

Supplementary Material

Title: In-depth genomic and transcriptomic dissection of five potassium (K⁺) transporter gene families in soybean confirm their differential expression for nodulation

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Seung Hwan Yang^{1*}, Gyuhwa Chung¹**

*** Correspondence:**

Seung Hwan Yang

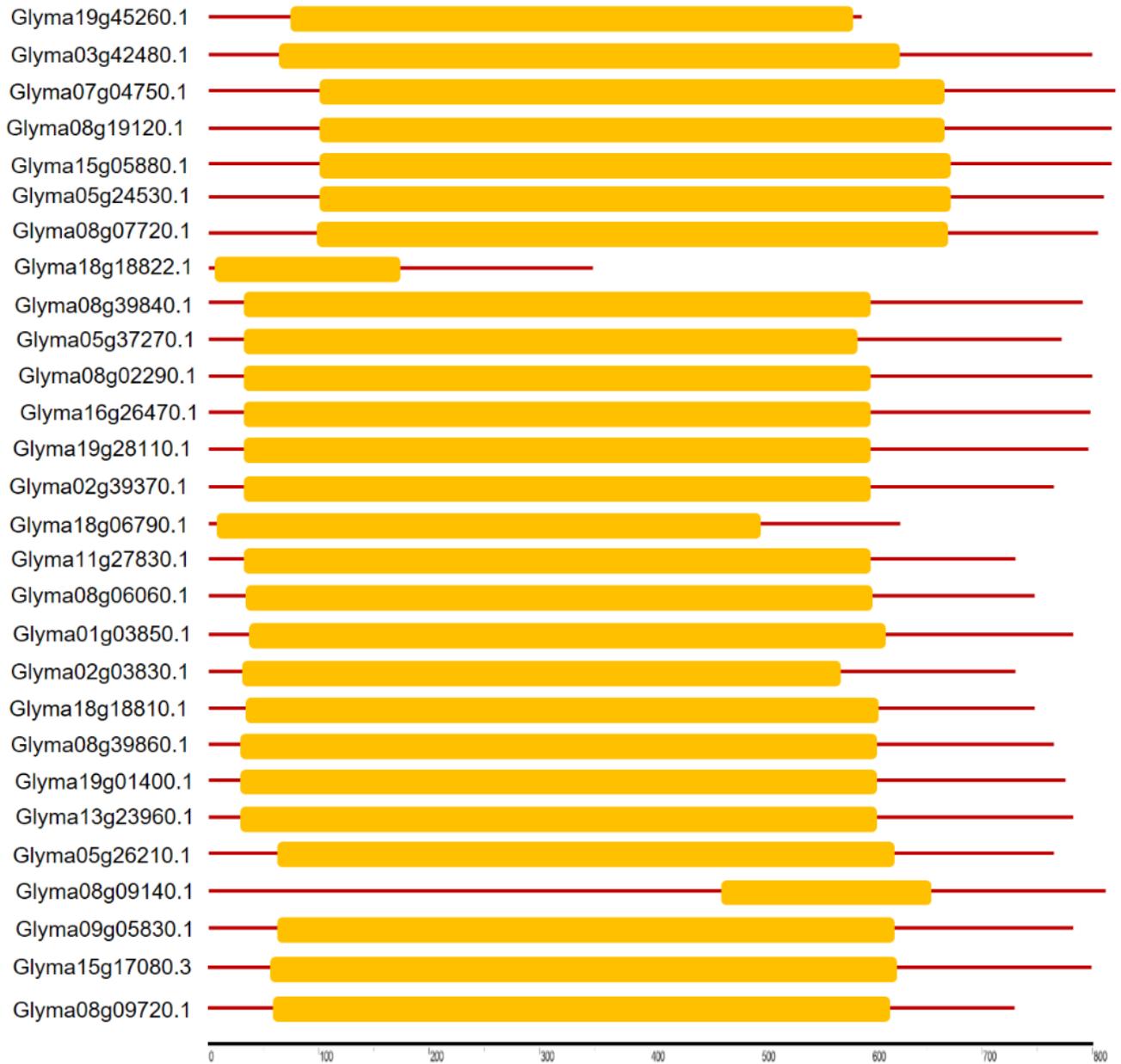
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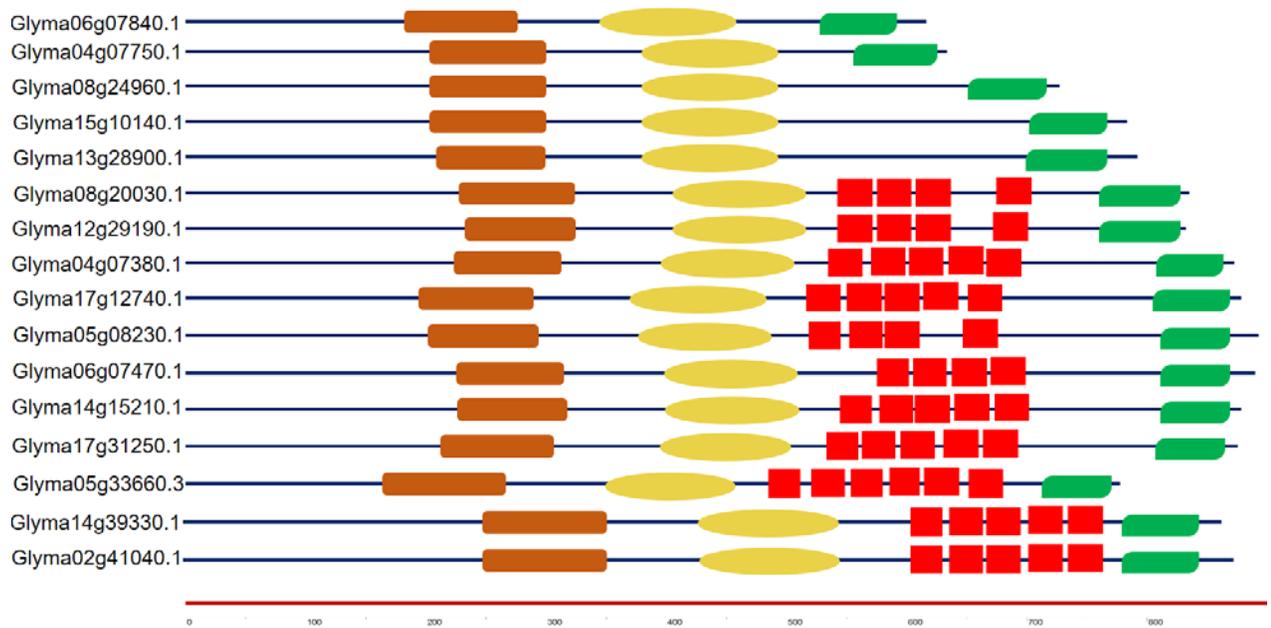
Supplementary Figure 1

HAK/KT/KUP Family

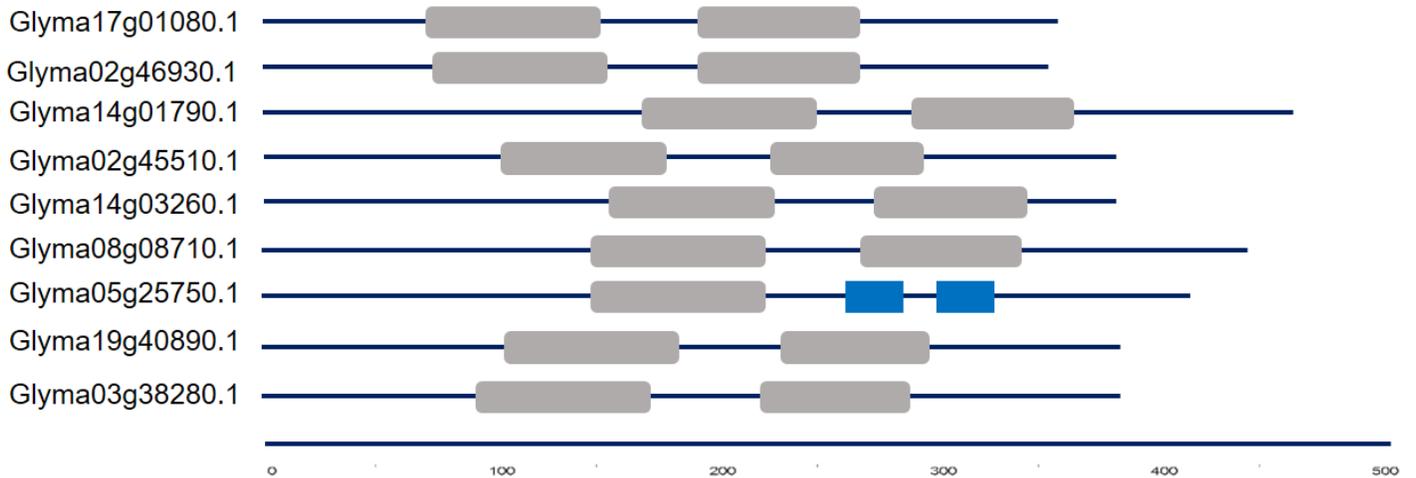


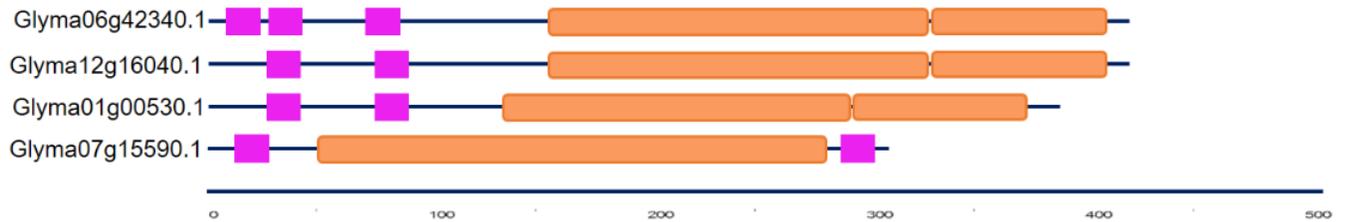
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Voltage gated K⁺ channel family

