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**Supplemental information**

**The TELOMERE REPEAT BINDING proteins TRB4 and TRB5 function as transcriptional activators of PRC2-controlled genes to regulate plant development**

**Simon Amiard, Léa Feit, Emmanuel Vanrobays, Lauriane Simon, Samuel Le Goff, Loriane Loizeau, Léa Wolff, Falk Butter, Clara Bourbousse, Fredy Barneche, Christophe Tatout, and Aline V. Probst**

1 **Supplementary Information**

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3 **Supplementary Figure 1:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 1*

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5 **Supplementary Figure 2:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 2*

6

7 **Supplementary Figure 3:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 3*

8

9 **Supplementary Figure 4:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 4*

10

11 **Supplementary Figure 5:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 5*

12

13 **Supplementary Figure 6:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 6*

14

15 **Supplementary Figure 7:** *Supplemental information related to Figure 7*

16

17 **Supplementary Table 1:**

18 1A: Protein sequences of species used in **Figure 1B** and **Supplementary Figure 1A**

19 1B: Protein sequences of species used in **Figure 1C**

20

21 **Supplementary Table 2:**

22 2A: DEG in *trb4 trb5* and *trb1 trb2 trb3* mutants (seedlings)

23 2B: List of genes targeted by TRB4\_GFP or TRB1\_GFP (seedlings)

24 2C: List of H3K27me3 and H3K4me3 genes in WT and in *trb4 trb5* mutants (seedlings)

25 2D: DEG in *trb4-1 trb5-1, clf-29* and *trb4-1 trb5-1 clf-29* mutants (leaves)

26 2E: Z-score values corresponding to Figure 7D

27 2E: Z-score values corresponding to Figure 7E

28

29 **Supplementary Table 3:**

30 3A: List of oligos used in this study

31 3B: List of vectors used in this study

32 3C: List of antibodies used in this study

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34 **Supplementary Table 4:** FPKM of PRC1 and PRC2 genes in WT and *trb4 trb5* mutants

