



HAL
open science

Novel equine tissue miRNAs and breed-related miRNA expressed in serum

Alicja Pacholewska, Núria Mach, Xavier Mata, Anne Vaiman, Laurent Schibler,
Eric Barrey, Vincent Gerber

► **To cite this version:**

Alicja Pacholewska, Núria Mach, Xavier Mata, Anne Vaiman, Laurent Schibler, et al.. Novel equine tissue miRNAs and breed-related miRNA expressed in serum. *BMC Genomics*, 2016, 17, pp.1-15. <10.1186/s12864-016-3168-2>. <hal-01602357>

HAL Id: hal-01602357

<https://hal.science/hal-01602357v1>

Submitted on 27 May 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Novel equine tissue miRNAs and breed-related miRNA expressed in serum

Alicja Pacholewska^{1,2*} , Núria Mach³, Xavier Mata³, Anne Vaiman³, Laurent Schibler³, Eric Barrey^{3†} and Vincent Gerber^{1†}

Abstract

Background: MiRNAs regulate multiple genes at the post-transcriptional level and therefore play an important role in many biological processes. It has been suggested that miRNA exported outside the cells contribute to inter-cellular communication. Consequently, circulating miRNAs are of particular interest and are promising biomarkers for many diseases. The number of miRNAs annotated in the horse genome is much lower compared to model organisms like human and mouse. We therefore aimed to identify novel equine miRNAs for tissue types and breed in serum.

Results: We analysed 71 small RNA-seq libraries derived from nine tissues (*gluteus medius*, *platysma*, *masseter* muscle, heart, liver, cartilage, bone, total blood and serum) using miRDeep2 and miRIdentify tools. Known miRNAs represented between 2.3 and 62.9 % of the reads in 71 libraries. A total of 683 novel miRNAs were identified. Breed and tissue type affected the number of miRNAs detected and interestingly, affected its average intensity. A total of 50 miRNAs in serum proved to be potential biomarkers to differentiate specific breed types, of which miR-122, miR-200, miR-483 were over-expressed and miR-328 was under-expressed in ponies compared to Warmbloods. The different miRNAs profiles, as well as the differences in their expression levels provide a foundation for more hypotheses based on the novel miRNAs discovered.

Conclusions: We identified 683 novel equine miRNAs expressed in seven solid tissues, blood and serum. Additionally, our approach evidenced that such data supported identification of specific miRNAs as markers of functions related to breeds or disease tissues.

Keywords: Horse, miRNA, microRNA, miRNome, Serum, sRNA-seq

Background

MiRNAs are endogenous ~22-nt noncoding RNAs that impact molecular mechanisms through the regulation of mRNA post-transcription and/or translation [1]. Regulation of gene expression by miRNAs requires direct interaction between the mature miRNA and, most often, the 3' untranslated region of target mRNAs. Changes in the expression pattern of a miRNA can expose novel sets of genes to its regulatory influence [2]. The great current

interest in miRNAs reflects their implication in diverse developmental processes and in the pathogenesis of cancer, cardiac, immune-related, pulmonary and other diseases [3]. Moreover, they are more stable, even outside a cell, compared to other long RNA molecules as they are either packed into microparticles, or protected by associated RNA-binding proteins (Argonaute 2) or lipoprotein complexes, which protect them from the RNAses activity [4]. Therefore, circulating miRNAs can be present in serum and other body fluids during the pathogenesis of many disorders [1]. Circulating and whole blood miRNAs (which contains cells that circulate throughout the body) profiles are thus of particular interest as promising non-invasive disease biomarkers [3, 5–8].

Over 700 miRNAs have been identified in the equine genome with distinct subsets of miRNAs differentially expressed in a tissue-specific manner [9, 10]. For example,

* Correspondence: alicja.pacholewska@vetsuisse.unibe.ch

†Equal contributors

¹Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Swiss Institute of Equine Medicine, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, and Agroscope, Länggassstrasse 124, 3012 Bern, Switzerland

²Department of Clinical Research and Veterinary Public Health, Institute of Genetics, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bremgartenstrasse 109A, 3012 Bern, Switzerland

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



horse specific miRNA in cartilage and bone have been already reported [10] and the existence of hundreds of horse specific transcripts may suggest the existence of more horse specific miRNAs [11]. Due to their strong sequence conservation, a majority of equine mature miRNAs have been perfectly matched to human miRNAs [4, 12]. The fact that many human miRNAs have been associated with human diseases indicates the potential of investigating miRNA profiles in equine pathologic conditions. However, the number of miRNAs studied and annotated in the equine genome is still much lower ($n = 771$) compared to human ($n = 2,813$) or mouse ($n = 2,045$) genomes, according to miRBase v.21 [13]. Moreover, some miRNA may be expressed in a breed-specific manner [14].

Current technology, i.e. small RNA sequencing (sRNA-seq), is able to provide a comprehensive study to determine the precise extend of miRNA profiles in horse. Taking into account the specific biogenesis of miRNA it is possible to distinguish short sequences that may be derived from degraded mRNA and not from true miRNA sequences [15]. The secondary structure of premature miRNA resembles a hairpin, which is then processed by the endonuclease Dicer to form miRNA duplexes. MiRNAs in either the 5' or 3' end of their precursors are loaded into an RNA-induced silencing complex, which yields functional miRNAs. The loop and star sequences are usually degraded and therefore the highest coverage of the reads is expected within the mature miRNA region [15].

In this study we used combined high-throughput sequencing and bioinformatics methods to identify equine genome miRNAs. MiRNA profiles were thoroughly analysed by combining small RNA sequencing for multiple tissues to search for novel equine circulating and tissue-specific miRNAs. We prepared a total of 71 sRNA-seq libraries from six solid tissues, blood and serum from equine samples. Two different algorithms were applied to support the authenticity of the identified miRNAs: miRDeep2 [16] and the more stringent, miRidentify [17]. Given the miRNA's fundamental role in transcriptional and translational regulation in different pathologies, we compared the expression profile of miRNA derived from *gluteus medius* (GM) muscle of healthy horses and horses affected with polysaccharide storage myopathy type I (PSSM). We also hypothesized that the identification of differences in the serum miRNA expression profile between Warmbloods and ponies could reveal unique biomarkers of equine breeds.

Results

Small RNA sequencing and mapping

We obtained small RNAs reads derived from 49 (HiSeq) and 22 (SOLiD) libraries. SOLiD samples were prepared

from *platysma*, *masseter* and *gluteus medius* muscles, heart, liver, cartilage, bone and blood of 35 horses. MiRNA from the *platysma* and *masseter* muscles, heart and liver were extracted from 15 healthy horses of different ages and breeds (collected at the slaughterhouse). The HiSeq samples included serum RNA samples from 44 Warmbloods horses and five ponies (four Shetland and one Welsh pony). More details are given in Additional file 1: Table S1.

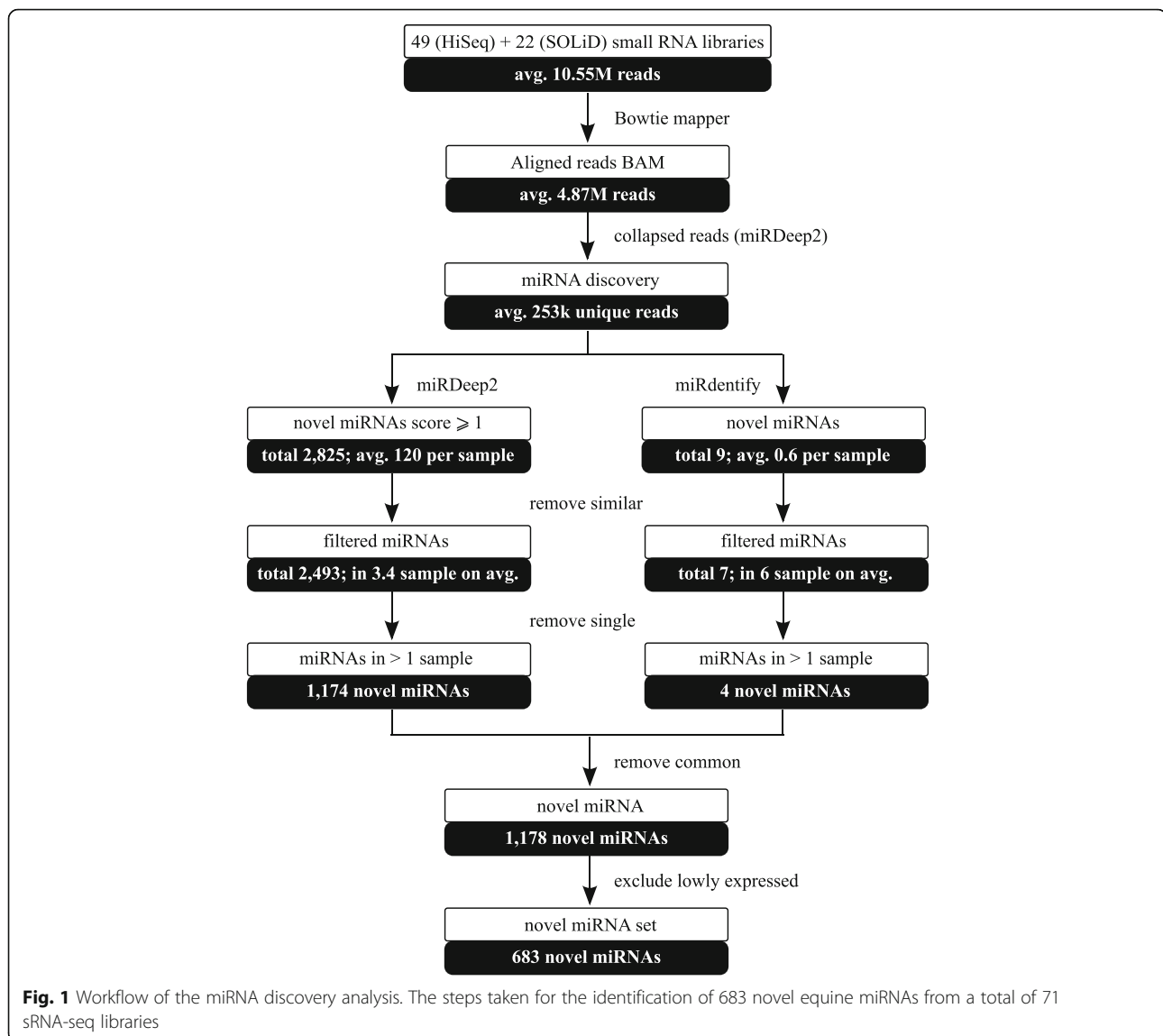
After quality filtering for low quality reads and trimming for adaptors sequences (see Methods for details), HiSeq data from serum consisted of a total of 12 M reads on average with mean per sequence quality of 38 in the Phred scale [18] per library. In these libraries, the size distribution followed the RNA length distribution reported in other equine and bovine serum samples [19, 20], with the majority of the reads (78 %) falling into piwi-interacting RNA region (30–32 nt) and with a smaller peak (4 %) in the mature miRNA region (22–23 nt). On the other hand, after removal of low-quality reads, the flanking linker and primer sequences, SOLiD data comprised 8 M reads on average with mean per sequence quality of 27 in the Phred scale per library. The reads longer than 30 nt were filtered out to exclude short fragments potentially derived from degraded cellular mRNA (see Methods) and finally the majority of the reads (77 %) were 21–23 nt long.