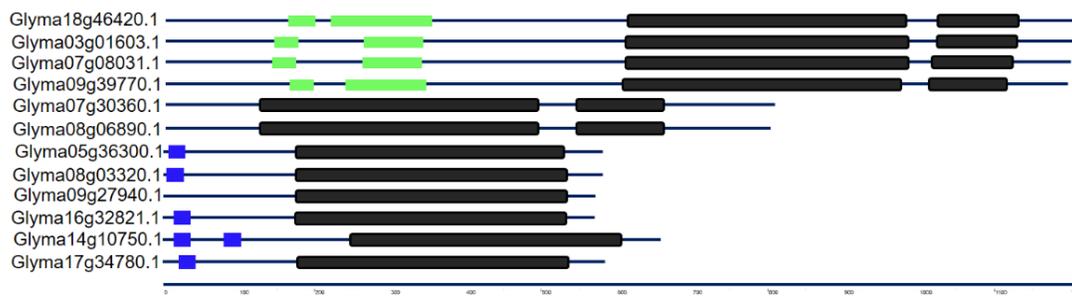


TPK/KCO family



HKT family

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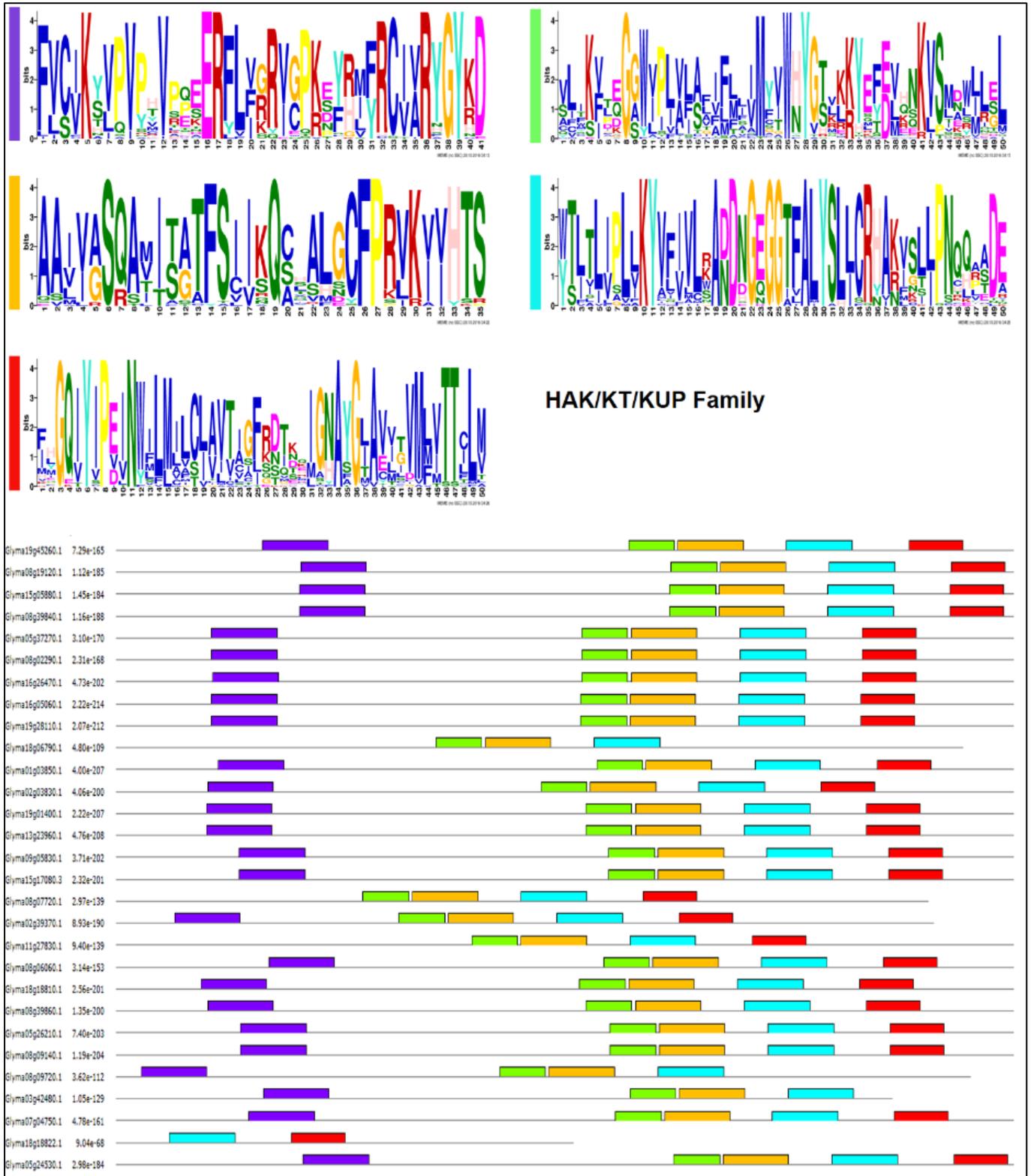
KEA family**Figure legends**

- K⁺ Transporter domain
- Ion transport protein
- Cyclic nucleotide-monophosphate binding domain
- KHA, dimerisation domain of potassium ion channel
- Ankyrin repeats
- Ion channel
- TM domain
- TM domain
- TrkH domain
- Coiled- coil domain
- Sodium/hydrogen exchanger domain
- TM domain

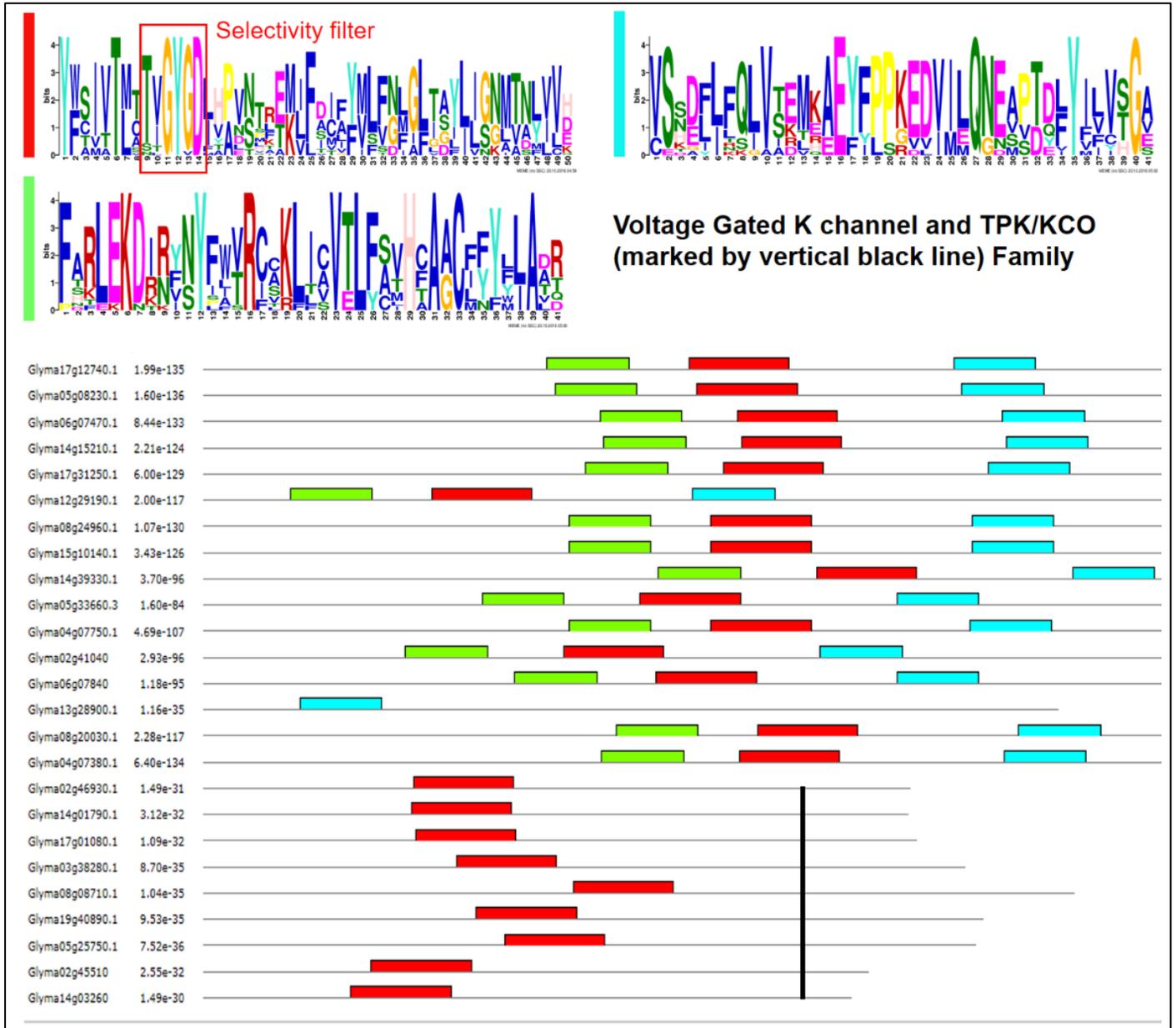
Supplementary Figure 1. Conserved domain organization in all 70 putative K⁺ transporter genes from soybean. **HAK/KT/KUP** genes possess a K⁺ transporter domain (yellow). The **Voltage-gated channel** family comprises four domains: ion transport protein (dark brown), cyclic nucleotide monophosphate binding domain (light yellow), KHA domain (green), and ankyrin repeats (red). Two ion channels were found in **TPK/KCO** family genes (grey). The **HKT** family has two TrkH and TMD domains (brown

and pink). **KEA** family genes have three coiled-coil domains (light green), a Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger domain (black), and a TM domain (dark blue).

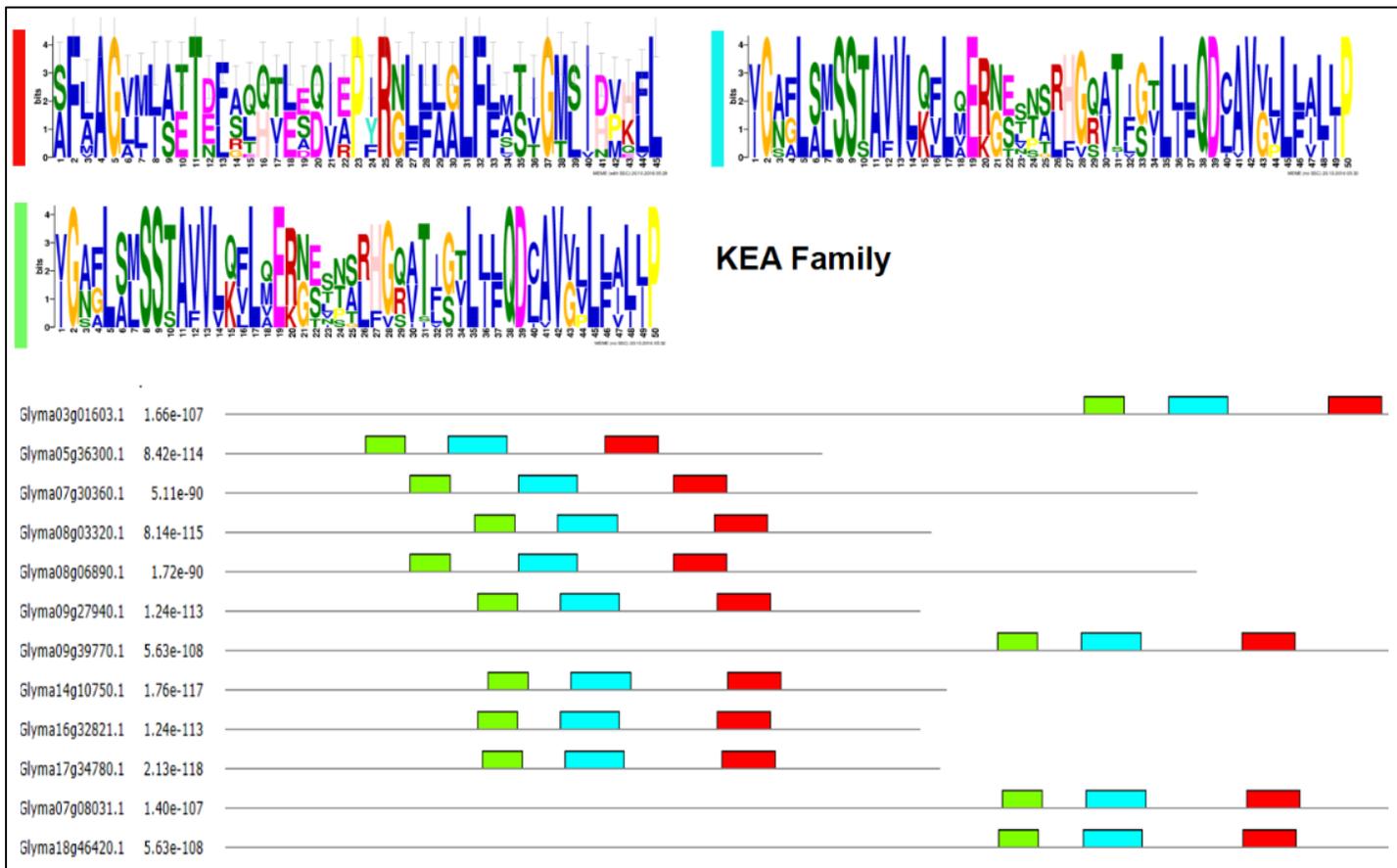
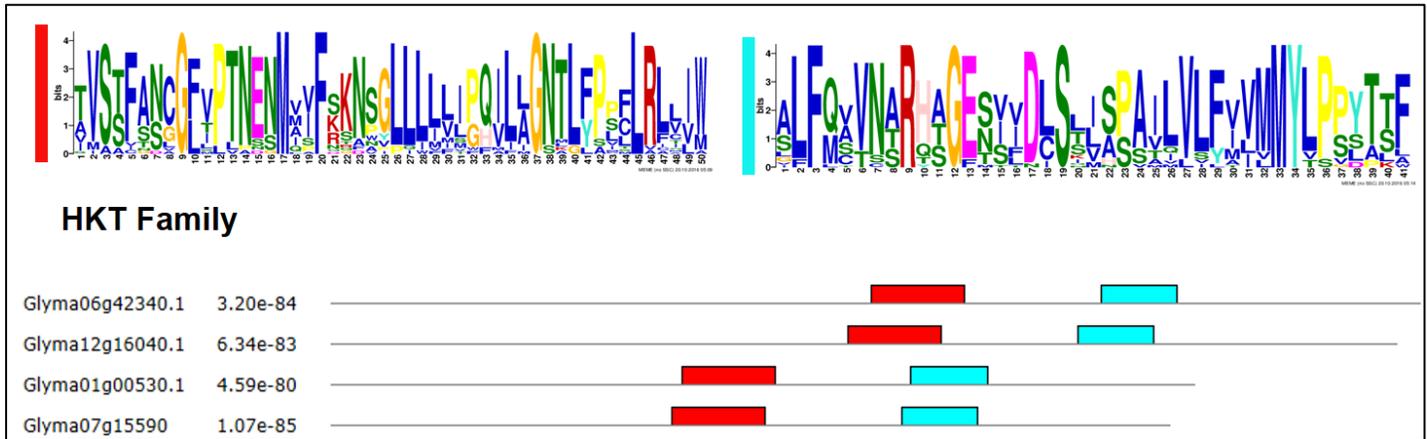
Supplementary Figure 2



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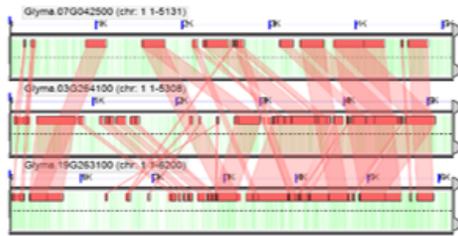
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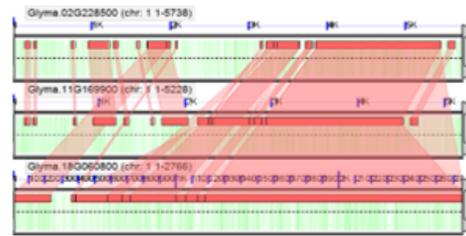
Supplementary Figure 2. Conserved motifs across all 70 putative K^+ transporters genes. **HAK/KT/KUP** family is showing the five highly conserved motifs in their peptide sequences. Voltage-gated and **TPK/KCO** channel family genes have three motifs in which a red color motif having selectivity filter is shown across all the channel proteins. Two and three common motifs are shown for **HKT** and **KEA** family peptides.

