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Supplementary Materials for

Active DNA demethylation regulates tracheary element differentiation in *Arabidopsis*

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Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/26/eaaz2963/DC1)

Tables S1 to S5

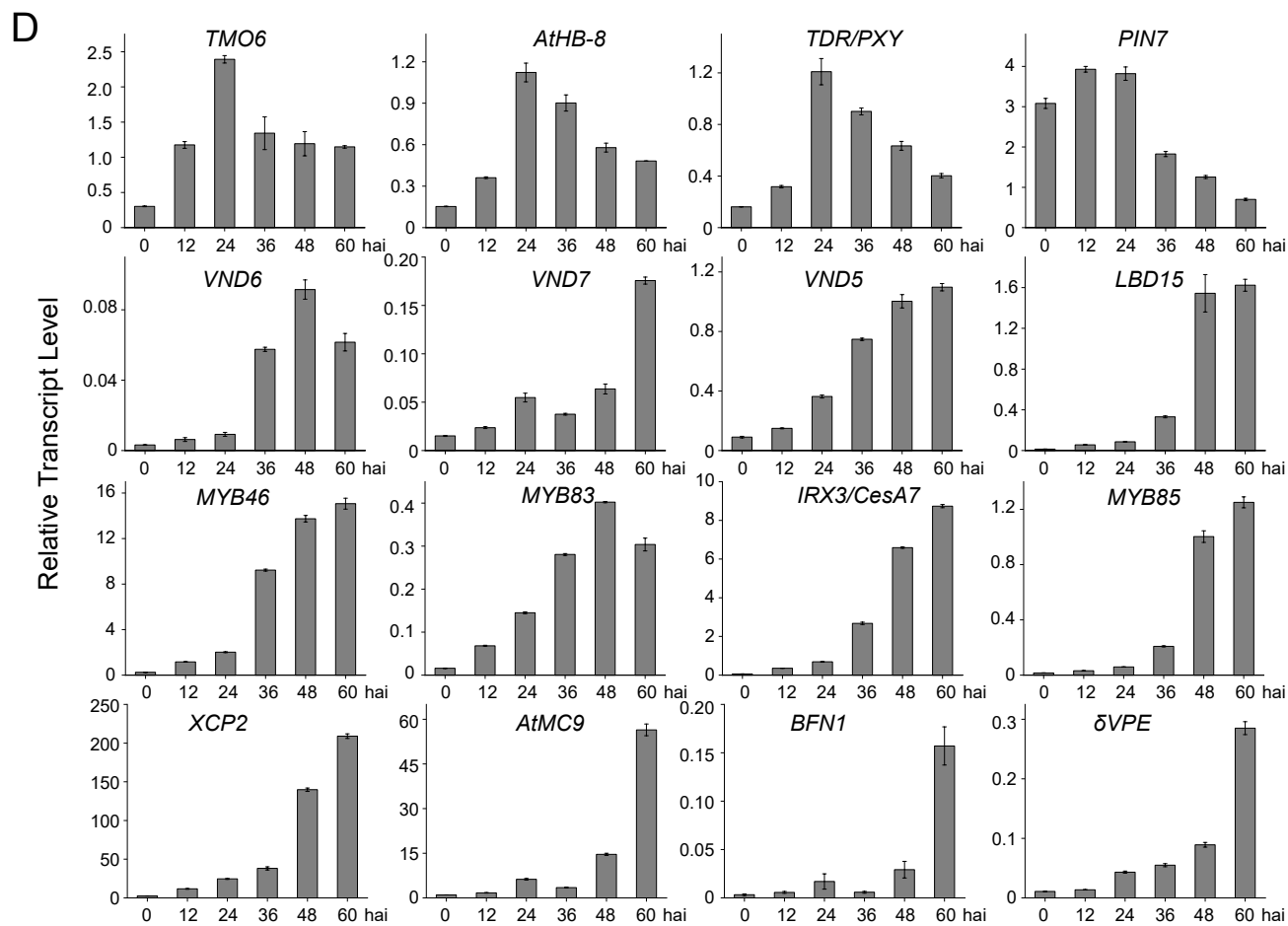
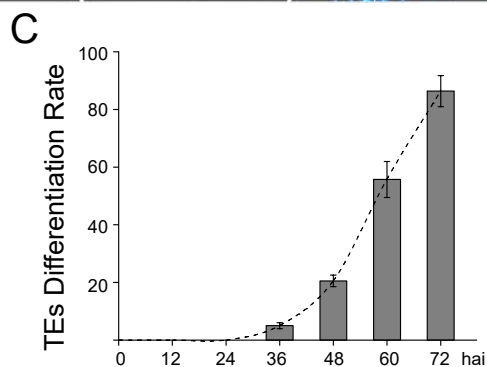
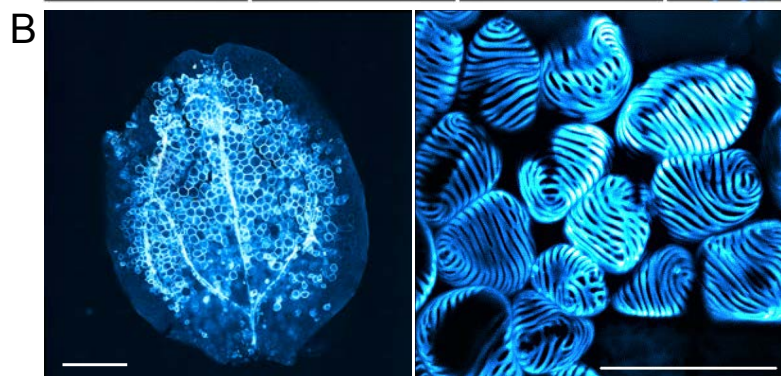
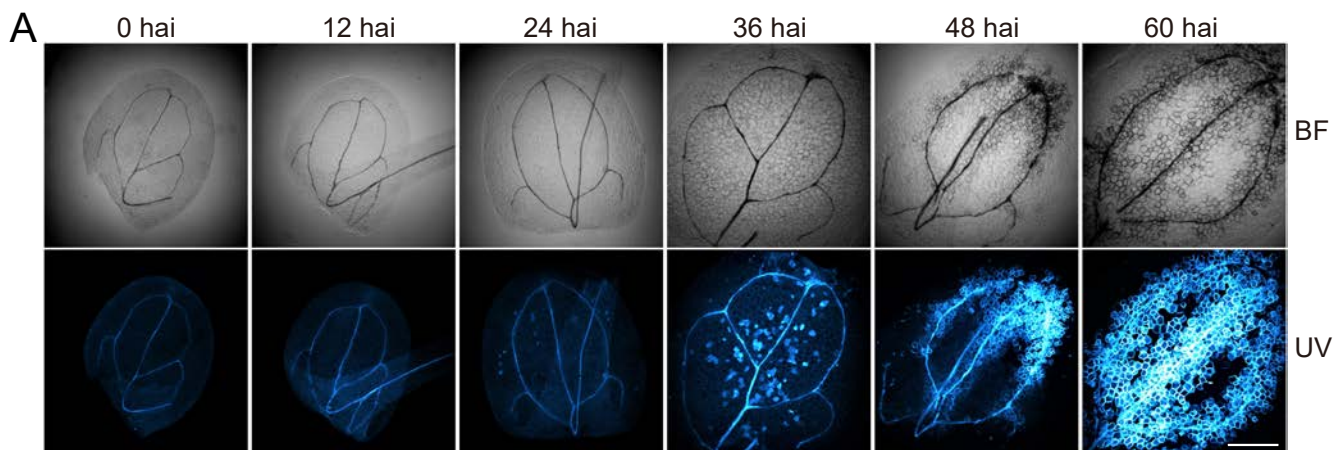