35

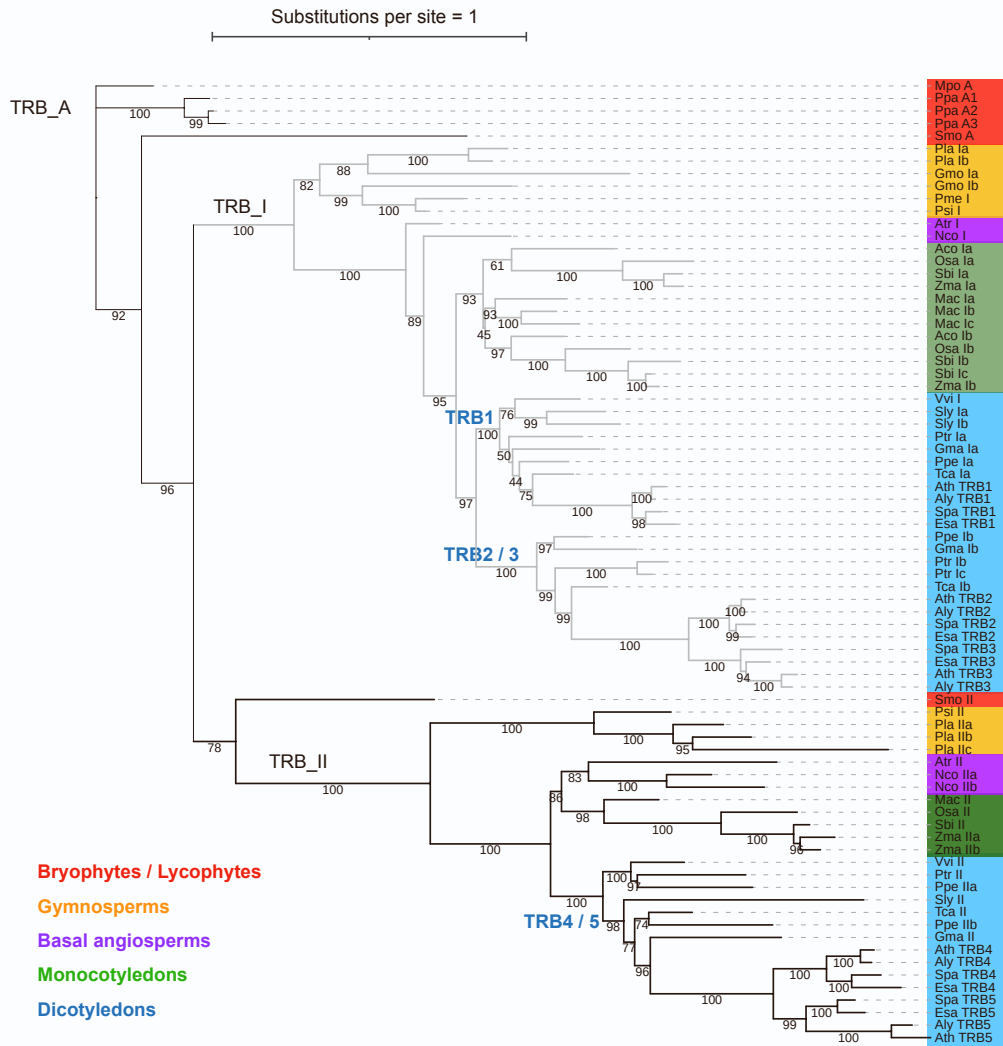
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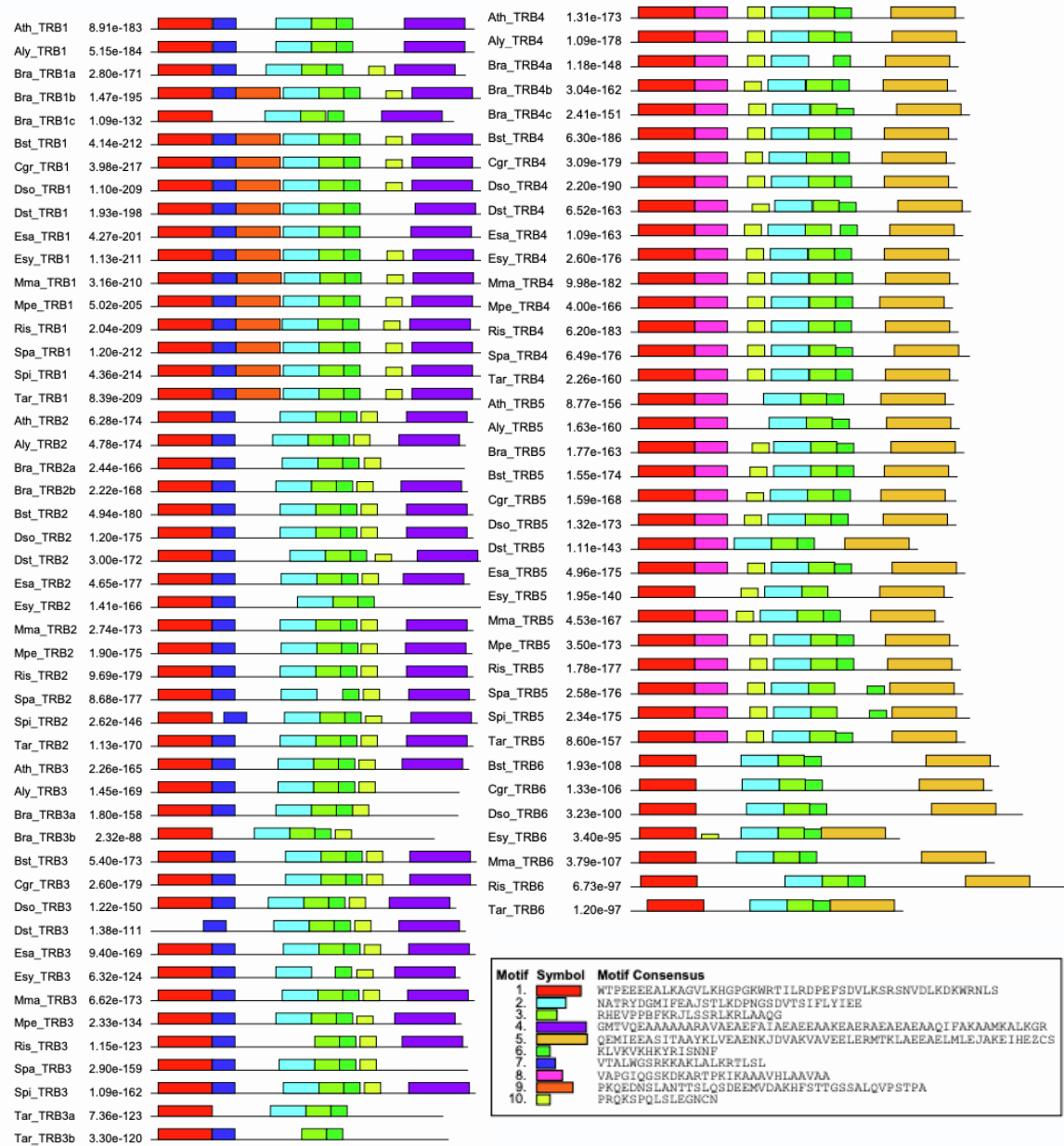
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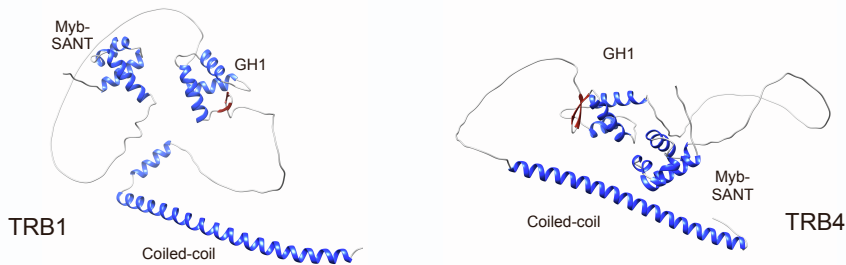
A



B



C



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43 **Supplementary Figure 1: Supplemental information related to Figure 1**

44 (A) Rooted maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree for TRB orthologs from 24 plant species.

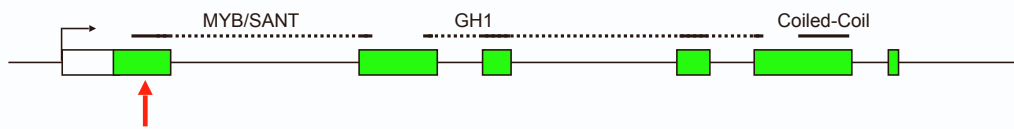
45 Bootstrap values are indicated for each branch. An ancient TRB clade (TRB\_A), a clade

46 comprising Arabidopsis TRB1, TRB2 and TRB3 (TRB\_I) and a third clade comprising TRB4  
47 and TRB5 (TRB\_II) were defined. **(B)** MEME protein motif prediction of the 10 best motifs  
48 among the 15 Brassicaceae species. **(C)** Alpha-fold predictions of long alpha helices in the C-  
49 terminal domains of Arabidopsis TRB1 and TRB4 proteins.

50

51

### A TRB4\_ AT1G17520



WT Allele

ATGGGAAATCAGAAGCTCAAATGGACGGCGGAGGAAGAGGAGGCGTTACTCGCCCGAGTTAGGAAGCATGGGTGGAA...  
MGNQKLKWTAEEEEALLAGVRKHG...

