

# Two adjacent NLR genes conferring quantitative resistance to clubroot disease in *Arabidopsis* are regulated by a stably inherited epiallelic variation

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xplc.2024.100824>

## ABSTRACT

Clubroot caused by the protist *Plasmodiophora brassicae* is a major disease affecting cultivated Brassicaceae. Using a combination of quantitative trait locus (QTL) fine mapping, CRISPR-Cas9 validation, and extensive analyses of DNA sequence and methylation patterns, we revealed that the two adjacent neighboring NLR (nucleotide-binding and leucine-rich repeat) genes *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* cooperate in controlling broad-spectrum quantitative partial resistance to the root pathogen *P. brassicae* in *Arabidopsis* and that they are epigenetically regulated. The variation in DNA methylation is not associated with any nucleotide variation or any transposable element presence/absence variants and is stably inherited. Variations in DNA methylation at the *Pb-At5.2* QTL are widespread across *Arabidopsis* accessions and correlate negatively with variations in expression of the two genes. Our study demonstrates that natural, stable, and transgenerationally inherited epigenetic variations can play an important role in shaping resistance to plant pathogens by modulating the expression of immune receptors.

**Key words:** methylation, clubroot, *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, *AT5G47260*, *AT5G47280*, *ADR1-L3*, *ddm1*

**Gravot A., Liégard B., Quadrana L., Veillet F., Aigu Y., Bargain T., Bénéjam J., Lariagon C., Lemoine J., Colot V., Manzanares-Dauleux M.J., and Jubault M.** (2024). Two adjacent NLR genes conferring quantitative resistance to clubroot disease in *Arabidopsis* are regulated by a stably inherited epiallelic variation. *Plant Comm.* **5**, 100824.

## INTRODUCTION

Intraspecific diversity in plant immune interactions is associated with a high level of sequence variation at hundreds of NLRs (nucleotide-binding and leucine-rich repeats), one of the largest and most rapidly evolving plant gene families (Meyers et al., 2003; Yue et al., 2012; Shao et al., 2016). On the basis of their N-terminal domains, NLRs have been classified into four subclasses: Toll/interleukin-1 receptor type (TIR-NLR or TNL), coil-coiled type (CC-NLR or CNL), RPW8-type CC-NLR (CCRPW8 NLR or RNL), and G10-type CC-NLR (CCG10 NLR) (Contreras et al., 2023). Many NLR proteins are involved in recognition of a small range of effector proteins secreted by specific strains of plant pathogens, potentially triggering the

induction of strong plant defense responses that can rapidly stop pathogen invasion (Maekawa et al., 2011; Jones et al., 2016). The catalog of NLR genes expressed in a given plant genotype thus globally shapes the range of isolate-specific total resistances (incompatible interactions). However, this general rule has a few exceptions, including the existence of non-NLR-driven resistances (Thomas, 1998; Xiao et al., 2001; Larkan et al., 2013) and broad-spectrum NLR-driven resistances (Ernst et al., 2002; Qu et al., 2006).

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Published by the Plant Communications Shanghai Editorial Office in association with Cell Press, an imprint of Elsevier Inc., on behalf of CSPB and CEMPS, CAS.

Effectors may be recognized in different ways: (1) NLRs can monitor the effect of pathogen effectors on their cellular targets; (2) pathogen effectors can be recognized by their direct interaction with one canonical NLR domain; or, alternatively, (3) effectors can be recognized by one non-canonical NLR domain, called an integrated decoy (ID), which mimics a protein domain of the effector target (Kourelis and van der Hoorn, 2018). Effector-activated CNLs then assemble into pentameric oligomers called resistosomes, driving a rapid intracellular inward  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  flux that triggers downstream cellular defense responses (Förderer et al., 2022). Activated TNLs drive similar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -mediated defense responses by an indirect pathway: assembled into tetrameric oligomers, their TIR domain mediates the biosynthesis of small signaling molecules, leading to downstream assembly of pentameric CCRPW8 NLR-based resistosomes that mediate  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -mediated defenses (Essuman et al., 2022). CCRPW8 NLRs thus play a central role in the integration of hub-connected TNL-based non-self-recognition processes and have therefore been called “helper NLRs” (Wu et al., 2017).

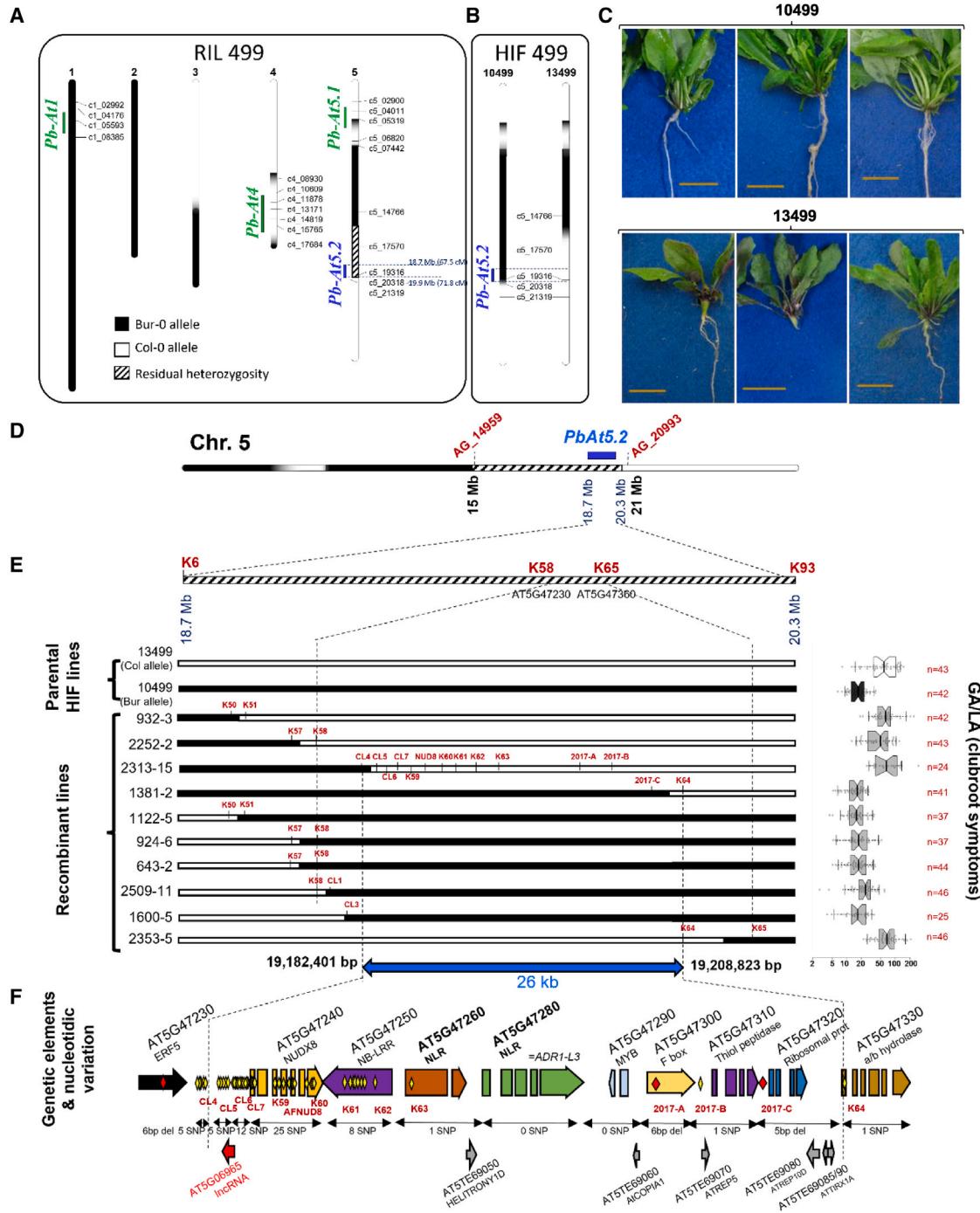
In contrast to *R*-gene-driven resistance, quantitative resistance is polygenic, i.e., it involves allelic variation at several quantitative trait loci (QTLs), which collectively contribute to post-invasive partial resistance in compatible plant–pathogen interactions. The nature of the few resistance QTLs cloned to date supports the premise that quantitative resistance genes (QRGs) are functionally more diverse than *R* genes (Nelson et al., 2017; Pilet-Nayel et al., 2017; Delplace et al., 2022). Among these QRGs, however, there are still genes encoding NLRs (Hayashi et al., 2010; Fukuoka et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2014; Debieu et al., 2016) and other receptors (Diener and Ausubel, 2005; Hurni et al., 2015) or co-receptors (Huard-Chauveau et al., 2013). Thus, variation in NLR genes (or other non-self-recognition loci) also appears to contribute to variations in basal resistance levels during compatible interactions.

To trigger effective resistance, cellular levels of NLR proteins must reach minimum thresholds. However, high levels of NLRs can also lead to autoimmunity drawbacks, including spontaneous hypersensitive response and retarded plant growth (Li et al., 2015; Lai and Eulgem, 2018). NLR abundance is thus tightly controlled by multiple mechanisms at the transcriptional, post-transcriptional (i.e., alternative splicing), and post-translational levels (i.e., ubiquitin-dependent proteolytic regulation) (Zhang and Gassmann, 2007; Li et al., 2015; Lai and Eulgem, 2018). NLR regulation also involves a multitude of epigenetic-related cellular processes, including redundant networks of small RNAs (sRNAs) (Shivaprasad et al., 2012; Fei et al., 2013; Deng et al., 2018; Huang et al., 2019), histone modifications (Palma et al., 2010; Xia et al., 2013; Zou et al., 2014; Ramirez-Prado et al., 2018), histone-mark-dependent alternative splicing (Tsuchiya and Eulgem, 2013), and regulation of chromatin structure and DNA methylation (Li et al., 2010; Deleris et al., 2016). There is increasing evidence that epigenetic processes can play a role in the transitory imprinting of some plant biotic stress responses, at least for a few generations (Molinier et al., 2006; Slaughter et al., 2011; Luna et al., 2012; López Sánchez et al., 2016, 2021; Morán-Diez et al., 2021). It is, however, not yet clear to what extent stable transgenerational inheritance of epigenetically regulated gene expression contributes to the natural intraspecific diversity of plant–pathogen interactions.

The few available examples of transgenerational epigenetically controlled traits are found mainly in plant species, where the association between natural or induced differentially methylated regions (DMRs) and phenotypic traits was shown to be stably or (more often) metastably inherited across generations (Quadrana and Colot, 2016; Furci et al., 2019; Liégard et al., 2019). Such regions, designated epialleles, can have an effect on relevant agronomic traits: compatibility, accumulation of vitamin E, and fruit ripening in tomato; starch metabolism, disease resistance, and sex determination in melon; and fruit productivity in oil palm (Manning et al., 2006; Martin et al., 2009; Durand et al., 2012; Silveira et al., 2013; Quadrana et al., 2014; Ong-Abdullah et al., 2015; He et al., 2018; Bhat et al., 2020).

Plant DNA methylation can occur at cytosines in the three sequence contexts CG, CHG, and CHH (Henderson and Jacobsen, 2007) (where H can be A, C, or T), and its effect varies depending on the targeted genomic features (i.e., transposable elements [TEs], gene promoters, or gene bodies). DNA methylation patterns result from the dynamic combination of *de novo* methylation, maintenance methylation, and demethylation. *De novo* DNA methylation is catalyzed by the canonical and non-canonical RNA-directed DNA methylation (RdDM) pathways, which are both guided by small interfering RNAs (Cuerda-Gil and Slotkin, 2016; Zhang et al., 2018). Maintenance of DNA methylation relies mainly on RNA-independent pathways and requires the activity of DDM1, MET1, and VIM proteins at CG sites and of DDM1, KYP, CMT2/3, and the histone mark HK9me2 at CHG and CHH sites (Law and Jacobsen, 2010; Matzke and Mosher, 2014). Previous studies have noted that natural DMRs are over-represented on genes of the NLR disease-resistance gene family (Kawakatsu et al., 2016). However, it remains unclear whether natural epigenetic variation in NLR genes can influence the outcome of interactions between plants and pathogens.

Here, we report the identification of two adjacent NLR genes controlled by a naturally occurring stable epigenetic variation underlying a QTL involved in partial resistance to clubroot in *Arabidopsis*. Clubroot is a root gall disease caused by the telluric biotrophic pathogen *Plasmoidiophora brassicae* (Rhizaria) and affects all Brassicaceae crops such as oilseed rape, kale, and turnip. The infection process involves a primary infection in root hairs that lasts only a few days. Secondary plasmodia then develop in root cortical cells, causing hyperplasia and hypertrophy that ultimately impair plant water and nutrient uptake. The reference accessions Columbia-0 (Col-0) and Burren-0 (Bur-0) are fully susceptible and partially resistant to *P. brassicae* isolate eH, respectively (Alix et al., 2007; Jubault et al., 2008b) (Supplemental Figure 1). Four main QTLs, which act additively, determine this difference. Here, we combined fine mapping of the QTL *Pb-At5.2*, which had the strongest effect on resistance, with CRISPR-Cas9 validation to identify two adjacent NLR genes, *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280*, both involved in the control of clubroot partial resistance. Expression levels of the two genes vary between the susceptible and resistant parents and are linked to the DNA methylation status of a small region that includes these two genes and a neighboring TE sequence. The methylation status of the two resistance genes is stable over generations and is not associated with any structural variation in the intervening transposon. Epiallelic variation at this locus is frequent among natural *Arabidopsis* accessions,

**Figure 1. Fine mapping of Pb-At5.2.**

(A) Genetic map and residual heterozygosity in the recombinant inbred line (RIL) 499 derived from Bur-0 and Col-0 (Alix et al., 2007), and genetic and physical positions of clubroot resistance QTLs (Jubault et al., 2008b). Black, Bur-0 allele; white, Col-0 allele; hatched, heterozygous (Col-0/Bur-0).

(B) Allele configuration at *Pb-At5.2* in the two derived HIF lines 10499 and 13499.

(C) Photos showing that *Pb-At5.2* conferred partial resistance to the eH isolate in the HIF 499 genetic background. HIF 10499 and 13499 harbored Bur-0 and Col-0 alleles, respectively, at *Pb-At5.2*. Observations were made 21 days post inoculation.

(D) First round of fine mapping: allelic structure in the F1 lines derived from reciprocal crosses between 10499 and 13499. A total of 554 F3 lines with recombination in the confidence interval were screened using 10 SNP markers between AG\_14959 and AG\_20993. High-density genotyping (94 SNPs

(legend continued on next page)

and the low methylated state was correlated with the expression levels of the two NLR genes and with increased quantitative resistance to *P. brassicae* among 126 accessions. We showed that the RNA-independent pathway involving DDM1, MET1, VIM, and CMT2/3 maintains the hypermethylated epiallele in the clubroot-susceptible Col-0 accession. Overall, our findings demonstrate that quantitative resistance to a major root disease of Brassicaceae is associated, in *Arabidopsis*, with stable inheritance of a natural epigenetic variation involved in controlling the constitutive expression of an NLR gene pair.

## RESULTS

### Fine mapping of the *Pb-At5.2* locus responsible for clubroot resistance

In previous work, we used a population of F7 recombinant inbred lines (RILs) between the partially resistant accession Bur-0 and the susceptible Col-0, to map a QTL (*Pb-At5.2*) on chromosome 5 between 67.5 and 71.8 cM that explained a significant proportion ( $R^2 = 20\%$ ) of the resistance (Figure 1A) (Alix et al., 2007; Jubault et al., 2008b). In TAIR10, this interval (between AT5G46260 and AT5G47690) contains 158 annotated sequences, including protein-coding genes, TE genes, pre-tRNAs, and small nuclear RNAs. The effect and confidence interval of this QTL were also confirmed previously in the heterogeneous inbred family (HIF) lines 10499 and 13499 (Lemarié et al., 2015). Both lines were derived from the RIL 499, which harbors the homozygous Bur-0 (resistance) allele on the QTLs *Pb-At1* and *Pb-At5.1*, the homozygous Col-0 (susceptibility) allele on the QTL *Pb-At4*, and residual heterozygosity in the *Pb-At5.2* region. The lines 10499 and 13499 inherited the homozygous Bur-0 (resistance) allele and the Col-0 (susceptibility) allele, respectively, at the QTL *Pb-At5.2* (Figure 1B and 1C; Supplemental Text 1).

The initial aim of the present work was to fine map *Pb-At5.2*, starting with reciprocal crosses between HIF lines 10499 and 13499. Clubroot symptoms in individuals of the F1 progeny were as severe as those in the susceptible parental line HIF 13499, suggesting that the Bur-0 resistance allele was recessive (Supplemental Figure 2). The boundaries of the *Pb-At5.2* resistance locus were further refined through several rounds of genotyping and clubroot phenotyping (generations F3–F5 downstream of crosses 10499/13499) (details are given in Figure 1D–F, Supplemental Figure 3, Supplemental Text 1, Supplemental Data 1, and Supplemental Text 3). This enabled us to narrow down the confidence interval to 26 kb between the markers CLG4 (19 182 401 bp, in the promoter region of AT5G47240) and K64 (19 208 823 bp, in AT5G47330), with the genetic markers being defined using the available *de novo*

genome assembly of Bur-0 (Schneeberger et al., 2011). Comparison of the genetic sequences of Bur-0 and Col-0 in this 26-kb region revealed the absence of any structural variation and a low frequency of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (Figure 1F; details in Supplemental Text 3). This region contained eight annotated open reading frames (ORFs), including three NLR-encoding genes (AT5G47250, AT5G47260, and AT5G47280), six annotated TE sequences, and one long non-coding RNA gene (Figure 1F). The two F5 homozygous progeny lines 1381-2 and 2313-15, harboring the closest recombination events from both sides of the 26-kb interval (see Figure 1E), also showed partial resistance to a series of additional *P. brassicae* isolates (pathotypes 1, 4, and 7 following the classification of Some et al., 1996) and P1(+), which is representative of the new virulent strains that are emerging in Europe following breaking of clubroot resistance in oilseed rape varieties derived from the cultivar “Mendel” (Zamani-Noor et al., 2022). This result highlighted the broad spectrum of resistance conferred by the Bur-0 allele of *Pb-At5.2* (Supplemental Figure 4).

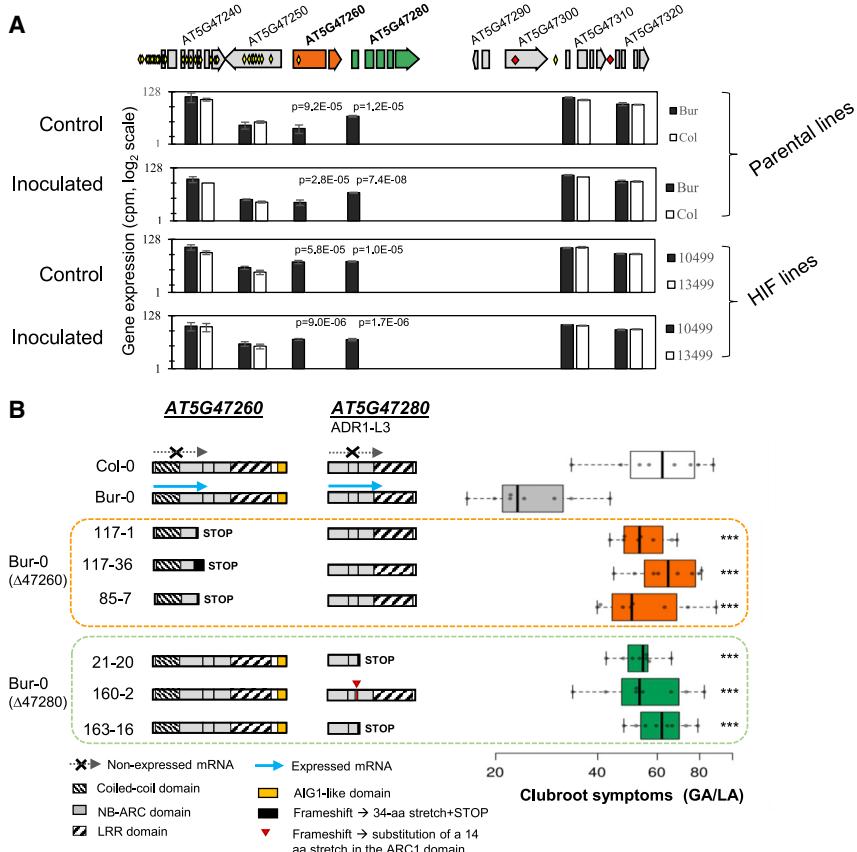
### RNA-seq analysis revealed a constitutive expression polymorphism of two NLR genes in the 26-kb QTL confidence interval

RNA-sequencing (RNA-seq) analysis was performed on Bur-0 and Col-0 accessions and on recombinant HIF lines 10499 and 13499. Pathogen-induced gene expression patterns differed markedly between genotypes harboring alleles *Pb-At5.2<sub>BUR</sub>* and *Pb-At5.2<sub>COL</sub>* (Supplemental Figure 5 and Supplemental Data 2). This regulation was consistent with our previously published studies, i.e., suggesting a role of camalexin biosynthesis and salicylic acid-mediated responses in *Pb-At5.2<sub>BUR</sub>*-mediated resistance and a role of jasmonic acid-driven induction of ARGAH2 in *Pb-At5.2<sub>COL</sub>*-mediated basal resistance (for details see Supplemental Text 2). We then focused on the eight ORFs in *Pb-At5.2*. Genes AT5G47290 and AT5G47300 showed no expression, and genes AT5G47240, AT5G47250, AT5G47310, and AT5G47320 showed similar expression levels in all four accessions (Figure 2A). In the 26-kb interval, only two genes, AT5G47260 and AT5G47280, both encoding proteins from the non-TIR-NLR gene family, were differentially expressed between resistant and susceptible accessions: these two genes were constitutively expressed in Bur-0 and 10499 roots (i.e., with the Bur-0 allele), but their expression was undetectable in Col-0 and 13499 (i.e., with the Col-0 allele) (Figure 2A). AT5G47280 encodes ADR1-L3, an NBS-LRR protein related to the small family of ADR1-type RNLS (although the encoded protein lacks the N-ter RPW8 domain). AT5G47260, encodes a CC-NBS-LRR-X protein with an ID-like C-ter extension domain (Figure 2B) homologous to members of the IAN family

from K1 to K94) in 88 recombinant F3 lines and clubroot phenotyping of their bulked segregating F4 progenies led to the identification of a new interval between markers K58 (AT5G47230) and K65 (AT5G47360).

