

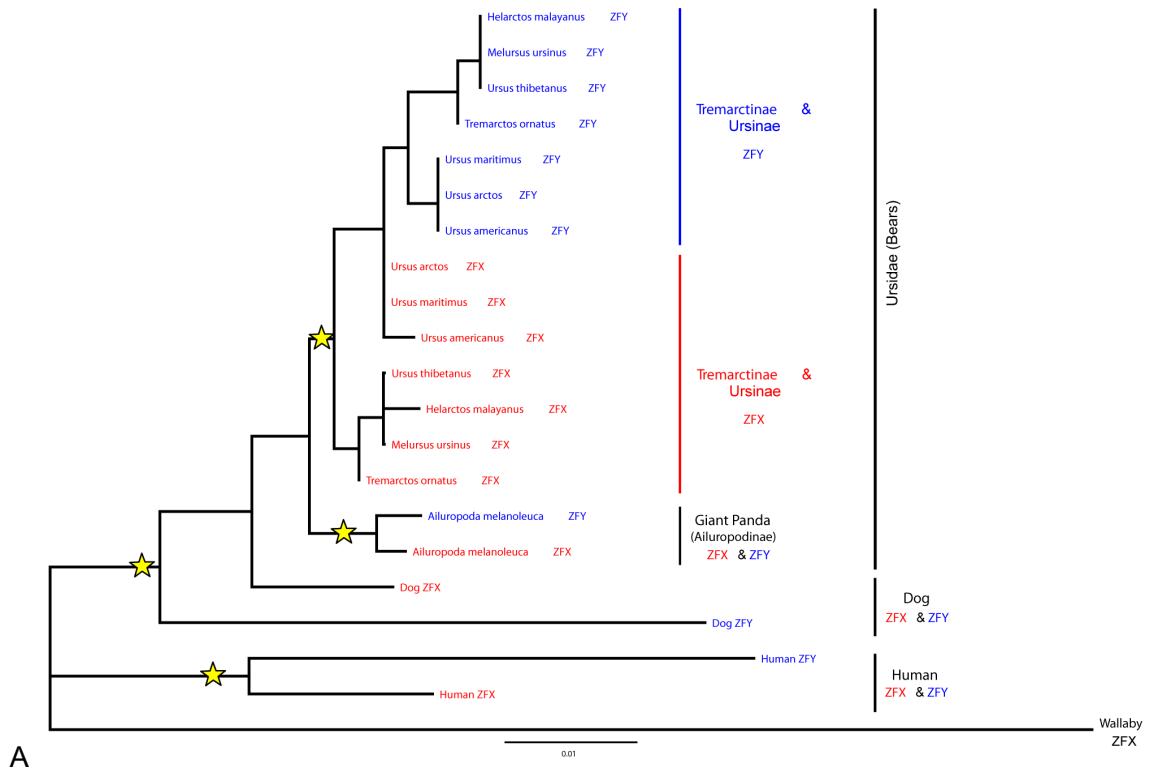
Supplementary information

Genome-wide search identifies 1.9 megabases from the polar bear Y chromosome for evolutionary analyses

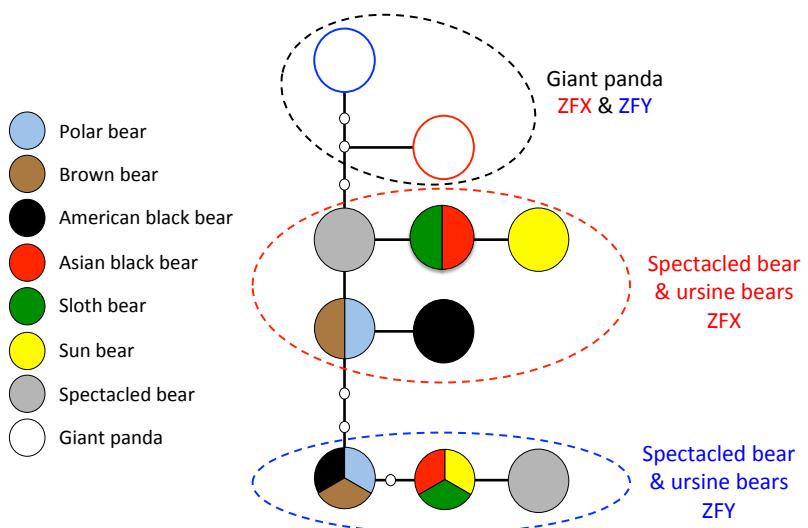
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Details on *in-vitro* experiments

