

New Phytologist Supporting Information

Article title: Discrete bHLH transcription factors play functionally overlapping roles in pigmentation patterning in flowers of *Antirrhinum majus*

Authors: Nick W. Albert, Eugenio Butelli, Sarah M. A. Moss, Paolo Piazza, Chethi N. Waite, Kathy E. Schwinn, Kevin M. Davies and Cathie Martin

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Supporting Figure S1: Differences in *mutabilis* phenotypes of *A. majus* between greenhouse and field-grown plants.

Glass house grown



Field grown

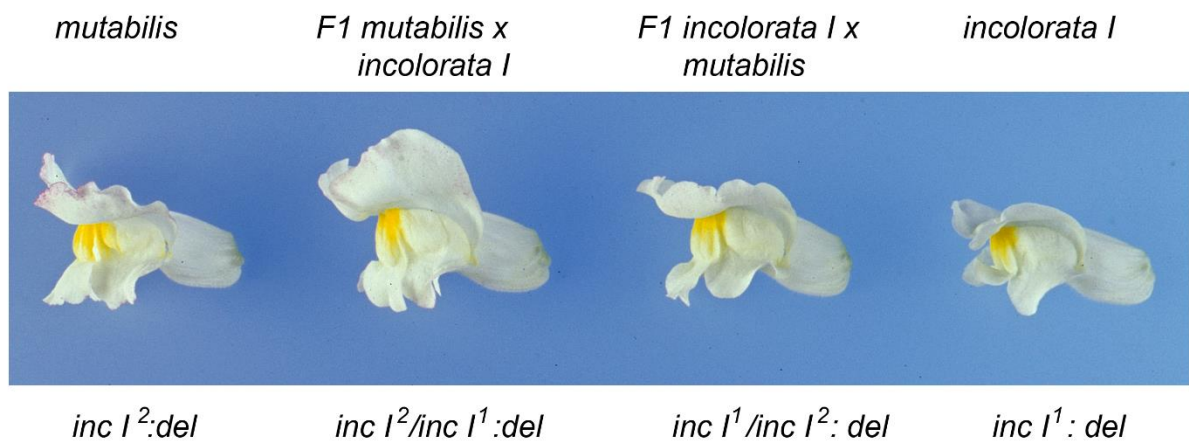


Different phenotypes of *mutabilis* mutant in greenhouse and field-grown plants

Arrow shows acyanic area of petal lobe shielded from the light by the other folds of the petal lobes in the flower buds



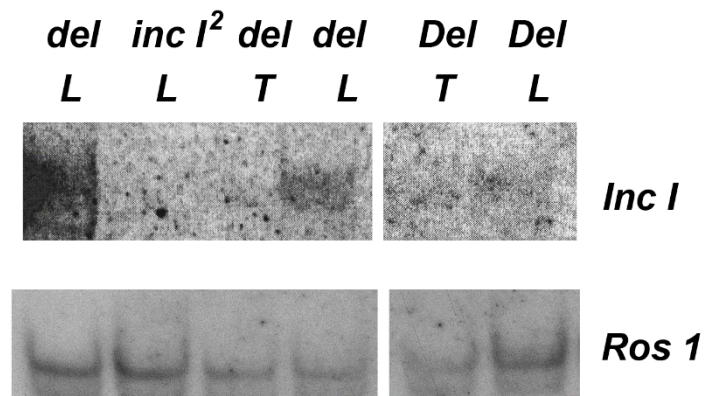
Supporting Figure S2:



Supporting Figure S2: Lack of complementation between *inc I¹* and *inc I²* in *A. majus*

The phenotypes of the *mutabilis* and *incolorata I* mutants are shown with the phenotypes of two of their F₁ progeny.