(E) Second round of fine mapping: recombination positions in homozygous individuals obtained from selected recombinant lines. For each line, the GA/LA index (disease symptoms, log scale) is indicated on the right panel. Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the interquartile range (IQR) from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles. The number of individual plants analyzed for each genotype is indicated (*n*). The notches are defined as  $+/- 1.58 \times IQR/\sqrt{n}$  and represent the 95% confidence interval for each median. GA/LA values statistically different from those of 13499 are indicated by asterisks (*t*-test, \*\*\**p* < 0.001). Genetic markers are indicated for each recombination position. Markers between CL5 and 2017-C were used in every line but are shown only for 2313-15.

(F) New 26-kb interval of *Pb-At5.2* between markers CL4 (excluded) and K64 (excluded), containing eight annotated ORFs, six transposons, and one long non-coding RNA. Yellow and red diamonds indicate SNPs and nucleotide deletions, respectively.



of AIG1 (= *AvrRpt2-Induced Gene1*, *AT1G33960*)-related proteins (Martin et al., 2023). These two adjacent genes are separated by a helitron, *AT5TE69050* (Figures 1F and 3A). *AT5G47280* contained no SNPs, and *AT5G47260* contained only one non-synonymous SNP (Supplemental Figures 7 and 8, Supplemental Text 3). There was also no sequence variation in the helitron *AT5TE69050* located between the two genes.

### CRISPR-Cas9 validation of the role of NLR genes *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* in clubroot resistance

Given the contrasting expression levels of *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* in Bur-0 and Col-0, we next addressed their functional significance in clubroot resistance by generating knockout lines via CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats)-Cas9 (CRISPR-associated protein 9) technology. We targeted the regions encoding the NB-ARC domain of both genes with two single guide RNAs in both resistant Bur-0 and HIF 10499 (which contains the Bur-0 allele) accessions. The CRISPR-Cas9-generated mutations in *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* gave rise to premature stop codons in most mutant lines and to substitution of a stretch of 14 amino acids in the ARC1 domain in line 160-2 (Figure 2B, Supplemental Figures 6–8, and Supplemental Text 4). For the following experiments, we used three mutants from separate transformation events for each gene and each background (Bur-0 or HIF 10499). For each gene, one mutant without a T-DNA insertion was obtained in the Bur-0 background. The *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* CRISPR-knockout mutants were then evaluated for clubroot resistance in

**Figure 2. Identification and CRISPR-Cas9 validation of two NLR-encoding genes controlling clubroot resistance at QTL *Pb-At5.2*.**

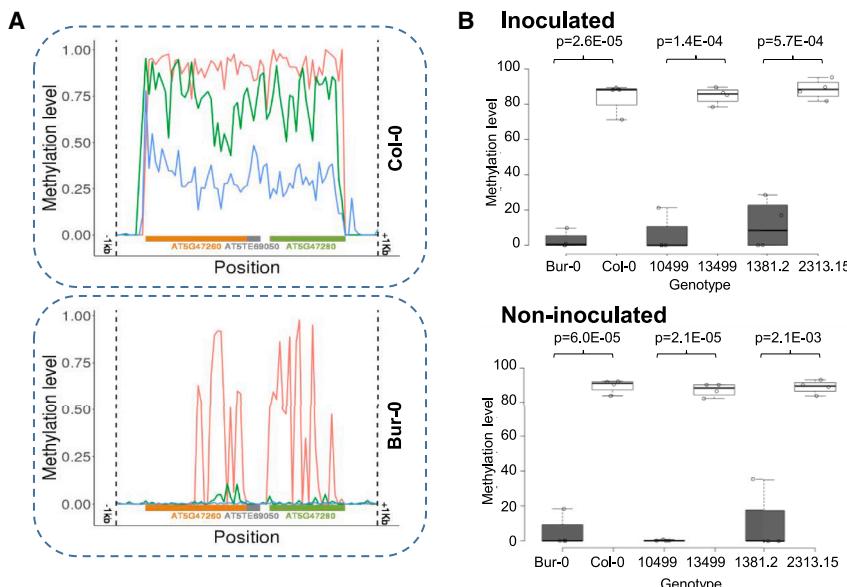
(A) Sequence variations and expression levels of genes in the *Pb-At5.2* region. Gene expression values are from RNA-seq analyses conducted under inoculated and control conditions at 14 days post inoculation ( $\log_2$  normalized CPM) with parental lines Col-0/Bur-0 and HIF lines 10499/10499 (the last two were derived from RIL 499 and are homozygous *Pb-At5.2*<sub>Col/Col</sub> and *Pb-At5.2*<sub>Bur/Bur</sub>, respectively) (Supplemental Data 2). False discovery rate-adjusted *p* values are shown if less than 0.05. Yellow and red diamonds indicate SNP and INDEL variations, respectively.

(B) Effect of *AT5G47260* or *AT5G47280* knockout on GA/LA index (disease symptoms) in the Bur-0 background. Cas9-mediated mutations were obtained in the Bur-0 genetic background. For each targeted gene, three independent lines harboring independent homozygous mutations were used. Lines 117-1 and 21-20 no longer have the CRISPR-Cas9 cassette. For each line, the mean clubroot symptom score (GA/LA, log scale) was obtained by modeling raw data of eight biological replicates (with 10–12 individual plants per replicate). Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; data points are plotted as open circles. GA/LA values of edited lines that are statistically different from the Bur-0 GA/LA value are indicated by asterisks (Dunnett's test) as follows: \**p* < 0.05; \*\**p* < 0.01; \*\*\**p* < 0.001.

a complete randomized design. For both genes, clubroot symptoms were significantly higher in all lines edited in the Bur-0 genetic background than in the wild-type resistant Bur-0 accession and were as high as those of the susceptible accession Col-0 (Figure 2B), demonstrating the involvement of both *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* in clubroot resistance. Similar results were obtained for CRISPR-edited lines in the 10499 HIF genetic background (Supplemental Figure 9).

### Expression polymorphism of both NLR genes is associated with stably inherited methylation variation

To understand why the two NLR genes *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* were differentially expressed in Bur-0 and Col-0, despite the absence of any sequence variation in their putative promoter regions, we analyzed the DNA methylation level of these regions in the two accessions using publicly available methylome data (Kawakatsu et al., 2016). The genomic interval between 19 188 411 and 19 196 559, which includes the two genes *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* and the intervening transposon *AT5TE69050*, was hypermethylated in Col-0 and hypomethylated in Bur-0 (Figure 3A). These contrasting methylation states were confirmed experimentally using DNA extracted from infected and non-infected roots of Col-0 and Bur-0 plants (Figure 3B) and CHOP-qPCR. The differences in DNA methylation were also found between the progeny HIF lines 10499 and 13499 and in the pair of HIF-derived homozygous near-isogenic lines 1381-2 and 2313-15 (Figure 3B), indicating that they are stably inherited independently of any DNA



whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles.  $n = 4$  bulks of six plants, and  $p$  values are shown (two-sided  $t$ -test).

sequence polymorphism outside the locus. Moreover, the “Col-like” hypermethylation of *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* was systematically associated with low expression of the two NLR genes and a lower level of partial resistance to *P. brassicae* infection. To further investigate the inheritance of this epiallelic variation and its penetrance on gene expression and clubroot resistance, we investigated two groups of 100 individual plants, corresponding to the progenies derived from selfing the heterozygous 2509 and 1381 lines (harboring heterozygosity at the locus). Evaluation of plant disease for each individual plant in the two progenies revealed a 3:1 Mendelian segregation of the partial resistance phenotype. Clubroot symptoms in individuals with only one Bur-0 resistance allele were the same as in individuals with two susceptible Col-0 alleles (Figure 4A). In clubroot-inoculated roots of each individual plant from the 2509 progeny, the methylation state of the *Pb-At5.2* region was monitored by CHOP-qPCR on *AT5G47260*. The SNP allele status at *Pb-At5.2* was also investigated for each individual plant (for details of markers see Supplemental Data 1). Heterozygous Bur/Col individuals displayed intermediate parental methylation and expression values (Figure 4B–4D), providing a molecular explanation for the recessivity of the Bur-0 resistance allele. Together, these results suggested a link between partial resistance to *P. brassicae* and stably inherited epiallelic variation at *Pb-At5.2*, which controls the expression of two NLR genes.

#### The Bur-like hypomethylated epiallele is well represented among *Arabidopsis* accessions and contributes to reduction in clubroot symptoms

To assess the relative contribution of changes in DNA sequence and DNA methylation at *Pb-At5.2* to clubroot resistance, we investigated natural allelic and epiallelic diversity across *Arabidopsis* accessions. We took advantage of recently published Illumina short genome sequence reads obtained from 1135 *Arabidopsis* accessions (1001 Genomes Consortium, 2016) to document the species-wide molecular diversity of the *Pb-At5.2* genomic region.

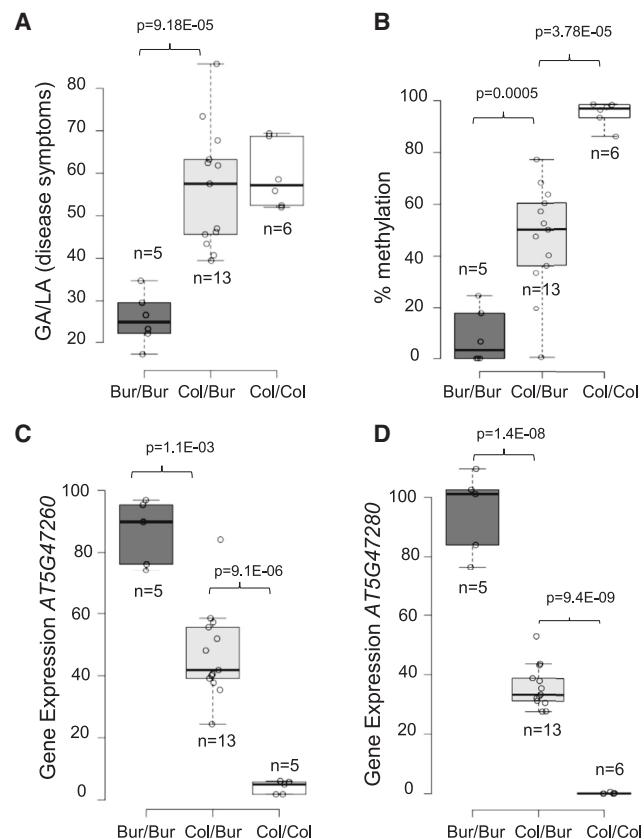
#### Figure 3. Methylation of the region surrounding the two NLR-encoding genes that control clubroot resistance at QTL *Pb-At5.2*.

(A) Methylation profiles in the *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* region of Col-0 and Bur-0 accessions inferred from bisulfite data previously reported in Kawakatsu et al. (2016). Average methylation level was calculated within non-overlapping 100-bp windows starting 1 kb before the transcription start site (TSS) of *AT5G47260* and stopping 1 kb after the transcription site end (TSE) site of *AT5G47280*. Red: methylation in the CG context. Green: methylation in the CHG context. Blue: methylation in the CHH context.

(B) Methylation profiles on *AT5G47260* obtained by CHOP-qPCR in inoculated and non-inoculated roots of Bur-0/Col-0, 10499/13499, and the homozygous recombinant lines 2313-15 (*Pb-At5.2*<sub>Col/Col</sub>) and 1381-2 (*Pb-At5.2*<sub>Bur/Bur</sub>). The last two genotypes harbor the narrowest recombination events from either side of *Pb-At5.2* (between markers CLG4 and K64, details in Figure 1). Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles.  $n = 4$  bulks of six plants, and  $p$  values are shown (two-sided  $t$ -test);

On the basis of quantitative horizontal and vertical coverage of short reads aligned to the Col-0 reference genome sequences, we identified two discrete groups of accessions. One group, containing 401 accessions, was characterized by high vertical and horizontal coverage (>0.75) and included the reference accession Col-0 as well as the partially clubroot-resistant Bur-0 (Figure 5A; for a detailed list of genotypes see Supplemental Data 3, sheet 1). The remaining 734 accessions contained diverse structural rearrangements, principally long deletions that translate into poor horizontal and vertical coverage compared with the reference Col-0 genome. Closer examination of coverage plots for the 401 Col-0/Bur-0-like accessions revealed a uniform haplotype structure that was present at high frequency at the species level (minor allele frequency [MAF] ~0.37). Nonetheless, the haplotype frequency varied among geographic groups, ranging from 52.7% in Spain to 17.7% in Asia (Supplemental Figure 10). We then analyzed DNA methylation levels in 287 accessions from among the 401 accessions that contained the Col-0/Bur-0-like *Pb-At5.2* and for which bisulfite data were publicly available (Kawakatsu et al., 2016). From these data, we could distinguish a group of 228 accessions, including Bur-0, that showed hypomethylation of *Pb-At5.2* and another group of 59 accessions, including Col-0, that displayed hypermethylation (Figure 5B). The prevalence of accessions with the Col-like (epi)haplotype varied considerably with geographic origin, ranging from 1.8% in Spain to 16.8% in central Europe (Supplemental Data 3 and Supplemental Figure 10). Consistent with a causal role for DNA methylation in the transcriptional regulation of *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280*, reanalysis of publicly available RNA-seq data revealed a pronounced negative correlation between methylation level and *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* expression (Figure 5C). These results were further validated in infected roots from 20 natural accessions (Figure 5D).

Both Col-like and Bur-like epialleles were significantly represented among the natural accessions, offering interesting genetic



**Figure 4. Intermediate methylation and transcript levels of candidate genes in heterozygous plants are associated with full clubroot susceptibility.**

Eighty-three individual plants from the segregating progeny of recombinant line 2509 (heterozygous in Chr.5 region between genetic markers K58 and K93) were sampled at 21 days post inoculation. Leaves from each individual plant were used for genotyping (PCR marker CL\_N8), which defined  $n$  pools of  $>3$  plants of each zygosity profile: Bur/Bur ( $n = 5$ ), Col/Bur ( $n = 13$ ), and Col/Col ( $n = 6$ ) (black, gray, and white boxes, respectively). Each plant pool was evaluated for **(A)** clubroot resistance (GA/LA), **(B)** percent methylation at the locus, and **(C and D)** candidate gene expression (AT5G47260 and AT5G47280). Gene expression was quantified by RT-qPCR, and data were normalized over mean-Cp from the pools Bur/Bur following Pfaffl's method with two reference genes (Pfaffl, 2001). Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles.

material with which to determine the actual contributions of DNA sequence and DNA methylation to the control of clubroot partial resistance. One hundred and twenty-six accessions were selected for their methylation levels at the AT5G47260–AT5G47280 region in data from Kawakatsu et al. (2016), including 42 accessions with the Col-like epiallele and 85 accessions with the Bur-like epiallele, and then assessed for their resistance to *P. brassicae* isolate eH. Whereas no DNA sequence polymorphisms in *Pb-At5.2* showed an association with clubroot resistance (Supplemental Data 4), the low DNA methylation state of the AT5G47260/AT5G47280 locus was significantly associated with enhanced resistance levels (Figure 6). Together, these results corroborate and extend the conclusions

obtained by fine mapping of *Pb-At5.2* and provide strong evidence that natural epiallelic variations contribute to the quantitative differences in clubroot resistance observed among *Arabidopsis* accessions.

#### ***Pb-At5.2* epivariation is independent of *cis*-genetic variations**

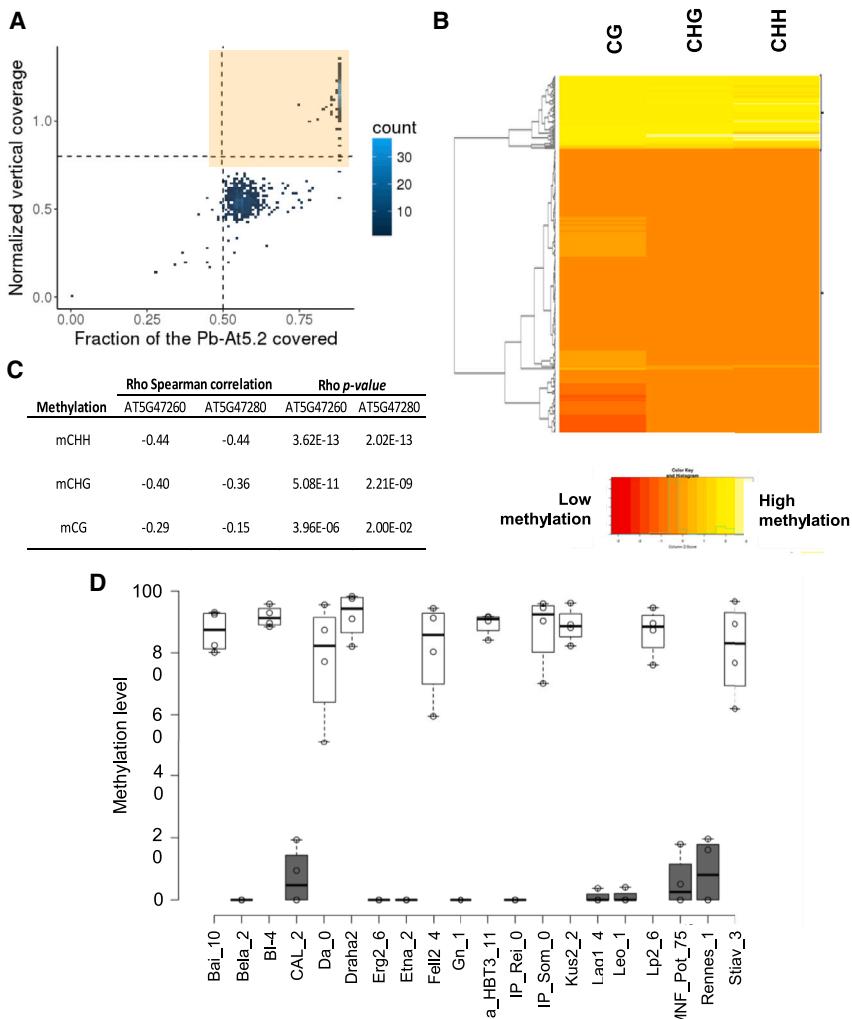
At the *Pb-At5.2* locus, the transposon AT5TE69050 was present in both parental genotypes, with no sequence variation that might have been the primary cause of variation in DNA methylation on the two adjacent genes. Analysis of 34 out of the 287 accessions with the Col-0/Bur-0-like haplotype did not reveal the presence/absence of TE insertion variants within the 26-kb *Pb-At5.2* region (Quadrana et al., 2016; Stuart et al., 2016), with the exception of a helitron insertion in the accession NFA-10. Moreover, 18 and 16 of these accessions displayed hypermethylated and hypomethylated epialleles, respectively, indicating that variation in DNA methylation is not associated with TE presence/absence variants. In addition, the *cis*-nucleotide polymorphism located within the coding sequence of AT5G47260 and detected in Bur-0 was absent in at least five other accessions sharing the hypomethylated epiallele (Supplemental Figure 11), indicating that the hypomethylated state of *Pb-At5.2* is not correlated with any specific DNA sequence polymorphism at the locus.

#### **The hypermethylated epigenetic variant is maintained by the RNA-independent pathway**

Analysis of sRNAs identified in Col-0 (Stroud et al., 2013) revealed that the AT5G47260/AT5G47280 region is targeted mostly by 24-nt sRNAs, which prompted us to generate sRNA profiles from non-inoculated roots of Col-0 and Bur-0 and from roots inoculated with *P. brassicae* isolate eH 14 and 21 days after inoculation. Consistent with the previously observed pattern of DNA methylation, we found high levels of sRNAs only in Col-0 (Figure 7A). To further explore the mechanisms involved in the maintenance of methylation at this locus, we made use of publicly available methylomes of Col-0 mutant plants defective in one or several DNA methylation pathways (Stroud et al., 2013). Despite the high levels of sRNAs detected over the AT5G47260/AT5G47280 region, mutations affecting the RdDM pathway did not influence its DNA methylation level (Supplemental Figure 12). Conversely, DNA methylation was largely lost in mutants defective in sRNA-independent maintenance of DNA methylation, i.e., *ddm1*, *cmt2/3*, *met1*, and *suvh456* (Figure 7B). These results raise questions about the role of sRNAs targeted to the Col-like hypermethylated region whereas methylation maintenance depends solely on the RNA-independent pathway.

