

Biology
Supplementary data

**Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Disease of Chinese Mitten Crab *Eriocheir sinensis*
not caused by Virus or Microsporidia Infection**

**Zeen Shen¹, Dhiraj Kumar^{1,4}, Xunmeng Liu², Bingyu Yan¹, Ping Fang², Yuchao Gu¹,
Manyun Li¹, Meiping Xie¹, Rui Yuan², Yongjie Feng¹, Xiaolong Hu^{1,3}, Guangli Cao^{1,3},
Renyu Xue^{1,3}, Hui Chen², Xiaohan Liu², Chengliang Gong^{* 1,3}**

¹ School of Biology and Basic Medical Science, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China

² Jiangsu Center for Control and Prevention of Aquatic Animal Infectious Disease, Nanjing 210036, China

³ Agricultural Biotechnology Research Institute, Agricultural Biotechnology and Ecological Research Institute, Soochow University, Suzhou, 215123, China

⁴ School of Studies in Zoology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474011, India

* Correspondence: gongcl@suda.edu.cn

Figure S1.....	3
Figure S2.....	3
Figure S3.....	10
Figure S4.....	11
Figure S5.....	11
Figure S6.....	12
Figure S7.....	12
Table S1.....	13
Table S2.....	13

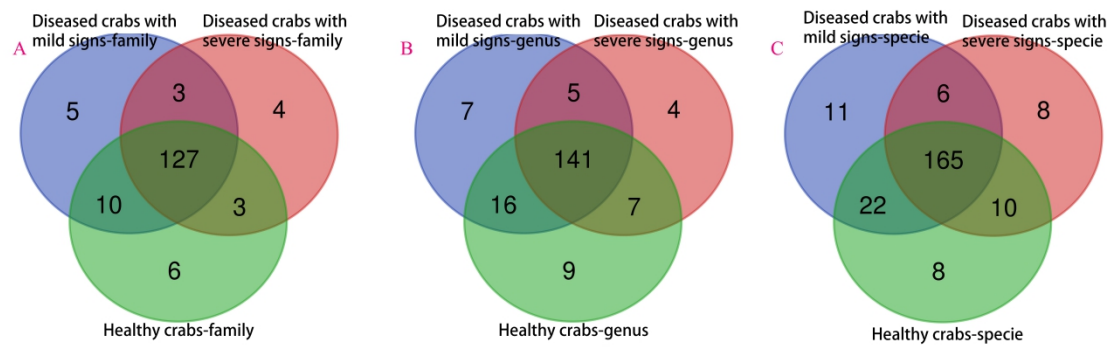


Figure S1 Venn diagram of species identified by metatranscriptomic sequencing in different samples at different taxonomic levels

A, B and C represent venn diagram at the family, genus and specie levels.

