

Supporting Information

Palmitvaccenic acid ( $\Delta 11$ -cis-hexadecenoic acid) is synthesized by an OLE1-like desaturase  
in the arbuscular mycorrhiza fungus *Rhizophagus irregularis*

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Supporting Information:

Table S1

Table S2

Figure S1

Figure S2

Figure S3

Figure S4

**Table S1.** Oligonucleotides used for cloning and RT-PCR

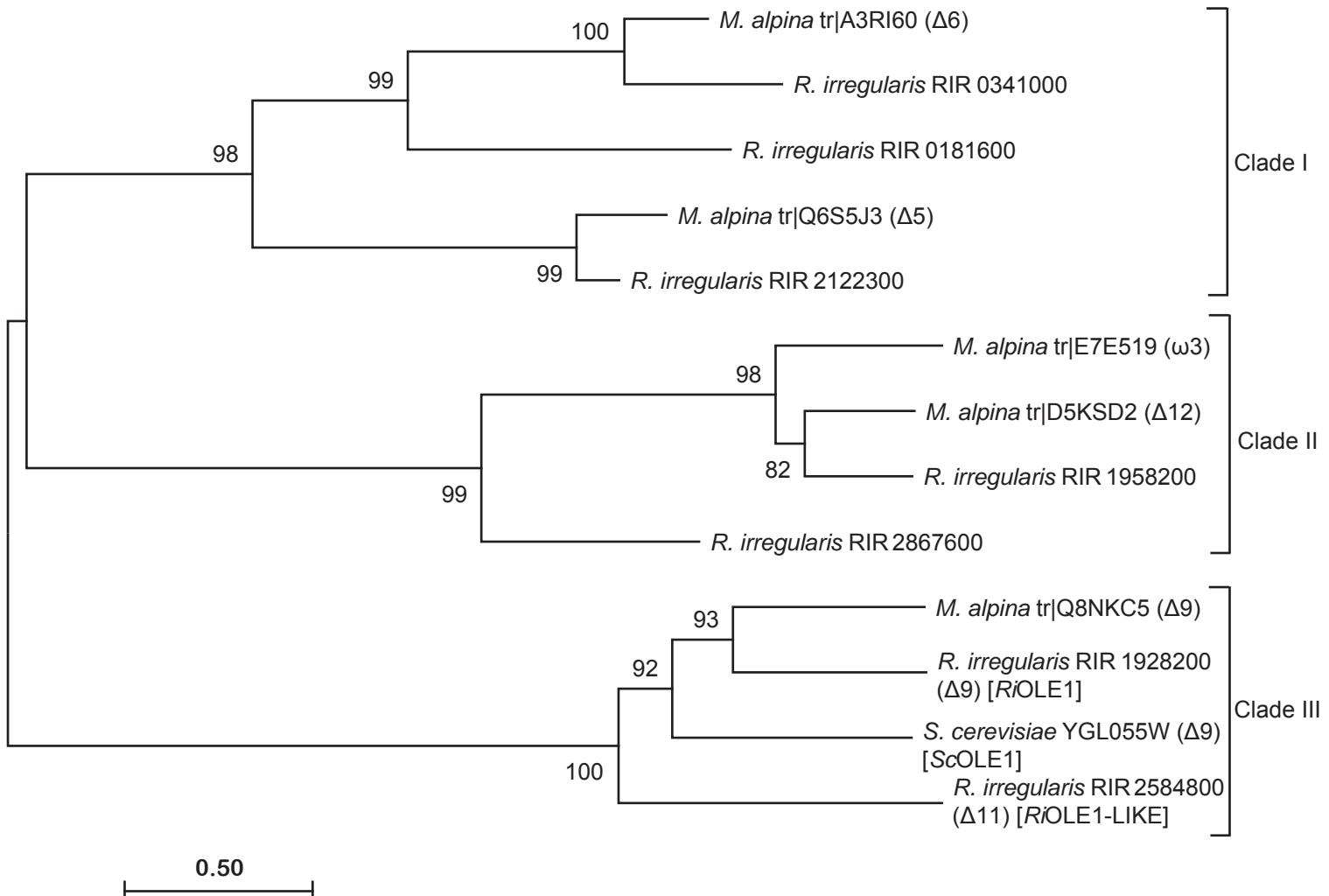
Oligonucleotide	Sequence (5'-3') (restriction sites are underlined)	PCR Target	Reaction conditions
Heterologous expression in <i>S. cerevisiae</i>			
FW (bn3075)	TAT <u>CCC</u> GGGATGGTGGCACAG	<i>RiOLE1</i> cDNA	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	GCAACATT		58°C-20 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
RW (bn3083)	AT <u>ACTCGA</u> GTTATTGGTTTC		(98°C-7 sec, 68°C -20 sec, 72°C- 32
	CTATGTT		s)25x, 72°C-120 sec
FW (bn3077)	TAT <u>CCC</u> GGGATGGCTGCTGCG	<i>RiOLE1</i> -LIKE	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	CCAGTAAA		63°C-20 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
FW (bn3084)	AT <u>ACTCGA</u> GCTATTCTCCTTC	cDNA	(98°C-7 sec, 72°C -20 sec, 72°C- 32
	TGACTCT		s), 72°C-120 sec
Heterologous expression in <i>N. benthamiana</i>			
FW (bn3214)	TAT <u>GG</u> CAT <u>CC</u> CATGGTGGCACAG	<i>RiOLE1</i> cDNA	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	GCAACATT		58°C-20 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
RW (bn3076)	ATA <u>AAGC</u> TTTATTGGTTTC		(98°C-7 sec, 68°C -20 sec, 72°C- 32
	CTATGTT		s), 72°C-120 sec
