Pathogen-Induced Biosynthetic Pathways Encode Defense-Related Molecules in Bread Wheat

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>TaCHS1* (TraesCS5D02G488700; GenBank ON108659)

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>TcGGPPS (truncated) * (GenBank AF081514)

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>BdCYP51H15 (Bradi3g22840; GenBank ON108678)

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>BdACT* (Bradi3g22830; GenBank ON108680)

ATGTCTGTTTCCGTATCTAAATCTTCTCCAGTAGTAGTCAGACCAAGTTCAGAGCCTGCAACTTCTACTGCAGGT AATTTGCTTAAGCTCAGCAGTTATGATAAGAACCATATGTGTATCCCTGTTACTATGTTCTTGGTCTTTGATAAC CCAATTAATGAACCTGCTGAAACCATTAAATCTGCGTTGTCTCAAGCATTGGTACCATATTTACCATTTTCTGGG AGACTTGCAGCTGAAAATAATGCAGTGCATATAACTTTCGGTGGAGATGACCAAGGGGTATCTTTTGTTGCAGCA GCAGCATCATGTGGCCTCAAAGAGGTTGACTTATCAGATAGGTCCAGCCCCTTAACATCCACATTGTTAGAATGAA



SI Materials and Methods. Sampling and preparation of wheat tissues for RT-PCR analysis

Bread wheat cv. 'Chinese Spring' plants grown in hydroponic cultures were used for collection of coleoptile, root and root tip (5 mm terminal sections) tissues. Sterilized seeds were transferred to sterile polyacrylamide beads (Scotts) equilibrated with Hoagland's medium #2. Tissues were harvested after 5 days of incubation under controlled conditions (16 h/ 8 h light/dark photoperiod, 23°C). Tissues of stem, inflorescence and leaf infected with mildew (*Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici* isolate FAL92315) were harvested from 9-week-old plants grown in a greenhouse. Leaf and wounded leaf tissues were harvested from 12-day-old plants grown in a controlled environment (16 h/ 8 h light/dark photoperiod, 18°C during daytime, 13°C at night). Wounded leaf tissue was collected 3 h after wounding with forceps. For root tips infected with *Gaeumannomyces graminis* (Take-all), tissues were collected from sterile plants germinated on a fungus-containing substrate. 5 mm terminal root sections were collected 6 d after sowing. For preparation of substrate, fungus was grown in 200 ml PD medium at 22°C/130 rpm for 4 d, mycelium washed 5 times with Hoaglands medium #2 and mixed with 20 ml polyacrylate beads (prepared by addition of 5 gr of cross-linked polyacrylate (Miracle-Gro) to 250 ml of Hoagland's medium #2, equilibration of hydrated beads with 3 x 250 ml of medium and subsequent autoclaving).

SI Materials and Methods. Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) of wheat

RNA was extracted using TRI reagent (Sigma-Aldrich), according to manufacturer's protocol. Following DNase treatment (RQ1, Promega), RNA was reverse-transcribed with M-MLV reversetranscriptase (ThermoFisher Scientific) using a 1:1 mix of random hexamers and oligo(dT) primers. All oligonucleotides (SI appendix, Table S10) were designed using Primer3 software (1), with at least one homoeolog-specific oligo per each pair used. qRT-PCR was performed on a CFX96 Touch Real-Time PCR instrument (Bio-Rad) in the following conditions: initial step in the thermal cycler for 3 min at 95°C, followed by PCR amplification for 40 cycles of 10 s at 95°C and 30 s at 59°C, and finally dissociation analysis to confirm the specificity of PCR products with 0.5°C ramping from 55°C to 95°C. Each 10 μ l reaction was comprised of 5 μ l LightCycler 480 SYBR Green I Master mix (Roche Life Science), 2 μ l cDNA template, 2 μ l H₂O and 1 μ l primer mix (0.5 μ M each primer). Relative transcript levels were calculated according to the Pfaffl method (2), using the housekeeping gene β -tubulin (TUBB) as reference (3).

SI Materials and Methods. Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) of B. distachyon

B. distachyon accession Bd3-1 seeds were soaked, peeled, and placed between three filter paper layers soaked in 5 ml water. The seeds were stratified for 5 days at 5°C in the dark and one day at 22°C (16h/8h - light/dark photoperiod) in a controlled environment growth cabinet. For Fusarium root rot (FRR) material, ten stratified seeds were placed on 9 cm² filter square paper on 50 ml 0.8% water agar. All plates were placed in a plant propagator with water-soaked paper towels, angled 20° from the upright position, and stored for 3 days at 22°C (16 h/8 h - light/dark photoperiod, variable humidity). Fusarium graminearum isolate PH1 was maintained on potato dextrose agar (PDA) at 22°C 16 h/8 h - light/dark photoperiod in a controlled environment growth cabinet. One 9 cm diameter Petri-dish of seven-day old F. graminearum mycelia was blended to a slurry with 1 ml water and applied to three points on each root (root tip, mid root, and near seed) using a 10 ml syringe. The inoculum slurry was removed once infection was visible at 1 dpi and the roots were rinsed with sterile distilled water. Immediately after and then every two days, ten roots per plate (one biological replicate pool) were cut and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. For Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) material, seeds were sown in 50% peat/sand and 50% John Innes mix 2 (two seeds per 8 cm² pot). Plants were then maintained for six weeks at 22°C (20 h/4 h - light/dark photoperiod, 70% humidity) in controlled environment growth cabinet until midanthesis. Before the dark period, pots and matting was watered until run-off, spikes were inoculated with 1 x 10⁶ spores/cm² amended with 0.05% Tween-20, and all plants were enclosed in clear plastic bags to maintain high humidity for three days. Immediately after and then every two days, three spikes from different plants were pooled and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. For conidial suspension inoculum, Mung Bean (MB) broth (4) with a 1 cm² F. graminearum PDA mycelial plug was incubated at 23-25°C, 200 rpm for seven days. The inoculum was filtered with cheesecloth and quantified using a haemocytometer.

RNA from FHB, FRR, and control samples was extracted using a QIAGEN RNAeasy plant mini kit as per standard protocol. RNA was then immediately cleaned using Turbo DNA-free kits (Invitrogen) as per standard protocol except for two rounds of Turbo DNAse treatment. Subsequently cDNA was prepared using SuperScript III Reverse Transcriptase (Thermo Fisher Scientific), as per standard protocol. All oligonucleotides (SI appendix, Table S10) were designed using Primer3 software (1). Reverse transcriptase qPCR was performed in a Framestar-480/384 well plate containing 5 μ l of 2x SYBR Green JumpStart Taq ReadyMix (Sigma-Aldrich), 2 μ l cDNA, 0.6 μ l of 10 μ M per primer, and 1.8 μ l water per well. The thermocycling protocol 300 s 95°C, 45x(94°C 10 s, 58°C 10 s, 72°C 10 s, 75°C 2 s (single acquisition)), followed by dissociation analysis by ramping from 65°C to 97°C, was performed on a Roche LightCycler LC480. Cq values and primer efficiency were quantified using the LinRegPCR tool (5). Relative quantification was calculated according to the Pfaffl method (2), using the housekeeping gene GAPDH as reference.

SI Materials and Methods. Generation of DNA constructs

For cloning of *Brachypodium distachyon* and wheat genes, RNA was extracted from mature plant leaves of B. distachyon (accession Bd21) or leaves from 10-day-old Triticum aestivum plants (Chinese Spring), infected with powdery mildew (Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici), using RNeasy plant mini kit (Qiagen). RNA was treated with RQ1 DNAse (Promega) and cDNA libraries prepared with Superscript IV or Superscript III reverse transcriptase kits (Thermo Fisher Scientific), using oligo(dT) primers, according to manufacturer's protocols. TaOMT3, TaOMT6, TaOMT8, TaCYP71C164_5D, TaCYP71F53_5D, BdOSC2, CYP51H13P/H13_5A/14/H15/H16/H35/H37 were amplified from cDNA using Phusion DNA polymerase (Thermo Fisher Scientific) or Q5 DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs). TaOSC_5D, TaHSD, AsOSC1, AsCYP51H73 were synthesized by General Biosystems, Durham, NC, USA. BdACT, BdMeTr, TaCHS1, chi-1D, TaCPS-D2, TaKSL-D1 and Taxus canadensis GGPPS were synthesized by Twist Bioscience, San Francisco, CA, USA. TaCPS-D2, TaKSL-D1 and TcGGPPS lack signal sequences, to allow for cytosolic localization in N. benthamiama expression (6). A. tauschii IAS coding sequence was derived from TaOSC_5D sequence with site directed mutagenesis (7) to obtain a single mutation (I581S). Synthesized and cDNA-amplified genes from triterpene and diterpene BGCs were cloned into a pCAMBIA-based (8) plant expression vector with Goldenbraid cloning (9), using BsaI and BsmbI (New England Biolabs) and T4 DNA ligase enzymes (New England Biolabs). Gene expression in final vectors is driven by Solanum lycopersicum ubiquitin 10 promoter and terminator (10). Synthesized and cDNA-amplified genes from flavonoid cluster were cloned into a pDONR207 Gateway entry vector and subcloned into a pEAQ-HT-DEST1 plasmid (11) using BP and LR clonase enzyme mixes (Thermo Fisher Scientific), respectively.

