Regulatory Mechanism of Trichothecene Biosynthesis in *Fusarium graminearum*

Maydelene Xiao Xuan Liew¹, Yuichi Nakajima¹, Kazuyuki Maeda¹, Naotsugu Kitamura¹, Makoto Kimura^{1,*}

¹Department of Applied Biosciences, Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 464-8601, Japan

Correspondence

Makoto Kimura mkimura@agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp **Supplementary Table 1** | Composition of defined medium used in the study of 15- ADON production in various *F. graminearum* transformant strains.

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Element	Concentration	
Carbon source	30 g/L	
KH_2PO_4	1 g/L	
KCl	0.5 g/L	
$MgSO_4$ $-7H_2O$	0.5 g/L	
Trace elements ¹	0.2 mL/L	
FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	10 mg/L	
Nitrogen source $1,2$	5 mM	

Defined medium for submerged culture

¹ filter-sterilized.

² amino acids mixture or L-Glutamine.

 $5000 \times$ Trace elements

Element	Concentration
Citric acid	5 $g/100$ mL
MnSO ₄	$50 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mL}$
$ZnSO4 \cdot 6H2O$	5 $g/100$ mL
H_3BO_3	$50 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mL}$
$Na2MoO4$ • 2H ₂ O	$50 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mL}$
$CuSO4 \cdot 5H2O$	$250 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mL}$

Supplementary Table 2 | List of primers used for qRT-PCR in the study of *Tri10* expression in various *F. graminearum* strains.

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(E) 1st transformation (positive selection)

Supplementary Figure 1 | Construction of homologous recombination vectors and generation of various *Fgp1* transformants. (A) Construction of pdFgp1-hph::tk. Four pairs of PCR primers (primers $#1 - #8$), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly, were designed as shown in the figure. Positive-negative selection marker cassette, containing a glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*GPD*) promoter (from *Aspergillus nidulans* AN8041) fused to *hph::tk*, was amplified from pHph::tk-I (Maeda and Ohsato 2017) with primers $#3 \times #4$. Vector backbone was amplified from the same plasmid with primers $#7 \times #8$. Upstream and downstream regions of *Fgp1* were obtained using genomic DNA as template with primers $\#1 \times \#2$ and $\#5 \times \#6$, respectively. The four PCR fragments were connected by Gibson Assembly using the NEBuilder HiFi DNA Assembly Master Mix (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, USA). (B) Construction of pCFgp1. Two pairs of PCR primers (primers #1, #6 – #8), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly, were designed as shown in the figure. Vector backbone was amplified from pHph::tk-I with primers $#7 \times #8$, and the region from the upstream of *Fgp1* to its downstream was amplified using genomic DNA as template with primers $#1 \times #6$. The two PCR fragments were assembled by Gibson Assembly. (C) Construction of $pGpdFgp1$. Three pairs of PCR primers (primers #1, #6 $-#10$), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly, were designed as shown in the figure. Vector backbone was amplified from pHph::tk-I with primers $#7 \times #8$, and the *Fgp1* upstream region and the *GPD* promoter was amplified from pdFgp1-hph::tk with primers $\#1 \times \#9$. The *Fgp1* gene and its downstream region was amplified from pCFgp1 using primers $#10 \times #6$, and the three PCR fragments were assembled by Gibson Assembly. (D) Construction of pCFgp1-T67A. Three pairs of PCR primers (primers $\#1, \#6-\#8, \#11-\#12$), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly, were designed as shown in the figure. Primers #11 and #12 contain a single base pair change that would introduce a point mutation into *Fgp1* for the replacement of threonine with alanine at the putative phosphorylation site. Vector backbone was

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amplified from pHph::tk-I with primers $#7 \times #8$, the region from the upstream of *Fgp1* to the putative phosphorylation site was amplified from the genome with primers $#1 \times$ #11, and the remaining region of *Fgp1* and its downstream region was amplified from the genome with primers $#12 \times #6$. The three fragments were then assembled by Gibson Assembly. **(**E) Schematic diagram of the genomic structure of the various *Fgp1* strains generated: deletion strain (Δ*Fgp1*), complemented strain (Δ*Fgp1 + Fgp1*; com), overexpressor strain (Δ*Fgp1 +* P*GPD::Fgp1*; O/E) and phosphorylation site disruptant $(\Delta F g p l + F g p l^{T67A}; F g p l^{T67A})$. (F) PCR and Southern blot verification of the *Fgpl* mutant strains. Expected sizes of amplicons were obtained after PCR with primers (red and blue) located outside of the homologous region (left panel). The *Fgp1* sequence of *Fgp1*T67A strain was confirmed by DNA sequencing. Southern blot of genomic DNA digested with *Eco*RV and *Sal*I was hybridized with a DIG-labeled probe 1 and probe 2, which was prepared using a PCR DIG Probe Synthesis Kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) and primers described in the figure. Predicted sizes of single bands were detected for the *Eco*RV and *Sal*I digested DNA (right panel).