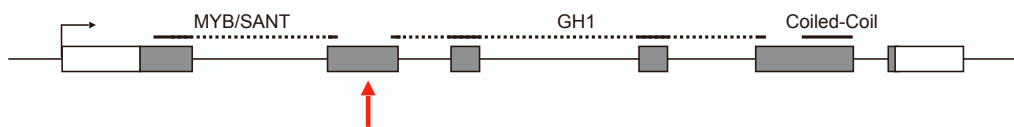
Allele N°1, *trb4-1* : Addition  
(2 nucleotides)

ATGGGAAATCAGAAGCTCAAATGGACGGCGGAGGAAGAGGAGGCGTTACTCGCCCGAGTTTAGGAAGCATGG...  
MGNQKLKWTAEEEEALLAGVLSMALESGRIFSAILN\*

Allele N°2, *trb4-2* : Addition  
(1 nucleotide)

ATGGGAAATCAGAAGCTCAAATGGACGGCGGAGGAAGAGGAGGCGTTACTCGCCCGAGTTAGGAAGCATGG...  
MGNQKLKWTAEEEEALLAGV\*

### TRB5\_ AT1G72740



WT Allele

...CCTATTCCTACTATTCCACCTCTCCGGTCGGCGTACTTACCTTCTGAGTTGATCCCTGATGAAAATACAAAGAATGCT...  
...PIPTIPPPGRRTLPSSELIPDENTKNA...

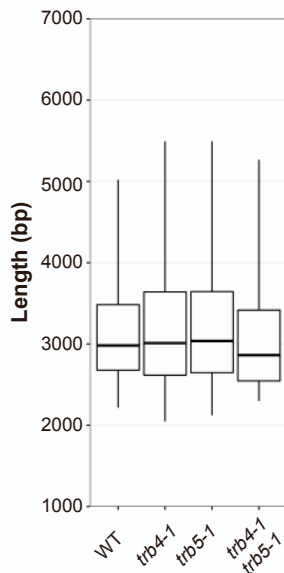
Allele N°1, *trb5-1* : Deletion  
(8 nucleotides)

...CCTATTCCTACTATTCCACCTCTCCTACTTTACTTCTGAGTTGATCCCTGATGAAAATACAAAGAATGCT...  
...PIPTIPPPPYFTF\*

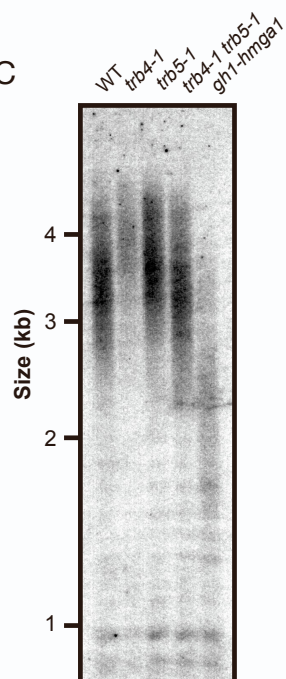
Allele N°2, *trb5-2* : Deletion  
(32 nucleotides)