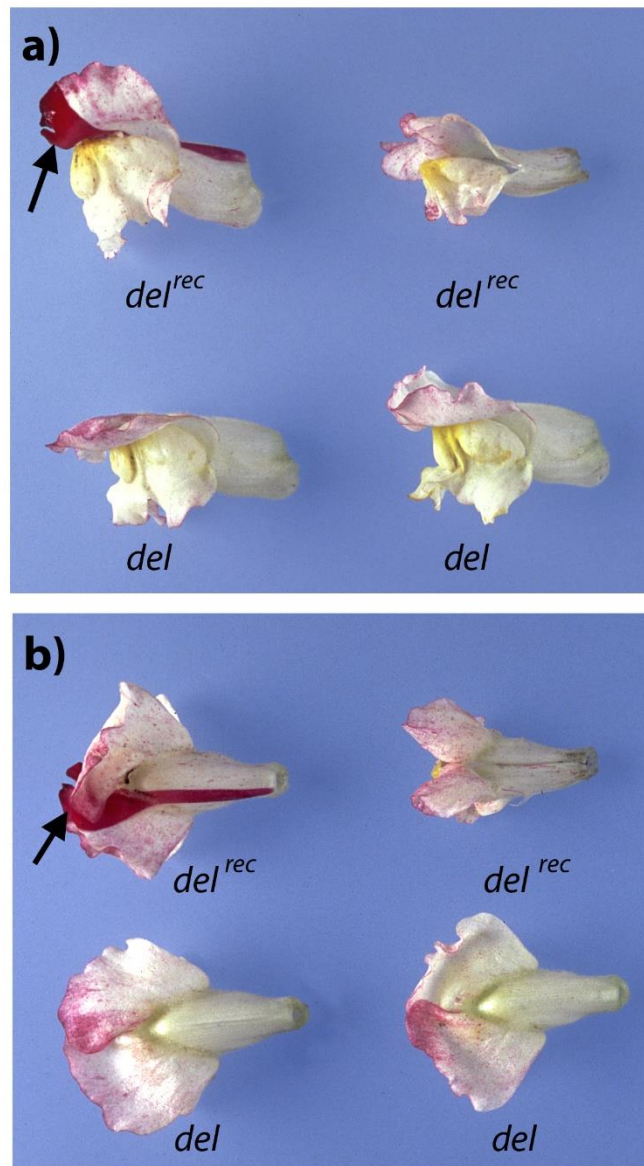
Supporting Figure S3:



Supporting Figure S3: RNA gel blot showing lack of *Inc I* transcript in flowers of the *mutabilis* mutant of *A. majus*

Total RNA from flower lobes (L) from the *inc I²* mutant lack *Inc I* transcript compared to total RNA from lobes of *del* mutants. No *Inc I* transcript was detected in flower tubes (T) of the *del* mutant. *Inc I* transcript was detected in lobes of wild type (*Del*) flowers and also faintly in tube tissue from wildtype flowers. Transcript levels of *Ros 1* in the same RNA preparations are shown below as loading controls. The *Inc I* probe was pJAM1494, the *Ros 1* probe was pJAM1450 (Schwinn *et al.*, 2006).

Supporting Figure S4:



Supporting Figure S4: Sectors caused by excision of the transposable element (Tam 2) from the *Del* gene in *inc l²: del^{rec}* *A. majus* plants showing that *Del* activity can complement *Inc I* activity in flower lobes. Arrows point to a *Del^{tr}* full red revertant sector that includes both lobe and tube tissue in an *inc l²/inc l²: del^{rec}/del^{rec}* mutant line **a) shows side view of flowers **b)** shows dorsal view of same flowers.**