Supplementary Figure 3

HAK/KT/KUP family



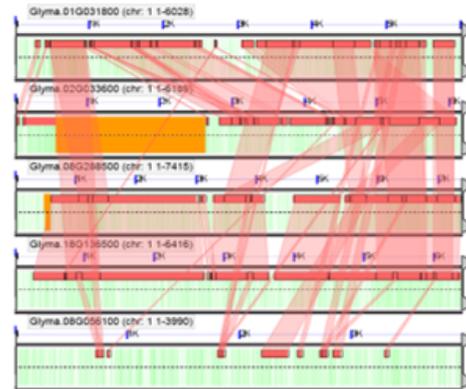
HAK5 duplicated genes



KT1 duplicated genes



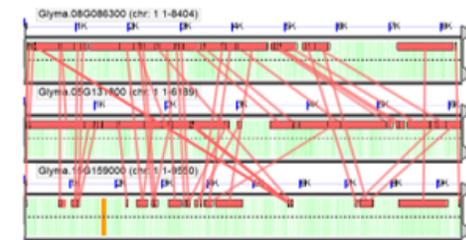
TRH1 duplicated genes



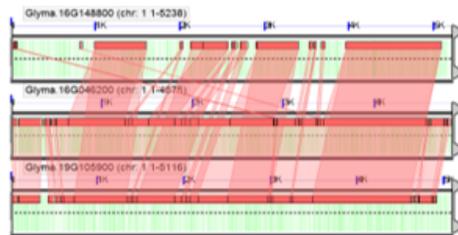
KUP6 duplicated genes



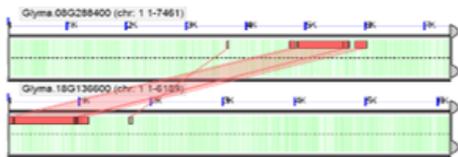
KUP7 duplicated genes



KUP10 duplicated genes



KUP3 duplicated genes



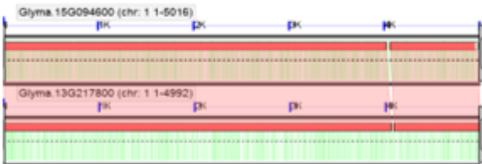
KUP12 duplicated genes

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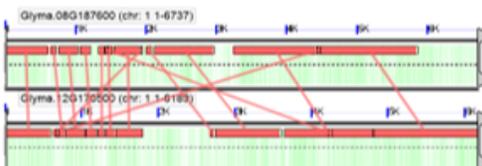
Voltage gated K⁺ channel



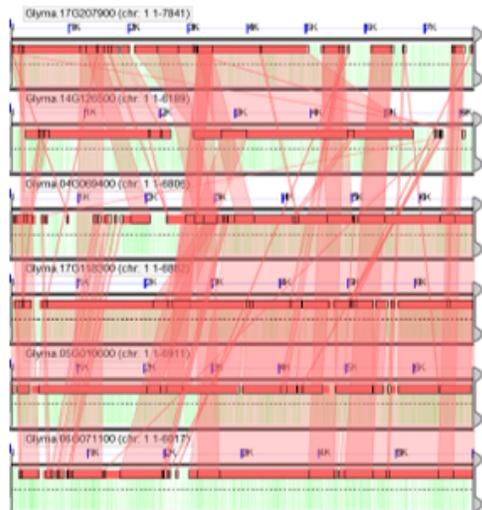
K_{silent} type duplicated genes



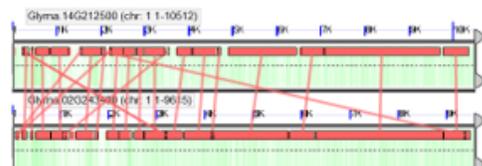
K_{in} (KAT1) type duplicated genes



K_{weak} type duplicated genes

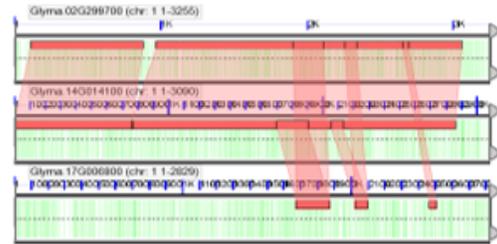


K_{in} (AKT1) type duplicated genes

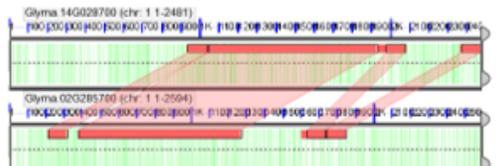


K_{out} type duplicated genes

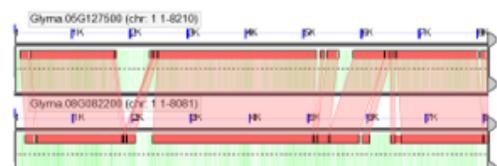
TPK/KCO channel family



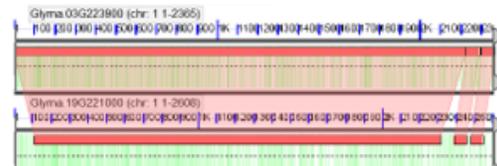
KCO1 type duplicated genes



KCO2 type duplicated genes



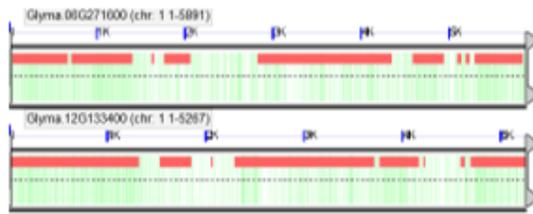
KCO3 type duplicated genes



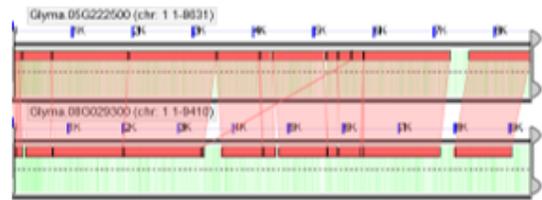
KCO3 type duplicated genes

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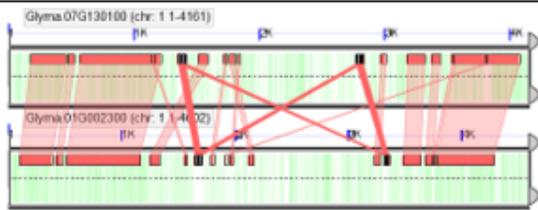
HKT family