...CCTATTCCTACTATTCCACCTCTCCTGATGAAAATACAAAGAATGCT...  
...PIPTIPPPP\*

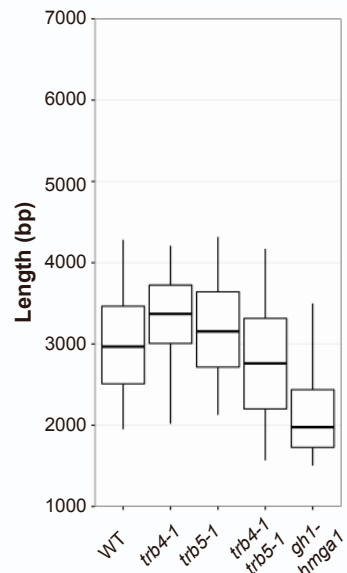
### B

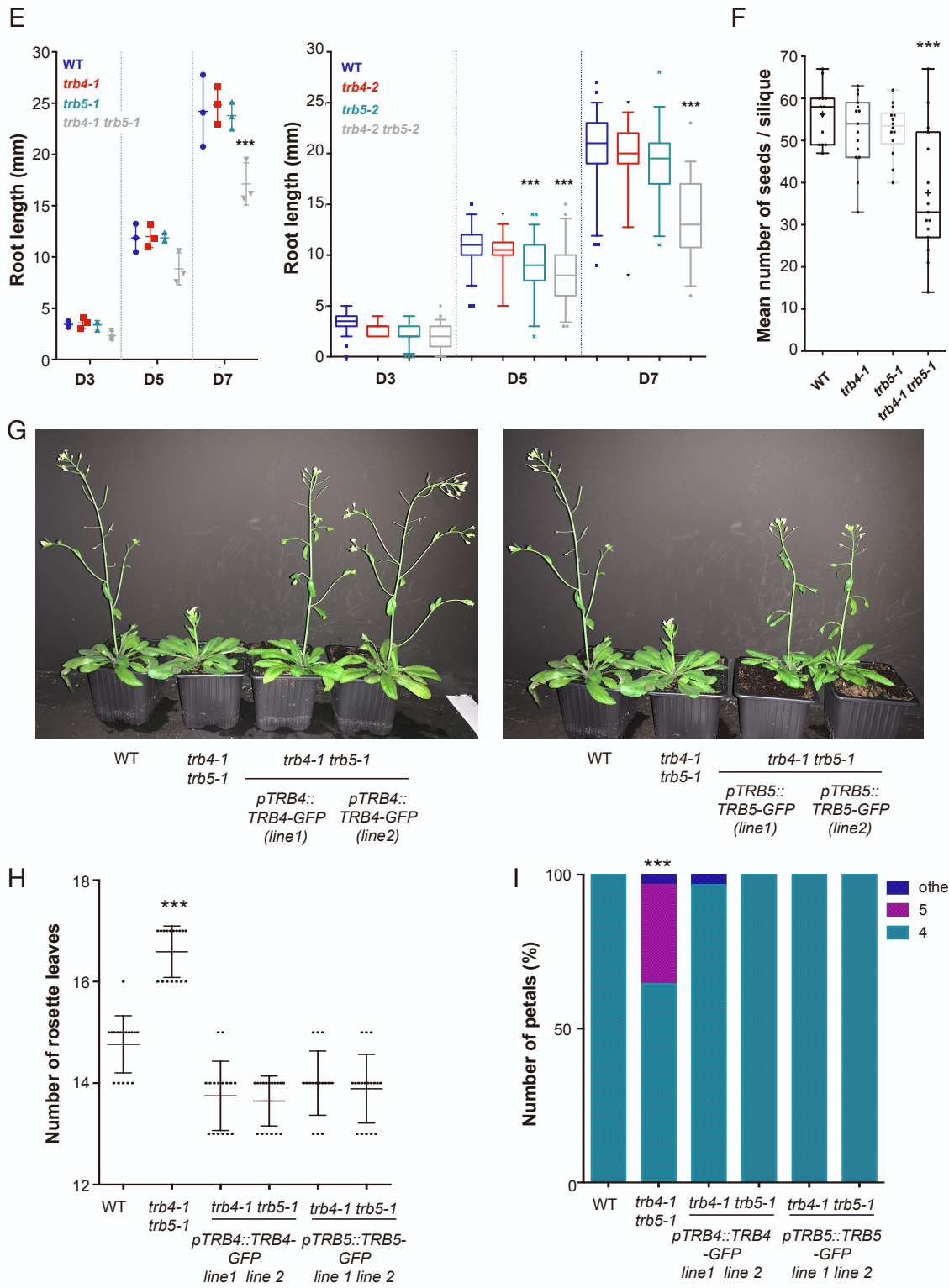


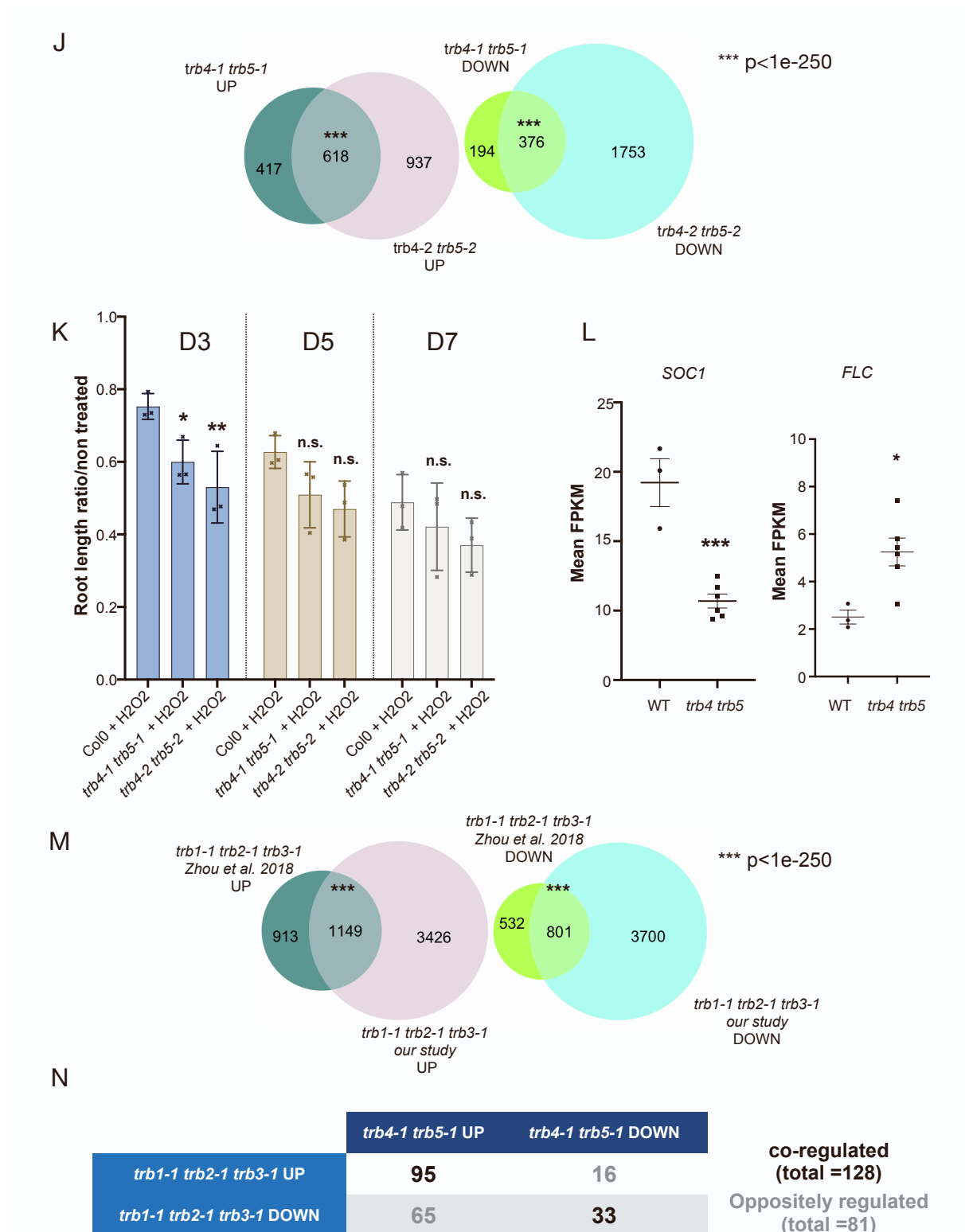
### C



### D







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55 **Supplementary Figure 2: Supplemental information related to Figure 2**