All remaining small RNAs from HiSeq and SOLiD data (748 M sequencing reads; 11 M on average per library) were aligned to the *Equus caballus* reference genome (EquCab2; v2.74) with BowTie [21]. Overall, 91 % of reads were mapped, but 336 M (45 %) were filtered out due to multiple mapping (more than 5 hits). After collapsing reads that had identical sequence (346 M tags; 46 %), 253,000 unique sequences were obtained per library on average (Fig. 1). Only 0.39 % of reads mapped to exonic regions of the protein-coding genes (coding DNA sequences; CDSs), 38 % mapped to 5' untranslated regions (UTR), and 18 % mapped to introns (Fig. 2). The fraction of reads mapped to repeat elements, rRNAs, tRNAs, other noncoding RNA and repeated-related regions ranged from 12.7–93.4 %.

From 2.3 to 62.9 % (18.8 % on average) sequencing reads per library mapped to the known miRNA genes in agreement with the miRNA biogenesis [15]: most reads mapped mature -3p and -5p sequences of the miRNAs (Additional file 2: Figure S1).

Novel equine miRNA discovery

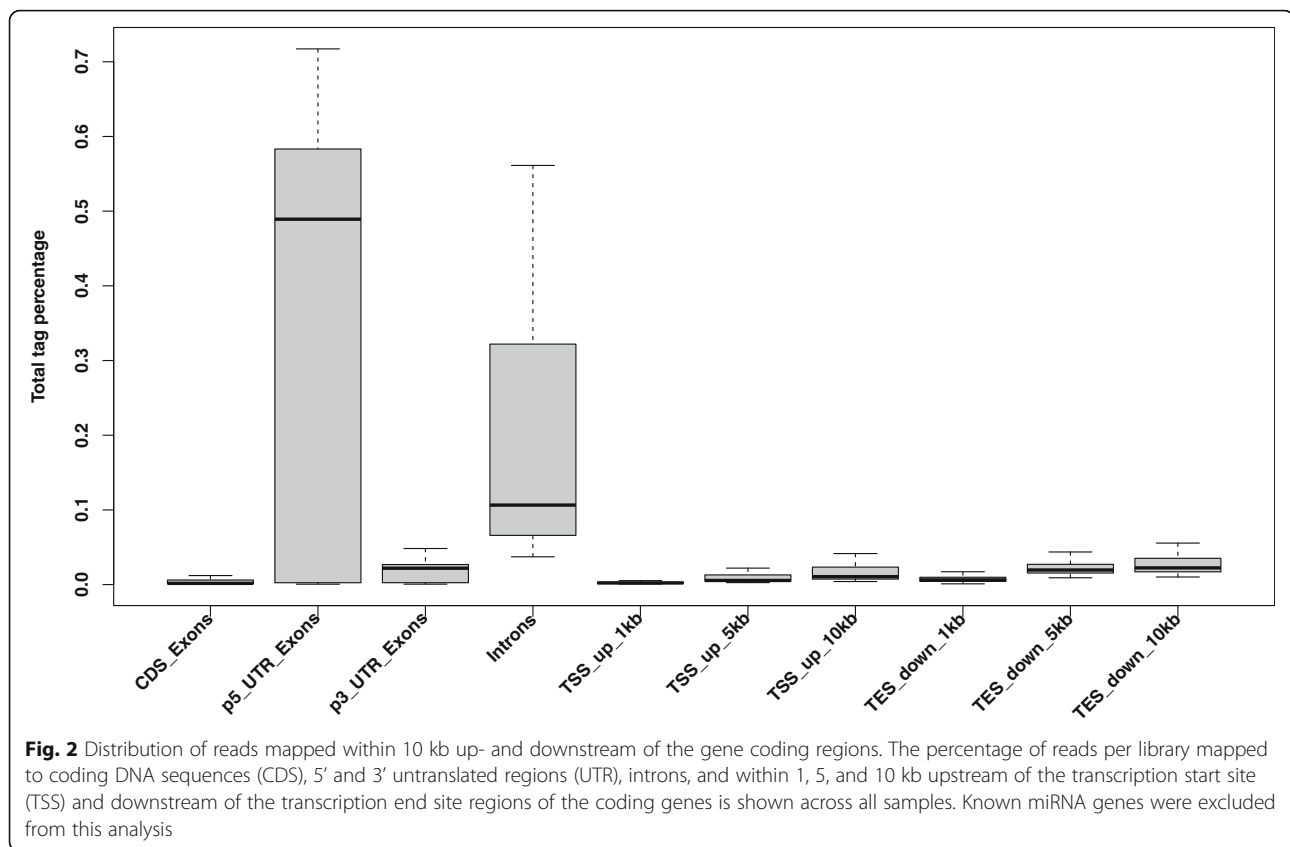
Two complementary algorithms were used to identify miRNAs in equine tissues: i) miRDeep2; and ii) miRidentify. Briefly, we used equine known mature and hairpin structure and human mature sequences as guidance (miRBase v. 2); and minimum miRDeep



score of 1 (–t Horse –b 1). Among 781 known equine miRNAs expressed in our dataset (10 more mature and hairpin combinations identified by mirDeep2 compared to miRBase), from 131 to 256 were expressed per library (average = 183 (27 %)). The number of known miRNAs per library identified by miRIdentify ranged from 14 to 164 (average = 56). A total of 2,493 regions in the equine genome expressed in the dataset met the miRDeep2 criteria and thus were considered as novel candidate miRNAs by miRDeep2, whereas only seven met the criteria of miRIdentify. More than half of the novel miRNAs predicted by miRDeep2 ($n = 1,319$; 53 %) and three miRNAs predicted by miRIdentify were identified only in a single library and were thus filtered out (Fig. 1). The remaining 1,174 novel miRNAs were scored from 1 to 30,339 (mean = 35.6). The four novel miRNAs

identified by miRIdentify partially overlapped with known miRNAs: the ecaub_novel-miR-1175 was only two nucleotides shorter than eca-mir-744, ecaub_novel-mir-1176 overlapped the position of an Ensembl predicted *ENSECAG00000025869*, whereas the ecaub_novel-mir-1177 was identified on the opposite strand of the eca-mir-486, and ecaub_novel-mir-1778 was located in the region of another Ensembl predicted *ENSECAG00000026103*. None of the final set of the novel miRNAs identified by miRIdentify was simultaneously identified by miRDeep2. The range of novel mature sequences length was 19–25 nt with an average and median at 22 nt. An example of a novel miRNA secondary structure with expression across tissues is shown in Fig. 3.

When novel miRNAs were added to known miRNA set, the number of clustered miRNA (defined as at least



2 miRNAs within 3000 distance [22]) increased from 53 to 86, from which 15 could be identified among novel miRNAs separately.

Equine miRNA expression

For the known and discovered putative miRNAs, we investigated their expression levels in the small RNA libraries. A total of 2,093 unique combination of mature and hairpin sequences were expressed in our dataset (one mature miRNA may derive from more than one hairpin, also one or two mature miRNA derive from a single hairpin structure [4]). The mean expression of trimmed means of M values (TMM) of known (miRBase, release 21) and novel miRNAs ranged from 0 to 140,700 count per million (cpm), with an average of 0.64 cpm per miRNA. We then removed lowly expressed miRNAs (<1 cpm in 90 % samples), as they seem to play minor roles in gene expression regulation [23–25]. We detected 965 distinct mature miRNAs (280 known and 685 novel) expressed from 951 unique hairpin sequences (268 known and 683 novel) by combining the results from the two approaches. In total, there were 1,080 unique combinations (mature miRNA expressed from hairpin) with variable expression levels (0.20 to 140,700 cpm; median = 1.96 cpm) in at least one small RNA library. Among the 965 mature miRNAs, we observed that

miR-486 was the most abundant, together with a putative novel miRNA identified in the opposite strand of miR-486, which was given here an identifier name ecaub_miR_1177. These two miRNAs were highly expressed in serum and blood samples compared to other tissues (false discovery rate (FDR) = 1.05e-59 and 3.72e-60, respectively; Additional file 3: Table S2). The highest number of novel miRNAs was identified on chromosome 1 ($n = 54$) and only five novel miRNA were identified on chromosome 27 (Fig. 4). Among the 683 novel miRNAs, 334 (50 %) were transcribed from the sense (+) strand of the DNA (Additional file 4: Table S3). After removal of the lowly expressed miRNAs, the length of the final set of novel mature miRNAs ranged from 20 to 25 nt with median at 22 nt.