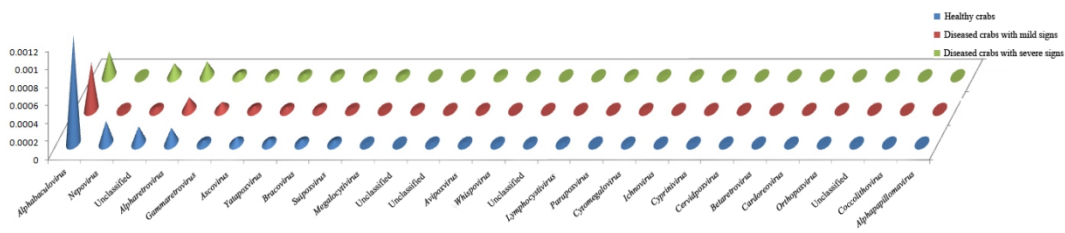
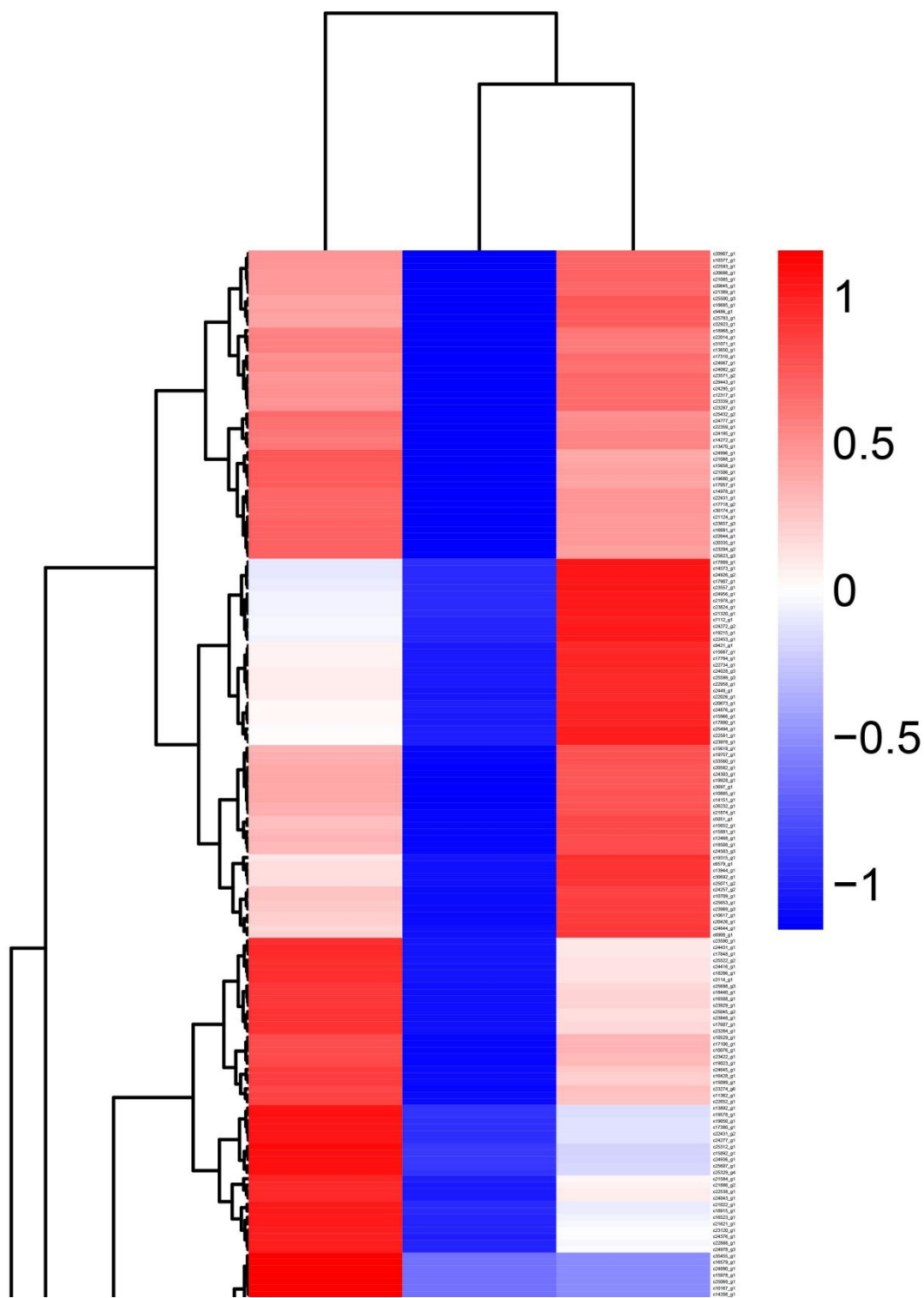
