

Dicer-independent RNA-directed DNA methylation in *Arabidopsis*

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RNA-directed DNA methylation (RdDM) is an important *de novo* DNA methylation pathway in plants. Small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) generated by Dicers from RNA polymerase IV (Pol IV) transcripts are thought to guide sequence-specific DNA methylation. To gain insight into the mechanism of RdDM, we performed whole-genome bisulfite sequencing of a collection of *Arabidopsis* mutants, including plants deficient in Pol IV (*nprp1*) or Dicer (*dcl1/2/3/4*) activity. Unexpectedly, of the RdDM target loci that required Pol IV and/or Pol V, only 16% were fully dependent on Dicer activity. DNA methylation was partly or completely independent of Dicer activity at the remaining Pol IV- and/or Pol V-dependent loci, despite the loss of 24-nt siRNAs. Instead, DNA methylation levels correlated with the accumulation of Pol IV-dependent 25–50 nt RNAs at most loci in Dicer mutant plants. Our results suggest that RdDM in plants is largely guided by a previously unappreciated class of Dicer-independent non-coding RNAs, and that siRNAs are required to maintain DNA methylation at only a subset of loci.

Keywords: siRNA; non-coding RNA; Pol IV; Dicer-like; RdDM; DNA methylation

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Introduction

DNA methylation is an ancient and conserved epigenetic modification that is involved in important biological functions including transposon silencing, genomic imprinting, transcriptional gene regulation during development and environmental responses, and transgenerational epigenetic inheritance [1–4]. DNA methylation in plants occurs in three different sequence contexts, CG, CHG and CHH (where H is A, C or T), each maintained by different DNA methyltransferases and pathways. CG methylation is maintained by MET1, the plant homolog of DNMT1, which functions at DNA replication foci and copies methylation patterns from the parental to the

daughter strand [5, 6]. CHG methylation is tightly linked to histone methylation and is maintained by a positive feedback loop. The histone methyltransferases KYP, SUVH5 and SUVH6 bind to methylated CHG and catalyze methylation on histone H3 lysine 9 (H3K9me2) [7–9]; the plant-specific DNA methyltransferase CMT3 binds to this mark and promotes CHG methylation [10, 11]. The asymmetric CHH methylation is maintained by two different DNA methyltransferases, CMT2 and DRM2. CMT2 mainly functions at heterochromatic regions and long transposons, and catalyzes ~70% of total CHH methylation [12, 13]. DRM2 maintains the remaining CHH methylation [14], and is a component of the canonical RNA-directed DNA methylation (RdDM) pathway [1, 2, 15]. RdDM is also important for *de novo* DNA methylation in all three sequence contexts [2].

Non-coding RNA-mediated transcriptional gene silencing and heterochromatin formation has been observed in many organisms [16–18]. In all cases, small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) were thought to provide the targeting specificity for the enzymes that catalyze repressive epigenetic modifications [16]. RdDM represents a major RNA-mediated epigenetic silencing pathway in

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plants [19], and has been proposed to proceed through at least two sequential steps: 24-nt siRNA biogenesis and siRNA-guided *de novo* methylation. The 24-nt siRNAs are generated through the sequential actions of RNA polymerase IV (Pol IV), RNA-dependent RNA polymerase 2 (RDR2) and Dicer-like 3 (DCL3). Current models posit that base-pairing between AGO4-bound siRNAs and the scaffold RNAs produced by RNA polymerase V (Pol V) triggers the recruitment of DRM2 and *de novo* methylation [20].

Maintaining methylation at the RdDM loci sometimes requires repressive histone modifications in addition to pre-existing DNA methylation. It has been shown that an H3K9me2-binding protein, DTF1/SHH1, is required for Pol IV recruitment to a subset of RdDM target loci [21, 22], whereas two SRA-domain-containing proteins SUVH2/9, which bind to methylated DNA, are required for Pol V occupancy at RdDM loci [23, 24]. Both DTF1/SHH1 and SUVH2/9 interact with putative ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling factors, including CLSY1 and DRD1, which are presumed to facilitate transcription by RNA Pol IV and Pol V, respectively [22, 24].

Little is known about the characteristics of transcripts generated by Pol IV. The difficulty in detecting Pol IV transcripts could be due to their rapid processing into small RNAs by RNA-dependent RNA polymerases (RDRs) and Dicer-like (DCL) proteins. Indeed, RDR2 co-purifies with RNA Pol IV, and its interaction with Pol IV seems to be important for its activity as RDR2 purified from the *nprp1* mutant, which is deficient in the largest subunit of Pol IV, lacked *in vitro* polymerase activities [25]. *Arabidopsis* contains four DCL proteins. DCL3 is the major Dicer homolog that processes RDR2 products into 24-nt siRNAs [26]. DCL1 mainly processes miRNAs, whereas DCL2 and DCL4 are responsible for producing 22-nt virus-related siRNAs and 21-nt *trans*-acting siRNAs (ta-siRNAs), respectively. Functional redundancies among the different DCL proteins have been reported or suggested in many studies [27-30]. Despite the role of DCL3 in generating 24-nt siRNAs, the *dcl3* mutant does not exhibit a severe decrease in DNA methylation levels at RdDM loci [31]. It has been thought that other DCL proteins could also process RDR products, compensating for DCL3 when it is absent, and that the 21/22-nt siRNAs, though less efficient, could also be fed into Argonaute (AGO) proteins [20]. A recent study utilized a *dcl2/3/4* mutant background to characterize Pol IV-dependent transcripts and found that they were mostly 100-500 nt in length, had 5' monophosphates and lacked 3' polyA tails [32].

In addition to Dicer proteins, both animals and plants use AGO proteins for small RNA binding and process-

ing. *Arabidopsis* contains ten AGO proteins. Among them, AGO4/6/9 were shown to be involved in epigenetic silencing. Although AGO9 mainly functions in reproductive tissues [33], AGO4 and AGO6 are more universally expressed and independently affect DNA methylation at RdDM loci [34]. A recent study has shed light on the molecular mechanism involved in pairing between the AGO-siRNA complex and the scaffold RNA generated by Pol V, and the subsequent recruitment of DNA methyltransferases [35]. It was found that AGO4 recruits DRM2 dimers, which methylate the strand acting as the template for Pol V transcription [35]. Further, the base-pairing between the siRNA and scaffold RNA may be important for directing *de novo* methylation at the last few bases [35].

In addition to the canonical RdDM pathway, several studies revealed the existence of a non-canonical RdDM pathway in plants that involves RDR6 for small RNA production [19, 36]. The 21/22-nt small RNAs generated by RDR6 and DCL proteins are believed to be loaded into AGO4/6 and initiate DNA methylation. The methylated DNA can further recruit Pol IV for 24-nt siRNA production and amplification of the silencing signal.

To circumvent possible redundant or independent functions within groups of DCL, AGO and RDR proteins, we took a genetic approach and systematically examined the effect of *dcl*, *ago*, *rdr* and other RdDM mutants on the DNA methylation level of RdDM loci. We observed heterogeneity in the requirement of RdDM components for proper methylation at different target loci. Unexpectedly, although loss of function of all four *DCL* genes almost completely abolished 21-24 nt small RNAs, it did not lead to significant decreases in DNA methylation at most RdDM target loci, contrary to the prediction of current RdDM models. In fact only about 16% of the RdDM loci fully rely on DCLs for wild-type level methylation. Through RNA sequencing of the *dcl* quadruple mutant, we identified a new class of Pol IV-dependent small RNAs ("P4 RNAs") of 25-50 nt, which represent the majority of small RNAs in this mutant. P4 RNAs are produced from RdDM loci, and their abundance positively correlates with DNA methylation levels. Moreover, 68% of 24-nt siRNA reads are substrings of P4 RNA reads. These results demonstrate that DCL proteins and 24-nt siRNAs are not required for DNA methylation at the majority of RdDM loci. We propose that P4 RNAs are transcripts generated by Pol IV and RDRs, and function as trigger RNAs to initiate DNA methylation through RdDM. Further, we suggest that some P4 RNAs are processed by Dicers into 24-nt siRNAs in wild-type plants, which can help maintain DNA methylation at some loci.

Results

Characterization of an atypical RdDM target locus

In our analysis of DNA methylation at the genomic regions targeted by RdDM, we noticed a region with an intriguing requirement for components of the RdDM pathway. The region corresponds to the 5' UTR of the meiosis recombination gene *HEI10* [37]. Using individual locus bisulfite sequencing, we found that DNA methylation at *HEI10* was dependent on the largest subunit of Pol IV, NRPD1 (Figure 1A). Small RNA northern blot analysis showed that 24-nt siRNAs accumulated at this locus, and this accumulation was blocked in an *nrdp1* mutant (Figure 1B and 1C). The siRNA accumulation was also blocked in a *dcl2/3/4* triple mutant (Figure 1B and 1C), which is consistent with the generation of 24-nt siRNAs by DCL3 [26, 27]. Unexpectedly, DNA methylation at this region was not affected in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant (Figure 1A), nor was it affected in *dcl1* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Figure S1A). These results strongly suggest

that 24-nt siRNAs are not required for DNA methylation at this locus.

In contrast, we found that DNA methylation at *HEI10* requires RDR proteins. Both DNA methylation and 24-nt siRNAs were abolished in an *rdr1/2/6* triple mutant (Figure 1A and 1B). Consistent with the role of RDR2 in generating precursors of 24-nt siRNAs, the accumulation of the siRNAs was totally blocked in *rdr2* but was only reduced in *rdr6* mutant plants (Figure 1C). However, DNA methylation was lost in *rdr6* rather than *rdr2* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Figure S1B). These results revealed a disconnection between 24-nt siRNA accumulation and DNA methylation. Even though Pol IV, RDR2 and DCL3 are required for siRNA generation at this locus, as the canonical RdDM model predicts, the 24-nt siRNAs are not required for DNA methylation. Instead, it appears that the Pol IV transcript is mainly converted into dsRNA or amplified by RDR6, and RDR6-generated dsRNA or amplified transcript is required for DNA methylation.