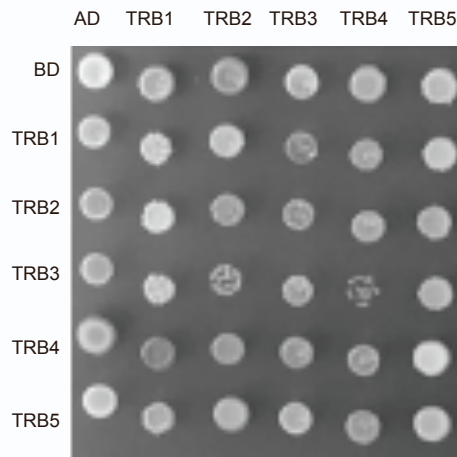
56 **(A)** *TRB4* and *TRB5* mutant alleles generated by CRISPR/Cas9. The corresponding nucleotide  
 57 and the resulting amino acid sequences are shown. In all mutants, premature stop codons are  
 58 induced. The red arrow indicates the Cas9 target site. **(B)** Telomere Restriction Fragments  
 59 (TRF) scan analysis from Figure 2C. **(C)** TRF analysis of bulk telomere length in genomic DNA



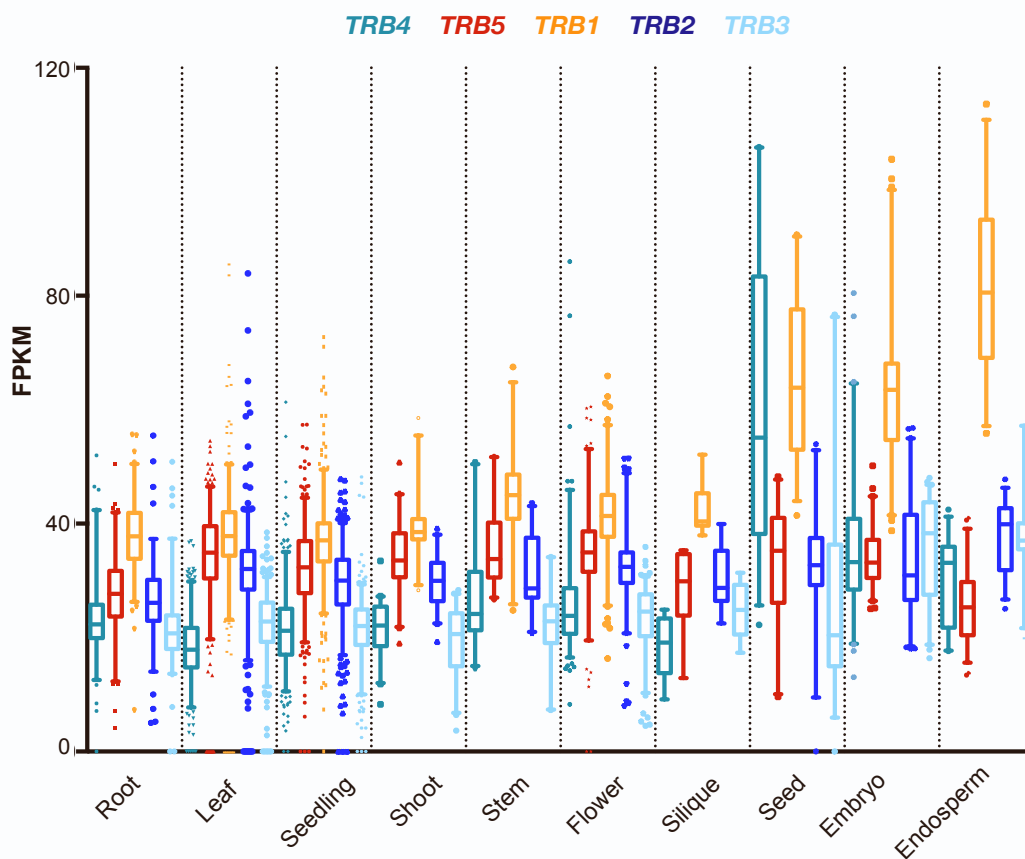
60 using telomere repeat probes WT, *trb4-1* and *trb5-1*, *trb4-1 trb5-1* and *gh1-hmga1* mutant. **(D)**  
61 TRF scan analysis from panel C. **(E)** Quantification of root length from *in vitro* grown WT, *trb4-*  
62 *1* and *trb5-1* single and *trb4-1 trb5-1* double mutant plantlets (left) and for WT, *trb4-2* and *trb5-*  
63 *2* single and *trb4-2 trb5-2* double mutants (right) at day 3 (D3), 5 (D5) and 7 (D7). For each  
64 time point, means from three (left) or two (right) replicates comprising 100 plants each are  
65 shown. Roots of *trb4-1 trb5-1* or *trb4-2 trb5-2* double mutants are significantly shorter ( $***p <$   
66  $0.0001$ , t-test) at D7. **(F)** Mean number of seeds from 15 siliques of five WT plants, *trb4-1* and  
67 *trb5-1* single and *trb4-1 trb5-1* double mutants. Double mutants are significantly less fertile  
68 ( $***p = 0.0004$ , t-test). **(G)** Representative 4-weeks-old WT, *trb4-1 trb5-1* double mutants and  
69 four independent transgenic lines expressing either TRB4-GFP or TRB5-GFP under their  
70 respective endogenous promoter. The delayed flowering phenotype of *trb4-1 trb5-1* double  
71 mutants is complemented. **(H)** Quantification of leaf number at bolting in WT, *trb4-1 trb5-1*  
72 double mutants and four independent transgenic lines shown in **(G)**.  $n = 17$ ,  $N = 1$ ,  $*** < 0.001$ ,  
73 t-test. **(I)** Percentage of flowers showing 4, 5 or any other aberrant petal number in the same  
74 genotypes as in **(G)**.  $n = 100$ ,  $N = 5$ ,  $*** < 0.001$ , t-test. **(J)** Venn diagram showing up- and down  
75 regulated genes relative to WT in RNA-seq analysis from 3 replicates of *trb4-1 trb5-1* and *trb4-*  
76 *2 trb5-2* mutants.  $FC > 0.5$ ,  $padj < 0.01$ . **(K)** Quantification of root length from *in vitro* grown  
77 WT, *trb4-1 trb5-1* and *trb4-2 trb5-2* double mutant plantlets with or without 2,5mM  $H_2O_2$  at day  
78 3 (D3), 5 and 7. For each time point, the mean ratio of the root length of seedlings grown with  
79 or without  $H_2O_2$ , from three replicates comprising 50 plants each are shown. Root length  
80 development is significantly decreased in presence of  $H_2O_2$  in *trb4-1 trb5-1* or *trb4-2 trb5-2* at  
81 D3 ( $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.005$ , Anova 2-way). **(L)** Expression level (mean FPKM) of *SOC1* and  
82 *FLC* in WT and in *trb4 trb5* mutants.  $*** < 0,0005$ ,  $* < 0,05$ , t-test **(M)** Venn diagram showing up-  
83 and down regulated genes relative to WT in RNA-seq analysis from 3 replicates of *trb1-1 trb2-*  
84 *1 trb3-1* in our data set and the dataset from (Zhou et al., 2018),  $logFC > 0.5$ ,  $padj < 0.01$ . **(N)**  
85 Comparison of co- or oppositely regulated genes in *trb4 trb5* and *trb1 trb2 trb3* datasets from  
86 **(J)** and **(M)**.

