

Additional File 1

Convergent evolution of tRNA gene targeting preferences in compact genomes

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Figure S1: Alignments of GPY/F motifs in the carboxy-terminal regions of integrase domains in dictyostelid LTR retrotransposons.

Alignments were generated with CLUSTALX [1] and BOXSHADE [2]. Black boxes indicate invariant amino acids and gray boxes represent similar amino acids. Shading is to a 50% consensus. Ty3 (GenBank M23367) is shown for comparison. The consensus of this motif as suggested by Malik and Eickbush [3] is indicated. Abbreviations: Dd: *Dictyostelium discoideum*; Dp: *D. purpureum*; Dl: *D. lacteum*; Pp: *Polysphondylillum pallidum*; Df: *D. fasciculatum*; Pf: *Protostelium fungivorum*; Sc: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

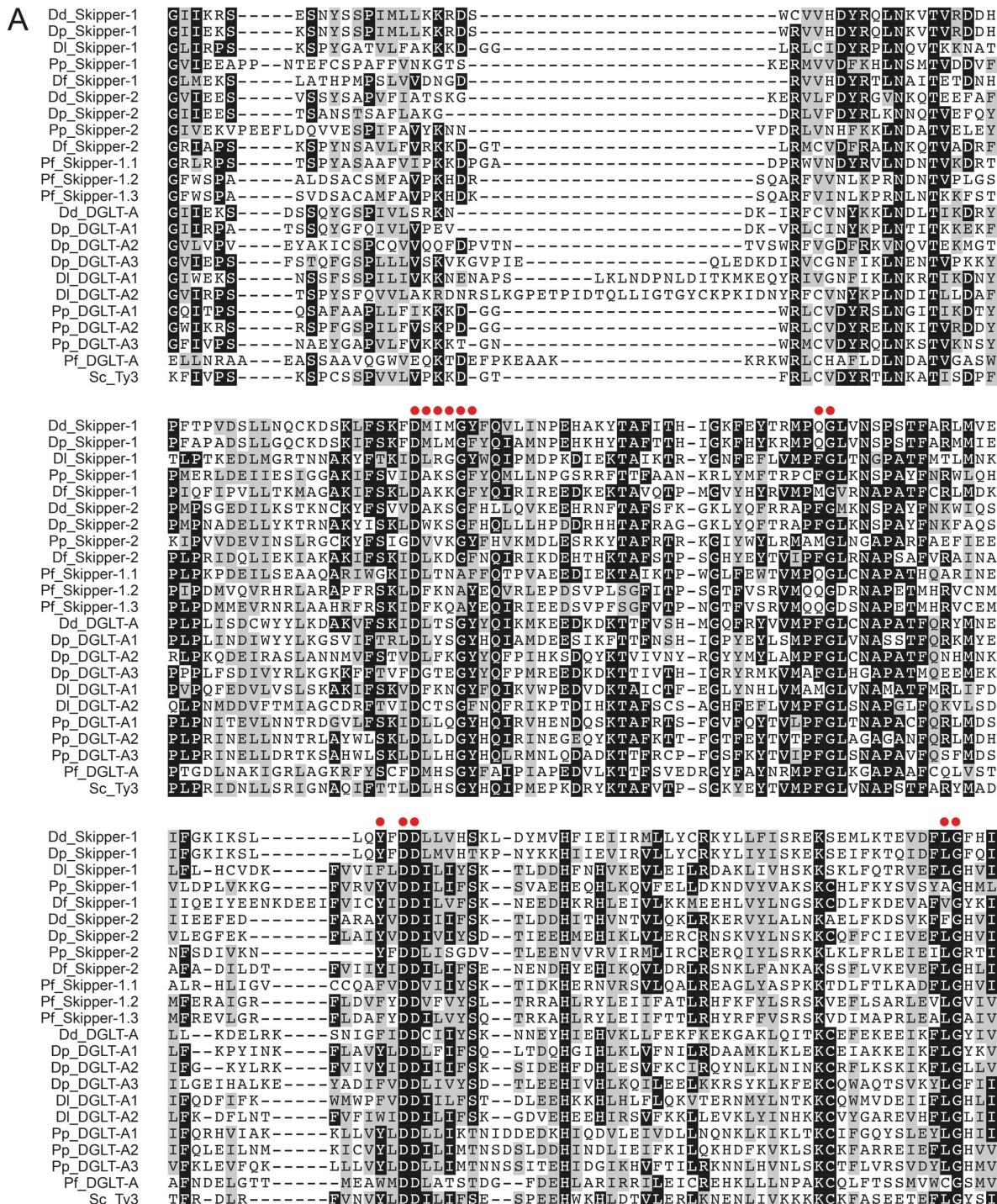
Dd_Skipper-1	VMV-KRKFFQTN-----LSKDLIS-----HKLESKNC	GPFIIITAV
Dp_Skipper-1	VLV-KRKYFKTS-----DSIDLIS-----HKLESKNC	GPFKIIIEI
Dl_Skipper-1	FEVGDDQVLLSTE-----NITLSSD-VLRPKKKLTGKYC	GPFEIIIEK
Pp_Skipper-1	YNINDLVLVRRSRLN-THKSSSD-----DRKLTOQSWG	GPFIIIVVKQ