## DISCUSSION

To date, only a very small number of resistance QTLs have been characterized at the molecular level (Delplace et al., 2022). Detection and fine mapping of resistance QTLs is typically challenging not only because of the difficulties associated with measuring small variations in partial resistance in large numbers of individual progeny but also because resistance QTLs can be sensitive to environmental changes (Aoun et al., 2017; Laperche et al., 2017; Aigu et al., 2018). However, technical issues may have been only part of the problem.



determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles.  $n = 4$  bulks of six plants.

Recent developments in the field of epigenetics suggest that some inherited resistance factors may not be detected by classic genetic approaches that are based solely on DNA sequence variation. In the present work, a genome-wide association study (GWAS) failed to identify any nucleotide variation in the 26-kb interval of *Pb-At5.2* associated with clubroot response. By contrast, clubroot resistance was clearly related to epigenetic variation at two NLR genes in this interval. This work thus reveals for the first time an epigenetically driven expression polymorphism that makes a substantial contribution to the natural diversity of plant immune response.

Many examples of epialleles are metastable, i.e., they can be reversed by stochastic or unidentified factors (Weigel and Colot, 2012). Stability over multiple generations is a primary concern from both evolutionary and breeding perspectives. The epiallele described here seems to be extremely stable, as it was robustly detected in all our previous QTL investigations in *Arabidopsis*. This included two independent segregating progenies derived from Bur-0 and Col-0 (Jubault et al., 2008a) and additional studies with the HIF lines 10499/13499 (Lemarié et al., 2015; Gravot et al., 2016). The high level of methylation

and absence of *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* expression observed in Col-0 were also found in a set of publicly available data obtained in different laboratories from diverse plant tissues and conditions (Winter et al., 2007; Stroud et al., 2013; Klepikova et al., 2016; 1001 Genomes Consortium, 2016; Kawakatsu et al., 2016). It was also confirmed by our own data generated from inoculated roots, non-inoculated roots, and leaf samples. Finally, this methylation pattern was also robustly found in multiple replicates of individual plants. Thus, *Pb-At5.2* can be classified as a stable epiallele without reservation.

There has only been one report of a plant disease resistance caused by an inherited methylation variant that affects expression of a resistance-related gene (Nishimura et al., 2017). In that study, a stable expression polymorphism (between Ler-0 and Ag-0 accessions) on the TIR-only encoding gene *RBA1* (*AT1G47370*) affected effector-triggered immunity responses to the *Pseudomonas syringae* effector *hopBA1*. This expression polymorphism was linked to the nearby presence/absence of a TE sequence in the promoter region of the gene and to *MET1*-dependent DNA methylation variation. However, because DNA methylation was reversed when the TE sequence was

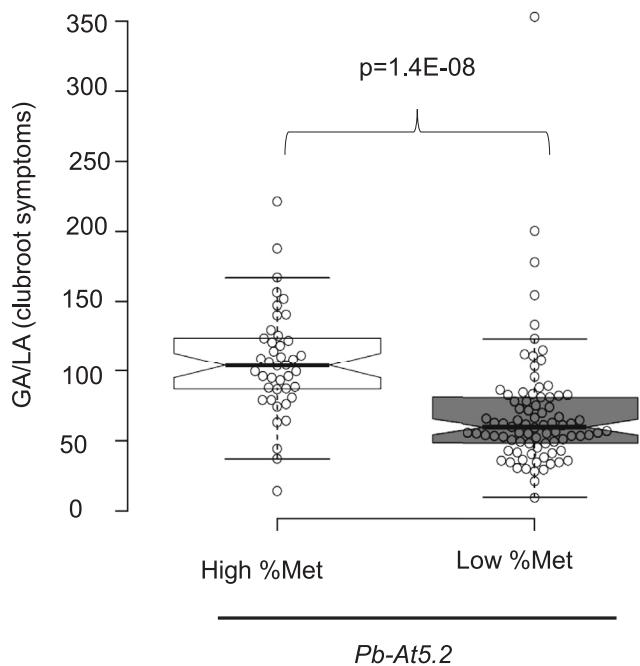
**Figure 5. Natural epigenetic variation at *Pb-At5.2* affects expression of *AT5G47260/AT5G47280* in *Arabidopsis* accessions.**

(A) Screening for 1001 Genomes *Arabidopsis* accessions that display a Col/Bur-like genomic structure at *Pb-At5.2* (chr5: 19 185 600–19 200 600). x axis: horizontal coverage region covered by at least one read. y axis: vertical coverage in read percentage. The 401 accessions framed in the northeast intercardinal region delimited by dotted lines have a vertical read coverage >0.8 and a horizontal DNA-seq >0.5 (DNA-seq data from Alonso-Blanco et al. (2016)).

(B) Clustering of a series of accessions harboring Col/Bur-like genomic structure at *Pb-At5.2* by their level of methylation on *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280*. Bisulfite data were obtained from the 1001 Genomes project (Supplemental Data 3, sheet 2). Average methylation level was calculated beginning 1 kb before the TSS of *AT5G47260* and stopping 1 kb after the TSE site of *AT5G47280* for each context.

(C) Spearman correlation between methylation and gene expression of *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* in a subset of 253 *Arabidopsis* accessions for which expression data were available (RNA-seq data from Kawakatsu et al., 2016). The correlation between gene expression and methylation level is given for all three DNA methylation contexts in the interval from 1 kb before the TSS of *AT5G47260* to 1 kb after the TSE site of *AT5G47280*.

(D) Confirmation of methylation profiles at *AT5G47260* in inoculated roots from 20 ecotypes. Methylation level was determined using CHOP-qPCR. Black and white bars indicate genotypes with Bur-like and Col-like methylation patterns, respectively. Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as



**Figure 6. Variation in clubroot symptoms among *Arabidopsis* accessions is linked to epivariation at *Pb-At5.2*.**

Effect of *Pb-At5.2* epiallele variation on clubroot susceptibility, evaluated in 126 *Arabidopsis* accessions with a similar Bur/Col-like genomic structure at the locus. Each open circle represents one accession. In total, 42 accessions had a Col-like epiallele (high percentage of methylation, High % Met), and 84 had a Bur-like epiallele (low percentage of methylation, Low % Met). For each accession, the mean GA/LA was obtained by modeling raw data of two biological replicates with two blocks (six individual plants in each block). Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the IQR from the 25th and 75th percentiles; outliers are represented by dots; data points are plotted as open circles. The notches are defined as  $+/- 1.58 \times \text{IQR}/\sqrt{n}$  and represent the 95% confidence interval for each median. The *p* value (Wilcoxon test) is indicated.

segregated away (Supplemental Figure 2 in Nishimura et al., 2017), this DNA methylation variation is not “epigenetic,” as it is an obligate consequence of sequence variation (i.e., presence/absence of the TE sequence). In the present study, we showed that DNA methylation variation in the region between *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280*, including the TE sequence *AT5TE69050*, is not linked to any nucleotide/structural variation at the locus or elsewhere in the genome. Thus, *Pb-At5.2<sub>COL</sub>* and *Pb-At5.2<sub>BUR</sub>* can be considered “pure epialleles” as defined by Richards (2006).

From available genomic and epigenomic data from the 1001 Genomes Project, it can be extrapolated that the Bur-like clubroot resistance epiallele is present in about half of the accessions from the “Relict,” “Spain,” and “Italy/Balkans/Caucasus” groups and 39% of the accessions from the “North Sweden” group (Supplemental Data 3). By contrast, the Bur-like epiallele is likely (taking into account missing methylation data) present at about 10% of the “Germany” group. On the other hand, the clubroot susceptibility of the Col-like epiallele was absent from the accessions in the “Relict” and “North Sweden” groups but reached at

least 16.8% in the “Central Europe” group. This geographic structure suggests that both epialleles can confer fitness gains, depending on the environmental context. However, it does not appear to be obviously related to the incidence of clubroot in *Brassica* culture (usually low in the warm southern European regions). Keeping in mind that NLRs can detect unrelated effectors from distinct microbial species (Narusaka et al., 2009) and echoing previous work (Karasov et al., 2014), we hypothesize that maintenance of this epivariation in natural populations may reflect additional roles played by *Pb-At5.2* against other plant pathogens (besides the control of clubroot infection).

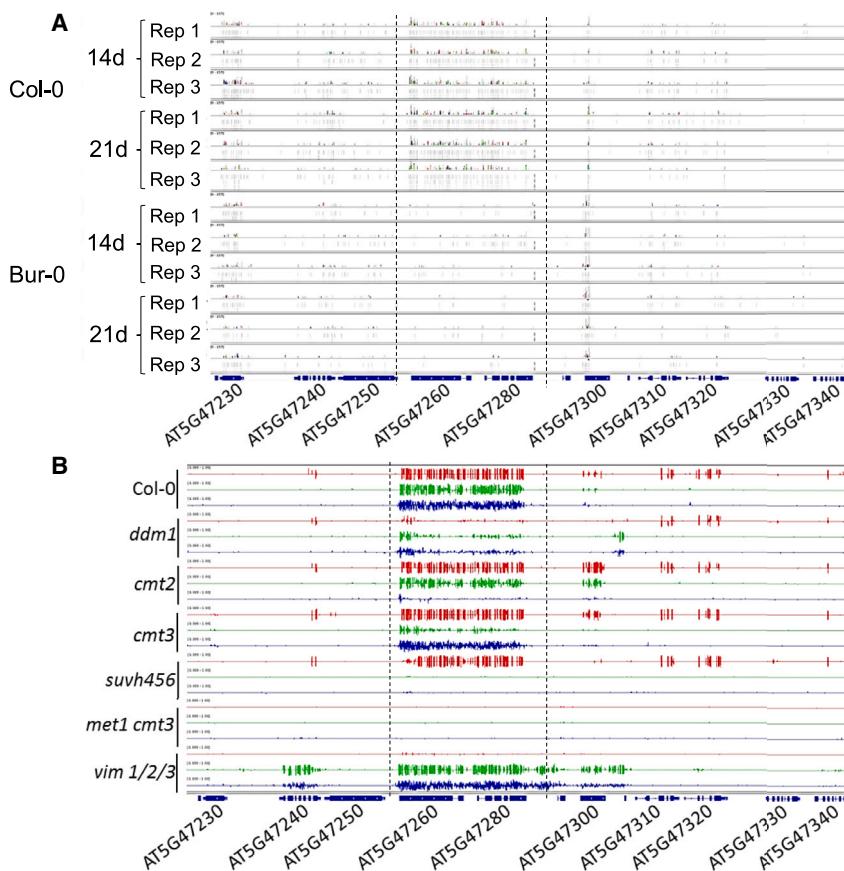
*AT5G47280* has been annotated as *ADR1-Like 3* on the basis of its phylogenetic relationship with the small family of helper CC<sub>RPW8</sub>-NLRs, including *ADR1*, *ADR1-L1*, and *ADR1-L2* (Saile et al., 2020, 2021). However, the absence of *RPW8* in *ADR1-L3* and the absence of *ADR1-L3* expression in Col-0 have raised questions about its actual role in plant immunity. *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* belong to a small heterogeneous cluster of three non-TIR-NLRs, which also includes *AT5G47250*. This small cluster is located on chromosome 5, not far from the largest NLR hotspot in the *Arabidopsis* genome (Meyers et al., 2003). None of these three genes has previously been shown to participate in plant-pathogen interactions. Here, we showed that expression of both *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* is necessary for partial resistance to *P. brassicae*. There are a few examples of tandem NLR genes encoding pairs of proteins that function as heterodimers (Cesari et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2014; Saucet et al., 2015). Similarly, the proteins encoded by these two jointly epigenetically regulated genes may function together in the control of cell defense responses during clubroot infection. Although the underlying molecular mechanisms are unknown, the canonical example of the TIR-NLR heterodimer *RRS1/RPS4* corresponds to a recessive resistance locus, similar to *Pb-At5.2*.

In *Arabidopsis*, DNA methylation is widely distributed in both the promoters and the bodies of most NB-LRR-encoding genes (Kong et al., 2018, 2020), predominantly in the CG sequence context. This suggests that plant genomes contain multiple functional resistance genes whose possible roles in biotic interactions are locked by epigenetic processes. This hypothesis is also supported by our previous study, in which we demonstrated that *ddm1*-triggered hypomethylation at different genomic loci resulted in the unlocking of genetic factors that ultimately exert significant control over clubroot symptom development (Liégard et al., 2019). It would now be interesting to carry out a careful genome-wide analysis of methylation profiles of all NLR genes among *Arabidopsis* accessions, which would take into account the structural diversity of all these individual genes (supported by additional targeted resequencing of NLR loci). The intraspecific diversity in methylation patterns of NLR and RLK/RLP genes in plants, their heritability, and their consequences for plant biotic interactions also deserve further attention in future studies.

## METHODS

### Plant materials and growth conditions

The HIF lines 10499 and 13499 and their parental accessions Col-0 (186AV) and Bur-0 (172AV) were provided by Versailles Arabidopsis Stock



Center (<http://publiclines.versailles.inrae.fr/>). *Arabidopsis thaliana* accessions were all purchased from the Nottingham Stock Center. Individuals in the panel of 126 accessions were selected according to their methylation levels at the region of interest (Kawakatsu et al., 2016). All accessions and in-house-generated recombinant lines used in this study are listed in Supplemental Data 1 and Supplemental Data 3. Seed germination was synchronized by placing seeds on wet blotting paper in Petri dishes for 2 days at 4°C. Seeds were sown individually in pots (4-cm diameter) containing a sterilized mixture of two-thirds compost and one-third vermiculite. Growth chamber conditions of 16-h light (110 μmol m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) at 20°C and 8-h darkness at 18°C were used to grow plants. The 126 *Arabidopsis* accessions and HIF lines were challenged with *P. brassicae* in two biological replicates in a completely randomized block design (with two blocks per replicate, each block consisting of six plants per genotype). The *Arabidopsis* accessions Col-0 and Bur-0 and the HIFs 10499, 13499, 1381-2, and 2313-15 used in RNA-seq and sRNA-seq approaches were assessed when infected with *P. brassicae* or in the uninfected condition in three randomized blocks. The CRISPR-Cas9 edited lines and corresponding wild-type lines were challenged with *P. brassicae* in eight replicates in a completely randomized block design (each replicate consisting of 10–12 plants per genotype). Almost all clubroot tests were performed with the eH isolate of *P. brassicae* described by Fähling et al. (2003), which belongs to the most virulent pathotype, P1. The resistance spectrum of *Pb-At5.2* was also assessed using the additional isolates Pb137-522, Ms6, K92-16, and P1(+). For every isolate used in this study, the pathotype was validated in every experiment using the differential host set according to Some et al. (1996), also including two genotypes of *Brassica oleracea* ssp. *acephala* C10 and CB151. One milliliter of resting spore suspension (10<sup>7</sup> spores ml<sup>-1</sup>) prepared according to Manzanares-Dauleux et al. (2000) was used for pathogen inoculation 10 days after germination (stage 1.04; Boyes et al., 2001). This inoculum was applied to the crown of each seedling.

**Figure 7. Epigenetic variation at *Pb-At5.2* correlates with the abundance of locus-targeted sRNA but is maintained by the RNA-independent methylation pathway.**

**(A)** Mapping of sRNA-seq reads. Reads were obtained from roots of Col-0 and Bur-0 accessions at two time points 14 and 21 days after sowing. For each condition, three bulks (numbered from Rep 1 to Rep 3) of six plants were used.

**(B)** Methylation state at the *Pb-At5.2* locus in knockout lines (Col-0 genomic background) defective for the RdDM or non-RdDM pathway (Stroud et al., 2013).

Red: methylation in CG context. Green: methylation in CHG context. Blue: methylation in CHH context.

## Phenotyping

HIF lines and *Arabidopsis* accessions were phenotyped 3 weeks after inoculation (21 days post inoculation) for their susceptibility to *P. brassicae*. Plants were thoroughly rinsed with water and photographed. Infected roots were removed and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Clubroot symptoms were evaluated by image analysis using the gall area/leaf area (GA/LA) index calculated according to Gravot et al. (2011).

## Fine mapping of the locus responsible for clubroot resistance

Fine mapping of *Pb-At5.2* was performed starting from crosses between HIF lines 10499 and 13499, followed by successive rounds of genotyping and clubroot phenotyping in subsequent plant generations (full details are given in Supplemental Text 1).

## RNA isolation, mRNA sequencing, and differential gene expression analysis

Total RNA was extracted from frozen and lyophilized roots (collected 14 days after inoculation) using the mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After extraction, the RNA samples were quantified using NanoDrop ND-1000 technology, and their quality was assessed using the RNA 6000 assay kit (Agilent). Samples with an RNA integrity number (RIN) greater or equal to 7 were used for sequencing. cDNA-sequencing (cDNA-seq) library construction and sequencing were performed by the NGS platform at the Marie Curie Institute of Paris. Each library was sequenced in paired-end mode using the Illumina HiSeq 2500 platform. Reads were aligned to the TAIR10 genome annotation and assembly of Col-0 *A. thaliana* concatenated with the *P. brassicae* genome using STAR software version 2.5.3.a (Dobin et al., 2013). Alignment conditions were selected according to the *Arabidopsis* genome. A maximum of five multiple read alignments was accepted, and no more than three mismatches were allowed for each alignment. The resulting BAM files were used to determine read counts using the counts function in featureCounts software (version 1.4.6) and the TAIR10 gff file of *Arabidopsis* concatenated with the gff file of *P. brassicae*. Differentially expressed genes were determined using the edgeR package (Robinson et al., 2010) in R software version 3.3.0 (R Core Team, 2013). Raw counts obtained as described previously were used as input data for edgeR. After CPM (counts per million) values were determined, only genes with at least one CPM in three samples were retained. Expression signals were normalized using the TMM method (trimmed mean of M values) with the CalcNormFactors function in edgeR. Finally, differentially expressed genes were identified using

the decideTests function of edgeR with one minimum fold change between  $-1.5$  and  $1.5$ .

### CRISPR-Cas9 constructs and plant transformation

Two guide sequences were designed for each targeted gene (i.e., AT5G47260 and AT5G47280) using CRISPOR software (Concordet and Haeussler, 2018), taking care to select sequences with very high specificity scores (Supplemental Data 5). Guide sequences were ordered as oligonucleotides (IDT) and cloned downstream of the *Arabidopsis* U6-26 promoter and upstream of an enhanced single guide RNA scaffold as reported previously (Chauvin et al., 2021) to produce individual guide modules. Assembly of guide modules for single genes was performed using PCR amplification with specific primers followed by classical restriction/ligation cloning (Supplemental Data 5, sheet 1). Guide assemblies were then cloned by a Gateway LR reaction (Thermo Fisher Scientific) into the pDe-Cas9 backbone (Fauser et al., 2014) harboring an *nptII* resistance cassette (Chauvin et al., 2021), resulting in two binary plasmids for CRISPR-mediated targeting of AT5G47260 (pDe-Cas9\_T79-80) and AT5G47280 (pDe-Cas9\_T81-82) (Supplemental Data 5, sheet 1). All constructs were checked by Sanger sequencing. The resulting plasmids were then transferred into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* C58/GV3101pMP90 by heat shock and used to transform *Arabidopsis* plants via the floral dip method (Clough and Bent, 1998). Transgenic plants were screened on solid plates with half-strength Murashige–Skoog medium containing  $50\text{ mg l}^{-1}$  kanamycin (Yeasen, cat. no. 60206ES10). A first screening was performed on the T1 generation using PCR and sequencing to identify plants with mutations in AT5G47260 or AT5G47280 (primer pairs are listed in Supplemental Data 5, sheet 2). A second round of screening enabled the identification of T2 plants homozygous for the mutations and free from CRISPR-Cas9 cassette T-DNA. T3 seedlings were used to evaluate *P. brassicae* resistance.

### GWAS analyses

A conventional GWAS on GA/LA data from 126 accessions was performed with easyGWAS (Grimm et al., 2017) (<https://easygwas.ethz.ch/>). Association analysis was performed with EMMAX (Kang et al., 2010) using 1 806 554 SNPs with an MAF > 0.05, after correction for population structure by including the first three principal components in the additive model.