SI Materials and Methods. GC-MS metabolite extraction and analyses

Metabolite extraction from agroinfiltrated N. benthamiana leaves for GC-MS analyses

Diterpenes: for analysis of TaCPS-D2 and TaKSL-D1 transient expression, 5 mg of *N. benthamiana* leaf samples were extracted in 850 µl ethyl acetate for 1 h in room temperature, with agitation. Following removal of plant tissue by centrifugation, 750 µl from each extract was evaporated and reconstituted in 75 µl ethyl acetate. Triterpenes: for analysis of wheat BGC 3(5D) genes expression, 5 mg samples were extracted in 500 µl ethyl acetate with 5 µg/ml 5 α -cholestan-3 β -ol. For analysis of *B. distachyon* brachynacin cluster genes expression, 5 mg samples were extracted in 500 µl ethyl acetate. For analysis of combined expression of wheat BGC 3(5D) genes and BdACT, 5 mg samples were extracted in 300 µl ethyl acetate. For analysis of combined expression of wheat BGC 3(5D) genes and BdACT, 5 mg samples were extracted in 300 µl ethyl acetate. For analysis of combined expression of *B. distachyon* brachynacin cluster genes and TaHSD, 5 mg samples were extracted in 500 µl ethyl acetate genes and TaHSD, 5 mg samples were extracted in 500 µl ethyl acetate with 5 µg/ml 5 α -cholestan-3 β -ol. All triterpene extractions from *N. benthamiana* leaves were done in room temperature for 1 hour, with agitation. For all triterpene extractions, following the removal of plant tissue by centrifugation, 200 µl were evaporated and reconstituted in 70 µl TMS+pyridine (Sigma-Aldrich). Samples were derivatized for 0.5 h in 70°C.

Metabolite extraction from MeJA-treated wheat and B. distachyon leaves for GC-MS analyses

MeJa-treated wheat leaf sections were freeze-dried and ground. 25 mg from each sample were extracted in 800 µl ethyl acetate containing 5 µg/ml 5 α -cholestan-3 β -ol, with agitation for 2 h in 40°C. Following removal of tissue by centrifugation and filtration with 0.22 µl filter mini columns (Norgen), 700 µl from each extract was evaporated and reconstituted in 70 µl TMS with pyridine (Sigma-Aldrich). Samples were derivatized for 0.5 h in 70°C. MeJa-treated *B. distachyon* leaf sections were freeze-dried and ground. 25 mg from each ground sample were extracted in 1100 µl methanol containing 2.5 µg/ml 5 α cholestan-3 β -ol, with agitation for 2 h in 40°C. Following removal of tissue by centrifugation and filtration, 800 µl from each extract was evaporated and reconstituted in 70 µl TMS with pyridine (Sigma-Aldrich). Samples were derivatized for 0.5 h in 70°C.

GC-MS analysis of diterpenes and triterpenes from N. benthamiana and grasses leaf extracts

GC-MS analysis was performed using an Agilent 7890B instrument with a Zebron ZB5-HT Inferno column (Phenomenex). For triterpenes analysis, a previously described method (12) was used: injections were performed in pulsed splitless mode (30 psi pulse pressure). Inlet temperature was set to 250°C. GC oven temperature was initially held at 170°C for 2 mins, subsequently ramped to 300°C at 20°C/min and held at 300°C for an additional 11.5 min (20 min total run time). The GC oven was coupled to an Agilent 5977B MS detector set to scan mode, from 60 to 800 mass units (solvent delay 8 min). For semi-quantification of brachynacin in *B. distachyon* leaves, Selected Ion Monitoring (SIM) mode was used, for detection of brachynacin (m/z 170.1, 340.2, 387.3, 400.3, 445.4, 475.4, 500.4 ions were monitored) and internal standard 5α -cholestan-3 β -ol (m/z 215.1, 355.4, 445.5, 460.5 ions were monitored), with 100 ms dwell time for each ion. Diterpenes analysis was based on a previously described method (6): injections were performed in splitless mode. Inlet temperature was set to 280°C. GC oven temperature was initially held at 130°C for 2 mins, subsequently ramped up to 250°C at 8°C/min, followed by ramping up to 310°C at 10°C/min and held at 310°C for an additional 5 min (28 min total run time). The MS detector was set to scan mode, from 50 to 550 mass units (solvent delay 4 min).

SI Materials and Methods. LC-MS analyses

Metabolite extraction from agroinfiltrated N. benthamiana leaves for LC-MS analyses

For LC-MS analysis of recombinantly expressed wheat BGC 3(5D) genes (including combined expression with BdACT), 25 mg of each sample were extracted in 2 ml methanol in room temperature for 1 h, with agitation. Following removal of plant tissue by centrifugation, extracts were partitioned twice with 2 ml hexane and filtered with 0.22 μ l filter mini columns (Norgen). Extracts were evaporated and resuspended in 100 μ l methanol. For analysis of recombinantly expressed *B. distachyon* brachynacin cluster genes (including combined expression with TaHSD), 10 mg of each sample were extracted in 400 μ l 80% methanol in room temperature for 1 h, with agitation. Following removal of plant tissue by centrifugation, extracts were partitioned with 500 μ l hexane and filtered. Extracts were evaporated and resuspended in 100 μ l 80% methanol. For analysis of wheat flavonoid cluster genes,

250 mg freeze-dried and ground samples were extracted with 4 mL methanol at room temperature for 1 h. Extracts were fully evaporated, resuspended in 200 μ L methanol, and filtrated through a mini column (pore size 0.22 μ m, Geneflow). Filtered samples were transferred to glass autosampler vials and 20 μ L of each sample was analyzed by UHPLC-CAD-PDA-MS.

LC-MS analyses of triterpenes from N. benthamiana leaf extracts

Leaf extracts were analyzed by reverse phase HPLC on a Shimadzu LCMS-2020 single quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled with a Dionex Corona Veo RS charged aerosol detector (Thermo Scientific), using a Kinetex 2.6 μ m XB-C18 100 Å, 50 x 2.1 mm LC Column (Phenomenex). MS data was collected using combined electrospray ionization (ESI) and atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) in positive mode. 10 μ l samples were injected using 12 min, 14.5 min or 30 min mobile phase gradient methods using solvent A- water with 0.1% formic acid and solvent B- methanol with 0.1% formic acid, as follows. 12 min method: 50% B hold from 0 to 0.75 min, 50% to 90% B from 0.75 to 8 min, 90% B hold from 8 to 10 min, 90% to 50% B from 10 to 10.5 min, 50% B hold from 10.5 to 12 min. Flow rate, 0.4 ml/min. MS scan, m/z 250 – 1900. Column oven temperature, 40°C. 14.5 min method: 70% to 95% B from 0 to 10 min, 95% B hold from 10 to 11 min, 95% to 70% B from 11 to 11.1 min, 70% B hold from 11.1 to 14.5 min. Flow rate, 0.5 ml/min. MS scan, m/z 200 – 1200. Column oven temperature, 30°C. 30 min method: 15% B hold from 0 to 0.15 min, 15% to 60% B from 0.15 to 26 min, 60% to 100% B from 26 to 26.5 min, 100% B hold from 26.5 to 28.5 min, 100% to 15% B from 28.5 to 29 min, 15% B hold from 29 to 30 min. Flow rate, 0.3 ml/min. MS scan, m/z 100 – 1500. Column oven temperature, 30°C.

LC-MS analyses of flavonoids from N. benthamiana leaf extracts

Leaf extracts were analyzed by reverse phase HPLC on a Shimadzu LCMS-2020 single quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled with a Dionex Corona Veo RS charged aerosol detector (Thermo Scientific) and a SPD-M20A HPLC Photodiode Array Detector (PDA; Shimadzu), using a Kinetex 2.6 μ m XB-C18 100 Å, 50 x 2.1 mm LC Column (Phenomenex), kept at 30°C. Water containing 0.1% formic acid (FA) and acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid (FA) were used as mobile phases A and B, respectively, with a flow rate of 0.2 mL/min. A gradient elution program was applied as follows: 0-1.5 min linearly increased from 0% to 10% B, 1.5-26 min linearly increased from 10% to 60% B, 26-26.5 min linearly increased from 60% to 80% B, 26.5-28.5 min linearly increased from 80% to 100% B, 28.5-29 min linearly decreased from 100% to 10% B hold on for another 1 min for re-equilibration, giving a total run time 30 min. MS detection was performed in both positive and negative ESI range of m/z 50–1500 with the following settings: desolvation temperature was 250°C; drying gas flow, 15 L/min; detector voltage was 1.25 kV; and nebulizing gas flow, 1.5 L/min. PDA chromatograms were recorded in a 200–600 nm range using a deuterium (D2) and tungsten (W) light source.