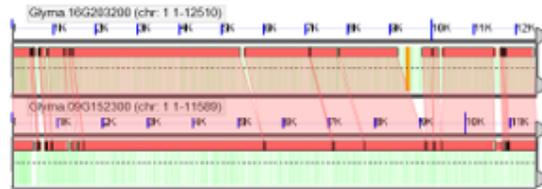
HKT1;1 type duplicated genes



KEA4 duplicated genes

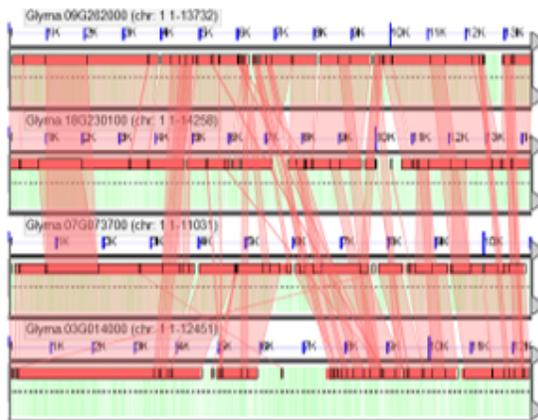


HKT1;3 type duplicated genes

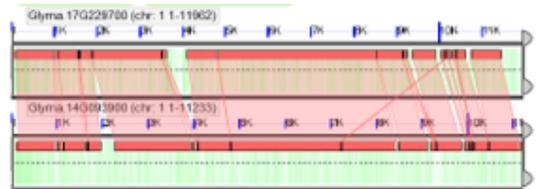


KEA5 duplicated genes

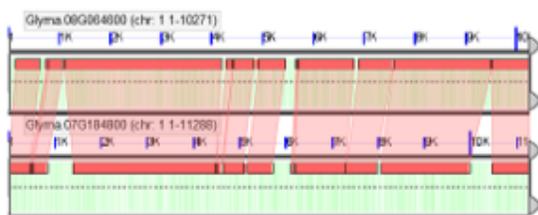
KEA family



KEA1 and KEA2 duplicated genes



KEA6 duplicated genes

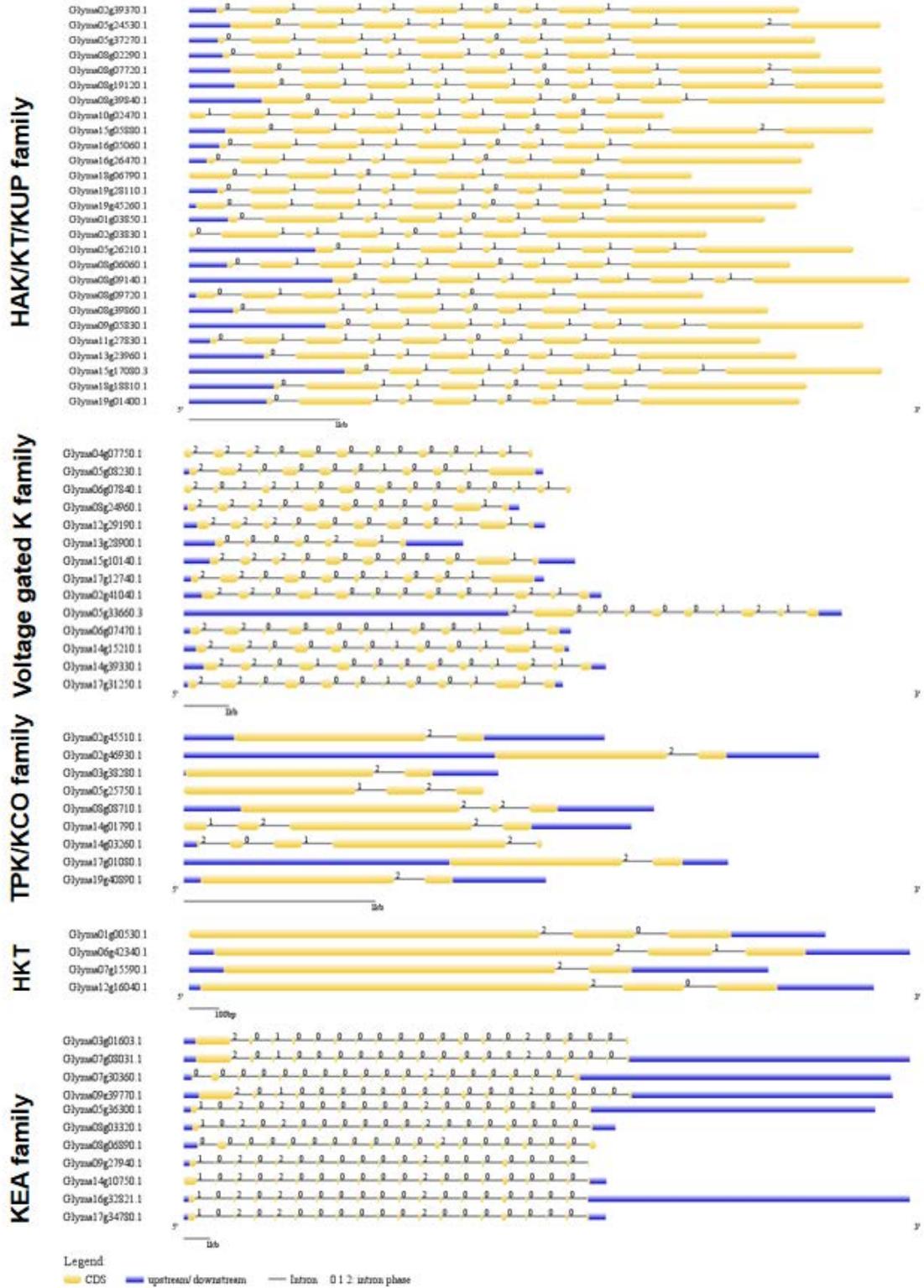


KEA3 duplicated genes

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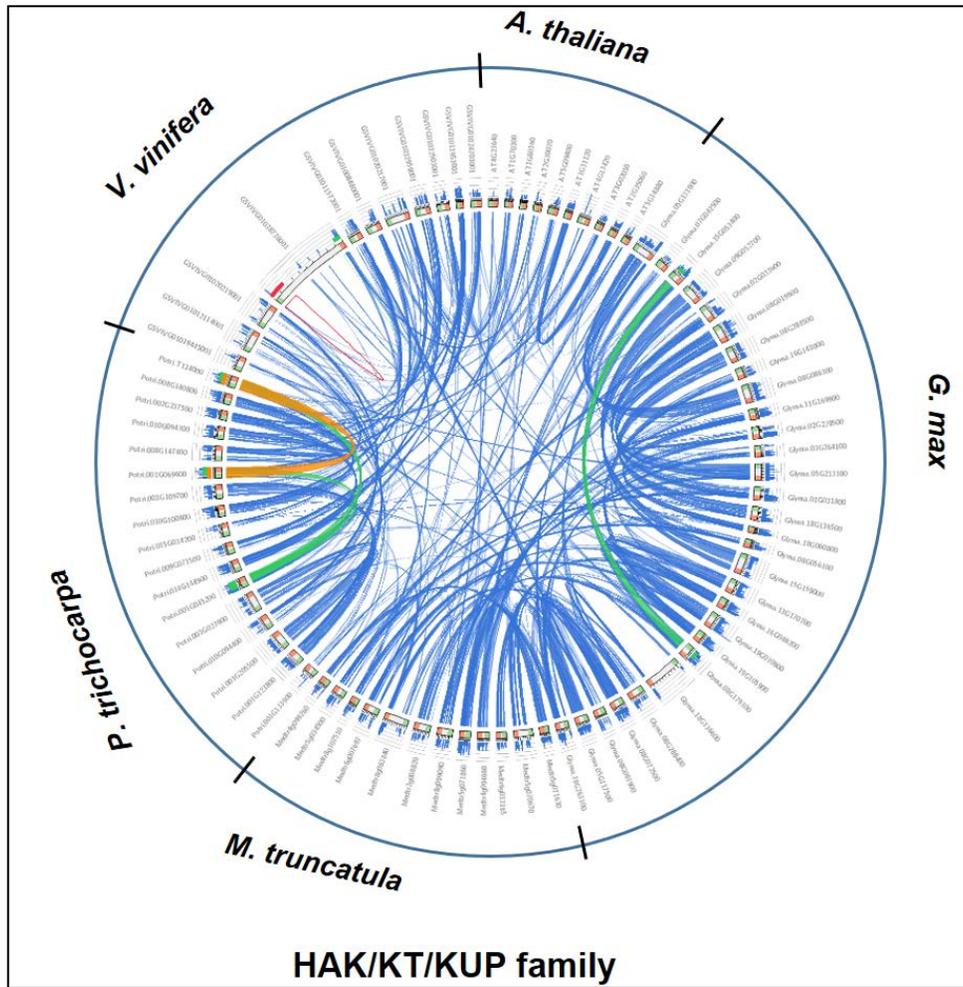
Supplementary Figure 3. Paralog and syntenic analysis of all duplicated gene pairs in five K⁺ transporter families. Green indicates GC contents in the duplicated gene pairs. Pink indicates the conserved regions during whole genome duplication events in each family.

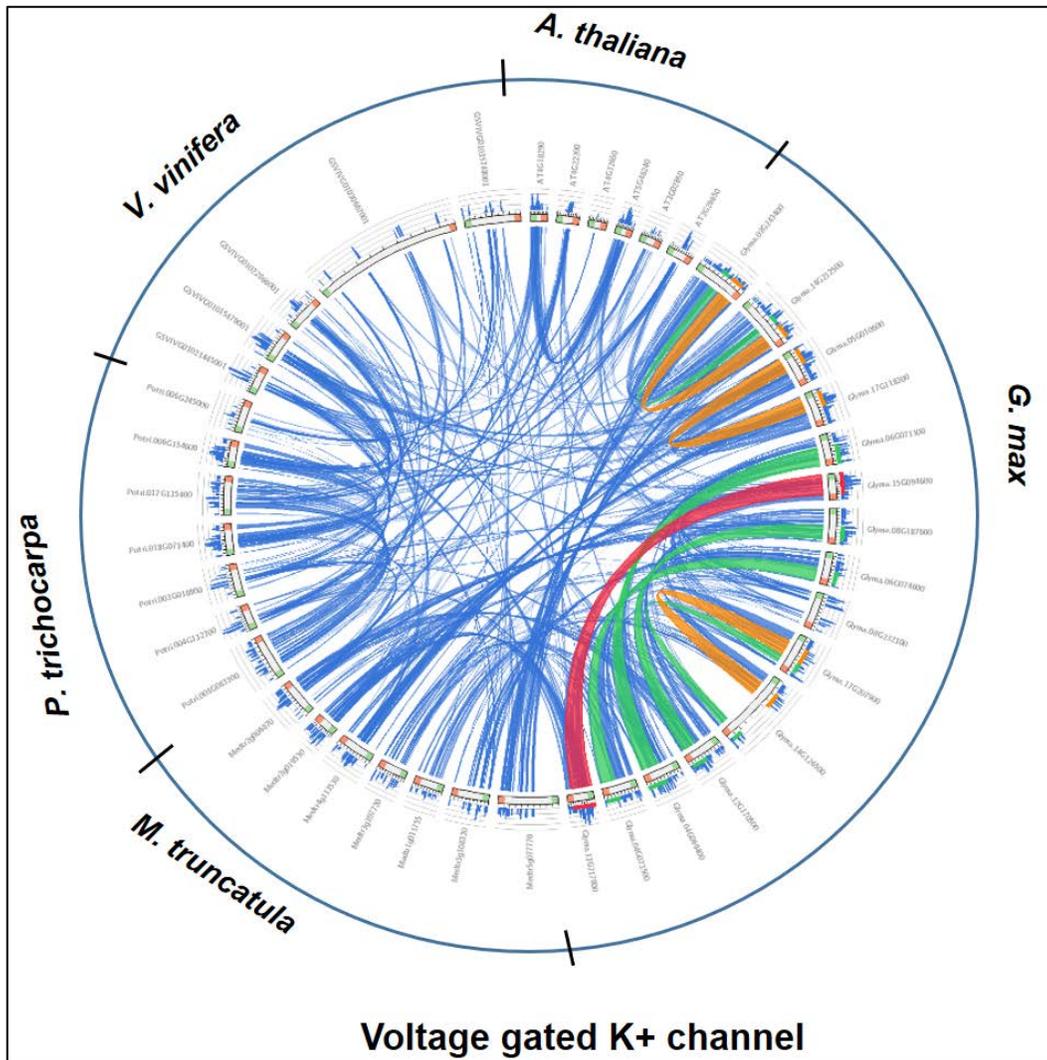
Supplementary Figure 4



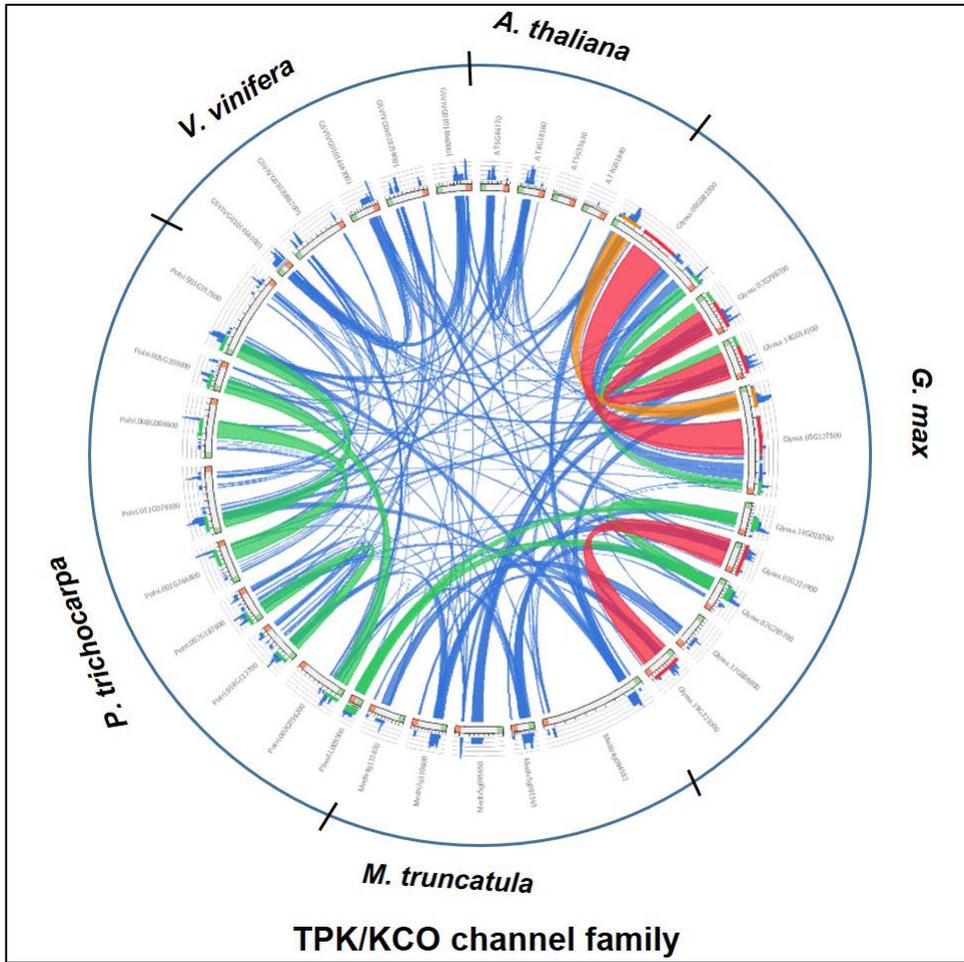
Supplementary Figure 4. Exon-intron structure of all 70 K^+ transporters in soybean. Untranslated regions are shown in blue and introns are shown as grey lines. Yellow indicates the coding sequences of genes. Intron phases are labeled as zero, one, and two.