Polymerase chain reaction (PCRs) were performed in 15 µl reaction volumes containing 2x Taq DNA Polymerase mix (VWR International GmbH, BDH Prolabo, Darmstadt, Germany), 0.17 µg/µl BSA (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA), 0.27 µM each of forward and reverse primer, and 10-15 ng template DNA. The amplification protocol started with 95°C for 3 min followed by 14 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, a touchdown step for 25 s (see Table S7 for specific starting temperatures) and 72°C for 75 s. This was followed by 25 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, a specific annealing temperature for 25 s (Table S7) and 72°C for 75 s. Final elongation was conducted for 10 min at 72°C.



A



B

Figure S1: Evidence for X/Y gene conversion events (yellow stars) in bears.

- A** Rooted phylogeny of ~397 bp from *ZFY* and *ZFX* sequences in bears and other mammals.
B Statistical haplotype network of bear *ZFY* and *ZFX* exon sequences (bear sequences from **A**).

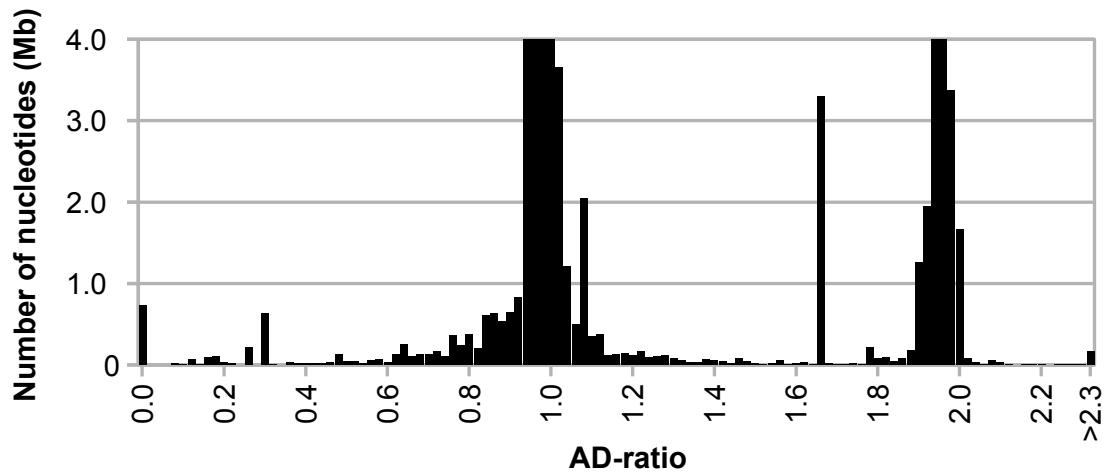


Figure S2: Average-depth (AD) ratio for scaffolds in the polar bear assembly (enlarged version of Fig. 2A).



Figure S3: Annotations of Y-linked scaffolds.

Exons homologous to mouse and human are shown in red. Previously published Y-linked polar bear sequences are shown in pink. The repeat unit of each microsatellite is indicated and regions with >200 bp of consecutive "N" are highlighted in gray. Due to the high abundance, only placental mammalian non-LTR retrotransposons ≥ 500 bp (LINEs) and ≥ 100 bp (SINEs) were plotted. The maps of additional scaffolds are shown in **Figure 3**.

Table S1: Gene sequences used in the similarity search. Previously published polar bear sequences are in bold. Asterisk indicates the 18 mammalian genes that were found to have identity ≥80% to scaffolds of the polar bear assembly (see Table 1).

