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Supplemental Information

mtDNA Chromatin-like Organization

Is Gradually Established

during Mammalian Embryogenesis

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Marom et al 2018: Inventory of Supplemental Information

Transparent Methods: Experimental Procedures.

Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure S1, related to figures 2-3: Dynamics of mt-ASFP sites and their distribution during mouse embryogenesis. A. Pie chart summarizing the distribution of mt-ASFP site prevalence during mouse embryonic stages. Blue area - ASFP sites shared by all embryonic stages tested (3% of ASFP). Light blue area - ASFP sites that appeared only after several cell divisions, yet persisted in all subsequent developmental stages (64% of ASFP). Gray area - ASFP sites that appeared only during certain pre-implantation stages (20% of ASFP). Orange area - ASFP sites with alternating appearance during embryogenesis (13% of ASFP). B. Graph illustrating the genomic distribution of the ASFP sites across the different mtDNA regions. C. Bar graph demonstrating ASFP site gain/loss, as compared to ASFP site distribution in the preceding embryonic stage. D. A graph demonstrating mt-DGF site dynamics during mouse embryogenesis. E. A diagram comparing the prevalence of NUMT reads at ASFP versus non-ASFP mtDNA sites. F.A diagram comparing the prevalence of human NUMT reads at ASFP versus non-ASFP mtDNA sites.

Supplemental Figure S2, related to figures 2-3: Mouse ASFP site length, read coverage and ATAC-seq site read coverage and F-score data. A. Box plot representing mt-ASFP site length distribution. Average length is indicated. B. A table summarizing the average, median, maximum and minimum mt-ASFP site lengths at each embryonic stage tested. C. Graph representing the read coverage for a representative mouse ATAC-seq experiment. Notice that the reduced read coverage in the end of the linearized mtDNA is presented prior to remapping to correct for the circularity of the molecule (applies also to Figure S3). X axis mtDNA nucleotide positions, Y axis - number of reads per site. D. Distribution of calculated F-scores in a representative mouse sample. X axis - the mtDNA nucleotide positions, Y axis - F-scores per position. E. Graph representing specific F-score data for the Ori-L site (underlined in red).

Supplemental Figure S3, related to figures 2-3: Human mt-ASFP site length, read coverage and ATAC-seq site read coverage and F-score data. A. Box plot representing mt-ASFP site length distribution. Average length is indicated. B. A table summarizing the average, median, maximum and minimum of ASFP site lengths at each embryonic stage tested. C. Graph representing the read coverage for a representative human ATAC-seq experiment. D. Distribution of calculated F-scores in a representative human sample. X axis - the mtDNA nucleotide positions, Y axis - F-scores per position. E. Graph representing specific F-score data for the Ori-L site (underlined in red – similar to Figure S2).

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table S1, related to Figure 1 and Figure 3: Calculated chi-square for K-mer analysis. A. Table of chi-square analysis for mouse embryogenic stages. B. Table of chi-square analysis for human embryonic stages.

Supplemental Table S2, related to Figure 2: Calculated F-scores for mouse mt-ASFP sites per mouse embryonic stage. Last column represents mt-DGFs that co-localized with mt-ASFP sites.

Supplemental Table S3, related to Figure 2: Calculated F-scores for mouse mt-DGF sites per embryonic stage.

Supplemental Table S4, related to Figure 2: Mouse mt-DGF sites analysis as a validation for the results of mouse ATAC-seq experiments. mt-DGF co-localize with mt-ASFP sites at mouse mtDNA regulatory elements during early mouse embryogenesis. Plus/minus signs indicate whether our identified mt-ASFP or mt-DGF sites co-localize with known mtDNA regulatory elements. Asterisk - an mt-ASFP site located no more than 40 bp from the indicated regulatory elements.

Supplemental Table S5, related to Figure 2: mt-DGF sites in mouse adult cell lines. mt-DGF sites that were present in more than 10% of the analyzed cell lines (N=43) (according to Blumberg et al. 2018, **Genome Research**).

Supplemental Table S6, related to Figure 3: Calculated F-scores for mt-ASFP sites per mouse embryonic stage. The last column represents adult mt-DGFs that co-localize with mt-ASFP sites.

Supplemental Table S7, related to Figure 3: mt-DGF sites in human adult cell lines. mt-DGF sites that were present in more than 10% of the analyzed cell lines (N=70) (according to Blumberg et al. 2018, **Genome Research**).

Experimental Procedures

Samples used for data analysis: ATAC-seq data for mouse embryogenesis were obtained from GEO Accession number GSE66582 (Neijts et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2016). DNase-seq data for mouse embryogenesis were obtained from GEO Accession number GSE76642 (Lu et al., 2016). While considering mouse preimplantation and post-implantation stages, we analyzed a total of 28 experiments, with each developmental stage represented by two biological replicates each performed in duplicates (i.e. 4 experiments per developmental stage). ATAC-seq data for human embryogenesis were obtained from GEO Accession number GSE101571 (Wu et al., 2018). While considering human samples, we analyzed a total of 12 experiments, with each developmental stage represented by two biological replicates (two independent samples), each performed in duplicates (i.e. 4 experiments per developmental stage). Notably, both ATAC-seq and DNase-seq data were obtained from whole cells, not isolated nuclei.