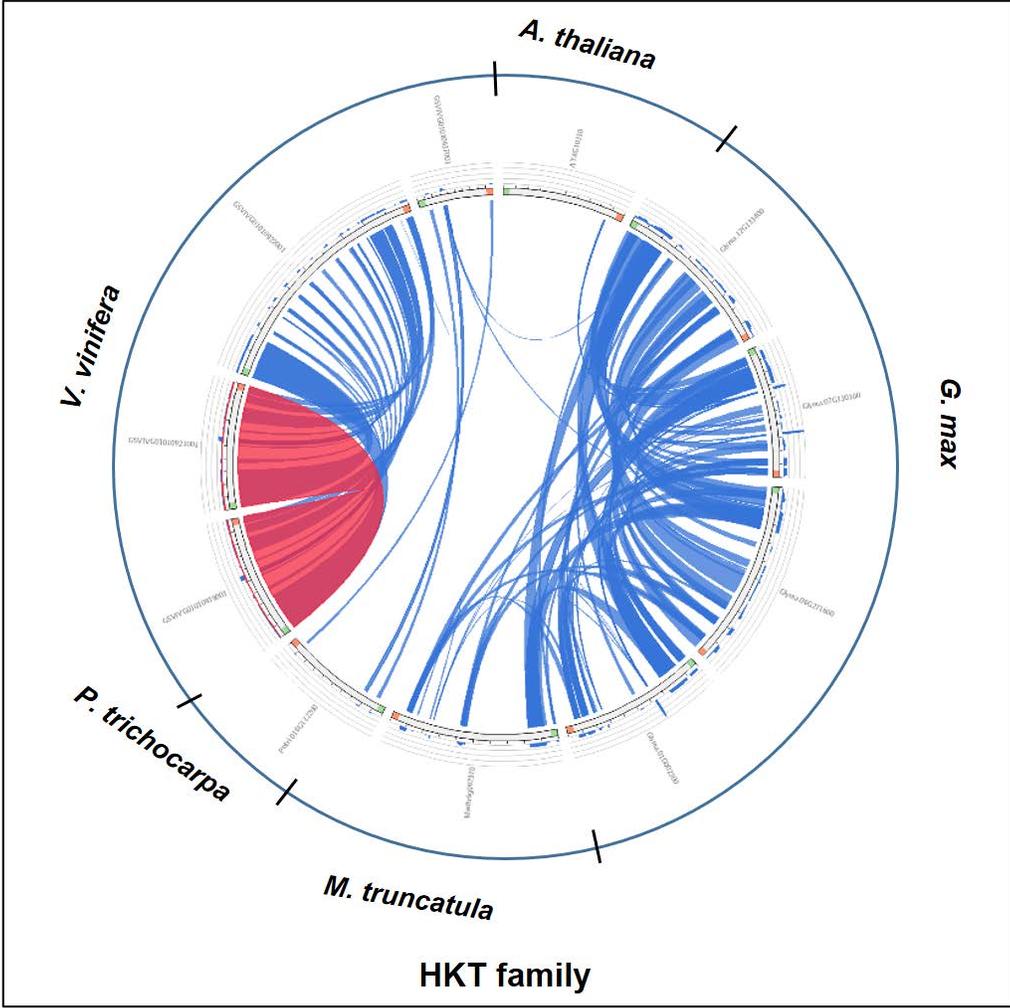
Supplementary Figure 5



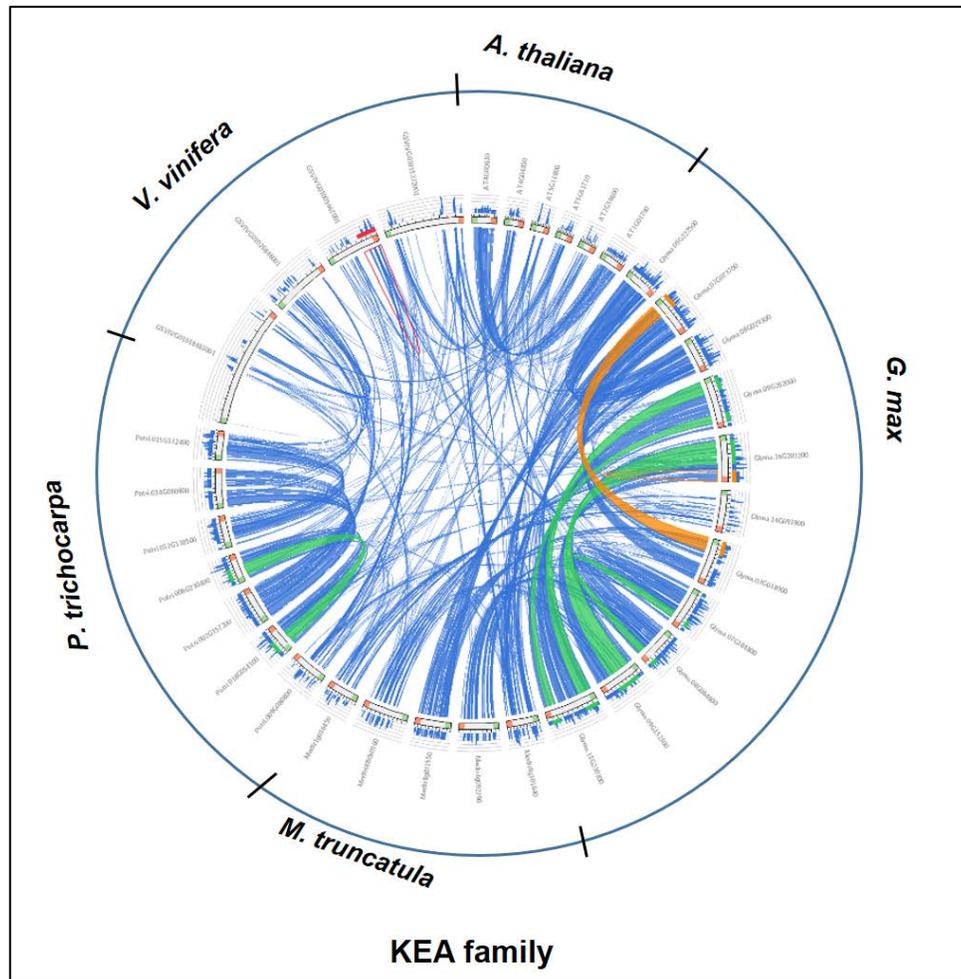


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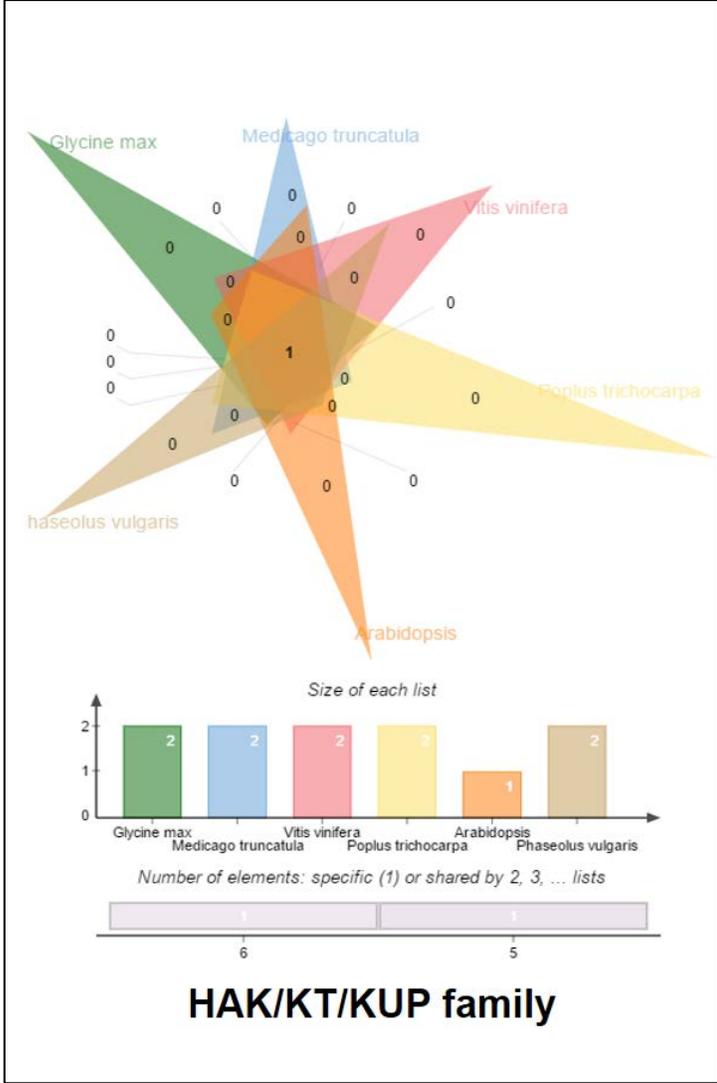


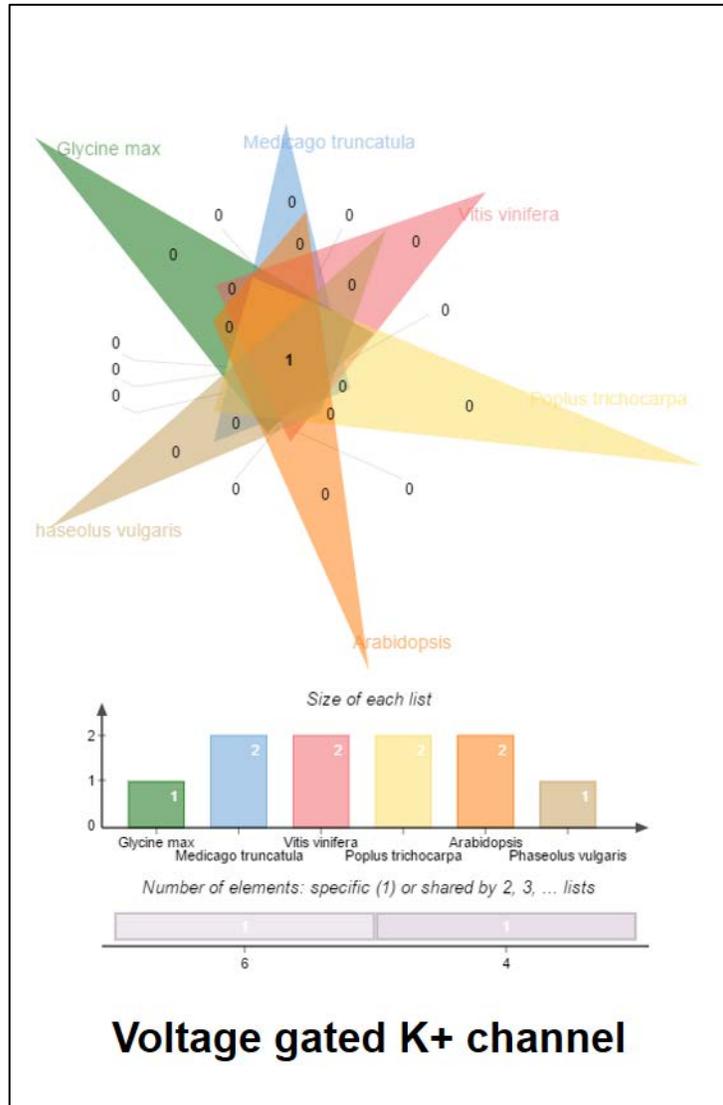
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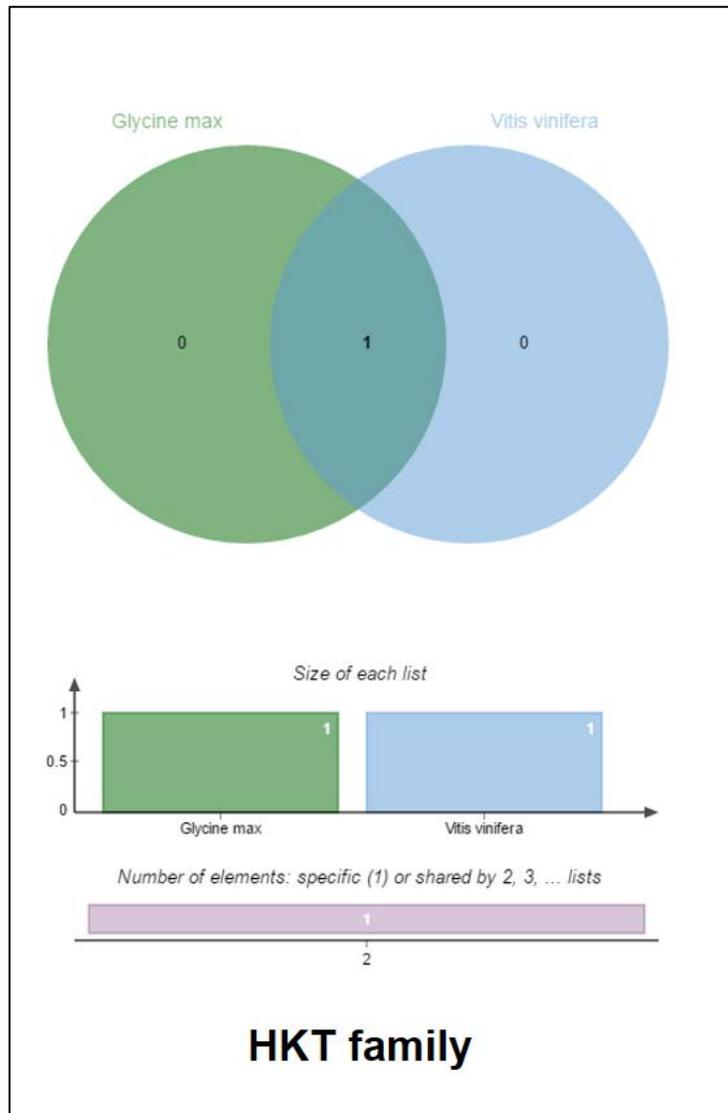
Supplementary Figure 5. Syntenic regions among all the orthologs of five different families identified in five dicots. Almost all annotated protein-coding genes are highly conserved.