FW (bn3212)	TAT <u>ACGCGT</u> TATGGCTGCTGCG	<i>RiOLE1</i> -LIKE	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	CCAGTAAA		63°C-20 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
RW (bn3213)	AT <u>ACTCGA</u> GCTATTCTCCTTC	cDNA	(98°C-7 sec, 72°C -20 sec, 72°C- 32
	TGACTCT		s), 72°C-120 sec
Heterologous expression in <i>C. sativa</i>			
FW (bn3216)	TAT <u>GAATT</u> CATGGTGGCACAG	<i>RiOLE1</i> cDNA	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	GCAACATT		42°C-20 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
RW (bn3211)	AT <u>ACTCGA</u> GTTATTGGTTTC		(98°C-7 sec, 54°C -20 sec, 72°C- 32
	CTATGTT		s), 72°C-120 sec
FW (bn3217) <sup>1</sup>	TAT <u>GGTCTCGAATT</u> CATGGCT	<i>RiOLE1</i> -LIKE	98°C-30 s, 10 cycles: (98°C-7 s,
	GCTGCCAGTAAA		63°C-30 s, 72°C- 32 s), 25 cycles:
RW (bn3213)	AT <u>ACTCGA</u> GCTATTCTCCTTC	cDNA	(98°C-7 sec, 72°C -30 sec, 72°C- 32
	TGACTCT		s), 72°C-120 sec
Semiquantitative RT-PCR			
FW (bn3551)	CCACCAC <u>TGCTGAAAGAGA</u>	<i>ScACT</i> cDNA	95°C-120 s, 30 cycles: (94°C-30 s,
RW (bn3552)	AC <u>CTTCATGGAAAGATGGAGC</u>		56°C -40 s, 72°C- 40 s), 72°C-10
			min
FW (bn3151)	TTAT <u>GC</u> GGCTTACTCCGT	<i>RiOLE1</i> cDNA	95°C-120 s, 30 cycles: (94°C-30 s,
RW (bn3152)	AT <u>GATT</u> ACCACCAGGATGTT		56°C -40 s, 72°C- 40 s), 72°C-10
	C		min
FW (bn3153)	GGG <u>CTGGCGAACAACTTTA</u>	<i>RiOLE1</i> -LIKE	95°C-120 s, 30 cycles: (94°C-30 s,
RW (bn3154)	GTA <u>AGTGATGACGGGCAATG</u>	cDNA	56°C -40 s, 72°C- 40 s), 72°C-10
	A		min
FW (bn1942)	TGT <u>CCAACC</u> GGTTAAAGT	<i>RiaTUB</i> <i>ULIN</i>	95°C-120 s, 30 cycles: (94°C-30 s,
RW (bn1943)	AA <u>AGCACGTTGGCGTACAT</u>		56°C -40 s, 72°C- 40 s), 72°C-10
			min