Tissue/breed specific miRNAs

MiRNAs expression patterns differ for specific tissues differentiation states and health status. Multi-dimensional scaling MDS showed that samples clustered according to the tissue (Fig. 5), rather than by individual, thus prefiguring a relevant scenario to draw tissue-specific miRNA expression profiles [26].

MiRNAs expressed at moderate to high level (≥ 10 cpm) in 90 % of libraries from the same tissue or breed (serum

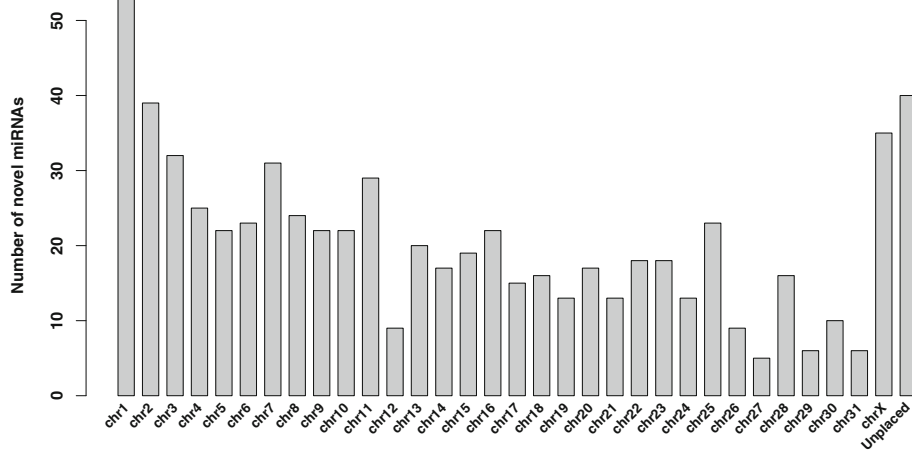


Fig. 4 Novel miRNA distribution across chromosomes. The number of novel miRNA identified per chromosome. Unplaced scaffolds are shown as one chromosome “Unplaced”

discovered was similar and ranged from 23 (liver) to 63 (muscles) as shown in Fig. 6a.

Among muscles, the heart muscle had the highest number of specific miRNAs ($n = 58$) (Fig. 6b). Only 108 miRNAs were expressed in all the tissues at the level of > 10 cpm on average and among those only 14 were novel miRNAs. The group specific miRNAs expressed at > 100 cpm on average are listed in Table 1. As depicted in the Fig. 5, the MDS plot revealed miRNA expression

dissimilarity between healthy GM and PSSM GM. More precisely, we identified five miRNAs expressed at the level > 10 cpm solely in PSSM GM muscle: eca-miR-144, eca-miR-20b, ecaub_novel-miR-472, ecaub_novel-miR-568, and ecaub_novel-miR-892. The miR-144 was also expressed at > 10 cpm level in bone and eca-miR-20b in bone and liver (Additional file 3: Table S2). However, none of the miRNAs was significantly up- or down-regulated in PSSM compared to healthy GM even at FDR < 0.1 .

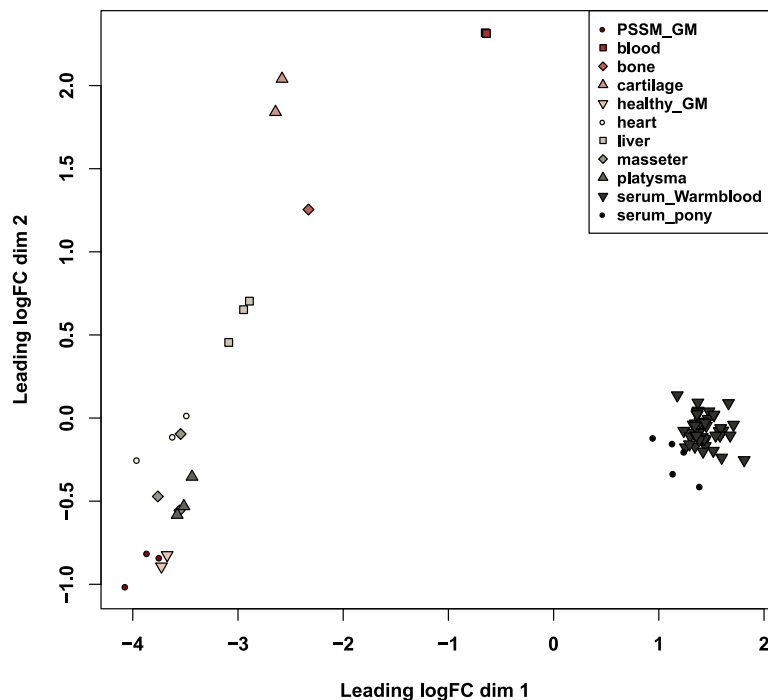
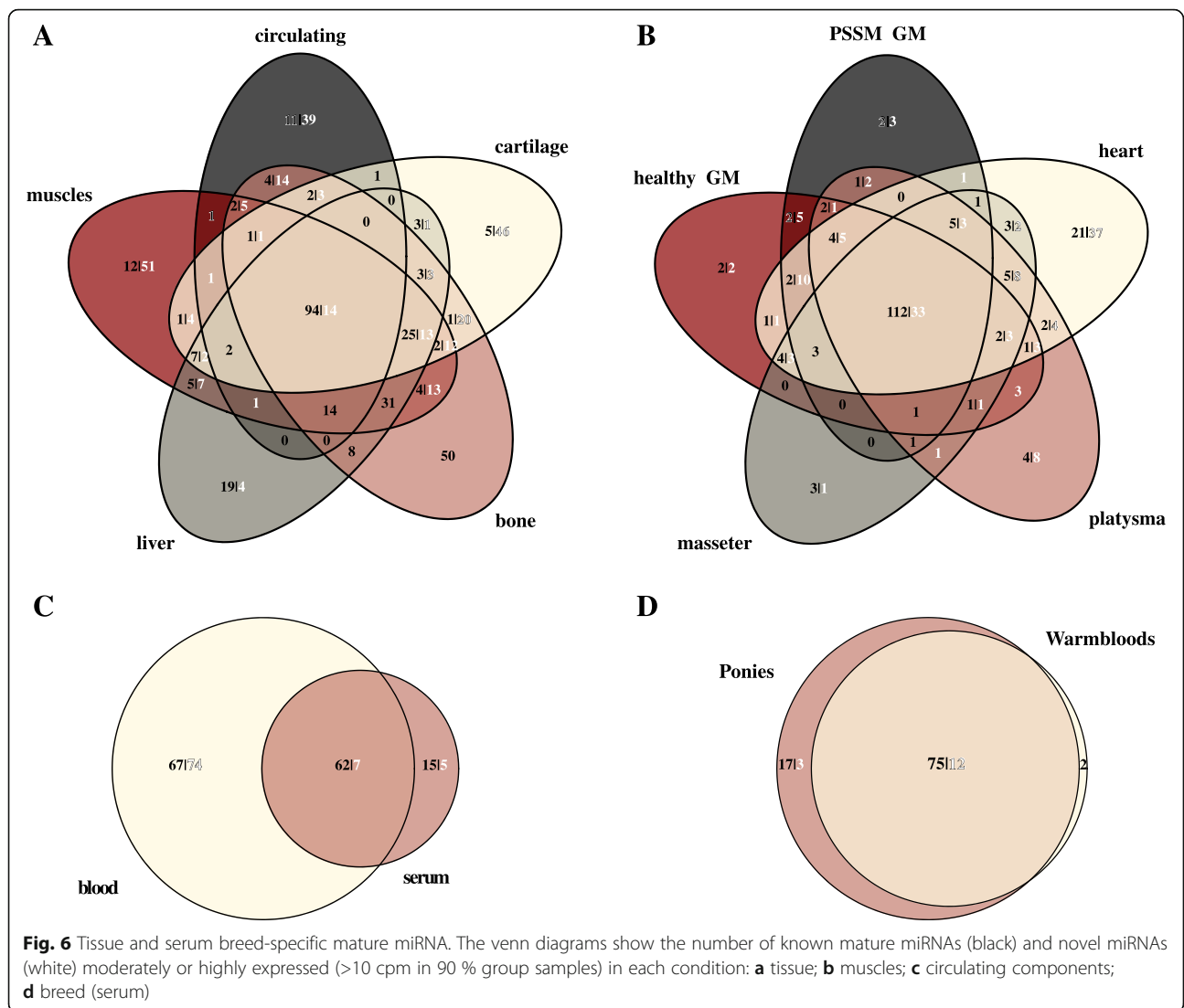


Fig. 5 Multi-dimensional scaling plot of the RNA samples sequenced. The distances correspond to leading average (root-mean-square) of the largest absolute log-fold-changes between each pair of samples [26]



Close to one third ($n = 69$; 33 %) of the miRNAs expressed in blood were also expressed in serum, whereas 20 miRNAs could be detected only in serum (Fig. 6c). Most of these serum-specific miRNAs were expressed in both breeds (Warmbloods and ponies), although we identified two miRNAs expressed solely in Warmblood (eca-let-7f, eca-miR-361-5p) and 20 other

solely in ponies (Fig. 6d). Interestingly, among these serum-specific miRNAs expressed solely in ponies was eca-miR-483 that was expressed at >100 cpm on average (Table 1, Additional file 3: Table S2).