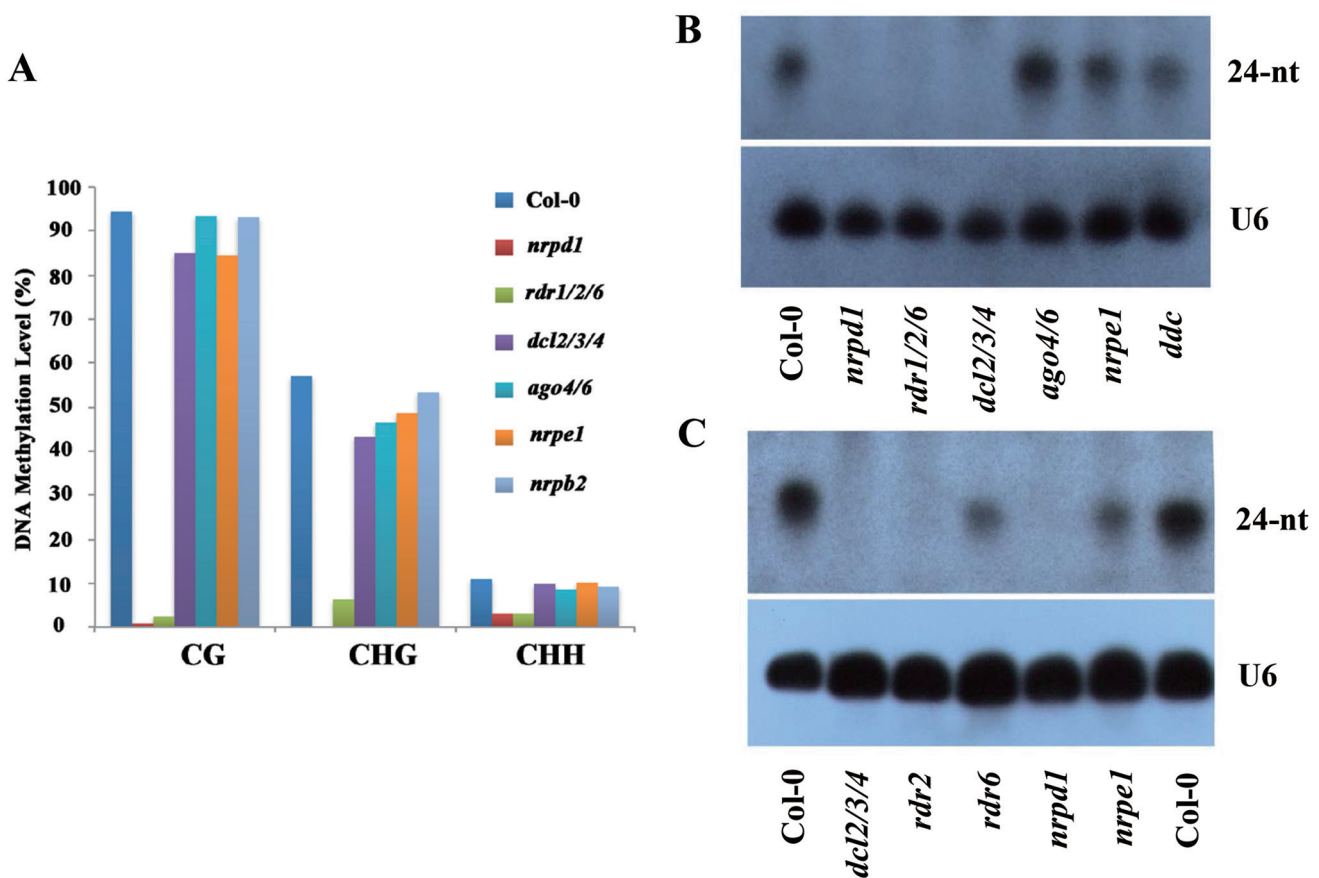


Figure 1 Characterization of DNA methylation and siRNAs at the 5' UTR of *HEI10*. **(A)** The methylation levels in plants of the indicated genotypes, measured by individual locus bisulfite sequencing. **(B, C)** Small RNA northern blot analysis using probes for the *HEI10* locus in wild-type and RdDM mutant plants.

DNA methylation was also unaffected in the *ago4/6* double mutant or any of the *ago1*, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 or 10 single mutants, consistent with the hypothesis that 24-nt siRNAs are not required for DNA methylation at this locus (Figure 1A and Supplementary information, Figure S1C). DNA methylation was also not affected in *nrpel* or *nrpb2* mutants (Figure 1A), indicating that Pol V or Pol II are not required at this locus.

In contrast, DNA methylation in all sequence contexts (CG, CHG, CHH) at the *HEI10* locus was impaired in *met1*, *cmt3*, *drm1/2* and *ddc* (*drm1/2/cmt3*) methyltransferase mutants (Supplementary information, Figure S1D). These results suggest that DNA methylation in the three sequence contexts is interdependent at this locus.

Genome-wide identification of atypical RdDM loci

To identify additional genomic loci where DNA methylation is dependent on Pol IV and RDRs but not on DCLs or AGOs, we performed whole-genome bisulfite sequencing of *nrpd1* (Pol IV), *rdr1/2/6* (RDRs), *dcl2/3/4* (Dicers), *ago4/6* (AGOs) and *nrpel* (Pol V) mutant plants (Supplementary information, Table S1). We also performed whole-genome bisulfite sequencing of the methyltransferase mutants *ddc* (*drm1/2/cmt3*, which maintains non-CG methylation) and *met1* (which maintains CG methylation) as controls. All of the plants were in Columbia background and at the same developmental stage (2-week-old seedlings), with two biological replicates for each genotype and each replicate having very high (~60×) sequence coverage (Supplementary information, Table S1). We identified differentially methylated regions (DMRs) that were hypomethylated (hypo) in the *nrpd1* (Pol IV) mutant compared to the wild-type control. We uncovered 2 452 mC hypo-DMRs, 344 mCG hypo-DMRs, 506 mCHG hypo-DMRs and 2 462 mCHH hypo-DMRs (Supplementary information, Table S2). The significantly fewer numbers of mCG and mCHG hypo-DMRs are consistent with the role of Pol IV in maintaining primarily CHH methylation. We focused our subsequent analyses on these Pol IV functional regions.

The DNA methylation levels in *rdr1/2/6* at Pol IV functional regions (mC hypo-DMRs) are overall similar to those observed in *nrpd1* (Figure 2A). Further, we observed a decrease in DNA methylation levels for the *ddc* mutant that was comparable to that of *nrpd1* and *rdr1/2/6* in the CG and CHH contexts. However, the *ddc* mutant displayed a larger reduction in CHG methylation (Figure 2A), which is consistent with CMT3 being the major CHG maintenance methylation enzyme. In contrast, the DNA methylation levels in *dcl2/3/4* and *ago4/6* mutants were significantly higher than that in *nrpd1* (Supplementary information, Table S3), although the levels were still

reduced relative to wild type (Figure 2A and Supplementary information, Table S3). We did not observe reduced methylation levels in the *dcl1-100* mutant at the *nrpd1* hypo-DMRs (Figure 2A and Supplementary information, Table S3). These results suggest that many of the Pol IV-dependent loci identified in *nrpd1* mutant plants do not require siRNAs for proper methylation.

We thus characterized the DMR regions where the DNA methylation level in *dcl2/3/4* or *ago4/6* is significantly higher than in *nrpd1* at the Pol IV-dependent loci (please refer to Materials and Methods for detailed description of DMR analyses). For simplicity, we referred to these DMRs identified in *dcl2/3/4* as D loci (for higher methylation in *dcl2/3/4*). The average methylation levels at the 1 395 D loci (Supplementary information, Table S2) are not significantly reduced in *dcl1* and *dcl2/3/4* plants compared to wild type (Supplementary information, Table S3), whereas DNA methylation levels decrease to a significant and similar extent in *rdr1/2/6*, *nrpel*, *ddc* and *nrpd1* mutants (Figure 2B and Supplementary information, Table S3). Similar to *dcl2/3/4*, *ago4/6* exhibits significantly higher methylation levels compared to *nrpd1* mutant (Figure 2B and Supplementary information, Table S3). Using a similar method, we identified 1 157 DMRs (Supplementary information, Table S2) where the methylation levels in the *ago4/6* mutant were significantly higher compared to *nrpd1* at the Pol IV-dependent loci (Supplementary information, Table S3). These regions were referred to as A loci (for higher methylation in *ago4/6*). Similar to the D loci, the methylation levels at the A loci were lower in *nrpel*, *rdr1/2/6* and *ddc* mutants, as well as *nrpd1* mutants, compared to *ago4/6* mutants (Figure 2C and Supplementary information, Table S3). Approximately 44% of the A loci were shared by the D loci (referred to as DA loci; Figure 2D). Our findings suggest that DNA methylation at the DA loci is dependent on Pol IV, RDRs, Pol V and the methyltransferases, but is at least partially independent of Dicers and 24-nt siRNAs.