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A



B



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90 **Supplementary Figure 3: Supplemental information related to Figure 3**

91 **(A)** Growth of zygotes on synthetic medium lacking leucine and tryptophan, selecting for the

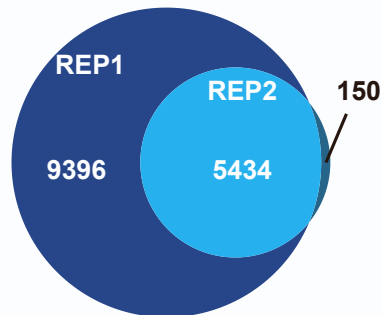
92 presence of the bait and prey vectors for interactions scored in Figure 3. **(B)** Expression level

93 of *TRB1*, *TRB2*, *TRB3*, *TRB4* and *TRB5* in different Arabidopsis tissues issued from available

94 RNA-seq datasets (data extracted from Arabidopsis RNA-seq Database -

95 <http://ipf.sustech.edu.cn/pub/athrna/>). All 5 genes are ubiquitously expressed to similar levels,  
96 except in the embryo and endosperm that show higher *TRB1* transcript levels.  
97  
98

A



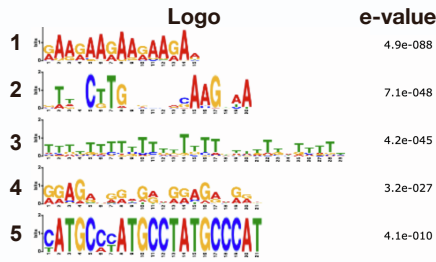
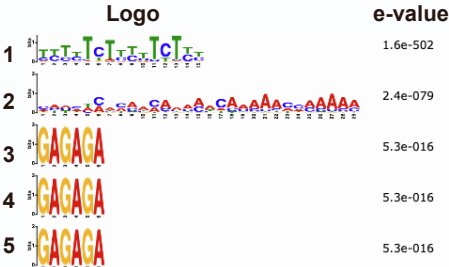
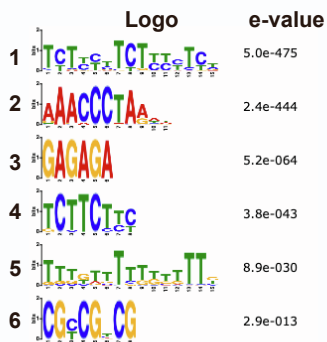
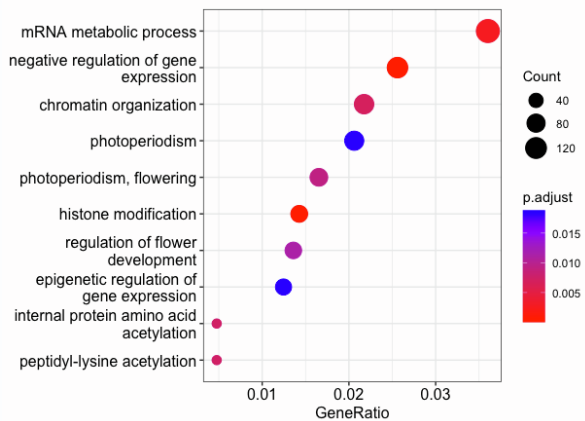
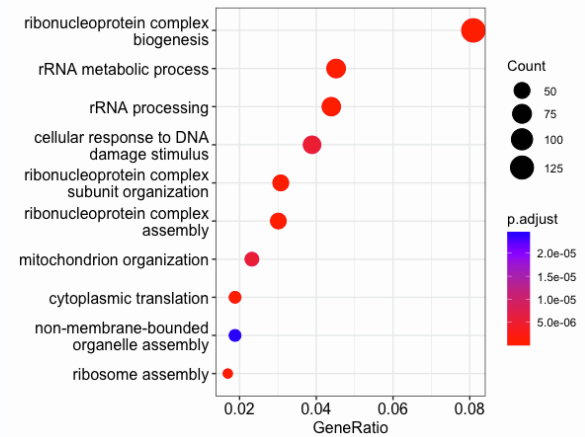
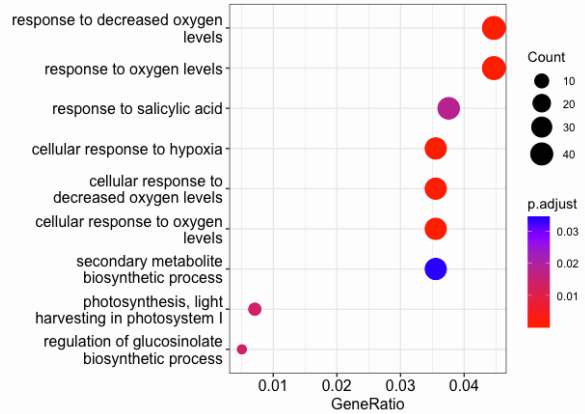
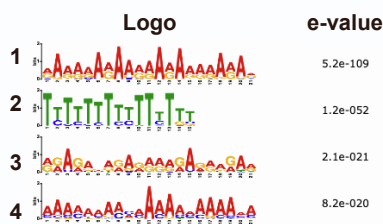
B	Motif	Logo	RC Logo	P-value	E-value	Sites
	1-RAAACCC TARW			7.4e-032	1.8e-030	1572 (49.4%)
	2-ARGCCATTW			1.2e-022	2.9e-019	1314 (41.3%)
	3-TCGGCCCAA			4.7e-012	1.2e-010	586 (18.4%)
	4-GAAGAAGAAGAAG			5.7e-010	1.4e-008	939 (29.5%)
	5-AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA			3.4e-007	8.4e-006	309 (9.7%)
	6-TATATATA			5.4e-005	1.4e-003	340 (10.7%)