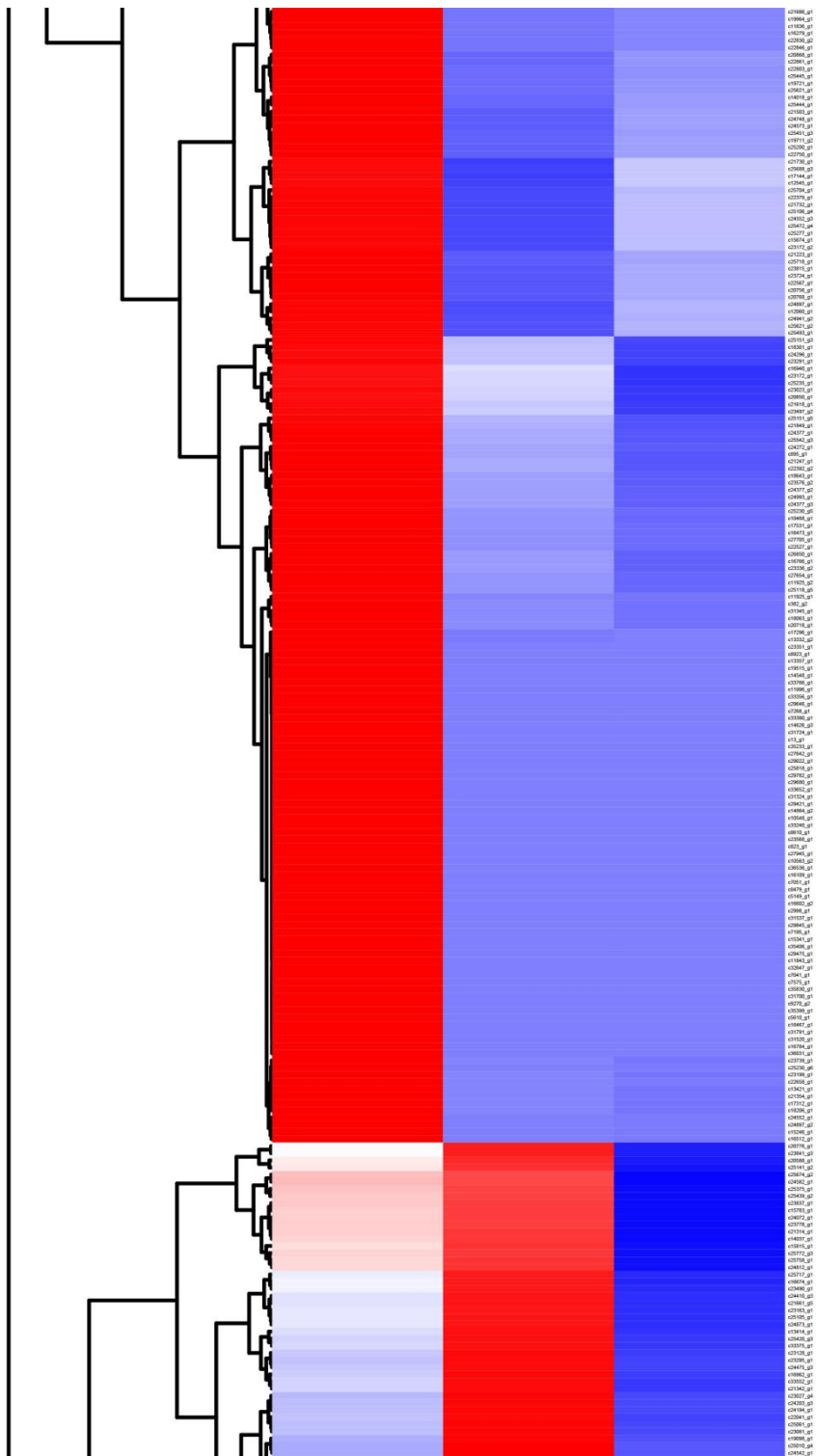
