

# Supplementary Information for

# **Transposable elements drive rapid phenotypic variation in** *Capsella rubella*

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#### **Supplementary Information Text**

#### **Plant material**

The *C. rubella* accessions were described in our previous study (1-3) or this study (SI Appendix, Table S4). *FRI*<sup>sf2</sup> *flc-3 A. thaliana* plants have been reported previously (4). Plants were grown in the greenhouse under long-day (LD) conditions (16 h light/8 h dark) at 20°C and 40–65% humidity. Flowering time was assayed as days to flowering (DTF). Flowering time was measured in the  $F_2$  population of 879  $\times$  MTE and the  $BC_2F_2$  population, generated from the cross between 879 and MTE with two successive backcrosses using 879 as the female and recurrent parent, and  $F<sub>2</sub>$ population of 844 × MTE together with their grandparents were measured in 2012 and 2016 (Fig. 2A, SI Appendix, Fig. S9A).

#### **TE identification**

TEs in the reference genomes of *C. grandiflora* (5) and *C. rubella* (5) were annotated using RepeatMasker v.4.0.6 (www.repeatmasker.org). For each genome, RepeatModeler was used for the *de novo* identification of TEs (6, 7), and LTRharvest from the Genome Tools v1.5.9 package (8) was used to identify *de novo* LTR retrotransposons. Repeats longer than 80 bp annotated by RepeatModeler were removed if they shared a sequence identity of at least 80% with homologous sequences identified in a search against the NCBI non-redundant database, as described in a previous study (9). The polymorphic TEs were identified using TEPID (10) based on the raw reads of 27 resequenced genomes of *C. rubella* accessions (11) (SI Appendix, Table S1).

To exclude the impact of incomplete genome assembly on TE enrichment, orthologous gene pairs in the two congeneric species were compared. In total, 22,205 orthologous genes were identified using InParanoid (4.1 version) (12). Genes at the start or end of each scaffold and those without a TE insertion within 2000 bp upstream of the start codon or 1000 bp downstream of the stop codon were excluded from subsequent analyses (2400 genes in *C. grandiflora*, 18 genes in *C. rubella*; 8 orthologous genes in the two species). Of the remaining 19,795 orthologous genes, the distances from the TE insertion to the start codon (0–2000 bp, 100 bp bins) and the stop codon (0–1000 bp, 100 bp bins) of the closest gene were calculated.

### **Phylogenetic analysis of** *C. rubella*

A neighbor-joining tree of 27 *C. rubella* accessions with resequenced genomes and the reference MTE was constructed using PHYLIP (version 3.696) (13) with 100 bootstrap replicates, based on 1,850,955 SNPs.

#### **Transcriptome sequencing and analysis**

RNA was extracted from flower bud tissues using the SV Total RNA Isolation System (Promega, Madison, WI, USA), with three biological repeats for each accession (SI Appendix, Table S2). The RNA-seq libraries were sequenced to obtain 125 pairedend reads using Illumina HiSeq 2500. Reads were mapped to the reference MTE genome using Tophat (14). Expression levels of genes were estimated by FPKM (fragments per kilobase of exon per million reads mapped) with Tophat and Cufflink softwares (15). All genes whose mean expression levels (FPKM) were larger than 3 across three accessions were retained for the following analysis (16). 607 polymorphic TE were inserted in the 2 kb upstream or downstream regions or genic regions of 345 genes across the 3 accessions with expression data (Table S2). Genes with or without TE insertions were divided into two groups, and wilcoxon rank sum tests were used to detect genes with expression levels that were significantly correlated with a TE insertion.