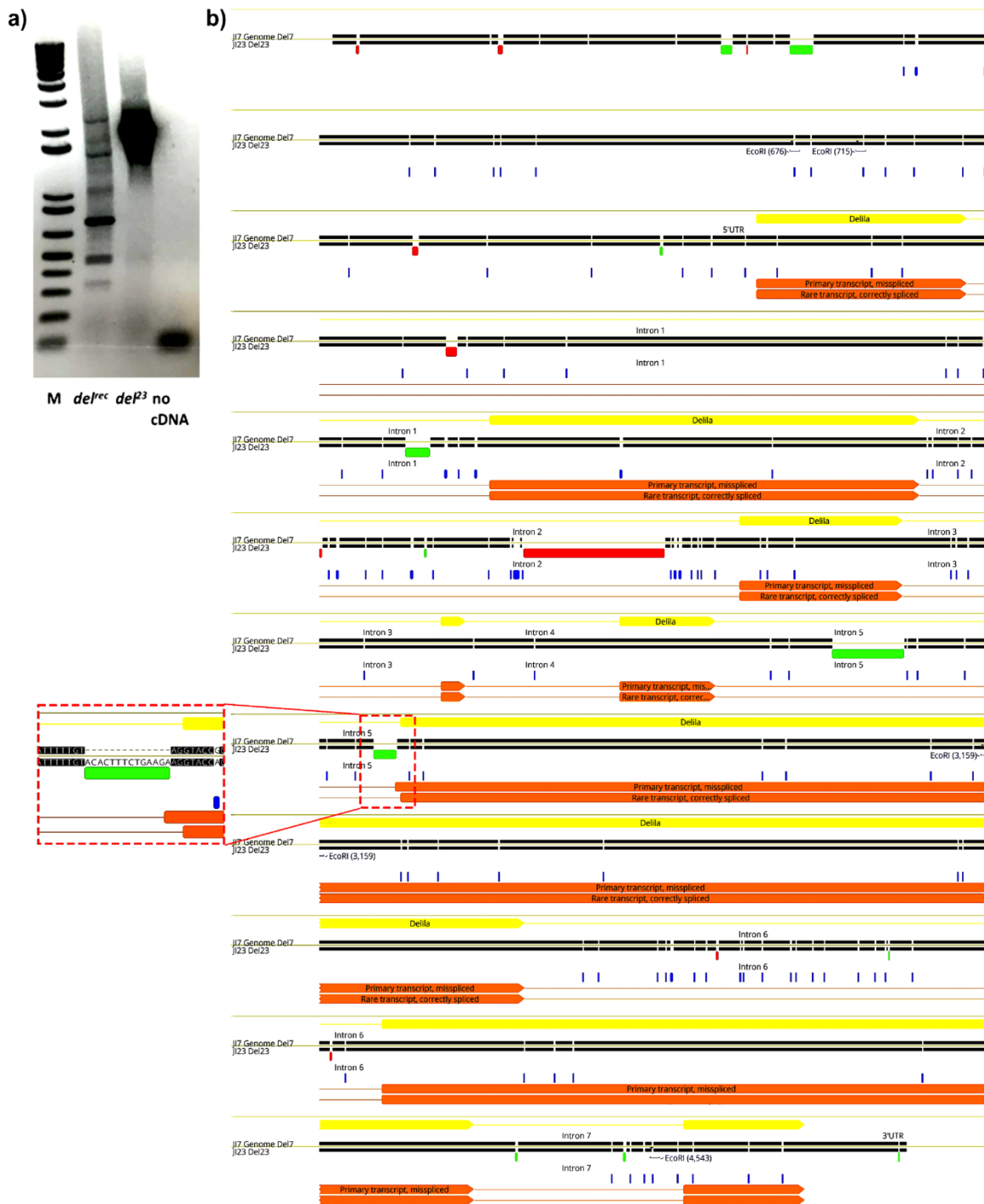
Supporting Figure S5:



Supporting Figure S5: Phenotype of *del²³* allele of *A. majus*

a) shows wild type *Del* phenotype **b)** shows *del²³* phenotype **c)** shows *del* loss-of-function phenotype

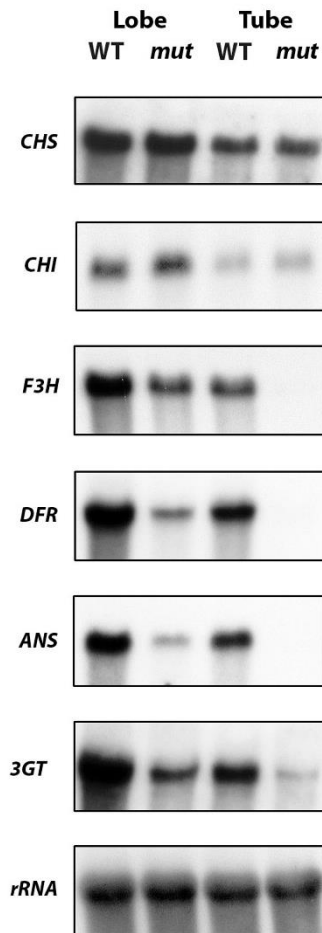
Supporting Figure S6:



Supporting Figure S6: Molecular analysis of *del²³* of *A. majus*

a) qRT-PCR amplification of *Del* transcript in flowers of *del^{rec}* and *del²³* lines. b) Nucleotide sequence alignment of the reference genome WT JI:7 (upper sequence) and JI:23 (lower sequence). Annotations of sequence variants relative to the JI:7 reference genome are as follows: single nucleotide polymorphisms are indicated in blue, insertions in green, deletions in red below the aligned genomic sequences. The predominant transcript amplified from JI:23 flowers spliced into an insertion within intron five (see enlarged sequence in dashed-red box), inserting one additional amino acid (indicated by upper transcript shown scarlet bar). Rarely, the *del²³* transcript spliced correctly (indicated by lower transcript shown as scarlet bar).

Supporting Figure S7:

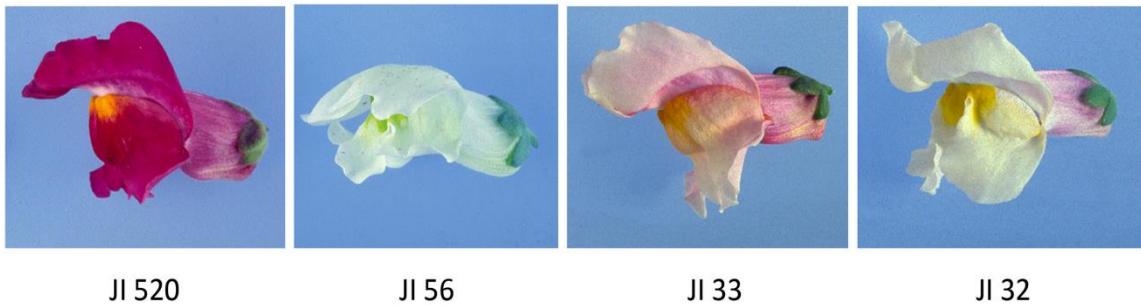


Supporting Figure S7: Impaired expression of anthocyanin biosynthetic genes in flowers of the *inc l²* mutant of *A. majus*