Table 1 Tissue-specific miRNAs and their mean expression

Tissue	Mature miRNA	Mean expression [cpm]
Cartilage	ecaub_novel-miR-174	127.47
Cartilage	ecaub_novel-miR-27	117.53
Cartilage	ecaub_novel-miR-634	106.9
Liver	eca-miR-193	254.72
Serum Pony	eca-miR-483	247.97

The table presents tissue-specific miRNAs among tissues evaluated in this study with mean expression above 100 cpm

Differentially expressed serum miRNAs

MiRNAs that showed strong specificity between *Equus caballus* subspecies were determined by comparing the expression between horse and pony serum. Age and sex did not have effect on the miRNA expression profile, with no significantly differentially expressed miRNAs (DEmiRs), apart from one miRNA (eca-miR-8908j) that passed the lower significance threshold usually suggested for DEmiRs (upregulated in males with log 2 fold change (log2FC) = 4.23; FDR = 0.013). The absorbance at 414 nm had a significant effect on the expression of eca-miR-25 (FDR = 4.15e-4) and eca-miR-486-5p (FDR = 0.066) that was previously reported as haemolysis dependent [27].

We identified 50 differentially expressed (DE) miRNAs (42 known and 9 novel) between pony and Warmblood serum at a stringent significance threshold $FDR < 0.001$. More than half of them ($n = 35$; 67 %) were upregulated in ponies (range \log_2FC from 1.58 to 7.05), including 3 novel miRNAs (Additional file 5: Table S4). The remaining 16 miRNAs were down-regulated (range \log_2FC from -1.31 to -6.04), including 6 novel miRNAs (Additional file 5: Table S4). The most significant up- (eca-miR-122) and down-regulated (eca-miR-328) miRNAs in ponies related to Warmblood are shown on Fig. 7a-b.

We next selected a total of 177 target-genes of eca-miR-122 using TargetScan [28] and performed gene set enrichment analysis with GeneCodis [29] to assess their biological role. The only significant Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathway [30] was glycolysis/gluconeogenesis (KEGG: 00010, corrected hypergeometric p -value, $Hyp^* = 0.03$), which encompassed four target genes: pyruvate kinase, muscle (*PKM2*), glucose-6-phosphatase, catalytic subunit (*G6PC*), dihydro-lipoamide S-acetyltransferase (*DLAT*), and aldolase A, fructose-bisphosphate (*ALDOA*).

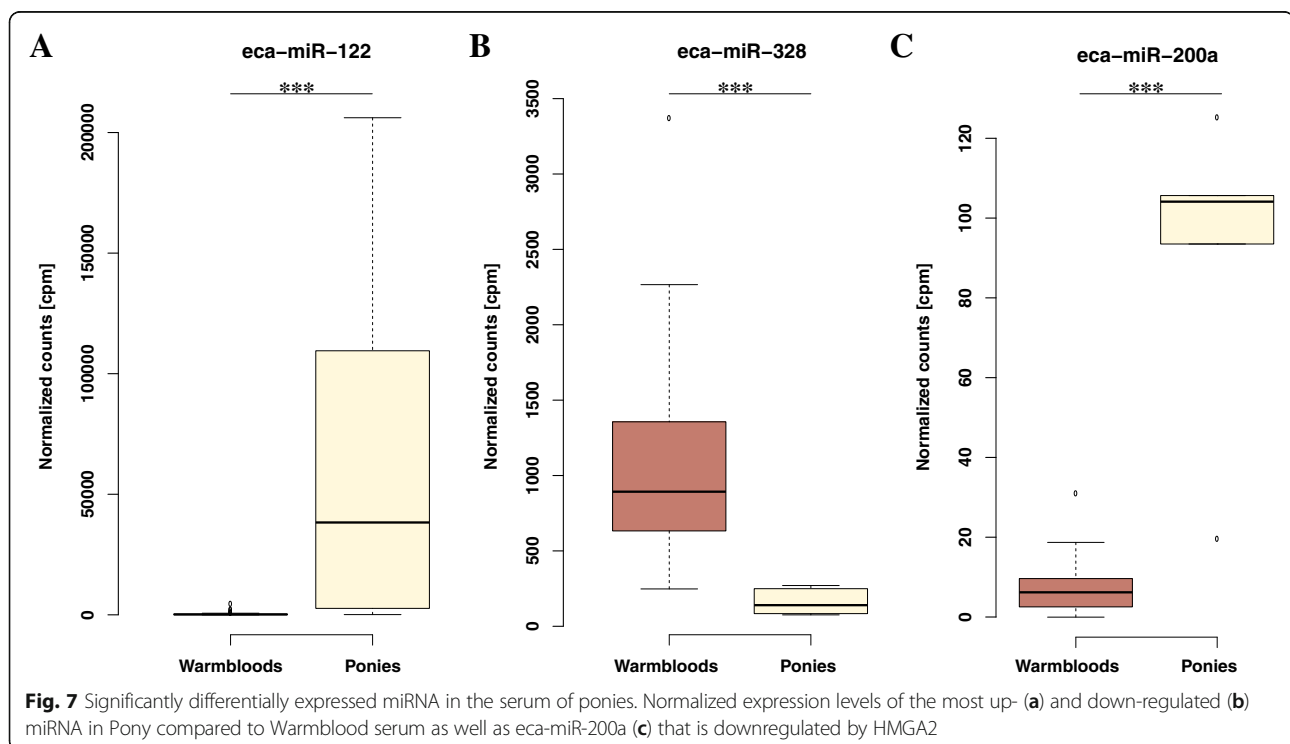
The downregulated eca-miR-328 had 204 potential target genes reported by TargetScan and these genes significantly enriched five KEGG pathways, from which the most significant was the regulation of actin cytoskeleton (KEGG: 04810, $Hyp^* = 0.01$) with seven genes: fibroblast growth factor 1 (*FGF1*) and 11 (*FGF11*), p21 protein (Cdc42/Rac)-activated kinase 6 (*PAK6*), integrin alpha 5

(fibronectin receptor, alpha polypeptide) (*ITGA5*), v-rck sarcoma virus CT10 oncogene homolog (avian) (*CRK*), WAS protein family member 2 (*WASF2*), and FYVE, RhoGEF and PH domain containing 1 (*FGD1*). The other significant pathways were: pathways in cancer (KEGG: 05200; $Hyp^* = 0.02$); adherens junction (KEGG: 04520, $Hyp^* = 0.02$); renal cell carcinoma (KEGG: 05211; $Hyp^* = 0.03$); and Wnt signalling pathway (KEGG: 04310; $Hyp^* = 0.04$).

Discussion

Despite high sequence conservation much less is known about equine miRNome compared to human or murine. Therefore, in this study we examined the expression of known and novel miRNAs in a comprehensive list of nine horse tissues using 71 small RNA sequencing libraries derived from 83 horses. The identification of novel miRNAs is limited by the fact that huge fraction of small RNA-seq reads is filtered out due to multiple mapping to the reference genome ($n > 5$ hits). These short sequences with secondary structure (hairpin) are often overlapping repeat regions [31].

As a gold standard has not been established in the field of miRNA discovery, we decided to use two reportedly well performing tools and combine the results. While 1,174 miRNAs were identified in our study by miRDeep2, only four were identified by the more stringent miRIdentify. The miRIdentify does not use information on other species miRNA annotations and usually



results in lower number of miRNAs predicted [17]. Small overlap between those two tools is known and the stringent ten parameters of miRIdentify discards 50 % of human annotated miRNAs [17]. Whereas all the four miRNAs identified by miRIdentify partially overlapped the known or Ensembl predicted miRNA genes, novel miRNAs identified by miRDeep2 often spanned unannotated regions of the horse genome.

After removing lowly expressed miRNAs, our dataset consisted of 683 novel miRNAs (Fig. 1), from which 49 % were transcribed from the sense strand, accordingly to known equine miRNAs that are annotated equally on both strands (miRBase, release 21). The highest number of novel miRNAs was identified on the largest chromosome one, but also 40 novel miRNAs were identified on unplaced chromosomes (Fig. 4). The unplaced chromosomes are often neglected, as it is the least annotated region of the horse genome. A future EquCab3 reference genome is believed to decrease the number of unplaced scaffolds and improve the quality of the reference genome. Interestingly, we identified a putative novel miRNA encoded by the mitochondrial genome that has been previously described in horse [32], however, the mitomiR was identified only in one heart sample and was excluded from further analysis.

Our study aimed to identify tissue-/serum breed-specific miRNAs and our definition of such miRNAs presumed that specific miRNA can be expressed at low level (<10 cpm) in other tissues but it has to be expressed at least at the level of 10 cpm in 90 % of the samples of a particular tissue/breed. This approach differs from other studies that were based on quantitative reverse transcription PCR (RT-qPCR) or microarray data, where “yes/no” approach was taken. However, we hypothesize that since miRNAs can be exported and transferred between the cells, they might appear in low amounts in other tissues that they do not originate from and where they are not directed to. Moreover, it has been shown that only 200 miRNAs were expressed in moderate to high levels (>10 cpm) in human brain and most likely the moderately/highly expressed miRNA play more important role in gene expression regulation [23–25].