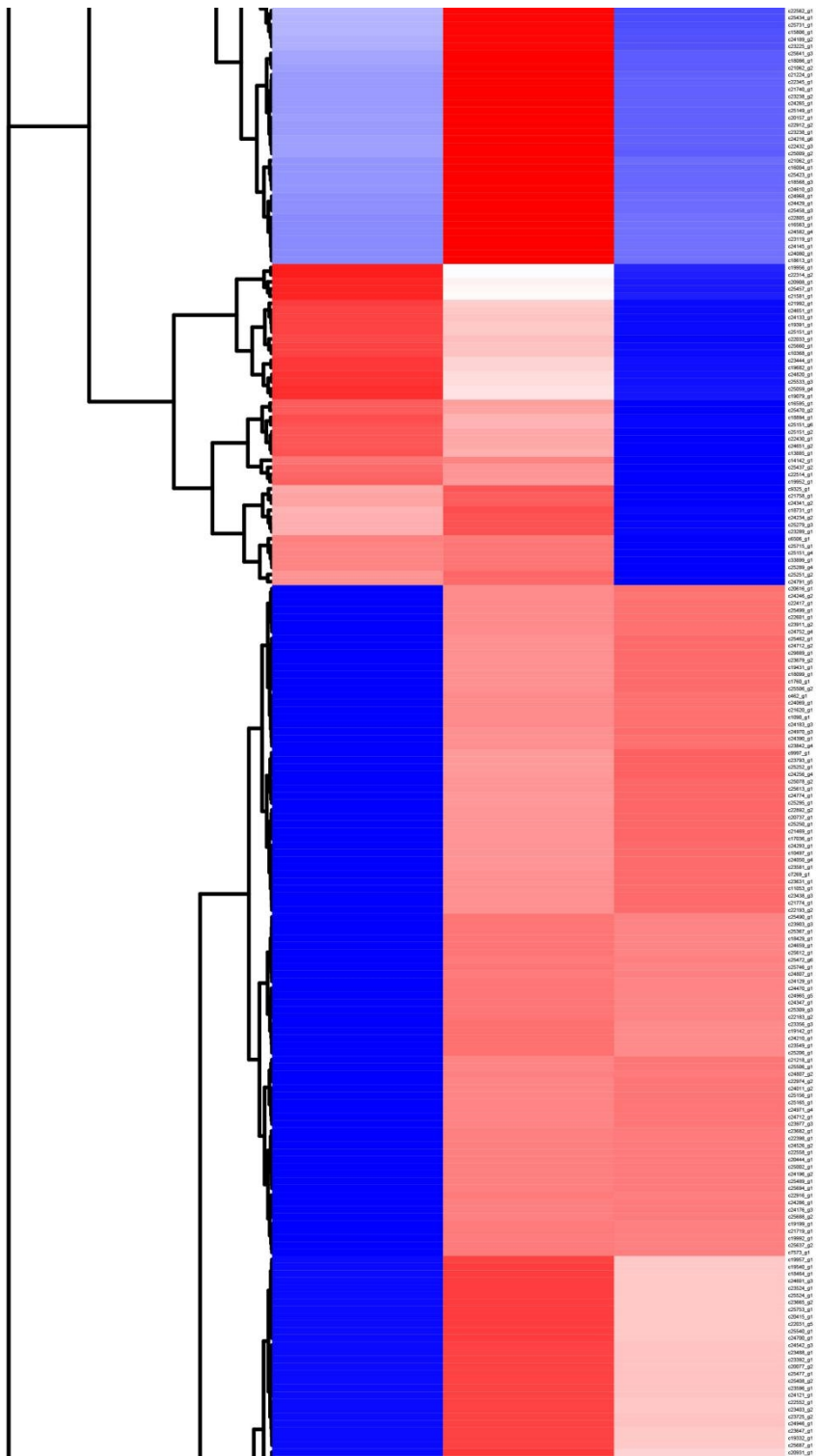
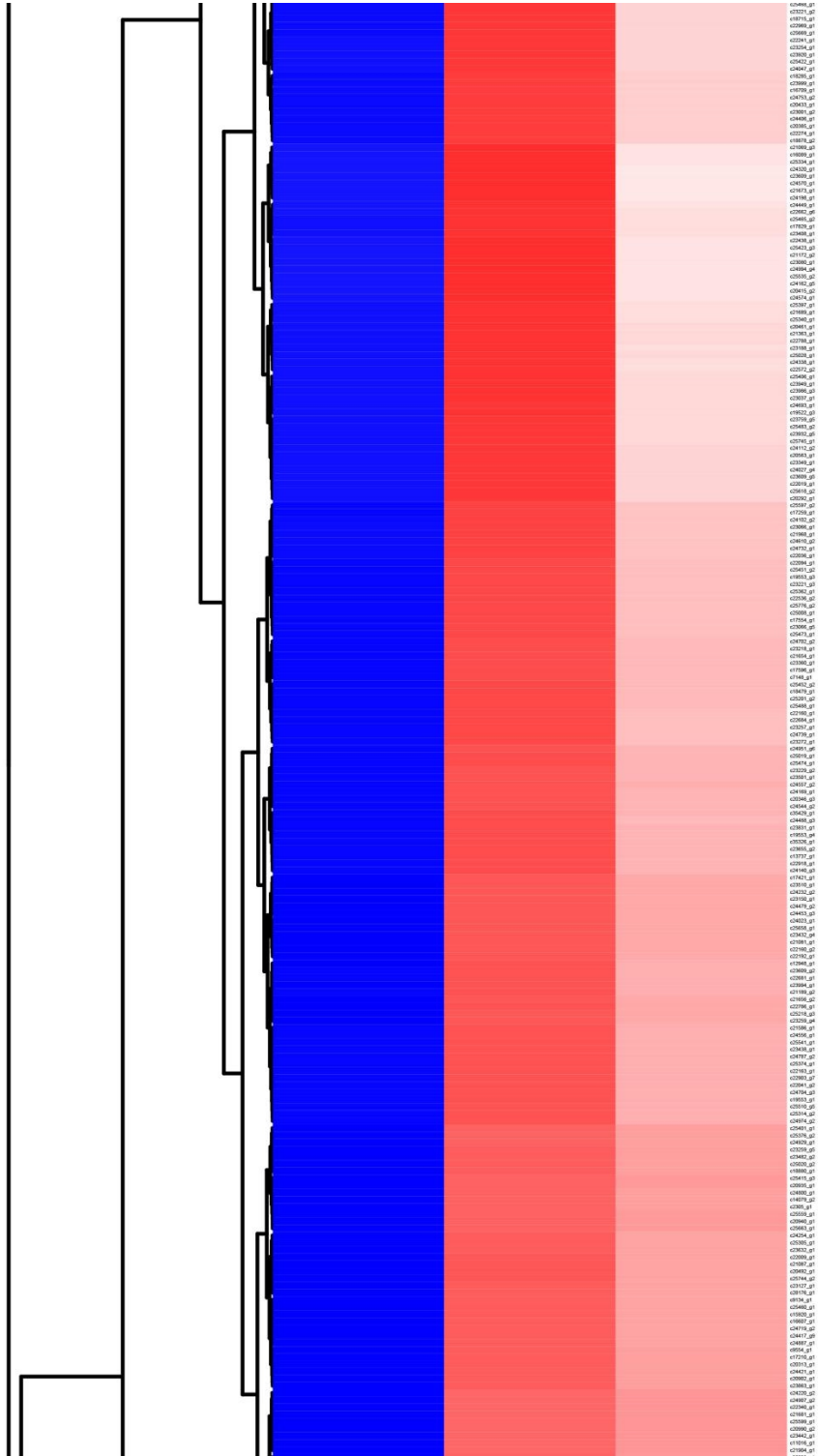


