## FANCM promotes class I interfering crossovers and suppresses class II non-interfering crossovers in wheat meiosis

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**Supplementary Figure 1. Reduced seed set in** *fancm* **null mutants.** Counts of total seed per plant with mean values  $\pm$  SD. The number of plants sampled for each line is shown in brackets. \* = p < 0.05 (Mann-Whitney U Test). Exact *p*-values are as follows: 1 vs 2 (p = 0.03) and 3 vs 4 (p = 0.013). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Figure 2. Reduced pollen viability in** *Ttfancm\_1* **null mutant.** Alexander staining of fresh pollen grains. Representative pollen grains are shown from replicates, wild type (n = 2042) and *Ttfancm\_1* (n = 1994). Scale bar = 200 µm.



Supplementary Figure 3. FANCM promotes formation of obligate chiasma. DAPI-stained meiotic chromosome spreads at metaphase I. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, WT Kronos (n = 60), *Ttfancm-A1\_m1* (n = 64), *Ttfancm-A1\_m2* (n = 60), *Ttfancm-B1* (n = 44), *Ttfancm\_1* (n = 104), *Ttfancm\_2* (n = 30), *Ttmsh5* (n = 194), *Ttmsh5 Ttfancm\_1* (n = 86), WT Cadenza (n = 76), *Tafancm* (n = 81), BSMV: *msc4D* (n = 50), BSMV: *TaFANCM-ii* (n = 43). Scale bars = 10 µm.



Supplementary Figure 4. Univalents and mis-segregation observed in *Ttfancm\_1*, resulting in unbalanced gametes. a-l Meiotic atlas of DAPI-stained chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, a (n = 10), b (n = 10), c (n = 10), d (n = 60), e (n = 40), f (n = 10), g (n = 10), h (n = 10), i (n = 10), j (n = 60), k (n = 40), and l (n = 10). a and g Leptotene. b and h Zygotene. c and i Pachytene. d and j Metaphase I. e and k Dyad. f and l Tetrad. Scale bars = 10  $\mu$ m.



Supplementary Figure 5. Chiasmata number reduced in chromosomes 1B and 6B in *Ttfancm\_2*. a Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of pTa794-1 (5S), pTa71-1 (45S) and pSc119.2-2 probes on meiotic metaphase I chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, WT Kronos (n = 45) and *Ttfancm\_2* (n = 40). Scale bars = 10 µm. b Hybridization signal patterns of chromosomes 1B and 6B. c Mean ± SD chiasmata frequency per chromosome. The number of meiocytes sampled for each line is shown in brackets. \*\* = p < 0.01. \*\*\* = p < 0.001 (Mann-Whitney U Test). Exact p-values are as follows: 1 vs 2 (p = 0.002), 3 vs 4 ( $p = 3.34 \times 10^{-4}$ ). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 6. Class I crossover recombination protein HEI10 is unaffected in the *Ttfancm\_1* null mutant at early prophase I. a-e Co-immunofluorescence of HEI10 (white) and ASY1 (red) on meiotic prophase I chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, a (n = 7), b (n = 7), c (n = 9) and d (n = 7). Leptotene (a and c) and Zygotene (b and d). Scale bars = 10 µm. e Counts of HEI10 foci per cell with mean values  $\pm$  SD. The number of cells sampled for each line is shown in brackets. n.s. = p > 0.05 (Mann-Whitney U Test). Exact *p*-values are as follows: 1 vs 2 (p = 1), 3 vs 4 (p = 1). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 7. Early recombination protein RAD51 is unaffected in the *Ttfancm\_1* null mutant at leptotene. a Co-immunofluorescence of RAD51 (red) and ASY1 (blue) on meiotic chromosome spreads at leptotene. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, WT Kronos (n = 5) and *Ttfancm\_1* (n = 5). Scale bars = 10 µm. b Counts of RAD51 foci per cell with mean values ± SD. The number of cells sampled for each line is shown in brackets. n.s. = p > 0.05 (Mann-Whitney U Test). Exact *p*-value is p = 0.403. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 8. Class I crossover recombination protein MSH5 is unaffected in the *Ttfancm\_1* null mutant at mid-zygotene. a Co-immunofluorescence of MSH5 (green), ZYP1 (blue) and ASY1 (red) on meiotic chromosome spreads at mid-zygotene. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, WT Kronos (n = 5) and *Ttfancm\_1* (n = 5). Scale bars = 10 µm. b Counts of MSH5 foci per cell with mean values ± SD. The number of cells sampled for each line is shown in brackets. n.s. = p > 0.05 (Mann-Whitney U Test). Exact *p*-values is p = 0.066. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 9. Axis formation and synapsis are unaffected in the *Ttfancm\_1* null mutant. Co-immunofluorescence of ASY1 (green) and ZYP1 (red) on meiotic prophase I chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates: for WT Kronos G2 (n = 5), leptotene (n = 53), early-zygotene (n = 18), mid-zygotene (n = 6), late-zygotene (n = 9), pachytene (n = 11); for *Ttfancm\_1* G2 (n = 5), leptotene (n = 20), early-zygotene (n = 17), mid-zygotene (n = 21), late-zygotene (n = 3), pachytene (n = 16). Scale bars = 10 µm.



Supplementary Figure 10. Spearman's rank-order correlation coefficients (*r*<sub>s</sub>) for the indicated parameter pairs computed within each genetic marker interval. Correlation coefficients are indicated by cell colour. *P*-values for *r*<sub>s</sub> correlation coefficients were standardised to represent those based on pairwise values across 100 marker intervals and are indicated within each cell. Included data sets are differential CO rate (*fancm* cM/Mb minus wild type cM/Mb; "Diff\_cMMb"), wild type CO rate derived from a Chinese Spring x Renan genetic map ("IWGSC\_cMMb"), ASY1, DMC1, H3K4me3, H3K9me2 and H3K27me1 ChIP-seq, H3K4me1 and H3K27ac ChIP-seq, H3K27me3 and H3K36me3 ChIP-seq, CENH3 ChIP-seq, whole-genome bisulfite sequencing-derived DNA methylation (mCG, mCHH and mCHG proportions), and the distance between the midpoint of each marker interval and the midpoint of previously defined centromeric coordinates ("Dist to CEN").

Spearman's  $r_s$  for AxC mapped marker intervals