99

100 **Supplementary Figure 4: Supplemental information related to Figure 4**

101 (A) Venn diagram showing overlap between the identified TRB4 targets in the two biological  
 102 replicates. (B) The six most abundant DNA sequence motifs identified by MEME at TRB4  
 103 binding sites. Motif 1 corresponds to the telobox, motifs 2 and 3 corresponds to 'site II motif'  
 104 (TGGGCY) (Gaspin et al., 2010).

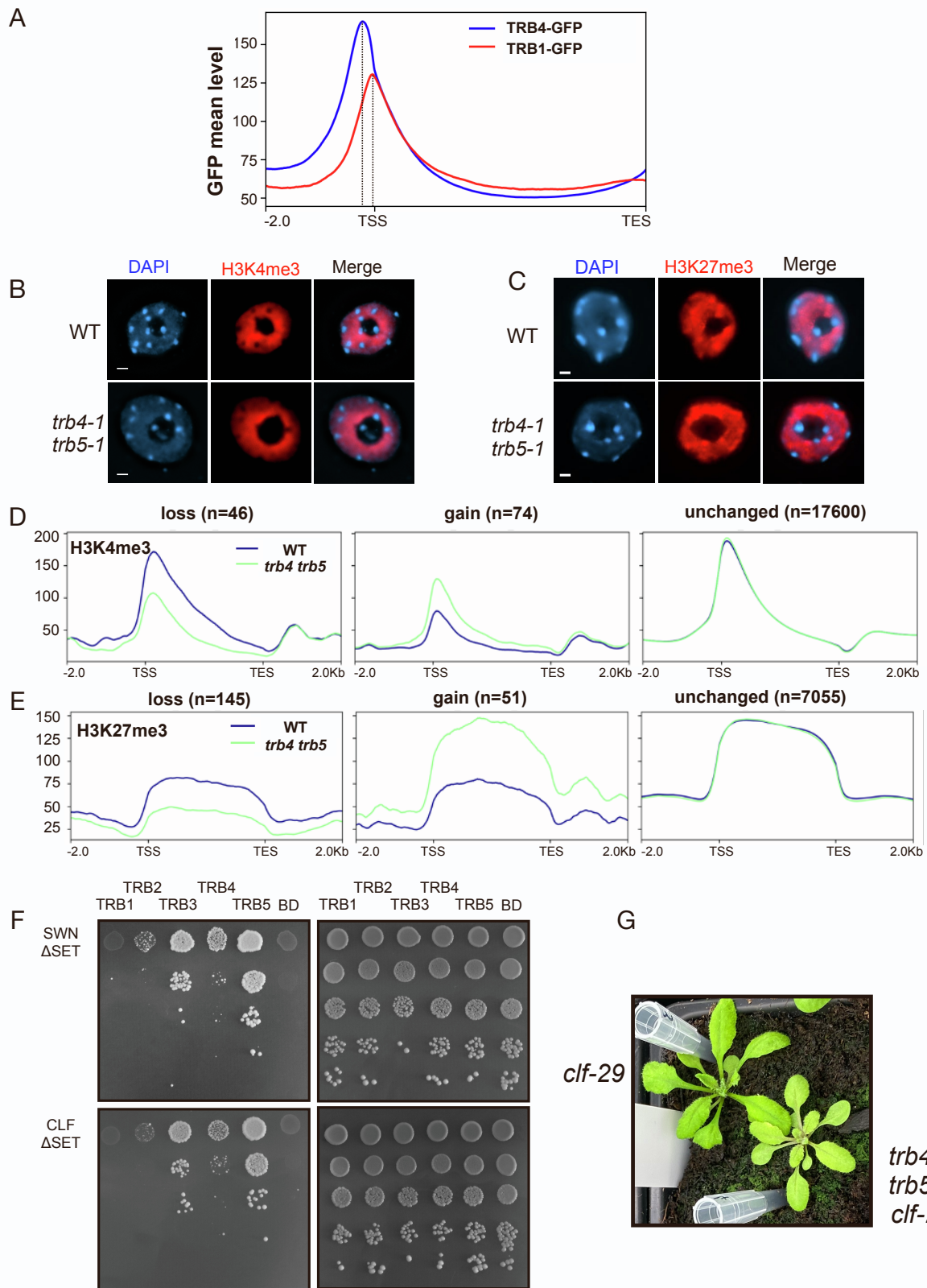


**B****TRB1 cluster1 (genes, n=1143)****TRB1 cluster1 (5'UTR, n=1143)****TRB1 cluster2 (5'UTR, n=1684)****TRB1 cluster3 (promoter, -1000bp, n=4655)**

106

107 **Supplementary Figure 5: Supplemental information related to Figure 5**

108 (A, B) Left: MEME predictions of up to 6 DNA sequence motifs within the 5'UTR, the promoters  
 109 (-1000bp from the TTS) of the TRB4 (A) or TRB1 (B) target genes in the three clusters defined  
 110 in **Figure 5A-B**. Right: GO-term enrichment of genes corresponding to the three cluster of  
 111 TRB4 (A) and TRB1 (B) target genes defined in **Figure 5A-B**.