High-resolution mass spectrometry analysis of the metabolites was carried out on a Q Exactive instrument (Thermo Scientific). Chromatography was performed using a Kinetex 2.6 µm XB-C18 100 Å, 50 mm x 2.1 mm (Phenomenex) column kept at 30°C. Water containing 0.1% formic acid (FA) and acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid (FA) were used as mobile phases A and B, respectively with a flow rate of 0.4 mL/min. A gradient elution program was applied as follows: 0-0.75 min linearly

increased from 0% to 10% B, 0.75-13 min linearly increased from 10% to 60% B, 13-13.25 min linearly increased from 60% to 80% B, 13.25-14.25 min linearly increased from 80% to 100% B, 14.25-14.5 min linearly decreased from 100% to 10% B hold on for another 2.5 min for re-equilibration, giving a total run time 17 min. MS detection was performed in both positive and negative ESI range of 100–1500 *m/z*. The analysis of the 3D field of the Photodiode-Array Detection (PDA) was recorded in a 200–600 nm range using a vanquish detector (Thermo Scientific).

SI Materials and Methods. Purification of compounds from large-scale *N. benthamiana* agroinfiltration

Purification of 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol

160 6-weeks old *N. benthamiana* plants were manually infiltrated with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strains containing pEAQ-HT-DEST1 vectors (11) expressing TaIAS and TaIAH. For infiltration, agrobacteria strains were mixed 1:1 in MMA buffer (10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM MES/KOH pH5.6, 150 μ M acetosyringone) to a final concentration of O.D.₆₀₀ 0.2 per each strain. Infiltrated leaves were harvested 6 days post infiltration and lyophilized. 111 gr of powdered leaf material was extracted twice with 15 ml/gr ethanol, using a Buchi Speed extractor E916 (100°C, 100 bar). The extract was saponified by addition of 35 ml water and 15 gr KOH per 150 ml of extract, and incubation for 2 h at 65°C. Following addition of 50 ml water per 150 ml of extract, the saponification reaction was extracted three times with 100 ml hexane. Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and residual was applied to a flash chromatography column (35mm diameter) filled with 100 ml of silica (LC60A35-70 μ m). 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol was eluted from the column with 1:1 hexane:ethyl acetate. Fractions containing the product were pooled and evaporated. Decolorization with addition of a minimal amount of activated charcoal was followed by recrystallization in an ethanol-H₂O mix, to give a final yield of 20 mg purified compound.

Purification of ellarinacin

100 *N. benthamiana* plants were infiltrated by vacuum (13) with *A. tumefaciens* GV3101 strains containing vectors for expression of TaIAS, TaIAH, TaHID, TaHIO and oat tHMGR. For infiltration, agrobacteria strains were mixed in MMA buffer to a final concentration of O.D.₆₀₀ 0.2 per each strain. Infiltrated leaves were harvested 8 days post infiltration and lyophilized. 129 gr of powdered leaf material was extracted with ethyl acetate using a Buchi Speed extractor E916, and chlorophylls were removed from the extracts by addition of ion-exchange resin, following the protocol detailed in². Three successive rounds of fractionation were performed on an Isolera Prime flash chromatography system (Biotage), with hexane-ethyl acetate gradients specified in Table S11, to yield 10.3 mg of purified compound.

Purification of brachynacin

100 *N. benthamiana* plants were infiltrated by vacuum with *A. tumefaciens* GV3101 strains containing vectors for expression of BdIAS, BdIAH, BdHIH, BdTIH, BdACT and oat tHMGR. For infiltration, agrobacteria strains were mixed in MMA buffer to a final concentration of O.D.₆₀₀ 0.15 per each strain.

Infiltrated leaves were harvested 9 days post infiltration and lyophilized. 69 gr of powdered leaf material was extracted with methanol using a Buchi Speed extractor E916, following the protocol detailed in². Two successive rounds of fractionation were performed on an Isolera Prime flash chromatography system (Biotage), with hexane-ethyl acetate gradients specified in Table S11. Product-containing fractions from flash chromatography were pooled and evaporated, and resulting product was dissolved in 1 ml 95% MeOH for semi-preparative HPLC purification on an Agilent 1290 Infinity (II) system. A Luna 5 μ m C18(2) 100 Å, 250 x 10 mm LC column (Phenomenex) was used, with column oven temperature set at 25°C. A mobile phase gradient was run at 3.5 ml/min with buffers A- 0.1% formic acid in H₂O, and B- 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile, as follows: 20-60% B from 0-25 min, 60-100% B from 25.5 to 28 min, 100-20% B from 28 to 28.5 min, 20% B from 28.5 to 30 min. 0.5 ml of sample was injected in five 100 μ l injections. Eluent was monitored by an Evaporative Light Scattering Detector (ELSD). Collected fractions containing brachynacin product were pooled and evaporated, to yield <2 mg of purified compound.

SI Materials and Methods. Computational analyses

Regulatory network analysis

Target gene-transcription factor interactions and GO term enrichment tables were extracted from a GENIE3-generated wheat regulatory network (14), available at https://doi.org/10.5447/ipk/2018/7. Network visualization was done with Cytoscape v3.8 (15). Genbank accessions for benzoxazinoid pathway genes were retrieved from (16) and matched with IWGSC gene IDs by BlastN on EnsemblPlants (http://plants.ensembl.org). WGCNA and GENIE3-generated regulatory network (14) were generated using IWGSC RefSeq v1.0 gene models. Other analyses described in this manuscript are based on RefSeq v1.1 gene models.

Co-expression analysis

Co-expression within each cluster was assessed by calculation of the Pearson correlation coefficient (r-val) between the expression of a representative scaffold-forming gene from each cluster (*i.e.*, TPS in clusters 1(2A), 1(2D) and 2(2B), OSC in clusters 3(5A) and 3(5D), and chalcone synthase in cluster 4(5D)), and other genes in the cluster, within an RNA-seq dataset including 68 experiments from the wheat-expression.com website (14, 17).

Pairwise alignment with orthologous clusters in wheat ancestral species

Peptide sequences were extracted from EnsemblPlants (http://plants.ensembl.org): *Aegilops tauschii* (Aet_v4.0) (18), *Triticum turgidum subsp. dicoccoides* (WEWSeq_v1.0) (19), *Triticum aestivum* (IWGSC) (20). Gene models were manually corrected to obtain full coding sequences, and putative protein sequences were aligned using LALIGN (<u>http://www.ebi.ac.uk</u>).

Microsynteny analyses

To perform microsynteny analysis and generate figures, a python implementation of MCScan (21), https://github.com/tanghaibao/jcvi/wiki/MCscan-(Python-version), was used. FASTA and GFF3 files were retrieved from EnsemblPlants (http://plants.ensembl.org) for chromosomes 5A, 5B and 5D of *Triticum aestivum* (IWGSC), 5A and 5D of *Triticum turgidum subsp. diccocoides* (WEWSeq_v.1.0) and 5D of *Aegilops tauschii* (Aet_v4.0). MCScan ortholog finding and synteny assignment was run with a c-score of 0.99 and a single iteration. For wheat-rice analysis, wheat Triticum_aestivum_4.0 (22) and rice IRGSP-1.0 (23) assemblies were used.

Genomic positioning of wheat BGC homologs in other grasses

Protein sequences of all co-expressed genes from wheat BGCs 1(2D), 2(2B), 3(5D) and 4(5D) were used as BlastP queries against the following genome assemblies: *Zea mays* B73 RefGen_v4 (24), *Hordeum vulgare* cv. Morex r1 (25), *Brachypodium distachyon* Bd21 v3.1 (26), *Oryza sativa ssp. japonica* cv. Nipponbare v7.0 (27) and *Avena strigosa* S75 v2.0 (28). BlastP searches in all assemblies except *Avena strigosa* were performed in Phytozome13 (<u>https://phytozome-next.jgi.doe.gov/</u>) (29), using default parameters. Genomic locations of top BlastP hits in each species were visualized using Circos software v0.69-9 (30).

SI Materials and Methods. Plant treatment with elicitors and pathogens

Inoculation of detached wheat leaves with powdery mildew

For gene expression profiling by qRT-PCR, detached leaves from 10-day-old Chinese Spring wheat plants, grown in a growth cabinet (18°C, 16 h day-length under fluorescent lights supplemented with near-UV lights and 12°C for 8 h in the dark), were inoculated with *Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici* (isolate FAL92315, maintained on the susceptible wheat cv. Cerco), or with *Blumeria graminis f. sp. hordei* (CH4.8 isolate, maintained on the susceptible barley cv. Golden Promise). Non-inoculated detached leaves kept in same conditions were used as controls. Leaf segments of ~4 cm length were placed in boxes containing water with 0.5% agar and 100 mg L⁻¹ benzimidazole, and were inoculated by blowing fresh spores into settling towers placed over the plant material, according to the method of (31). Following inoculation, plant material was kept in growth cabinet at constant temperature of 15°C and 16 h day-length, and samples collected 12 h and 24 h post-inoculation.

