Footprint sequence*	Derivative	Female gametes	Male gametes
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGC/CTAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	bz-m39 (Ac)		
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGG/CTAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	15	19
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGG/-TAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	6	14
CATCCGACGCTAGCGG-/-TAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '		5
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGGC/AGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	1	4
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGGC/CTAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '		2
CATCCGACGCTAGCGG-/AGTAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	1	2
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGG/AGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '		2
CATCCGACGCTAGCG/-TAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '		2
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGGG/CTAGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	1	1
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGC/TAGCCTAG	Bz '		1
CATCCGACGCTAGCGG-/AGCGGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '		1
CATCCGACGCTAGCGGC/GGCTAGCCTAG	Bz '	1	
		25	53

* TSD and footprint sequences in red

Supplemental Figure 1

Supplemental Figure 1. Excision footprints among Bz' revertants recovered from female and male gametes



Supplemental Figure 2

Supplemental Figure 2. *bz-m39.31* phenotype.

Finely spotted kernels from a cross between wx-m7(Ac) as male and bz-m39.31 as female. The Ds39.31 element shows minimal somatic excision activity. Some of the fine spots produced are indicated by black arrows.



0.2

Supplemental Figure 3A

В

Ac Z.mavs XP 002444199 S. bicolor EEE64886 O. sativa 2021344A_Pac1 P. glaucum AC092172.32 O. sativa AAM97760.1 O. sativa AEF33496 Saccharum Daysleeper A. thaliana CAN80126 V. vinifera XP 002331299 P. trichocarpa Tag2 A. thaliana BAA96580.1 O. sativa XP_003334942 P. graminis XP 003591965 M. truncatula Mx Z. mays AC079179.5 O.sativa BAJ23914 Saintpaulia ACX85638.1 C. melo BAB07989.1 O. sativa Tam3 A. majus Slide N. tabaccum XP_001223290 C. globosum EGU87925.1 F. oxysporum crypt1 C. parasitica Tascot-1 A. immersus EFY94480 M. anisopliae Tfol F. oxysporum Restless T. inflatum Tramp H. sapiens Hermit L. cuprina Homer_B._tryoni Hobo D. melanogaster Hermes M. domestica I-R Z. mays TIP100 I. purpurea Tag1 A. thaliana Bg Z. mays Bg-like O. sativa

LEEKEKLYGKLKDVQSRFSTTMDMWT	S-CQNKSYMCVTIHWIDDDW-CLQK
LAEKEKLYAYLKTVTCRFSTTMDIWT	S-CHNKSYMCVTLHWIDDNW-HIQK
LEEKNKLYECLKFVKSRICATMDMWT	S-NQNKGYMCVTLHWIDDNW-RIQK
VQEKEKLYAYFKTVKSRFSATMDMWT	S-NQNKSYMCVTLHWIDDNW-CIQK
LEEKKKMYEYFKTLSCRFCTTMDMWT	S-NQNKCYMCITVHWIDDNW-CMQK
EVRKRILYDELKSVSSRISTTMDMWT	S-NQNKAYMCITAHWIDENW-LMQK
KNHRTTLREMFENCNFRFSLTADLWT	S-NQNIGYMCVTCHYIDDDW-KVRK
LAEKQNVMKSLEGIPGRFCLTLDFWT	S-KLTLGYVFITAHYIDSDW-KIQK
EFEKGKMSSYLEKLETRMAITTDMWT	S-NQKKGYMAITVHYIDESW-LLHH
MKEKQKVYEMINRLHGRINLAVEMWS	S-PENAEYLCLIAHYIDEDW-KLQQ
EKEKQILKSELERIPSRICLTSDCWT	S-LGGDGYIVLTAHYVDTRW-ILNS
ESEKNQLKKSLKEAESISLTTDLWT	S-NQNLQYMCLVAHYIDENW-VMQC
GSMKDKLIKEIAEVDRIALTTDLWT	S-SNQTPFMVISAHFISSDW-TLKN
DIERLQLKNFLAEHCQRVCLTTDMWT	SCQKMSYMCVTAHFIDNNW-RLHK
FQEKAKLKKFFKDSCQRVCLTTDGWT	S-QQQDSYMTVTASFIDENW-RLHK
EDEKEKLKKFFKDNCVRVCLTTDTWT	A-KNSQNFMCVTAHFIDNEW-NLQK
AMEVAKIKSVIGDQRISITTDTWT	S-IQNINYMVITAHFLDNDW-KLHK
MKEKKKLKNALTRSGQRVCLTTDTWT	S-VQNINYMVITAHFIDDDW-NLHK
KDRRSVIIDRLNSASSIALTSDIWS	G-HAKEDYLSVVAHFVNSDW-QLEK
EKEIIVLRNEFKNFNGRISLTSDLWQ	G-SGSYHFSCITAHWIDKDW-IMRK
HEYEQYLRYLFTHIPNRISITTDIGR	S-GNDCDYLTVTSHWIDEEW-IMQN
EAEKELLRAELARSPYKKHLTFDLWT	SP-NQYALLGITVHFVDQSQ-QLQF
RSQKELLRSKLAASLYKKHLTFDLWT	SP-QEYALLGVTVHFTDALK-RPQT
HENLAGLQLQLQREAISKIHLSADLWT	SP-NHKGILAVVAHFVDSDA-KLRN
EREQKHIVDYFQEHNIGQINLSFDLWK	GP-NNRYYLAVVGHWFDAKAKKVRH
EAQKHQVKRDIQSALSKVHFTVDLWT	SP-NALAILGIVAHYTSETG-RLKY
VGDAGRRVWLMEKLHVATSKIHISVDAWT	SE-EGTNYLAVVAHFLDESH-KLQT
NGAKGAVTEHLKTARGKIHIAFDGWT	SR-NQLSLLGVNCFFVDQLW-RHRR
GAVREVILKELAEATWCGISTDMWR	SENQNRAYVTLAAHFLGLGAPNCL-SMGS
DDKRSKINEELQMAITSGTASITTDL	-NFVKRQFLCVTFHLIKDLKLKE
NEKKEELKEEINNIVSSGGASATIDMWTI	DNYVKRNFLGVTFHYQKDLKFFD
EEKRSLISSEIKKAVDSGRASATVDMWTI	DQYVQRNFLGITFHYEKEFKLCD
KEKKALISREIKSAVEKDGASATIDLWT	DNYIKRNFLGVTLHYHENNELRD
SIIKIVKEAKYFSVILDCTPI	D-ISHQEQMTLLVRCINLSNG-KI-NIEE
AIREEIGDAKFCIIVDEARI	D-ESKKEQMSIVLRFVDRDG-FIQE
KLQVSLIIDKFKSSWASTGCTLMADGWKI	DT-RQRPLINFLVYCPKGITFL
YEDMEAHMAKFKDDWKE	