<sup>1</sup>= For site-directed ligation of *RiOLE1-LIKE* into pBinGlyBar1 for expression in *C. sativa*, a *Bsa*I restriction site was added upstream of the *Eco*RI site and the *Eco*RI sticky-overhang created by *Bsa*I restriction.

**Table S2.** Quantification of fatty acids in transgenic Camelina seeds expressing the *R irregularis* desaturase *RiOLE1-LIKE*

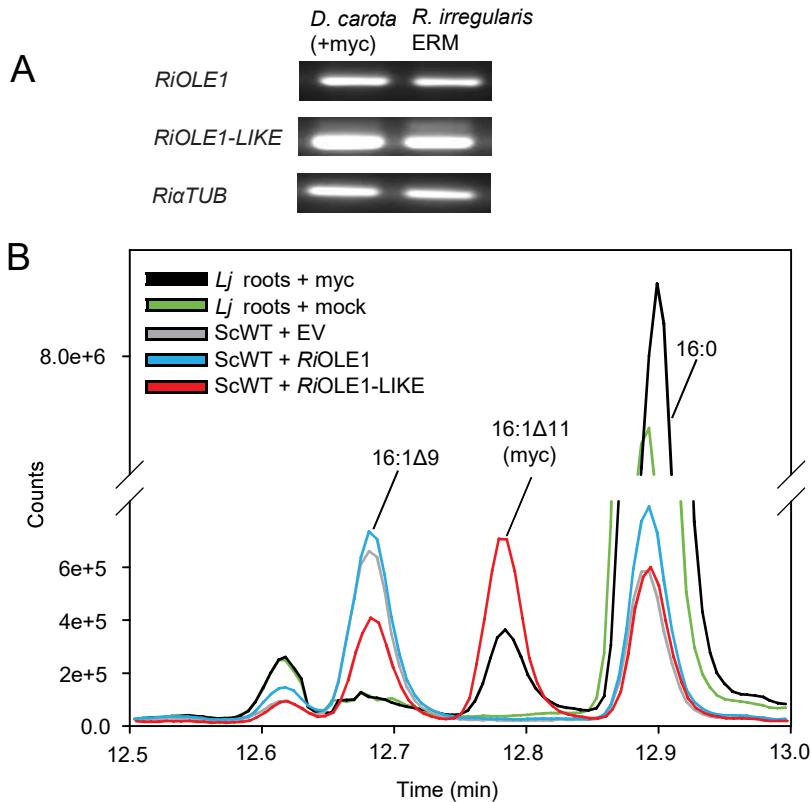
The table shows fatty acid contents (in mol%) for Camelina CAM139 or CpuFatB1 backgrounds. Values are means ± SD for seeds of the non-transgenic lines CAM 139 and CpuFatB1. For the *RiOLE1-LIKE* expressing lines, the results of single seed analysis from three independent lines is presented.