### Small RNA isolation, sequencing, clustering, and differential presence determination

sRNA was extracted from frozen and lyophilized roots (collected 14 days after inoculation) using the mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After extraction, the sRNAs were quantified using a NanoDrop ND-1000 and quality controlled using the Small RNA assay kit (Agilent). Samples with an RIN greater than or equal to 7 were used for sequencing. Construction and sequencing of cDNA-seq libraries were performed on the NGS platform of the Marie Curie Institute of Paris. For each sample, single-ended (50 bp) sequencing was performed using the Illumina HiSeq 2500 platform. Reads were aligned to the TAIR10 genome annotation and assembly of Col-0 *A. thaliana* concatenated with the *P. brassicae* genome using STAR version 2.5.3.a (Dobin et al., 2013), then counted and clustered using ShortStack software (Axtell, 2013). The presence of differentially expressed sRNAs was determined using edgeR (Robinson et al., 2010) in R version 3.3.0 (R Core Team, 2013). Raw counts obtained as described previously were used as input data to edgeR. After CPMs were determined, only genes with at least one CPM in three samples were retained. Expression signals were normalized using the TMM method with the CalcNormFactors function in edgeR. Finally, differentially expressed sRNAs were identified using the decideTests function in edgeR with one minimum fold change between  $-1.5$  and  $1.5$ .

### RNA isolation and RT-qPCR analysis

Total RNA was extracted from lyophilized roots of accessions and HIF lines 21 days after infection using the TRIzol extraction protocol. Samples with residual traces of DNA were treated with DNase (Promega ref. M6 10A). Before reverse transcription of RNA to cDNA with SuperScript II (Invitrogen), RNA quality was verified by agarose gel electrophoresis. RT-qPCR was performed in a LightCycler 480 thermocycler (Roche) with cDNA obtained as described above. Gene expression was normalized using as references two *Arabidopsis* genes defined as stable during infection using RNA-seq data (AT1G54610, AT5G38470) following Pfaffl's method (Pfaffl, 2001). Primer sets were designed for each gene and are listed in Supplemental Table 1.

### CHOP-PCR and qPCR assays

Gene methylation profiles were investigated using the enzyme McrBC (M0272L, BioLabs) (Zhang et al., 2014). Forty nanograms of DNA was incubated with  $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{l}$  of BSA (20 mg/ml),  $0.5\text{ }\mu\text{l}$  of guanosine triphosphate (20 mM),  $5\text{ }\mu\text{l}$  of NE Buffer (10 $\times$ ), and  $0.2\text{ }\mu\text{l}$  of McrBC (10 000 U/ml). For CHOP-PCR and qPCR, 2 ng of digested and undigested DNA was used. For CHOP-PCR, the temperature conditions were adjusted according to the primer design, and 35 amplification cycles were used. To determine the methylation state of the targeted region, each sample was digested or not (control) with McrBC before amplification. For CHOP-qPCR, the temperature conditions were adjusted according to the primer design, and 30 amplification cycles were used. Methylation levels of the target region were calculated as the percentage of molecules lost through McrBC digestion as described in Silveira et al. (2013) with the formula:  $(1 - (2 - (C_t \text{ digested sample} - C_t \text{ undigested sample}))) \times 100$ . The percentages of DNA methylation for AT5G13440 and AT5G47400 were calculated in all CHOP qPCRs as controls. AT5G13440 and AT5G47400 were selected from 1001 Genomes data as hypomethylated and hypermethylated, respectively, in most *Arabidopsis* accessions, and their expression did not vary during clubroot infection. The primer sets designed for each gene are listed in Supplemental Table 1.

### Published data

The DNA-seq data, RNA-seq data, variant sequences, and bisulfite data for the natural accessions studied here were obtained from previous studies (1001 Genomes Consortium, 2016; Kawakatsu et al., 2016) archived at the NCBI with SRA number SRP056687 and the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus references GEO: GSE43857 and GSE80744. The bisulfite data and sRNA data for *Arabidopsis* mutants studied here were obtained from a previous report (Stroud et al., 2013) and are archived at the NCBI under accession GEO: GSE39901.

### Statistical analysis

Data were statistically analyzed using the R program (R Core Team, 2013).

## DATA AND CODE AVAILABILITY

The data supporting the findings of this study are available within the paper and its supplemental information files. All unique materials used are readily available from the authors.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information is available at *Plant Communications Online*.

### FUNDING

We acknowledge the Versailles Arabidopsis Stock Center for providing HIF lines, the biological resource center BrACySol for furnishing *Brassica* accessions, the Gentyane Platform for their contribution in genotyping the fine-mapping population, and the Institute Marie Curie for sequencing mRNA and sRNA. Cyril Faletin is acknowledged for his help in the design

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of KASPAR markers. IGEPP colleagues are acknowledged for their technical support for clubroot phenotyping and sampling.

### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

B.L., A.G., M.J.M.-D., and M.J. designed and conducted the experiments. C.L. and A.G. carried out the fine mapping. C.L., J.L., J.B., T.B., B.L., A.G., and M.J. performed the phenotyping and sampling. B.L., A.G., J.B., J.L., and M.J. carried out epigenetic and gene expression studies. F.V. designed and performed the CRISPR-Cas9 constructs, and C.L. and T.B. carried out the transformation, selection, and handling of edited plants. B.L., Y.A., L.Q., and V.C. conducted bioinformatics analyses. A.G., B.L., L.Q., F.V., V.C., M.J.M.-D., and M.J. participated in drafting and revision of the manuscript.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

No conflict of interest is declared.

Received: September 5, 2023

Revised: December 21, 2023

Accepted: January 19, 2024

Published: January 23, 2024

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### Two adjacent NLR genes are controlled by an epimutation

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## Two adjacent NLR genes are controlled by an epimutation

## Plant Communications

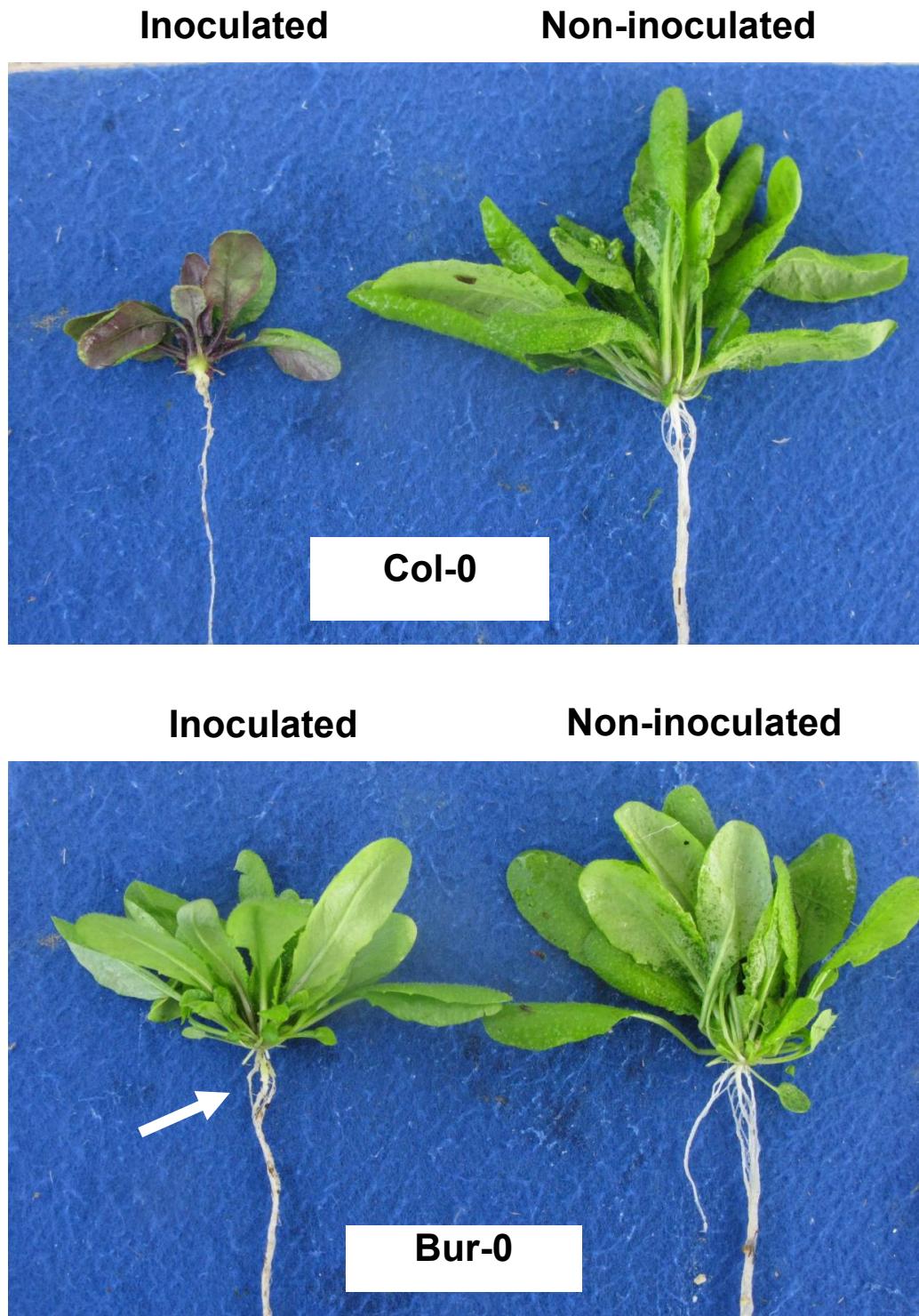
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**Supplemental information**

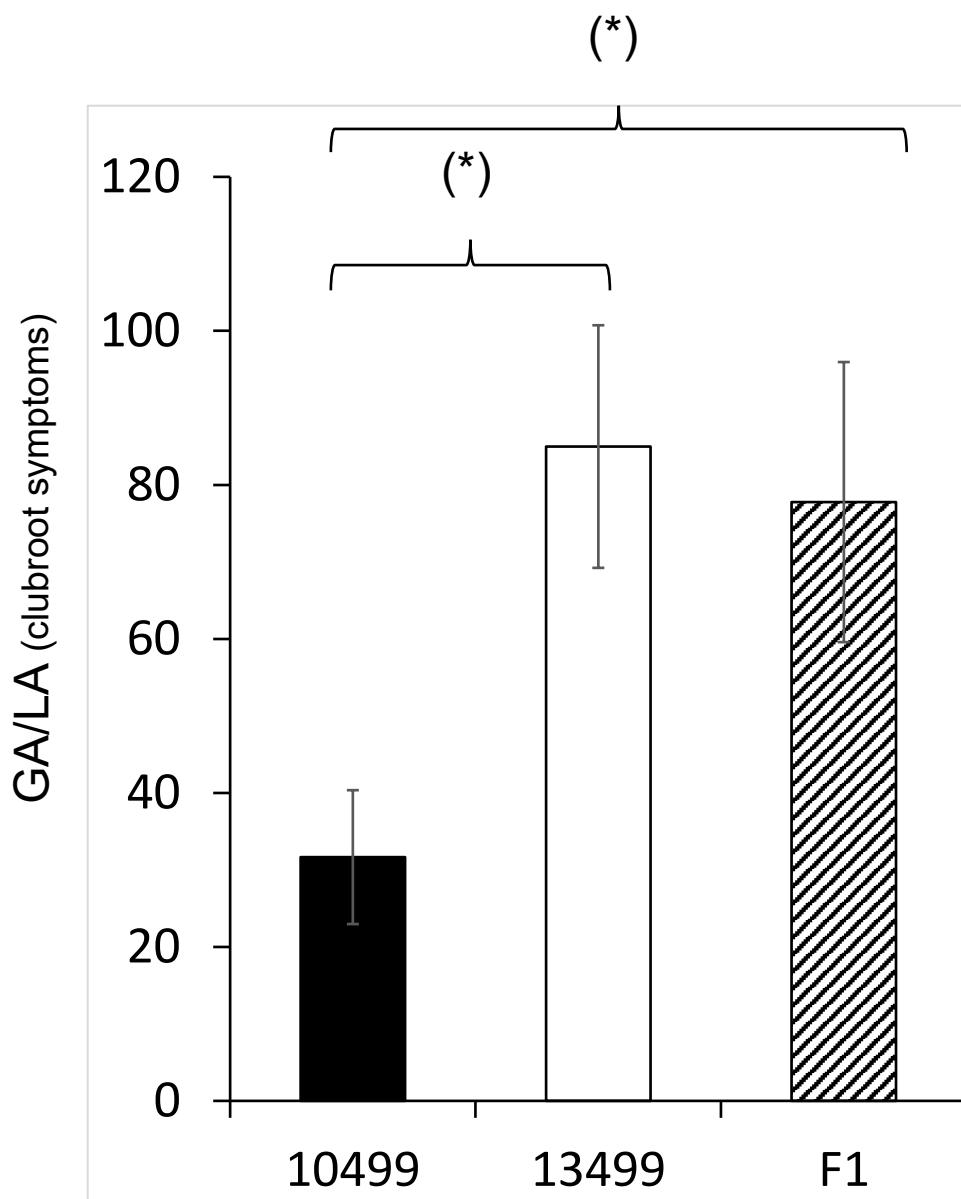
**Two adjacent NLR genes conferring quantitative resistance to clubroot disease in *Arabidopsis* are regulated by a stably inherited epiallelic variation**

**Antoine Gravot, Benjamin Liégard, Leandro Quadrana, Florian Veillet, Yoann Aigu, Tristan Bargain, Juliette Bénéjam, Christine Lariagon, Jocelyne Lemoine, Vincent Colot, Maria J. Manzanares-Dauleux, and Mélanie Jubault**

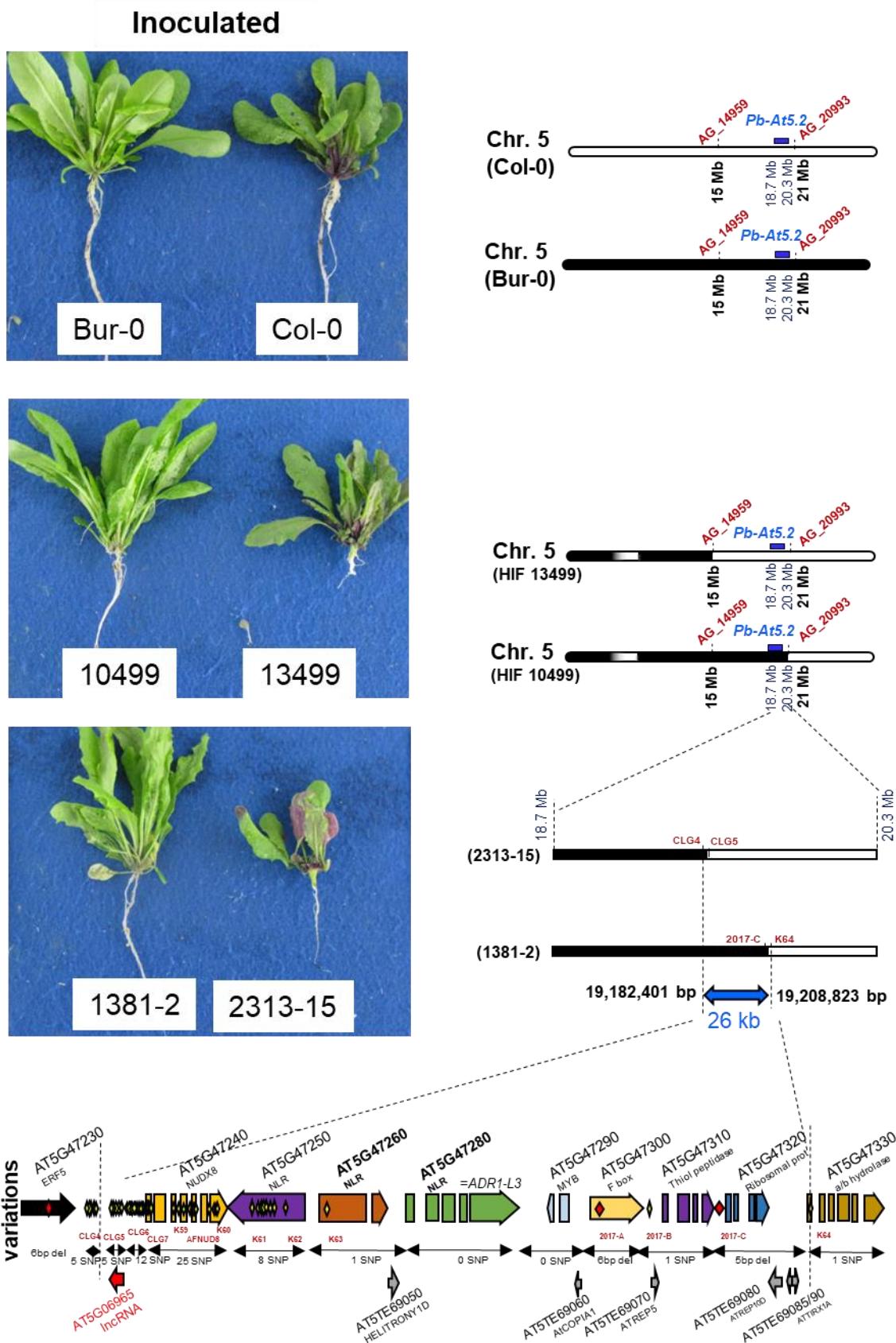
## Supplementary Figures



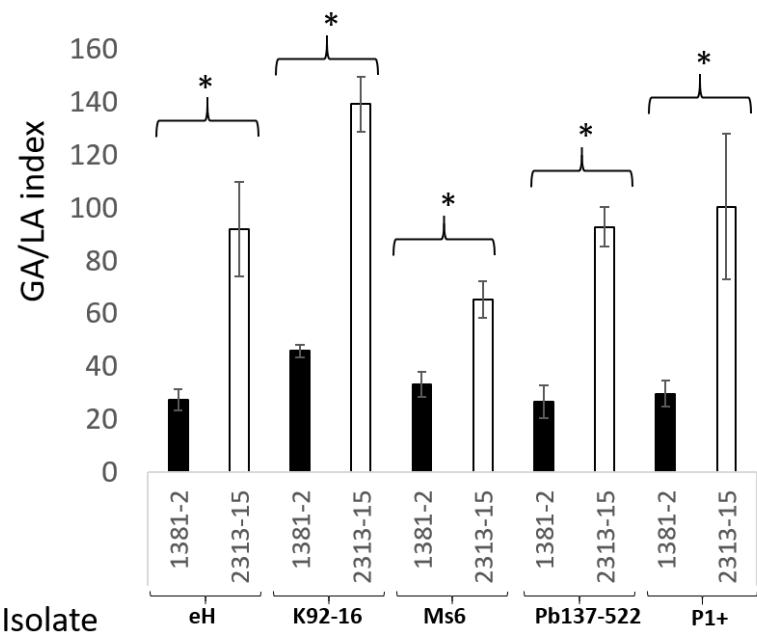
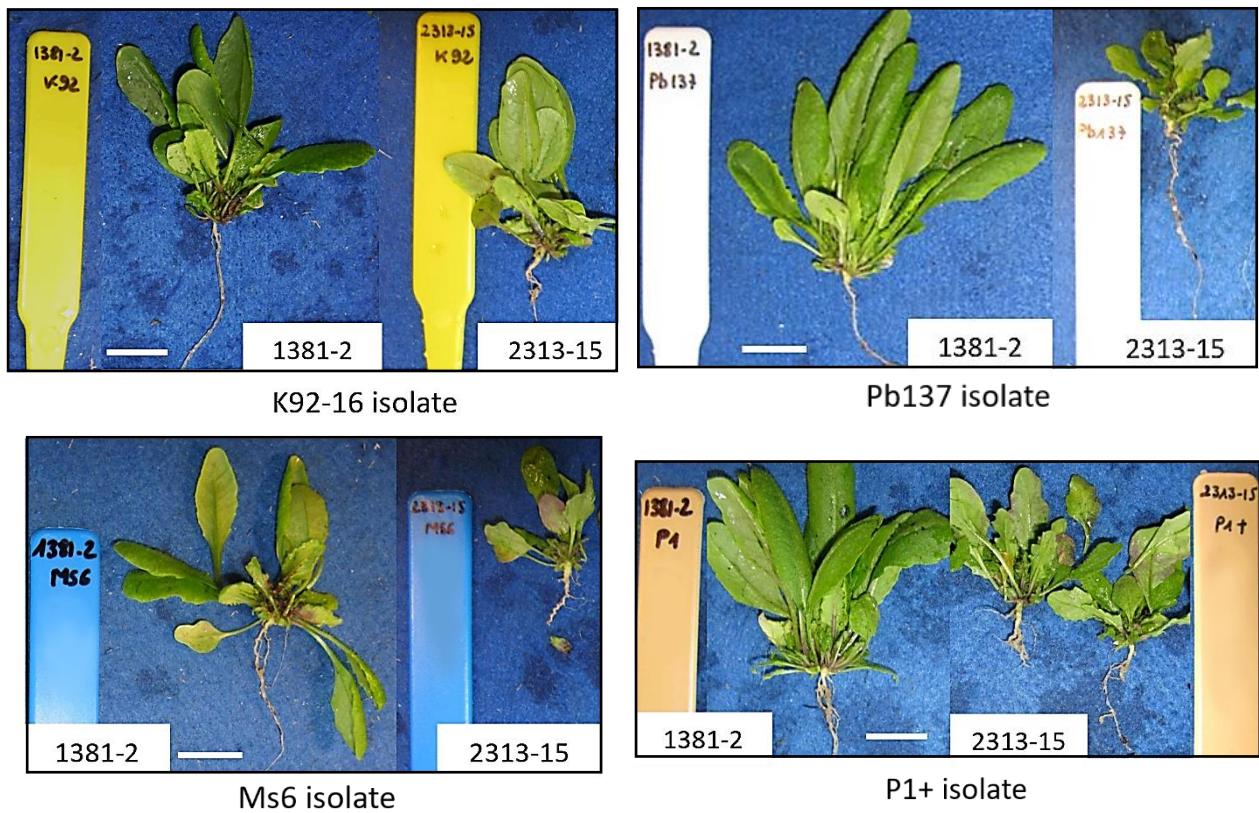
**Supplementary Figure S1 | Illustration of partial resistance to eH isolate in Bur-0, compared to the full susceptibility in Col-0.** Observations were done at 21 days post-inoculation. The white arrow indicates the presence of limited amount of galls in inoculated Bur-0. Plant individuals representative of standard observations made in our experimental conditions.