Sample-specific mtDNA sequence reconstruction and mapping, read coverage calculation and circular-like mapping of sample-specific mtDNA sequences: Analyses were performed as described previously (Blumberg et al., 2017). In brief, after mapping reads against the mtDNA reference genome (NCBI accession numbers NC_005089.1 (mouse) and NC_012920.1 (human)), sample-specific mtDNA reference genomes were re-constructed and ATAC-seq and DNase-seq reads were aligned while taking into account the circular organization of the mtDNA, as recently performed (Blumberg et al., 2017). Read coverage for each position was calculated using the 'genomecov' command in BEDtools [\(http://bedtools.readthedocs.org/en/latest/](http://bedtools.readthedocs.org/en/latest/) version

2.25)(Quinlan and Hall, 2010) (for mouse, Figure S2; for human, Figure S3). Only positions covered by at least 300X read depth were taken into consideration. For ATAC-seq analysis, average, median, maximum and minimum coverage are presented (for mouse, Figure S2; for human, Figure S3).

ATAC-seq analysis: Publically available Sequence Reads Archive (SRA) files were converted into a FASTq format using sratoolkit [\(www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Traces/sra/?view=toolkit_doc\)](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Traces/sra/?view=toolkit_doc). The sequencing adaptors were trimmed by applying an ATAC-seq analysis pipeline, specifically using 'function detect adaptors' and 'function trim adaptors'

[\(http://github.com/kundajelab/atac_dnase_pipelines\)](http://github.com/kundajelab/atac_dnase_pipelines). mt-ASFP sites were identified using a similar set of criteria as recently described for the identification of DNase footprinting sites (Blumberg et al., 2017). In brief, for each mtDNA nucleotide position, an F-score was calculated in sliding read windows of ~120 bp using the following equation: $F = (C + 1)/L + (C + 1)/R$, where C represents the average number of reads in the central fragment, L represents the average read count in the proximal fragment, and R represents the average read count in the distal fragment. The lowest F-scores were interpreted as reflecting ASFP sites. To identify overlapping mt-ASFP sites in experimental replicates, we employed the BEDtools command 'intersect' using the '-a' and '-b' options for each of the different replicates. Only mt-ASFP sites that were common to all replicates of a given experiment (i.e. overlapping by at least 1 nucleotide position) were used for subsequent analysis. In addition, in cases where triplicates were available, we first recorded overlapping sites in two of them using BEDtools, followed by assessment of overlapping sites with the third replicate. For analysis of mt-ASFP sites dynamics, we considered mt-ASFP sites that overlap in all embryonic stages analyzed. To this end, mt-ASFP data from all developmental stages were combined in all analyzed samples. The length of each combined mt-ASFP site was measured between the 5' and 3' nucleotide positions of the most proximal and distal overlapping mt-ASFP sites, respectively.

Statistical comparison between BED files: Statistical comparison between sets of sites represented in BED format was performed using BEDtools (Quinlan and Hall 2010).

DNase-seq analysis: ENCODE DNase-seq fastq files were downloaded from the ENCODE consortium website:

[http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/mm9/encodeDCC/wgEncodeUwDnase/\)](http://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/mm9/encodeDCC/wgEncodeUwDnase/). mt-DGF sites were identified by following a method similar to the approach described in the above subsection 'ATAC-seq analysis'(Blumberg et al., 2018).

K-Mer analysis: To control for possible Tn5 digestion bias we screened for possible sequence bias in ATAC-seq and DNase-seq reads, in 6 nucleotide window size (K-mer). K-mer scores were calculated using the seqOutBias pipeline (https://github.com/guertinlab/seqOutBias) as previously reported (Martins et al., 2018). In brief, seqOutBias was applied to BAM files available from all tested human and mouse ATAC-seq data files, and k-mer values were calculated for each mtDNA position per sample. Next, we used these k-mer values (per mtDNA position) to calculated average and standard deviation. Then, we tested whether the distribution of k-mer values in mt-ASFP sites recorded for all embryonic stages deviated from

the mean values (+SD) calculated for the entire mtDNA per sample; by that we referred only to the mt-ASFP sites that obtained across all the tested embryonic stages). In order to do so, we asked whether the K-mer calculated values in the mtDNA ASFP sites significantly deviated by at least two standard deviations from the mean K-mer values calculated for randomly selected mtDNA sites (chi square test). Such comparison was performed for each of the tested samples. **NUMT analysis:** The proportion of NUMT reads was estimated using bam-readcount [\(https://github.com/genome/bam-readcount\)](https://github.com/genome/bam-readcount) by counting mtDNA-mapped ATAC-seq reads (within BAM files) that contained NUMT variants. NUMT genetic variants was obtained from the published collection of 150 mouse NUMT variants (Calabrese et al., 2012). For each analyzed sample, a sample-specific NUMT collection was generated by screening the reconstructed sample-specific mtDNA sequences. The proportion of sequencing reads harboring a specific NUMT mutation was estimated per mtDNA position.

Prediction of the potential of DNA sequences to adopt a G-quadruplex structure: G-

quadruplex DNA structures were predicted for both the light and heavy mtDNA strands using QGRS Mapper [\(http://bioinformatics.ramapo.edu/QGRS/index.php\)](http://bioinformatics.ramapo.edu/QGRS/index.php)(Kikin et al., 2008). We used the previously published prediction parameters (Dong et al., 2014) (GQP max length = 33. Min; G-group size = 2; loop size = 0 to 36). mtDNA site coordinates were listed after merging the predicted site coordinates for both mtDNA strands. Statistical assessment of mt-ASFP site enrichment within sequences with the propensity to adopt secondary structure (GQP and mtDNA-encoded tRNAs, separately) was compared to their association with a set of random

non-ASFP mtDNA sites of comparable sequence length to the average mt-ASFP site (Chi square test for goodness of fit).

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