Supplemental Figure 3B

Supplemental Figure 3. Phylogenetic analysis of hAT transposases.

(A) A phylogenetic tree of *hAT* transposases sequences was constructed using MEGA 5.05. Each sequence is identified by either its transposon name or GenBank accession number and the name of its source species. Numbers above the branches indicate the percentage of 1000 bootstrap replications in which that branch was present. The well-supported clades are indicated by brackets and given the name of the first described element(s) in that clade.

(B) Protein sequences were aligned using Clustal Omega. Serine 305 highlighted in yellow is well conserved within the *Ac/Tam3* and *restless* clades.



Supplemental Figure 4

Supplemental Figure 4. Methylation of inactive Ac in bz-c39.27

A. PCR analysis of bz-c39.27.

- (i) PCR assay of *Ac39* excision activity. Primers *a* and *d* were used to amplify the *Ac39* site. The reactivated *bz-c39.27* allele shows a weak 0.5-kb *Ac* empty site band, indicating slight *Ac39* excision activity.
- (ii) Methylation of Ac39 's 5' end. Genomic DNA was digested overnight with the methylation sensitive enzyme Pvull and purified using Qiagen QIAEX II kit. Primers a and Ac-D were used to amplify the Ac 5' end fragment containing a single Pvull site. A PCR band similar to the undigested control samples should be produced by samples containing methylated Ac elements, but not by samples containing only unmethylated Ac elements. The active form of bz-c39.27 behaves similar to the parental bz-m39(Ac), while the inactive form is hypermethylated and not cut by Pvull.
- (iii) Methylation of Ac39's 3' end. The same DNA templates from (ii) were amplified using primers Ds-3 and d to test the methylation status of the Ac 3' end. In agreement with (ii), the inactive bz-c39.27 is hypermethylated relative to the parental bz-m39(Ac) and active bz-c39.27 alleles.
- **B.** DNA gel blot analysis of bz derivatives from *bz-m39(Ac)*.
- Methylation sensitive enzyme Pvull digests of genomic DNAs from *bz-m39(Ac)* and *bz* derivatives *bz-c39.27*, *bz-s39.62*, and *bz-s39.74* were blotted into a Hybond XL membrane and hybridized to an *Ac* probe. The source of DNA for each lane is identified above the blot. The locations of the Pvull sites and of the probe in the *Ac* sequence are shown below the map. The *Ac* probe detects a 2.6-kb fragment produced by complete digestion of the Pvull sites in the *bz-m39* progenitor and in the active version of the cycling derivative *bz-c39.27*.

a, 5'- GGGTGTGTCCAGAATGTACCT-3'; b, 5'-GCGTGGCGGCGTGTGAAT-3'; c, 5'-GTGTGCTCCAGATTTATATGGA-3'; d, 5'-AGGACGCGGTGGAGAGGAACGAGAGC-3'; stk1-4, 5'-AACAGGTACACGGCAATGGCAGAG-3'; bz-4R, 5'-CAGTTACCTAGCACTAGAAGAG-3'; LHAcR2, 5'-ATGACAGGCAGCAGCTACG-3'; Ds-A, 5'-CGCCTTCTACTCGCAAAAC-3'; Ac-C, 5'-CACACTGGCCAAAGGTTATCACA-3'; Ac-E, 5'-GTGAGGGCGCAGAGACTT-3'; Ds-E, 5'-TCATTGCAACGGCCATTCTCCTAA-3'; Ds-7, 5'-TAGCGCCTCGAGATCACCAA-3'; Ac-3', 5'-ATCTCACTGCATGCGCCTTGTC-3'; Ac-N, 5'-CAACCAAGGCTCATCTGTCA-3';

Supplemental Table 1. Primers used in this work.