#### **Mapping by sequencing**

Genomic DNA was extracted from pooled leaves of early-flowering 879 × MTE (844  $\times$  MTE) F<sub>2</sub> plants using the CTAB (cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide) protocol (17). In the 879  $\times$  MTE F<sub>2</sub> population, tissues of 104 early-flowering individuals from the 557 plants of the  $F_2$  population that flowered earlier than 68 days after sowing were pooled and sequenced to map the causal loci. In the 844  $\times$  MTE  $F<sub>2</sub>$  population, pooled DNA extracted from 96 early-flowering individuals (61 days after sowing) from 501 total individuals was sequenced to map the causal loci. Briefly, 100 (150) bp paired-end reads were sequenced using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 (Illumina HiSeq X Ten) with insert sizes of around 400 bp, and 159,506,270 (47,139,418) total reads were obtained. Short reads with about 68.9-fold (24.8-fold) coverage were mapped to the MTE reference genome, and SNPs were called using SHORE (18). The SHORE scoring matrix approach was used to detect and filter heterozygous SNPs (uniqueness of reads, coverage ≥10, minimum allele frequency ≥0.2, SNP quality score ≥25). In total, 110,091 (144,143) SNPs were retained to identify causal regions with an excess of homozygous alleles using SHOREmap (19).

#### **DNA sequence analysis**

PCR was performed to amplify the *FLC* fragment from the 5' upstream region to the 3' UTR or a partial fragment from *C. rubella* and its related species (SI Appendix, Table S5). Purified PCR products were sequenced using the ABI 3730 automated sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). All sequences were assembled using Lasergene SeqMan (DNASTAR, Madison, WI, USA) and aligned using Mega 5.0 (20). All primers are listed in SI Appendix, Table S8. psRNATarget (http://plantgrn.noble.org/psRNATarget/) was used to identify miRNA target sites.

#### **ENM modeling**

ENMTools 1.3 (21) was used to measure niche similarity between the two groups, as assessed by *Warren's I* similarity statistic, ranging from 0 (indicating that niches have no overlap) to 1 (niche equivalency), with 100 pseudo-replicates, as previously described (22). Ecological niche overlap and the identity test were performed using ENMtools 1.3.

#### **Vector construction and plant transformation**

For the complementation assay and the poly(A) signal mutation assay of *CrFLC* in *A. thaliana, FLC* genomic fragments (including ~2.7 kb upstream of the ATG start codon and ~1.0 kb downstream of the stop codon) were amplified using Q5 polymerase (NEB, Ipswich, MA, USA). These fragments with (or without) mutations were cloned into the pCAMBIA1300 vector using the *KpnI* and *SalI* sites and introduced into *A. thaliana* with *FRI*<sup>sf2</sup> and *flc-3* alleles in the Col-0 background by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*mediated transformation (23). For the GUS-reporter assay*,* the promoter (including ~2.7

kb upstream of the ATG start codon) was amplified from MTE and cloned into the pBI121 vector using the *SbfI* and *XmaI* sites, and the 3' UTR was cloned using the *SacI* and *EcoRI* sites.

#### **Expression analysis and 3' RACE**

RNA was extracted from 14-day-old seedlings using the SV Total RNA Isolation System (Promega). First-strand cDNA was obtained using M-MLV Reverse Transcriptase (Promega). RT-qPCR (one cycle of 95°C for 20s, followed by 45 cycles of 95°C for 15s, 58°C for 45s) was performed using the ViiA™ 7 Real-time PCR System (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) with SYBR Premix Ex TaqII (TaKaRa, Kusatsu, Japan) according to the manufacturers' instructions. The  $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$  method was used to determine the gene expression level. Each experiment was repeated with three independent biological replicates, and RT-qPCR reactions were performed with three biological replicates and three technical replicates for each sample. All gene expression levels were normalized to the level of *β-TUBULIN*. The *FLC* 3' UTR was obtained by 3' RACE using the SMARTer RACE cDNA Amplification Kit (Clontech, Mountain View, CA, USA).

#### **RNA stability measurement**

*C. rubella* accessions were grown on 1/2 MS plates at 20°C. The 14-day-old seedlings were transferred to incubation buffer with 1 mM PIPES, pH 6.25, 1 mM trisodium citrate, 1 mM KCl, and 15 mM Sucrose (24). After incubation for 30 min with shaking, 3-deoxyadenosine (cordycepin; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) was added to a final concentration of 200 µg/mL, and vacuum infiltration was performed for 30 s. Samples were collected at different time points to extract RNA. RT-qPCR was performed to quantify gene expression levels. *Eukaryotic initiation factor-4A* (*eiF4A*, Carubv10013828m) and *EXPANSIN-LIKE A1* (*ATEXLA1*, Carubv10017847m) were used as control genes with high and low mRNA stability, respectively (25). The expression level at each time point was first normalized to the *eiF4A* control at the corresponding time-point, and then normalized to the expression at time 0. Three biological replicates and three technical replicates for each accession were used in this experiment.