Df_Skipper-1	LKEGDEILLNRN-----KISDALLQVVDSKKLIQDKI	GPFKIVVK
Dd_Skipper-2	YEVGDLVLVKKREKVNIAMINDKDQ-----SKVLPNYC	GPFKIVSK
Dp_Skipper-2	YEVGDDWVWVKRSKLD-TFKLEIDK-----DKLLSRYC	GPFRVIEG
Pp_Skipper-2	YQIGDWWMPVKDE-----FINLEVDWNTNTGSINNNRNGP	PFKIIITKI
Df_Skipper-2	LNVGDMVLLNRK-----NITLAAD-SRRHSWKWYNKWI	GPFKIIISV
Pf_Skipper-1.1	VMVDSDDRSSRFKS---KSQDARA-----AKLFARWDG	GPYTVVEEA
Pf_Skipper-1.2	FAVGSKAYVATGS---LRFPPLGLS-----GKFLPKFV	GPYDTIAA
Pf_Skipper-1.3	FEVGAKAYISTSG---LRMPKGVA-----SKFVPRYI	GPYTTAA
Dd_DGLT-A	IQTGDFVYLHTP-----YSQTSIG-----PKKFYKPWR	GPFKVQEK
Dp_DGLT-A1	IKINDWVFIHVP-----YNVSNLNGL-----PPKFYRPWK	GPFKVIGL
Dp_DGLT-A2	FNVGDDYVFVRIP-----FDKNSPVP-----DKLRKPYA	GPFKIIIAK
Dp_DGLT-A3	IKAGDQVYVHFE-----YSDKEIG-----TKKFYKAWKG	PFFLVLEE
Dl_DGLT-A1	PYQENQEVLYRN-----FHQPGVN-----ELSKFMPNWS	GPYKILGI
Dl_DGLT-A2	RYAVDOLVIVVKN-----FHPADED-----ETNKFI	PNWKGPFWITRV
Pp_DGLT-A1	IKVGDSVYLRK-----FRSNPKNK-----IKLETRFDGP	YEVTNV
Pp_DGLT-A2	FKI-DKVVYVKE-----KRPSKKW-----NKLEAVYAG	GPYEIIDI
Pp_DGLT-A3	IKVGDDYVFYNN-----NRDGKKK-----KLDRVRYEG	GPRKVVEV
Pf_DGLT-A	LKRGDITVMLHAS-----WLSMQLN-----HKLQPEWI	GPYRIVAR
Sc_Ty3	LNIGDHVLVHRD-----AYFKKGAY-----MKVQQIYV	GPFRRVVKK