Fig. S1. Validation of the VISUAL system.

(A) Images showing tracheary element (TE) differentiation in Col-0 cotyledons at six time points (0, 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 hai). Both differential interference contrast (DIC) and UV images show secondary cell wall thickening as TE differentiation progresses. Scale bar: 750 μm . (B) UV images showing TE differentiation in a Col-0 cotyledon at 72 hai. Left: ectopic TEs spread throughout the cotyledon at 72 hai, Scale bar: 500 μm . Right: high-resolution three-dimensional reconstruction of a differentiated TE. Scale bar: 100 μm . (C) The rate of TE differentiation at six time points in Col-0 cotyledons. Error bars indicate SD, $n = 50$. (D) Relative expression levels of marker genes at different time points during TE differentiation. *TIP41* served as an internal control gene. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD of three biological replicates.

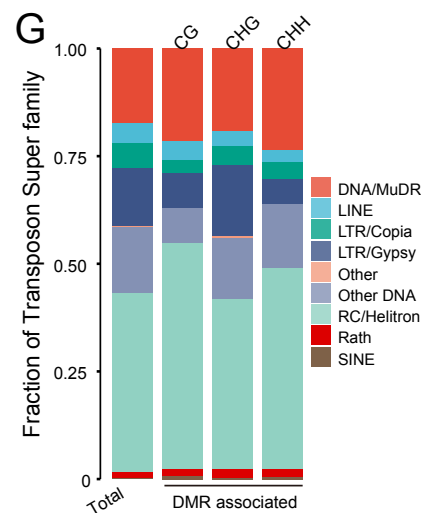
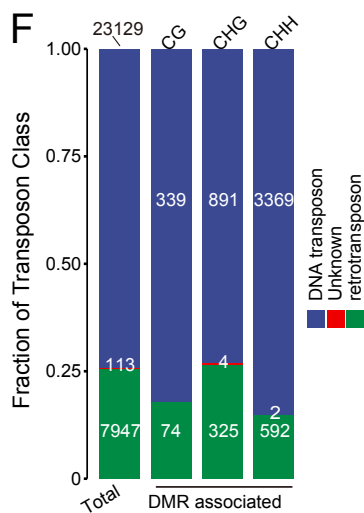
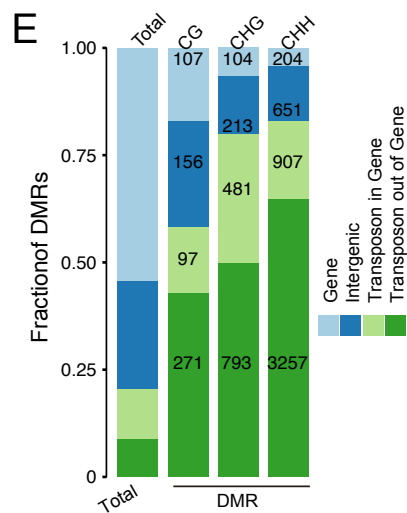
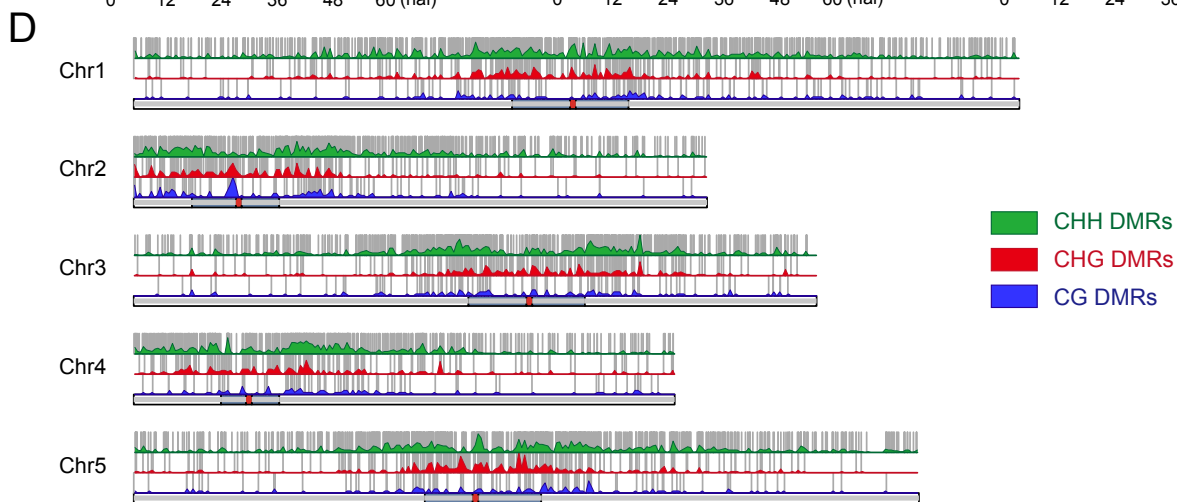
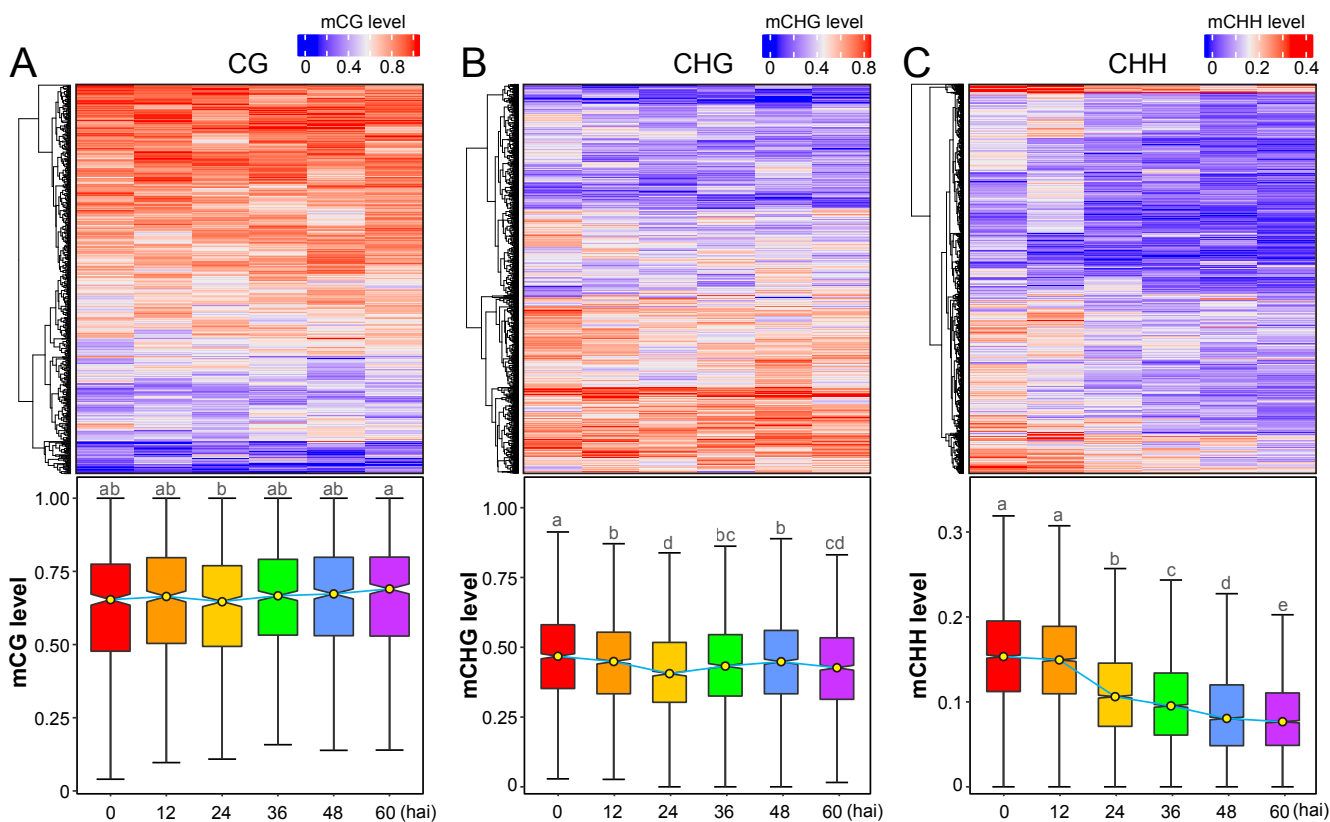