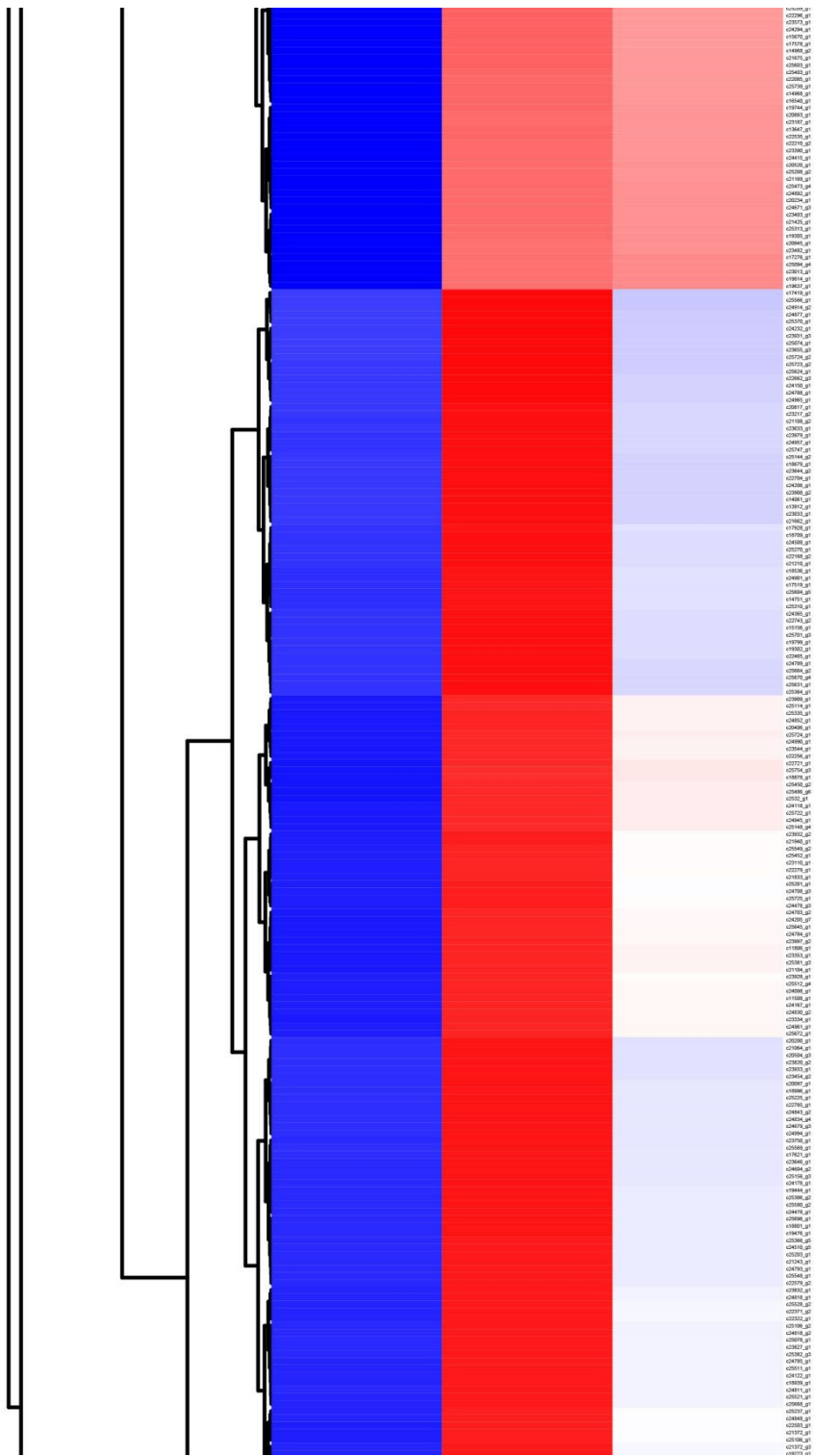
Figure S2 Relative abundance of viral genera among different samples