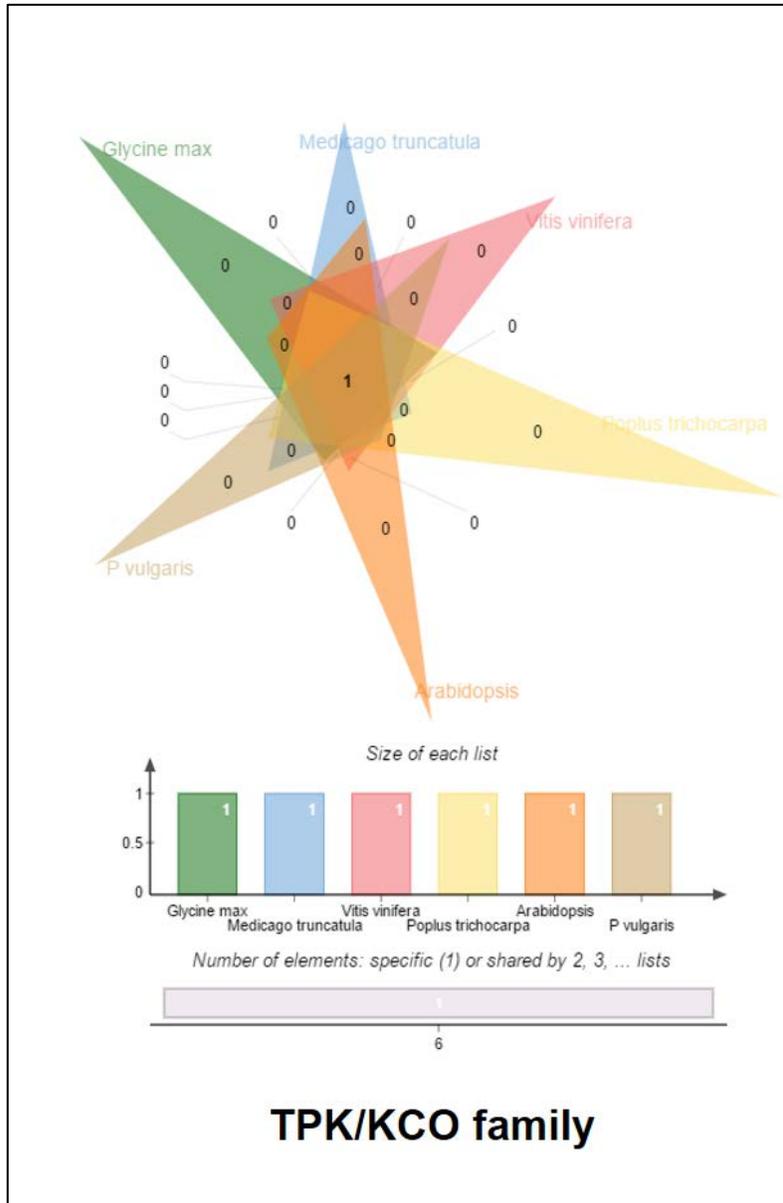
Supplementary Figure 6



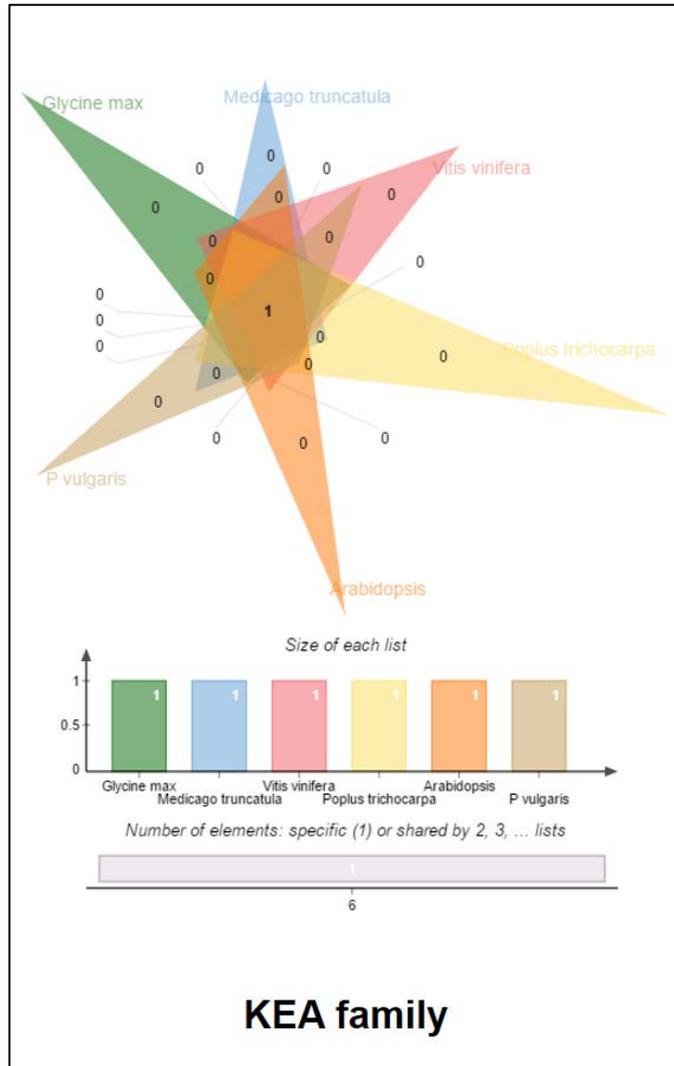


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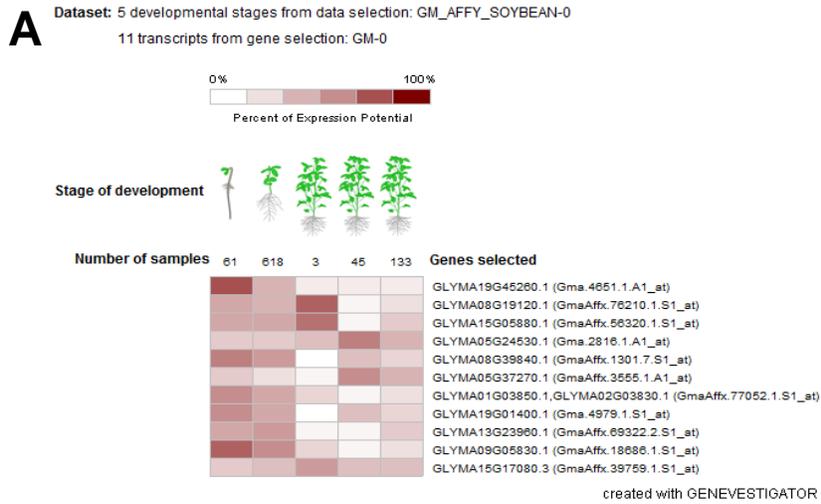


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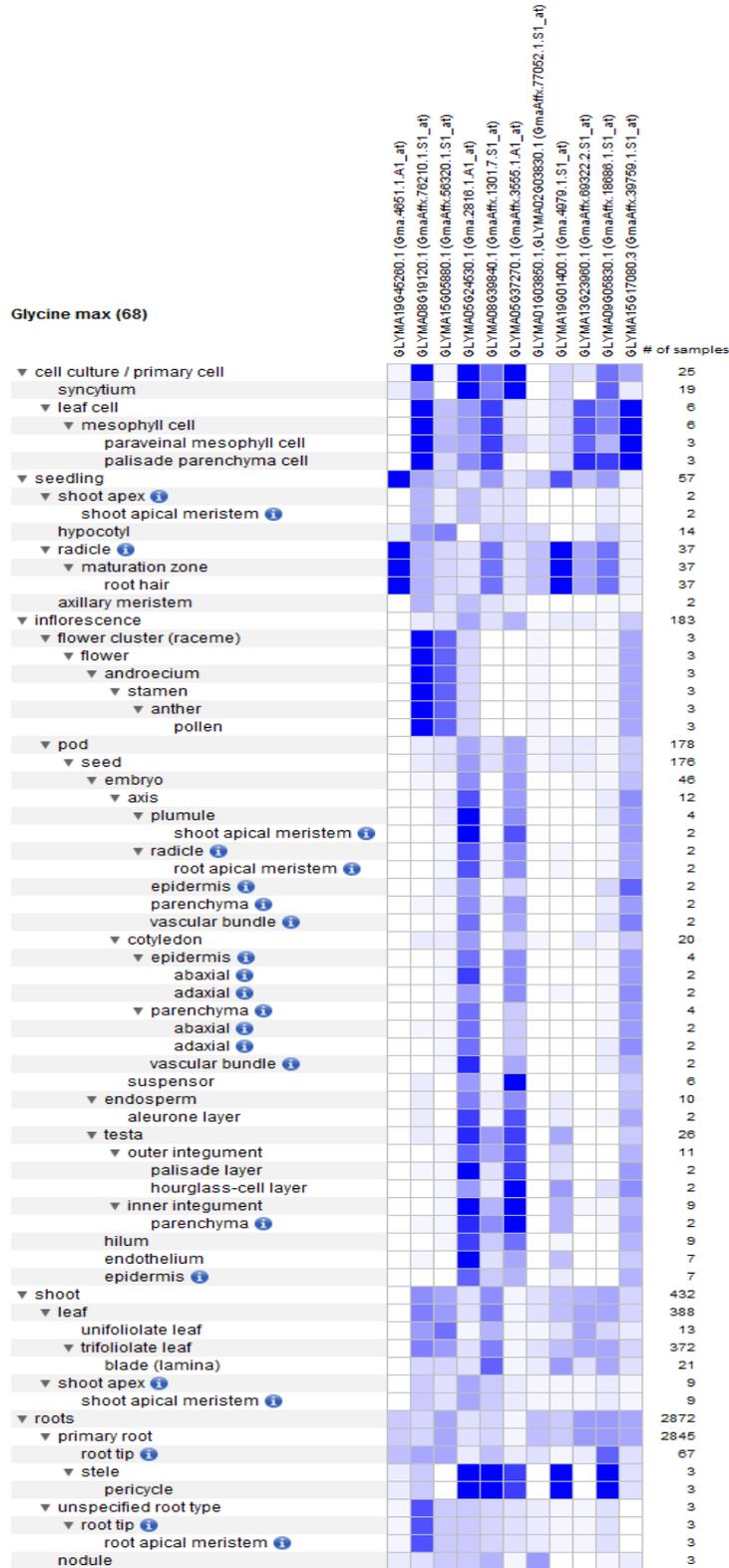


Supplementary Figure 6. Ortholog clustering of five K^+ transporter gene families in five dicots. Number of clusters can be observed in the given figures.

Supplementary Figure 7

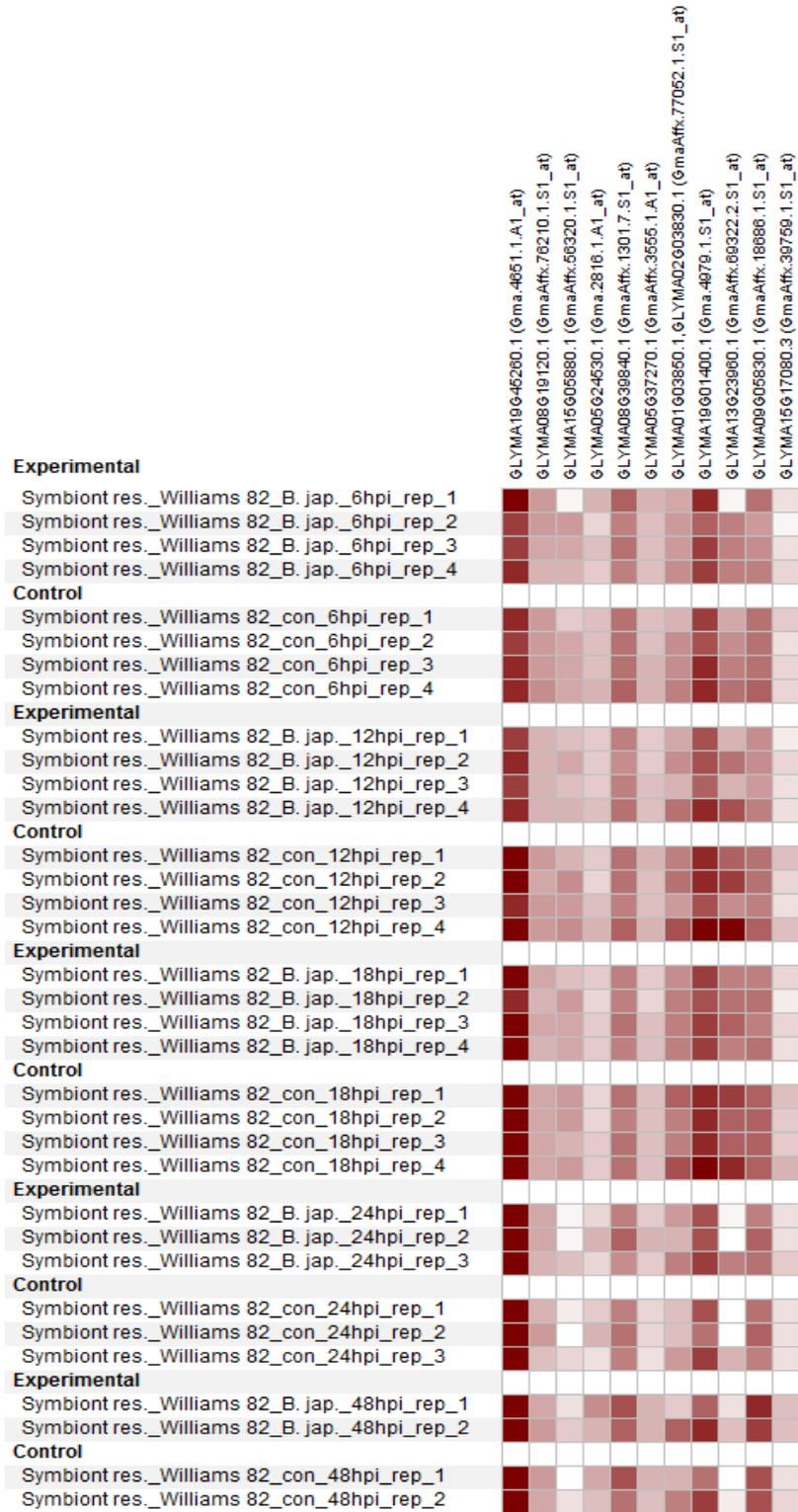


B Dataset: 68 anatomical parts from data selection: GM_AFFY_SOYBEAN-0
11 transcripts from gene selection: GM-0



created with GENEVESTIGATOR

C Detailed view of selected perturbations (absolute expression levels)



created with GENEVESTIGATOR

Supplementary Figure 7. Microarray analysis of HAK/KT/KUP family genes. **(A)** Genes expression across five developmental stages. **(B)** Genes expression in 68 anatomical parts. **(C)** Detailed view of genes expressed for *B. japonicum* inoculation to root hairs for nodulation in soybean.