consensus:

G^D_E----- R^Y
----- K^F_W - G^Y_F - I
----- V

Figure S2: Alignments of RT, RNH, and IN domains of dictyostelid LTR retrotransposons.

Core domains of reverse transcriptase (RT) (**A**), ribonuclease H (RNH) (**B**), and integrase (IN) (**C**) were determined by searching the Conserved Domain Database [4]. Alignments were generated with CLUSTALX [1]. Shading is to a 50% consensus and was generated with BoxSHADE [2]. Black boxes indicate invariant amino acids and gray boxes represent similar amino acids. Active site residues are indicated by red dots. The sequence of Ty3 (GenBank M23367) was aligned for comparison. Abbreviations: Dd: *Dictyostelium discoideum*; Dp: *D. purpureum*; Dl: *D. lacteum*; Pp: *Polysphondylium pallidum*; Df: *D. fasciculatum*; Pf: *Protostelium fungivorum*; Sc: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.



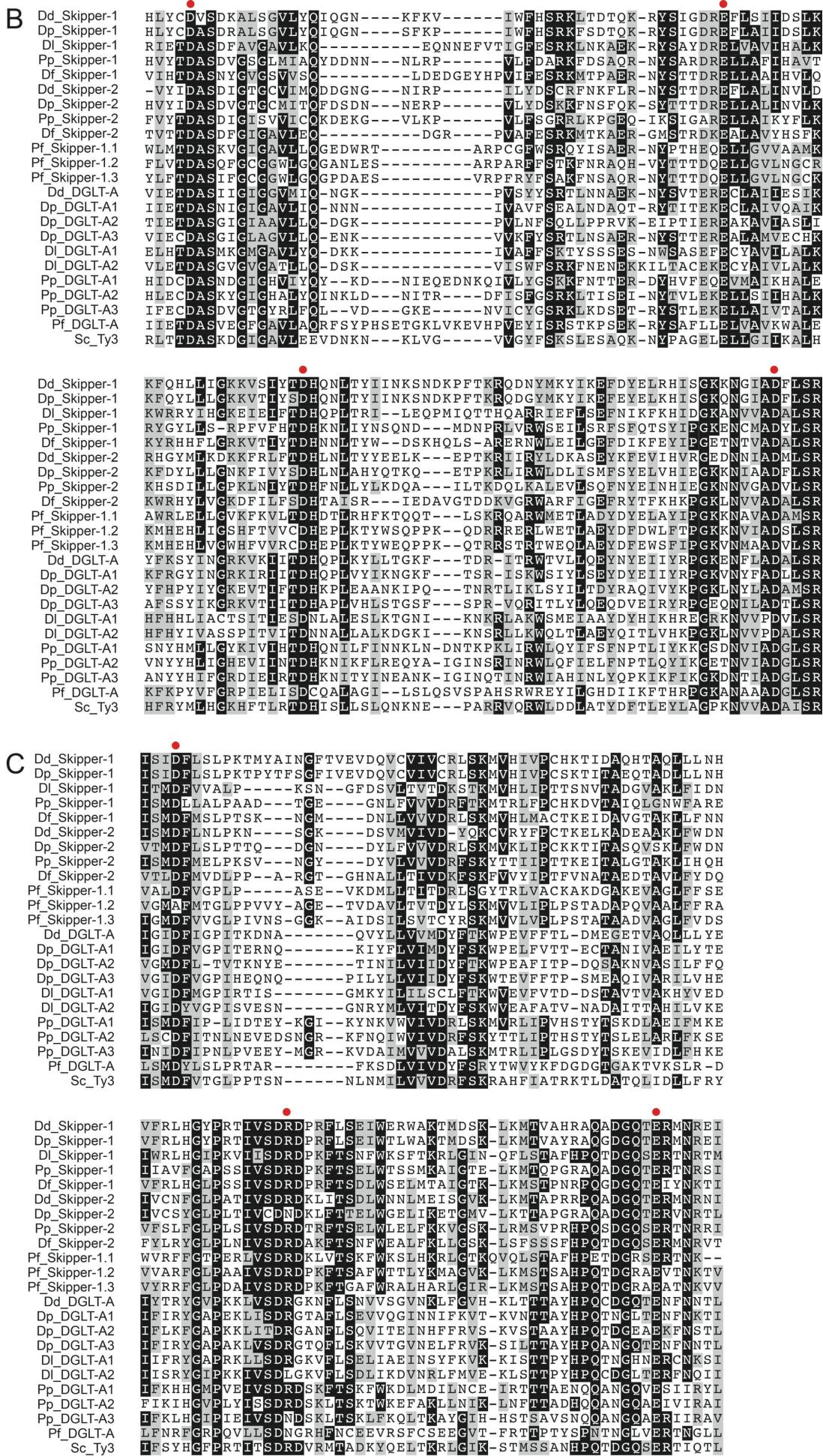


Figure S3: Phylogenetic analysis of dictyostelid LTR elements.

Alignment of the concatenated core domains of RT, RNH, and IN was generated with CLUSTALX and analyzed using the Neighbor Joining method. Numbers next to each node indicate bootstrap values as percentages out of 1000 replicates. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths in the same units as those of the evolutionary distances used to infer the phylogenetic tree.