Interestingly, there were 372 loci where DNA methylation was reduced more in *nrpd1* (Pol IV) than *nrpel* (Pol V; referred to as E loci, for higher methylation in *nrpel* compared to *nrpd1*) (Supplementary information, Table S2), and 80 of these were shared with the DA loci (referred to as DAE loci, Figure 2D). The *HEI10* locus was within this group (Supplementary information, Figure S2A). We selected 9 additional DAE loci for detailed characterization. Like the DNA methylation at *HEI10*, DNA methylation at these 9 loci was not reduced relative to wild type in *dcl2/3/4* or *ago4/6* (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2B-S2D). In contrast, DNA methylation was reduced in *rdr1/2/6* mutant plants

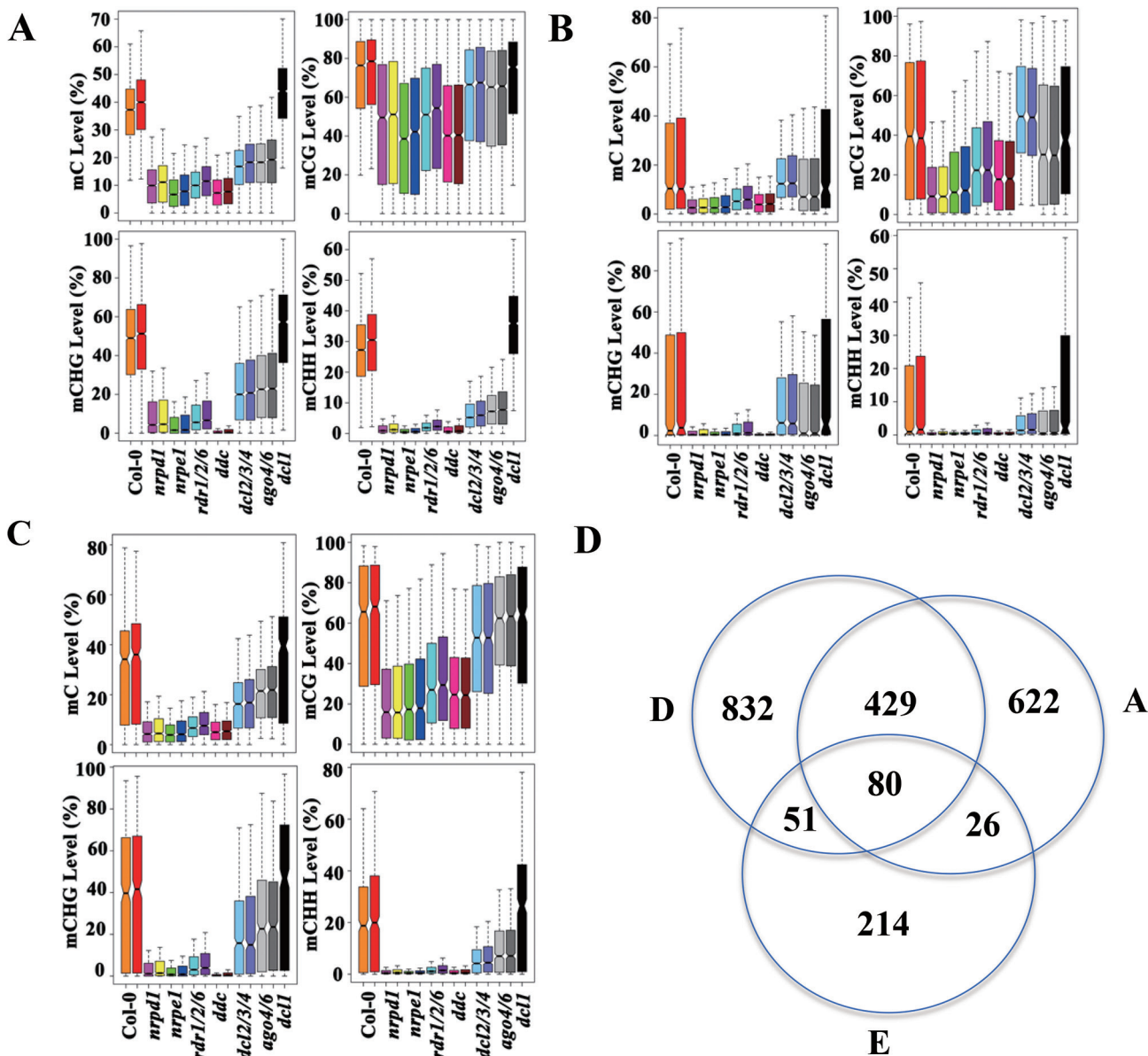


Figure 2 Profiles of DNA methylation. Boxplots showing the distribution of average DNA methylation levels at (A) hypo-mC-DMRs in *nprp1* (Supplementary information, Table S2), (B) D loci (DCL2/3/4-independent loci), and (C) A loci (AGO4/6-independent loci) (Supplementary information, Table S2). (D) Venn diagram showing the common regions among D loci, A loci and E loci (NRPE1-independent loci; Supplementary information, Table S2). Overlapped regions between D, A, E loci are defined as regions that are overlapped by at least 20% in length (of the shorter DMR), while non-overlapped regions do not physically overlap. Please note that the number discrepancy between DMR number in Supplementary information, Table S2 and the sum of numbers in the venn circles comes from regions that are overlapped by < 20% in length.

at 5 of the 9 loci (DAE5, DAE15, DAE26, DAE41 and DAE45) but remained unchanged at the remaining 4 loci (DAE2, DAE3, DAE4, and DAE19; Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2B-S2D). It is possible that DNA methylation at the latter 4 loci is dependent on one of the other three RDRs that are not mutated in the *rdr1/2/6* mutant. At all of the 9 loci, 24-nt siRNAs were

detected in wild-type, *ago4/6*, *nprp1* and *ddc* plants, but were abolished in *nprp1*, *rdr1/2/6* and *dcl2/3/4* mutants (Figure 3B and Supplementary information, Figure S2E), consistent with siRNA generation by the canonical RdDM pathway. The lack of correlation between the accumulation of 24-nt siRNA and DNA methylation in these mutants suggests that 24-nt siRNAs are not neces-

sary for DNA methylation at these loci.

At 6 of the 9 loci examined (DAE2, DAE3, DAE4, DAE5, DAE15 and DAE45), DNA methylation was reduced to some extent in the *ddc* mutant relative to wild type (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2D). At the other 3 loci (DAE19, DAE26 and DAE41), DNA methylation was not affected in the *ddc* mutant (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2D). Interestingly, MET1, a DNA methyltransferase known for the maintenance of CG methylation [3, 5], was required for DNA methylation at all of the 9 DAE loci (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2D). Thus, MET1 seems to have a critical function in mediating DNA methylation at the DAE loci where 24-nt siRNAs are not required.

Detection of P4 RNAs

DNA methylation at the 9 DAE loci remained un-

changed in the *nrpe1* (Pol V) mutant (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S2B-S2D). However, at two DA loci (AT1TE21210 and AT3TE24910) where DNA methylation was impaired in *nrpd1* and *rdr1/2/6* but not in *dcl2/3/4* or *ago4/6*, the DNA methylation was also abolished in *nrpe1* (Supplementary information, Figure S3A). Additionally, DNA methylation at these two DA loci was impaired in *ddc* but not *met1* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Figure S3A). Individual bisulfite sequencing confirmed that the DNA methylation was impaired in *nrpd1*, *nrpe1* and *drm1/2* but not in *dcl2/3/4* or *ago4/6* (Supplementary information, Figure S3B). These results suggest the RdDM components Pol IV, Pol V and DRM1/2, but not 24-nt siRNAs, are involved in methylation at the two DA loci.

Indeed, small RNA northern blotting indicated that 24-nt siRNAs at the two DA loci were eliminated in *nrpd1*, *rdr1/2/6* and *dcl2/3/4*, and substantially reduced in *nrpe1*

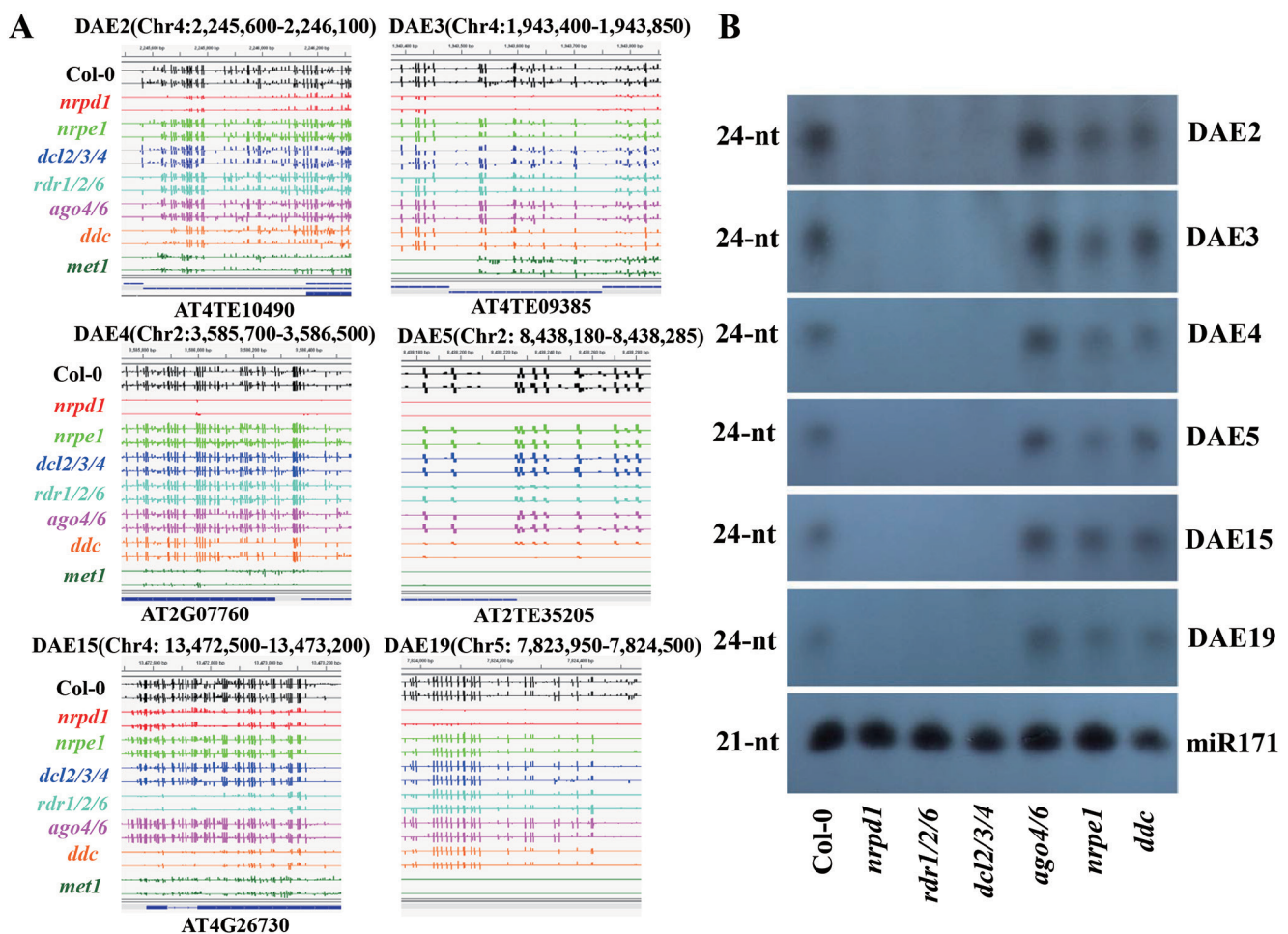


Figure 3 Characterization of DNA methylation and siRNAs at DAE loci. **(A)** IGV genome browser screenshots of DNA methylation levels at 6 DAE loci. DNA methylation levels are indicated by the height of vertical bars in each row. **(B)** Northern blot analysis of 24-nt siRNA levels at the DAE loci.

and *ddc* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Figure S3C). Interestingly, a smear of RNAs in the size range of ~25–50 nt appeared at these loci in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant (Supplementary information, Figure S3C), and disappeared in the *dcl2/3/4/nrpd1* quadruple mutant (Supplementary information, Figure S3D). We refer to these Pol IV-dependent RNAs as “P4 RNAs”. Although less prominent, the RNA smears could also be detected at 6 of the 10 tested DAE loci (including *HEI10*-DAE1) in *dcl2/3/4* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Figure S3E). The DNA methylation levels at the two DA loci were decreased to the *nrpd1* mutant level in *dcl2/3/4/nrpd1* mutant (Supplementary information, Figure S3B), suggesting that P4 RNAs detected in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant are responsible for directing the methylation.