Fig. S2. Differential DNA methylation analysis during ectopic TE differentiation.

(**A-C**) DNA methylation levels of identified CG-DMRs (**A**), CHG-DMRs (**B**), and CHH-DMRs (**C**). Upper panel: heatmaps showing the DNA methylation levels of CG-DMRs (**A**), CHG-DMRs (**B**) and CHH-DMRs (**C**) at different time points during ectopic TE differentiation. Lower panel: box plots showing the CG, CHG and CHH methylation levels of the corresponding type of DMR at different time points during ectopic TE differentiation. Significant differences between two groups are marked with different letters ($p < 0.001$, Mann-Whitney U test). (**D**) Distribution of differentially methylated regions (DMRs) on five chromosomes. (**E**) Proportion of CG-DMRs, CHG-DMRs and CHH-DMRs in genic regions, intergenic regions and transposons. Total bar showing the proportions of lengths in different regions. (**F**) Proportions of DNA transposons and retrotransposons in DMR-associated transposons. (**G**) Proportions of different transposon superfamilies in DMR-associated transposons.

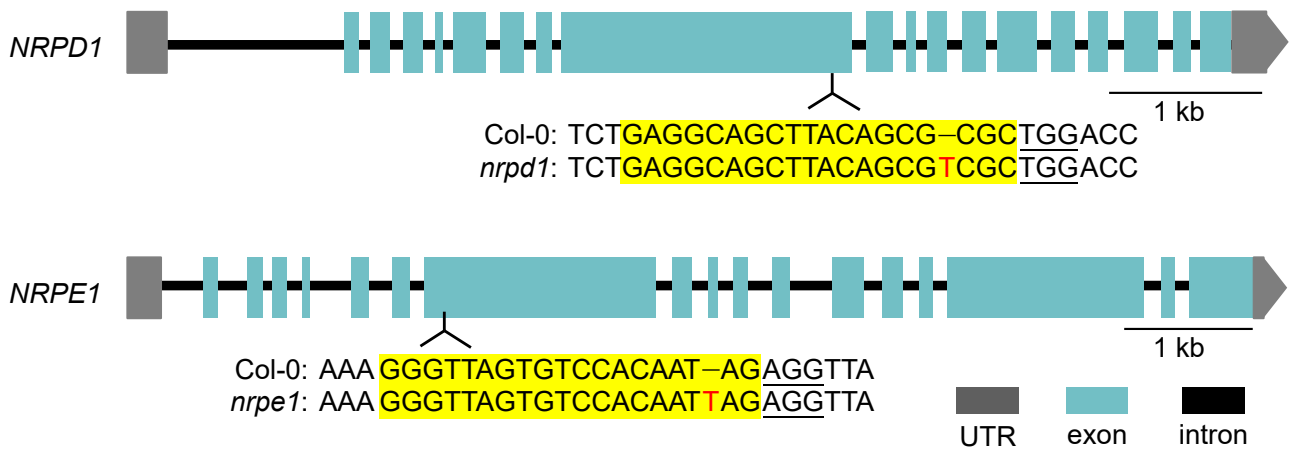
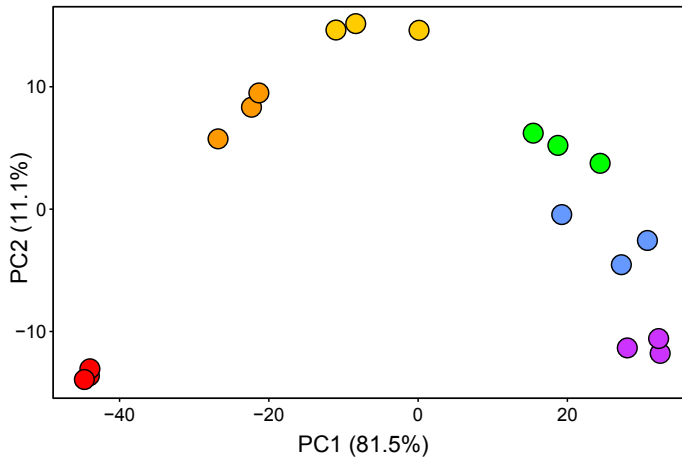


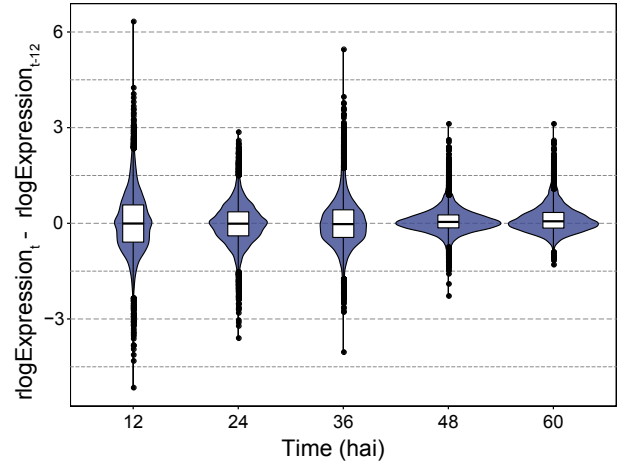
Fig. S3. Generation of *NRPD1* and *NRPE1* mutants using the CRISPR/Cas9 system.

CRISPR/Cas9-induced insertions in *nrpd1* and *nrpe1*. The sgRNA targeting sequence is highlighted in yellow. The PAM site is underlined.

A ● 0 hai ● 12 hai ● 24 hai ● 36 hai ● 48 hai ● 60 hai



B



C

Time points	0 hai	12 hai	24 hai	36 hai	48 hai
12 hai	1,911				
	1,560				
24 hai	2,733	830			
	2,605	703			
36 hai	3,547	2,043	1,255		
	3,609	2,060	926		
48 hai	3,707	2,361	1,727	339	
	3,527	2,135	879	65	
60 hai	4,212	3,083	2,889	1,178	501
	3,572	2,160	1,380	119	22