No.	Gene	Sequence class in humans (according to Skaletsky et al. 2003)	Available sequences*	Fragment extracted	Species	GenBank accession number	Scaffold identified	Number of gene fragments recovered on respective scaffold
Y-linked								
1*	<i>AMELY</i>		Exon 5	exon	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM941064.1	115	1 exon
	<i>AMELY</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_008011.1	389	2 exons
2	<i>BPY2</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_009862.1	-	-
3	<i>CDY1</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_011754.1	-	-
4*	<i>DDX3Y (DBY)</i>	X-degenerate	Intron 5 + partial CDS	exon	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	JF293113.1	309	1 exon
	<i>DDX3Y (DBY)</i>		RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_012831.1	184, 309	12 exons, 17 exons
	<i>DDX3Y (DBY)</i>		RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_012008.2	184, 309	9 exons, 15 exons
5*	<i>EIF1AY</i>	X-degenerate	mRNA	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NM_004681.2	20, 297	3 exons, 5 exons
	<i>EIF1AY</i>		Partial exon	exon	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	AB176583.1	-	-
6*	<i>EIF2S3Y</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_012011.1	20, 318, 646	8 exons, 6 exons, 2 exons
7	<i>HSFY1</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_012030.1	-	-
8*	<i>KDM5D (SMCY)</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_032920.1	297, 301, 318	12 exons, 9 exons, 8 exons
	<i>KDM5D (SMCY)</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_011419.3	297, 301, 318	8 exons, 4 exons, 7 exons
	<i>KDM5D (SMCY)</i>		intron 4	complete (intron)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AB261824.1	318	1 intron
9*	<i>NLGN4Y</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_028212.1	104	4 exons
10*	<i>PCDH11Y</i>	X-transposed	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_011652.1	186	3 exons
11*	<i>PRKY</i>	X-degenerate	mRNA	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Y15801.1	104	4 exons
12	<i>PRY</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_032916.1	-	-
13	<i>RBM31Y</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_028970.1	-	-
14	<i>RBMY</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_011253.2	-	-
15*	<i>RBMY1A1</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_012805.1	105, 369	1 exon, 6 exons
16*	<i>RPS4Y</i>		Partial CDS	exon	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	AH012491.2	13, 253	1 exon, 6 exons
17*	<i>RPS4Y2</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_032924.1	253	5 exons
18*	<i>SLY</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_201530.2	53	1 exon
19*	<i>SRY</i>		Exon 1	complete (exon +UTR)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM748305.1	579	1 exon + UTR
	<i>SRY</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_011751.1	-	-
	<i>SRY</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_011564.1	-	-
20	<i>SSTY1</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_009220.2	-	-
21	<i>SSTY2</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_023546.3	-	-
22*	<i>TBL1Y</i>	X-degenerate	mRNA	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NM_033284.1	46, 104	1 exon, 12 exons
23	<i>TGIF2LY</i>	X-transposed	mRNA	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NM_139214.2	-	-
24	<i>TMSB4Y</i>	X-degenerate	mRNA	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NM_004202.2	-	-
25	<i>TSPY1</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_027958.1	-	-
26*	<i>UBA1Y</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_011667.2	134, 403, 605, 4889	12 exons, 1 exon, 13 exons, 1 exon
	<i>UBA1Y</i>		Exon 18	complete (exon)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM748329.1	605	1 exon
27*	<i>USP9Y</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_008311.1	20, 184, 309, 318	1 exon, 34 exons, 38 exons, 1 exon
	<i>USP9Y</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_148943.2	20, 184,	1 exon, 29 exons, 35

						309, 318	exons, 1 exon
28*	<i>UTY</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_009484.2	134, 309
29	<i>VCY</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_032915.1	-
30	<i>XKRY</i>	Ampliconic	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_032917.1	-
31*	<i>ZFY</i>		Final intron	complete (intron)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AB261808.1	318
	<i>ZFY</i>		partial gene	complete (partial gene)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM748297.1	20, 318
	<i>ZFY</i>		Partial CDS	exon	<i>Canis lupus</i>	JX475923.1	20, 318
	<i>ZFY</i>	X-degenerate	RefSeqGene	exon	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NG_008113.1	20, 318
32	<i>ZFY1</i>		mRNA	exon	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NM_009570.4	-

X-linked

1	<i>AMELX</i>		Exon 5	exon	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM941056.1	115, 6612	1 exon, 1 exon
2	<i>ZFX</i>		Final intron	complete (intron)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AB261816.1	20	1 intron
3	<i>ZFX</i>		partial gene	complete (partial gene)	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	AM941048.1	20, 318, 3838	1 exon, 1 exon, 1 exon

Table S2: Y-linked scaffolds <10 kb (n=92) identified by their AD-ratio.