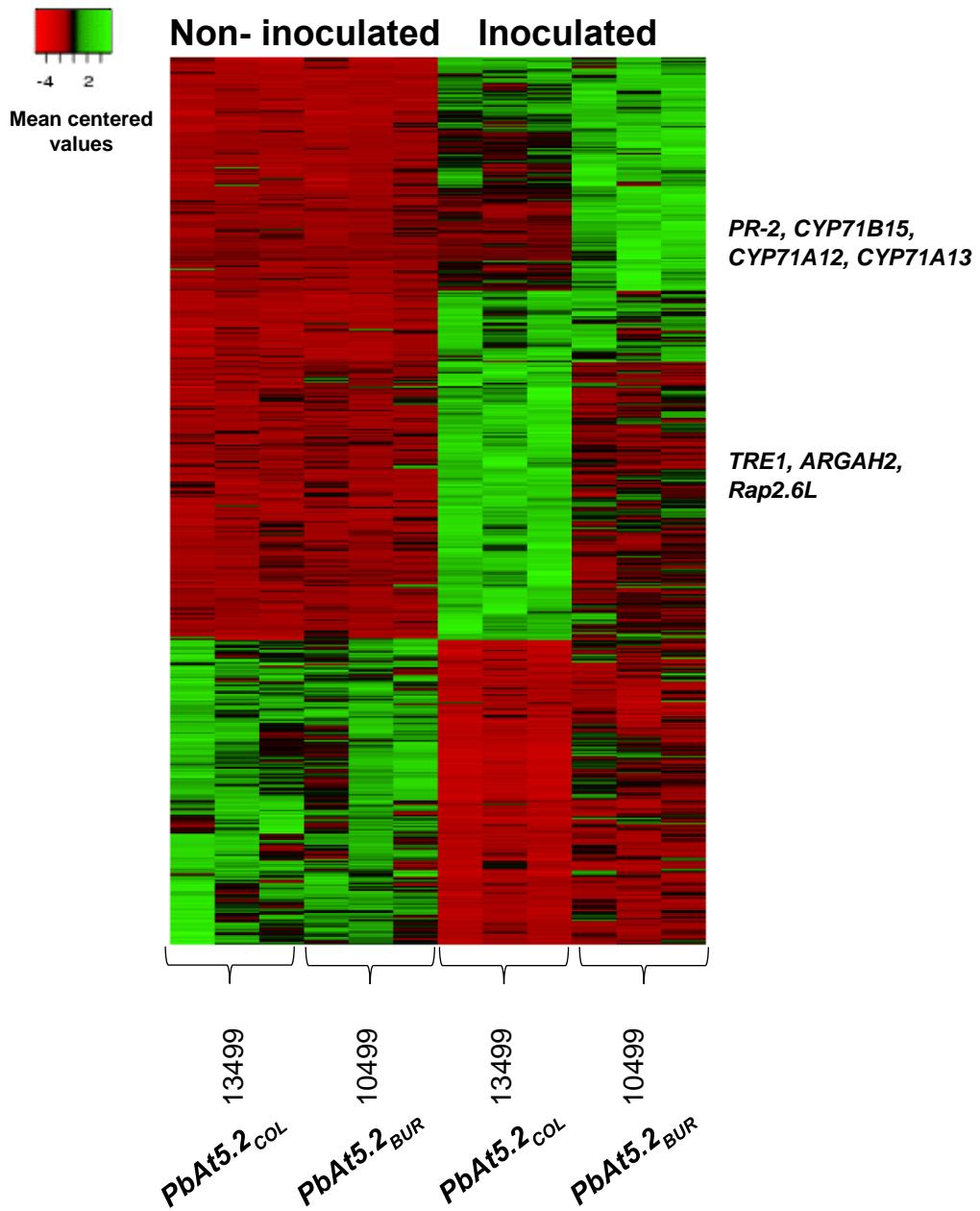
**Supplementary Figure S2 | Comparison of GA/LA disease index in the F1 progeny and in the parental lines 10499 and 13499.** GA/LA disease index is calculated through image analysis (details in the material and method part) from inoculated plants at 21 days post inoculation. Data are from 3 replicates ( $n=3$ ). For each replicate, GA/LA disease index was calculated from 6 to 12 inoculated individual plants. Stars indicate statistical differences from the paired Student t-test ( $p=0.05$ ).



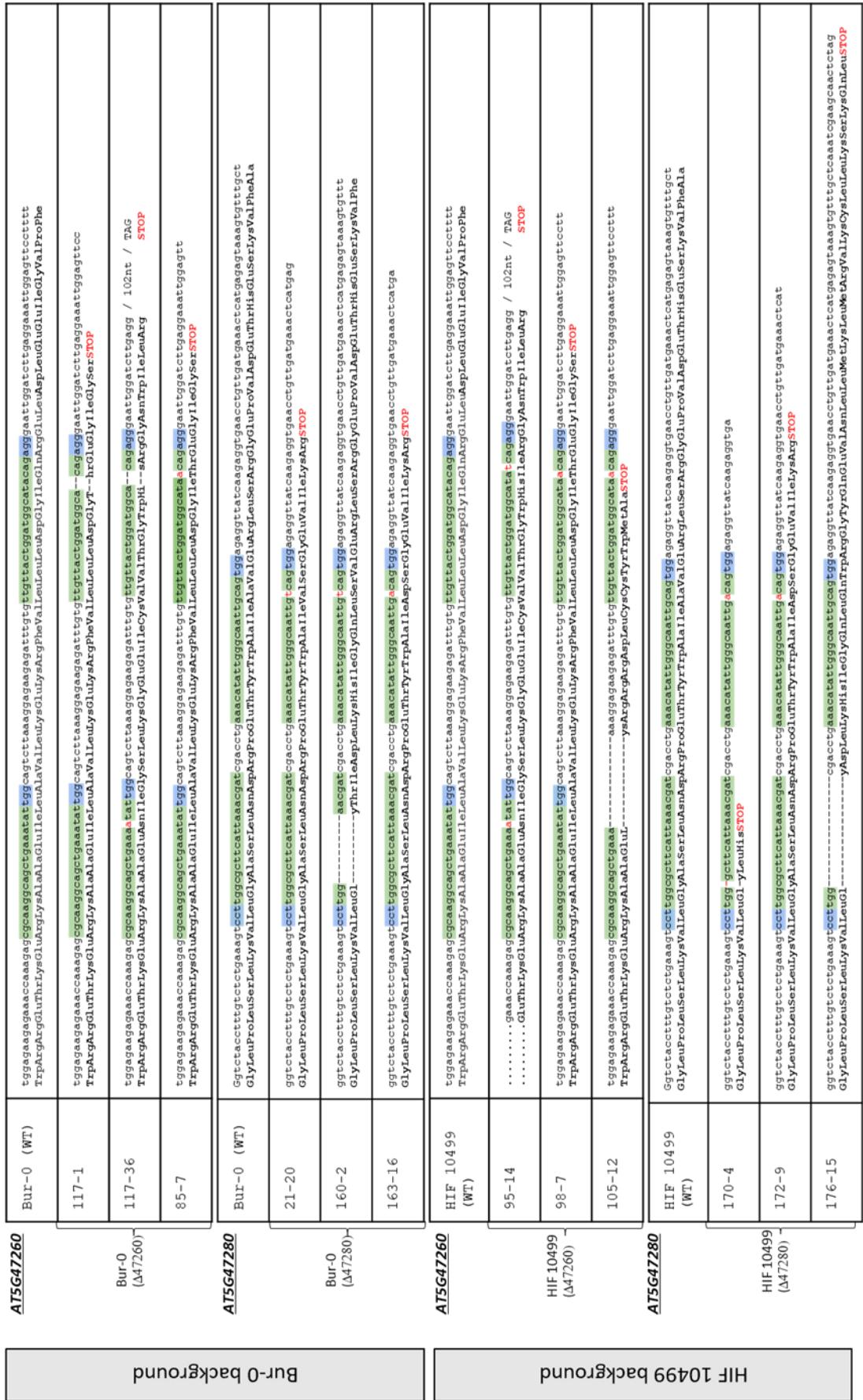
**Supplementary Figure S3 | Illustration of clubroot symptoms in a selection of genotypes used for the fine mapping.** Pictures of inoculated plants were taken at 21 days post inoculation. Genetic structure is indicated on the right side. Black=Bur-0 allele, white=Col-0 allele. Additional details in the legend of Figure 1.

**A****B**

**Supplementary Figure S4 | Broad-spectrum resistance conferred by the Bur-0 allele of *Pb-At5.2* A** GA/LA disease index and **B** photos of RIL499-derived near-isogenic lines 1381-2 and 2313-15 challenged with a series of four European monospore *P. brassicae* isolates (eH, K92-16, Ms6 and Pb137-522), and with the field isolate P1+. This last isolate is representative of emerging European strains that are virulent on the variety 'Mendel' (a clubroot-resistant oilseed rape variety which has been used as a source of resistance for the creation of several modern clubroot-resistant varieties). Data are means of 4 independent replicates (n=4). For each replicate, GA/LA values are means of 6 to 12 individual plants. Error bars indicate standard errors. Statistically different values (from Student T-test) are indicated by stars. Bars, 1.6 cm



**Supplementary Figure S5 | Transcriptional regulations induced by isolate eH at 14 dpi in the recombinant HIF lines 10499 and 13499 harboring Bur-0 or Col-0 allele at *PbAt5.2*.** Data are mean-centered values of CPM (Counts Per Million). For each genotype, three columns are from three independent biological replicates. This set of 559 genes was selected as following: 1/Genes significantly induced ( $p\text{-value}<0.05 + \log(\text{FC})>2$  or  $<-2$ ) by eH isolate at 14 dpi in 10499 or 13499; 2/Mean gene expression>1. 61 genes, including *PR-2*, *CYP71B15*, *CYP71A12* and *CYP71A13*, were induced at higher levels in 10499 ( $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ). 58 genes, including *TRE1*, *ARGAH2* and *Rap2.6L* were induced at higher levels in 13499 ( $p\text{-value}<0.05$ ).



**Supplementary Figure S6 | AT5G47260 and AT5G47280 mutated sequences in CRISPR-Cas9 edited lines in Bur-0 and HIF 10499 backgrounds.** DNA and corresponding predicted protein sequences are detailed. Guide RNAs are highlighted on DNA sequence in green and protospacer-adjacent motif (PAM) in blue. Mutations within AT5G47260 and AT5G47280 coding sequences are shown in red. aa, amino acids.

At5g47260

MGNNFNSVESPLA**FFLCGKRKYLYNLERNLEALHKVMQDLNAMRNNDLLKRLSKEEEIGLQGLQEVEWISMVEI** -75 - Col-0  
...T..... -75 - Bur-0  
..... -75 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-1  
..... -75 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-36  
..... -75 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 85-7  
..... -75 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 95-14  
..... -75 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 98-7  
..... -75 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 105-12

CC + linker  
**EPKANRLLDESVSEIQQLSRYGYCSLI**PASTYRYSEKVLTMEGVETLRSKGVFEAVVHRAIPPLVIKMPPIQI -150 - Col-0  
..... -150 - Bur-0  
..... -150 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-1  
..... -150 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-36  
..... -150 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 85-7  
..... -150 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 95-14  
..... -150 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 98-7  
..... -150 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 105-12

VG-motif P-loop/Kin-1 RNBS-A  
**VSGK**KLDDTAWARLMDINVGTLGI**GRRGVGKTT**LTKLRNKLVD**FGLVIFVVVG**FEEVESIQDEIGKRLGLQ -225 - Col-0  
..... -225 - Bur-0  
..... -225 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-1  
..... -225 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-36  
..... -225 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 85-7  
..... -225 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 95-14  
..... -225 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 98-7  
..... -225 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 105-12

WRRETKERKAAE **→ WalkerB/Kin-2 →** RNBS-B  
**I**LAVLKE**KRFVILLDG**I**R**ELDLEEIGVPFPSRDNGC**KIVETT**QSLEACDESKWVDAKVEITC -300 - Col-0  
..... -300 - Bur-0  
..... -259 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-1  
**N**IGSLKGEICVVGTGW**H**-**R**GNWILR (+ 34aa) - STOP -294 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 117-36  
..... -260 - Bur-0 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 85-7  
**N**IGSLKGEICVVGTGW**H****I**-**R**GNWILR (+34aa) - STOP -295 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 95-14  
..... -260 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 98-7  
**KRRDLCCTWMA**-STOP -249 - 10499 ( $\Delta$ 47260) 105-12

RNBS-C GPLP  
**I**SPPEAWND**F**QETVGENTLRSHQDIPKLRVVASTCR**G**PLPA**L**NLIGEAMSGKRTVREWRYTIHVLASSTAEPD -375 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

RNBS-D  
MEDGTLPILKSIYDNMSDEIIRI**F**LYCALF**E**NLDIGEDLVNYWICEGILAKEDREEAEIQGYEIICDLVRMR -450 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

LLMESGNNGNCVK**MHG**VMREMALWIASEHFVVVGGERIHQMNLNVNDWR**M**IRRMSVTSTQIQNISDSPQCS**E**LITY -525 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

LRR2 LRR3 LRR4  
**F**RRNRHLKWIISGAFF**Q**WT**G**LVVLDLSFNREL**A**ELP**E**EVSS**I**V**L**LLRF**I**NL**S**WT**C**IK**G**LP**G**EL**K**EL**K****S**LI**H**LD**D****V** -600 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

LRR5 LRR6 LRR7  
**T**SNL**Q**EV**D**V**T**AS**L**LN**Q**VL**R**LF**H**SV**S**MD**L**KL**M**EDI**Q**LL**K**EL**S**LT**V**R**G**SS**V**L**Q**R**L**LS**I**Q**R**LA**S****S**IRRI**H**LT**B** -675 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

LRR8 LRR9  
**T**IV**D**GG**I**IS**L**NA**I**F**S**LC**E**LD**I**L**G**C**N**I**L**E**I**T**I**D**W**R**C**T**I**Q**R**E**I**I**P**Q**F**Q**N**I**R**T**M**I**H**R**C**E**Y**L**R**D**I**T**W****L****L****A****P****C****L****G****E****L****S** -750 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

VSECPQMEEVISDKAMAKLGNTEQPFQNLTKLVLGLPKLESIYWTPLPFPVLEYLVI**R**RCP**E**LLR**L**PF**N**SE -825 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

TIGNQVETIIIEQVIKIVEWEDEAT**K**QRF**S**H**F**NNR**D**V**Q**MAED**P**KMD**G**LT**S**ESH**P**I**Q****T**IDL**V**GT**T**GS**G**ET**T**AT**A****N****T** -900 - Col-0  
..... -375 - Bur-0

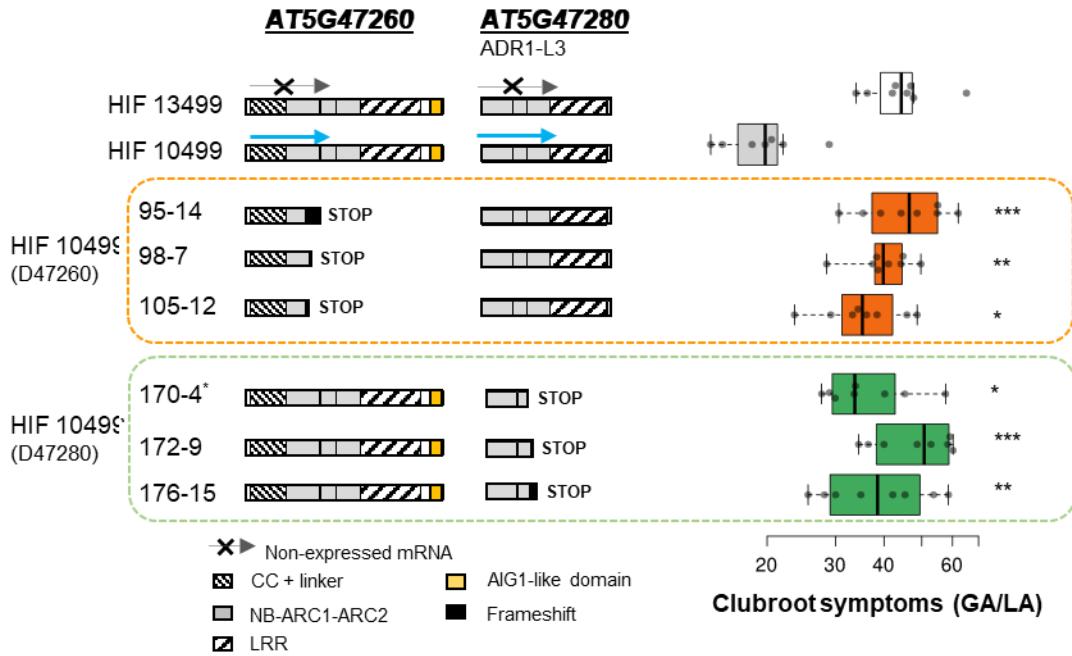
AIG1-type Nucleotide Binding Domain  
**I**Q**G**KKVV**Q**SG**T**HA**T**V**V**T**ME**C**Q**TY**K**V**F**TPDCP**I**NN**M****D**TP**G**TN**F**LL**C****Y**T -948 - Col-0

**Supplementary Figure S7 | Full alignment of AT5G47260 protein sequences in CRISPR-Cas9 edited lines in Bur-0 and HIF 10499 backgrounds.**