Dicer-independent DNA methylation at RdDM target loci

Our results showing that DNA methylation at a subset of RdDM target loci is not reduced in *dcl2/3/4* or *dcl1* mutant plants suggest that DNA methylation at these loci does not require DCLs. However, it remained possible that a functional redundancy between DCL1 and DCL2, 3 and 4 may have masked the requirement for the DCLs. To further test the requirement for DCLs in RdDM, we constructed *dcl1/2/3/4* quadruple mutant plants using CRISPR/Cas9 [38, 39] to mutate *DCL1* in the *dcl2/3/4* background. CRISPR/Cas9 caused different 1-bp insertions at two target sites near the *dcl1-100* T-DNA insertion site [40] in the *DCL1* coding region, resulting in frameshifts (Supplementary information, Figure S4A). The accumulation of miRNA173 was blocked in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants but not in *dcl2/3/4* mutant plants (Figure 4A). Similar to *dcl1-100*, the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant exhibited pleiotropic developmental defects, including sterility (Supplementary information, Figure S4B and S4C), indicating that the *dcl1-201/202* mutations caused a strong or near complete loss of function of *DCL1*.

We selected *dcl1/2/3/4* homozygous mutant plants (both the *dcl1-201* and *dcl1-202* alleles) at the inflorescence stage (5-week-old soil grown) from segregating populations of *dcl2/3/4-DCL1*+/- for whole-genome bisulfite sequencing, and used *dcl2/3/4* and wild-type plants at the same stage as controls. Two biological replicates from each genotype were sequenced at ~60× coverage, except for *dcl1-201/2/3/4* and *dcl1-202/2/3/4* (one replicate each; Supplementary information, Table S1). Unexpectedly, the DNA methylation level of *dcl1/2/3/4* was not decreased but rather increased compared to that of *dcl2/3/4* at *nrpd1* hypo-DMRs (Figure 4B and Supplementary information, Table S3). Remarkably, at some of the RdDM target loci where DNA methylation was partially reduced in *dcl2/3/4*, the methylation in *dcl1/2/3/4*

was restored to the wild-type level (Figure 4C), suggesting a role for DCL1 in preventing DNA methylation at these loci in the *dcl2/3/4* background.

We defined the RdDM target loci ($n = 3\ 995$) as the combination of hypo-DMRs identified in the *nrpd1* and *nrpe1* mutants, and subsequently categorized these RdDM target loci into three groups based on the DNA methylation level in the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant: FD (fully dependent on DCL), PD (partially dependent on DCL) and ID (DCL-independent; Supplementary information, Table S2). Compared to wild type, the DNA methylation levels at the FD loci in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutants were reduced to a similar extent as in *nrpd1* mutant plants (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S3). Only 619 loci (15.5%) belonged to the FD group, whereas 1 094 of the RdDM target loci (27.4%) belonged to the ID group and did not require DCLs for DNA methylation (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S2). The remaining loci ($n = 2\ 282$; 57.1%) were partially dependent on DCLs as their methylation levels in *dcl1/2/3/4* are lower than wild type, but higher than *nrpd1* and *nrpe1* (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S2). The methylation profile of wild type or *dcl2/3/4* showed no difference in seedlings and adult plants, indicating comparisons made between different developmental stages are valid (Figure 5A). Except for the FD loci, where *dcl1/2/3/4* and *dcl2/3/4* had similar methylation levels (Figure 5A), *dcl1/2/3/4* showed significantly higher methylation levels than *dcl2/3/4* at PD and ID loci (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S3). The *dcl1* mutation restored DNA methylation of *dcl2/3/4* to wild-type level at ID loci, especially for CG and CHG methylation (Figure 5A). These results demonstrate that DNA methylation at only a small fraction of RdDM target loci is fully dependent on DCLs.

We next determined whether the three types of RdDM target loci exhibited distinct epigenetic features. We found that the abundance of 24-nt siRNAs at the ID loci was significantly lower than at PD or FD loci (Figure 5B) in wild-type plants. The abundance of 24-nt siRNAs does not correlate with CHH methylation level at these loci. The average CHH methylation level at FD loci (median ~21.5%) is significantly lower than that at PD (median ~28.7%) and ID (median ~26.1%) loci (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S3). The disconnection between methylation levels and siRNA levels provides further support that factors other than the 24-nt siRNA are triggering DNA methylation at a subset of RdDM loci.

We also examined specific histone modifications associated with the three types of RdDM loci using publicly available data [41]. We found that the ID and PD loci

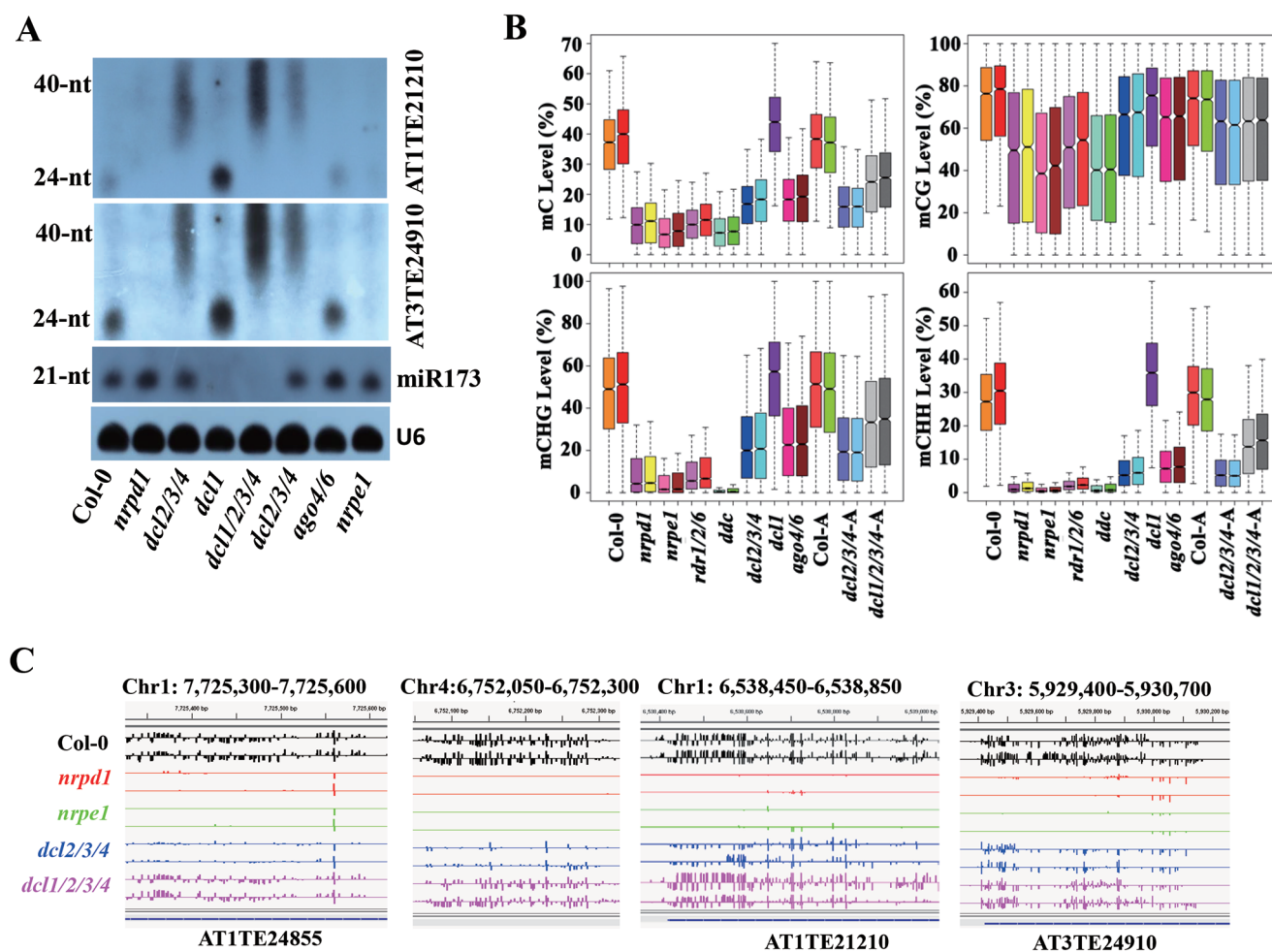


Figure 4 Levels of siRNAs, P4 (Pol IV-dependent) RNAs and DNA methylation in *dcl* mutants. **(A)** Northern blot analysis of miRNA, siRNAs and P4 RNAs at the indicated loci. The *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant contained the *dcl1-201* allele. **(B)** Boxplots of DNA methylation levels at *nrpd1* hypo-mC-DMRs in the various genotypes. Col-0-A, *dcl2/3/4-A* and *dcl1/2/3/4-A* are adult (5-week-old) plants of the Col-0, *dcl2/3/4* and *dcl1/2/3/4* (left, *dcl1-201*; right, *dcl1-202*) genotypes, respectively. Except for the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutants, each genotype had two replicates. **(C)** IGV genome browser screenshots showing the DNA methylation levels at the indicated loci. For *dcl1/2/3/4*, the upper row had the *dcl1-201* allele and the lower one had the *dcl1-202* allele.