### **Bisulfite genomic sequencing**

DNA was extracted from 20-day-old seedlings using the CTAB protocol. Bisulfite conversion was performed using the EpiTect Bisulfite Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The target sequences were amplified from the bisulfite DNA using Q5 High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase (NEB) and cloned using the pEASY-Blunt Simple Cloning Kit (TransGen, Beijing, China) for sequencing. For each target sequence, a minimum of 20 individual clones per sample were sequenced and analyzed. Methylation data analysis was performed with the online tool Kismeth (26).



Fig. S1. Phylogenetic tree of 27 *C. rubella* accessions and the reference MTE based on whole-genome sequences. Bootstrap values larger than 95% are indicated at branches using asterisk (\*). Accessions named in red indicate their *FLC* with TE insertion, in black indicate *FLC* without TE insertion.



Fig. S2. Distribution of the polymorphic TEs in different genomic region of 27 *C. rubella* natural accessions and the reference MTE. A. Polymorphic TEs on chromosomes. Vertical red lines indicate TEs on the chromosomes. B. The fraction of TEs in different genic regions of the genomes.



Fig. S3. The number of polymorphic TEs in the genomes of 27 *C. rubella* natural accessions and the reference MTE.



Fig. S4. Composition of the TEs that could affect gene expression levels of its adjacent genes. A. Proportion of the different TEs. B. The frequency of different TEs.



Fig. S5. GO enrichment analysis of the Arabidopsis orthologous genes of the differently expressed genes after TE insertion.



Fig. S6. Insertion of TEs on *CrFLC* gene among 35 accessions of *C. rubella* and Brassicaceae species mainly based on the orthologous sequences from reference genomes. A. Insertion of TEs on the *FLC* gene across Brassicaceae family. Dashed

lines indicate the sequence length is not scaled to real length, but marked in real value nearby. Star (\*) indicates the TE insertions were confirmed in previous study, including a TE in *A. lyrata* **(27)**, and seven TEs in *A. thaliana* **(28, 29)**, and one TE in *Brassica napus* **(30)**, other TEs were annotated based on the *FLC* orthologous gene sequence extracted from the sequenced reference genome, except for *C. rubella*, of which TEs are annotated based on Sanger sequencing of natural population. The photos of plants are adapted from the websites of phytozome (https://phytozome.jgi.doe.gov/) and uniprot (http://www.uniprot.org/). B. Distribution of accessions with and without TE insertion.



 $\star$ <br>BAD AVG GOOD

 $C21-1$ 

80<br>76<br>78<br>76<br>76<br>75<br>78

\*<br>
Aha<br>
Aly FLC1<br>
Aly FLC2<br>
Ath col<br>
Cgr<br>
Cr C21-:<br>
Cr<br>
MTE<br>
MTE

Fig. S7. Sequence variation of *FLC* 3′ UTR region among closely related species of *C. rubella*. Arrow indicates the site of the 1958-bp Helitron insertions in 879 and 1208.



Fig. S8. Ecological Niche Modeling of the Niche Differentiation between the *C. rubella* accessions with TEs and without TEs. A. Predicted distributions of *C. rubella* accessions with TEs and without TEs at the present time. B. Warren's *I* indicates the niche identity test between *C. rubella* accessions with TEs and without TEs. Arrow indicates the observed identity values, and histograms of gray bars indicate the simulated identity values (100 permutations). C. Significant ecological divergence between the two groups, as indicated by the observed *I* score  $(I<sub>O</sub>)$  and simulated *I* scores  $(I<sub>S</sub>)$ .