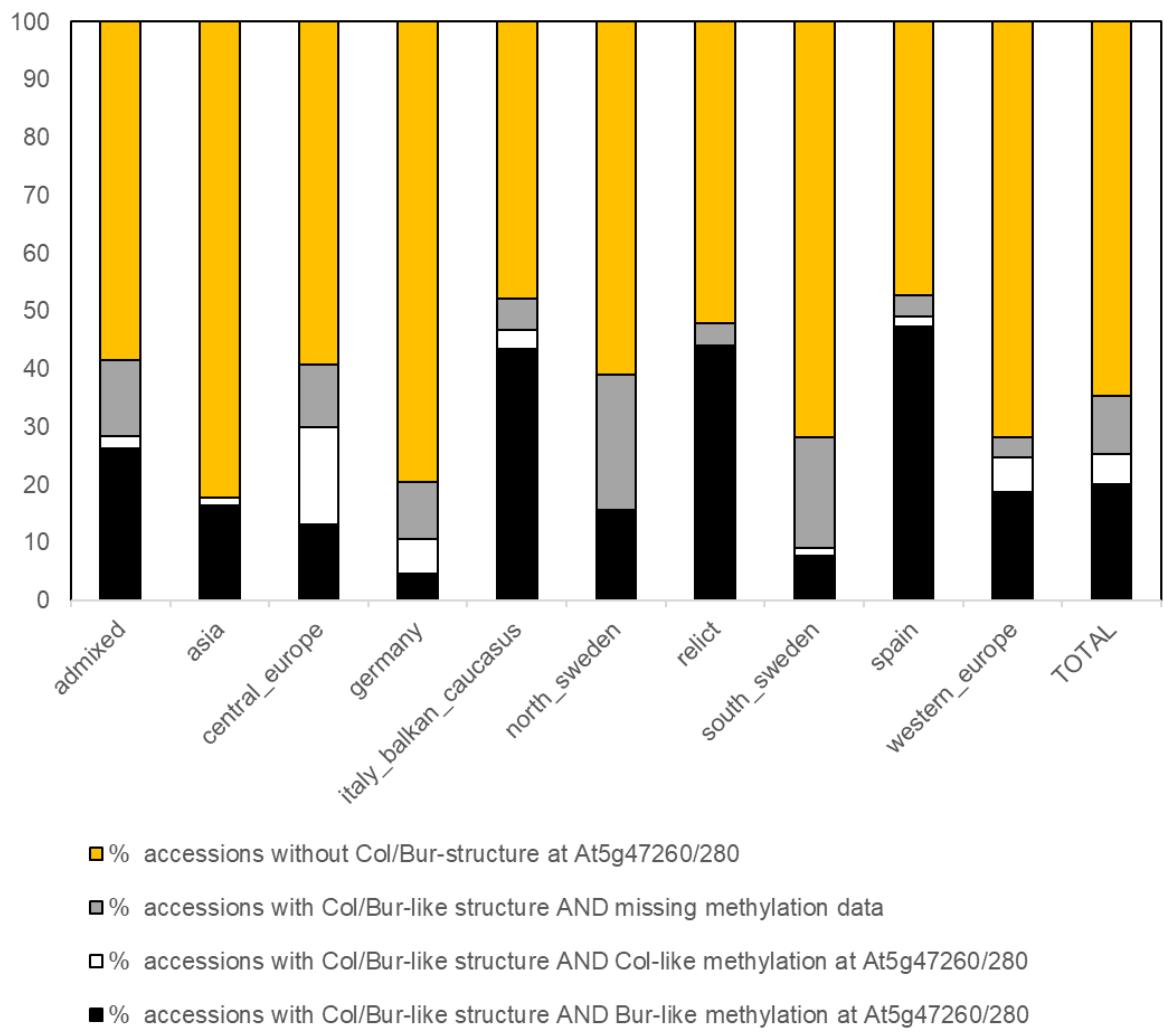
## At5g47280-ADR1-L3

P-loop/Kin-1	RNBS-A	
MLFNLNDEARIIGISGMIGSGKTIKAKELARDEEVRGHTANRVLFLTV	SQSPNLEELRSLIRDPLTGHEAGFGTA	-75 - Col-0 -75 - Bur-0
		-75 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -21-20
		-75 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
		-75 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -163-16
		-75 - 10499 (Δ47280) -170-4
		-75 - 10499 (Δ47280) -172-9
		-75 - 10499 (Δ47280) -176-15
Walker B/Kin-2	RNBS-B	RNBS-C
LPESVGHTRKLVILDDVRTRESLDQLMFNIPGT	TTLVVQSQSKLVDPRTTYDVEL	LNEHDATSLICLSAFNQKSPV
		-150 - Col-0 -150 - Bur-0
		-150 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -21-20
		-150 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
		-150 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -163-16
		-150 - 10499 (Δ47280) -170-4
		-150 - 10499 (Δ47280) -172-9
		-150 - 10499 (Δ47280) -176-15
GLPL ← →		
SGFSKSLVKQVVGESKGFLPLSLKVLS	GFLPLSKVLRGASLNDRPETYWAIAVER	LSRGEPVDETHESKVFAQIEATLENLDPKTKE
		-225 - Col-0 -225 - Bur-0
	VSGEVILR-STOP	
SGFSKSLVKQVVGESKGFLPLSLKVLS	—TALKHIGOL-SVER	LSRGEPVDETHESKVFAQIEATLENLDPKTKE
		-197 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -21-20
	VSGEVILR-STOP	
SGFSKSLVKQVVGESKGFLPLSLKVLS	.LH-STOP	LSRGEPVDETHESKVFAQIEATLENLDPKTKE
		-222 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
	DSGEVILR-STOP	
SGFSKSLVKQVVGESKGFLPLSLKVLS	DLKHIGOLQWRGTOEVNLIMKLMVRKCLLKSQQL-STOP	
		-197 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -163-16
		-178 - 10499 (Δ47280) -170-4
		-197 - 10499 (Δ47280) -172-9
		-210 - 10499 (Δ47280) -176-15
RNBS-D	MHD	
CFLDMGAFFEGKKIPVDVLINMLVKIHDLDEAAFDVLVLDANRNLLTLVKDPTFVAMGTSYYDIFVTCQHDLVRD		-300 - Col-0 -300 - Bur-0
		-297 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
VALHLTNRGKVSRRDRLLMPKRETMILPSEWERSNDEPYNARVVIHTGEMTEMDFMDFPKAEVLIIVNFSSDNY		-375 - Col-0 -375 - Bur-0
		-372 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
LLR1	LLR2	LLR3
VLPPFIAKMGLRKFVIIINNGTSPAHLHDFFIPTSLTNRLSLWERVHVPELSSSMIPLKNLHKLYLIICKINNS		-450 - Col-0 -450 - Bur-0
		-447 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
LLR4	LLR5	LLR6
FDQTAIDIAQIFPKLTDITIDYCDDLAELPSTICGITSLNSISITNCPNIKELPKNISKLQALQLLRLYACPELK		-525 - Col-0 -525 - Bur-0
		-522 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
LLR7	LLR8	LLR9
SLPVEICELPRLVYVDISHCLSSLPEKIGNVRTLEKIDMRECSSLSSIPSSAVSLTSCLCYVTCYREALWMWKEV		-600 - Col-0 -600 - Bur-0
		-597 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2
EKAVPGLRIEATEKWFNMTWPDE	-623 - Col-0 -623 - Bur-0	
		-600 - Bur-0 (Δ47280) -160-2

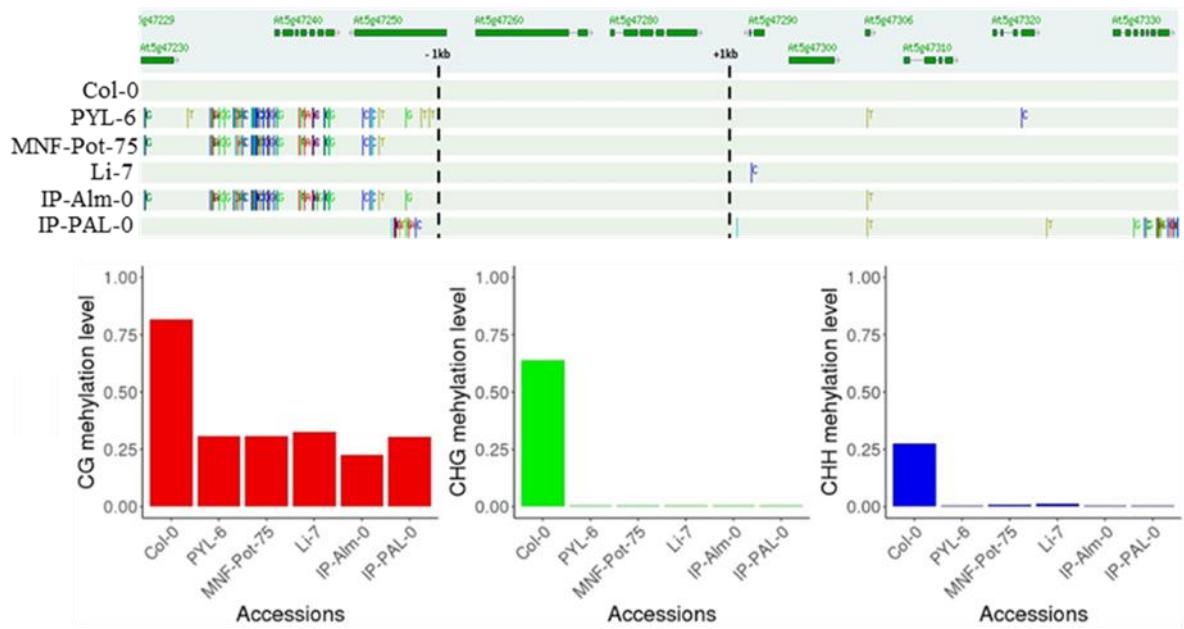
**Supplementary Figure S8 | Full alignment of AT5G47280 protein sequences in CRISPR-Cas9 edited lines in Bur-0 and HIF 10499 backgrounds.**



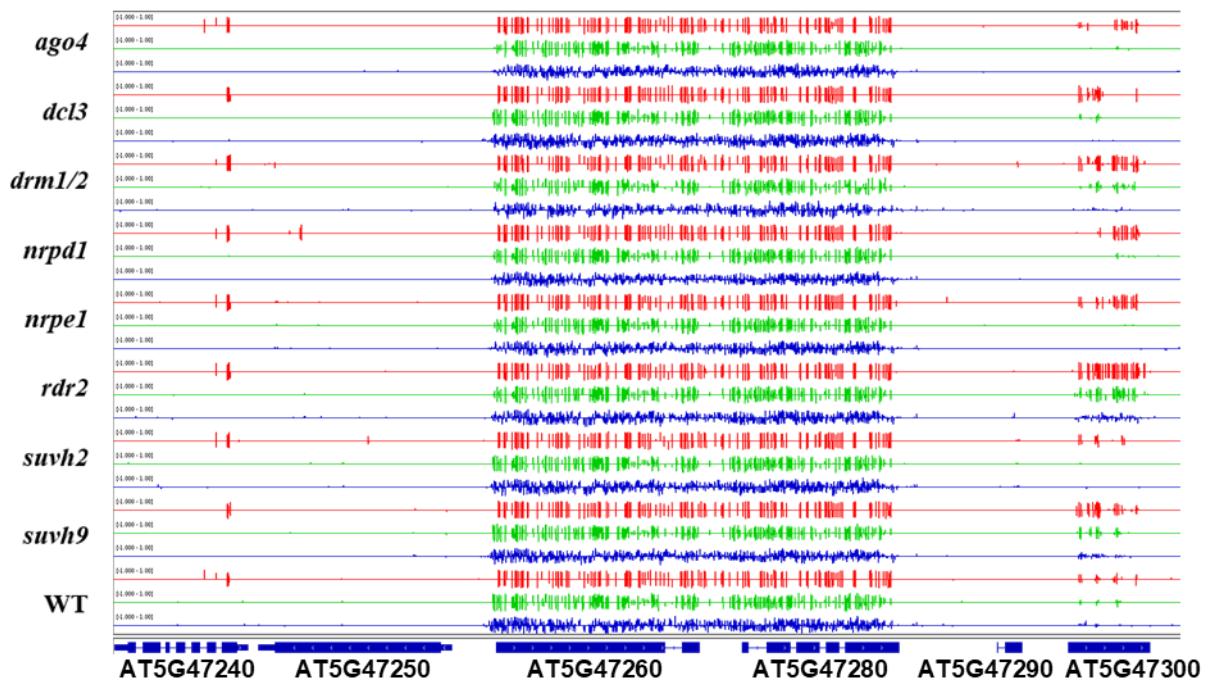
**Supplementary Figure S9 | Effect of AT5G47260 or AT5G47280 knock-out on GA/LA index (disease symptoms) in HIF 10499 background.** Cas9-mediated mutations were obtained in the HIF 10499 genetic background. For each targeted gene, three independent lines harbouring independent homozygous mutations were used. Line 170-4 no longer has the CRISPR-Cas9 cassette. For each line, the mean clubroot symptoms score (GA/LA) was obtained by modelling raw data of eight biological replicates (with 10 to 12 individual plants per replicate). Center lines show the medians; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles as determined by R software; whiskers extend 1.5 times the interquartile range from the 25th and 75th percentiles, data points are plotted as open circles. Edited line GA/LA values statistically different from 10499 GA/LA value are indicated by stars (from Dunnett's test) with the following code: \* p-value <0.05; \*\* p-value <0.01; \*\*\* p-value <0.001.



**Supplementary Figure S10 | Proportion of structural and epigenetic variations on the locus *Pb-At5.2* among *Arabidopsis* accessions in each admixture group** (details in Supplementary Data 2).



**Supplementary Figure S11 | The epigenetic variation on *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* is not related to SNP variations on *AT5G47260*.** Sequence variant data were obtained from the signal SALK genome browser based on 1001 genome data. Average methylation level was calculated between 1 kb before the TSS site of *AT5G47260*, up to 1 kb after the TSE site of *AT5G47280*.



**Figure S12 | Methylation of *PbAt-5.2* region in Col-0 and in mutants in genes involved in RdDM methylation maintenance (Stroud et al., 2013).** In red the methylation in CG context. In blue the methylation in CHG context; in green the methylation in CHH context. WT indicates the methylation profile of Col-0.

## Supplementary Text S1: Details of *PbAt5.2* fine mapping

### Previous identification of *PbAt5.2*

A previous screen of *Arabidopsis thaliana* accessions found that Bur-0 is partially resistant to the *P. brassicae* eH isolate, whereas the canonical accession Col-0 is fully susceptible<sup>1</sup>. Two progenies were used to identify QTL controlling resistance to eH by linkage analysis: the first was derived from an initial Bur-0 (NASC accession N1028) x Col-0 (NASC accession N1092) cross followed by 6 generations of SSD (Recombinant Inbred Line set 20RV described in <sup>2</sup>). The second was derived from Col-0 x Bur-0 (described in <sup>3</sup>). These approaches led to the identification of a series of four additive QTL, including *PbAt5.2* ( $R^2=20\%$ , Bur-0 allele at this locus confers partial resistance). The QTL peak of *PbAt5.2* was at the marker C5\_19316 (around 19.3 Mb), with a confidence interval of 4.3 cM, between positions 18.7 Mb and 20.3 Mb (157 annotated genes between *At5g46260* and *At5g47690*).

### HIF499 for *PbAt5.2* validation

Among the RIL set 20RV from Simon et al. (2008), one RIL line (RIL499) displayed a single residual heterozygous region including markers c5\_17570, c5\_19313 and c5\_20318, framed by the homozygous loci c5\_14766 and c5\_21319. Heterogeneous Inbred Family (HIF) lines 10499 and 13499 were derived from RIL499 to obtain homozygosity at this locus (Institut Jean Pierre Bourgin, INRAE Versailles, France). These lines are near-isogenic, with identical combinations of Bur-0 and Col-0 homozygous genome sequences at every locus, except in the region between c5\_14766 and c5\_21319. The use of PCR-based markers (**Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 1**) allowed us to reduce this interval between markers CL5\_15283 and CL5\_20983 (excluded). HIF line 10499 displayed a higher level of partial resistance to eH isolate compared to 13499, thus confirming the position of *PbAt5.2* in this interval (<sup>4</sup>, see also the Figure 1 in the present work).

### Generation and phenotyping of F1 individuals derived from crosses between 10499 and 13499

Fine mapping of *PbAt5.2* started from the cross between HIF-13499 (allele Col-0) and HIF-10499 (allele Bur-0) lines. Crosses were made in both directions, *i.e.* using one or the other parent as female. Heterozygosity in the *PbAt5.2* region was checked in several F1 individuals using a series of PCR-based markers (**Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 1**). Clubroot index was evaluated in a series of F1 plants using the eH isolate, and was statistically identical to 13499, and higher than for 10499, thus suggesting that the Bur-0 resistant allele at *PbAt5.2* was recessive (**Supplementary Fig. 2**).

### Screening of recombinant individuals in the segregating F2 progeny

One validated F1 plant was chosen from each of the two crosses. Those two plants were self-pollinated and approximately 3200 F2 plants were sown (about 1600 from each cross). Individual F2 from number 1 to 1581 were from a 10499 x 13499 cross. Individual F2 plants from 1582 to 3153 were from a 13499 x 10499 cross. DNA was extracted from young leaves sampled from these 3152 plants, and then subjected to a first round of genotyping using a series of 10 KASPAR SNP markers (list in **Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 2**). Analyses were performed on the GENTYANE platform using a LightCycler 480 device (UMR INRAE 1095, Clermont-Ferrand France). Due to low DNA concentrations in some samples, about 6% of the

genotyping points were ‘negative’. Good or average-quality (i.e. genotyping ambiguity at maximum one marker) data were obtained for 2751 F2 individuals. Among those, 563 plants displayed at least one recombination in the region between *At5g37660* and *At5g51670*, which represented about 20.5 % of the F2 plants, and was consistent with the distance of about 22 cM between those two marker genes (**Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 3**). This mean value of 20.5 however masked a clear disparity between genotypes derived from the 10499 x 13499 cross (32% of individuals with one recombination in the region) from the 13499 x 10499 cross (18% of individuals with one recombination in the chromosomal region). Nevertheless, most of this disequilibrium was focused in the region between the markers on *At5g42520* and *At5g44630* (i.e. outside the confidence interval of the clubroot resistance *PbAt5.2* QTL), and the male x female direction of the initial hybridization step did not affect the recombination rate in the region corresponding to the peak of the QTL (between *At5g46910*, *At5g47120* and *At5g47510*).

### **Phenotyping of recombinant F3 lines**

One hundred and seven recombinant F2 lines were selected based on the presence of a recombination event near the closest markers to the QTL peak (19.3 Mb). Using the seeds derived from the selfing of those individual lines, the clubroot symptoms were estimated from 18 inoculated F3 plants (6 plants x 3 biological replicates). Those phenotyping data confirmed the presence of a segregating resistance locus in the region (**Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 4**). Lines with Bur or Col homozygous alleles at markers *At5g47120*/*At5g47510* displayed a mean GA/LA (clubroot symptoms) of 37.1 (SE=7.3) and 87.2 (SE=14.1), respectively. Lines with heterozygosity at those two markers displayed a mean GA/LA of 76.7 (SE=16), which was consistent with the above conclusion that the resistance Bur-0 allele was apparently recessive.

### **High-density genotyping of recombinant F2/F3 lines**

A subset of 69 F2 recombinant lines was selected, based on the presence of a recombination event near the closest markers to the QTL peak (19.3 Mb). For each of these, 12 to 18 F3 progeny individuals were grown and their leaves were bulk-sampled, for subsequent analysis of 93 SNP (**Supplementary Table 1 Sheet 5**). All leaf samples were analyzed at the GENTYANE platform. SNP genotyping was performed with the KASPAR genotyping chemistry and Dynamic Array™ IFC 96\*96 (UMR INRAE 1095, Clermont-Ferrand France). Genotyping data obtained from bulked leaves of F3 individuals represents the genotypes of the parental F2 individuals. This genotyping workflow was also applied to a series of non-recombinant F2 lines and parental HIF 10499 and 13499 lines, which were used as controls. The comparison of the 93 SNP genotyping data and clubroot GA/LA index for all those 69 lines (**Supplementary Table 1 Sheet 6**) finally led to the identification a small region between the markers K58=*At5g47230*prom (position 19,175,831 bp) and K65=*At5g47360* (position 19,214,446 bp). Due to the recessive status of the resistance allele, some recombinant lines with possibly interesting recombination events (especially in the line 1381) were not useful at this stage.

### **F4 lines with fixed alleles in the region of the resistance locus allowed further reduction of the *PbAt5.2* resistance locus interval**

DNA was extracted from 12 to 18 individual F3 plants derived from selfing a series of F2 recombinant lines. Among them, F3 lines with homozygosity in the region of the resistance locus were screened using the following PCR-based markers: CL5\_16921=*At5g42320*;

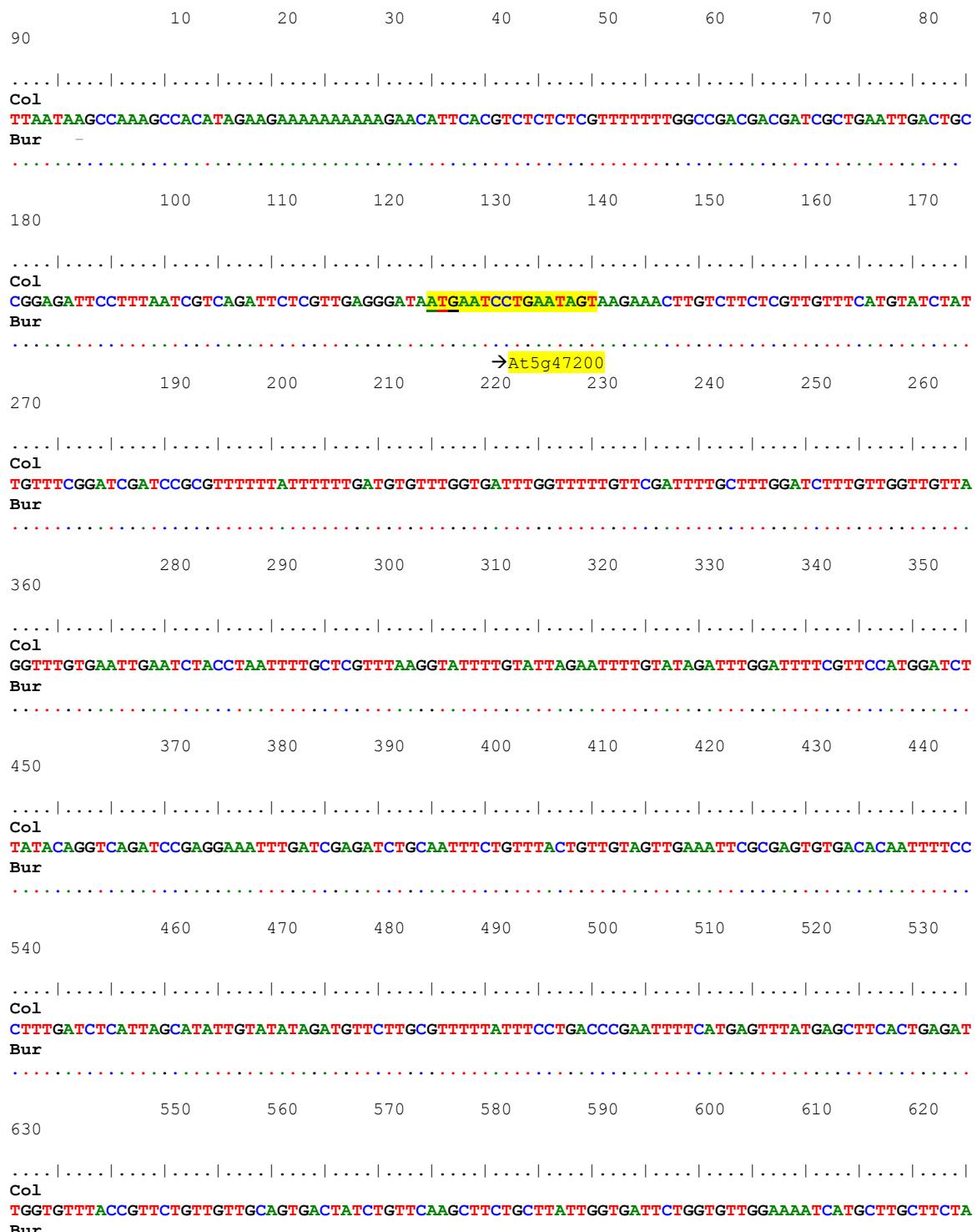
CL5\_17802=*At5g44200*; CL5\_18135=*At5g44900*; AF-NUD8; CL5\_19601=*At5g48375* (details in **Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 7**). Homozygous F4 seed stocks were then obtained from the selfing of the selected homozygous F3 lines, and thereafter used for additional clubroot phenotyping assays. From the resulting data the interval could be reduced to a region between markers K58=*At5g47230*prom (position 19,175,831 bp) and K64 (position 19,208,823 bp), as shown in the **Figure 1e** (detailed phenotyping data also in **Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 8**). Finally, every other SNP and indel in the region was analyzed by sequencing the PCR-amplified fragments from 2313-15, 1381-2, 2509-11, and 1600-5 (details of primers are given in the **Supplementary Data 1 Sheet 1**). This allowed a final confidence interval of 26 kb between the marker CLG4 (19,182,401, in the promoter region of *At5g47240*), and the marker K64 (on SNP at position 19,208,823 bp, in *At5g47330*) to be identified.