With our approach, we identified miRNAs that were expressed in a tissue- and breed-specific manner (Fig. 6a). We identified a group of 108 miRNAs that were universally expressed at >10 cpm in 90 % of libraries across all the tissues studied (Fig. 6a). Such a feature identifies this group of miRNAs as a candidate universal reference to normalize miRNA expression in normal horse tissues. The expression pattern and tissues distribution of these 108 miRNAs suggest that they might be associated with biological fundamental functions in the cell, such as metabolism. We identified 40 miRNAs that

were expressed in specific tissues with minimal or no expression in other tissues we examined, suggesting more local function of these miRNAs that are not exported outside the cell. For example, eca-miR-1 and eca-miR-133a were highly expressed primarily in muscles and we observed very little or no expression of these miRNAs in other tissues. A total of eight serum-specific miRNAs (eca-miR-1307, eca-miR-1379, eca-miR-7177b, eca-miR-9021, ecaub_novel-miR-1145, ecaub_novel-miR-262, ecaub_novel-miR-79, ecaub_novel-miR-932) were expressed in a tissue-specific manner, although they may derive from other tissues not analysed in the present study and therefore have to be treated with caution.

The heart tissue had the most specific miRNAs among all the muscles (Fig. 6b). The cardiac muscle is highly specialized tissue and is a different type compared to other skeletal muscles evaluated in this study and therefore more specific miRNAs were expected to be expressed in the heart tissue [33]. Moreover, many miRNAs have been already implicated in the cardiac development and diseases [34, 35]. For such as limited number of libraries per group examined, several miRNAs that were previously considered as “tissue-specific” in humans were not detected in our data. For instance, miR-208, miR-302 (a-d), miR-367 were not detected (at >10 cpm on average) in the heart tissue; miR-134 and miR-208a were not detected in skeletal muscles; miR-483 in liver; or miR-483 and miR-377 in bone [36].

We also noticed that only less than half of the miRNAs expressed in blood (33 %) were common with serum miRNAs, suggesting that remaining 67 % of miRNAs is expressed in blood cells and are not exported to serum (Fig. 6c). However, we need to take into account that the serum miRNA set was derived from different horse breed and some additional breed specific differences may apply as we shown for serum samples in Fig. 6d.

Our study also provided an opportunity to re-visit and confirm tissue-specific miRNAs previously reported in horses. Interestingly only five novel cartilage/bone miRNAs reported in [10] have been also identified in this study, however, the mature miRNAs reported here were slightly longer. Interestingly two of them were not expressed (at >10 cpm level) in either cartilage or bone, but in blood (Additional file 3: Table S2 and Additional file 4: Table S3). From five most abundantly expressed novel putative miRNA reported in equine plasma by Lee et al. [37], only one miRNA was identified in our study in bone and blood tissues with a mature sequenced shorter by three nucleotides from 5' end. From the 329 novel miRNAs reported by Kim et al. [9] only 11 had exactly the same mature sequence as novel miRNAs reported here. From the 896 putative novel miRNAs included in the microarrays used by Mach et al. [32] only

two had exactly the same mature sequence and further 24 had few nucleotides shorter mature sequence compared to the miRNAs identified here (Additional file 4: Table S3). One of the reasons of such discrepancy is the different method used for putative novel miRNA identification in all of those studies. Moreover, a phenomenon of multiple isoforms (isomiRs) derived from the same precursor is known, where a pre-mature or mature sequence of a miRNA is modified by an addition, edition, or subtraction of nucleotides [38, 39]. For single miRNA, even a total of about 7000 isomiRs, including combinations, can exist and consequently sRNA-seq can show/generate a large part of these isomiRs [40].

Consistent with literature findings, miR-206 and miR-133b were characterized solely in muscle, where they promote differentiation or proliferation of myoblasts [41]. In addition, non-muscle-specific miRNA involved in myogenesis (e.g. miR-24, miR-181 and miR-214) were broadly expressed [41]. Nonetheless, from the 166 tissue-specific known equine miRNAs reported in liver, colon or muscles, a total of 132 were expressed in our study and 105 of them were expressed at >10 cpm on average in at least one group. Interestingly, 21 miRNAs reported as tissue-specific in Kim et al. [9] were also expressed in all groups studied here, at >10 cpm on average. From the 31 liver-specific miRNAs reported by Kim et al. [9], only one was supported by our study with our definition of tissue specificity (eca-miR-135a). On contrary, four of liver-specific miRNAs reported here were reported in Kim et al. [9] as muscle (eca-miR-299, eca-miR-32, eca-miR-656) or colon-specific miRNAs (eca-miR-429). It was not clear to us, how the authors determined the tissue specificity and there is a clear need to establish a common standard for future reference.

Several recent studies have supported the possibilities for the use of miRNA signatures as biomarkers for the detection of cancer, pregnancy and other diseases such as myopathies in humans and murine models. In our study, the expression of miRNAs specific for PSSM-GM were not statistically differentially expressed relative to healthy animals, which most likely was due to low number of samples and/or general low expression of these specific miRNAs.

Because a significant genetic diversity (~10 %) and structure between horse breeds has been described [42], it is tempting to speculate that this genetic variability may result in different miRNA synthesis and expression that may contribute to phenotypic variation between Warmblood and ponies. In fact, we identified 50 DE miRs between Warmblood and pony serum samples (Additional file 5: Table S4). The most significantly DE miR was eca-miR-122, which was highly up-regulated in ponies compared to Warmbloods (Fig. 7a). This

miRNA, which is highly expressed in liver [43, 44], was also expressed at the highest level in the liver samples (mean = 43,681 cpm). The human miR-122 is involved in glucose and lipid metabolism [45, 46] and it has been proposed as a therapeutic target for metabolic diseases [46]. Ponies are known to be among breeds more prone to develop equine metabolic syndrome (EMS) [47] and therefore miR-122 may be of particular interest for unravelling the molecular mechanism of this disease. Moreover, the pony serum specific miR-483, also significantly upregulated in ponies (FDR = 4.15e-8), has been shown to be upregulated in patients with adrenocortical cancer [48, 49]. This may suggest that eca-miR-483 might potentially increase the predisposition to metabolic diseases in ponies.

Moreover, it was reported that high mobility group AT-hook 2 gene (*HMG A2*) carries a SNP associated with height in Shetland Pony [50]. *HMG A2* also down-regulates the expression of miR-200b [51]. Both miR-200a and miR-200b were significantly upregulated in pony serum in our study with log₂FC >3.5 (Fig. 7c, Additional file 3: Table S2). Therefore, we can speculate that impaired *HMG A2* has decreased capability to inhibit the miR-200 expression in ponies.

To confirm the breed specificity of the serum miRNAs more serum samples from various horse breeds are necessary to analyse in terms of their miRNA profile in future. However, this study shows clear differences in miRNA profiles between ponies and Warmbloods.

Conclusions

Our sRNA-seq data and analyses of expression patterns in 9 different tissues presented a global view of tissue distribution of known and novel miRNAs and the relation to their chromosomal locations. We identified 683 novel equine miRNAs expressed in seven solid tissues, blood and serum. Additionally, our approach evidenced that such data supported identification of specific miRNAs as markers of functions related to breeds or disease tissues. For instance, we showed an increased expression of circulating serum miR-122 and miR-200 in ponies together with the predicted miRNA target genes that are required in the control of energy metabolism. The increased expression of eca-miR-483 in ponies relative to Warmblood suggested an increased predisposition to metabolic diseases in ponies. Lastly, we were also able to identify miRNAs not exported to the serum, which most likely have local function.

Methods

Samples, RNA extraction and RNA-seq

The SOLiD libraries were prepared from *gluteus medius*, *platysma*, *masseter*, heart (exterior cardiac muscle), cartilage, liver, bone, and blood samples derived from a

total of 35 horses of different age and breed (collected at the slaughterhouse). Two SOLiD libraries were prepared from two blood samples collected from one endurance horse of Arabian breed aged of 10 years-old before and after 2 h of training exercise at canter, respectively. Nine SOLiD libraries were prepared from cartilage and subchondral bone explants collected in the middle trochlea of healthy stifle joint from four 6 months old Anglo-Arabian horses [10]. Two cartilage libraries were prepared from the same set of three horses, however, derived from a different sample collection. The bone library also consist of pooled RNA samples derived from three horses. The SOLiD libraries prepared from *gluteus medius*, *platysma*, *masseter*, heart and liver were derived from 30 horses (12.5 ± 5.6 yo), pooled by three animals of different breeds 15 Cob Normand, 8 French trotter, 6 Selle Français, and 1 Trait du Nord. More details on the samples can be found in Additional file 1: Table S1. Different types of muscles were chosen to better understand their roles in the regulation of physiological processes and metabolism in skeletal muscles. While *masseter* contains a type I slow oxidative fiber muscle, *platysma* is enriched in type IIX fast glycolytic fiber muscle and *gluteus medius* predominantly contains type IIB fast glycolytic fiber. On the other hand, heart is highly resistant to fatigue because its high content of mitochondria, which enables continuous aerobic respiration via oxidative phosphorylation. After collection in the slaughterhouse, 60 mg of tissue samples were cut in small pieces and lysed in 1 ml of Trizol reagent (Invitrogen, Cergy Pontoise, France) with ceramic beads (Bertin technologies, St Quentin en Yvelines, France). Epiphyseal cartilage and subchondral bone were obtained from healthy stifle joint (macroscopical examination at necropsy). Whole blood was sampled from one Arabian horse before the 160 km ride and then again afterwards.

