

Supplementary Information

Title: Cattle mitogenome variation reveals a post-glacial expansion of haplogroup P and an early incorporation into northeast Asian domestic herds

Hideyuki Mannen, Takahiro Yonezawa, Kako Murata, Aoi Noda, Fuki Kawaguchi, Shinji Sasazaki, Anna Olivieri, Alessandro Achilli,
& Antonio Torroni

Table S1. Coalescence times of cattle haplogroups estimated by ML method (years ago)

Node ¹	with Aurochs ²			without Aurochs ²			
	CDS ³		3rd codon ³	CDS		3rd codon	
Node 1	335,000		335,000	335,000		335,000	
Node 2	38,030	± 8,630	43,240	± 10,510	37,970	± 8,620	
Node 3	137,420	± 15,520	144,100	± 17,810	136,550	± 15,520	
Node 4	46,040	± 9,630	41,190	± 10,460	45,890	± 9,610	
Node 5	4,160	± 2,440	1,720	± 1,910	4,150	± 2,440	
Node 6	65,990	± 9,640	67,580	± 11,110	64,690	± 9,720	
Node 7	16,180	± 4,560	8,770	± 3,650	NA ⁴	NA	
Node 8	12,530	± 4,010	8,770	± 3,620	NA	NA	
Node 9	3,720	± 1,770	2,900	± 1,980	3,580	± 1,510	
Node 10	47,000	± 7,950	47,950	± 9,100	16,570	± 3,380	
Node 11	16,630	± 3,450	13,040	± 3,610	16,570	± 3,360	
Node 12	16,630	± 3,390	13,040	± 3,520	16,570	± 3,370	
Node 13	2,410	± 2,360	0	± 590	13,730	± 3,970	
Node 14	17,250	± 4,520	21,670	± 5,760	8,420	± 3,050	
Node 15	8,450	± 3,060	10,870	± 3,940	12,950	± 2,720	
Node 16	12,990	± 2,820	11,610	± 4,610	12,950	± 2,660	
Node 17	10,990	± 3,810	4,990	± 3,020	10,930	± 3,780	
						4,950	± 2,920

¹Node numbers correspond to those in Fig. S2. Nodes 7, 8 and 9 correspond to P, P1 and P1a, respectively.

²with/without aurochs: analysis with/without mitogenome sequences of aurochs.

³Analysis using all substitutions in protein-coding regions or only 3rd codon substitutions.

⁴NA: not applicable.