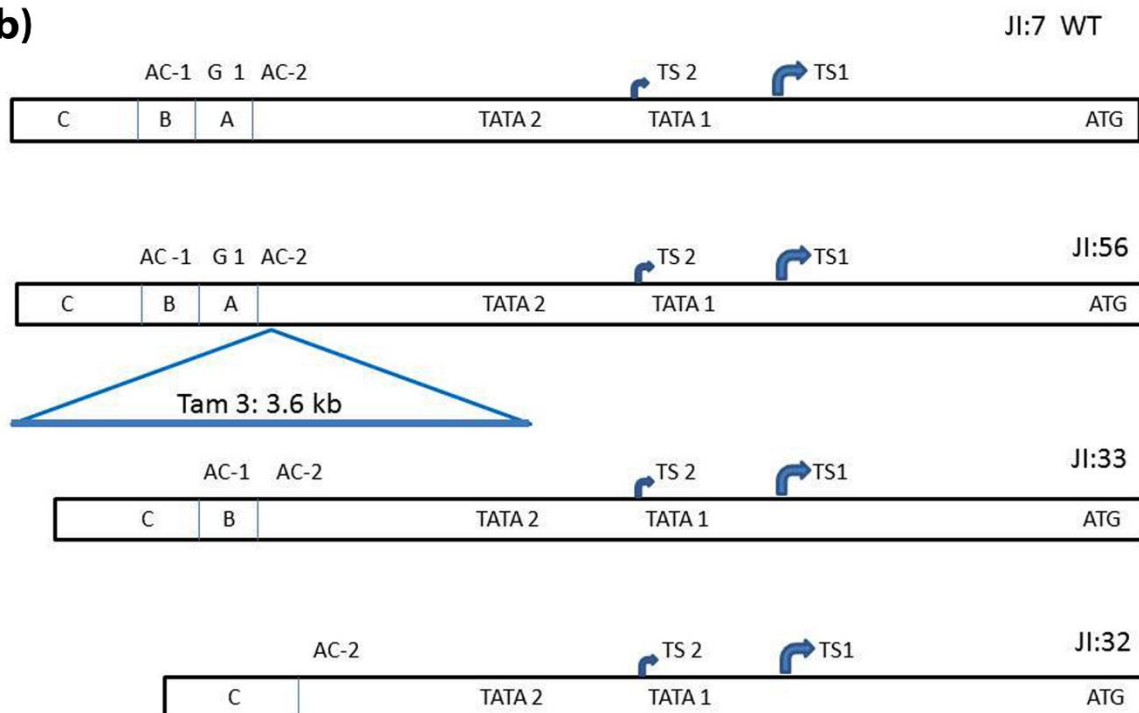
RNA gel blots of total RNA (25 µg) were hybridised with ³²P dCTP-labelled probes for the anthocyanin biosynthetic genes *CHS*, *CHI*, *F3H*, *DFR*, *ANS* and *3GT* or the 26S rRNA (loading control). RNA gel blots showed reduced transcript abundance for the anthocyanin biosynthetic genes *F3H*, *DFR*, *ANS* and *3GT* in the lobes of *inc l²* mutants compared with wild-type. This confirmed that the weak pigmentation in *inc l²* is because of impaired activation of the anthocyanin biosynthetic genes, and that *Inc l* encodes a regulator of anthocyanin biosynthesis.

Supporting Figure S8

a)



b)