The mirVana™ miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion, Life Technologies) was used to extract in parallel Total RNA and small RNA (smRNA) from tissues following the manufacturer's protocol, whereas total blood RNA was isolated using a PAXgene Blood RNA Kit (Qiagen), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Total RNA was purified using RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Courtaboeuf, France) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Residual genomic DNA was removed using DNase digestion with RNase-free DNase I Amp Grade (Invitrogen, Cergy Pontoise, France) following the recommended protocol. RNA concentration was measured by using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, USA), and the RNA integrity value (RIN) was assessed by using a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies Inc., Santa-Clara, USA). All samples had an RNA integrity number

(RIN) > 8. For further details on SOLiD samples, preparation and sequencing, see [10, 32].

A total of 22 libraries were prepared: five for *gluteus medius* muscle; three for heart, liver, *masseter*, and *platysma* muscle; two for cartilage and blood, and one for bone. Among the five libraries prepared from *gluteus medius* muscle, two were prepared from healthy muscle, three from horses affected by polysaccharide storage myopathy, type I, PSSM. The PSSM-affected horses were diagnosed based on *GYS2* genotype and histological examination of glycogen digestion as described in [52, 53]. Within each library, three different horses were pooled to decrease the effect of the individual variability, except for the blood samples where each library comes from the same animal (Additional file 1: Table S1) but the samples come from different physiological moments (before and after exercise [32]). Approximately 200 ng of mRNA extracted from the different tissues and blood were used for library construction following the protocol for the SOLiD Total RNA-Seq Kit (Applied Biosystems, Life Technologies). Libraries were sequenced with 50 cycles on 5500XL Series Genetic Analysis System at the Metaquant core facility (INRA, Jouy-en-Josas, France).

The serum samples were collected from 31 Swiss and 13 other European Warmblood horses (22 males and 22 females, aged 6–32 years, average = 18 years), and four Shetland and one Welsh pony (three males and two females, aged 5–19 years, average = 12 years). Briefly, blood was collected from jugular vein into sodium-heparin-containing vacutainers [54]. Within 1–6 h serum was separated from cells via centrifugation 1800 g for 20 min. Serum was then transferred to new tubes and stored in -80 °C until RNA extraction (up to 4 years). In order to verify the level of haemolysis in serum samples we used VersaMax ELISA Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices) and SoftMax Pro software (version 3.1.2). The absorbance in 200 μ l of serum was measured at 414 nm wavelength, which is the length of maximum absorbance for haemoglobin [55, 56]. The RNA was extracted from 2 ml of serum using miRNeasy serum/plasma kit as described in [20]. The concentration of RNA extracted was measured with Qubit RNA High Sensitivity kit and ranged from 2 to 428 ng/ μ l (20 ng/ μ l on average). Twelve samples were randomly chosen for the small RNA length distribution assay with Bioanalyzer 2100 small RNA chip. The miRNA in small RNA content of these 12 samples ranged from 69 to 89 % (81 % on average). The RNA was successfully converted into single-end libraries with NEBNext Multiplex Small RNA Library Prep Set for Illumina (New England BioLabs) and sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 2500 with 50 sequencing cycles.

Data pre-processing

The raw sequencing reads from each library were checked for quality with FASTQC v. 0.11.2 [57]. The sequencing data was processed in the following manner: 1) multiple adapter sequences were trimmed with cutadapt (v. 1.8) with the following options: `-c -a 'adapter sequence' -m 18 -M 30 -trim-n -q 15,10` [58] for SOLiD data; or `-trim-n -b 'sample specific adapter sequence' -m 15` for HiSeq data; 2) trimmed reads were mapped to the *Equus caballus* reference genome EquCab2 v2.74 [59] with BowTie (v. 0.12.9) [21] with the following options: `-n 1 -l 8 -a -m 5 -best -strata` (for colour-space SOLiD reads additional options were used: `-c -col-keepends`). We required small RNAs to map with one base mismatches as recommended in [60]. Reads mapping more than five times to the genome were discarded. The mapping quality and read distribution was analysed with RSeQC (v. 2.6.1) [61]. We inspected the read distribution among: i) known equine genes without miRNA genes (Ensembl, release 81); ii) known equine miRNA genes; iii) repeating elements annotated in horse genome (based on RepeatMasker [62, 63]). Known equine and human miRNA mature and hairpin sequences were downloaded from miRBase, release 21 [64].

The pre-processed mapped reads in BAM format were deposited at the European Nucleotide Archive (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJEB14485>).

miRNA discovery

We used two different tools for miRNA discovery: (i) miRDeep2 (v. 0.0.7) [15, 16] and (ii) miRIdentify (v. 1.0), which is high stringency predictor [17]. The miRNA identification analysis was performed independently in each sample to allow for authentic detection of miRNAs. The high-quality sequencing reads were used as input data. Briefly, the miRDeep2 algorithm excises the sRNA sequence and computes their secondary RNA structure with RNAfold [65] to predict miRNA precursors that are later scored for their likelihood [15]. A total miRDeep2 score was designated based on an algorithm incorporating the statistics of read positions, read frequencies within stem-loops, and posterior probability that the stem-loop was derived from an authentic miRNA. To prevent false positive detection of miRNA stem-loops, the signal-to-noise ratios estimated over 100 rounds of independent permutations were calculated for different miRDeep log-odds score cut-offs from -10 to 10. For a prediction of potential horse specific RNAs, a criterion of miRDeep score of 1 was adopted as a cut-off point. Therefore, all precursors with total miRDeep scores above the cut-off point were considered as putative miRNAs. The miRDeep2 tool allows for guided search for novel miRNA with an optional set of miRNAs from a related species. As the miRNA annotations in horse

genome are relatively poor, we used the most comprehensive set of human miRNAs as guidance. Known equine miRNAs were obtained from the miRBase database, release 21 [13]. In addition, human known miRNAs from miRBase were used as “related species” set of miRNAs. The putative miRNA identified by the miRDeep2 program or miRIdentify that did not show a significant match to miRBase were regarded as novel miRNAs. The miRIdentify tool applies 10 additional parameters: heterogeneity at both 5' and 3' ends (low heterogeneity is expected), 5' and 3' arm overhang (two nucleotide 3' overhangs at both ends), duplex and flanking sequence minimal free energy (MFE; lower MFE is desirable), nucleotide and structural entropy (higher degree of nucleotide entropy and lower structural complexity of the hairpin are desirable), tailing (high level of tailing with adenosine or uridine); and multi-map factors (reads with more than four genomic hits are discarded) [17].

The miRNAs were identified for each sample separately. MiRNA that differed only by additional two nucleotides at the start/end position were considered as a single miRNA and the miRNA that was identified in the highest number of samples or had a higher miRDeep2 score was chosen as a representative and most likely true miRNA. Novel miRNA identified in one sample only were filtered out.

We then combined the novel and known miRNA and the miRNA expression for each sample was determined with miRDeep2 quantifier tool [16]. Mature miRNAs expressed at < 1 cpm in 90 % of samples were filtered out. Then, miRNAs expressed at ≥ 10 cpm in 90 % of group samples were considered as expressed in the group analysed (tissue/breed). To analyse whether miRNAs were ubiquitously expressed among the targeted tissues, a Venn diagram was plotted by using “venn.diagram” function from VennDiagram R package.

Differential expression analysis of serum samples

The MDS plots, which measure the differences between samples and project it into two dimensions, were through the “MDSplot” function of edgeR package. The estimated raw counts of each miRNA from miRDeep2 output were used for the differential expression analysis using edgeR package. To avoid inclusion of miRNAs containing too few reads, as recommended by authors of the package, only mature miRNAs with the expression > 10 cpm in 90 % of the samples were kept for the analysis. In order to discover biologically important changes in expression, the TMM normalization method [66] of edgeR package was applied (“calcNormFactors” function) and the dispersions were calculated based on the quantile-adjusted conditional maximum likelihood (“estimateDisp”

function). The differentially expressed (DE) genes were detected by applying an exact test [67]. The edgeR generated a fold change for each miRNA, *P*-values and the associated Benjamin-Hochberg false discovery rate (FDR) values. MiRNAs showing a FDR < 0.001 were considered as DE.

Biological interpretation of the analysis

The potential targets of tissue and serum breed-specific miRNAs were identified using TargetScan (release 6.2) [28] and subjected for gene set enrichment analysis with GeneCodis [29] to infer the main biological functions associated the different tissues. We used KEGG pathways annotated for human, as equine annotations were not available.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Table S1. RNA sample description. An Excel table with details on RNA samples used for library preparation. For each library horse ID, tissue, breed, age, sex, and absorbance at 414 nm (only serum samples) are given. (XLSX 17 kb)

Additional file 2: Figure S1. miRNA gene body coverage. The read coverage of known miRNAs genes per library. On the Y axis coverage measured by Pearson's skewness coefficients. All transcripts were scaled into 100 nt and the length is denoted on the X axis (RSeQC v.2.6.1). (PDF 33 kb)

Additional file 3: Table S2. Known and novel miRNAs expression values. An Excel table with normalized count per million values (cpm) for each of the known and novel miRNAs expressed at > 1 cpm in 90 % of samples. (XLSX 519 kb)

Additional file 4: Table S3. Novel miRNA characteristics. An Excel table with novel miRNAs identified in this study. Mature miRNA sequences, genomic coordinates of the hairpins, strand and miRDeep2 score are given. (XLSX 85 kb)

Additional file 5: Table S4. Differentially expressed miRNAs in pony serum compare to Warmbloods. An Excel table with log 2 fold changes and false discovery rates of genes significantly differentially expressed in serum derived from 4 Shetland and one Welsh pony in comparison to 44 Warmbloods. (XLSX 11 kb)

Abbreviations

CDS: Coding DNA sequences; cpm: Count per million; FDR: False discovery rate; GM: *Gluteus medius*; Hyp*: Corrected hypergeometric *p*-value; KEGG: Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes; MDS: Multi-dimensional scaling; miRNA: Micro RNA; PSSM: Polysaccharide storage myopathy type I; rRNA: Ribosomal RNA; RT-qPCR: Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; sRNA-seq: Small RNA sequencing; TMM: Trimmed means of M values; tRNA: Transfer RNA; UTR: Untranslated region

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all participating horse owners and veterinarians for their support of this study. We would like to thank also our colleagues involved in the sample collection and experimental part of the experiment: Simone Lanz, Helen Rettmer, Lucia Unger, and Nathalie Fouché. We also appreciate the support of the Next Generation Sequencing Platform of the University of Bern and the Vital-IT high-performance computing centre of the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (<http://www.vital-it.ch/>). We are grateful to Laurence Wimel from the IFCE experimental station for its help.