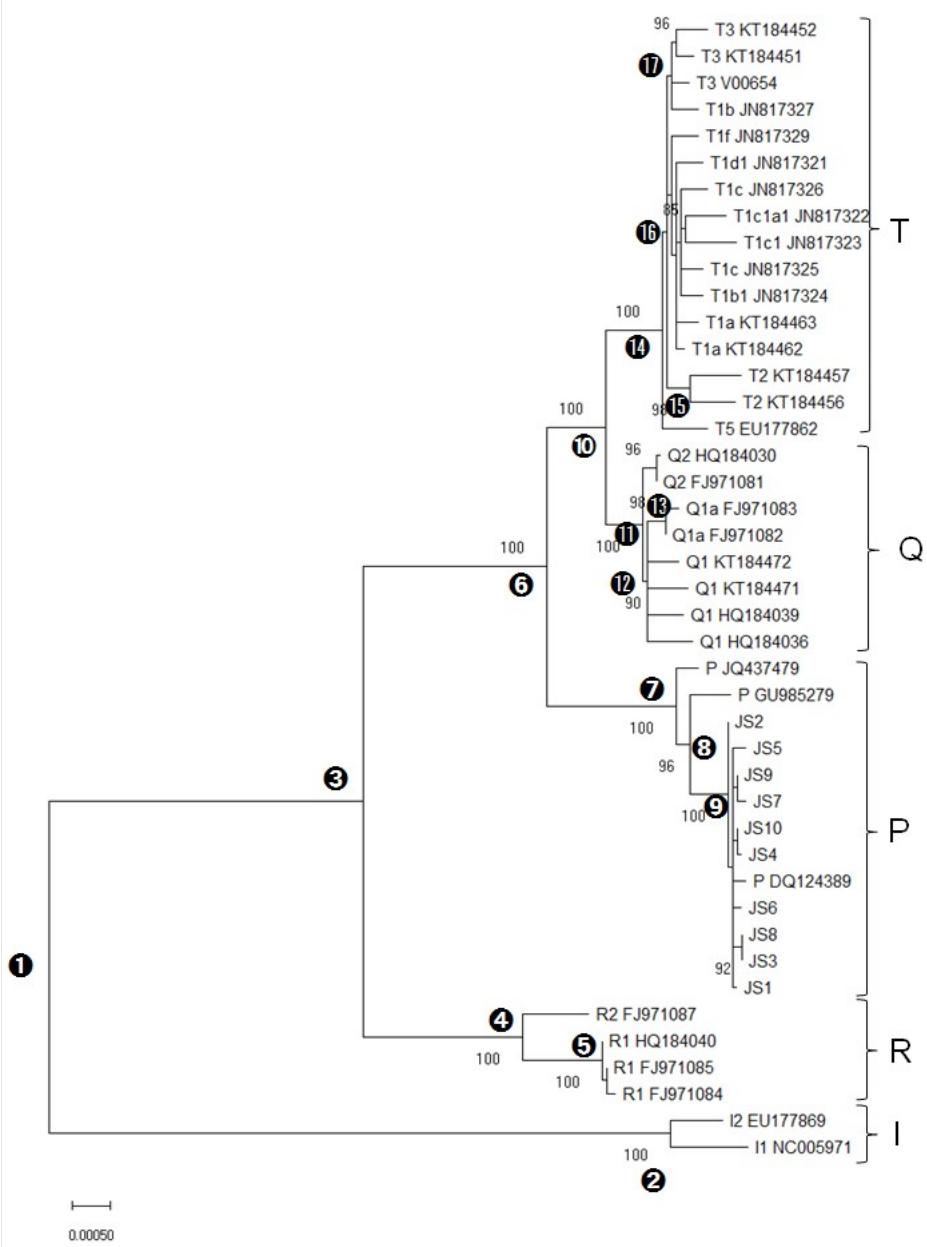
a

b

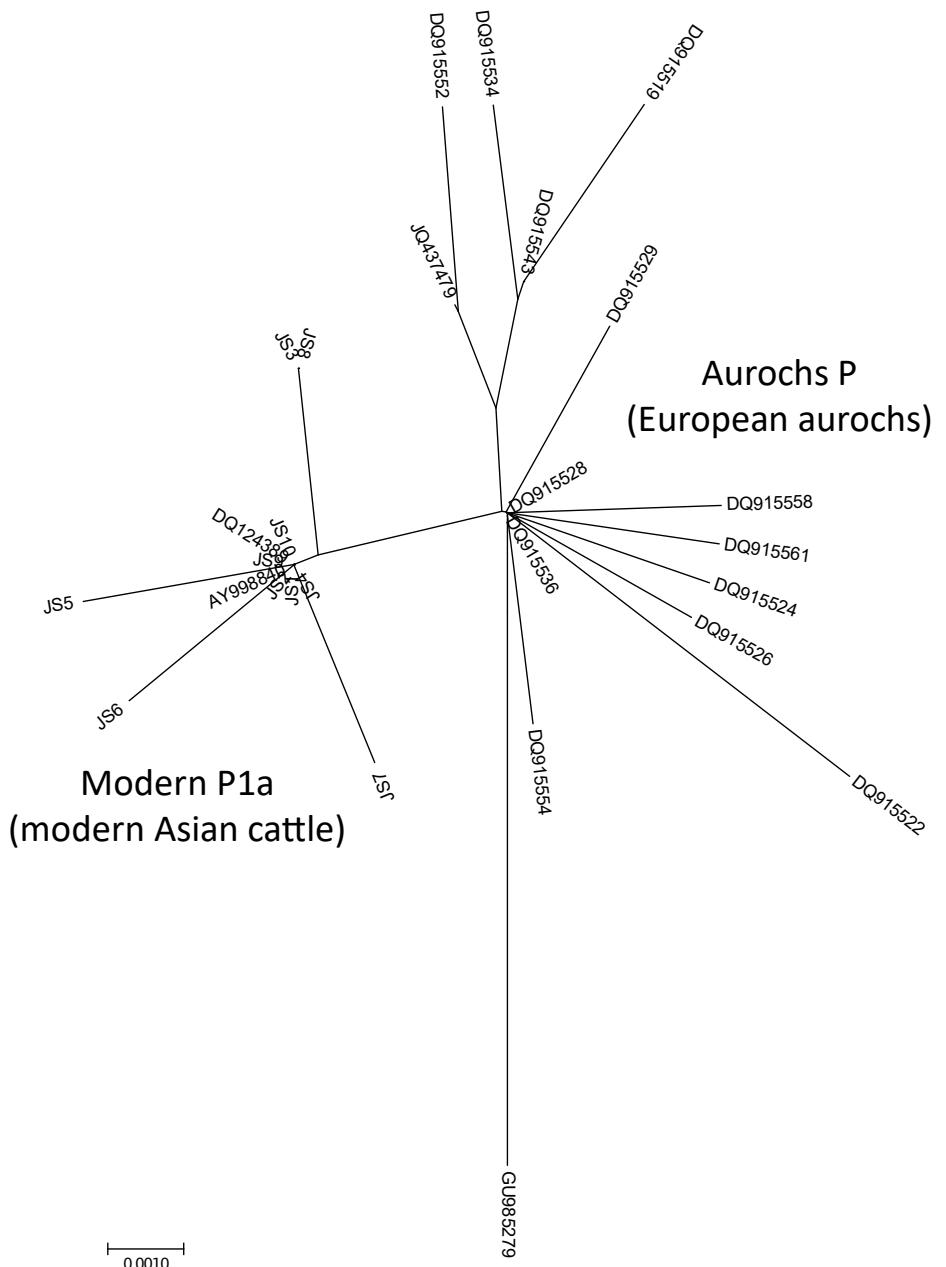
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5
position	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 7 1 3 6 1 2 2 2 6 4 6 4 7 7 2 4 4 5 7 5 5 4 5	1 5 6 1 2 3 4 4 4 0 0 6 6 7 9 2 4 6 4 7 1 8 0 9 5 5 9 5 8 5 0 6 4 9 4 3 6 2 3 3 8 7 2
Haplotype (accession Nos.) [N]	9 1 8 9 1 3 1 7 8 1 6 6 9 3 0 2 9 3 5 1 1 8 2 4 0 2 3 9 1 1 4 8 0 1 6 3 9 5 8 9 0 1 7	d d
T3(V00654)	T T T G T C C C T A A A C T A C G G G T G T C T C T T T G C C C T C G C T G C A C	
JS1 (LC537308)[4]	C T C G . T . . A . . C T C . C A . . C . T . G T	
JS2 (LC537309)	C T C G G . T . . A . . C T C . C A . . C . T . G T	
JS3 (LC537310)[2]	C C T . C G . T . . A . . C T C . C A . . T C C . T G	
JS4 (LC537311)	C T C G . T . . A . . C T C . C A . . T C C . T G	
JS5 (LC537312)	C T T C G . T . . A . A . T C T C . C A . . C T C . T G	
JS6 (LC537313)	C . C . . T C G . T C . A . . C T C C . C A . . C T C . T G	
JS7 (LC537314)	C C . . T C G . T C . A A . C C T C . C A . . C C . T G	
JS8 (LC537315)	C . C . C T C G . T C . A . . C C T C . C A . . T C C . T G	
JS9 (LC537316)	C T C G . T . . A . . C C T C . C A . . C C . T G	
JS10 (LC537317)	C T C G . T C . A . . C T C . C A . T C . C . T G	
P (DQ124389)	C T C G . G T C . A . . C T C . C A . . C T C . T G	
P (GU985279)	C C . . R C . T . T . - A . . C T . . T . C T A . A G G	
P (JQ437479) G T . . . C A . . . C . C . C T G	