Fig. S9. QTL mapping analysis of 844 flowering time and sequence variation of the candidate gene *CrFLC*. A. Distribution of flowering time of the 501 844  $\times$  MTE F<sub>2</sub> individuals. Averages and ranges of flowering times for the two grandparents are shown above. B. SHOREmap analysis of flowering time. The homozygosity estimator is 0 for even allele frequencies for both parents, 1 when homozygous for the late-flowering accession MTE, and -1 when homozygous for the early-flowering accession 844. C. Fine mapping by a genetic-linkage analysis and the candidate gene *CrFLC* sequence variation. The number of recombinants between the markers and the causal locus is indicated on the top of the linkage map. TE insertion is marked in red. Dashed lines indicate sequence variation between MTE and 844. D. Sequence variation in the intron 1 and the inserted Helitron structure. The Helitron structure is illustrated at the top, which was composed of 5′ TC and 3′ CTRR termini (shown in red), two short palindromic sequences close to the 3′ terminus that could form a 20 bp hairpin (shown in blue and purple), and inserted within a host dinucleotide AT (shown in green). The

end sequences of the *CrFLC* Intron 1 Helitrons are shown at the bottom in the same color.



Fig. S10. Expression levels of the *CrFLC* in transgenic plants, as assayed using 10 randomly selected transgenic lines.



Fig. S11. DNA methylation levels between MTE and 879 at the four different regions of *FLC.* A. schematic diagram of the *C. rubella FLC* locus and of the four regions (R1-R4)

in which the levels of DNA methylation were measured. B. Percentage of CG, CHG and CHH methylation levels and dotplot analysis in MTE (top) and 879 (bottom) for the *FLC* in the four selected regions. Green, blue and red circles indicate absence (open) or presence (closed) of CHH, CHG and CG methylation, respectively.



Fig. S12. Mutation the poly(A) signal in TE insertion at *CrFLC*. A. Diagrams of constructs. Red vertical line indicates the mutated poly(A) signal (mutated AAUAAA to AACAAA). Pink rectangles indicate TE insertion. B. Expression of *CrFLC* in transgenic plants, as assayed using a pool of 25 independent transgenic lines. Expression data were normalized against *AtTubulin* areshown as means ± s.d.; \*\* *p* < 0.01. C. Flowering time for transgenic plants. Flowering time for T1 transgenic lines with the *FRI*<sup>sf2</sup> *flc*-3 background are shown; the number of independent transgenic lines scored for each construct is given above the bar graph.

Accessions	Number of polymorphic TE loci	Project number in GenBank
844	1024	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1407-8	1302	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
925	1358	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
879	1393	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
39.1	1463	<b>PRJNA511520</b>
762	1480	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1311	1492	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
698	1496	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
690	1509	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1574-1	1509	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1208	1513	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1575-1	1523	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
984	1530	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
907	1536	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
697	1538	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1249-11	1562	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
86IT1	1564	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1453	1579	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1504-11	1593	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
<b>TAAL</b>	1598	PRJNA511520
1209	1599	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1215	1599	PRJNA511520
$4 - 23$	1609	<b>PRJNA511520</b>
1926	1612	PRJNA511520
1207	1623	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
1377	1643	<b>PRJEB6689</b>
928	1688	<b>PRJNA511520</b>
<b>MTE</b>	1731	Reference genome

Table S1. *Capsella rubella* samples used in transposable elements analysis.

<b>Samples</b>	<b>Raw reads</b>
879-1	41,928,270
879-2	39,686,700
879-3	42,748,052
86IT1-1	41,031,306
86IT1-2	43,497,764
86IT1-3	40,301,676
MTE-1	39,587,372
MTE-2	46,022,918
MTE-3	43,751,324

Table S2. Summary of RNA-Seq data.

## Table S3. Differently expressed genes after TEs insertion.







Table S4. *Capsella rubella* samples used in this study and their flowering time previously reported (3).

Unknown indicates no data, \* indicate this accession's flowering time was measured with other accessions but not reported in our previous study.

Table S5. The sample list to compare *FLC* downstream sequence variation in two other congeners, *Capsella orientalis* and *C. grandiflora*, and relative species *A. thaliana*. Most accessions has been reported in previous studies, including all the samples of *C. grandiflora* (31) and *A. thaliana* (32), and some of *C. orientalis* has been reported in our previous study (22).





# indicates the samples of *C. orientalis* that have been studied in our previous study.

Table S6. Marker analysis of the early-flowering plants in  $BC_2F_2$  population generated from the cross between 879 and MTE with two successive backcrosses using 879 as the female and recurrent parent.





Table S7. Marker analysis of the early flowering plants in  $F_2$  population of 844  $\times$  MTE.



## Table S8. Primers used in this study.





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