Treatment of detached wheat leaves with elicitors

2-3 cm leaf sections were cut from 1st leaf of 10-day old Chinese Spring seedlings grown in soil. Leaf sections were kept in H₂O in a Petri dish for 24 hours in a 22°C lighted growth cabinet (16 h/ 8 h light/dark photoperiod), then transferred to Parafilm-sealed Petri dishes containing different solutions and kept in one cabinet under the same conditions as pre-treatment: 150 μ M methyl jasmonate (Sigma-Aldrich), 500 μ M salicylic acid, pH 6.0 (Sigma-Aldrich), 0.5 mg/ml chitin oligosaccharides (NaCoSy, YSK, Japan) or H₂O. All solutions also contained 0.02% Tween-20. Samples for qRT-PCR analysis

were collected after 2 h or 12 h. Four biological replicates of MeJa-treated leaves were collected after three days of treatment for GC-MS analyses.

Treatment of B. distachyon with methyl jasmonate

Sections were cut from aerial parts of *B. distachyon* Bd21 plants grown in soil for 2.5 weeks. Samples were kept in H₂O in a Petri dish for 24 h in a 22°C lighted growth cabinet (16 h photoperiod), then transferred to Parafilm-sealed Petri dishes containing 150 μ M methyl jasmonate and 0.02% Tween-20, or 0.02% Tween-20 in H₂O, and kept in one cabinet under the same conditions as pre-treatment. Four biological replicates of samples were collected for GC-MS analysis after three days.



Fig. S1. Gene expression data of six wheat biosynthetic gene clusters. Log2 of normalized values (transcripts per million) are shown, derived from RNA-seq data at <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> (14, 17).



Fig. S2. Wheat cluster 4(5D). (A) Names and IWGSC IDs of wheat cluster 4(5D) genes. White to red color-coding denotes Pearson correlation (r) values for expression of each gene with TaCHS1. (B) LC-PDA analysis of cluster 4(5D) genes expressed in N. benthamiana. The putative end-product of the pathway, marked with an arrow, is formed by expression of the complete cluster or with the absence of chi-D1, but not formed when TaCHS1 is not expressed. (C) UV-VIS and ms² spectra of the [M+H=329.1] ion produced by cluster 4(5D).

С



Fig. S3. Mass spectra of wheat TaKSL-D1 and TaCPS-D2 products in *N. benthamiana* **expression**. TaKSL-D1 and TaCPS-D2 were transiently expressed together with *Taxus canadensis* GGPP synthase and oat tHMGR. Mass spectra are shown at retention times of peaks putatively identified as geranylgeraniol (1'), copalol (2') and isopimara-7,15-diene (3), based on comparison to NIST Chemistry WebBook (1', 3) (<u>https://webbook.nist.gov/chemistry</u>) and literature (2') (32). tHMGR was included in all combinations of genes.



T. aestivum CYP51H13P coding sequence (manually corrected)

A. tauschii AET5Gv20012800 coding sequence (manually corrected)

Fig. S4. Coding sequences of *T. aestivum TaCYP51H13P* and its *A. tauschii* ortholog, *AET5Gv20012800*. Early stop codons are marked in red. TaCYP51H13P is the product of two IWGSC annotated genes, *TraesCS5D01G012100* and *TraesCS5D01G012200*. Manual annotation of these genes showed that they represent a single transcript with two premature stop codons and were therefore designated as a single pseudogene. The manual annotation was verified by cloning and sequencing of the full transcript from a cDNA library.



Fig. S5. Paralogs of the 3-5A and 3-5D cluster genes on wheat chromosomes 5A and 5D. Blue lines connect paralog OSC genes, red lines CYP51 genes, and pink line HSD genes.



Fig. S6. LC-MS detection of isoarborinol molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 409.3. (C) Mass spectra at peak retention time.





Fig. S7. LC-MS detection of 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 441.3. (C) Mass spectra at peak retention time.



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Fig. S8. LC-MS detection of 19-hydroxy-isoarborinone molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 441.3. (C) Mass spectra at peak retention time.



Fig. S9. LC-MS detection of ellarinacin molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 455.3. (C) Mass spectra at peak retention time.



Fig. S10. GC-MS analysis of wheat TaCYP51H35 and TaCYP51H13 expression in *N. benthamiana.* EIC, extracted ion chromatogram of fragment ion representing 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol (496.5). Y-axes are linked. Oat tHMGR was included in all combinations of genes.



Fig. S11. ¹³C **19-hydroxy-isoarborinol** (**Pyridine-d5**). Referenced to the most downfield peak reported in the literature (33). 400 MHz instrument.



Fig. S12. ¹H, ¹³C, and dept-edited HSQC spectra for ellarinacin, (pyridine-d5). Referenced to residual solvent peak (¹H δ : 8.74) (¹³C δ : 150.3)]. 400 MHz instrument.



Fig. S13. Possible reaction mechanisms of TaHIO (TaCYP51H37). Reaction mechanism may involve one catalytic cycle (A) or alternatively involve two independent catalytic cycles (B).

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	AK067451 O.sativa IAS	100	62.3	63.8	49.8	56.4	56.4	56.2	54.7	54.8	56.4	56.2	55.6
2.	AJ311789 A.strigosa bAS	62.3	100	68	48.3	53.8	53.7	53.6	51.9	52.1	55.4	54.4	53.3
3.	AK070534 O.sativa ABS	63.8	68	100	48.1	55.6	57.1	57.1	53.3	53.4	57.2	56.9	56.6
4.	LOC4344966 O.sativa PTS	49.8	48.3	48.1	100	56.1	55.3	55.5	53.9	53.2	56.1	54.9	54.4
5.	Bradi3g22802 B.distachyon IAS	56.4	53.8	55.6	56.1	100	90.4	88.3	63	62.6	71.5	69.8	69.6
6.	AS01G014480 A.strigosa IAS	56.4	53.7	57.1	55.3	90.4	100	91.3	63.5	63	73.5	71.2	71.5
7.	TraesCS5D02G011800 T.aestivum IAS	56.2	53.6	57.1	55.5	88.3	91.3	100	62.5	62.1	71.6	69.5	69.8
8.	AK066327 O.sativa PS	54.7	51.9	53.3	53.9	63	63.5	62.5	100	95.7	71.5	69	67.6
9.	AYV65354 O.sativa ORS	54.8	52.1	53.4	53.2	62.6	63	62.1	95.7	100	70.3	68.1	67.1
10.	AK121211 O.sativa CAS	56.4	55.4	57.2	56.1	71.5	73.5	71.6	71.5	70.3	100	87.2	86.4
11.	AJ311790 A.strigosa CAS	56.2	54.4	56.9	54.9	69.8	71.2	69.5	69	68.1	87.2	100	92.2
12.	TraesCS6D02G099400 T.aestivum CAS*	55.6	53.3	56.6	54.4	69.6	71.5	69.8	67.6	67.1	86.4	92.2	100

Fig. S14. Percent identity matrix of amino acid sequences of characterised Poaceae cycloartenoland triterpene- synthases. Sequence alignment and percent identity matrix was generated with Clustal Omega v2.1. IAS, isoarborinol synthase; bAS, beta-amyrin synthase; ABS, achilleol b synthase; PTS, poaceaetapetol synthase; PS, parkeol synthase; ORS, orysatinol synthase; CAS, cycloartenol synthase. Asterisk denotes a predicted *T. aestivum* CAS annotation, based on phylogeny and a constitutive expression pattern in wheat RNA-seq data.



Fig. S15. phylogeny of predicted oxidosqualene cyclases from wheat, together with selected monocot and dicot OSCs. Bayesian tree comprised of protein sequences of characterized and non-characterized monocot OSCs and characterized dicot cycloartenol and lanosterol synthases. Cycloartenol synthase from *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* and lanosterol synthases from *Homo sapiens* and *Candida albicans* are included as outgroups. Sequences were aligned with MUSCLE (with a maximum of 100 iterations) and a phylogenetic tree was generated using MrBayes (34), with a mixed amino acid probability model and default MCMC parameters except 0.7 temperature. TaOSC sequences from 3(5D) and 3(5A) clusters are asterisked. *T. aestivum* and *B. distachyon* CAS annotations are predicted, based on phylogeny and constitutive expression patterns in RNA-seq data. CAS, cycloartenol synthase; IAS, isoarborinol synthase; LAS, lanosterol synthase; bAS, beta-amyrin synthase; PS, parkeol synthase; ABS, achilleol B synthase; PTS, poaceatapetol synthase.