## **Supplementary Text S2: Influence of *PbAt5.2* on transcriptomic responses to clubroot infection**

The analysis of transcriptome responses to isolate eH in 10499 and 13499 highlighted a series of 61 genes that were induced by infection only (or with higher range) in the presence of the resistance allele *PbAt5.2<sub>BUR</sub>* (**Supplementary Figure S5**). This series was enriched in genes associated with innate immunity, systemic acquired resistance, and notably included the SA-responsive gene *PR2*, and the set of genes *CYP71B15*, *CYP71A12/CYP71A13* involved in camalexin biosynthesis, confirming our previous studies on the cellular functions involved in clubroot resistance QTL *PbAt5.2*<sup>5,6</sup>. In contrast, a series of 58 genes was found to be induced by infection specifically (or with higher range) in the presence of the susceptibility allele *PbAt5.2<sub>COL</sub>*. This set of genes included *ARGAH2*, a JA-regulated arginase encoding a protein involved in the biosynthesis of N-delta-acetylornithine, previously shown to play a role in basal resistance toward the eH isolate in genotypes harbouring the susceptible allele Col-0 on QTL *PbAt5.2*<sup>6,7</sup>. This list also included the trehalase encoding gene *TRE1*, involved in resistance to massive amounts of trehalose synthesized by *P. brassicae* during clubroot infection<sup>8,9</sup>.

### Supplementary Text S3: Aligned genomic sequences of Bur-0 and Col-at the *PbAt5.2* locus

Position of sequence polymorphisms, genetic markers and primers used in this study for the fine mapping in this region. The 26 kb region identified by fine mapping is between the marker CLG4 (sequenced using the two primers clonage\_4for ATGTGTTTGCCTCGACCTC and clonage\_4rev AGCTCTCCGTGTACTACGACT) and the SNP marker K64. Additional details about primers and markers are given in Supplementary Data 1 SHEET1.



.....  
 640      650      660      670      680      690      700      710  
 720

Col  
**AGATTTGCTGTAAGTATTCCCACAAATTCTGGATTCATCATCTCTGGTAGTTACTTTAACATTGTGTACACACAAAAA**  
 Bur

Snp K53 At5g47200

.....  
 730      740      750      760      770      780      790      800  
 810

Col  
**CATCTGGAGTTCAATACCTGTTGCTCAAGACTCAAACACTCAAAGTCATTACTCCATTGGATTAGCTTAGTCTCACTATGGTATCATT**  
 Bur

.....  
 820      830      840      850      860      870      880      890  
 900

Col  
**GTTACTCCTTTGTTCTTATTCCTGATATCTTGAATTATGTGGACAGGATGATTCTTACCTGGATAGCTACATAAGCACCAATTGGT**  
 Bur

.....  
 910      920      930      940      950      960      970      980  
 990

Col  
**GTTGACTTTGTAAGCACCTTCATTTGCTCATCACTCAATTATACAGGAATCAGAATAAAAGTGTAACTTTACTAATGATATCATG**  
 Bur

.....  
 1000      1010      1020      1030      1040      1050      1060      1070  
 1080

Col  
**CAGAAAATTCGCACAGTTGAGCAGGACGGAAAGACCATCAAACCTCCAGATCGTAAGTGTTCTTCAGCTAGATATGCAATCATAATCTGTT**  
 Bur

.....  
 1090      1100      1110      1120      1130      1140      1150      1160  
 1170

Col  
**AAAATTTGGAAAGAGCAGATAGTTACTCTTGTGTTGGTAATCGCCTGTTACAGTGGACACAGCAGGCCAAGAACGTTTCAAGGACA**  
 Bur

.....  
 1180      1190      1200      1210      1220      1230      1240      1250  
 1260

Col  
**ATCACTAGCAGCTACTACAGAGGAGCTATGGGATCATTGTATGTACTCTTACTCTAACCCAACCAATCATCTCTTGTAAATAACACAT**  
 Bur

.....  
 1270      1280      1290      1300      1310      1320      1330      1340  
 1350

Col  
**CCTATACCTCTGCTCACAAATTGCCTATCTTGCAGGTCACTTATGATGTCACAGACCTAGAGAGCTTCAACAAACGTCAAACAAATGGCTG**  
 Bur

.....  
 1360      1370      1380      1390      1400      1410      1420      1430  
 1440





Sequence logo showing the conservation of nucleotides across 3690 positions. The y-axis lists positions from 2890 to 3690. The x-axis shows four nucleotides: A (green), T (red), C (blue), and G (yellow). The height of each bar indicates the probability of that nucleotide at each position. A legend at the bottom identifies the colors: green for A, red for T, blue for C, yellow for G, black for - (gap), and grey for N (ambiguous).

**CCATTACCCCTGCCACGGGAAAATCCACCACTCCACCAGTCCCACGACCTCCTTGAGGAGCATTCCTCGACTCCCTCACTACATTC**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 3780           3700       3710       3720       3730       3740       3750       3760       3770  
**ATAACAAAAAGTTTCAAATATATACTTATCCTAATCTAACAAAGATTAAAGCTTACCCCTAACACTAACAAAGCAGTAGAGAAAACAAAA**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 3870           3790       3800       3810       3820       3830       3840       3850       3860  
**TAAGATACGGAAGAACATAACAAAGCAGCAAATGAAAAAAAGCACACACATTGACTATGGATCTTCATGACAACCATAAACAAACATTCA**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 3960           3880       3890       3900       3910       3920       3930       3940       3950  
**CTAGAACTTAATCAATCAAACACTAGACAAAACACAGCTGAATCTAAATCTGTTAAGTATCAACATAAGGAAAGAACTTTACCTGCTTG**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 4050           3970       3980       3990       4000       4010       4020       4030       4040  
**AGAAGGAGGAGCCGGCTTGGTTGGAACTTAGCGGCCTTAGGAGGCTGAACAGCAGCAGCAGCTTCTGACTTTCTGAGACAAAGCCAC**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 4140           4060       4070       4080       4090       4100       4110       4120       4130  
**AGCGAGCTGGCTTGGATCCTCAGCATCATCTCCTAGAAGATCGAAAGGGTTCARAGACGCCATCACCAAGTCTGGTAAGATCGAGTTAGGT**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 4230           4150       4160       4170       4180       4190       4200       4210       4220  
**ACAAGTCACAGGAGAAATTGGTTTACTTGATGGGTTATAGAGAGGGAAATCAGTAATTCTGGCGATATACAGAACAGAAAAAGAG**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 4320           4240       4250       4260       4270       4280       4290       4300       4310  
**GTACTTGAAAGAGAGATTATTCGGACAGAGCTGTTGTGTTAAGAGATAGCGAAACAAAGAACCCATAAGAAAAGATGCGGCAGTGAGAGAG**  
**Col**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 4410           4330       4340       4350       4360       4370       4380       4390       4400  
**AGAGGTGCGACTTAAAAACCTAATCTATAAACCCCTTCCTGAGTTATTCTCTGCGCGGGTGCTATTAACTGTGTTCTGGTCCTCTC**  
**Col**



















**TAGAATCTAGTGAGTCGTTGATTCTACAAACCAGTTAATGCACCGCGTAAATTCTTTCACGTGCATGGTGCAGTGCATGAA**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11430      11350      11360      11370      11380      11390      11400      11410      11420  
**Col**  
**GATGGATCAAATTAAATACGAAACCAACATAATTCAATAGTATATCATCTTTAAAATTGTATGATTAATAATCTCTGTCAATAAAAG**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11520      11440      11450      11460      11470      11480      11490      11500      11510  
**Col**  
**GCCGCATGCATTGACTTGACTCTTCAGCTTGTCTTGCTTACTAAATTAAACCCCTCCAATGCATCAACCTAACATCAACCGAAAATT**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11610      11530      11540      11550      11560      11570      11580      11590      11600  
**Col**  
**TCTGAGTTGTATTTGGTTAGACTTTAATGCTTACTATCATTAGTTACGTTGTGTTACCTCGCAAAAAATCTTCTAGAAGGATAAT**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11700      11620      11630      11640      11650      11660      11670      11680      11690  
**Col**  
**ATAATACTACAATACAATGTTGGCATTATCCATTACTGAGCGGTGTGAAATTGGTTTGTGATTAAACATATGAGTTAAAATTGTTCG**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11790      11710      11720      11730      11740      11750      11760      11770      11780  
**Col**  
**CAATATTGGCAAATTAGCATCGGATATGCTATTGTATAAGAAAAACGCTTATTTGGAGTGCCTGCTACCTGTAACGTATAAAACTACG**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11880      11800      11810      11820      11830      11840      11850      11860      11870  
**Col**  
**TAACGAACCTTTGAACGCAGAGTGAATGTGAGTCTCTGTGACACGACTAAAGCTTAATCAGAACAGATTATTGGACCTTATGGAGACT**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 11970      11890      11900      11910      11920      11930      11940      11950      11960  
**Col**  
**TTATCAAGATTAGCTAATGAAGGTTACTATATATGAAACTTGAAGTAATTGTTGCAGCTTTGGGATCAATAACCAATAAAAGCATT**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 12060      11980      11990      12000      12010      12020      12030      12040      12050  
**Col**  
**GGTTTTGTTTCTCTATCTATCCATTGGAAAGTAGAAAATGGATTAGTAAAATCATATTCAACACATTGCGAAGAAAACTATG**  
**Bur**  
 .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
 12070      12080      12090      12100      12110      12120      12130      12140

T  
Snp 58

12150  
 Col  
**TGCGCGGGATACGTTGGGAAAATCTGCGCATGGTTAAAGTTTGCCTTCAGTCATTATAATTCTGTTTTAATCTCCCTCTGTTCCA**  
 Bur

12160 12170 12180 12190 12200 12210 12220 12230  
 12240  
 Col  
**AGATACTTGATATTTGGGTTTTGCACAAGAATTAAGAAAAGTAACTTTATATTTTAATTATTCTTTAGTTAGTTAATAATTTA**  
 Bur  
**A.**

12250 12260 12270 12280 12290 12300 12310 12320  
 12330  
 Col  
**ATTTTACTTCTCTCATTATTGGTACAAACAAAAATAATAATGATAGTTTTCAAAACATCAATTGGTGGAACAAATAAAAAA**  
 Bur

12340 12350 12360 12370 12380 12390 12400 12410  
 12420  
 Col  
**ACTCAAAATATCAAATAACTTGAAACAGAGGGAGTAGTTAATTAAAAAAAGATATTCACACTTGACTTGGCGAAGCCTCATAACAAATG**  
 Bur

12430 12440 12450 12460 12470 12480 12490 12500  
 12510  
 Col  
**AAGTTATGTATGAACTATATATGAAGTTAGAAACAATGGAAAACAGCTTGTAAATATTCAATTGTTGATATATGTTTTGGGTCATT**  
 Bur

12520 12530 12540 12550 12560 12570 12580 12590  
 12600  
 Col  
**TGGTGCATGAAACAAAAATAAAACGTAGATGAAAACCGGAATTTGGTGTAAACATTGCATTGAACCTTCGTGAAAGACGGATAAAAG**  
 Bur

12610 12620 12630 12640 12650 12660 12670 12680  
 12690  
 Col  
**CTCATTTTGTTCTTTATTATGGCTGCTATTAGTACACAGAGTTGAACTTAGAATACTAAAAATCTCGACATCTTTATTATT**  
 Bur

12700 12710 12720 12730 12740 12750 12760 12770  
 12780  
 Col  
**TGTCAGACATCGACATCTTTCTGTTCAAGAAAACGACCCGAATAGTCGAATAATATAACTCTGGACTAGTTAATATATTTGCGATA**  
 Bur  
**CLG1: Clonage 1F**

12790 12800 12810 12820 12830 12840 12850 12860  
 12870  
 Col  
**GATTTTCGATCTCACTTATCTTATAACCAAGAGACAAAAACAATTGCAGTCAGTACAAAACGAAACAAATCACAAATGTCGACTAT**













17380 17390 17400 17410 17420 17430 17440 17450

17460

Col  
CGCTTCTATGCTTCGAGCTCTCATCCGATTGGAGAAGAAAGGTAAAAACGATAAACCTATAAAAGTCTTAAACCTTTGTTTGT

Bur

17470 17480 17490 17500 17510 17520 17530 17540

17550

Col  
ACATATGTAATTGGGGAAATTTGTAGGGAAAGAAAGGAGTTGGTAAAGTTACCTGTGGAACAACTCAGAATTAGTCCCAATAGC

Bur

17560 17570 17580 17590 17600 17610 17620 17630

17640

Col TATAAAGGTAAAG  
CAATAAAGAAAATGGTCTTGATCTGTTGATAAAGCAGAGATTGTTATGCAAGTTAATGATTGGATTG

Bur

17650 17660 17670 17680 17690 17700 17710 17720

17730

Col  
ATTGGCAGGAAGGTTTGAGTATCATCATGCAGAGAAAGGATATGTAATGTTAACATATTGGATACCAAGGGAGAACCTAGTATGCCTT

Bur

17740 17750 17760 17770 17780 17790 17800 17810

17820

Col  
CCTGCAAATGCTTCACATCAAGTTGGTGGAGGTTTGATTAATCAACATAAAGAGGTATCAATATATGAATGATTATTCTCTCAA

Bur

CLG8clonage\_8R

17830 17840 17850 17860 17870 17880 17890 17900

17910

Col  
GTCTAACACTAAAGTAGAGTAGGTTAAAGAGAGTTACCTGAATTGGTAAATCTCATTAAGGTGCTTGTGGTACAAGAAAAGTA

Bur

17920 17930 17940 17950 17960 17970 17980 17990

18000

Col  
TTGTGCTCCTTCGATTACTGGTCTATGGAAGTTACCAACAGGGTTATTAAATGAATCTGAAGAGATTCTCTGGTGTGTAAGAGAAGT

Bur

18010 18020 18030 18040 18050 18060 18070 18080

18090

Col  
CAAGGAAGAAACTGGGTAATTAAATCCGAGAAGATTAGTATATAGTATAAACTTTGATTCTGTTAAAAATTGCAAGATCATAACCAT

Bur

18100 18110 18120 18130 18140 18150 18160 18170

18180



18910      18920      18930      18940      18950      18960      18970      18980  
 18990

Col  
**CCAAGCTAGCCAAACATGTCAAGATCCTGTC**  
 Bur

19000      19010      19020      19030      19040      19050      19060      19070  
 19080

Col  
**AACATGGAAACGTTTCAGGAATTGACAAGACAAAAA**  
 Bur

19090      19100      19110      19120      19130      19140      19150      19160  
 19170

Col  
**ACAGGAAAAAAATAGCTCTTGCCTCCTCCACTATCCCATTCAAAGCCTTATATATGAGATCATCATCGATTTC**  
 Bur

End At 5g47250 ←

19180      19190      19200      19210      19220      19230      19240      19250  
 19260

Col  
**TGAAGATTGGCAGTTTCATATCGACTTTGTTCAGCTTCAGTTTGAAAAGAGACTTGACTCCCATAGATGCTTCCTAGTTCC**  
 Bur

19270      19280      19290      19300      19310      19320      19330      19340  
 19350

Col  
**AAATAATGTAGACGAAGGACTTGTAGCTTTGAAAAGGATCAACCCCAACACCTTGAGCTTCTTTGTTATTAATTCTGTCATCTTA**  
 Bur

19360      19370      19380      19390      19400      19410      19420      19430  
 19440

Col  
**GCGGAGGATTCCACCGTTAGAGACTCGAGATTGCAAGCATACATCAGCCATGTCAAATCCTTAGATGTATGCATGAGTTATTAC**  
 Bur

Snp K61

19450      19460      19470      19480      19490      19500      19510      19520  
 19530

Col  
**GCTGAGAGATCCTTGAACCATGGATTGCTTGGAGTGATTCACTGGATGATGTGGATGGAGAATACTGGCTCTTCTTACCTTCC**  
 Bur

19540      19550      19560      19570      19580      19590      19600      19610  
 19620

Col  
**TCTGTTCCCGACTCTGTGATATCGCAGTTACCAATTCAAGTTGTGGAGACTACACTCAACGTACCAATGGCTGCAAATGATA**  
 Bur

C.....T...G.....

19630      19640      19650      19660      19670      19680      19690      19700  
 19710





Col  
**AAACATTCTGTTTCATCTTTCTAAGACTTCCCAGTCCTTCAAGCGTCGTATCAAGACCGACTGTTGTTGGCAAAGTCTCACTCT**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21250 21260 21270 21280 21290 21300 21310 21320  
 21330  
 .....  
 Col  
**ACCACAGGAGGAGGAGGTTGCTCAGTCACCTCTTGAAGATCTTACCGGAGAGACTTTAACCTCAGTCAACTCTTGAATACTTCTCG**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21340 21350 21360 21370 21380 21390 21400 21410  
 21420  
 .....  
 Col  
**CCTAGGTTGCAGGTTGAGAACCGCACCCAGATGTTGACAGACGTCGACGTACAGCTGAAGCATTCTGAGAAGAACATCCGAGCGAC**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21430 21440 21450 21460 21470 21480 21490 21500  
 21510  
 .....  
 Col  
**GCAACATCCATTAACTGTTGGTGTTCCTCAATGATTTCGACTTGTGAAAGCCACGTAGCCACTATAGCTAGCGTTGACCACCTTA**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21520 21530 21540 21550 21560 21570 21580 21590  
 21600  
 .....  
 Col  
**AGCTCACCAAGCATTGACTCTGTTACAACATCTTCTTTCTGCTTAAGCTCATCAAAAGCACTCTTCAACAAAGACAAGATTTCCTTC**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21610 21620 21630 21640 21650 21660 21670 21680  
 21690  
 .....  
 Col  
**AAACATGCAAATGTTACCCACCTTTACACACAAGTAAGACAAAGCAGACTTATAACATGGCTCAACTACCTGCCAACAGCAAATTCAATTGTG**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21700 21710 21720 21730 21740 21750 21760 21770  
 21780  
 .....  
 Col  
**CTCAAGATTGAGAAAGAGAACTAAGATGAGAGTAGCAAATTAAAACAGATCTTGTACAGAACAGGATGTCTGAATCGGGGGAGTAGAA**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21790 21800 21810 21820 21830 21840 21850 21860  
 21870  
 .....  
 Col  
**ATAGGGAAACAGAACTTTGTGCAAGGACGAACTAGAGAGACCAAGAGAAAGGAGACCAAGAGAAATGGAGAGATGATGAAAGAAGAAA**  
 Bur  
 .....  
 21880 21890 21900 21910 21920 21930 21940 21950  
 21960