E

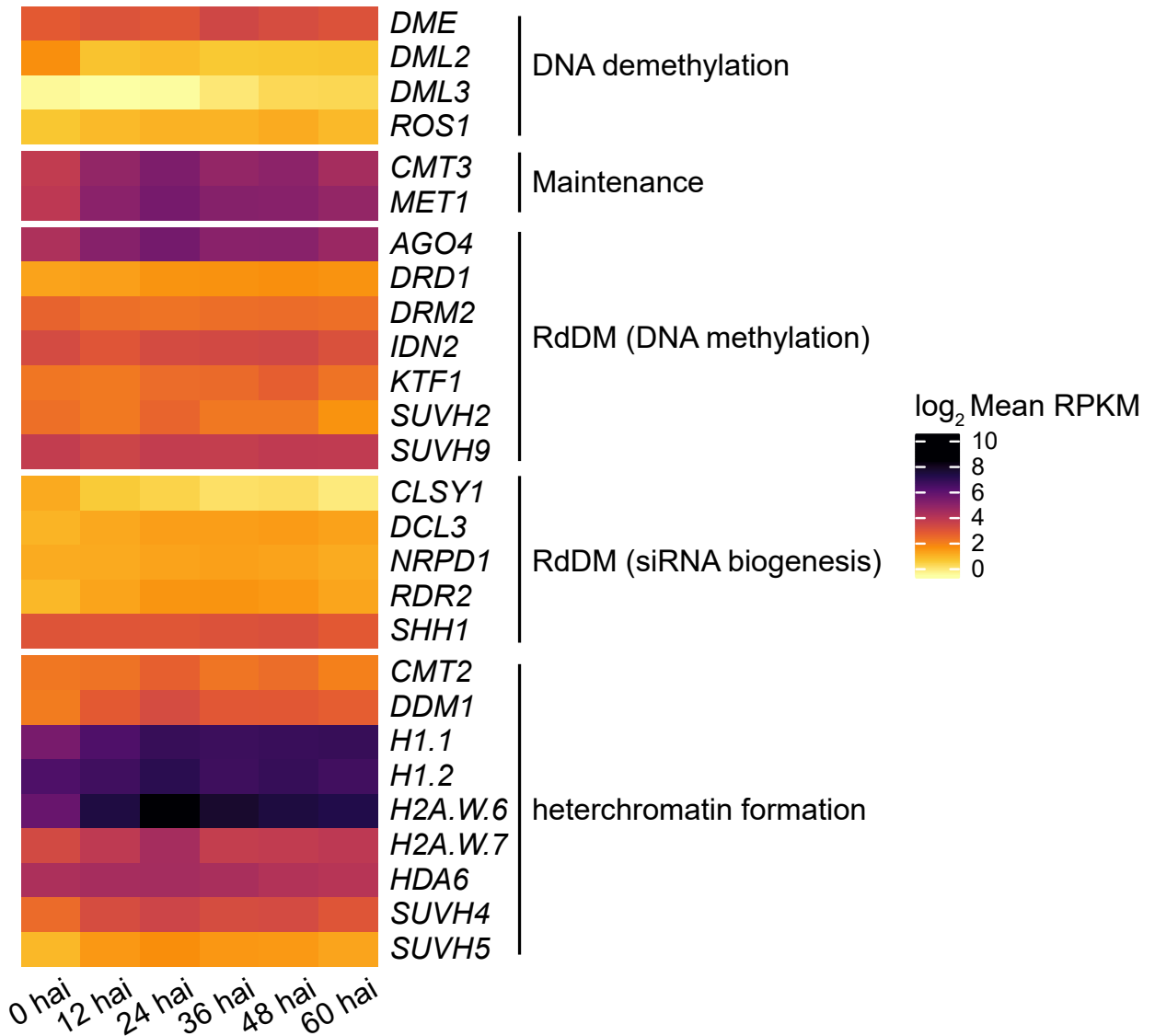
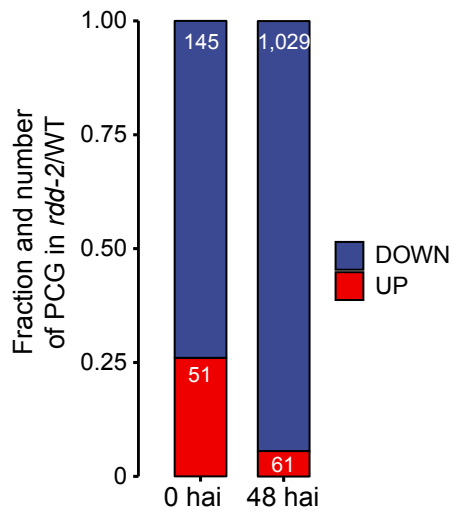