Supplementary Figure 8

A

Dataset: 5 developmental stages from data selection: GM_AFFY_SOYBEAN-0
 6 transcripts from gene selection: GM-1



Number of samples 61 618 3 45 133 Genes selected

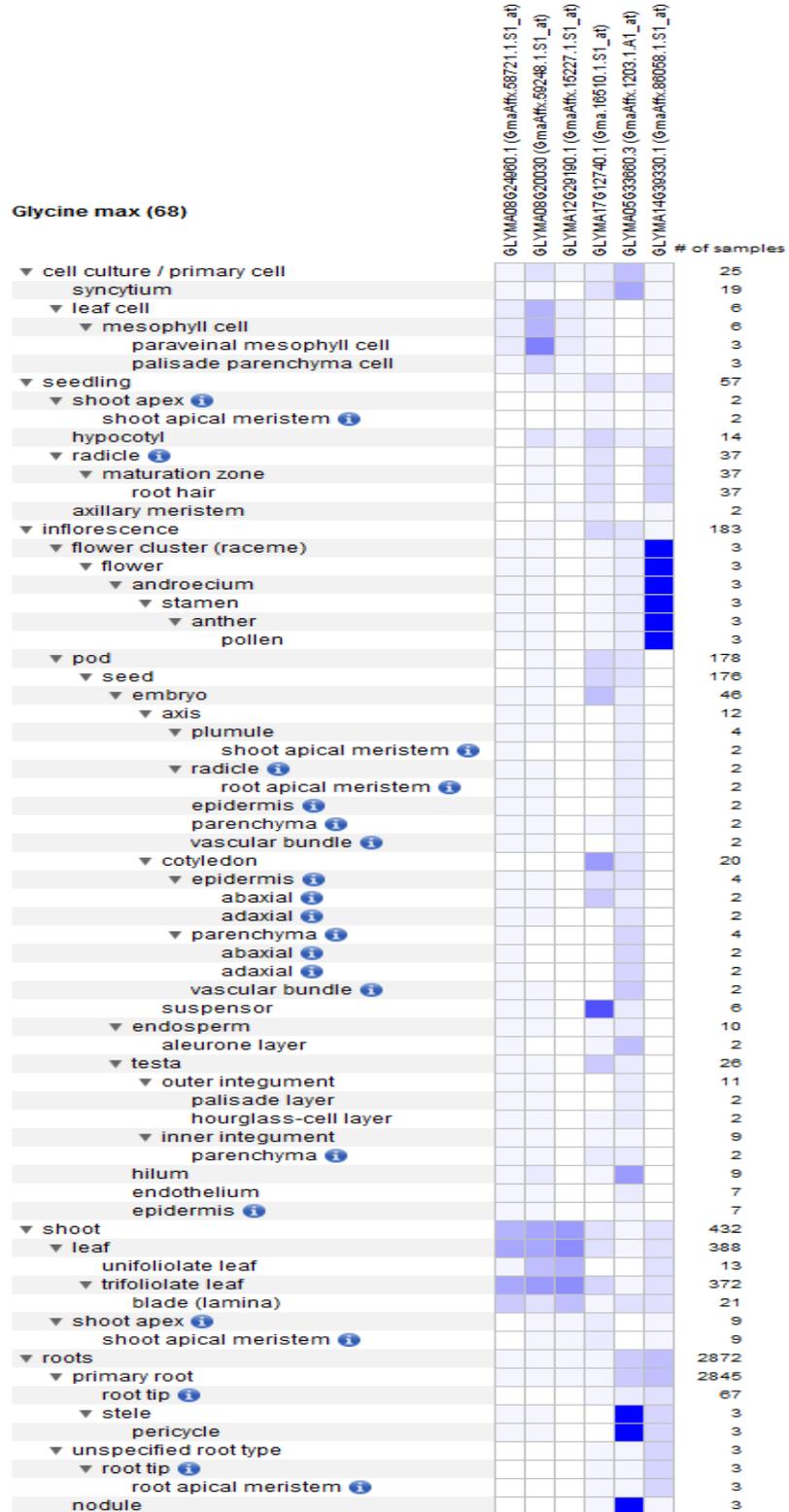
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						GLYMA08G20030 (GmaAffx.59248.1.S1_at)
						GLYMA12G29190.1 (GmaAffx.15227.1.S1_at)
						GLYMA17G12740.1 (Gma.16510.1.S1_at)
						GLYMA05G33860.3 (GmaAffx.1203.1.A1_at)
						GLYMA14G39330.1 (GmaAffx.86058.1.S1_at)

created with GENEVESTIGATOR

B Dataset: 68 anatomical parts from data selection: GM_AFFY_SOYBEAN-0
6 transcripts from gene selection: GM-1

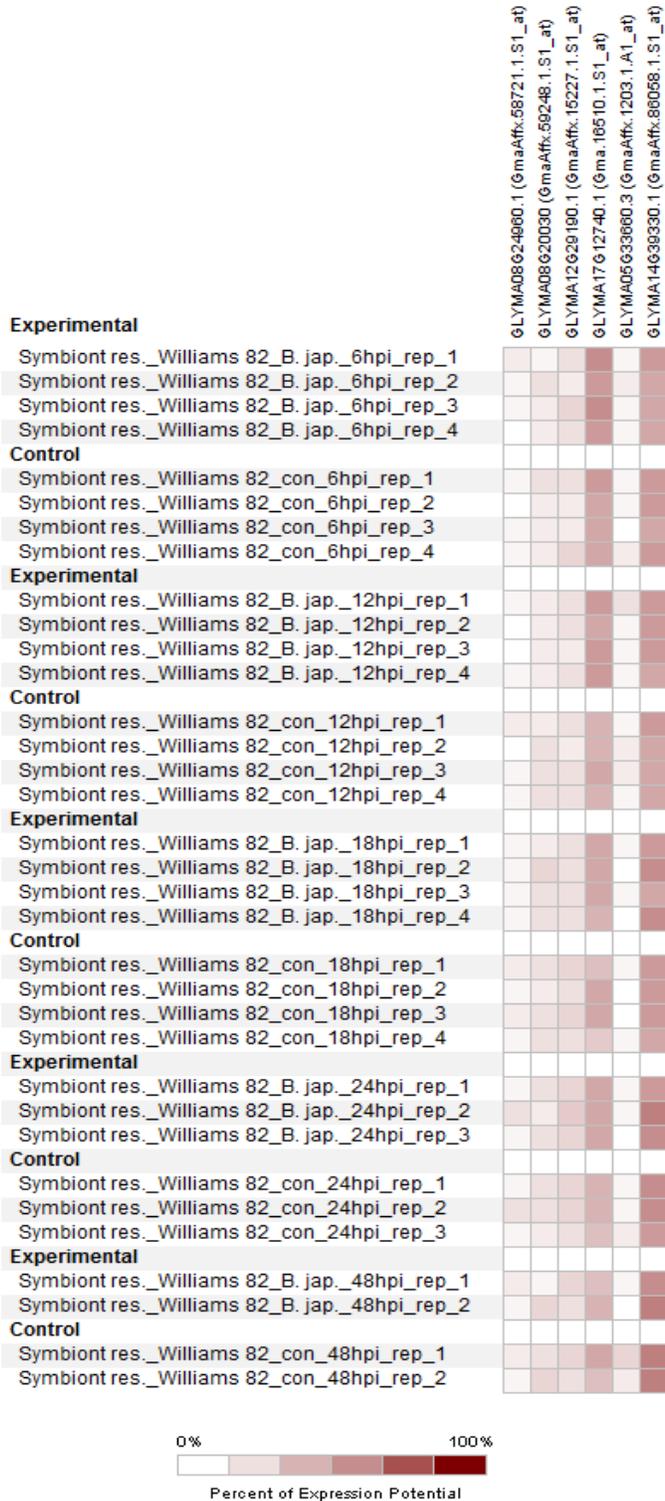


Glycine max (68)



created with GENEVESTIGATOR

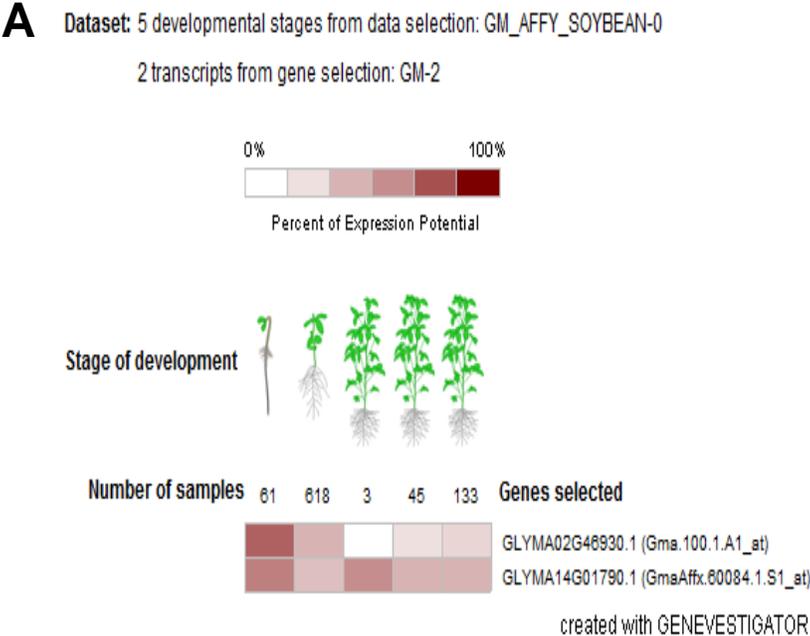
C Detailed view of selected perturbations (absolute expression levels)



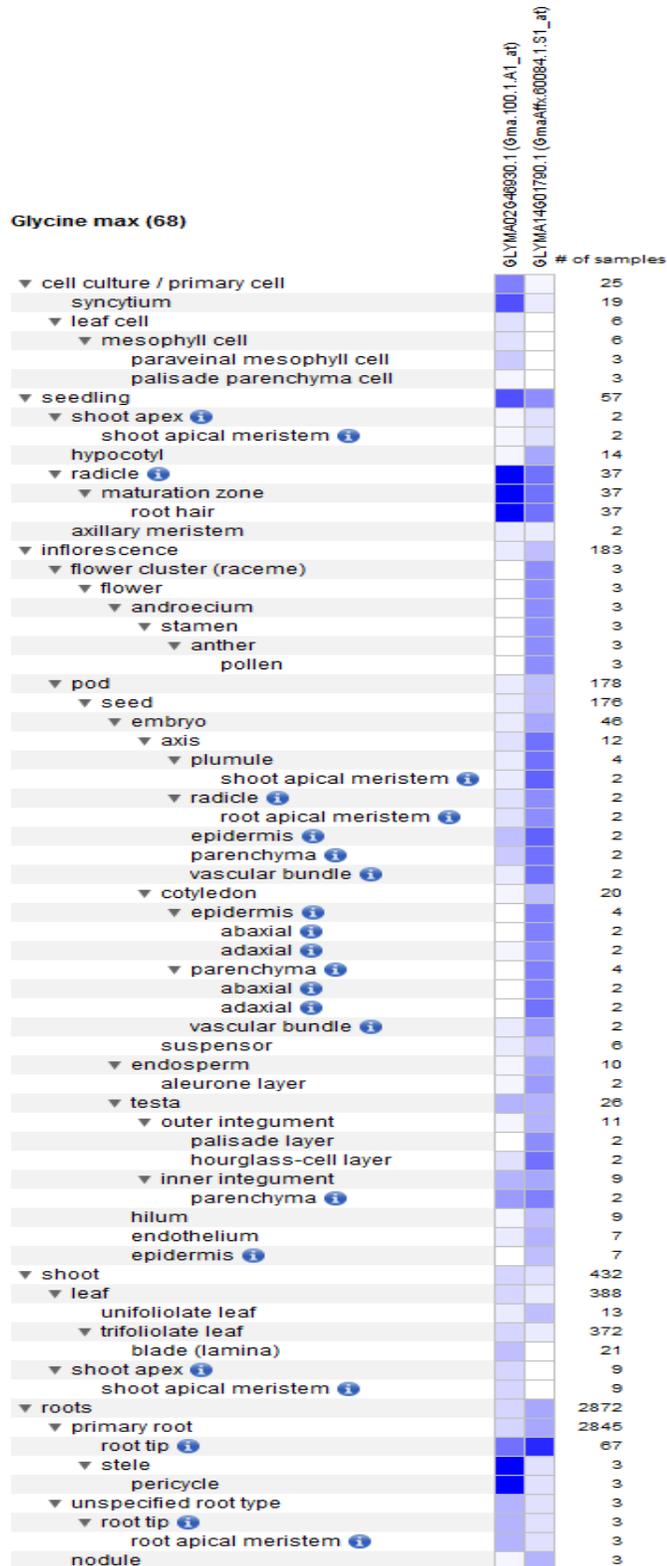
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Supplementary Figure 8. Microarray analysis of Voltage gated K⁺ channel family genes. **(A)** Genes expression across five developmental stages. **(B)** Genes expression in 68 anatomical parts. **(C)** Detailed view of genes expressed for *B. japonicum* inoculation to root hairs for nodulation in soybean.