Supplementary Figure 2 | Toxin production assay of the wild-type (WT) and *Fgp1* overexpressor (O/E) strains, cultured in 30 mL of YS_60 medium (0.1% [w/v] yeast extract, 6% [w/v] sucrose) in a 100-mL Erlenmeyer flask with gyratory shaking (135 rpm) at 25ºC. Fresh conidia were inoculated into the YS_60 medium at a cell density of 1×10^4 conidia/mL. With this inoculum size and 24 h of incubation period, the mycelia are too premature to cause toxin accumulation. 15-ADON was extracted from 500 μL of each medium with ethyl acetate 36 and 48 hr after the inoculation. The insets represent TLC panels of 15-ADON that accumulated in fungal cultures, as detected by UV absorption at 254 nm. The pH profiles of each fungal culture was similar with each other and remained above 4.7, as shown in the graph.

(A)

Supplementary Figure 3 | Illustration of genetic transformation of vectors via single or double crossover homologous recombination into the strains presented in Figure 2. (A) Manipulation of the trichothecene gene cluster of *F. graminearum* GZ3639 (Chen et al., 2000). The intergenic region between *Tri6* and *Tri5* is extended by the insertion of the

respective plasmids by a single crossover homologous recombination event. (B) Manipulation of the trichothecene gene cluster of *F. sporotrichioides* strain NRRL 3299 (Proctor et al., 1995; Tag et al., 2001). The core cluster region is extended when the respective plasmids are inserted via a single crossover (for plasmids pTX6T-1 and pTri10-1) or double crossover (for plasmid pTri10-1) homologous recombination events. (C) Manipulation of the trichothecene gene cluster in *F. graminearum* strain NRRL 31084 (PH-1) (Seong et al., 2009). The PH1Δ*tri6* strain was obtained via a double crossover homologous recombination event at upstream and downstream regions flanking *Tri6*, which led to a 0.3 kb extension of the core cluster region. (D) Manipulation of the *Tri6* promoter region in *F. graminearum* strain JCM 9873 (Nakajima et al., 2020). The strains were constructed using a two-step transformation process involving double crossover homologous recombination events, and are marker free with no perturbation within the core cluster region. (E) Manipulation of the trichothecene gene cluster in *F. graminearum* strain JCM 9873. The Δ*Tri6* tk strain was generated using a one-step transformation process (Nakajima et al., 2014), and contains a selection marker cassette replacing the *Tri6* coding region, which leads to 7.0 kb extension in the cluster. The $\Delta Tri6$ -nsm strain was generated using a two-step transformation process, and contains a dysfunctional copy of *Tri6* gene, which does not lead to perturbation in the cluster region. See **Supplementary Figure 4** for experimental details of the mutant strain construction and confirmation.

Tri6-probe-Rev: 5'-AGTGATCTCGCATGTTATCCA-3'

WT: wild-type ∆Tri6 tk: Tri6 deletion strain ΔTri6/Tri6: Tri6 complemented strain ΔTri6-nsm: Tri6 nonsense mutant

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Supplementary Figure 4 | Generation of the Δ*Tri6*-nsm mutant strain. The *Tri6* disruption mutant, strain Δ*Tri6* tk (Nakajima et al., 2014), was transformed with pCjTri6nsm (**Supplementary Figure 5**) and a self-cloning strain carrying a mutated *Tri6* (*Tri6 nsm*) was screened by conditional negative selection with 2'-deoxy-5fluorouridine (5-FdU) (Nakajima et al., 2020). Genomic DNA of a candidate strain, sensitive to G-418 and resistant to 5-FdU, was digested with *Sac*II, and transferred to a Nytran membrane (Cytiva, Tokyo, Japan). The blot was hybridized with a DIG-labeled *Tri6* probe, which was prepared using a PCR DIG Probe Synthesis Kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) and primers described in the figure (left panel). Predicted sizes of single bands were detected for the digested DNA (right panel).

Supplementary Figure 5 | Sequence and structure of pCjTri6nsm. Two pairs of PCR primers (CjTri6pro_S: 5´-TCGAGCTCGGTACCCAGGTACCTTGTCTATCGCGT-3' and CjTri6pro AS: 5´-GTAAATCATTTCGAGGGTAGTCA-3´; CjTri6_M4Um_S: 5´-CTCGAAATGATTTACTAGGAGGCCGAATCTCACTACGA-3´ and CompJTri6ter_AS: 5´-CTCTAGAGGATCCCCAGAGCATCTCTCTGATCCGA-3'; sequences overlapping in pUC19 underlined), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly and a nonsense mutation for the gene inactivation (doubly underlined), were designed as shown in the figure. The two PCR fragments and *Sma*Ilinearized pUC19 were assembled by Gibson Assembly.