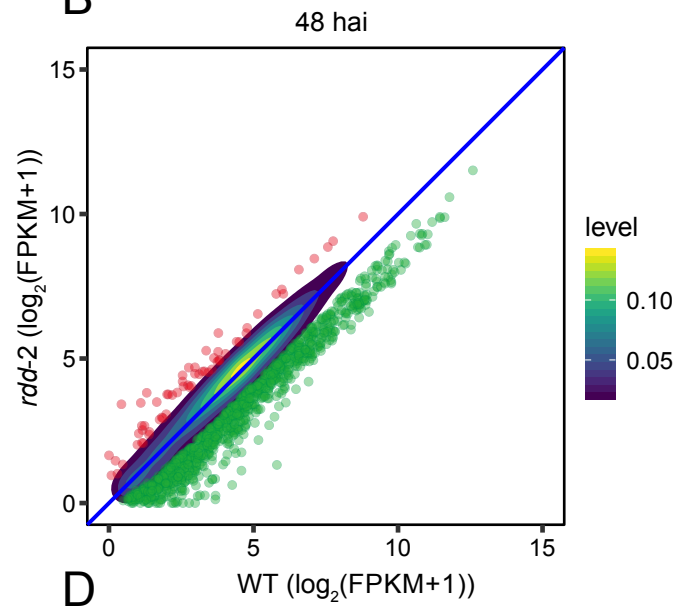
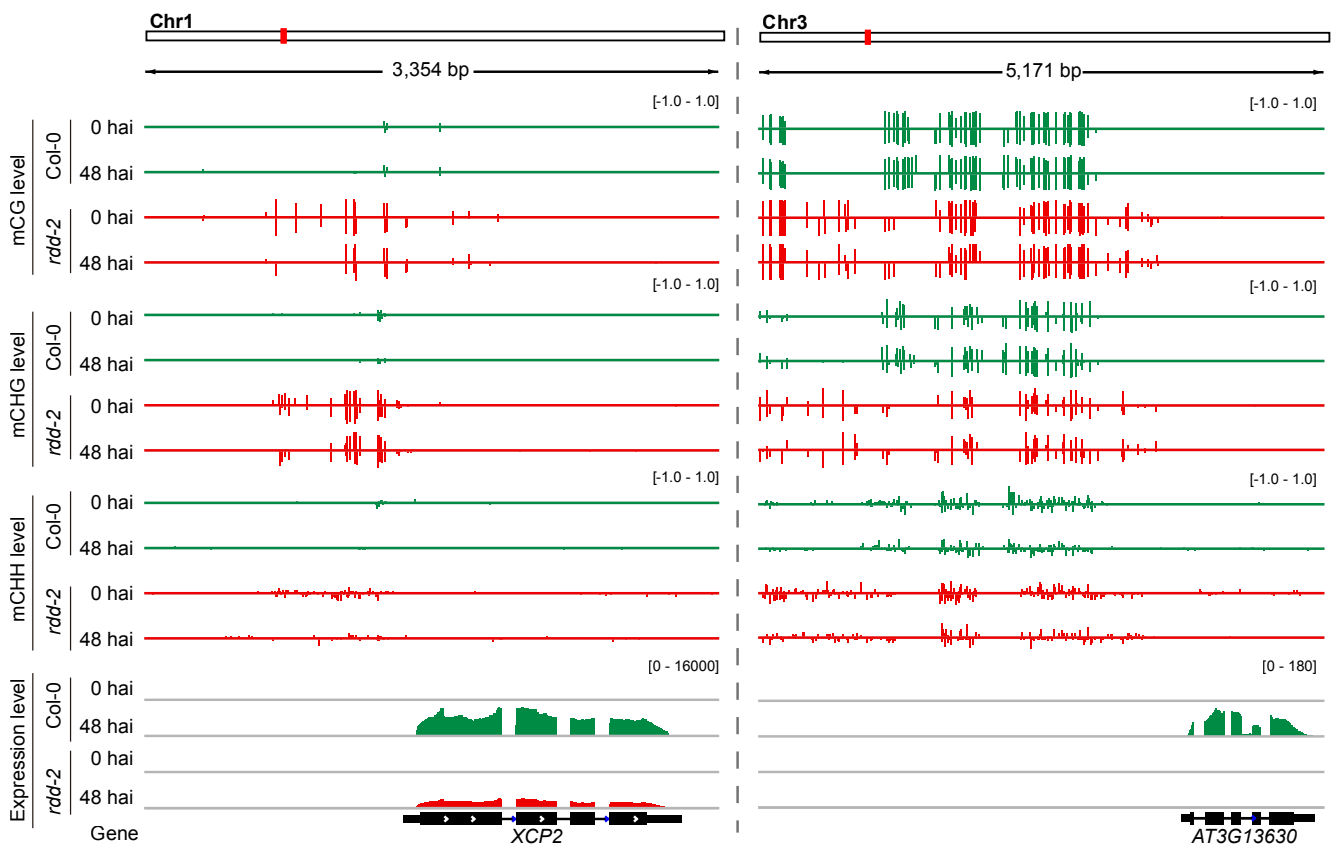