have significantly higher levels of two heterochromatin marks, H3K9me2 and H3K27me1 than the FD loci (Figure 5C and Supplementary information, Table S3). The enrichment of H3K9me2 at ID and PD loci is associated with significantly higher levels of CHG methylation at these two types of loci than FD loci (Figure 5A and Supplementary information, Table S3). Indeed, the median values of CHG methylation at ID, PD and FD loci are 56%, 51% and 37%, respectively. We also observed that CG methylation levels are significantly higher at ID and PD loci than FD loci (Supplementary information, Table S3); the median mCG values at ID, PD and FD loci are 84.8%, 80.6% and 67.3%, respectively. In addition, the FD loci tend to be surrounded by the highest levels of active

marks that are usually present in euchromatin, including H3K4me3, H3K4me2, H3K36me2, H3K36me3, H3K9Ac and H3K18Ac [42], while the ID loci are surrounded by regions with no preference for those marks (Figure 5C and Supplementary information, Table S3). PD loci are typically found within regions that are intermediate for both heterochromatic and euchromatic marks (Figure 5C and Supplementary information, Table S3). No differences were identified among ID, PD and FD loci in nucleosome density (H3) or a histone modification associated with developmental regulation, H3K27me3 [43] (Figure 5C and Supplementary information, Table S3). These results demonstrate that the ID/PD/FD loci each preferentially associate with different histone modifications and

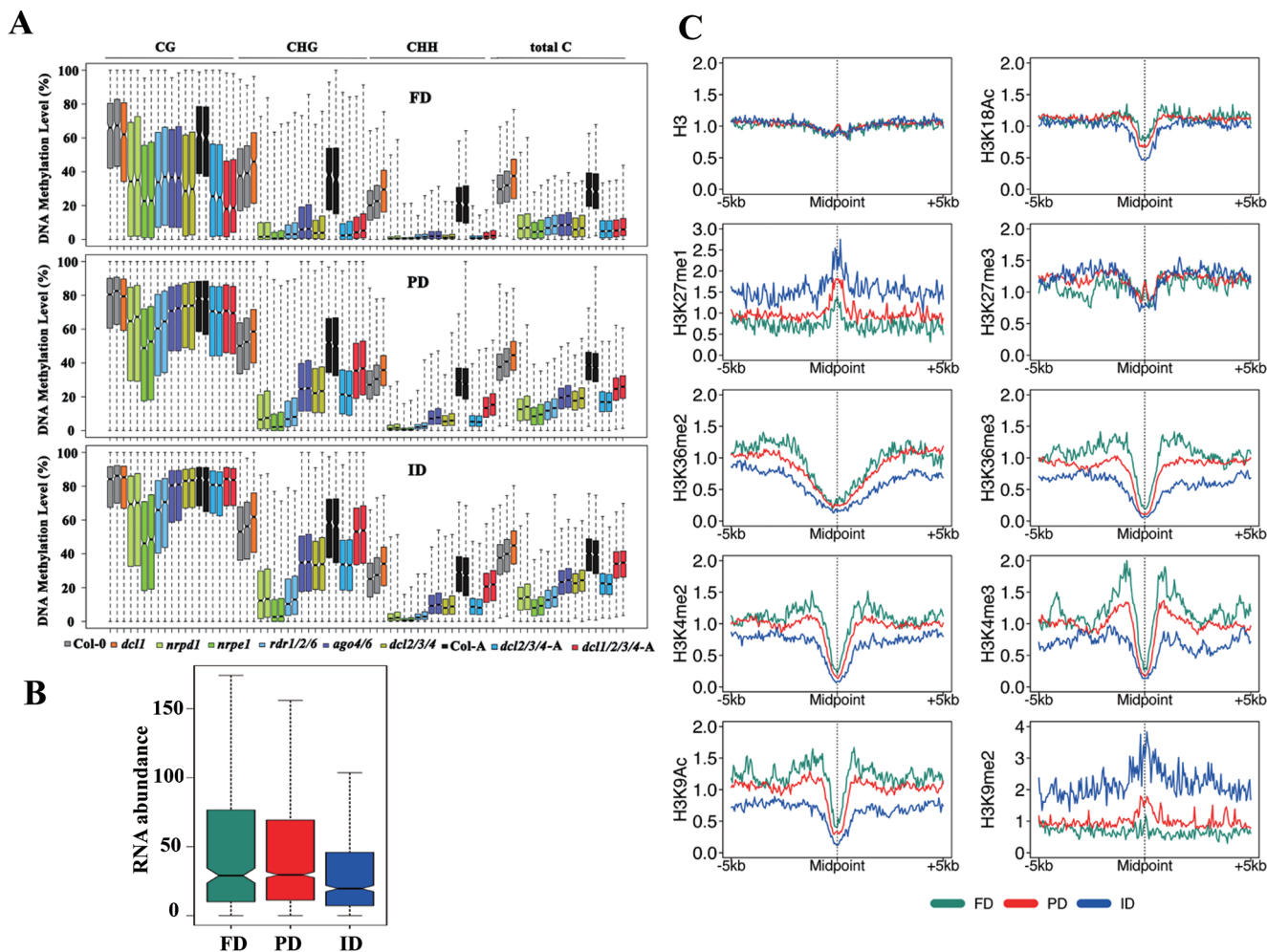


Figure 5 Epigenetic features of DCL-independent RdDM loci. **(A)** Boxplots showing the distribution of DNA methylation levels at DCL-fully dependent (FD), DCL-partially dependent (PD), and DCL-independent (ID) RdDM loci. Genotypes of plants are indicated as color code. “-A” indicates adult plants. **(B)** The abundance of 24-nt siRNAs is significantly lower at ID loci than at PD or FD loci (P -value = $7.701\text{E-}05$ between FD and ID, P -value = $4.817\text{E-}11$ between PD and ID, P -value = 0.681 between FD and PD by two-tailed Wilcoxon test). **(C)** Patterns of histone modifications (specified on the left of each graph) surrounding the RdDM loci. ID, PD and FD loci are indicated by blue, red and green lines, respectively.

may reside in different local chromatin environments.

Since the Pol IV-interacting protein DTF1/SHH1 binds to H3K9me2 and helps recruit Pol IV to a subset of RdDM loci [21, 22], we tested the possibility that DTF1/SHH1 preferentially targets ID and/or PD loci. However, we found that the ID loci are less enriched for DTF1-dependent DMRs (Supplementary information, Figure S5), suggesting that multiple factors are involved in recruiting Pol IV to different types of RdDM target loci.

*The abundance of P4 RNAs positively correlates with DNA methylation levels at Dicer-independent loci in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants*

We found that *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants are deficient

in 24-nt siRNA accumulation at the two tested DA loci, AT3TE24910 and AT1TE21210, similar to *dcl2/3/4* mutant plants (Figure 4A). Interestingly, P4 RNAs accumulated to a higher level in *dcl1/2/3/4* compared to *dcl2/3/4* (Figure 4A). This increase in P4 RNAs correlated with increased DNA methylation at the tested loci in *dcl1/2/3/4* compared to *dcl2/3/4* (Figure 4C). These data suggest that DCL1 suppresses the accumulation of P4 RNAs, and that P4 RNAs may underlie the increased DNA methylation at RdDM target loci in *dcl1/2/3/4*.

To test whether P4 RNAs are also produced from other RdDM target loci and whether the accumulation of P4 RNAs correlates with the relatively higher DNA methylation levels in *dcl1/2/3/4* than *dcl2/3/4* mutants,

we gel-purified and sequenced 18-85 nt RNAs from wild-type, *nprp1*, *dcl2/3/4*, *dcl2/3/4/nprp1* and *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants (Supplementary information, Table S1). We found that, on the genome scale, the number of 24-nt siRNA clusters (please refer to Materials and Methods for the definition of siRNA clusters) was reduced to background levels in *dcl2/3/4* and *dcl1/2/3/4* as well as *nprp1* mutant plants, consistent with the primary role of DCL3 in producing 24-nt siRNAs (Supplementary information, Figure S6A). In contrast, small RNAs in the size range of 25-50 nt account for the majority of reads in the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant (Figure 6A). These results suggest that the accumulation of P4 RNAs is a universal phenomenon across the whole genome.