Supplementary Figure 6 | Sequence alignment of *Tri10* gene from *F. graminearum* PH-1 (NC_026475 REGION: complement [6646050..6647402]) and *F. sporotrichioides* NRRL 3299 (AF364179 REGION: 2170..3509). Tri6p-binding consensus sequences YNAGGCC on the coding strand (shaded in red) and non-coding strand (boxed in blue) are shown. *F. graminearum* contains four Tri6p-binding consensus sequences while *F. sporotrichioides* contains three.

Supplementary Figure 7 | Toxin production assays of the various mutant strains of *F. graminearum* JCM 9873. (A) Each of the four strains analyzed was cultured on the defined media, pH 2.5, with L-glutamine as the nitrogen source and sucrose as the carbon source (**Supplementary Table 1**) for 8 days. The TLC panel shows the spots of 15-ADON extracted from 500 μL of the medium of each culture with ethyl acetate. (B) Schematic representation of the genomic structure Δ*Tri10*-nsm mutant strain. See **Supplementary Figure 8** for experimental details of the mutant strain construction and confirmation. The genomic structure of the Δ*FgareA* strain was described in a previous report (Nakajima et al., 2020). The genomic structure of Δ*Tri6*-nsm is shown in **Supplementary Figure 3E**.

1st transformation (positive selection)

Supplementary Figure 8 | Generation of the Δ*Tri10* tk and Δ*Tri10*-nsm mutant strains. (A) Generation and Southern blot verification of the Δ*Tri10* tk strain. Strain JCM 9873 was transformed with pdjTri10tkneo (**Supplementary Figure 9**) and selected with hygromycin B (left panel). Genomic DNAs of the wild-type (WT) and candidate *Tri10* disruptant were digested with *Hind*III and *Spe*I, and then hybridized with a DIG-labeled probe (*neo*), which was prepared using a PCR DIG Probe Synthesis Kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) and primers described in the figure. Predicted sizes of single bands were detected for the *Hind*III and *Spe*I digested DNA

 (A)

(right panel). (B) Generation and PCR verification of the Δ*Tri10*-nsm strain. Strain Δ*Tri10* tk was transformed with pCjTri10nsm (**Supplementary Figure 9**) and a candidate strain was obtained by conditional negative selection with 5-FdU (left panel). PCR was performed on the genomic DNAs of the WT, Δ*Tri10* tk, and Δ*Tri10*-nsm strains using primers (red and blue) located outside of the homologous region. Expected sizes of amplicons were obtained (right panel).

Tri10nsm

Supplementary Figure 9 | Sequences and structures of pNeotk-SP, pdjTri10tkneo, and pCjTri10nsm. For the construction of pdjTri10tkneo, the *Tri10* locus (*Tri10* and its flanking regions) was amplified with primers D_1 Tri10 NheI S (5[']-TATGCTAGCAGGCGAGTTTGGAAGTATGT -3[']) and DjTri10 NheI AS (5[']-ATAGCTAGCCACTCCGTCACAACATAGAA -3´) and digested with *Nhe*I (underlined). After self-ligation of the digested fragment, the circular DNA was used as the template for inverse PCR (Akiyama et al., 2000) with outward primers DjTri10inv_SpeI_AS (5´- GCGACTAGTATCCATGATGACTAACGACA -3´) and DjTri10inv_SacII_S (5´- TACCGCGGATGGTATCGGCGCAGAGA -3[']) and digested with *Spe*I (doubly underlined) and *Sac*II (wavy underlined). The *Spe*I - *Sac*II fragment was then cloned into the corresponding sites of pNeotk-SP. The resulting vector, pdjTri10tkneo, was used for transformation of the wild-type strain JCM 9873 to generate Δ*Tri10* tk. For the construction of pCjTri10nsm, two pairs of primers (CjT10pro_S: 5´-TCGAGCTCGGTACCCAGGCGAGTTTGGAAGTATGTT -3´ and CjT10nsm1_AS: 5´- CATACCTACGCCTGTTCAGATCTGCAAG -3´; CjT10nsm1_S: 5´- ACAGGCGTAGGTATGGAAGAGAGAGAAGACAT -3´ and CjT10ter_AS: 5´- CTCTAGAGGATCCCCCACTCCGTCACAACATAGATAT -3´; sequences overlapping in pUC19 underlined) and a nonsense mutation for the gene inactivation (doubly underlined), with 15 bp overhangs necessary for Gibson Assembly, were designed as shown in the figure. The two PCR fragments and *Sma*I-linearized pUC19 were assembled by Gibson Assembly. The resulting vector, pCjTri10nsm, was used for transformation of the transgenic strain Δ*Tri10* tk to generate a marker-free self-cloning strain Δ*Tri10*-nsm.

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