Supplementary Figure 9.

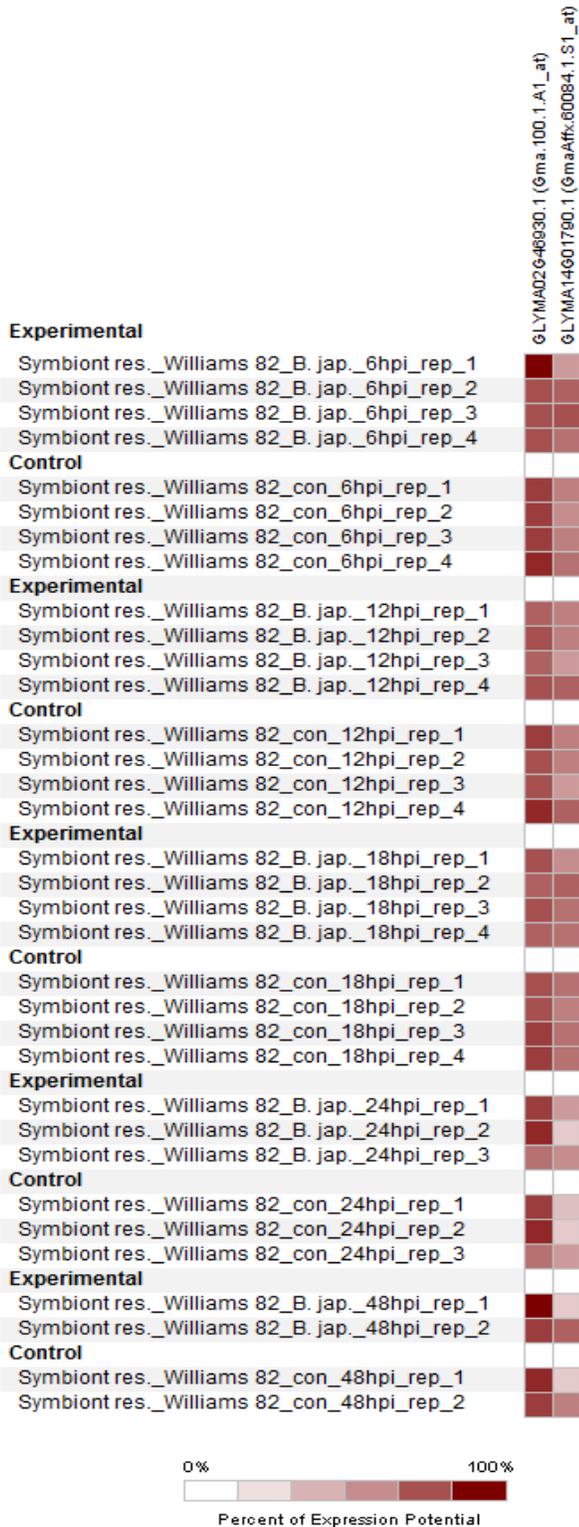


B Dataset: 68 anatomical parts from data selection: GM_AFFY_SOYBEAN-0
2 transcripts from gene selection: GM-2



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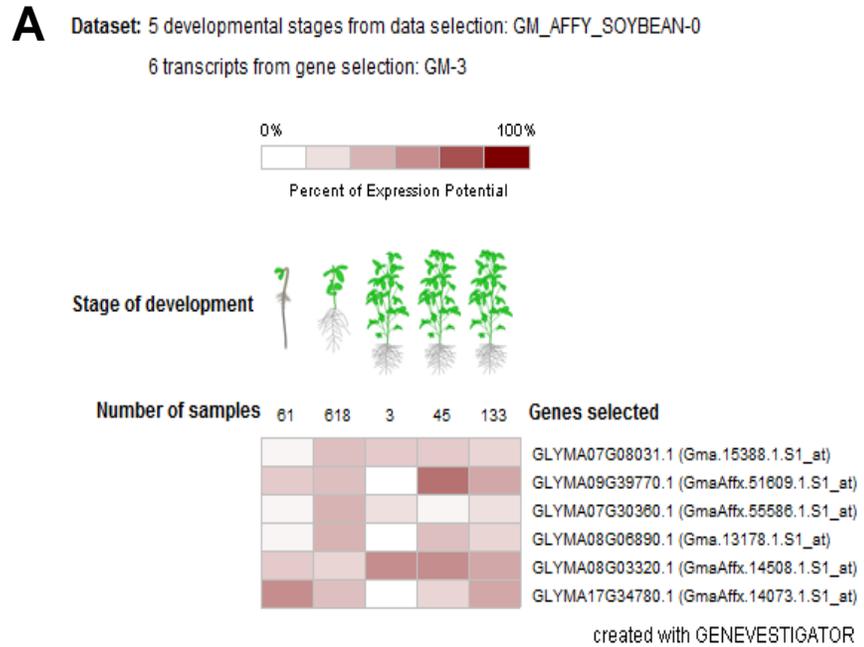
C Detailed view of selected perturbations (absolute expression levels)



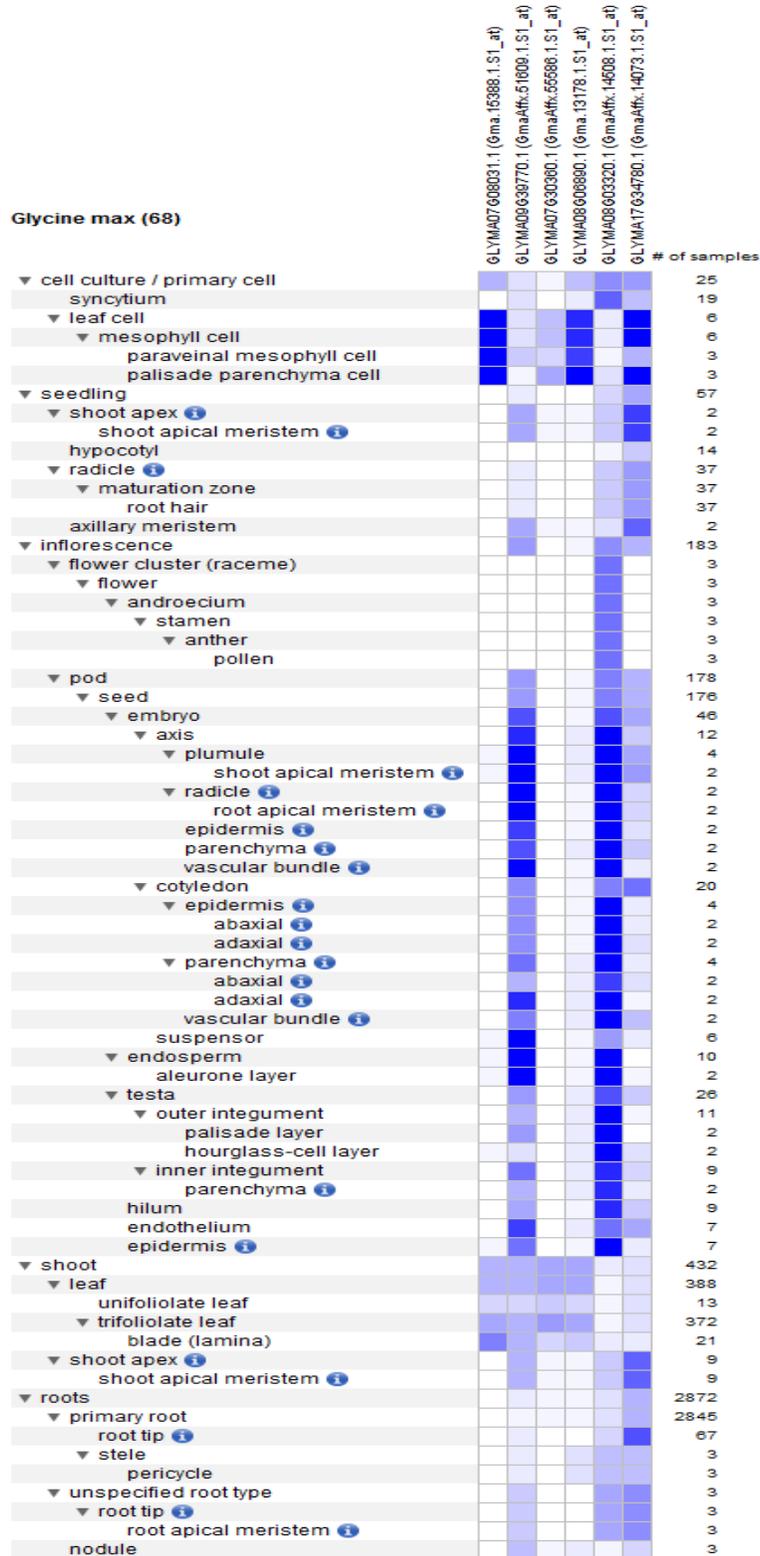
created with GENEVESTIGATOR

Supplementary Figure 9. Microarray analysis of TPK/KCO family genes. **(A)** Genes expression across five developmental stages. **(B)** Genes expression in 68 anatomical parts. **(C)** Detailed view of genes expressed for *B. japonicum* inoculation to root hairs for nodulation in soybean.

Supplementary Figure 10.

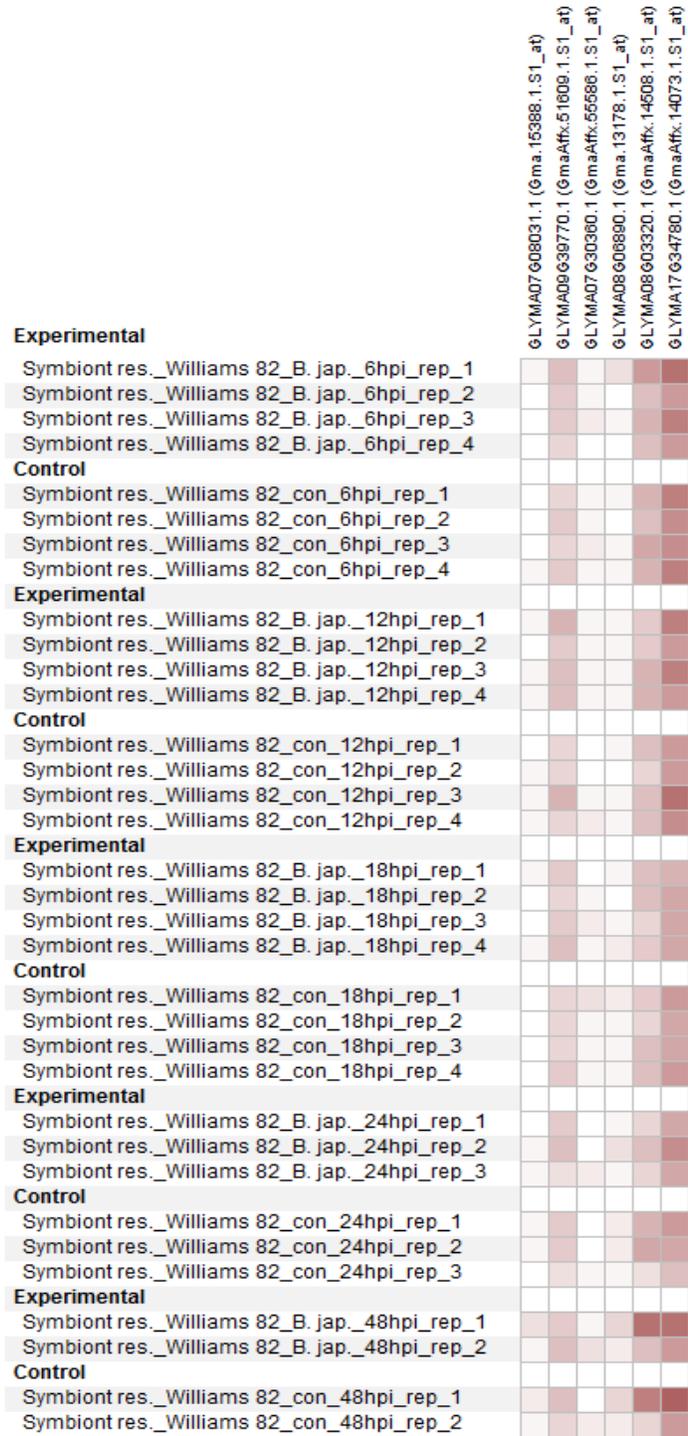


B Dataset: 68 anatomical parts from data selection: GM_AFFY_SOYBEAN-0
6 transcripts from gene selection: GM-3



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C Detailed view of selected perturbations (absolute expression levels)



created with GENEVESTIGATOR

Supplementary Figure 10. Microarray analysis of KEA family genes. **(A)** Genes expression across five developmental stages. **(B)** Genes expression in 68 anatomical parts. **(C)** Detailed view of genes expressed for *B. japonicum* inoculation to root hairs for nodulation in soybean.