**Col**  
**ACAACCTGGAGAGAAAATCTAGAGGCCTTCATAAAGTAATGCAAGACCTCAACGCCAATGAGAAACGATCTGTTGAAGAGGCCTGTCGAAAG**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
22690      22700      22710      22720      22730      22740      22750      22760  
22770  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**AGGAGGAGATAAGGTCTACAAGGGCTACAAGAAGTCAAAGAGTGGATTCAATGGTGGAAAGAGATTGAACCTAAAGCCAATCGGCTGCTTG**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
22780      22790      22800      22810      22820      22830      22840      22850  
22860  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**ATGAAAGTGTCTCTGAAATTCAAGAGACTATCAAGGTACGGCTATTGTTCTCTGATCCCTGCGTCGACCTATCGTTACAGTGAAAAGGTAC**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
22870      22880      22890      22900      22910      22920      22930      22940  
22950  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**TTCACGACTATGGAAGGAGTTGAAACTCTGAGATCTAACGGAGTCTTCGAAGCTGTCGTTCACAGAGCTCTTCCGCCTCTTGATAAAGA**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
22960      22970      22980      22990      23000      23010      23020      23030  
23040  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**TGCCTCCAATTCAACTTACTGTTCTCAAGCAAAGTTGCTTGATACGGCATGGGCTCGTCTAATGGACATAAAATGTTGGGACTTTGGGTA**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
23050      23060      23070      23080      23090      23100      23110      23120  
23130  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**TTTATGGTAGGGGTGGAGTAGGCAAAACCACCCCTTCTTACTAAACTCAGAAACAAAGTTACTTGTAGATGCAATTGGTCTTGTGATCTTG**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
23140      23150      23160      23170      23180      23190      23200      23210  
23220  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**TTGTTGTGGGTTTGAAGAGGTGAGAGCATACAGGATGAAATTGGTAAAGGATTAGGCCTCCAATGGAGAAGAGAAACAAAGAGCGCA**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
23230      23240      23250      23260      23270      23280      23290      23300  
23310  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
**Col**  
**AGCCAGCTGAAATTGGCAGTCTTAAAGGAGAAGAGATTGTTACTGGATGGCATACAGAGGGAAATTGGATCTTGAGGAAATTG**  
**Bur**  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|  
23320      23330      23340      23350      23360      23370      23380      23390  
23400  
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
**Col**  
**GAGTTCCCTTTCCCAGCCGAGATAATGGATGCAAAATTGTATTCAACACTCAATCTCTGGAAGCATGTGACGAAAGCAAGTGGGTTGATG**  
**Bur**





25020  
 Col  
**TTCTGGAAATTTAGTGATAAGGCCTTGTCCAGAGCTGAGAAGACTTCATTCAACTCTGAGAGCACTATAGGAAATCAAGTTGAAACGA**  
 Bur

25030      25040      25050      25060      25070      25080      25090      25100  
 25110

Col  
**TAATTGAGGAGCAAGTGATAAAAAATAGTTGAATGGGAGGATGAAGCTACAAAACAAACGTTCTCCCATTCAATAACAGGTATCTTCTTC**  
 Bur

25120      25130      25140      25150      25160      25170      25180      25190  
 25200

Col  
**CTTATCCTACATTTCTTCTATTTCATAAGGTTCTAAATCTATAAAAGCTTGGCCATGAATAACTAGCATCTTCCCACGGG**  
 Bur

25210      25220      25230      25240      25250      25260      25270      25280  
 25290

Col  
**AATGTCACCTACCATCTTCTTAATTTTTATATATTCAATGTCACCTTTATTATTCAATAGAACGTTGGAAAGCTGATTTGATAAGATTTT**  
 Bur

25300      25310      25320      25330      25340      25350      25360      25370  
 25380

Col  
**GCAATGGTGATCCTATTGATTGATCATTGTTGTTGAAATTATGTAACAAACGAACGGAGTCAGAGACTTTGTACAGATGGCTGAA**  
 Bur

25390      25400      25410      25420      25430      25440      25450      25460  
 25470

Col  
**GATCCGAAGATGGATGGTTGACATCGGAGTCACATCCAATTCAAACCATAGACCTGGTCGGACTACAGGAAGTGGAGAAACTGCCACT**  
 Bur

25480      25490      25500      25510      25520      25530      25540      25550  
 25560

Col  
**GCAAAACAACATCCAAGGAAAGAAGGTGGTCCAATCGGAACACACGCAACTGTTGTTACCATGGAATGCCAGACATATAAGTTTCACA**  
 Bur

25570      25580      25590      25600      25610      25620      25630      25640  
 25650

Col  
**CCAGATTGCCCCATCAACAAATATGATTGACACTCCTGGTACGAATTTCCTTTATGTTATACCTAACTAAATTATCATGCGTGGGAAGAA**  
 Bur

Start AT5TE69050 →                          End At5g47260 →

25660      25670      25680      25690      25700      25710      25720      25730  
 25740

Col  
**AAAATACAAATTTCATAAGTAAGGTTGTACTTACGTATACAATTAGGAATCCACGTTAAATGTTGATTTCTAATTTCTAT**

Bur

25830 25750 25760 25770 25780 25790 25800 25810 25820

Col  
ATAGTTAAAAATTAAAAAGTGACAAAACATAATACTGCTGAACCAAATTTAATGTATATAACTATCAATACTATTTCAATTATATAA  
Bur

25920 25840 25850 25860 25870 25880 25890 25900 25910

Col  
TTGATATGATTTGTGTCACATACGCATATGACATATAATTATTATATGAACACAAACTCTCATTCAATTAAACTAGTGAC  
Bur

26010 25930 25940 25950 25960 25970 25980 25990 26000

Col  
TAAAGTTTACTTTGCTCACAAAAGAGTTGATTAAACGTTTCAACAAACCCATCCGGACGTAATGGAACATACATAGAGA  
Bur

→ End AT5E69050  
26020 26030 26040 26050 26060 26070 26080 26090

26100 26110 26120 26130 26140 26150 26160 26170 26180

Col  
CCAAATAATTATAAAATTATAATAGATAATGCTCTATGTATATGTATGTTGTATGTAAGATTACGTCATCTCAGGTGAACATTGTTG  
Bur

26190 26200 26210 26220 26230 26240 26250 26260 26270

Col  
AGTTTTGATATTGAAACACTGGTTAAAAGTCATTGAGACTGTGTCCTGATGCTAGAAAGTCCTCATTTGATGCTAAAGAACCTTGGG  
Bur

26280 26290 26300 26310 26320 26330 26340 26350 26360

Start At5g47280 →  
Col  
ATCCGAGTTTGTGACTGTGTCATATTTCTGACTTTGGGAACCTGGATTAGCAAGAGGAAGGTGAAGGAGATGCTTTAAATT  
Bur

26370 26380 26390 26400 26410 26420 26430 26440 26450

Col  
GAACGATGAGGCAAGAATTATTGGGATCTCAGGGATGATCGGTTCAAGGAAACCAATTCTTGCCTAAGGAGCTTGCCTGGGACGAGGAGGT  
Bur

26460 26470 26480 26490 26500 26510 26520 26530 26540

Col  
CCGAGGTAATCAGTTTGCCTTGTATGTCTGAAACTATCCATTGTTAATATGCTTGGGCCATCTTGAAGTCCTTGGAGCAGTTAT  
Bur

26550 26470 26480 26490 26500 26510 26520 26530 26540









29610  
 Col  
**TGGACTGCAAGGTATAAACAGGAAGAAATAAAAACACAAAAATATCAAGGATATAGCACTACCAATATGATAAAATGCATTGACAAAATC**  
 Bur

29620 29630 29640 29650 29660 29670 29680 29690  
 29700  
 Col  
**AGTCCTTTAAGTACAAAAATACCTTTGGTAAGGGAAAACTAATAAGGAAACTTGTGCTATTGAAGCGGACAAACAGCTACCCACACAC**  
 Bur

29710 29720 29730 29740 29750 29760 29770 29780  
 29790  
 Col  
**CATTGTGGGGAAATTTGAGAAACAGATTGAGACTTTTATTGTTGATAGTAACATATACATAATGCTCTAGCTTCTTCTATGCG**  
 Bur

29800 29810 29820 29830 29840 29850 29860 29870  
 29880  
 Col  
**ACGAATCAACAATTGTCATGCTATCAACAATACAAATAATAGCTAAAACCCCAAAAATCATAAAACTAAGCAAACAGCTAATCTTCT**  
 Bur

29890 29900 29910 29920 29930 29940 29950 29960  
 29970  
 Col  
**TCAGTTTCAGAGCAAGAATCAAAATGTACAGTATTTAAAAGAGCTAGACAGACTTTAACGTAGAAGAAAAGAATCAAATCTCCAGAGCCTT**  
 Bur

29980 29990 30000 30010 30020 30030 30040 30050  
 30060  
 Col  
**CCTTAGTCATCTGCTTCCCTTTTGCACTTCACGTAATGTTGGTTATGCGATTTAACCTGTTATGGATTCTAGTCTTACAAATT**  
 Bur

30070 30080 30090 30100 30110 30120 30130 30140  
 30150  
 Col  
**CTCTAGATATGACCTCCCAAGCTCCTGGCCCTTTCGACTTTAGTCCTCAAGAAAGAGCTGAAAACGTACACCAAAGTAAATGGATAAT**  
 Bur

30160 30170 30180 30190 30200 30210 30220 30230  
 30240  
 Col  
**CAGATGAGAGATTTCATCATATGATCTATATTACCAAATTAGCAACTTTAAACATTAAATGCCTAACGCAAAGGCCAGACCTCCATCTAAC**  
 Bur

← End At5g47290  
 30250 30260 30270 30280 30290 30300 30310 30320  
 30330  
 Col  
**ATTCATCATCTTAAATTAGCAAGAAGACAACCTTACTCGTGTCTTGGGCTGACCAACGAGTTCCCTTCTCGCCACTATCGGCGTCGCTG**















35650      35660      35670      35680      35690      35700      35710      35720  
 35730

Col  
**GGAGAAGGATCGGATCATCATCTCATAACAGCACCAACAGCGATATTGCGTATCTACAGGACAGACCAGTGAGACTTGCCTGTGAGCTC**  
 Bur

35740      35750      35760      35770      35780      35790      35800      35810  
 35820

Col  
**CTCAAAGAACCAACCGATGATAACATCTCCGCAGTACTTGTTGAAGCGGTCCCTGATCATCACAAAGCATCAACAACTTGTGTTGTCGTAAA**  
 Bur

End At 5g47310 →

35830      35840      35850      35860      35870      35880      35890      35900  
 35910

Col  
**CAGTGAGGCAATGGGTCCATATATTGAGTATTCTTTGGATCTATAAGTGTAAAAAAAGATTTAAGATTTAAATCAGAACCCATCTGAGAT**  
 Bur

35920      35930      35940      35950      35960      35970      35980      35990  
 36000

Col  
**GTTGGATTGTTAGTAGTTAGAGACAAATGGTGTGACAAAAATTGTCGCCTCTTCTCCCATGTGAGTTCACATTTCAGTGTCA**  
 Bur

36010      36020      36030      36040      36050      36060      36070      36080  
 36090

Col  
**TAATTCGTAAAGATTTGCGAGACTAATAATTAGTTTGATTTCTATTCAATTACAGACAGTTAATGGTTATGGATTTCAGACATTCT**  
 Bur

36100      36110      36120      36130      36140      36150      36160      36170  
 36180

Col  
**TTGTTCTCGGTTCACTCTTCGCAGCTATATTATTGGAGGCCGTAACATAACTTATTGGCTAGCCTGGGAAATAATTACATTGG**  
 Bur

36190      36200      36210      36220      36230      36240      36250      36260  
 36270

Col  
**GCCCATATTAAATAACCTTCATCGGCCAGTTGTTGTTGAAACAGTTATGATCAGATCCAGACCGTCCAAAAATAGGGAGGGGTGAC**  
 Bur

36280      36290      36300      36310      36320      36330      36340      36350  
 36360

Col  
**TCTCGAACACGATGCTCTGAAGACTGAAAAA-----AGGCGTAAACTTTTACACCTGGCTAGGGTTCTGGTCGTCGTTAACCTGGTACGTTCAA**  
 Bur

**AAGAA**

Polymorphism: 2017-C



Col  
**CTTTCTTGTATAGCAGTTAAATGTTGGTCACTTTATAATTGGTCCCAGGCCTGTCCCCGGAACTGACGAGCACTCCTTGAA**  
Bur  
.....  
37260 37180 37190 37200 37210 37220 37230 37240 37250  
.....  
Col  
**GGACGCTTCTCTAGCTTCATGGAGTGACAGAGGGTATGCCCTGGATCTTACTATCTTCTTTCACTGTTCTACAATAGAACGTGGTT**  
Bur  
.....  
37350 37270 37280 37290 37300 37310 37320 37330 37340  
.....  
Col  
**TTGTTTGTGCTAGTTAATGTATAAACCAATTCAAGGATGTGTGGTTGGATTGAAGCCGTCCATTACATTATACCATGAATGATTGATG**  
Bur  
.....  
37440 37360 37370 37380 37390 37400 37410 37420 37430  
.....  
Col  
**GTGATGACCATTTTAGTATGGTATTTGTGTTTGCTTGGTTGCCTCGGGACTTAACCTCTTGTGAGTACAGTTAATATATTCACT**  
Bur  
.....  
37530 37450 37460 37470 37480 37490 37500 37510 37520  
.....  
Col  
**CATTTCATTACTTGCGTATTAACCAGAACCTTGCCTATCTTTCTGTGCAGCAAGAGTCATGACAAACAAAGTGACCGGGAGGTCT**  
Bur  
.....  
37620 37540 37550 37560 37570 37580 37590 37600 37610  
.....  
Col  
**AGAGGTTATGGATTTGTTAACTTCATAAGCGAGGATTCTGCCAACTCTGCTATTCAAGCAATGAATGGACAGGTTAGAAAATCTAAAGAAT**  
Bur  
.....  
37710 37630 37640 37650 37660 37670 37680 37690 37700  
.....  
Col  
**CATTGATCTATCTATTAACCTATCATGTCAATTGCTGTGTTGTGGTTAATCTTCCCCTTTGTTGGTTGGATGGTCAAATGAAATAGGAG**  
Bur  
.....  
37800 37720 37730 37740 37750 37760 37770 37780 37790  
.....  
Col  
**CTGAATGGGTTAACATAAGTGTGAACGTTGCAAAAGATTGGCCAAGTTGGCTTTGCCATTGCTTTGGATGAGAGTATAGAAGAAGCTGAGAAG**  
Bur  
.....  
37890 37810 37820 37830 37840 37850 37860 37870 37880  
.....  
Col  
**AAAGAAAATAAGATGATGAGCCGATCTGTATGGAAAGATCCATTGTTGATGCCATTGCTTTGGATGAGAGTATAGAAGAAGCTGAGAAGG**  
Bur





39510	39430	39440	39450	39460	39470	39480	39490	39500
Col	TCTGGATTATTGATTCCTTGGTAGCTTACTTCCATATGTTCCATTAAATTTCATTCCAAATATGGGACAAAGTTAAACAA	Bur						
39600	39520	39530	39540	39550	39560	39570	39580	39590
Col	ATAGTATTCGATATCAAACGTCAAAACATGTAECTCCCATAATTATTATTGGAATATAGTTGGAGATATTTTACCTGGGGGGAGAT	Bur						
39690	39610	39620	39630	39640	39650	39660	39670	39680
Col	GGAACCAAAATAAGATCTAGAAATGTGATTGGCTAACGAAAGAACAAATAAGTTAACAACTGACAGTGACAAATTATCCCTCGACAAAC	Bur						
39780	39700	39710	39720	39730	39740	39750	39760	39770
Col	AACACACATTTCACATATATCTTTTATTATTCTGTGTCTTAAAGTTACAGCACAAAGTAGTTCTAAATCTTATAATCA	Bur						
39870	39790	39800	39810	39820	39830	39840	39850	39860
Col	ATTTTCATTGATAAACAGAAATTAAAATTTAAATAGACAAATAATGATCAAATCTATATTCTATACAAGAGTTAATTCAAAAAA	Bur						
39960	39880	39890	39900	39910	39920	39930	39940	39950
Col	TTTGTGTGAAACAAACTCTTCTATATTCTATACAAGAGTTAACATATTCTATATAAGTTATTGTAAGATCAAAATATGAAATTAA	Bur						
40050	39970	39980	39990	40000	40010	40020	40030	40040
Col	TGGTATAAAATGCATAGACACATATATACGTGCCATTAAAAGAGGCAGCGAGAAGATAATATAGGAGGAAGAGGAAGAAGAAGATG	Bur						
40140	40060	40070	40080	40090	40100	40110	40120	40130
Col	GTGAAGAAGAGAGTTAATGCAACTGCAAGAAGATAGTAACATCAGCACCGTCCATTGTCATCTAATTCTTCTACTTGGCCGCA	Bur						
40230	40150	40160	40170	40180	40190	40200	40210	40220







#### **Supplementary Text S4: *AT5G47260* and *AT5G47280* sequences in corresponding CRISPR-edited lines in Bur-0 and HIF10499 backgrounds.**

## **ΔAT5G47260 : CRISPR-edited lines for AT5G47260**

WT

ggccctcaatggagaagaaaaaccaaaaggcgcaaggcgcgtcaaataattggcagtcttaaaggagaagagattgtgttactggatggcatacagggaaatttGlyLeuGlnTrpArgArgGluThrLysGluArgLysAlaAlaGluLeuAlaValLeuUlysGluLysArgPheValLeuLeuAspGlyIleGlnArgGluLeu  
gatcttgaggatattttggatctttttcccgccgatataatggatgcacaaatgttgcacactcttggacatgtgcgaaatgcgaaatgttgttatggat  
AspLeuPheGluIleGlyValProPheProSerArgAspAsnGlyCysLysIleValPheThrThrGlnSerLeuGluAlaCysAspGluSerLysTrpValAsp

### in Bur-0 background

117-1

tggagaagagaaaaccaaaagcgcaaggcagctaaatattggcagtcttaaggagaagagatttgttactggatggca---caggaggaaatggatcttgaggaaattggatcc  
TrpArgArgGluThrLysGluArgLysAlaAlaGluLeuAlaValLeuLysGluLysArgPheValLeuLeuLeuAspGlyT---hrGluGlyIleGlySer .

117-36

tggagaagaaaaaccaaaagccaggcaggctgtttactggatggca--cagagggaaatggatcttgg / 102nt / TAG  
TrpArgArgGluThrLysGluArgLysAlaAlaGluAsnIleGlySerLeuLysGlyGluGluIleCysValValThrGlyTrpHi--sArgGlyAsnTrpIleLeuArg

85-7

## in HIF 10499 background

95-14

gaaaccaaagcgcaaggcagtggaaaatattggcgtcttaaggagaagagatttgttgttacttgatggcatatacagaggaaatggatcttgagg / 102nt / TAG  
GluThrLysGluArgLysAlaAlaGluAsnIleGlySerLeuLysGlyGluGluIleCysValValThrGlyTrpHisIleArgGlyAsnTrpIleLeuArg

98-7

105-12

tggagaagaaaaaccaggcaggcgcgtcttt-----aaaggagaagagattgtgttactggatgcataacagaggaaattggatcttggaaaattggagttccctt  
TrpArgArgGluThrLysGluArgLysAlaAlaGluL-----ysArgArgArgAspLeuCysCysTyrTrpMetAla .

## *At5g47280 : CRISPR-edited lines for AT5G47280*

WT

### in Bur-0 background

21-20

**160-2**

```

Ggtcacccgtctctgaaagtacctgg-----
aacatcgacccgttacatttggccaatgtcgttgaggagtttatcaagaggtgaacctgttgcataactcatgagagtaagtgtttgtcaatcgaagca
GlyLeuProLeuSerLeuLysValLeuGl-----
yThrIleAspLeuLysHisIleGlnLeuSerValGluArgLeuSerArgGlyGluProValAspGluThrHisGluSerLysValPheAlaGlnIleGluAla
```

163-16

gggtcacccgttctctgaaagt ctttggcgcttcattaaacgatgcacctgaaatcatatggcaatttgcagttggaggttatcaaggaggtgaaaccttgcata  
GlyLeuProLeuSerLeuLysValLeuGlyAlaSerLeuAsnAspArgProGluThrTyrTrpAlaIleAspSerGlyGluValIleLysArg .

### in HIF 10499 background

170-4

gggtcacccgtctgaaagtccctgg-gcttcattaaacgatcgacacttggcaatttgcagttggaggttatcaaggtga  
**GlyLeuProLeuSerLeuLysValLeuGly-yLeuHis** .

172-9

ggtgttacccctttgtctctgaaagtccctggcgcttcattaaacgatcgaccgttacaaaatattgggcatttgcacgtggagagggttatcaagagggtgaacctgttgatgaaactcat  
GlyLeuProLeuSerLeuLysValLeuGlyAlaSerLeuAsnAspArgProGluThrTyrTrpAlaIleAspSerGlyGluValIleLysArg .

176-15

**Table S1: List of primers used for qPCR and CHOP qPCR**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Experimentation</b>	<b>LP primer (5' &gt; 3')</b>	<b>RP primer (5' &gt; 3')</b>
At1g47550	qPCR	CTCGCTTTCCGTCAAATC	CCCCAGTGTGAAAGTGCATC
At1g54610	qPCR	GGTCGGACAGAGGTAGAGCAG	GTATGGTTCACGGGGTTGT
At5g38470	qPCR	TGTACTCGGGTATCCCTGCT	CTGGAGCTGCTGCTGTTG
At5g47260	qPCR	AAGGTGGTCCAATCGGGAAC	GATGGGGCAATCTGGTGTGA
At5g47280	qPCR	AGTCTCTGGCTTGAAGGGT	ATGGTCGAAGGTAGTCCGC
At5g47260	CHOP qPCR	TGCGTCGACCTATCGTTACA	CCATGCCGTATCAAGCAAC
At5g13440	CHOP qPCR	ACAAGCCAATTTTGCTGAGC	ACAAACAGTCCGAGTGTATGGT
At5g47400	CHOP qPCR	GAAGCCGAACTGCAAAGTGT	ATGGTCCGGCTCTAGGAAAAA

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