Genotype	14:0	16:1Δ9	<b>16:1Δ11 (myc)</b>	16:0	18:1Δ9	18:1	18:2	18:3	18:0	20:1Δ11	20:1	20:2	20:0
Fatty Acids (mol%)													
CAM139	0.21± 0.04	0.20± 0.02	<b>0.00± 0.00</b>	11.33± 0.60	8.49± 1.03	1.14± 0.36	22.55± 0.93	36.43± 5.77	2.98± 0.43	12.73± 3.06	0.86± 0.30	1.51± 0.49	1.57± 0.75
CAM139 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 1	0.25	0.32	<b>0.03</b>	16.78	6.94	1.87	33.42	11.08	4.70	17.48	1.13	4.20	1.80
CAM139 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 2													
CAM139 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 3	0.24	0.47	<b>0.05</b>	17.47	3.19	2.27	37.44	6.65	4.91	20.46	1.93	2.43	2.47
CpuFatB1	1.86± 0.90	0.15± 0.09	<b>0.00± 0.00</b>	42.34± 0.16	4.36± 0.44	1.06± 0.18	23.43± 0.39	16.48± 3.54	5.04± 1.33	2.21± 0.67	0.40± 0.01	0.56± 0.12	2.10± 0.89
CpuFatB1 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 1	1.93	0.08	<b>0.82</b>	42.32	7.95	0.66	22.04	9.13	6.74	3.23	0.38	0.51	4.21
CpuFatB1 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 2	3.35	0.13	<b>0.57</b>	41.27	7.95	0.90	23.31	7.68	6.67	3.04	0.51	0.71	3.92
CpuFatB1 + <i>RiOLE1-</i> LIKE 3	3.48	0.14	<b>0.24</b>	42.86	4.90	1.19	22.10	9.45	6.25	4.16	0.48	0.83	3.94



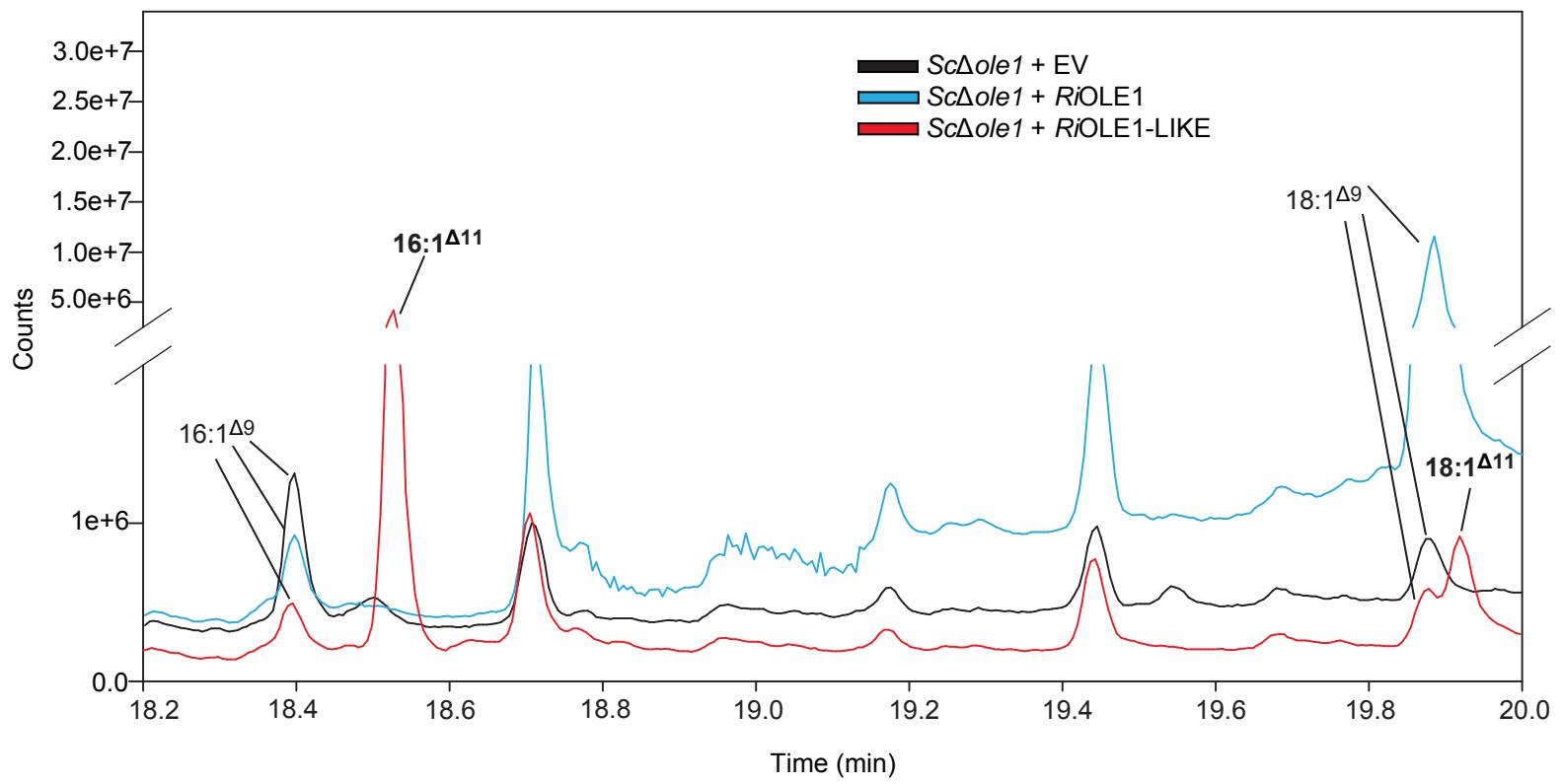
**Figure S1.** Phylogenetic tree of desaturases from *R. irregularis*, *S. cerevisiae* and *M. alpina*.