Retrotransposons integrating upstream and downstream of tRNA genes are indicated in red and blue boxes, respectively. Dd: *D. discoideum*; Dp: *D. purpureum*; Di: *D. lacteum*; Df: *D. fasciculatum*; Pp: *P. pallidum*; Pf: *Protostelium fungivorum*.

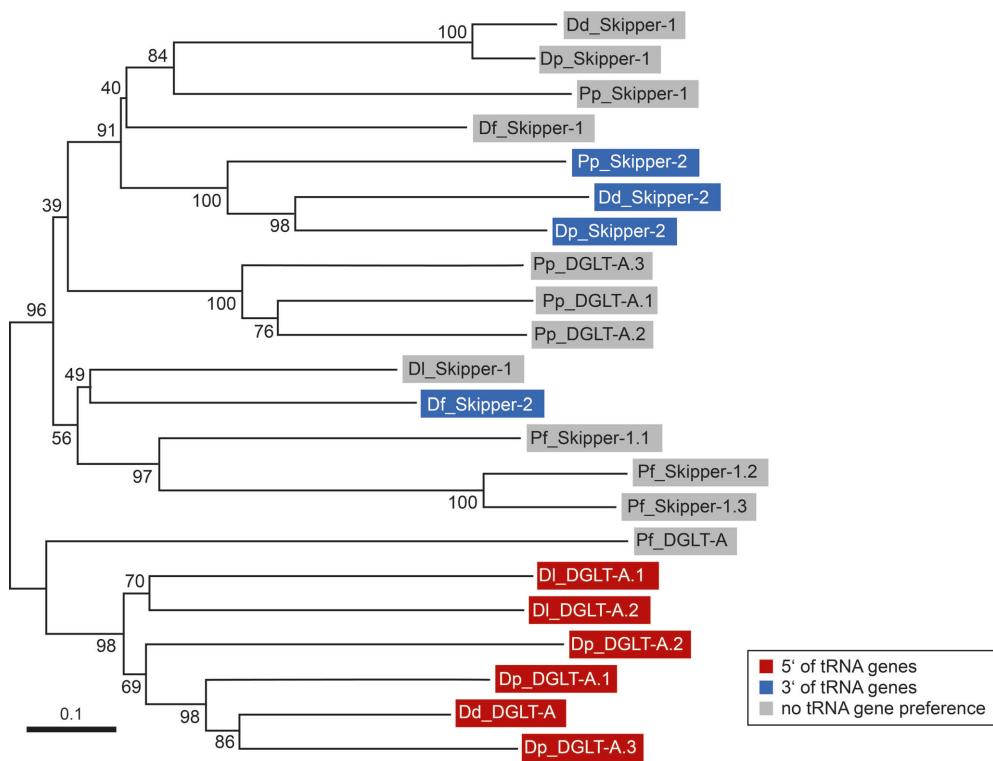


Figure S4: Alignment of RT domains of dictyostelid non-LTR retrotransposons.

Core domains of reverse transcriptases (RT) were determined by searching the Conserved Domain Database [4]. Alignments were generated with CLUSTALX [1]. Shading is to a 50% consensus and was generated with BOXSHADE [2]. Black boxes indicate invariant amino acids and gray boxes represent similar amino acids. Active site residues are indicated by red dots. The sequence of the human L1 element (Hs_L1; U93574) was aligned for comparison. Dd: *Dictyostelium discoideum*; Dl: *D. lacteum*; Dp: *D. purpureum*; Pp: *Polysphondylium pallidum*; Df: *D. fasciculatum*.