Fig. S4. Transcriptome analysis during ectopic TE differentiation.

(A) Principal component analysis (PCA) of the transcriptome at different time points during TE differentiation. Samples from the same time point are indicated by the same color. (B) Violin plot showing the extent and distribution of gene expression changes at adjacent time points. (C) Numbers of differentially expressed genes between any two time points. The numbers of up-regulated and down-regulated genes are colored red and blue, respectively. (D) The DREM model showing all transcription factors assigned to each path (ranked from high to low) is shown. The y-axis indicates the \log_2 (fold-change of expression level) at different time points during TE differentiation relative to 0 hai. The x-axis indicates the induction time in hours (hai). (E) Heatmaps showing the relative expression levels of genes in DNA methylation/demethylation pathways during ectopic TE differentiation. Values are expressed as the average \log_2 (RPKM) for 3 biological replicates. RPKM: reads per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads.

A**B****C**

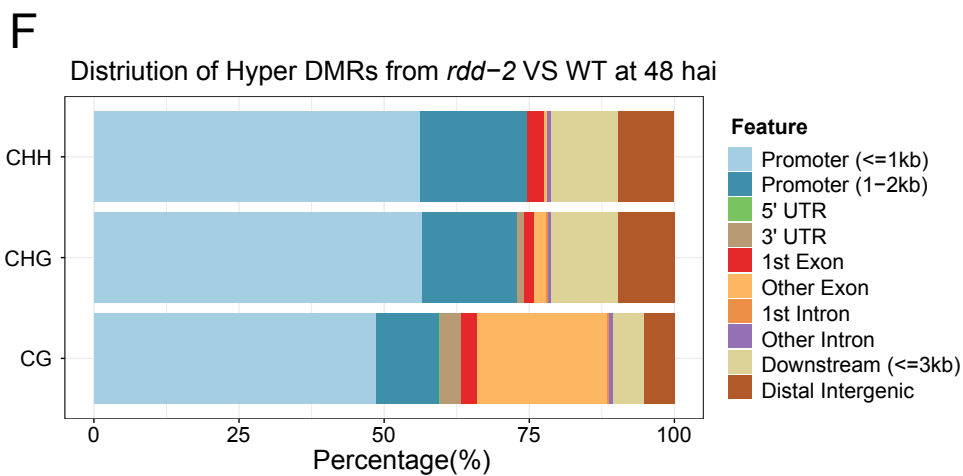
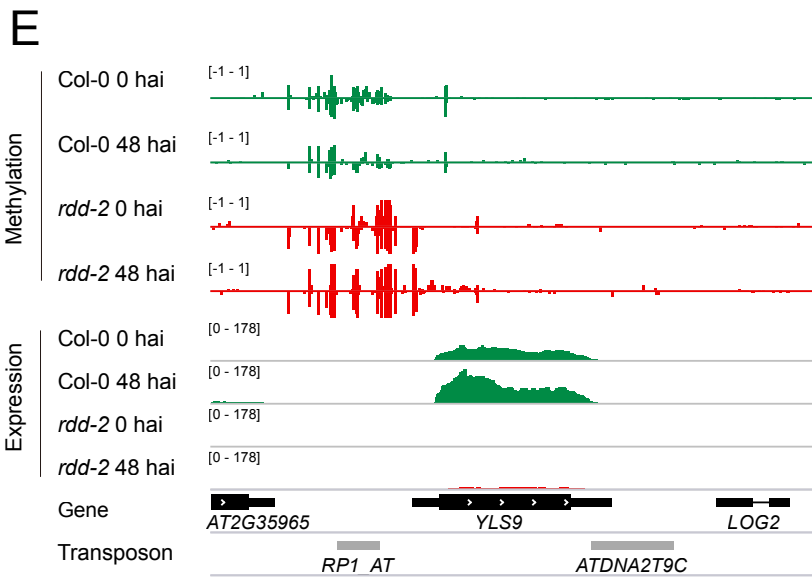


Fig. S5. DEG and DMR analysis of *rdd-2*-versus-Col-0 at 0 hai and 48 hai.

(A) Fraction and number of up-regulated and down-regulated genes in *rdd-2* relative to Col-0 at 0 hai and 48 hai. (B) Scatterplot of gene expression levels in *rdd-2* and Col-0 at 48 hai. Values are expressed as the average \log_2 (FPKM+1) for 2 biological replicates. FPKM: fragments per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads. (C,D) DNA methylation in CG/CHG/CHG contexts and gene expression of *XCP2* (C) and *AT3G13630* (D) in Col-0 and *rdd-2* at 0 hai and 48 hai during TE differentiation. (E) DNA methylation and gene expression of *YLS9* in Col-0 and *rdd-2* at 0 hai and 48 hai during TE differentiation. (F) Distribution of hyper DMRs of *rdd-2*-versus-WT at 48 hai over genome features.