Amino acids sequences were aligned using MUSCLE implemented in MEGA 7.0 and a maximum likelihood tree constructed. The branch numbers show bootstrap values (1000 iterations). The fatty acid position of desaturation by the respective desaturase is indicated in brackets. The *M. alpina* desaturase annotation was taken from [37]. *M. alpina*, *Mortierella alpina*; *R. irregularis*, *Rhizophagus irregularis*; *S. cerevisiae*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.



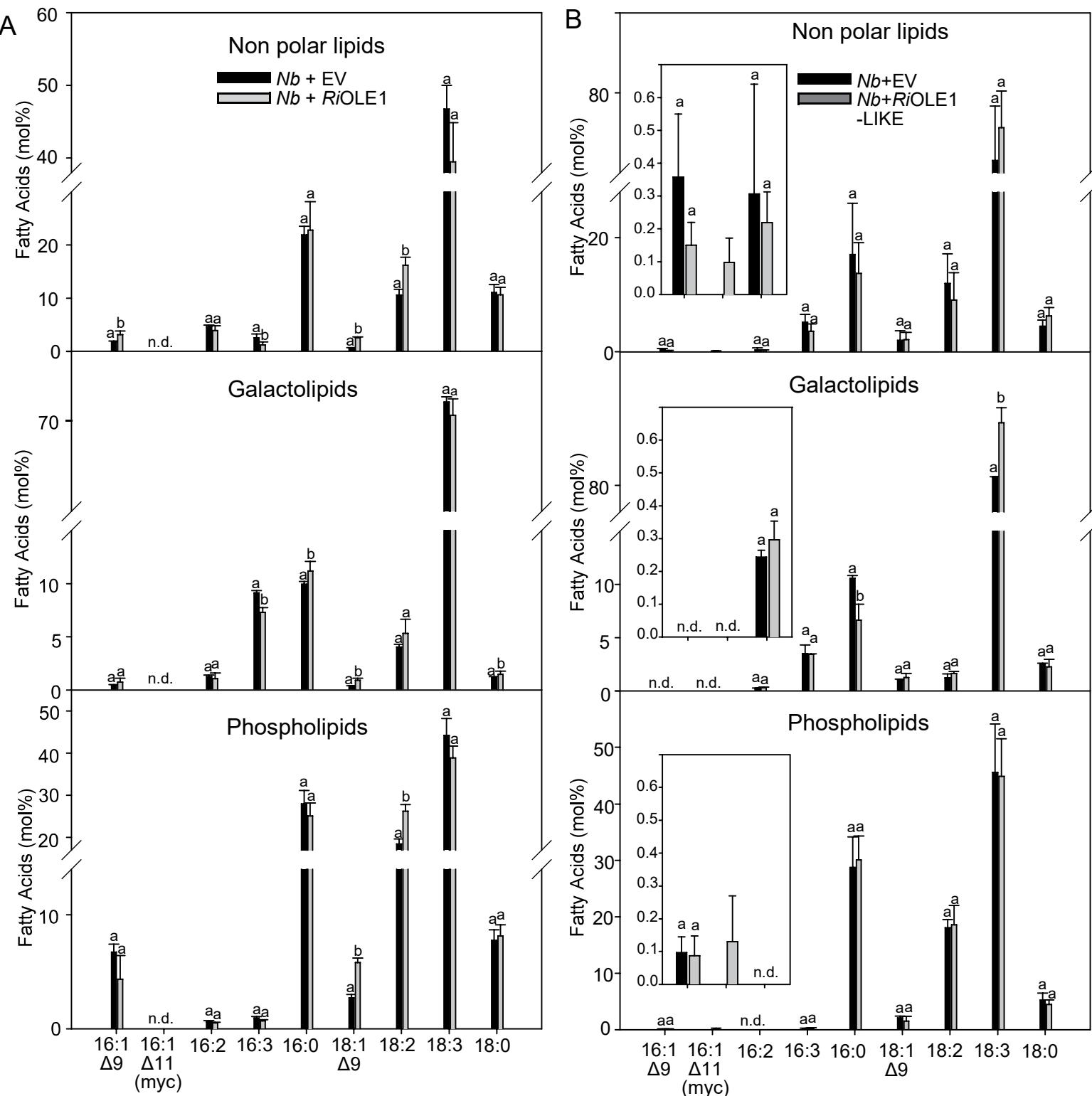
**Figure S2.** Expression of *RiOLE1* and *RiOLE1-LIKE* and accumulation of palmitvaccenic acid (16:1 $\Delta$ 11cis) in plant roots colonized with *R. irregularis*.