Funding

The presented study was funded by Swiss National Science Foundation: grant No. 31003A-162548/1; Swiss Institute of Equine Medicine Research; and Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR-09-GENM-006).

Availability of data and materials

The pre-processed mapped reads in BAM format were deposited at the European Nucleotide Archive (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJEB14485>).

Authors' contributions

AP, TL, EB, VG conceived and designed the experiments; XM, AV, LS and AP performed the experiments; AP and NM analysed the data; AP, NM, TL, EB, VJ, and VG wrote the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval

All animal experiments were performed according to the local regulations and with the consent of the horse owners. This study was approved by the Animal Experimentation Committee of the Canton of Bern, Switzerland (BE33/07, BE58/10 and BE10/13) and by the Animal Care Committee of VetAgro Sup, which abides by the requirements of the directive 86/609 of the European Community Council (number 0964).

Author details

¹Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Swiss Institute of Equine Medicine, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, and Agroscope, Länggassstrasse 124, 3012 Bern, Switzerland. ²Department of Clinical Research and Veterinary Public Health, Institute of Genetics, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Bern, Bremgartenstrasse 109A, 3012 Bern, Switzerland. ³Animal Genetics and Integrative Biology unit (GABI), INRA, AgroParis Tech, University of Paris-Saclay, 78350 Jouy-en-Josas, France.

Received: 12 July 2016 Accepted: 18 October 2016

Published online: 26 October 2016

References

- Cortez MA, Bueso-Ramos C, Ferdin J, Lopez-Berestein G, Sood AK, Calin GA. MicroRNAs in body fluids—the mix of hormones and biomarkers. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*. 2011;8:467–77.
- Berezikov E. Evolution of microRNA diversity and regulation in animals. *Nat Rev Genet*. 2011;12:846–60.
- Chen X, Ba Y, Ma L, Cai X, Yin Y, Wang K, Guo J, Zhang Y, Chen J, Guo X, Li Q, Li X, Wang W, Zhang Y, Wang J, Jiang X, Xiang Y, Xu C, Zheng P, Zhang J, Li R, Zhang H, Shang X, Gong T, Ning G, Wang J, Zen K, Zhang J, Zhang C-Y. Characterization of microRNAs in serum: a novel class of biomarkers for diagnosis of cancer and other diseases. *Cell Res*. 2008;18:997–1006.
- van der Kolk JH, Pacholewska A, Gerber V. The role of microRNAs in equine medicine: a review. *Vet Q*. 2015;35:88–96.
- Liang H, Gong F, Zhang S, Zhang C-Y, Zen K, Chen X. The origin, function, and diagnostic potential of extracellular microRNAs in human body fluids. *Wiley Interdiscip Rev RNA*. 2014;5:285–300.
- Brase JC, Wuttig D, Kuner R, Sultmann H. Serum microRNAs as non-invasive biomarkers for cancer. *Mol Cancer*. 2010;9:306.
- Mar-Aguilar F, Mendoza-Ramírez JA, Malagón-Santiago I, Espino-Silva PK, Santuario-Facio SK, Ruiz-Flores P, Rodríguez-Padilla C, Reséndez-Pérez D. Serum circulating microRNA profiling for identification of potential breast cancer biomarkers. *Dis Markers*. 2013;34:163–9.
- Alevizos I, Illei GG. MicroRNAs as biomarkers in rheumatic diseases. *Nat Rev Rheumatol*. 2010;6:391–8.
- Kim MC, Lee SW, Ryu DY, Cui FJ, Bhak J, Kim Y. Identification and Characterization of microRNAs in normal equine tissues by next generation sequencing. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e93662.