Consistent with the northern blot result (Figure 4A), the

number of P4 RNA clusters dramatically increased in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant plants compared to wild type (Figure 6A and 6B, Supplementary information, Figure S6B and Table S3). As expected, these P4 RNAs depend on RNA Pol IV, as their accumulation was abolished in the *dcl2/3/4/nprp1* mutant (Figure 6A-6C and Supplementary information, Figure S6B). Strikingly, the 25-50 nt P4 RNAs in the *dcl1/2/3/4* quadruple mutant not only accumulate to much higher levels than in the *dcl2/3/4* triple mutant (Figure 6B and 6C, Supplementary information, Figure S6B and Table S3), but also their distribution pattern along the chromosomes superimposes the pattern of 24-nt siRNA clusters in wild-type plants (Supplementary information, Figure S6C), suggesting that P4 RNAs are primarily produced from RdDM target loci. Indeed, the loci that accu-

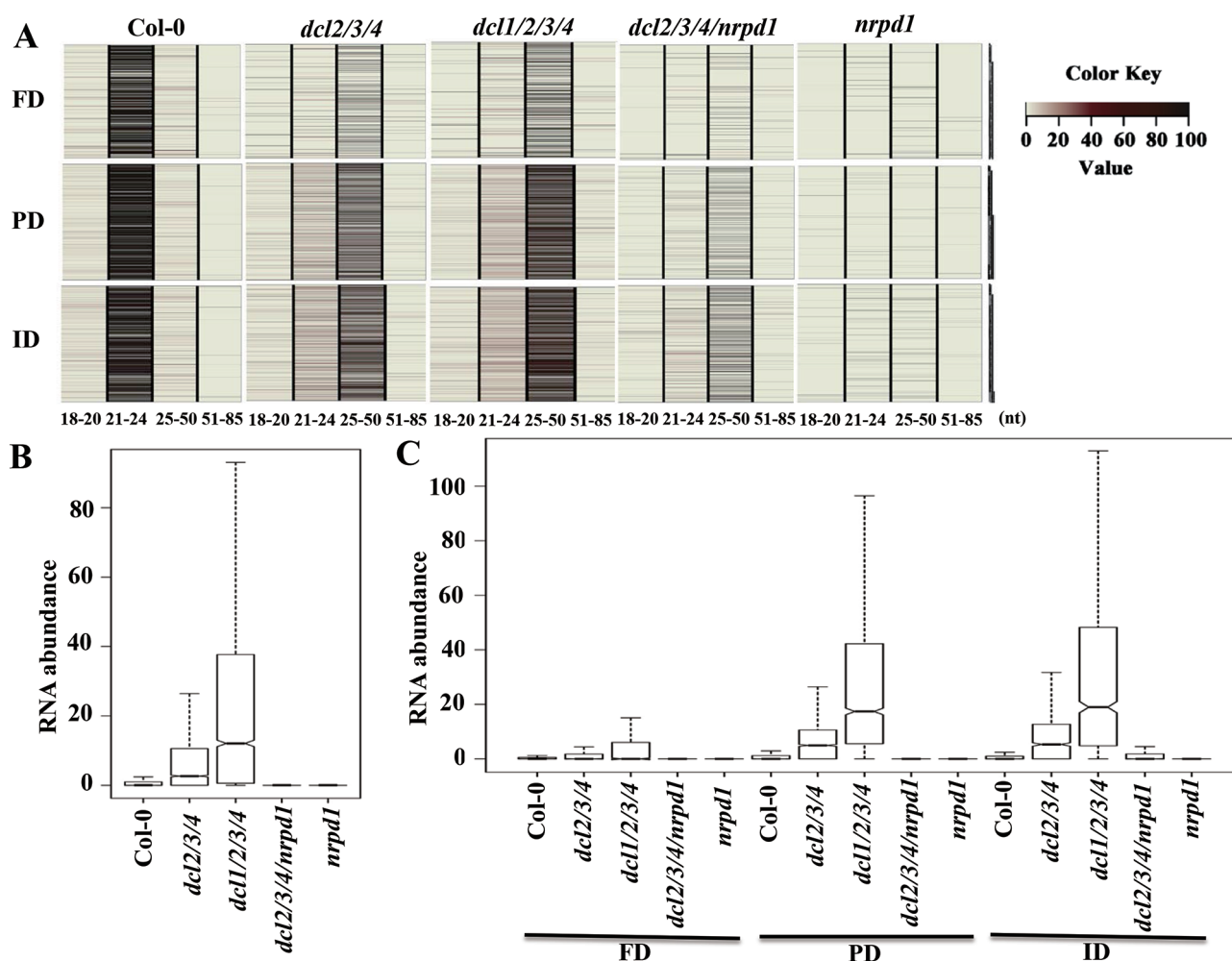


Figure 6 RdDM loci accumulate P4 RNAs in *dcl2/3/4* and *dcl1/2/3/4* mutants. **(A)** Heatmaps showing the levels of small RNAs of different sizes at the RdDM loci where DNA methylation is fully-dependent (FD), partially-dependent (PD), or independent (ID) of DCLs. **(B)** Boxplots showing the abundance of 25-50 nt RNAs in WT, *dcl2/3/4*, *dcl1/2/3/4*, *dcl2/3/4/nprp1* and *nprp1* mutants in the RdDM loci. **(C)** Boxplots showing the abundance of 25-50 nt RNAs in WT, *dcl2/3/4*, *dcl1/2/3/4*, *dcl2/3/4/nprp1* and *nprp1* mutants at the FD, PD or ID RdDM loci.

mulated P4 RNAs in the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant are enriched for 24-nt siRNA in wild-type (Col-0) plants (Figure 6A, Supplementary information, Figure S7A and S7B).

The increases in P4 RNAs correlated with higher methylation levels at RdDM target loci in *dcl1/2/3/4* than in *dcl2/3/4* (Figure 4B). We next determined whether the P4 RNAs are preferentially enriched at ID/PD/FD loci. A heatmap of small RNA abundance at the three types of RdDM loci clearly indicates that the ID and PD loci accumulated much more 25-50 nt P4 RNAs than the FD loci in *dcl2/3/4* and *dcl1/2/3/4* mutants (Figure 6A and Supplementary information, Figure S7B). Abundance of P4 RNAs in the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant at ID and PD loci is significantly higher than in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant (Figure 6C, Supplementary information, Figure S7B and Table S3). Thus, the increased DNA methylation level at PD and ID loci observed in *dcl1/2/3/4* relative to *dcl2/3/4* (Figure 5A) correlates with an increased abundance of P4 RNAs in these regions. These results suggest that the 25-50 nt P4 RNAs may function in directing DNA methylation at PD and ID loci.

By visual inspection of small RNA reads in Integrated Genomics Viewer (IGV) [44, 45], we found that P4 RNA reads preferentially mapped to a specific strand, similar to 24-nt siRNA reads, and that P4 RNA and siRNA reads typically map to the same strand (Figure 7A). Approximately 93.6% of the 24-nt siRNAs from WT plants are in the same direction with P4 RNAs in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants. At the same locus, P4 RNAs usually accumulate to a higher level in *dcl1/2/3/4* than the 24-nt siRNA in wild-type plants (Figure 7A). A survey of our small RNA library indicates that 68% of the 24-nt reads from WT plants are substrings of the 25-85 nt reads that are primarily identified in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutants. These analyses strongly suggest that the P4 RNAs are products of RNA Pol IV and precursors of 24-nt siRNAs.

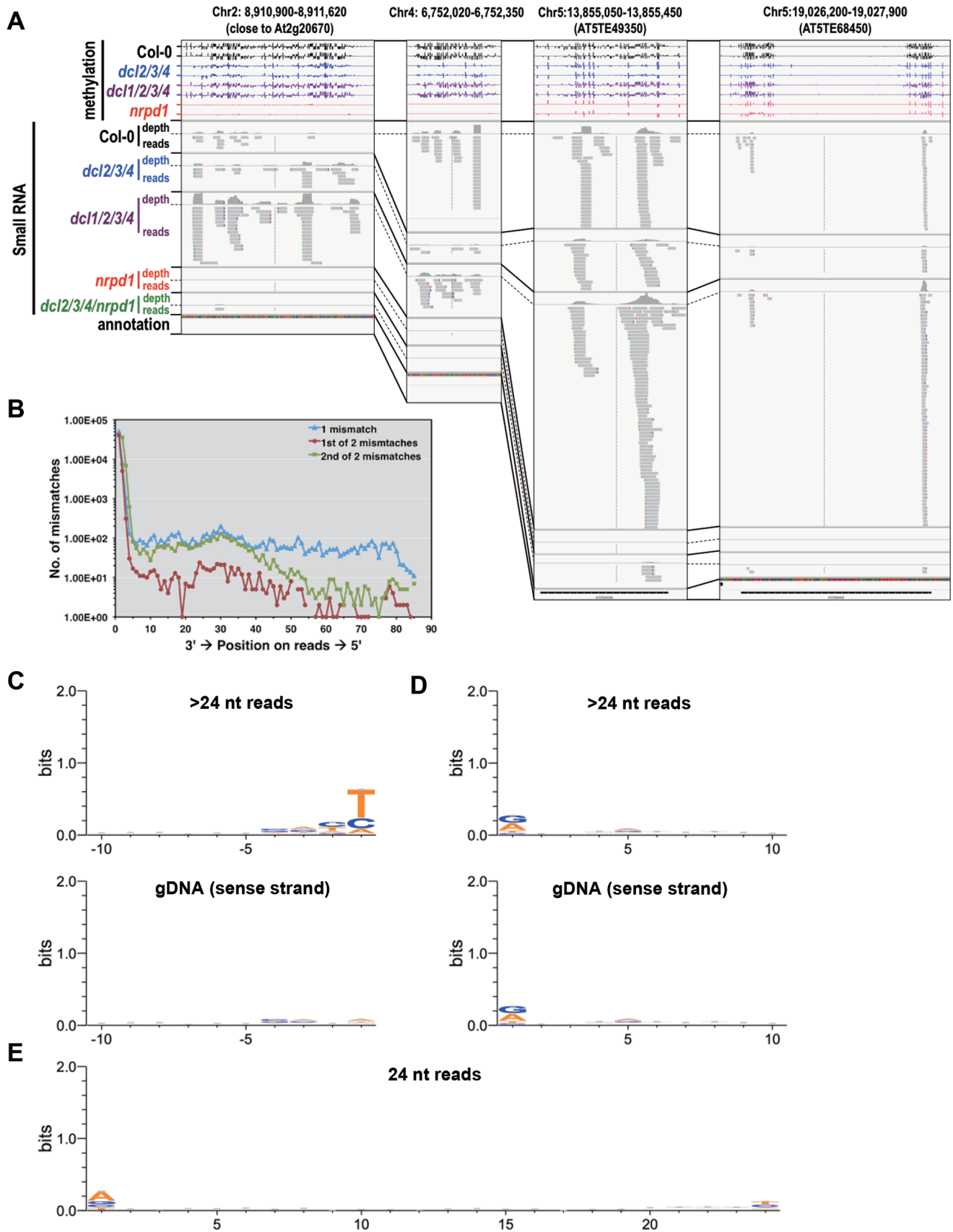
An intriguing observation is that P4 RNA reads preferentially have mismatches at the 3' end of the reads. Mismatched reads account for 22.3% of uniquely mapped > 24-nt reads (structural RNA excluded) in the *dcl1/2/3/4* small RNA library. When two mismatches are allowed, many of the uniquely aligned P4 RNA reads from *dcl1/2/3/4* contained a significant amount of mismatches at the 3' end (Figure 7A). Indeed, more than 82.67% of mismatches occur at the last two residues of the reads (Figure 7B). In contrast, the number of mismatches at the 5' end of the reads are 2-3 orders of magnitude lower, consistent with them being random errors (Figure 7B). Since mismatches predominantly locate to the 3' end of P4 RNA reads, we reasoned that mismatches may reflect a low selectivity of nucleotide incorporation or lack of proofreading by Pol IV, instead of RDRs. Incorporation

