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

Desjardins et al.



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_l $(n=1994)$. Scale bar $=200 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


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-Al_m1 $(n=64)$, Ttfancm-Al_m2 $(n=60)$, TtfancmB1 $(n=44)$, Ttfancm_1 $(n=104)$, Ttfancm_2 $(n=30)$, Ttmsh5 $(n=194)$, Ttmsh5 Ttfancm_1 ( $n=86$ ), WT Cadenza $(n=76)$, Tafancm $(n=81)$, BSMV: $\operatorname{msc} 4 D(n=50)$, BSMV: TaFANCM$i(n=33)$ and BSMV: TaFANCM-ii $(n=43)$. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


Supplementary Figure 4. Univalents and mis-segregation observed in Ttfancm_1, resulting in unbalanced gametes. a-I Meiotic atlas of DAPI-stained chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, $\mathbf{a}(n=10), \mathbf{b}(n=10), \mathbf{c}(n=10)$, $\mathbf{d}(n$ $=60), \mathbf{e}(n=40), \mathbf{f}(n=10), \mathbf{g}(n=10), \mathbf{h}(n=10), \mathbf{i}(n=10), \mathbf{j}(n=60), \mathbf{k}(n=40)$, and $\mathbf{l}(n=$ 10). $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{g}$ Leptotene. $\mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{h}$ Zygotene. $\mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{i}$ Pachytene. $\mathbf{d}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ Metaphase I. $\mathbf{e}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ Dyad. $\mathbf{f}$ and $\mathbf{I}$ Tetrad. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


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 $\mathrm{pSc} 119.2-2$ probes on meiotic metaphase I chromosome spreads. Representative micrographs are shown from replicates, WT Kronos $(n=45)$ and Ttfancm_2 $(n=40)$. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. b Hybridization signal patterns of chromosomes 1B and 6B. c Mean $\pm$ 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 $4\left(p=3.34 \times 10^{-4}\right)$. 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, $\mathbf{a}(n=7), \mathbf{b}(n=7), \mathbf{c}(n=9)$ and $\mathbf{d}(n=7)$. Leptotene ( $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{c}$ ) and Zygotene ( $\mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{d}$ ). Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. 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_l $(n=5)$. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. b Counts of RAD51 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 $p$-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_l $(n=5)$. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. $\mathbf{b}$ Counts of MSH5 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 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_l G2 $(n=5)$, leptotene $(n=20)$, early-zygotene ( $n=17$ ), mid-zygotene $(n=21)$, late-zygotene $(n=3)$, pachytene $(n=16)$. Scale bars $=10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.


Supplementary Figure 10. Spearman's rank-order correlation coefficients ( $r_{s}$ ) for the indicated parameter pairs computed within each genetic marker interval. Correlation coefficients are indicated by cell colour. $P$-values for $r_{s}$ 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 $\mathrm{cM} / \mathrm{Mb}$ minus wild type $\mathrm{cM} / \mathrm{Mb}$; "Diff_cMMb"), wild type CO rate derived from a Chinese Spring x Renan genetic map ("IWGSC_cMMb"), ASY1, DMC1, H3K4me3, H3K9me2 and H3K27me1 ChIPseq, H3K4me1 and H3K27ac ChIP-seq, H3K27me3 and H3K36me3 ChIP-seq, CENH3 ChIPseq, 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").