10. Desjardin C, Vaiman A, Mata X, Legendre R, Laubier J, Kennedy SP, Laloe D, Barrey E, Jacques C, Cribiu EP, Schibler L. Next-generation sequencing identifies equine cartilage and subchondral bone miRNAs and suggests their involvement in osteochondrosis physiopathology. *BMC Genomics*. 2014;15:798.
11. Pacholewska A, Drögemüller M, Klukowska-Rötzler J, Lanz S, Hamza E, Dermitzakis ET, Marti E, Gerber V, Leeb T, Jagannathan V. The transcriptome of equine peripheral blood mononuclear cells. *PLoS One*. 2015;10:e0122011.
12. Buza T, Arick M, Wang H, Peterson DG. Computational prediction of disease microRNAs in domestic animals. *BMC Res Notes*. 2014;7:403.
13. Griffiths-Jones S, Grocock RJ, van Dongen S, Bateman A, Enright AJ. miRBase: microRNA sequences, targets and gene nomenclature. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2006;34(Database issue):D140–4.
14. Li J, Chen Z, Zhao J, Fang L, Fang R, Xiao J, Chen X, Zhou A, Zhang Y, Ren L, Hu X, Zhao Y, Zhang S, Li N. Difference in microRNA expression and editing profile of lung tissues from different pig breeds related to immune responses to HP-PRRSV. *Sci Rep*. 2015;5:9549.
15. Friedländer MR, Chen W, Adamidi C, Maaskola J, Einspanier R, Knespel S, Rajewsky N. Discovering microRNAs from deep sequencing data using miRDeep. *Nat Biotechnol*. 2008;26:407–15.
16. Friedländer MR, MacKowiak SD, Li N, Chen W, Rajewsky N. MiRDeep2 accurately identifies known and hundreds of novel microRNA genes in seven animal clades. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2012;40:37–52.
17. Hansen TB, Venø MT, Kjems J, Damgaard CK. MiRIdentify: High stringency miRNA predictor identifies several novel animal miRNAs. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2014;42:e124.
18. Ewing B, Green P. Base-calling of automated sequencer traces using phred. II. error probabilities. *Genome Res*. 1998;8:186–94.
19. Spornraft M, Kirchner B, Haase B, Benes V, Pfaffl MW, Riedmaier I. Optimization of Extraction of Circulating RNAs from Plasma – Enabling Small RNA Sequencing. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e107259.
20. Unger L, Fouché N, Leeb T, Gerber V, Pacholewska A. Optimized methods for extracting circulating small RNAs from long-term stored equine samples. *Acta Vet Scand*. 2016;58:1–5.
21. Langmead B, Trapnell C, Pop M, Salzberg S. Ultrafast and memory-efficient alignment of short DNA sequences to the human genome. *Genome Biol*. 2009;10:R25.
22. Altuvia Y, Landgraf P, Lithwick G, Elefant N, Pfeffer S, Aravin A, Brownstein MJ, Tuschl T, Margalit H. Clustering and conservation patterns of human microRNAs. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2005;33:2697–706.
23. Hébert SS, Nelson PT. Studying microRNAs in the brain: Technical lessons learned from the first ten years. *Exp Neurol*. 2012;235:397–401.
24. Romao JM, Jin W, He M, McAllister T, Guan LL. MicroRNAs in bovine adipogenesis: genomic context, expression and function. *BMC Genomics*. 2014;15:1–15.
25. Wang Y, Jiang F, Wang H, Song T, Wei Y, Yang M, Zhang J, Kang L. Evidence for the expression of abundant microRNAs in the locust genome. *Sci Rep*. 2015;5:13608.
26. Robinson MD, McCarthy DJ, Smyth GK. edgeR: a Bioconductor package for differential expression analysis of digital gene expression data. *Bioinformatics*. 2010;26:139–40.
27. Shkurnikov MY, Knyazev EN, Fomicheva KA, Mikhailenko DS, Nyushko KM, Saribekyan EK, Samatov TR, Alekseev BY. Analysis of plasma microRNA associated with hemolysis. *Bull Exp Biol Med*. 2016;160:748–50.
28. Lewis BP, Shih IH, Jones-Rhoades MW, Bartel DP, Burge CB. Prediction of mammalian microRNA targets. *Cell*. 2003;115:787–98.
29. Tabas-Madrid D, Nogales-Cadenas R, Pascual-Montano A. GeneCodiS4: A non-redundant and modular enrichment analysis tool for functional genomics. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2012;40:W478–83.
30. Kanehisa M, Goto S. Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2000;28:27–30.
31. Valen E, Preker P, Andersen PR, Zhao X, Chen Y, Ender C, Dueck A, Meister G, Sandelin A, Jensen TH. Biogenic mechanisms and utilization of small RNAs derived from human protein-coding genes. *Nat Struct Mol Biol*. 2011;18:1075–82.
32. Mach N, Plancade S, Pacholewska A, Lecardonnell J, Rivière J, Moroldo M, Vaiman A, Morgenthaler C, Beinat M, Nevot A, Robert C, Barrey E. Integrated mRNA and miRNA expression profiling in blood reveals candidate biomarkers associated with endurance exercise in the horse. *Sci Rep*. 2016;6:22932.
33. Levine M, Tjian R. Transcription regulation and animal diversity. *Nature*. 2003;424:147–51.
34. Small EM, Olson EN. Pervasive roles of microRNAs in cardiovascular biology. *Nature*. 2011;469:336–42.
35. Olson EN. MicroRNAs as therapeutic targets and biomarkers of cardiovascular disease. *Sci Transl Med*. 2014;6:239p54.
36. Guo Z, Maki M, Ding R, Yang Y, Zhang B, Xiong L. Genome-wide survey of tissue-specific microRNA and transcription factor regulatory networks in 12 tissues. *Sci Rep*. 2014;4:5150.
37. Lee S, Hwang S, Yu HJ, Oh D, Choi YJ, Kim MC, Kim Y, Ryu DY. Expression of microRNAs in horse plasma and their characteristic nucleotide composition. *PLoS One*. 2016;11:e0146374.
38. Ameres SL, Zamore PD. Diversifying microRNA sequence and function. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. 2013;14:475–88.
39. Cloonan N, Wani S, Xu Q, Gu J, Lea K, Heater S, Barbacioru C, Steptoe AL, Martin HC, Nourbakhsh E, Krishnan K, Gardiner B, Wang X, Nones K, Steen JA, Matigan N, Wood DL, Kassahn KS, Waddell N, Shepherd J, Lee C, Ichikawa J, McKernan K, Bramlett K, Kuersten S, Grimmond SM. MicroRNAs and their isoforms function cooperatively to target common biological pathways. *Genome Biol*. 2011;12:R126.
40. Pfaffl MW, Kirchner B. Limitations and Challenges in MicroGenomics. What we can learn from single-cell and exosome expression profiling? In: International Symposium on Microgenomics. 2016.
41. Eisenberg I, Alexander MS, Kunkel LM. miRNAs in normal and diseased skeletal muscle. *J Cell Mol Med*. 2009;13:2–11.
42. Petersen JL, Mickelson JR, Cothran EG, Andersson LS, Axelsson J, Bailey E, Bannasch D, Binns MM, Borges AS, Brama P, da Câmara Machado A, Distl O, Felicetti M, Fox-Clipsham L, Graves KT, Guérin G, Haase B, Hasegawa T, Hemmann K, Hill EW, Leeb T, Lindgren G, Lohi H, Lopes MS, McGivney BA, Mikko S, Orr N, Penedo MCT, Piercy RJ, Raekallio M, et al. Genetic diversity in the modern horse illustrated from genome-wide SNP data. *PLoS One*. 2013;8:e54997.
43. Chang J, Nicolas E, Marks D, Sander C, Lerro A, Buendia MA, Xu C, Mason WS, Moloshok T, Bort R, Zaret KS, Taylor JM. miR-122, a mammalian liver-specific microRNA, is processed from hcr mRNA and may downregulate the high affinity cationic amino acid transporter CAT-1. *RNA Biol*. 2004;1:106–13.
44. Lagos-Quintana M, Rauhut R, Yalcin A, Meyer J, Lendeckel W, Tuschl T. Identification of tissue-specific MicroRNAs from mouse. *Curr Biol*. 2002;12:735–9.
45. Fong MY, Zhou W, Liu L, Alontaga AY, Chandra M, Ashby J, Chow A, O'Connor ST, Li S, Chin AR, Somlo G, Palomares M, Li Z, Tremblay JR, Tsuyada A, Sun G, Reid MA, Wu X, Swiderski P, Ren X, Shi Y, Kong M, Zhong W, Chen Y, Wang SE. Breast-cancer-secreted miR-122 reprograms glucose metabolism in premetastatic niche to promote metastasis. *Nat Cell Biol*. 2015;17:183–94.
46. Esau C, Davis S, Murray SF, Yu XX, Pandey SK, Pear M, Watts L, Booten SL, Graham M, McKay R, Subramaniam A, Propp S, Lollo BA, Freier S, Bennett CF, Bhanot S, Monia BP. miR-122 regulation of lipid metabolism revealed by in vivo antisense targeting. *Cell Metab*. 2006;3:87–98.
47. Bamford NJ, Potter SJ, Harris PA, Bailey SR. Breed differences in insulin sensitivity and insulinemic responses to oral glucose in horses and ponies of moderate body condition score. *Domest Anim Endocrinol*. 2014;47:101–7.
48. Patel D, Boufraqech M, Jain M, Zhang L, He M, Gesuwan K, Gulati N, Nilubol N, Fojo T, Kebebew E. MiR-34a and miR-483-5p are candidate serum biomarkers for adrenocortical tumors. *Surg (United States)*. 2013;154:1224–9.
49. Chabre O, Libé R, Assie G, Barreau O, Bertherat J, Bertagna X, Feige JJ, Cherradi N. Serum miR-483-5p and miR-195 are predictive of recurrence risk in adrenocortical cancer patients. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2013;20:579–94.
50. Frischknecht M, Jagannathan V, Plattner P, Neuditschko M, Signer-Hasler H, Bachmann I, Pacholewska A, Drögemüller C, Dietschi E, Flury C, Rieder S, Leeb T. A non-synonymous HMG2A variant decreases height in shetland ponies and other small horses. *PLoS One*. 2015;10:e0140749.
51. Lin Y, Liu AY, Fan C, Zheng H, Li Y, Zhang C, Wu S, Yu D, Huang Z, Liu F, Luo Q, Yang CJ, Ouyang G. MicroRNA-33b Inhibits Breast Cancer Metastasis by Targeting HMG2A, SALL4 and Twist1. *Sci Rep*. 2015;5:9995.
52. Barrey E, Mucher E, Jeansoule N, Larcher T, Guigand L, Herszberg B, Chaffaux S, Guérin G, Mata X, Benesch P, Canale M, Alibert O, Maltere P, Gidrol X. Gene expression profiling in equine polysaccharide storage myopathy revealed inflammation, glycogenesis inhibition, hypoxia and mitochondrial dysfunctions. *BMC Vet Res*. 2009;5:29.
53. Barrey E, Bonnamy B, Barrey EJ, Mata X, Chaffaux S, Guerin G. Muscular microRNA expressions in healthy and myopathic horses suffering from

- polysaccharide storage myopathy or recurrent exertional rhabdomyolysis. *Equine Vet J.* 2010;42 SUPPL 38:303–10.
54. Lanz S, Gerber V, Marti E, Rettmer H, Klukowska-Rötzler J, Gottstein B, Matthews JB, Pirie S, Hamza E. Effect of hay dust extract and cyathostomin antigen stimulation on cytokine expression by PBMC in horses with recurrent airway obstruction. *Vet Immunol Immunopathol.* 2013;155:229–37.
 55. Kirschner MB, Edelman JJB, Kao SCH, Valley MP, Van Zandwijk N, Reid G. The impact of hemolysis on cell-free microRNA biomarkers. *Front Genet.* 2013;4:94.
 56. Kirschner MB, Kao SC, Edelman JJ, Armstrong NJ, Valley MP, van Zandwijk N, Reid G. Haemolysis during sample preparation alters microRNA content of plasma. *PLoS One.* 2011;6:e24145.
 57. Andrews S. FastQC: a quality control tool for high throughput sequence data. 2010. Available online at: <http://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/fastqc>.
 58. Martin M. Cutadapt removes adapter sequences from high-throughput sequencing reads. *EMBnet J.* 2011;17:10.
 59. Wade CM, Giulotto E, Sigurdsson S, Zoli M, Gnerre S, Imsland F, Lear TL, Adelson DL, Bailey E, Bellone RR, Blöcker H, Distl O, Edgar RC, Garber M, Leeb T, Mauceli E, MacLeod JN, Penedo MCT, Raison JM, Sharpe T, Vogel J, Andersson L, Antczak DF, Biagi T, Binns MM, Chowdhary BP, Coleman SJ, Della Valle G, Fryc S, Guérin G, et al. Genome sequence, comparative analysis, and population genetics of the domestic horse. *Science.* 2009;326:865–7.
 60. Tam S, Tsao MS, McPherson JD. Optimization of miRNA-seq data preprocessing. *Brief Bioinform.* 2015;16:950–63.
 61. Wang L, Wang S, Li W. RSeQC: quality control of RNA-seq experiments. *Bioinformatics.* 2012;28:2184–5.
 62. Smit A, Hubley R, Green P. RepeatMasker Open-3.0. 1996-2010. <http://www.repeatmasker.org>.
 63. Jurka J. Repbase Update: A database and an electronic journal of repetitive elements. *Trends Genet.* 2000;16:418–20.
 64. Griffiths-Jones S, Saini HK, van Dongen S, Enright AJ. miRBase: tools for microRNA genomics. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2008;36:D154–8.
 65. Gruber AR, Lorenz R, Bernhart SH, Neuböck R, Hofacker IL. The Vienna RNA website. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2008;36(Web Server issue):W70–4.
 66. Robinson MD, Oshlack A. A scaling normalization method for differential expression analysis of RNA-seq data. *Genome Biol.* 2010;11:R25.
 67. Robinson MD, Smyth GK. Moderated statistical tests for assessing differences in tag abundance. *Bioinformatics.* 2007;23:2881–7.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and we will help you at every step:

- We accept pre-submission inquiries
- Our selector tool helps you to find the most relevant journal
- We provide round the clock customer support
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- Inclusion in PubMed and all major indexing services
- Maximum visibility for your research

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