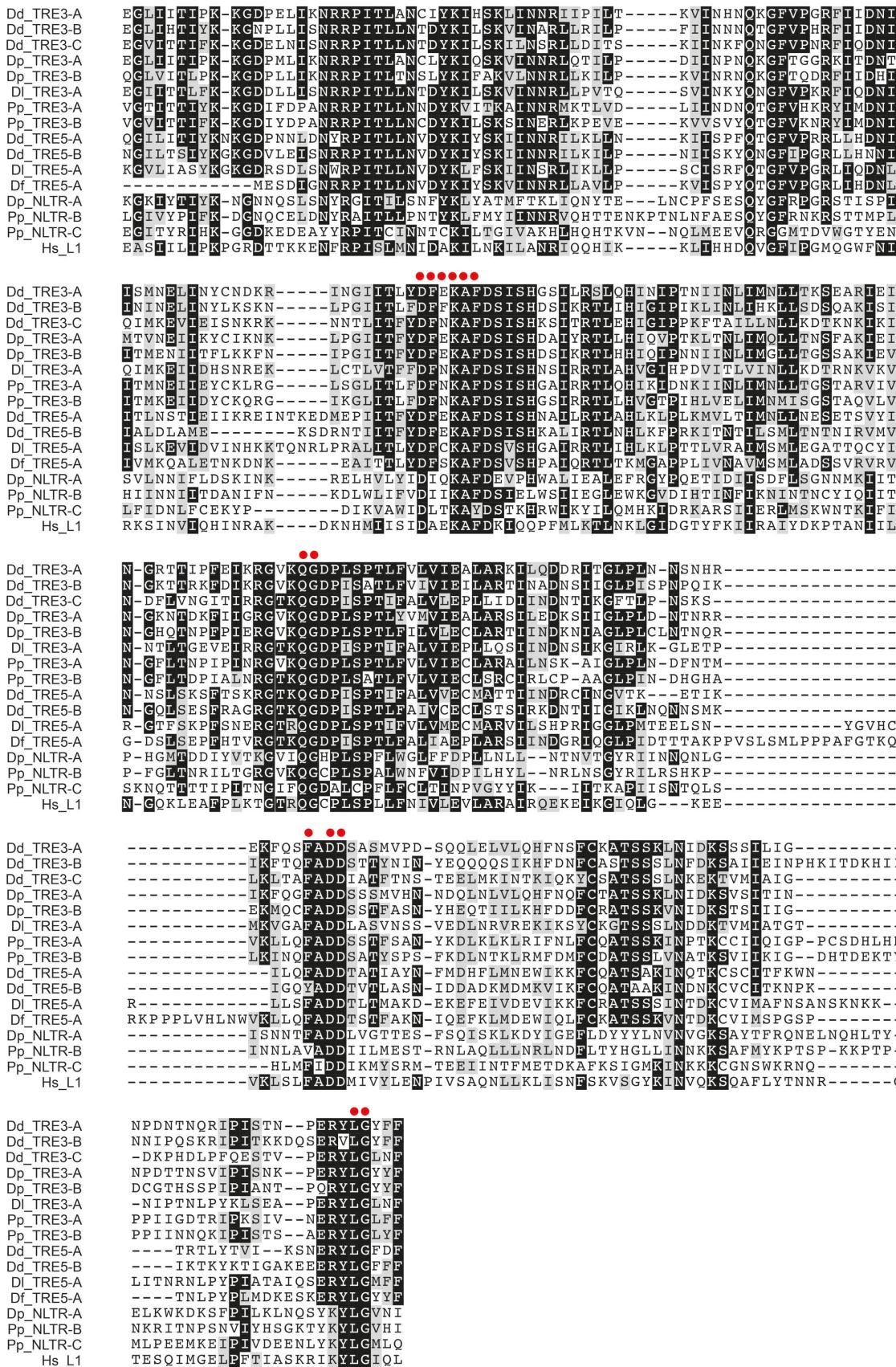


Figure S5: Phylogenetic analysis of RT domains of dictyostelid non-LTR elements.

Alignment of the RT domains was generated and analyzed with MEGA7 [5] using the Neighbor Joining method. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. Numbers next to each node indicate bootstrap values as percentages out of 1000 replicates [6]. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths measured in the number of substitutions per site. The tree was rooted on RT domains of group II introns.

