Foreign DNA detection by high-throughput sequencing to regulate genome-edited agricultural products (Supplementary Information)

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Supplementary Figure 1. A complete version of Fig. 2b.

Supplementary Figure 2. The total number of *k*-mer patterns in the genomes. (**a**) Wheat, rice and ColE1. (**b**) Swine, maize and silkworm*.* The x-axis indicates the *k* values. The y-axis is log-scaled. The maximum numbers (4*^k*) are represented by a black line. The dashed lines are the theoretical upper limit of the *k*-mer numbers. The genome sequences were downloaded from the following sites: wheat (TGACv1), http://plants.ensembl.org/; swine (Sscrofa11.1), http://www.ensembl.org/; maize (Zm-B73-REFERENCE-GRAMENE-4.0), https://www.maizegdb.org/; and silkworm (as of December 12, 2017), http://sgp.dna.affrc.go.jp/. For rice and ColE1, see the Methods section.

a

Supplementary Figure 3. The occupancy ratios of the *k*-mer patterns in genomes. The data used are the same as those in Supplementary Fig. 2.

Supplementary Figure 4. Two 20-nt sequences that were identical between rice and ColE1. (**a**) 4,875,670-4,875,689 bp (ACAAGGAATTTCCTGTTCCC) on chromosome 3 and (**b**) 20,677,181- 20,677,200 bp (GCATAAATAGGTTTAATTTT) on chromosome 8. These two sequences are indicated by "HSP#1" on the BLAST track. The sequences were searched for and visualized in RAP-DB (https://rapdb.dna.affrc.go.jp/).

T_0 -regenerated individuals derived from #3 callus

Supplementary Figure 5. Detection of null segregants. (**a**) Southern blot analysis was conducted for the T₀-regenerated individuals derived from a callus named "#3." Each lane represents a T₀regenerated individual derived from a single callus. Nipponbare (Npb) is used as a control. Asterisks indicate the signal specific to T_0 plants. (b) A PCR experiment was conducted to confirm a null segregant in T₁ plants. For T₀, "8" from #3 (#3-8) was selected and #3-8-7 was used for T₁. M: 1-kbp "DNA Ladder One" marker (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan). Neither groupings of cropped gel images nor modifications of the images were made for (**a**) and (**b**)**.**

Supplementary Figure 6. A complete version of Fig. 3.

CLUSTAL 2.1 multiple sequence alignment

Supplementary Figure 7. The assembled vector-like sequences were obtained from the wild type and ${\sf T}_1$ samples in which no vector sequences were expected. The alignment was generated by Clustal X (ver. 2.1) downloaded from http://www.clustal.org/clustal2/.

Supplementary Figure 8. Detection of identical 20-mers between the real genome and vector sequences. KAPA's library preparation kit was used. The reads were aligned to (**a**) the vector used for rice and (**b**) ColE1. Although some cisgenic regions (green boxes) had a number of hits in (**a**), the previously detected contamination (orange boxes in Fig. 3a) was not observed.

Supplementary Figure 9. Detection of identical 50-mers between the real genome and vector sequences. For details, see the legend of Fig. 3.

Supplementary Figure 10. Detection of identical 20-mers between the wheat genome and vector sequences. (a) T_0 and (b) T_1 were examined. The orange boxes in **b** are the regions that were previously reported as a cloning vector-like sequences (Abe, F. *et al.*, Cell Reports, 2019), which are probably due to contamination in the library preparation kit used.

Supplementary Figure 11. A complete version of Supplementary Fig. 10.

pZH_gOsALS-2_Cas9

Supplementary Figure 12. Expression vector construct for sgRNA and SpCas9 in rice.

Supplementary Table 1. Number of properly mapped read pairs to the rice genome.

*Note: true and false hits are not distinguished.

Supplementary Table 4. Average number and standard deviation of false positive hits in the detection

Supplementary Table 5. Total number of unmapped nucleotides.

	Wild type #1	Wild type #2
BWA-MEM	59,411	58,207
NovoAlign	4,251,829	4,094,610
SOAPaligner	131,133	124,402

Supplementary Table 6. Primers used in this study for PCR of *HPT.*

Supplementary Note 1

 Throughout the real data analyses, the reads were all preprocessed by Trimmomatic so that low-quality regions would be removed prior to the *k*-mer analysis. Theoretically, this process may be omitted because as long as identical *k*-mers are our concern, all the erroneous sequence segments will simply be disregarded. We compared the preprocessed data with non-preprocessed data from the wild type sample and found that the total number of false positive sites increased from 79 to 102 in the non-preprocessed data. This is probably because sequencing errors led to a specific number of spuriously identical *k*-mers. Even though the probability that sequencing errors create these false identical hits is extremely low, the enormous amounts of reads generated by modern sequencing technologies could result in tens or hundreds of false positives. Therefore, to reduce false hits, the trimming of the low-quality regions by an appropriate program is recommended.

Supplementary Note 2

 The unexpected contamination found in the wild type sequences (orange boxes in Fig. 3a) was examined as follows. The entire read sets from the wild type and T_1 samples, where no vector sequences were expected, were respectively subjected to *de novo* assembly by SOAPdenovo2. These independent assembly attempts obtained essentially the same vector-like sequence (Supplementary Fig. 7), which was partially identical to but largely different from our vector sequence. This sequence was sent to Illumina, Inc. and it was confirmed that this unexpected DNA was related to the use of DNA-binding proteins in the manufacturing of the Illumina reagent kit components (Rooz Golshani, personal communication). While this type of subtle DNA contamination would not hamper an ordinary analysis of high-throughput sequencing data, the assessment results of a generally-used vector sequence, which is a major concern for GMO and NBT regulations, should be interpreted with caution.

 Since this contamination was caused by the TruSeq DNA PCR-Free Library Preparation Kit, we additionally used the KAPA Hyper Prep Kit/PCR Free and DNA sequencing was conducted by using Illumina HiSeq X to obtain 151-nt paired-end reads. After trimming by Trimmomatic, a total of 55,310,502,778 nucleotides were subjected to our *k*-mer analysis. As a result, although some false hits were observed in limited small regions. no obvious contamination signals that span several hundreds or thousands of nucleotides were observed (Supplementary Fig. 8). This indicates that if an appropriate library preparation kit was used, the contamination problem does not occur.