Fig. S16. Phylogenetic tree of selected members of the NAD dependent epimerase/dehydratase family (Panther family PTHR10366). The tree was constructed in PhyloGenes v2.0 (http://www.phylogenes.org/tree/PTHR10366). TaHSD is clustered with 3βHSD/D1 and 3βHSD/D2 that are take part in sterol biosynthesis in *Arabidopsis thaliana* (35).



Fig. S17. Phylogeny of CYP51-family cytochrome P450 proteins identified in wheat, brachypodium, oat and rice. Peptide sequences of CYP51s were aligned with MUSCLE (with a maximum of 100 iterations) and a phylogenetic tree was generated using MrBayes (34), with a mixed amino acid probability model and default MCMC parameters. The tree includes one representative homoeolog of each assigned wheat CYP51. For a tree including all identified wheat homoeologs, see Fig. 18. Ta, *Triticum aestivum*; Bd, *Brachypodium distachyon*; Os, *Oryza sativa*; As, *Avena strigosa*; Zm, *Zea mays*; Sb, *Sorghum bicolor*; Cr, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*.



Fig. S18. Bayesian tree of CYP51 genes from wheat, brachypodium, oat and rice.



Fig. S19. Expression of wheat clustered genes under biotic stress. (A) Genes in Chr.5D cluster. (B) genes in Chr.5A cluster. Expression data extracted from <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> includes studies applying treatment with *Fusarium pseudograminearum* (study 1: (36), study 2: (37)), *Zymoseptoria tritici* (38), *Blumeria graminis* (39), *Puccinia striiformis* (40), chitin (14), or flg22 (14). TaCYP51H13P_5D values are average of TraesCS5D01G012100 and TraesCS5D01G012200. tpm, transcripts per million.



Fig. S20. Expression of wheat clustered genes under abiotic stress. (A) Genes in Chr.5D cluster. (B) Genes in Chr.5A cluster. Expression data extracted from <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> includes studies applying phosphate starvation (41), heat and drought stress (42), PEG 6000, microspores cold stress (43) and cold stress (44). TaCYP51H13P_5D values are average of TraesCS5D01G012100 and TraesCS5D01G012200. Data of powdery mildew infection experiment (*Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici*) (39) is shown for comparison. tpm, transcripts per million.



Fig. S21. Wheat clustered genes TaOSC, TaHSD and TaCYP51H35 are induced by infection of wheat plants with adapted and non-adapted isolates of leaf rust, cereal blast, or powdery mildew. Microarray probe signal intensities are plotted in 3D-columns showing fold change expression in adapted and non-adapted vs. control experiments. 2D plots show fold change ratio of non-adapted/adapted vs. control, per each time point. TaOSC is represented by two probes.



Fig. S22. Induction of wheat cluster genes following infection with yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis f. sp. tritici*) is suppressed in a susceptible variety. Expression values were extracted from RNA-seq data of a susceptible wheat variety 'Vuka' (A), or a resistant 'Avocet' introgression line (B), infected with yellow rust, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 5 days post infection.

Α



Α

Fig. S23. GC-MS analysis of TMS-derivatized extracts from wheat leaves treated with methyl jasmonate (MeJa), or H₂O (control). (A) Extracted ion chromatograms for ions representing ellarinacin (405.3, Rt 11.94) and 5α -cholestan-3 β -ol (460.4, Rt 9.70) are shown for extracts from four biological replicates, together with mass spectra of ellarinacin peak at Rt 11.94. Y-axes are linked to peak of internal standard- 5α -cholestan-3 β -ol. Wheat leaf extracts were compared to ellarinacin purified from *N. benthamiana* for identification. (B) Relative abundance of isoarborinol in TMS-derivatized extracts of MeJa or H₂O-treated wheat leaves, based on GC-MS analysis of four biological replicates.



Fig. S24. GC-MS analysis of *Aegilops tauschii* **IAS and IAH expression in** *N. benthamiana.* EIC, extracted ion chromatogram of fragment ions representing isoarborinol (498.5) and 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol (496.5). Analysis of wheat IAS and IAH expression is provided for reference.



Fig. S25. GC-MS analysis of *Avena strigosa* **IAS and CYP51H73 expression in** *N. benthamiana.* TIC, total ion chromatogram. Analysis of wheat IAS expression is provided for reference.





Fig. S26. Triterpene-related clustered genes on *B. distachyon* **Chr.03 are co-expressed.** (A) Gene expression data extracted from JGI Phytozome Gene Atlas (release 1.0), plotted as Log2 of FPKM values. (B) Co-expression network (1st level) neighbourhood of bradi3g22802 (BdOSC2) extracted from PlaNet (http://www.gene2function.de/), shows it is co-expressed with cluster genes: Bradi3g22786, Bradi3g22820, Bradi3g22840 and Bradi3g22850.

В



ntc 2s 2r 14st 14l 60sp 60r 60l 60st

Fig. S27. Semiquantitative RT-PCR of Bradi3g22830. Amplification of Bradi3g22830 from *B. distachyon* mature stem base cDNA is observed only with prolonged camera exposure (8 sec.). ntc, no template control; 2s, seedling shoot (2 day old); 2r, seedling root; 14st, young plant stem base (14 day old); 14l, young plant leaf; 60sp, mature plant spike (60 day old); 60r, mature plant root; 60l, mature plant leaf; 60st, mature plant stem base.



Fig. S28. GC-MS analysis of *B. distachyon* **genes BdOSC2 and BdCYP51H15 expression in** *N. benthamiana*. Extracted ion chromatograms for ions representing isoarborinol (498.5, Rt 11.93), and 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol brachynacin (496.5, Rt 12.58) and mass spectra at retention times of product peaks are shown. All gene expression combinations included oat tHMGR. Products were identified based on comparison to isoarborinol and 19-hydroxy-isoarborinol purified from *N. benthamiana*.





Fig. S29. LC-MS detection of 7,19,28-trihydroxy-isoarborinol molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 457.3. (C) mass spectra at peak retention time.



Fig. S30. LC-MS detection of brachynacin molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram, (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 515.3. (C) mass spectra at peak retention time.



Fig. S31. ¹H, ¹³C, and dept-edited HSQC spectra for brachynacin (Pyridine-d5). Referenced to residual solvent peak (¹H δ : 8.74) (¹³C δ : 150.3)]. 600 MHz instrument.



Fig. S32. GC-MS analysis of TMS-derivatized extracts from *B. distachyon* leaves treated with methyl jasmonate (MeJa), or H₂O (control) for 12 hours. Extracted ion chromatograms are for ions representing (A) isoarborinol (498.4, Rt 11.73), 5α -cholestan-3 β -ol (460.4, Rt 9.70) and (B) brachynacin (475.4, Rt 13.02). Y-axes are linked to peak of internal standard- 5α -cholestan-3 β -ol. Extracts from four biological replicates are shown. *B. distachyon* extracts were compared to isoarborinol and brachynacin purified from *N. benthamiana* for identification.





Fig. S33. LC-MS detection of 7,9,28-trihydroxy-isoarborinone molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 437.2. (C) mass spectra at peak retention time.







30

Fig. S34. LC-MS detection of acetyl-ellarinacin molecular ion. (A) CAD chromatogram. (B) MS chromatogram- TIC and EIC of 497.3. (C) mass spectra at peak retention time.



Fig. S35. Wheat flavonoid producing cluster, BGC 4(5D), is conserved in the *Aegilops tauschii* genome (Aet v4.0). Grey lines denote orthologous genes, as assigned by Ensembl Plants (<u>http://www.plants.ensembl.org</u>). Genomic location of the *TaOMT6 A. tauschii* ortholog, *AET0Gv20112500*, is unassigned.



Fig. S36. Expression of wheat diterpene BGCs 1(2A/2D) under abiotic stress. (A) Genes in Chr.2A cluster. (B) Genes in Chr.2D cluster. Expression data extracted from <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> includes studies applying phosphate starvation (41), heat and drought stress (42), PEG 6000, microspores cold stress (43) and cold stress (44). Data of powdery mildew infection experiment (*Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici*) (39) is shown for comparison. tpm, transcripts per million. See Table S1 for functional annotations of gene IDs.



Fig. S37. Expression of wheat diterpene BGC 2(2B) under abiotic stress. Expression data extracted from <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> includes studies applying phosphate starvation (41), heat and drought stress (42), PEG 6000, microspores cold stress (43) and cold stress (44). Data of powdery mildew infection experiment (*Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici*) (39) is shown for comparison. tpm, transcripts per million. See Table S1 for functional annotations of gene IDs.