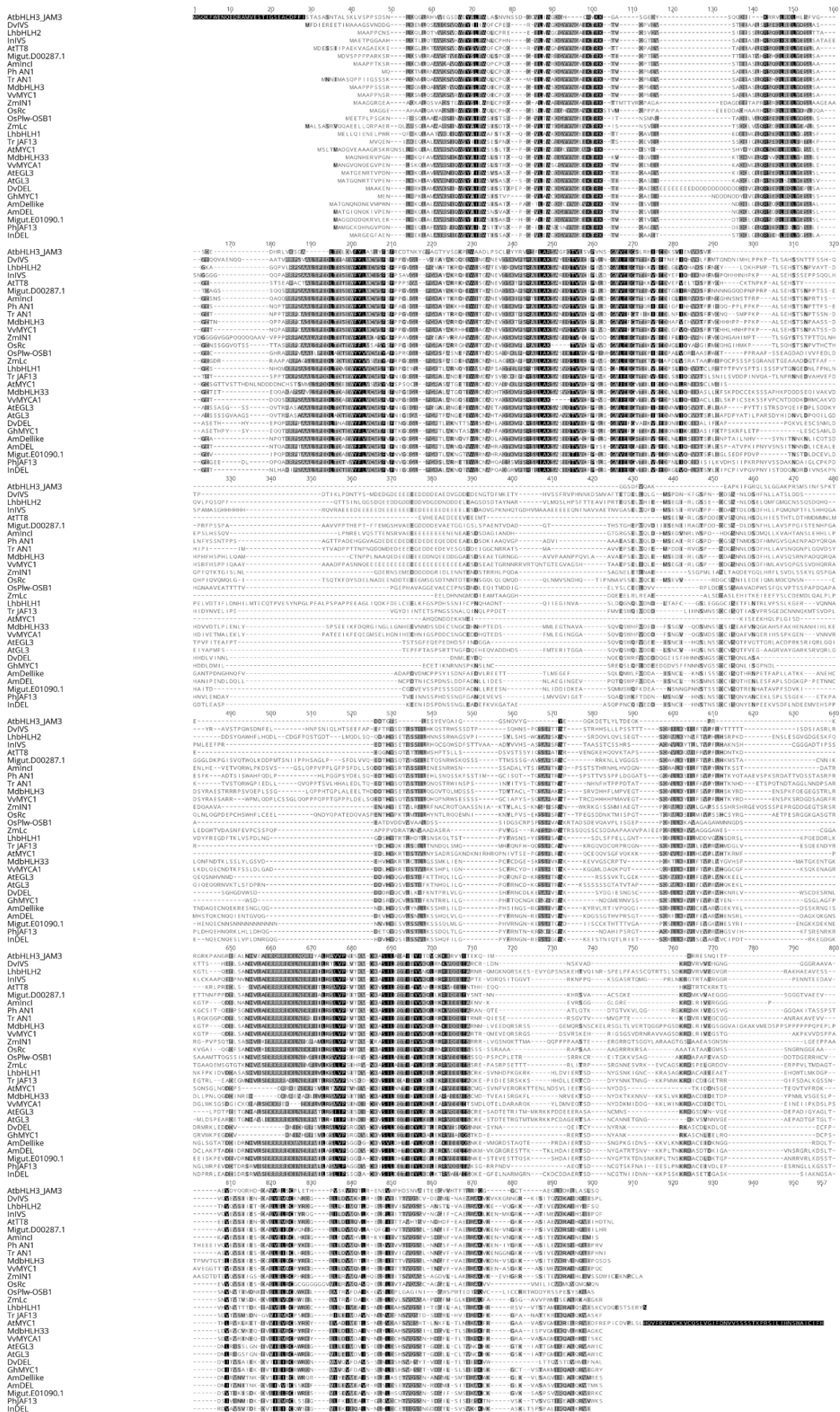


Supporting Figure S8: Phenotypes of *pallida* mutants of *A. majus* with deletions in their UAS controlling *DFR* expression caused by imprecise transposon excision and described by Almeida *et al* (1989)

a) Phenotypes of *pallida* alleles affected in the structure of the *DFR* promoter in *A. majus*.

b) Diagram of the UAS in *DFR* promoter in WT (JI:520) and mutant alleles of the *Pallida* locus encoding *DFR* in *A. majus*. The sequence of the UAS interacting with the MBW complex defined in this study (AC-box 1, G-box 1 and AC-box 2) are shown for each allele as well as the regions of the *DFR* promoter, boxes A, B and C, defined as important for regulation by Almeida *et al.*, (1989). TS1 = transcriptional start site 1, TATA 1 = TATA box associated with TS1, TS2 = transcriptional start site 2 and TATA 2 = TATA box associated with TS2 in *DFR* promoter of *A. majus* (Coen *et al.*, 1986).

Supporting Dataset S1: Amino acid alignment of bHLH proteins. MUSCLE alignment of bHLH proteins used for Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree in Figure 2c.