112

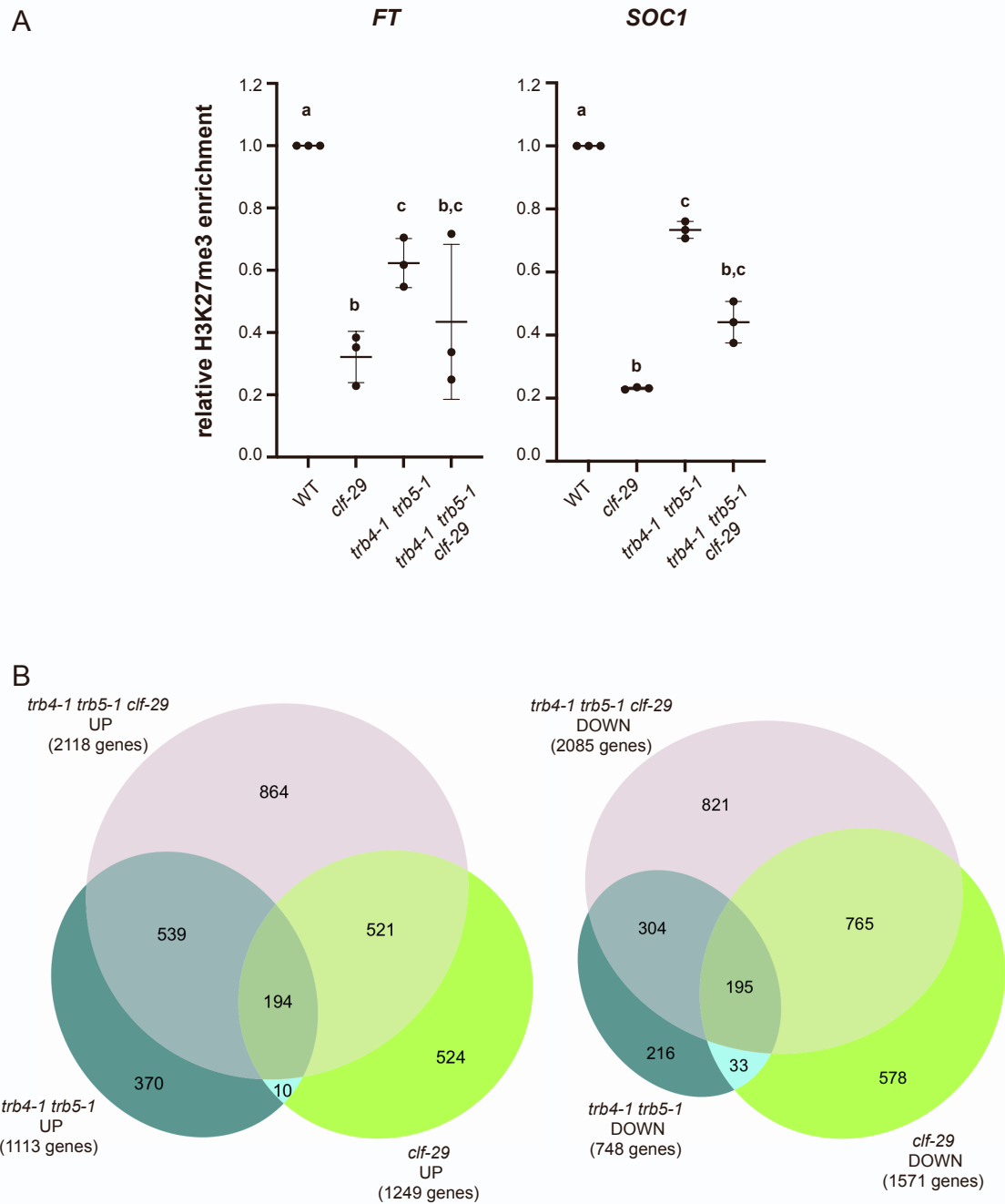
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114 **Supplementary Figure 6: Supplemental information related to Figure 6**

115 **(A)** Metagene plot showing ChIP-seq signals of TRB4-GFP or TRB1-GFP over genes enriched  
 116 in H3K4me3. TRB4 peaks upstream of TRB1. **(B, C)** Representative mesophyll leaf nuclei  
 117 from WT and *trb4-1 trb5-1* mutant plants, immunostained for H3K4me3 **(B)** and H3K27me3

118 **(C)**. Maximum projections are shown. Scale presents 1  $\mu$ m. **(D, E)** Metagene plot presentations  
119 of H3K4me3 **(D)** and H3K27me3 **(E)** enrichment along genes and 2 kb up and downstream of  
120 TSS and TTS with loss, gain or unchanged levels of the histone modifications in *trb4-1 trb5-1*  
121 mutants. The number of genes presented in each graph is indicated on the top. **(F)** Y2H serial  
122 dilutions examining the interaction of Arabidopsis TRB1 to 5 proteins (as bait) with CURLY  
123 LEAF (CLF) and SWINGER (SWN) proteins (lacking the SET domain) (as prey). Left panel:  
124 yeast strains growing on synthetic medium lacking Leu, Trp, His and Ade reveal interactions.  
125 Right panel: growth of zygotes on synthetic medium lacking Leu and Trp, selecting for the  
126 presence of the bait and prey vectors for interactions. Note that the first lines of each panel  
127 correspond to the Figure 6C. **(G)** Representative *clf-29* and *trb4-2 trb5-2 clf-29* triple mutant  
128 plants at 3 weeks after sowing.  
129  
130





131

132 **Supplementary Figure 7: Supplemental information related to Figure 7**

133 (A) Relative enrichment of H3K27me3 normalized to H3 at *FT* and *SOC1* gene promoters in  
 134 WT, *clf-29*, *trb4-1 trb5-1* and *trb4-1 trb5-1 clf-29* mutants. (B) Venn Diagrams showing overlap  
 135 between up- and down regulated genes in *clf-29*, *trb4-1 trb5-1* and *trb4-1 trb5-1 clf-29* mutants  
 136 determined by RNA-seq from rosette leaves of 3-week old plants.