SI Tables

Table S1. Genes comprising six wheat BGCs, and the co-expression network modules to which they belong. In bold: genes that are co-expressed (r-val>0.7) with bait genes (asterisked)

DCC			Gene name	Co- expression network
BGC no.	Gene ID	Gene annotation	in this study	module
1(2A)	TraesCS2A02G027600	Kaurene synthase		8
	TraesCS2A02G027/00	Cytochrome P450		8
	TraesCSU02G252000	Copalyl diphosphate synthase		34
	TraesCSU02G244600	Copalyl diphosphate synthase		34
	TraesCSU02G244600	Copalyl diphosphate synthase		34
	TraesCSU02G008700	Kaurene synthase*	TaKSL1	25
	TraesCSU02G008800	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCSU02G008900	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCSU02G009000	Glycosyltransferase		12
	TraesCSU02G009100	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCS2A02G027800	Copalyl diphosphate synthase	TaCPS2	25
	TraesCS2A02G027900	RING/FYVE/PHD zinc finger superfamily protein		N/A
	TraesCS2A02G028000	Glycosyltransferase		25
	TraesCS2A02G028100	Kaurene synthase		N/A
	TraesCS2A02G028200	Copalyl diphosphate synthase		N/A
1(2D)	TraesCS2D02G029300	Cytochrome P450		8
	TraesCS2D02G029400	Kaurene synthase		34
	TraesCS2D02G029500	Cytochrome P450		34
	TraesCS2D02G029600	Copalyl diphosphate synthase	TaCPS-D2	25
	TraesCS2D02G029700	Cytochrome P450		12
	TraesCS2D02G029800	Glycosyltransferase		25
	TraesCS2D02G029900	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCS2D02G030000	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCS2D02G030100	Kaurene synthase*	TaKSL-D1	25
	TraesCS2D02G030200	Kaurene synthase	TaKSL4	N/A
	TraesCS2D02G030300	Copalyl diphosphate synthase		N/A
2(2B)	TraesCS2B02G444900	Kaurene synthase		N/A
	TraesCS2B02G445000	Cytochrome P450		N/A
	TraesCS2B02G445100	Kaurene synthase	TaKSL3	25
	TraesCS2B02G445200	Kaurene synthase*	TaKSL2	25
	TraesCS2B02G445300	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCS2B02G445400	Cytochrome P450		0
	TraesCS2B02G445500	Ent-copalyl diphosphate synthase	TaCPS1	25
	TraesCS2B02G445600	Cytochrome P450		25
	TraesCS2B02G445700	Ent-kaurene synthase		0
	TraesCS2B02G445800	Kaurene synthase		N/A
	TraesCS2B02G445900	Kaurene synthase		N/A
3(5A)	TraesCS5A02G004500	Cytochrome P450-like protein	TaCYP51H35_5A	34
-()	TraesCS5A02G004600	Cytochrome P450-like protein	TaCYP51H13 5A	25
	TraesCS5A02G004700	Cytochrome P450-like protein	TaCYP51H37_5A	25
	TraesCS5A02G004800	Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, putative	TaHSD 5A	25
	TraesCS5A02G004900	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member*	TaOSC 5A	25
3(5D)	TraesCS5D02G011800	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member*	TaOSC (TaIAS)	25
0(02)	TraesCS5D02G011000	Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, nutative	TaHSD (TaHID)	25
	TraesCS5D02G011900	Cytochrome P450-like protein	TaCVP51H37 5D (TaHIO)	25
	TracsCS5D02G012000	Cytochrome P450-like protein	T _a CVP51H13P_5D	25
	TracsCS5D02G012100	Obtusifalial 14-alnba demethylase	T _a CVP51H13P_5D	25
	TraesCS5D02G012200	Cytochrome P450-like protein	ТаСҮР51H35 5D (ТыАн)	34
4(5D)	TracsCS5D02C488300	O-mathyltransforasa-lika protein		25
H (3 D)	TracsCS5D02G400500	O-methyltransforasa-lika protein	TaOMT7	25 25
	11205055D02G400400 TraceCCED02C 400500	O-memyin ansier ase-nke protein Ovtochromo D450	TaOWIT/ TaCVD71C164 5D	23 25
	1185033D02G488300	Chalcone synthese	1aU11/1U104_5D	43 0
	1raesCS5D02G488600	Chalcone synthase	T-CH61	0
	1 raesUS5D02G488700	Chaicone synthase*	TACHSI T. OMT2	25 25
	1raesCS5D02G488800	O-methyltransferase	TaOMT3	25
	TraesCS5D02G488900	O-methyltransferase	TaOMT8	25
	TraesCS5D02G489000	Chalcone-flavanone isomerase family protein	chi-D1	10

Chromosomal arm location	Gene name	GenBank accession	Gene ID	Gene annotation	Genomic position
2BL	Taglu1b	AB236422*	TraesCS2B02G599800	Beta-glucosidase	Chr.2B: 782,533,511-782,538,118
	Taglu1a	AB100035*	TraesCS2B02G600200	Beta-glucosidase	Chr.2B: 783,226,574-783,231,181
2DL	Taglu1c	AB236423*	TraesCS2D02G594400	Beta-glucosidase	Chr.2D: 648,238,204-648,242,750
4AS	TaBx1A	$AB094060^{\dagger}$	TraesCS4A02G097400	Tryptophan synthase alpha chain	Chr.4A: 108,369,445-108,371,437
	TaBx2A	$AB042630^{\dagger}$	TraesCS4A02G097500	Cytochrome P450	Chr.4A: 108,373,749-108,375,763
4BL	TaBx2B	AB042631 [†]	TraesCS4B02G207000	Cytochrome P450	Chr.4B: 440,921,340-440,923,458
	TaBx1B	AB124849 [†]	TraesCS4B02G207100	Tryptophan synthase alpha chain	Chr.4B: 440,925,239-440,927,352
4DL	TaBx2D	AB124851 [†]	TraesCS4D02G207800	Cytochrome P450	Chr.4D: 357,525,599-357,527,592
	TaBx1D	$AB124850^{\dagger}$	TraesCS4D02G207900	Tryptophan synthase alpha chain	Chr.4D: 357,529,483-357,531,474
5AS	TaBx5A	AB042629 [†]	TraesCS5A02G008700	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5A: 6,287,359-6,290,472
	TaBx4A	$AB124854^{\dagger}$	TraesCS5A02G008800	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5A: 6,411,078-6,413,189
	TaBx3A	$AB042628^{\dagger}$	TraesCS5A02G008900	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5A: 6,422,019-6,424,272
5BS	TaBx5B	AB124856 [†]	TraesCS5B02G007000	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5B: 8,185,879-8,188,188
	TaBx4B	AB124855 [†]	TraesCS5B02G007100	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5B: 8,342,582-8,344,606
	TaBx3B	AB124853 [†]	TraesCS5B02G007200	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5B: 8,351,751-8,353,860
5DS	TaBx5D	AB124857 [†]	TraesCS5D02G014100	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5D: 7,964,211-7,966,925
	TaBx4D	$AB042627^\dagger$	TraesCS5D02G014200	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5D: 8,020,016-8,022,015
	TaBx3D	AB124852 [†]	TraesCS5D02G014300	Cytochrome P450	Chr.5D: 8,033,202-8,035,560
7BS	TaGTb	AB547238*	TraesCS7B02G016800	UDP-glycosyltransferase	Chr.7B: 14,726,749-14,728,414
7DL	TaGTd	AB547240*	TraesCS7D02G116700	UDP-glycosyltransferase	Chr.7D: 71,837,050-71,839,162
Unassigned	Taglu1d	AB548284*	TraesCSU02G036600	Beta-glucosidase, putative	Chr.Un: 31,204,475-31,209,405
	TaGTc	AB547239 [*]	TraesCSU02G093300	UDP-glycosyltransferase	Chr.Un: 82,568,510-82,570,472
	TaGTa	AB547237*	TraesCSU02G095600	UDP-glycosyltransferase	Chr.Un: 84,308,887-84,310,663

Table S2. Genomic location of benzoxazinoid biosynthetic genes in the wheat genome

*Reference for GenBank accession number: (16) *Reference for GenBank accession number: (45)

		Average expression	Max expression
Gene accession	Annotation	(tpm)	(tpm)
TraesCS5D02G006200	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.112±0.035	8.896
TraesCS5D02G006300	Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase, putative	0.009 ± 0.003	0.792
TraesCS5D02G006400	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0±0	0.018
TraesCS5D02G006500	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.018±0.004	0.963
TraesCS5D02G006600	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member	0.009 ± 0.004	1.257
TraesCS5D02G006700	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member	0.011±0.003	0.566
TraesCS5A02G005600	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.006±0.001	0.186
TraesCS5A02G005900	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member	0.025±0.01	2.936
TraesCS5A02G006000	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.0075±0.003	0.897
TraesCS5B01G004500	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.148±0.031	5.928
TraesCS5B01G004800	Terpene cyclase/mutase family member	0.005 ± 0.001	0.213
TraesCS5B01G004900	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.669±0.2334	61.012
TraesCS5B01G004600	Cytochrome P450-like protein	0.250±0.0779	24.462

Average and maximal normalized gene expression values of TaOSC, TaHSD and TaCYP51H35/37 paralogs, across 379 datapoints in <u>http://www.wheat-expression.com</u> transcriptomes dataset. tpm, transcripts per million.