Supporting Table S1: Primers used in this study			
Number	Primer	Sequence	Application
NA587	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CTAAGAATTCAAGTTGCATCAGGC	Sequencing
NA588	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	AGCCTTAGTTTGGTTCCAGG	Sequencing
NA589	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GTGAGATTCACAATAGCTTTGGC	Sequencing
NA590	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CAAGTCAGAAAATTAGGTGGCG	Sequencing
NA591	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	TGAATGTTCTCTGCACATGCC	Sequencing
NA592	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GCGCGAAACCACATGAAGG	Sequencing
SM119	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GAGAAGTACTAAAATGGCTGCAC	Sequencing
SM120	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CTTGGCTCCGCACCTAGTG	Sequencing
SM121	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CTAGTGTGGCGTGATGGATATTAC	Sequencing
SM122	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GCTGTTTGATTCTCCGGCAG	Sequencing
SM123	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GTTCGCATAACACTAGTAACCG	Sequencing
SM124	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CCTTAGCAAGAATTGTCCTGGA	Sequencing
SM125	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CATCCGAGTCCGACTCAGC	Sequencing
SM126	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GTGCTTCCGAATCGTGAAC	Sequencing
SM127	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GAGAATAGGTGATTATACGGGACA	Sequencing
SM128	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CCATGGACAAGTCAGTAGGCC	Sequencing
SM129	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CCCGAATTTTGACTAGCCAAATAC	Sequencing
SM130	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CTCTCTCTCAGCCCTGAAAGC	Sequencing
SM131	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CACTGAACAGCTTGAACCGC	Sequencing
SM132	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	AGGCTGTAAGTCCACTGAACAG	Sequencing
SM133	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GTTAATCACTCGGTTCAATTCATTAG	Sequencing
SM134	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	TGGCATGGTTGAAGCAAGAC	Sequencing
SM135	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CTTACTTGTATTCCAGCACTCTTG	Sequencing
SM136	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	CACACAAAAGGGGTGGAGGAG	Sequencing
SM137	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	GGTGAAGGAGAATGTGAATGGTAG	Sequencing
SM138	<i>Incolorata</i> / Am02g53780	TTAGACTGAGAAGCCGGAGC	Sequencing
NA560	<i>Delila</i> (<i>del</i> ²³ allele)	CACCaaaATGGCTACTGGTGTCCAAAAC	Cloning/ Sequencing
NA561	<i>Delila</i> (<i>del</i> ²³ allele)	TCAAGACTTCATAATAACTTTCTGAAGAG	Cloning/ Sequencing
SM112	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GGATTCAAGAATGGCTACTGGT	Sequencing
SM113	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	AGCCCTGCAAATTAAGTAGCAA	Sequencing
SM114	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GGTGATGGGTTCTACAATGGAG	Sequencing
SM115	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GATTCAATTCGACAGATTGTACAGT	Sequencing
SM116	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GTGCGGACACCAAAGTTTTTC	Sequencing
SM117	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GCTTTTGAATTGTCCAGACACG	Sequencing
SM118	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	GAAACCACGTCTTGTGAGAGAG	Sequencing
NA556	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	CACCAAATGGCAACTGGAAACCAAATGATA ATG	Cloning/ Sequencing
NA559	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	TCAAGACTCCCTCATAACCTTCTGC	Cloning/ Sequencing
NA557	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	CTACCGCAATTCTCAACCATGTC	Sequencing