of wrong bases at the end of a transcript may result in polymerase stall and release of the transcript. We thus tested whether the template DNA or the RNA product exhibited any sequence features. When we aligned all of the 25-85 nt reads with mismatches by their 3' ends, a clear preference for pyrimidines, especially thymine, was observed at the last position (Figure 7C), but the mismatched position on the sense strand of the genomic DNA showed no preferences for a particular base (Figure 7C). When we aligned all of the 25-85 nt reads with mismatches by their 5' ends, a slight preferences for purines was observed at the first position (Figure 7D). The same preference was observed for sense strand sequences, consistent with no skewed mismatches observed at the 5' ends of P4 RNA reads. Thus, 3' misincorporation could happen at any type of residues, and pyrimidines, especially thymines, are preferentially inserted. The same level of mismatches was not observed in 24-nt reads in wild-type plants even when mismatches were allowed (Figure 7E), although we did observe preferential presence of adenine at the +1 position, consistent with previous observations [46]. Although the mechanism and functional significance of the misincorporation in the 3' end of P4 RNAs remain to be determined, the lack of such misincorporation in 24-nt siRNAs suggests that the 24-nt siRNAs are generated through preferential processing of the 5' fragments of P4 RNAs by Dicers.

Discussion

RdDM is a form of RNA silencing [47-49]. It is generally believed that a fundamental step in RNA silencing is the Dicer-catalyzed cleavage of dsRNAs into siRNAs, which then guide sequence-specific RNA degradation or epigenetic modifications [2, 19, 20, 50, 51]. In the two decades since RdDM was first discovered, there has been much evidence supporting the important roles of 24-nt siRNAs in this epigenetic pathway [2, 19, 20, 27]. Nevertheless, as noted recently by Dalakouras and Wassengger [52, 53], there have been a number of studies involving transgenes where long, non-coding RNAs, but not the siRNAs, were implicated in directing DNA methylation. In many cases, siRNA accumulation at endogenous genomic loci is not sufficient to induce DNA methylation, as in the epiallele *fwa-d* in *Arabidopsis* [54] or the *B-1* paramutable allele of maize [55]. In other cases, a significantly decreased abundance of siRNAs does not reduce DNA methylation levels [22].

We systematically characterized the DNA methylome of mutants defective in siRNA biogenesis and RNA-directed DNA methylation. To rule out the possibility that proteins of the same family could function redundantly/



independently in the RdDM pathway, we used *dcl2/3/4*, *dcl1/2/3/4*, *ago4/6* and *rdr1/2/6* mutants and analyzed their DNA methylation phenotypes. Although the methylome of *rdr1/2/6* largely resembles that of *nprp1*, *dcl2/3/4* and *ago4/6* mutants exhibit significantly higher methylation levels than *nprp1* at > 44% of Pol IV-regulated loci. We also identified over 300 loci whose DNA methylation levels do not rely on Pol V. Our results, particularly those on the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant, demonstrate that DNA methylation at many of the RdDM target loci in *Arabidopsis* does not correlate with 24-nt siRNAs, and was in fact completely independent of the four DCLs.

Unexpectedly, we found that the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant exhibits significantly higher DNA methylation levels than *dcl2/3/4*. In fact, the *dcl1* mutation restores methylation of the *dcl2/3/4* mutant to wild-type levels at over 27% of the RdDM loci. After categorizing RdDM loci into three groups based on their methylation profiles in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants, we found that they are associated with very different epigenetic features. The DCL-independent loci are enriched for repressive histone modifications and non-CHH methylation, whereas the DCL-dependent loci are surrounded by active euchromatin marks, and the PD loci represent intermediate states. Thus, it is possible that, due to the active epigenetic state of the surrounding region, RdDM needs more reinforcement by 24-nt siRNAs at FD loci than ID loci. It seems that 24-nt siRNAs are required to maintain DNA methylation at FD loci. Consistent with this hypothesis, we observed a higher abundance of 24-nt siRNAs at FD loci than at ID loci.

The structural features of P4 RNAs strongly suggest that they are products of Pol IV and precursors of 24-nt siRNA. P4 RNAs are mostly 25-35 nt in length and are more abundant at RdDM loci whose methylation is independent of, or partially dependent on, DCL proteins. A previous study that characterized Pol IV- and RDR2-dependent RNAs suggested that the majority of Pol IV-de-

pendent RNAs are 100-500 nt in length [32]. However, we did not observe > 100 nt Pol IV-dependent transcripts by northern blot analyses (data not shown). Instead, we found that 25-50 nt RNAs are the major class of small RNAs generated from most RdDM loci in DCL mutant plants. Importantly, many of the P4 RNAs overlap with each other. The RNA-seq library preparation procedure in the Li *et al.* study contained a transcript fragmentation step and accordingly neighboring reads no more than 60 nt apart were joined together computationally [32]. Since our study did not include a RNA fragmentation step, our sequencing reads should represent the native state of Pol IV-dependent transcripts, and no further assembly of the reads is needed. On the other hand, our results are consistent with the finding of Li *et al.* that P4 RNAs contain a monophosphate in their 5' end and no poly(A) tail in the 3' end [32]. The T4 RNA ligase used for our RNA-seq library construction requires 5' monophosphate and 3' hydroxyl groups of the RNAs.

More than 68% of the 24-nt siRNA reads can be identified as substrings of P4 RNA reads, suggesting that most siRNAs may be generated directly from these P4 RNAs. Visual inspection of P4 RNA reads in the IGV browser indicates that P4 RNAs and 24-nt siRNAs usually have the same 5' ends but different 3' ends (Figure 7A). It was previously shown by an *in vitro* enzymatic assay that DCL4 cut long dsRNAs more efficiently, whereas DCL3 preferred short dsRNA substrates with an A or U in the 5' phosphorylated end [56]. Thus, the 25-50 nt P4 RNAs are predicted to be good substrates for DCL3. Mismatches are often observed in the last 2 nucleotides of 25-50 nt reads (Figure 7A and 7B) but not in 24-nt reads (Figure 7E), further suggesting that 24-nt siRNAs are preferentially generated through processing of the 5' fragments of P4 RNAs. In eukaryotes, TFIIS facilitates Pol II proofreading and elongation [57]. It is possible that similar factors are missing for Pol IV, and that mis-

Figure 7 Characteristics of P4 RNAs. **(A)** Examples of DCL-independent RdDM loci. The DNA methylation level and small RNA abundance of DCL-independent RdDM loci were visualized in the Integrative Genomics Viewer. The level of DNA methylation is indicated by vertical bars within the range of 100% to -100% (“-” denotes reverse strand). Small RNA abundance is indicated by the sequencing “depth” or the number of “reads” at each locus. Note that the small RNA depth was shown with different data ranges to accommodate variation in small abundance at different loci. Small RNA reads are represented by filled gray boxes with arrows pointing from the 5' to 3' end. Colored bars within the gray box indicate location of mismatches. Only uniquely mapped reads were used for this purpose. **(B)** Number of mismatches at each position of the 25-85 nt P4 RNA reads. The reads were aligned at the 3' end and the number of mismatches at each position was summed. Note that the data are presented in the direction of 3' end to 5' end. **(C)** Sequence logos of the last 10 nucleotides of 25-85 nt mismatched reads from *dcl1/2/3/4* or corresponding genome sense strand sequences that are aligned at the 3' end. The scale of the y-axis indicates sequence conservation, defined as the difference between the maximum possible entropy and the entropy of the specific position. Thus 2 bits are fully conserved (for example, all A) and 0 bits indicate equal distribution of A/T/C/G. **(D)** Sequence logos of the first 10 nucleotides of 25-85 nt mismatched reads from *dcl1/2/3/4* or corresponding genome sense strand sequences that are aligned at the 5' end. **(E)** Sequence logo of 24-nt siRNA sequences from wild-type plants.

incorporation of NTPs facilitates release of the transcript, which is then transcribed by RDR2. Of the 4 464 > 24 nt P4 RNA clusters identified in *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant plants, we found that 1 751 overlap with DRM2-dependent (D2) loci and 651 overlap with CMT2-dependent (C2) loci, and 73 overlap with both D2 and C2 loci, consistent with the findings that both D2 and C2 loci produce 24-nt siRNAs [13, 32]. During the preparation of this manuscript, two independent groups reported short, Pol IV-dependent precursors of 24-nt siRNAs [58, 59], which corroborate our results.

The general requirement for RDRs at Pol IV-dependent loci indicates that the Pol IV transcripts need to be amplified and/or converted to dsRNAs for RdDM. Dalakouras and Wassengger have proposed that long dsRNAs direct DNA methylation, and the siRNAs function in helping to amplify dsRNAs by promoting cleavage of long non-coding RNAs produced by Pol IV and/or Pol V [53]. The detection of 25-50 nt RNAs that positively correlate with DNA methylation in the *dcl1/2/3/4* mutant supports this model. The 25-50 nt non-coding RNAs from Pol IV may be loaded onto AGOs to guide DNA methylation by DRM2 by base-pairing with scaffold transcripts produced by Pol V. The requirements for RDRs and AGOs for DNA methylation at some of the DCL-independent RdDM loci (Figure 5A) suggest that the P4 RNAs guiding DNA methylation may be double stranded and one strand may be loaded onto AGOs. Conceivably, non-coding RNAs from Pol IV or even Pol V may also guide DNA methyltransferases such as DRM2 and/or MET1 more directly for sequence-specific DNA methylation. Recently, DNMT1, the MET1 ortholog in mammals, was reported to interact with non-polyadenylated, long non-coding RNAs, and this interaction regulates genomic DNA methylation by interfering with DNMT1 function [60]. It would be of interest to test whether the plant DNA methyltransferases may interact with and are regulated by non-coding transcripts.