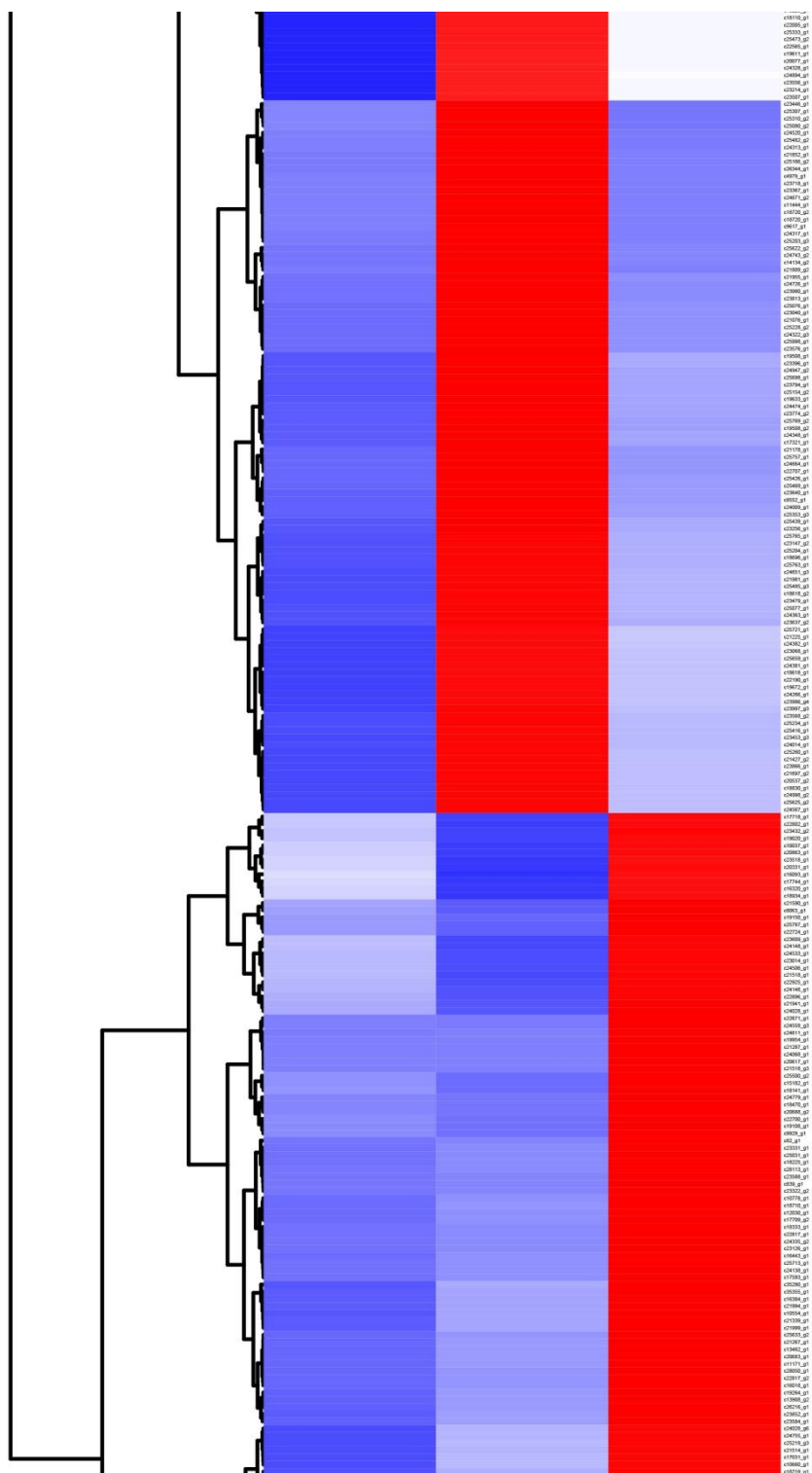












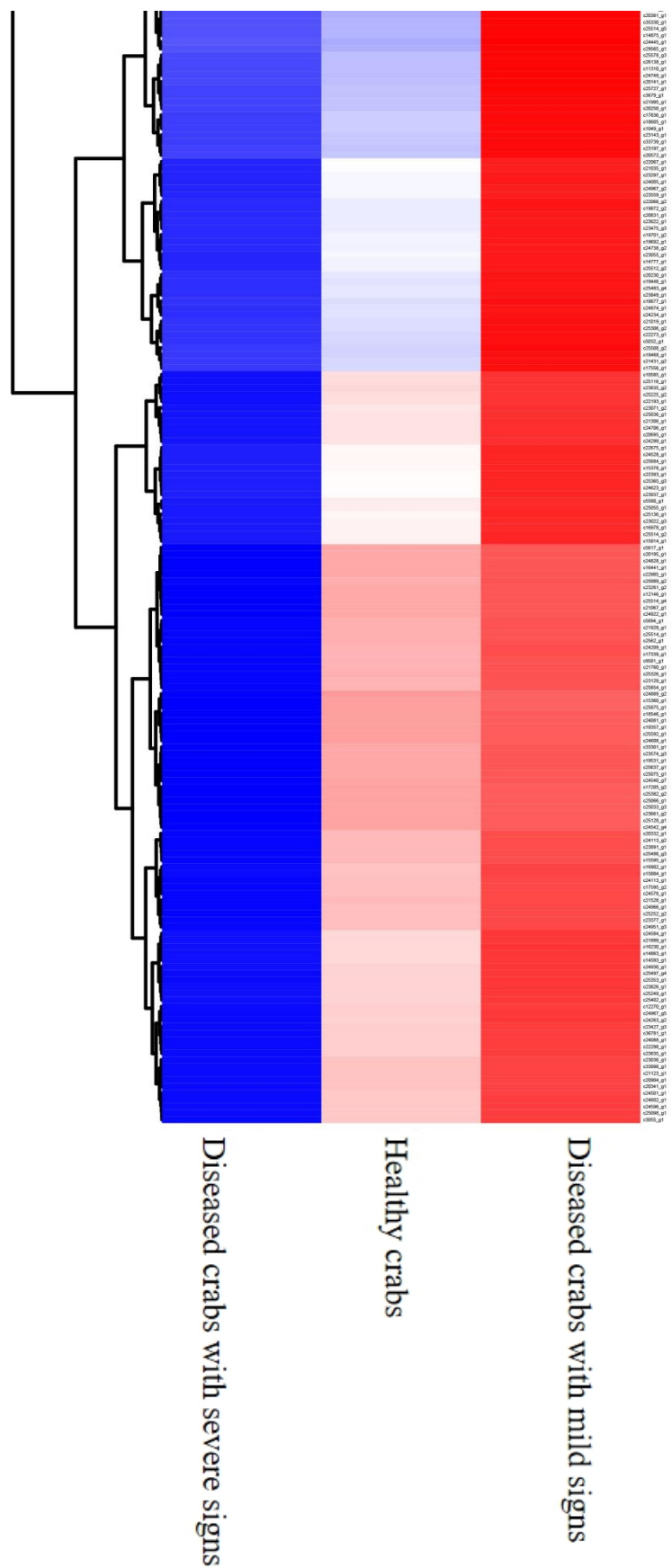


Figure S3 Heatmap of all DEGs among Diseased crabs with mild signs and

Healthy crabs, Diseased crabs with severe signs and Healthy crabs, and Diseased crabs with severe signs and Diseased crabs with mild signs

DEGs were identified by metatranscriptomic sequencing, the colour intensity represents relative expression level, which is named as z-value and generated by the relative expression level of a gene in each line after normalization treatment.