Table S4. ¹³ C δ of **19-hydroxy-isoarborinol** in this work [100 MHz] compared to the literature (**rubiarbonol K**) [125 MHz]. **Pyridine-d5** [referenced to the most downfield peak reported in the literature] (33).

HOM						
¹³ C δ This work	¹³ C δ Lit	Δ (¹³ C δ This work - Lit)				
148.8	148.8	0.0				
114.9	114.9	0.0				
78.1	78.1	0.0				
70.1	70.2	-0.1				
59.0	59.0	0.0				
57.7	57.8	-0.1				
52.9	52.9	0.0				
44.0	44.1	-0.1				
41.9	42.0	-0.1				
41.1	41.1	0.0				
39.9	40.0	-0.1				
39.7	39.8	-0.1				
38.4	38.5	-0.1				
37.6	37.6	0.0				
37.2	37.2	0.0				
36.6	36.6	0.0				
36.5	36.6	-0.1				
30.7	30.8	-0.1				
29.9	29.9	0.0				
28.9	29.0	-0.1				
28.7	28.7	0.0				
27.1	27.2	-0.1				
23.2	23.2	0.0				
22.4	22.5	-0.1				
22.2	22.3	-0.1				
21.9	21.9	0.0				
17.5	17.6	-0.1				
16.8	16.8	0.0				
16.6	16.6	0.0				
15.9	15.9	0.0				

Table S5. ¹³ C & ¹H δ assignments for **ellarinacin**. **Pyridine-d5** [referenced to residual solvent peak (¹H δ : 8.74) (¹³C δ : 150.3)]. Assignments were made via a combination of ¹H, ¹³C, DEPT-edited HSQC, HMBC, COSY and 2D NOESY experiments. Where signals overlap ¹H δ is reported as the centre of the respective HSQC crosspeak. C3-C2 epoxide was assigned as beta due to an NOE observed between C2-<u>H</u> and C5-<u>H</u>.

Carbon numbering scheme and selected COSY, HMBC and NOESY							
Homeson 10^{-1} 10^{-1							
Carbon #	¹³ C δ (100 MHz)	¹ Η δ (400 MHz)	Carbon #	¹³ C δ (100 MHz)	¹ Η δ (400 MHz)		
9	139.69	/	13	38.37	/		
11	123.34	5.69 (1H, m)	12	38.34	2.47 (2H, m)		
3	98.76	/	16	37.50	1.67 (2H, m)		
25	72.56	4.51 (1H, dd <i>J</i> = 8.5, 3.1) 3.65 (1H, dd <i>J</i> = 8.5, 1.0)	1	37.08	2.33 (1H, m) 2.21 (1H, m)		
2	72.21	3.92 (1H, td <i>J</i> = 10.7, 3.1)	15	32.11	2.98 (1H, m) 1.86 (1H, m)		
19	70.69	4.50 (1H, m)	6	31.83	2.31 (1H, m) 1.50 (1H, m)		
18	59.45	2.04 (1H, m)	22	31.13	1.41 (1H, m)		
21	58.21	1.39 (1H, m)	7	30.87	2.40 (1H, m) 2.18 (1H, m)		
8	50.62	2.22 (1H, m)	24	28.67	1.26 (3H, s)		
5	48.05	1.63 (1H, m)	29	23.61	0.86 (3H, d J = 5.9)		
17	44.15	/	30	22.57	0.90 (3H, d J = 5.9)		
20	42.31	2.07 (1H, m) 1.97 (1H, m)	23	19.93	1.40 (3H, s)		
4	40.44	/	27	17.21	1.10 (3H, s)		
14	40.29	/	26	16.45	1.31 (3H, s)		
10	39.00	/	28	16.39	0.90 (3H, s)		

Table S6. Pairwise alignment of putative proteins from orthologous biosynthetic gene clusters in common wheat, *Aegilops tauschii*, and wild emmer wheat.

T. aestivum (Chr.5D)	A. tauschii	% identity
TraesCS5D02G011800 TaOSC_5D	AET5Gv20013100	99.9
TraesCS5D02G011900 TaHSD_5D	AET5Gv20013000	100
TraesCS5D02G012000 TaCYP51H37_5D	AET5Gv20012900	100
TraesCS5D02G012100/ TraesCS5D02G012200 TaCYP51H13P_5D	AET5Gv20012800	99.4
TraesCS5D02G012300 TaCYP51H35_5D	AET5Gv20012700	99.6
T. aestivum (Chr.5A)	T. turgidum ssp. diccocoides	% identity
TraesCS5A02G004500 TaCYP51H35_5A	TRIDC5AG000720	99.6
TraesCS5A02G004600 TaCYP51H13_5A	TRIDC5AG000730	99.4
TraesCS5A02G004700 TaCYP51H37_5A	TRIDC5AG000740	100
TraesCS5A02G004800 TaHSD_5A	TRIDC5AG000750	99.7
TraesCS5A02G004900 TaOSC 5A	TRIDC5AG000760	99.9

Table S7. Normalized expression values (RPKM) of *AsOSC1* and *AsCYP51H73* in an RNA-seq dataset sampling six *Avena strigosa* tissues (28). Average and maximum RPKM values of entire dataset are shown.

	Leaf	Root tip	Panicle	Root	Shoot	Spikelet
AsOSC1	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01
AsCYP51H73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Avg. RPKM	25.94	22.46	20.48	23.02	30.79	19.40
Max RPKM	358635.00	452433.07	76143.40	316116.93	530585.92	30338.72

Table S8. ¹³ C & ¹H δ assignments for **brachynacin**. Pyridine-d5 [referenced to residual solvent peak (¹H δ : 8.74) (¹³C δ : 150.3)]. Assignments were made via a combination of ¹H, ¹³C, DEPT-edited HSQC, HMBC, COSY, TOCSY and 2D ROESY experiments. Where signals overlap ¹H δ is reported as the centre of the respective HSQC crosspeak. C1-OAc was assigned as beta due to NOEs observed between C1-<u>H</u> and C3-<u>H</u>, and C5-<u>H</u>. C7-OH was assigned as beta due to NOEs observed between C7-<u>H</u> and C26-<u>H</u>₃ and C5-<u>H</u>.

	Carbon numbering scheme and selected COSY, HMBC and TOCSY							
32 HO 23		HO 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	HO	HMBC COSY TOCSY	H H H			
Carbon #	¹³ C δ (150 MHz)	¹ Η δ (600 MHz)	Carbon #	¹³ C δ (150 MHz)	¹ Η δ (600 MHz)			
31	170.84	/	4	40.09	/			
9	143.87	/	13	38.66	/			
11	118.92	5.49 (1H, m)	12	38.47	2.62 (2H, m)			
1	76.75	5.37 (1H, dd J = 11.5, 4.3)	2	34.67	2.52 (1H, m) 2.16 (1H, m)			
3	74.75	3.67 (1H, m)	6	33.56	2.33 (1H, m) 2.18 (1H, m)			
7	72.26	4.09 (1H, m)	15	33.50	2.03 (1H, m) 1.64 (1H, m)			
19	71.07	5.11 (1H, m)	16	33.43	2.88 (1H, m) 2.03 (1H, m)			
28	63.38	4.26 (1H, dd J = 11.1, 4.2) 4.12 (1H, dd J = 11.1, 4.2)	22	31.18	2.17 (1H, m)			
18	60.50	2.40 (1H, d J = 9.9)	23	28.56	1.22 (3H, s)			
21	58.50	1.61 (1H, m)	30	24.03	0.99 (3H, d J = 6.5)			
8	49.47	2.50 (1H, m)	29	23.81	1.11 (3H, d J = 6.5)			
17	49.38	/	32	21.59	1.96 (3H, s)			
5	48.00	1.20 (1H, m)	26	17.67	1.34 (3H, s)			
10	45.51	/	27	16.99	1.53 (3H, s)			
20	43.80	2.65 (1H, m) 2.19 (1H, m)	25	16.84	1.43 (3H, s)			
14	40.62	/	24	16.29	1.13 (3H, s)			
		Exchangable Proton	s (Assigned	d by COSY)				
C3-O<u>H</u>: δ 6.19 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 5.2); C7-O<u>H</u>: δ 5.75 (1H, d, <i>J</i> = 6.2) ; C28-O<u>H</u>: δ 5.66 (1H, brt, <i>J</i> = 3.9), C19-O<u>H</u>: δ								

5.42 (1H, d, J= 5.8).

