Electronic Supplementary Material

The long non-coding RNA expression profile of Coxsackievirus A16 infected RD cells identified by RNA-seq

Yingying Shi^{1, 2}, Huilin Tu¹, Xiong Chen¹, Yingying Zhang¹, Liujun Chen¹, Zhongchun Liu⁴, Jiqun Sheng⁵, Song Han¹, Jun Yin¹, Biwen Peng^{1,3}, Xiaohua He^{1,3}, Wanhong Liu^{1, 2} ⊠

1. Pathogenic Organism and Infectious Diseases Research Institute, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, China

2. Hubei Province Key Laboratory of Allergy and Immunology, Wuhan 430071, China

3. Hubei Provincial Key Laboratory of Developmentally Originated Disease, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, China

4. Institute of Neuropsychiatry, Renmin Hospital, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430060, China

5. College of Life Science and Technology, Hubei Engineering University, Xiaogan 432000, China

Supporting information to DOI: 10.1007/s12250-015-3693-1



LncRNA cis-acting regulatory network

А

В



LncRNA trans-acting regulatory network



Figure S1. *Cis*-acting and *trans*-acting regulatory network. (A) *Cis*-acting regulatory network; (B) *Trans*-acting regulatory network. Red circles represent IncRNAs and blue circles represent mRNA.



Figure S2. The secondary structures prediction of IncRNAs were performed using RNAfold software. (A–C) RNA secondary structure of three upregulated IncRNAs. (D–F) RNA secondary structure of three downregulated IncRNAs. The second structures are minimal free energy structures. Base pairing probabilities have been color coded using a scale from 0 (blue) to 1 (red).

Table S1. The 1970 differentially expressed IncRNAs expressed in RD cells after CVA16 infection

Table S2. The 6416 differentially expressed mRNAs expressed in RD cells after CVA16 infection

Table S3. Cis-acting IncRNA-mRNA co-expression network

Table S4. Tran-acting IncRNA-mRNA co-expression network