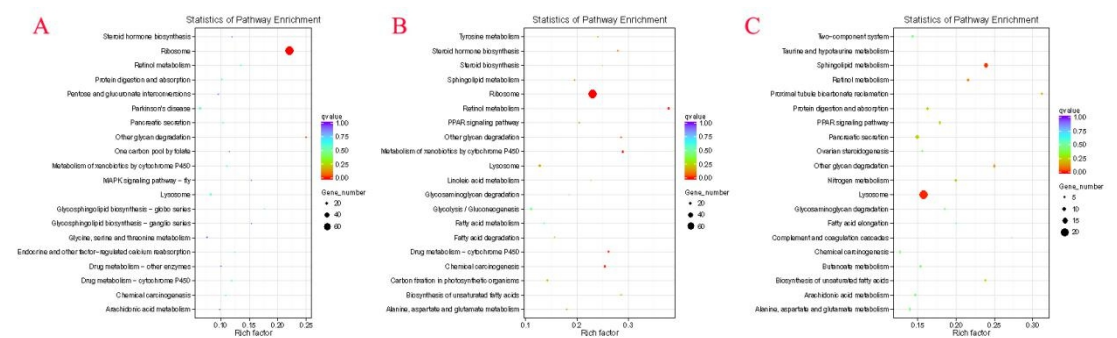


Figure S4 Top 20 enriched KEGG pathways of DEGs identified in the hepatopancreatic flora

A, Diseased crabs with mild signs vs. Healthy crabs; B, Diseased crabs with severe signs vs. Healthy crabs; C, Diseased crabs with severe signs vs. Diseased crabs with mild signs

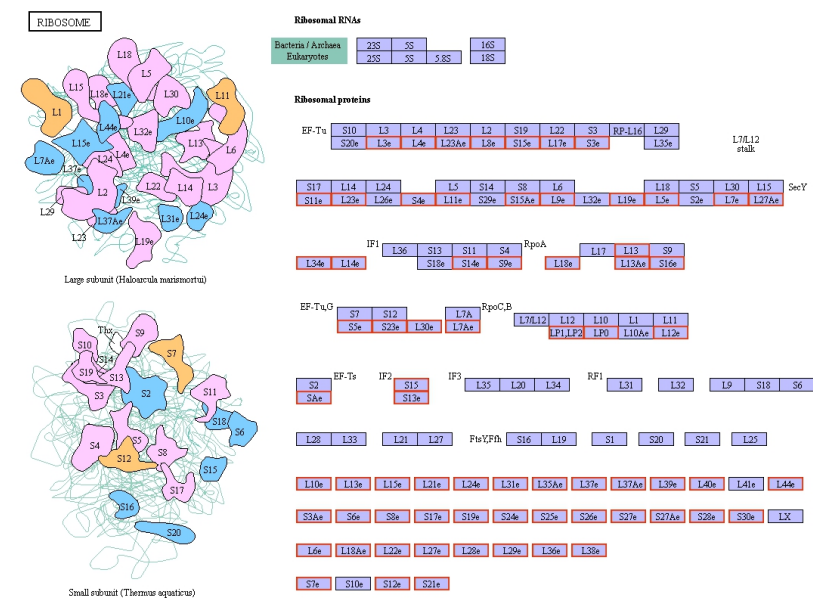


Figure S5 71 enriched genes to ribosomes in diseased crabs with severe signs vs. healthy crabs. The red boxes represent the upregulated genes.

Table S1 Primers used in this study

Primers	sequences	PCR product (Kb)	Assigned viruses
CSBV-1	GGATCTGGGGTCGATCAGTAC	0.3	<i>Cotesia sesamiae</i>
CSBV-2	GTTCCCTCCTAACTGCTTGTCC		<i>bracovirus</i>
NV-hel-1	GGGTCTGTTATGGTACCAGGA	0.25	<i>Penaeus monodon</i>
NV-hel-2	ATCTTCCCTGGTGAATTTACC		<i>nudivirus</i>
Reo-905-1	GGCTCGATATGCTCAGAACG	0.6	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>
Reo-905-2	CTTGCGATCAGGCAGACCAG		<i>reovirus</i>
MDWSSV-1	CCTACACAGTCCGTCGTGAAG	0.2	<i>Metopaulias depressus</i>
MDWSSV-2	CGTTCCGTTGACCATAGGGAG		<i>WSSV-like virus</i>
SPI-1	ATGAAGAAGTTAATAGCG	0.84	<i>Spiroplasma</i>
SPI-2	GCGTCGACTTACTTTACACTG GGAAGCAC		<i>eriocheiris</i>

Table S2 Data quality of metatranscriptomic sequencing

Sample	Raw Reads	Clean Reads	Clean Bases	Error(%)	Q20(%)	Q30(%)	GC Content (%)
Healthy crabs	34,431,454	32,807,952	4.92 G	0.01	97.86	94.22	54.75
Diseased crabs with mild signs	30,929,290	29,532,670	4.43 G	0.01	97.85	94.26	54.36
Diseased crabs with severe signs	29,709,614	27,582,606	4.14 G	0.01	98.08	95	55.93