Gene ID Location Description Bradi5g21383 Bd5:24179552..24182576 (+ strand) farnesyl diphosphatase/FPP phosphatase Bradi5g21387 Bd5:24182863..24188013 (+ strand) ent-kaurene synthase Bradi5g21400 cytochrome P450 Bd5:24188931..24190869 (- strand) Bradi5g21410 Bd5:24194057..24196081 (- strand) cytochrome P450 Bradi5g21420 Bd5:24200947..24203100 (- strand) germacrene A alcohol dehydrogenase Bradi5g21430 Bd5:24205464..24207731 (- strand) germacrene A alcohol dehydrogenase Bradi5g21440 Bd5:24210985..24218157 (+ strand) ent-kaurene synthase Bradi5g21447 Bd5:24218971..24221276 (- strand) cytochrome P450 Bradi5g21460 Bd5:24222480..24225443 (- strand) cytochrome P450 Bradi5g21465 Bd5:24227072..24227779 (+ strand) unknown protein Bradi5g21470 Bd5:24229095..24230866 (- strand) cytochrome P450 Bradi5g21480 Bd5:24238153..24242304 (+ strand) ent-kaurene synthase Bradi5g21488 Bd5:24244530..24246038 (+ strand) cytochrome P450 Bradi5g21492 Bd5:24246237..24247028 (+ strand) unknown protein Bradi5g21497 Bd5:24270996..24274843 (+ strand) ent-kaurene synthase

Table S9. B. distachyon putative terpene cluster homologous to wheat BGC 2(2B)

Full CDS cloning	
TaCYP51H35_5D F	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAATGGACTTAGCAAGTCTC
T ₂ CVP51H35_5D P	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGA A GCCTACA A A A TGCC A TTCCT
T-CVD511127_5D E	
Tac (PSTH3/_SD F	GEGEEGIETEGETEGAATGGAAGATGGEAAGTAGEGE
TaCYP51H37_5D R	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAAGCCTAGCCTAGCAGCTGGCGCCTCTTGTAG
TaCYP51H13 5A F	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAATGGACTTGACAAGTCTCACTACG
ToCVD51H13 5A P	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAAGCTTAAATTCCATTTCTCGTATATCTCA
A. tauschii IAH F	GGGGACAAGIIIIGIACAAAAAAGCAGGCIAIGGACIIAGCAAGICICAC
A. tauschii IAH R	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTAATTAAGTGACTGCAAAATGC
BdOSC2 F	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAATGTGGAAGCTAAAGATCGCA
BIOSC2 P	
BUOSC2 K	
BdCYP51H14 F	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAATGTTCATGACAAGTAGCGCC
BdCYP51H14 R	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAAGCCTAGCCCAACAGCCGATGTC
BdCYP51H15 F	GCGCCGTCTCGCACGGACTTGGCAAGCACAGC
D4CVD51U15 D	
Buc IPSIIIIS K	dedeedie ie de aandeel aan de la de aade
BdCYP51H16 F	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAATGGAATTTACAAGTGGCGAC
BdCYP51H16 R	GCGCCGTCTCGCTCGAAGCCTAGGCTGACATCCTCGATC
T ₂ CVP71C164_5D F	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTATGGAAGATCTCGTGAAGAAACC
T CVD71C1C4_5D D	
TaCYP/TC164_5D R	GGGG <u>ACCACIIIGIACAAGAAAGCIGGGI</u> CIACAICCAGGAIIIIGGAAIIAACAAIAG
TaCYP71F53_5D F	GGGG <u>ACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCT</u> ATGGAGGGTTGGTTAACCTTATGTTTC
TaCYP71E53 5D R	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTATATAGTGGAGCGTACATATGGAATAGC
ToOMT6 E	
TaOMT6 R	GGGG <u>AUUAUTITIGTAUAAGAAAGUTGGGT</u> TCAAGGGTAGAGCTCAATAACAGATCTAACTC
TaOMT3 F	GGGG <u>ACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCT</u> ATGGGCTCCACTGCCGTGGAGAAGGTC
TaOMT3 R	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTATTTGACGAACTCAATGACCCATGC
TOMTS F	GGGACA AGTTTGTACA AAAAGCAGCATATGGGTTATGTGTGTGCAAGAACCAGGCG
TaOMT8 R	GGGG <u>ACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGT</u> CTATTTGTTCAACTCAATGACCCATATG
T. aestivum RT-PCR	
T9CYP51H35 5D F	GGTGGGCTGTGGCTCTT
1aCYP51H35_5D R	CIACAAAAIGCCAHCCICH
TaCYP51H13_5A F	ACCAACATTGATCCACAGC
TaCYP51H13_5A R	TTAAATTCCATTTCTCGTATATCTC
T ₂ CVP51H37_5D E	CCCCTCCACCACTCA
TaCYP51H37_5D R	CTAGCCTAGCAGCTGGCGTCTC
TaOSC 5D F	GGGAGTTCGATCCTGCC
TaOSC 5D R	CTATCTCTCCAAGCGAATGTG
TLOSC 5A E	
TaOSC_SA F	IGGAACAACAIGGGIAICACAIA
TaOSC_5A R	CAGGGCAGTCCGCACG
T. aestivum aRT-PCR	
TOOSC 5D OPT PCP F	GGGACTGCATATCGAGGGAA
TaOSC_SD qKT-FCK F	
TaOSC_5D qRT-PCR R	CCCCAAGCAATCTCAAAGCA
TaHSD aRT-PCR F	GCCTACTTCTGTCGACGT
TaHSD aRT-PCR R	GTTGTTGGTATGATCCGCCG
TaCYP51H35_5D qR1-PCR F	IGGAAGACACATITIGCACCG
TaCYP51H35_5D qRT-PCR R	CGAGCTCAAAGTTCCTCAGC
TaCYP51H37 5D aRT-PCR F	GCTGAACCCACCAACAACAA
T-CVD51U27_5D -DT DCD D	
Tac IPSIHS/_SD qKI-PCK K	GIETIGICEGEACIGIGAAA
TUBB qPCR F	CAAGGAGGTGGACGAGCAGATG
TUBB qPCR R	GACTTGACGTTGTTGGGGGATCCA
B. distachyon RT-PCR	
BIOSCI E	CATCACAACCACATTCCCACATA
BdOSCIF	CATCAGAAGGAGATTCOGAGATA
BdOSC1 R	CCATCGTCATTCATCAGTGATAA
BdOSC2 F	CATCAGAAAGAGATGCGGAGATA
BdOSC2 R	CCATCCTCGTTCATCAGAGATAAC
D4CVD51U14 E	
DUC 1P31H14 F	
BdCYP51H14 R	CUTTGATGCAACTATGGAGTGTA
BdACT F	ACAAGAATCACATGTGCATTCC
BdACT R	GAATCAAGTAGTGCTGGCGT
PACVD51U15 E	
BdCYP51H15 R	I IGAU IACAATAGGAUTUGUTAC
BdCYP51H16 F	ATGGAATTTACAAGTGGCGAC
BdCYP51H16 R	CTGCCAAGGTATTGTAGTCGA
DICADDUE	
BUGAPDH F	ATGGGCAAGATTAAGATCGGAA
BdGAPDH R	TTACTGAGTCTTGGCCATGT
B. distachyon qRT-PCR	
BdOSC1 F	CAGGGGCTGGTGTTATTCAA
PdOSC1 P	GTAATCCCACCTTCCCA
DUUGUI K	
BdOSC2 F	CTUUTGAATTGGUTGGTGAG
BdOSC2 R	GCCATCCTCGTTCATCAGAG
BdCYP51H14 F	GCTGCTCTCTGAAATCGTGA
PACVD51U14 D	
DUC IFJIII4 K	
BdACT F	AATCACATGTGCATTCCGGT
BdACT R	GCACTCTTTATCGTCTCGGC
BdCYP51H15 F	TCGGTCTCCTATTTGCTGGA
D4CVD51U15 D	
DUC TP31H13 K	
BdCYP51H16 F	CICCIIGGACIICTACACGC
BdCYP51H16 R	CACCTTTTGTCCAAGCAAGC
BdGAPDH F	TTGCTCTCCAGAGCGATGAC
BOGAPDH K	UTULAUGAUATAATUGGUAU
Site-directed mutagenesis	
TaOSC 5D(I581S) F	GTACCCCAAACACAGTCGCTTGGAAGAG
	CTCTTCCAAGCGACTGTGTGTGGGGTAC

 Table S11. Isolera Prime gradient conditions

Compound	Column	Solvents	Gradient
Ellarinacin	SNAP Ultra 50 gr	A: hexane	0-100% B (10 CV)
		B: ethyl acetate	100-100% B (1 CV)
	KP- sil 25 gr	A: hexane	50-70% B (60 CV)
		B: ethyl acetate	
	SNAP Ultra 10 gr	A: hexane	0-70% B (117 CV)
		B: ethyl acetate	
Brachynacin	SNAP Ultra 50 gr	A: hexane	0-100% B (10 CV)
		B: ethyl acetate	100-100% B (1 CV)
	Sfar silica D 30 gr	A: hexane	10-100% B (43 CV)
		B: ethyl acetate	100-100% B (5 CV)

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