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Genomic and transcriptomic approaches to study immunology in cyprinids: What is next?

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- 1 Genomic and transcriptomic approaches to study immunology in cyprinids: what is next?
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10 Abstract

11 Accelerated by the introduction of Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS), a number of genomes of cyprinid 12 fish species have been drafted, leading to a highly valuable collective resource of comparative genome information on cyprinids (Cyprinidae). In addition, NGS-based transcriptome analyses of different 13 14 developmental stages, organs, or cell types, increasingly contribute to the understanding of complex 15 physiological processes, including immune responses. Cyprinids are a highly interesting family because 16 they comprise one of the most-diversified families of teleosts and because of their variation in ploidy 17 level, with diploid, triploid, tetraploid, hexaploid and sometimes even octoploid species. The wealth of 18 data obtained from NGS technologies provides both challenges and opportunities for immunological 19 research, which will be discussed here. Correct interpretation of ploidy effects on immune responses 20 requires knowledge of the degree of functional divergence between duplicated genes, which can differ 21 even between closely-related cyprinid fish species. We summarize NGS-based progress in analysing 22 immune responses and discuss the importance of respecting the presence of (multiple) duplicated gene 23 sequences when performing transcriptome analyses for detailed understanding of complex physiological processes. Progressively, advances in NGS technology are providing workable methods to further 24 25 elucidate the implications of gene duplication events and functional divergence of duplicates genes and 26 proteins involved in immune responses in cyprinids. We conclude with discussing how future applications 27 of NGS technologies and analysis methods could enhance immunological research and understanding.

28 Keywords: NGS; Immunity; Carp; Cyprinidae; Whole Genome Duplication; Polyploidy;

29 Highlights:

- 30 NGS is revolutionizing immunological research in cyprinids
- 31 Cyprinids are a highly interesting family for comparative immunology
- 32 Retention of duplicated genes can complicate NGS analyses
- 33 Incorporating genetic variation can improve the analyses of immune responses

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