NA558	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	CGGCCACAACTGATTATGACC	Sequencing
NA568	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	GGTTGTGTAGCTGAGATGGAC	Sequencing
NA569	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	GACCTAGTTGAGACACTCGAC	Sequencing
NA570	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	TGGGCAGATCAGGGAGAC	Sequencing
NA571	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	ATCGATTTGTGTGTGTGGAAC	Sequencing
K112	<i>WDR1</i>	ATHGAYACIACITGYACIATHHTGGGA	3'RACE
K113	<i>WDR1</i>	TGGAAYAARCARGAYYTIMGITAYATGGC	3'RACE
(dT)17- adaptor	cDNA synthesis for 3'RACE Frohman et al., 1988	GACTCGAGTCGACATCGATTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT	3'RACE
adaptor	Adapter primer for 3'RACE Frohman et al., 1988	GACTCGAGCGACATCGAT	3'RACE
K127	<i>WDR1</i>	GCACCAAACATCGACATGGGAACAATC	Gene walking
K128	<i>WDR1</i>	AGCAACCGTCGGCAGTTCCCACAGCAA	Gene walking
K133	<i>WDR1</i>	tgcaGGTACCAATGGACATTTCAACCCAC	Cloning cDNA
K134	<i>WDR1</i>	tcgaTCTAGAGAGAGCTAAAGCCGTCGAC	Cloning cDNA
K564	<i>Am EF1a</i> Am01g17900	GACTGCCACACCTCCCACATTG	qPCR
K565	<i>Am EF1a</i> Am01g17900	TCACCATAACCAGCGTCACCATTC	qPCR
K566	<i>Am Cyclophilin</i> Am05g43400	CCAGGGCGGCGATTTCCACC	qPCR
K567	<i>Am Cyclophilin</i> Am05g43400	GCGTTCGCCATGGACAGGATTC	qPCR
K488	<i>Nivea/CHS</i> Am04g40840	TGCTGCGTATGGCGAAGGACT	qPCR
K489	<i>Nivea/CHS</i> Am04g40840	CCGCGGTAACGATCTGGAAAA	qPCR
K461	<i>Pallida/DFR</i> Am06g29640	CACATCAATGGACAAGAGAATGC	qPCR
K462	<i>Pallida/DFR</i> Am06g29640	GCCATCAGTATGATCGTTTGC	qPCR
NA621	<i>Candi/ANS</i> Am02g33790	GGTTGAGGAGAAGGAGAAGC	qPCR
NA622	<i>Candi/ANS</i> Am02g33790	CCACTCCAGTTGACCACTAG	qPCR
NA623	3-O-UFGT Am02g24600	TGAGAGTGTTATGGTCGTGG	qPCR
NA624	3-O-UFGT Am02g24600	CTCCTGAACTCCCTTATCACC	qPCR
NA625	CHI Am02g23710	CTGCGATCACCCAAATTCAG	qPCR
NA626	CHI Am02g23710	ACTTGATGAACTTCCCCTGG	qPCR
NA631	<i>Inc II/F3H</i> Am05g03330	TACTTTGCTGCTCCAGGATC	qPCR
NA632	<i>Inc II/F3H</i> Am05g03330	GAGTTCACAACCTGCTTGGTG	qPCR
K562	<i>Rosea1</i> Am06g36450	AGGATGGGGAATTAGGAAACCTA	qPCR
K563	<i>Rosea1</i> Am06g36450	CTCTCCATAACATCAGTAATCTC	qPCR
K297	<i>WDR1</i> Am01g20780	TGGGCGCCGCACAGTTG	qPCR
K299	<i>WDR1</i> Am01g20780	GCTAAAGCCGTCGACTACCTCACA	qPCR
SM13	<i>Incolorata I</i> Am02g53780	CCTCGTGCCGTTTGTACTA	qPCR
SM14	<i>Incolorata I</i> Am02g53780	CTCGAGCTCCTCAATCTTCTTC	qPCR
SM15	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	ATTCTTGCATCCCTAGTCCCATCC	qPCR
SM16	<i>Delila</i> Am02g33340	CCCCCGGCCCTTACCATTTT	qPCR
NA562	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	TGTGGAGGCAAAGAGTGATTTA	qPCR
NA563	<i>Del-like</i> Am02g28470	CCCTTCCACTTGGCTCTTATAG	qPCR
EB-665	<i>Pallida/DFR</i> promoter Am06g29640	GTTATCACGTGCCTCGCGA	Deletion for p2551 and

			p2552
EB-666	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter Am06g29640	TTTAGGAAGGTGATAGTATTACGTACT	Deletion for p2551 and p2565
EB-668	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter Am06g29640	GTATAAACTATGCCACTTCTATGACA	Deletion for p2552
EB-672	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter Am06g29640	TTTATATAGTACGTAATACTATCACCTTC	Deletion for p2557
EB-674	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter Am06g29640	AAGCTTATTCAAAAATCGTATAGAAATTCA	Deletion for p2557
EB-697	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter Am06g29640	GTCTTGAAAGTTAGGAGAATTCGT	Deletion for p2565 and p2571
EB-719	<i>Pallida</i> /DFR promoter	AGGCACGTGATAACCCTACCA	Deletion for p2571

Supplementary references:

- Almeida J, Carpenter R, Robbins TP, Martin C, Coen ES. 1989.** Genetic interactions underlying flower color patterns in *Antirrhinum majus*. *Genes & Development* **3**(11): 1758-1767.
- Coen ES, Carpenter R, Martin C. 1986.** Transposable elements generate novel spatial patterns of gene-expression in *Antirrhinum majus*. *Cell* **47**(2): 285-296.
- Schwinn K, Venail J, Shang Y, Mackay S, Alm V, Butelli E, Oyama R, Bailey P, Davies K, Martin C. 2006.** A small family of MYB-regulatory genes controls floral pigmentation intensity and patterning in the genus *Antirrhinum*. *Plant Cell* **18**(4): 831-851.