Bond and Baulcombe recently proposed that RdDM can be divided into initiation, establishment and maintenance stages [61]. We propose that the 25-50 nt P4 RNAs could be responsible for triggering DNA methylation at the initiation stage of RdDM. At the DCL-independent RdDM loci, subsequent establishment and maintenance of DNA methylation does not require 24-nt siRNAs, although some of the initial trigger P4 RNAs are also processed into siRNAs by DCLs. The high abundance of the trigger P4 RNAs at the DCL-independent loci may be sufficient for establishment and maintenance of DNA methylation. The high levels of H3K9me2 and H3K27me1 at these loci may also be important, perhaps by helping to retain the trigger transcripts at the chroma-

tin for efficient initiation, establishment and maintenance of DNA methylation, such that the 24-nt siRNAs are not needed. At the DCL-partially dependent, and maybe even the DCL-fully dependent loci, RdDM may be initiated by 25-50 nt P4 RNAs but establishment and/or maintenance would rely partly or fully on the 24-nt siRNAs produced by DCLs. The 24-nt siRNAs produced at the DCL-independent loci are presumed to be loaded onto AGO4 or AGO6; however, since they are not required for DNA methylation, their functional significance at these loci is unclear. Future studies to determine whether and how the 25-50 nt P4 RNAs may be loaded onto AGOs to initiate RdDM would be of interest.

Materials and Methods

Plant materials and growth conditions

All *Arabidopsis* plants used in this study were in the Col-0 background. The *ago4/6* double mutant, *rdrl1/2/6*, *dcl2/3/4* and *ddc* triple mutants were reported previously [20, 34, 54, 62]. All other mutants (Supplementary information, Table S5) were either ordered from Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center (<http://www.arabidopsis.org>) or kindly provided by other scientists (*ago1-27* mutant from Vaucheret H; *met1-1* from Richards EJ).

Plants that were subjected to DNA methylation and small RNA analyses were 2-week-old seedlings grown on half Murashige Skoog (MS) medium supplemented with 0.7% agar and 1% sucrose, unless indicated otherwise. The growth condition for the seedlings is 16 h of light and 8 h of darkness at 22 °C in growth chambers (Percival, Inc.).

Small RNA extraction and northern blot analyses

Total RNA was extracted from *Arabidopsis* seedlings (2-week old) or flowers following the standard protocol of TRIzol reagent (Ambion). The small RNA fraction was precipitated using the PEG method. Briefly, an equal volume of PEG 8000 solution (20% PEG 8000, 1 M NaCl) was added to the total RNA. After centrifugation at 16 000× g at 4 °C, an equal volume of isopropanol and 0.1 volume of 3 M NaAC were added to the supernatant. Following another centrifugation at 16 000× g at 4 °C, the small RNA pellet was re-suspended in DEPC-treated water. For each sample, small RNAs from about 100 µg of total RNA were separated on a 17% polyacrylamide gel, which was electrotransferred to a Hybond N+ membrane (GE Lifesciences). Membranes were cross-linked, incubated for 2 h at 80 °C, and hybridized overnight at 38 °C with ³²P-labeled DNA probes or oligonucleotides (listed in Supplementary information, Table S4) in PerfectHyb buffer (Sigma). Washed membranes were exposed to X-ray films at -80 °C for 6 days.

Production of dcl1/2/3/4 quadruple mutants

The *dcl1-201* and *dcl1-202* alleles were generated using CRISPR/Cas9 technology [39] in the *dcl2/3/4* mutant background [27]. We designed two sgRNAs targeting the 3' portion of *DCL1*, close to the T-DNA insertion site of the *dcl1-100* mutant (Supplementary information, Figure S4A) [40]. All the *dcl2/3/4* plants used for transformation were genotyped. Afterwards the T2 plants that show similar developmental defects to *dcl1-100* were selected.

The two sgRNA target regions were then PCR amplified and sequenced. The resulting *dcl1-201* and *dcl1-202* alleles contain a “T” insertion at 5 646 bp and a “G” insertion at 5 573 bp of the *DCL1* gene, respectively, both of which leads to frameshift and premature stop codons (Supplementary information, Figure S4A).

Individual locus bisulfite sequencing

Genomic DNA was extracted from 2-week-old seedlings using the Qiagen Plant DNeasy Mini Kit. The extracted DNA was then treated with BisulFlash DNA Modification Kit (Epigentek) following the manufacturer’s protocol. A 1- μ l aliquot of bisulfite converted DNA was used for PCR reaction with primers designed for specific target regions (Supplementary information, Table S4). The PCR products were ligated into the pMD18-T vector (Takara, Japan). The ligation product was transformed into DH5 α competent cells and at least 15 single clones were sequenced for each type of transformants. The sequencing results were aligned and analyzed using CyMate (<http://www.cymate.org>).

Whole-genome bisulfite sequencing and data analysis

Genomic DNA was extracted from either 2-week-old seedlings or adult plants (indicated in the text) and sent to Beijing Genomics Institute (Shenzhen, China) for bisulfite treatment, library construction and high throughput sequencing. Clean reads were generated by trimming off adaptor and low-quality sequences ($q < 20$) and then were mapped to the *Arabidopsis* genome (TAIR 10) using BSMAP (Bisulfite Sequence Mapping Program) allowing two mismatches [22]. DMRs were identified using a published method with slight modifications [22]. First, the cytosines with a read coverage less than five were filtered out. The DNA methylation level in every 200-bp window with a step size of 50 bp was compared using Fisher’s exact test between control and mutant plants (*nripd1* vs wild type; *dcl1ago/nrip1* mutants vs *nripd1*). *P*-values calculated from the tests were then adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg method to control for the false discovery rate (FDR). Windows with an adjusted *P*-value < 0.05 were then tested for the number of DMCs (differentially methylated cytosines), which were defined as cytosines with a *P*-value < 0.01 in Fisher’s exact test. For the hypo-DMRs identified in *nripd1* windows with at least 7 DMCs and 1.5-fold change in DNA methylation levels were combined to generate the final list of DMRs if the gap length between two windows is no more than 100 bp. Regarding the use of replicates, we used the two replicates to identify DMRs separately, and the two lists of DMRs were compared and only DMRs with at least 20% overlap (of the shorter one) were retained as the final list of DMRs.

For the D/A/E loci, windows with at least 5 DMCs and 1.5-fold higher DNA methylation levels (*dcl1ago/nrip1* vs *nripd1*) were combined to generate the list of loci. Overlapped regions between D, A, E loci are defined as regions that are overlapped by at least 20% in length (of the shorter DMR), while non-overlapped regions do not physically overlap. Please note that the number discrepancy between DMR number and the sum of numbers in the Venn circles comes from regions that are overlapped by $< 20\%$ in length.

For the DCL-independent (ID), -partially dependent (PD) and -fully dependent (FD) loci, we first defined RdDM loci by combining the hypo-DMRs identified in either *nripd1* or *nrip1*. Then the average DNA methylation level at each RdDM locus was determined and the difference between *dcl1/2/3/4* and wild-type plants (*dcl1/2/3/4*-WT) was calculated. Each locus was classified based

on the methylation level of WT (A), *dcl1/2/3/4* (B) and lower one of *nripd1* and *nrip1* (denoted as C). If $B > A - 0.25 \times (A-C)$, the locus was classified as ID. If $B < A - 0.75 \times (A-C)$, it was classified as FD. The rest were PD.

Genome-wide small RNA sequencing and analysis

Total RNA samples were prepared from 2-week-old seedlings following the standard protocol of TRIzol reagent (Sigma). Total RNA was then separated on denaturing polyacrylamide gels and < 100 -nt fractions were cut out and purified for standard small RNA library preparation and sequencing at BGI (Shenzhen, China). After sequencing, adapter sequences were trimmed and clean reads with sizes ranging from 18 to 85 nt were mapped to the *Arabidopsis* genome (TAIR10) using Bowtie with parameter “-v 0 -k 10” [63]. Reads that were mapped to annotated structure RNAs including tRNAs, rRNAs, snRNAs and snoRNAs were excluded. Read counts were normalized to Reads Per Ten million (RPTM) based on total mapped reads. The “hits-normalized-abundance” (HNA) values were calculated by dividing the normalized abundance (in RPTM) for each small RNA hit, where a hit is defined as simply the number of loci at which a given sequence perfectly matches the genome [64] and they were used for boxplot generation. The boxplots were generated in R using function “boxplot” with parameter “range = 1.5, outline = F, notch = T”. To generate the sRNA heat map, the percentage of HNA value in different size ranges was calculated for each RdDM locus.

The generation of sRNA clusters was modified from [65]: reads with > 24 -nt or 24-nt were merged using merge from BEDTools [66] to form “islands”. Islands with fewer than 3 reads were filtered out. Then islands within 100 bp were merged. Finally, those clusters containing 2 or more islands were retained. For cluster with singleton island, it was retained if its length ≥ 100 bp or it contains at least 25 reads.

To characterize Pol IV-dependent > 24 -nt RNAs, clean reads were mapped allowing two mismatches. Only uniquely mapped reads that cannot be mapped to annotated structure RNAs were retained for downstream analysis.

Histone features at RdDM loci

The public data used for the analysis was downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus (Accession No: GSE28398) [41]. The color-space reads were aligned to TAIR10 genome using Bowtie [63] allowing no more than 3 mismatches. Only reads that are uniquely mapped to the genome were retained for the downstream analysis. To generate the relative histone signal distribution in the flanking 5-kb region of the mid-point of DMRs, the whole region was divided into 201 bins with a size of 50 bp and the 101th bin aligning at the middle point of each DMR. The number of reads in each bin was summed.

The relative histone modification signal (*y* axis) in each bin was defined as: $n(\text{Histone}) \times N(\text{Input}) / (N(\text{Histone}) \times n(\text{Input}))$ where *n* are the sum of depth in each bin and *N* are the number of all mapped reads. Histone and Input represent specific histone modifications and ChIP input, respectively.

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