(A) Semiquantitative RT-PCR of *Daucus carota* roots colonized by *Rhizophagus irregularis* (+myc) and the connected extraradical mycelium (ERM). RNA from roots (+myc) and ERM was isolated from a single split-petri dish harboring an axenic, infected *D. carota* root-culture on one side and outgrowing ERM on the other side. (B) Overlay of GC-MS chromatograms of fatty acids methyl esters from mycorrhiza-colonized and non-colonized *Lotus japonicus* roots, and yeast cells (WT) expressing *RiOLE1* or *RiOLE1-LIKE*. The mycorrhiza-signature fatty acid 16:1 $\Delta$ 11cis is only present in mycorrhiza colonized roots and yeast expressing *RiOLE1-LIKE*. Lj, *Lotus japonicus*, Sc, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.



**Figure S3.** Determination of double bond positions in monounsaturated fatty acids from yeast cells expressing RiOLE1 or RiOLE1-LIKE.

Overlay of GC-MS chromatograms of dimethyldisulfide adducts of fatty acid methyl esters derived from the yeast  $\Delta$ ole1 mutant transformed with RiOLE1 or RiOLE1-LIKE. Mass spectra and structures of the four labeled peaks are shown in Figure 3. The mycorrhiza-signature fatty acids  $16:1\Delta11$ cis and  $18:1\Delta11$ cis are highlighted in bold.



**Figure S4.** Fatty acid composition of lipid fractions from *N. benthamiana* leaves transiently expressing *Rhizobphagus* desaturases.

Lipids isolated from *N. benthamiana* control leaves or leaves expressing RiOLE1-LIKE were separated into different fractions (non polar lipids, galactolipids, phospholipids) by solid phase extraction. Fatty acid methyl esters were produced and quantified by GC-MS. **(A)** Distribution fatty acids after expression of RiOLE1. Letters indicate significant differences among treatments (ANOVA; posthoc Tukey;  $p \leq 0.05$ ;  $n=4$ ). **(B)** Distribution fatty acids after expression of RiOLE1-LIKE. Letters indicate significant differences among treatments (ANOVA; posthoc Tukey;  $p \leq 0.05$ ; EV,  $n=3$ ; RiOLE1-LIKE,  $n=4$ ). The insets show the amounts of 16:1Δ9, 16:1Δ11(myc) and 16:2 at higher scale. Bars represent means  $\pm$  SD. Nb, *Nicotiana benthamiana*; n.d., not detected; EV, empty vector.