Supplementary Figure S1. Sequence variation observed in entire *Bos taurus* mitogenomes belonging to haplogroup P. a: Sequence alignment of the ten P haplotypes (JS1-JS10) identified in Japanese Shorthorn cattle and the three previously published (DQ124389, GU985279 and JQ437479) in comparison with the bovine reference sequence (V00654) – a member of haplogroup T3. JS1 and JS3 were detected in four and two subjects, respectively. b: Sequence alignment within haplogroup P. An “i” indicates

an insertion, a “d” indicates a deletion. In this study, we carried out, by Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) and using an Illumina MiSeq, entire mitogenome sequencing for 14 samples, one each for the 14 control-region haplotypes previously detected. However, with the new sequencing approach, we were able to identify only ten haplotypes (JS1-JS10) (DDBJ accession numbers: LC537308 - LC537317) in the 14 samples, due to incorrect assignment of the variation obtained by Sanger sequencing in the previous study [20]. The sequences obtained in the previous study were thus corrected and renewed (Accession numbers: LC314264 - LC314271).



Supplementary Figure S2. Maximum Likelihood (ML) tree encompassing haplogroup P mitogenomes (13 haplotypes in 18 specimens) as well as representative mitogenomes from other haplogroups. Sequence alignment was performed using the MEGA package Ver. 7.0 [39]. The phylogenetic tree was constructed by using representative sequences of haplogroups T1, T2, T3, T5, Q1, Q2, R1, R2, I1 and I2, together with all P mitogenomes analyzed in this study. The confidence of the tree was assessed by the bootstrap method of MEGA 7.0, with 1000 replications. Numbers within black circles mark nodes whose coalescence times are provided in Table S1. Scale bar indicates genetic distance.



Supplementary Figure S3. ML tree obtained by using control-region sequences (410-bp) from haplogroup P mtDNAs. Sequences JS1-S10 were obtained in this study. Sequences from Korea (DQ124389) and China (AY998840) are identical to the JS1 sequence. The other P sequences are from the literature [8,20]. Scale bar indicates genetic distance.