in different essential amino-acid pathways were differentially regulated depending on *Buchnera* life stage. These proteins have lost many of the canonical means of transcriptional regulation (Table 1). Nevertheless, most of these genes have either asRNAs identified within their transcriptional unit or small RNAs flanking them (*thrB*, *fba*, *serC*, *hisC*, *hisG* and *ilvH*). Moreover, an additional 16 genes related to amino-acid biosynthesis, but not differentially expressed in this life stage sample comparison, may also be impacted by either asRNAs within their transcriptional unit or a flanking small RNA (Supplementary Tables S2, S6 and S7).

In our study, we found no evidence of differential mRNA expression between *Buchnera* life stages in spite of a clear signal of differential protein expression, and the retention of only a subset of predicted transcriptional regulators. These results are contrary to previous data from microarrays, which suggested that there were considerable mRNA differences among these life stages (Bermingham *et al.*, 2009). However, reanalysis of these data indicates that, when the necessary false discovery rate criterion and quality controls are applied, there are in fact no

significant differences in *Buchnera* transcription (Supplementary Microarray Reanalysis and Supplementary Figure S4), which is consistent with other studies on *Buchnera* mRNA regulation (Wilcox *et al.*, 2003; Moran *et al.*, 2003, 2005; Raymond *et al.*, 2006; Viñuelas *et al.*, 2011).

Overall, our study provides evidence of protein regulation in small symbiont genomes and a large number of expressed small RNAs and UTRs that are conserved among divergent lineages of this symbiont (Figure 5). We predict that these small RNA candidates are involved in post-transcriptional regulatory processes. Other post-transcriptional mechanisms such as *Buchnera*- or aphid-encoded proteases or allosteric regulation may also be important for *Buchnera* protein regulation. However, if these small genomes rely primarily on small RNAs instead of proteins for gene regulation, they could provide prime examples of how genomes return back to the 'RNA world' for gene regulation. Furthermore, this work adds new insight and understanding of the model *Buchnera*-aphid nutritional symbiosis, and thus these findings may have broader implications for other such host-microbe associations (Hansen and Moran, 2014).

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

We thank Nancy Moran for discussions of the experiments and comments on the manuscript. We also thank Cari Vanderpool and three anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments on the manuscript, and Adam Hejmowski and Daniel Phillips for technical assistance. This work was supported by the USDA AFRI postdoctoral fellowship from the United States Department of Agriculture to AKH (2011-67012-30707), and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign start-up funds to AKH and PHD.

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