Sequences used for alignment with dictyostelid NLTR elements were chosen according to a previous phylogenetic analysis performed by Malik et al. [7]: *Trypanosoma brucei* SLACS (X17078), *Trypanosoma cruzi* CZAR (M62862), *Crithidia fasciculata* CRE1 (M33009), *Crithidia fasciculata* CRE2 (U19151), *Drosophila melanogaster* R2 (X51967), *Drosophila mercatorum* R2 (AF015685), *Forficula auricularia* R2 (AF015819), *Bombyx mori* R2 (M16558), *Porcellio scaber* R2 (AF015818), *Bombyx mori* Dong (L08889), *Ascaris lumbricoides* R4 (U29445), *Rattus norvegicus* L1 (U83119), *Mus musculus* L1 (AF081114), *Canis lupus* L1 (AB012223), *Homo sapiens* L1 (U93574), *Oryzias latipes* swimmer (AF055640), *Cyprinodon macularius* swimmer (AF055643), *Xenopus laevis* Tx1 (M26915), *Zea mays* Cin4 (Y00086), *Arabidopsis thaliana* Ta11 (AAC13599), *Dictyostelium discoideum* TRE5-A (X57034), *Chlorella vulgaris* Zepp (AB008896), *Aedes aegypti* JAM1 (Z86117), *Caenorhabditis elegans* RTE1 (AF025462), *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Cgt1-3 (L76169), *Magnaporthe grisea* Mgr583 (AF018033), *Ascobolus immersus* Mars1 (X99080), *Neurospora crassa* Tad1 (L25662), *Drosophila melanogaster* R1 (X51968), *Bradysia coprophila* R1 (L00945), *Bombyx mori* R1 (M19755), *Bombyx mori* TRAS1 (D38414), *Aphonopelma* sp. R1 (AF015489), *Bombyx mori* SART1 (D85594), *Anopheles gambiae* RT1 (M93690), *Anopheles gambiae* RT2 (M93691), *Drosophila silvestris* LOA (X60177), *Aedes aegypti* Lian (U87543), *Drosophila miranda* TRIM (X59239), *Drosophila subobscura* Bilbo (U73800), *Drosophila melanogaster* Jockey (M22874), *Drosophila funebris* Jockey (M38437), *Drosophila melanogaster* TART (U14101), *Drosophila melanogaster* Doc (X17551), *Drosophila melanogaster* F (M17214), *Peridroma saucia* YAKPs1, *Drosophila melanogaster* BS (X77571), *Drosophila yakuba* Helena (AF012049), *Drosophila mauritiana* Helena (AF012043), *Bombyx mori* AMY (U07847), *Aedes aegypti* JuanA (M95171), *Culex pipiens* JuanC (M91082), *Chironomus tentans* NCR1Cth (L79944), *Anopheles gambiae* T1 (M93689), *Anopheles gambiae* Q (U03849), *Gallus gallus* CR1 (U88211), *Acanthochelys spixii* CR1 (AB005891), *Schistosoma mansoni* SR1 (U66331), *Biomphalaria glabrata* BGR (X60372), *Drosophila melanogaster* I (M14954), *Drosophila teissieri* I (M28878), *Trypanosoma brucei* ingi (X05710), *Trypanosoma cruzi* L1Tc (X83098). Group II introns: *Streptococcus agalactiae* (WP_000561483), *Leptospira santarosai* (ZP_13300096), *Escherichia coli* (ZP_13884144), *Acetonema longum* (ZP_08623276), *Mycobacterium* sp. (WP_011779439), *Bacillus coagulans* (WP_014095942), *Clostridium kluyveri* (WP_011988638), *Rhodococcus jostii* (WP_011598972), *Frankia* sp. (WP_011436613).

Figure S5 (continued)

