Supplementary Information

Genomic predictions and genome-wide association studies based on RAD-seq of quality-related metabolites for the genomics-assisted breeding of tea plants

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Supplementary Figure S1. Correlations of tea quality-related metabolites in 150 accessions between 2018 and 2019. NS; Not significant (P > 0.01)

Supplementary Figure S2. Distribution of genome-wide SNPs in the tea chromosome-scale genome. UA; Un-anchored SNPs.

Supplementary Figure S3. Genetic structure analyses using 9,523 SNPs among 150 tea accessions. Estimated genetic structure for K = 2 and K = 3 by fastSTRUCTURE (A). Plot of first and second principal components computed by PCA (B). Dendrogram of Ward's hierarchical clustering based on Euclidean distance (C).

Supplementary Figure S4. QQ-plots from a GWAS based on the MLM (A) and GLM (B) of five phenotypes of tea quality-related metabolites.

Supplementary Figure S5. Correlation matrix between tea quality-related metabolites.

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Supplementary Table S1. List of candidate genes linked to the top 80 SNPs in a GWAS of EC content.

Supplementary Table S2. List of candidate genes linked to the top 140 SNPs in a GWAS of ECG content.

Supplementary Table S3. List of candidate genes linked to the top 140 SNPs in a GWAS of EGCG content.

Supplementary Table S4. List of candidate genes linked to the top 140 SNPs in a GWAS of total catechin content.

Supplementary Table S5. List of candidate genes linked to the top 160 SNPs in a GWAS of caffeine content.

Supplementary Table S6. Tea accessions used in this study.



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