Scaffold ID	Size (kb)	AD-ratio
882	9	0
949	6	0
951	6	0
955	6	0.085
983	5	0
1057	5	0
1166	4	0
1214	3	0
1229	3	0.3
1232	3	0
1235	3	0
1237	3	0
1251	3	0
1261	3	0
1273	3	0
1329	3	0
1346	3	0
1359	3	0
1484	3	0
1621	2	0
1629	2	0
1665	2	0
1687	2	0
1727	2	0
1741	2	0
1756	2	0
1760	2	0
1772	2	0
1850	2	0
1880	2	0
1885	2	0
1911	2	0
1934	2	0
1956	2	0
2053	2	0
2099	2	0
2138	2	0
2227	2	0
2256	2	0
2285	2	0
2428	2	0
2434	2	0
2433	2	0
2467	1	0
2483	1	0
2502	1	0

Scaffold ID	Size (kb)	AD-Ratio
2560	1	0
2698	1	0
2697	1	0
2720	1	0
2812	1	0
2853	1	0.136
2856	1	0
2882	1	0
2879	1	0
3005	1	0
3008	1	0.225
3026	1	0
3027	1	0
3043	1	0
3094	1	0
3105	1	0
3158	1	0
3258	1	0
3283	1	0.299
3349	1	0
3381	1	0.271
3481	1	0
3487	1	0
3578	1	0
3585	1	0
3598	1	0.196
3608	1	0
3649	1	0
3662	1	0.163
3691	1	0
3693	1	0
3723	1	0
3838	1	0
3849	1	0
3886	1	0
3889	1	0
3894	1	0
3958	1	0.184
3965	1	0
4014	1	0
4021	1	0.182
4107	1	0.172
4138	1	0
4147	1	0
4146	1	0
4157	1	0

Table S3: Scaffolds identified by the similarity search to be Y-linked, but with AD-ratios indicative of being autosomal or X-linked.

Scaffold ID	Size [Kbp]	AD-ratio	Inferred chromosomal location	Homology search
13	26,707	0.962	A	<i>RPS4Y</i>
20	22,125	1.942	X	<i>EIF1AY, EIF2S3Y, USP9Y, ZFY</i>
46	15,941	0.978	A	<i>TBL1Y</i>
53	14,458	0.973	A	<i>SLY</i>
104	6,801	0.969	A	<i>NLGN4Y, PRKY, TBL1Y</i>
105	6,717	1.944	X	<i>RBMY1A1</i>
115	5,608	1.934	X	<i>AMELY</i>
134	4,672	1.943	X	<i>UBA1Y, UTY</i>
184	2,589	1.949	X	<i>DDX3Y, USP9Y</i>
186	2,578	1.956	X	<i>PCDH11Y</i>
253	821	1.933	X	<i>RPS4Y, RPS4Y2</i>
301	351	1.928	X	<i>KDM5D</i>
4889 *	0.9	-	-	<i>UBA1Y</i>
6612 **	0.7	0	-	<i>AMELY</i>

* Reads mapped to scaffold 4889 with quality <20, so this AD-ratio could not be determined.

** Scaffold 6612 (749 bp) has an AD-ratio of zero but was filtered out due to its size <1kb.

Table S4: Scaffold combinations containing Y- and X-linked scaffolds

Details from the 10 query genes that were observed on ≥ 2 scaffolds are shown (see also Table S1).

Scaffold with AD-ratio indicative of Y-linkage and male-specific amplification in-vitro	Scaffold with putative X-linkage (AD-ratio in brackets)	Query Gene
297	20 (1.94)	<i>EIF1AY</i>
297	301 (1.94)	<i>KDM5D</i>
309	134 (1.94)	<i>UTY</i>
309	184 (1.95)	<i>DDX3Y</i>
309	20 (1.94), 184 (1.95)	<i>USP9Y</i>
318	20 (1.94)	<i>EIF2S3Y, ZFY</i>
318	301 (1.94)	<i>KDM5D</i>
318	20 (1.94), 184 (1.95)	<i>USP9Y</i>
369	105 (1.94)	<i>RBMY1A1</i>
389	115 (1.93)	<i>AMELY</i>
403	134 (1.94)	<i>UBA1Y</i>
605	134 (1.94)	<i>UBA1Y</i>
646	20 (1.94)	<i>EIF2S3Y</i>
6612	115 (1.93)	<i>AMELY</i>

Table S5: Percentage of transposable elements in 1.6 Mb Y-chromosomal scaffolds in comparison to the genome-wide average in polar and brown bears.

	Polar bear		Brown bear
	Y-scaffolds	Genome	Genome
SINE	8.23	8.18	8.15
MIRs	0.42	3.03	3.05
CanSINE	7.81	5.05	5.10
LINE	38.88	21.03	21.09
LINE-1	38.42	16.93	16.96
LINE-2	0.44	3.58	3.60
LINE-3	0.03	0.39	0.39
RTE	0.00	0.12	0.13
ERV	5.29	5.40	5.45
DNA transposons	1.98	3.00	3.03
Total	54.38	39.20	39.27

Table S6: Sequence characteristics of microsatellites with ≥ 15 repeat units on Y-linked scaffolds. Bases in lowercase denote regions with imperfect tandem repeats.