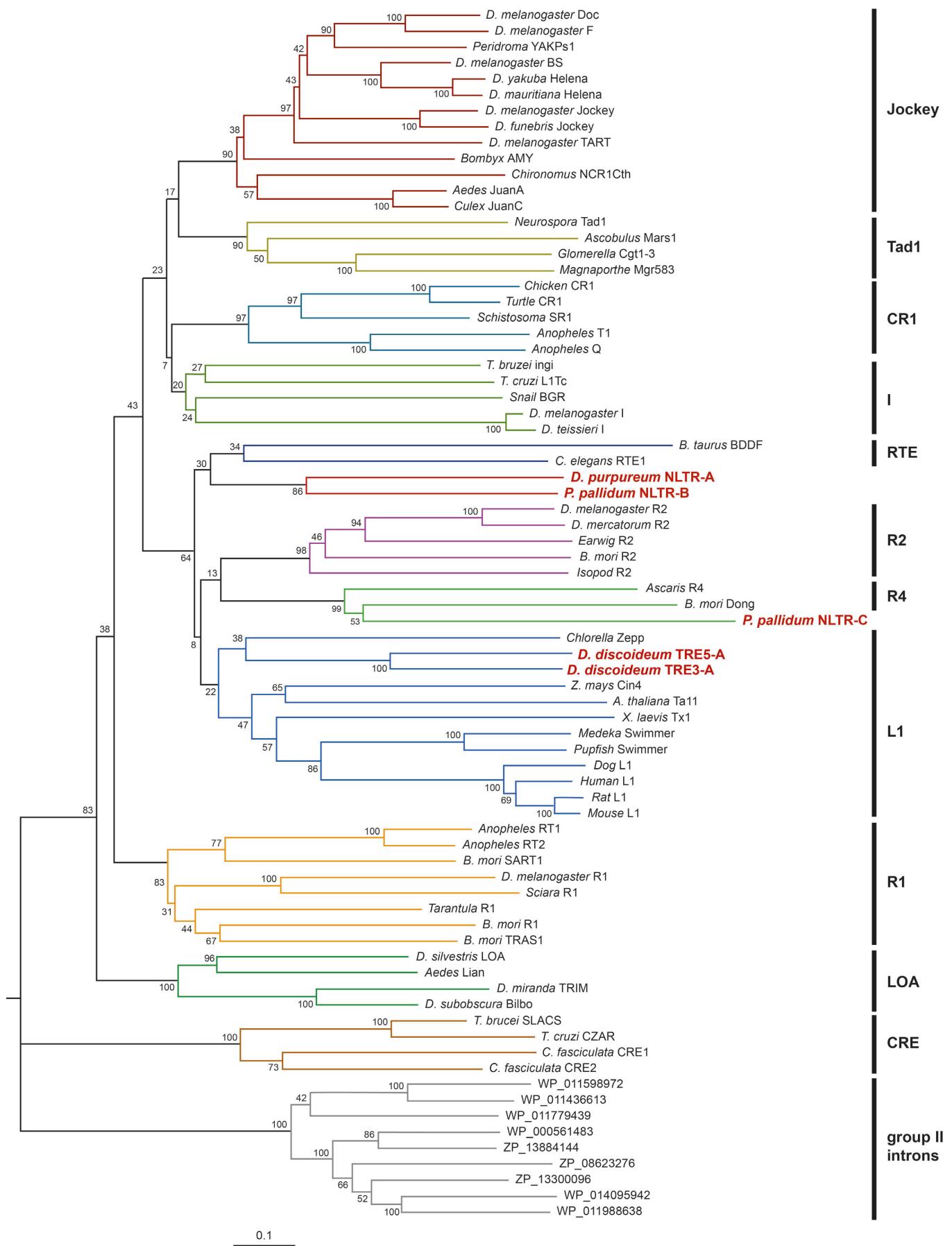


Figure S6: Alignment of dictyostelid non-LTR elements bearing RNH domains.

Core domains of ribonuclease H (RNH) were determined by searching the Conserved Domain Database [4]. Alignments were generated with CLUSTALX [1]. Shading is to a 50% consensus and was generated with BOXSHADE [2]. Black boxes indicate invariant amino acids and gray boxes represent similar amino acids. Sequences used for alignment with *D. purpureum* NLTR-A and *P. pallidum* NLTR-B were chosen according to a previous phylogenetic analysis performed by Malik et al. [7]: *Bombyx mori* TRAS (GenBank D38414), *Aphonopelma* sp. R1 (AF015489), *Drosophila melanogaster* I (M14954), *Trypanosoma brucei* ingi (X05710), *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Cgt1-3 (L76169), *Magnaporthe grisea* Mgr583 (AF018033), *Aedes aegypti* Lian (U87543), and *Drosophila miranda* TRIM (X59239).