Table S7. Primer sequences and PCR conditions of fragments used for *in-vitro* validation of Y-scaffolds.

Scaffold	Forward primer (5'->3')	Reverse primer (5'->3')	Fragment size	T _{A1} (°C)	T _{A2} (°C)
			(bp) incl. primers	14 cycles	25 cycles
297	ACAGAGAGATGCGGTCTG	GGAGACTCTGCTGACCAAGG	783	69	62
309	TCAGCCTGCTTCATTGTTTC	ATTGTGTGCCTGTTCCATTTC	696	68	61
318.20	CAATGCTAGAGATGCAAGTGG	AAGCATATGAAGACACACAGTGG	757	67	60
318.21	ATGCTATGATCCAGCAATCC	TCCTTGTTAATTCTTCTGATGC	800	67	60
318.22	CTGACATACTGGCTCACAG	ATGTGGAGGTTCAAGGAGGAC	800	67	60
318.23	GTGGTCAGATCCAGCTCTC	GACCTTGCTCTGCCTCTC	786	67	60
322**	GAGTAGAGCTGGTCTGTGAG	GAAGCAGAGCTCAAGTCTGAAG	687	68	61
369	CATTGAAACAAGGGCACATC	TCCTCTAGGAACCCAAC TGC	780	68	61
393	AATTGTGAAGGATGAGGAAGG	CCAGAGAACAGAGGATGG	788	70	63
389**	ACCCACTGCTGTTCTGTATCC	CCAACAGTGTAGTGGTTGTGC	679	68	61
403**	CACTCAGGAGAGCACAGGTC	TGTGTGTCGTAAGCAGAGGTC	796	68	61
420	TTCAAGGGAAAGGGTAGG	AATGGTAGTGGAGGGAGGTATGG	635	69	62
519	CCCAAGTTAGGGAAAGTTGC	TGTTTCAGCTTCAGCTGTCC	734	68	61

579*	CTGCAGGCCTGTCATGTTA	TGTGTATCGACCCATACTTTG	660	66	61
605	TTTGACGGCTGAGCAATATC	GATGCAGCCACAATGAAATC	706	68	61
646	TGTCTAGCCATCTGGTCCTG	CATGGACATTGTTGCATTGA	778	69	62
657	TCCAGGTTGTCAAGCACATG	CTTGCTCCATCCACATGCTG	769	69	62
596	ATCACCCCTCTCCACTCACAA	CCACCTCTTGACTCCTGG	735	69	62
613	TTGTGGACATTGCTGCTTCT	TCTGAACATAGGCTGCAACC	674	69	62
632	CTATCGTGGACATTGCTGCT	CTATCGTGGACATTGCTGCT	621	69	62
771	AGAACTTCCTGTACCTGGCT	GCTGATTCCGTGGATGTTCA	753	69	62
795	GGAACACGACAAGGATCTCC	TTGTGCCAATACCATGCTGT	705	69	62
813	ATCTTGCTGCTCCTCTGTTG	CCACGTCACATCATACTGCA	767	69	62
236a	GACTCAAGCTCAGCGTTCAC	GTCCAGTGGAAAGAGGTAGGC	760	68	61
267a	ATACATACGCGCACACACAC	GCACATACCTCGTCAAGGAC	655	68	61
253x	CTGGAGGTCTGTGTGGAG	AACCTAATGCGTGTGCTGC	796	68	61
301x	TGGATAAGGCATCTGCAAG	CTGAAGGCAGTGGTAAGAG	717	68	61

* Primers from (Bidon et al. 2014) (fragment 579.1B)

** Primers from (Kutschera et al. 2014)

a Autosomal scaffold based on AD-ratio

x X-linked scaffold based on AD-ratio

Table S8. Accession numbers and sample origin of polar, brown and black bear genomes

Species	Sample origin	Number of individuals	Accession numbers
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Spitsbergen, Svalbard	9	SRX155945, SRX155949, SRX155951, SRX155953, SRX155954, SRX155955, SRX155957, SRX155960, SRX155961
	Alaska	3	SRX156102, SRX156103, SRX156105
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	ABC-Islands	1	SRX156108
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Alaska	1	SRX156137