TRAS	R1	I	ingi	Cgt1-3	Mgr583	Lian	TRIM	Dp_NLTR-A	Pp_NLTR-B
RI E TDGSKI E GR-----	Q I YTDGSK S ESG-----	F I FTDGS K INYT-----	E I WTDGS V SLGE-----	I V YSDGSK A PNG-----	VVYTDGS E KHENNCV-----	V C YTDGS L LEGR-----	H F YTDGS K LDGR-----	E F YTDGS S YKKINN-----	K I YTDGS C HKQIEKENTTVINNNEILTSTHNIIRPAKA A FGVYSPSSGYWFN-NRVSGIQGI
VGAALSIWDGEVE I RSLKLA A PYCTV	TGAAFVVF R N G ELWMSRSYKMTASNTS	ISFAITTEDVLKY--G I PPYSSV	KSGAAALLYRNNKLICAPKTGAGELSCS	ATG G FGFVIYRGSRRTAQGCGR G -IAE V	QIGY G WA A FRAGLEFAARAASITPESHV	AGAGVYSRELRLNQ-FYS L GRNCTV	VGGGVYCSELEISH-CFREPDHCSV	KRKAGY G YINQSEN I ISLN-FIEGTAKTI	
YQAEELL A LSYAVKEAQ-----LRNG--STFGVFSDSKAALLT V IN--HGSLHPLAVD I RKML	SOAEILLAIWKALOWLL-----ADGVGIKSCAVITDSQSSLQALAN--PSCDWLLVMRAKAAY	LTSETIAILEAIELTK-----NRRG--KFIICSDSLSAVDSQN--TNNS S FYPSRIRS L I	Y R ABCVALEIGLQRLLKWL-----PAYRSTPSRLSIFSDSLSM T ALQTGPLAVTNPI L RRLWRLL	FDGEAE G ARAGIRRAL-----LTSQ-GQPIHICIDNTSVI Q GIRS--NIPDS--SQAAFLEI	FD A BAIAGALKGLQAAA-----KAQP-GARIWICVDSTSVI W GLRG--DAPRS--SQWAFL E F	FQAEI F ALMCGVOSAL-----QORMGKV I FCSDSQA A IKALAS--ANSRSKLVIACRTQI	FQAEI B AIKEAISIVS-----KLRLDT H LVCVF S DSQA A IKALGS--ISSNSATVKDCRRSL	TCAEELSAPTHI L SSYPIN-----HKININTDSQVSIDIIESLIQNPYPIQYFGTPFFEIIKKLF	ENAE L QAILHALQHAPPNTNIEIITDSESSINFITK S TTNKFHLYNHF N KSYFPVLSA I TKLI
K O CALQNKT----VALY W IKAHAGLEGNERADOLAKEAALLSK	ROLLRNGVA----VRFFWTKG H ATCEGNK I ADS A REASASGL	TOHAPKIK----IMWI P GHSGIKGNELADQAKSASSMPL	I Q VQR R KIR----IRLOFVFGHC G VGKRNEVCDED A KRAADLPQ	QAVARIYN----I Q THWSPGHQG I KGNEEADILAKEG T TLPV	HNLVDLLRKQSTEVRVRWC P GHQG I P G NDRADELA K AGSAGP P	EELNSVNS----VNLVWVPGH S SIAGNELADELARDGASHDF	HEIAEQLD----L F LIWVP G HRDIEG N DAADELAROGTT T PL	KYKLKRDNFDEKNTNF I KVKAHSN I IGNEIADKLAKKALTLP I	N Q RKQLNLH----TK L TKVAAHSGNPGNDIADRLAKGAISQ P

Table S1: Comparison of retrotransposon in annotated dictyostelid genomes.

	<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>	<i>Dictyostelium purpureum</i>	<i>Dictyostelium lacteum</i>	<i>Polysphondylium pallidum</i>	<i>Dictyostelium fasciculatum</i>
Haploid genome size (Mb)	34	33	23	33	31
Number of genes	12,646	12,410	10,225	12,675	12,430
Gene density (CDS/Mb)	372	376	444	384	401
Number of tRNA genes	418	353	57	273	198
Retrotransposons total (%)	8.1	0.9	0.000003	0.7	0.6
non-LTR retro-transposons (%)	3.7	0.5	0.000002	0.3	0.3
LTR retrotransposons (%)	1.1	0.4	0.000001	0.3	0.3
YR retrotransposons (%)	3.3	0	0	0	0,1
tRNA gene-targeting retro-transposons (%)	3.8	0.9	0.000002	0.4	0.4
References	[8, 9]	[10]	Genbank LODT01000000	[11]	[11]

CDS: coding sequence; YR: tyrosine recombinase.

Table S2: Association of tRNA genes with TREs in the *D. discoideum* genome.

The individual tRNA gene loci were inspected for the presence of TRE5 or TRE3 elements. The tRNA genes on chromosomes 1-6 were extracted from genome assembly file “*D. discoideum* Non-coding sequences” as of 03-29-2016 (www.dictybase.org). * Note that TRE elements can target the same tRNA genes sequentially, producing tandems. Only the first TRE of such tandems directly adjacent to the targeted tRNA gene was considered in this analysis.

Chromosome	tRNA genes	TREs*	% tRNA genes occupied*
1	79	52	65.8
2	91	56	61.5
3	79	45	57.0
4	33	21	63.6
5	34	18	52.9
6	87	54	62.1
total	403	246	61.0

Supplemental references

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