

Supplementary Information

Transcriptional profiling of contrasting genotypes revealed key candidates and nucleotide variations for drought dissection in *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze

Rajni Parmar^{1,2}, Romit Seth^{1,3}, Pradeep Singh^{1,3}, Gopal Singh^{1,2}, Sanjay Kumar^{1,2}, Ram Kumar Sharma^{1,2*}

¹Biotechnology Department, CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India

²Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), CSIR-IHBT, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India

³Department of Biotechnology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, 143005, India

***Correspondence:**

Dr Ram Kumar Sharma
Biotechnology Division
CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology
Palampur (H.P)
India
Email: rksharma.ihbt@gmail.com, ramsharma@ihbt.res.in

Figure S1

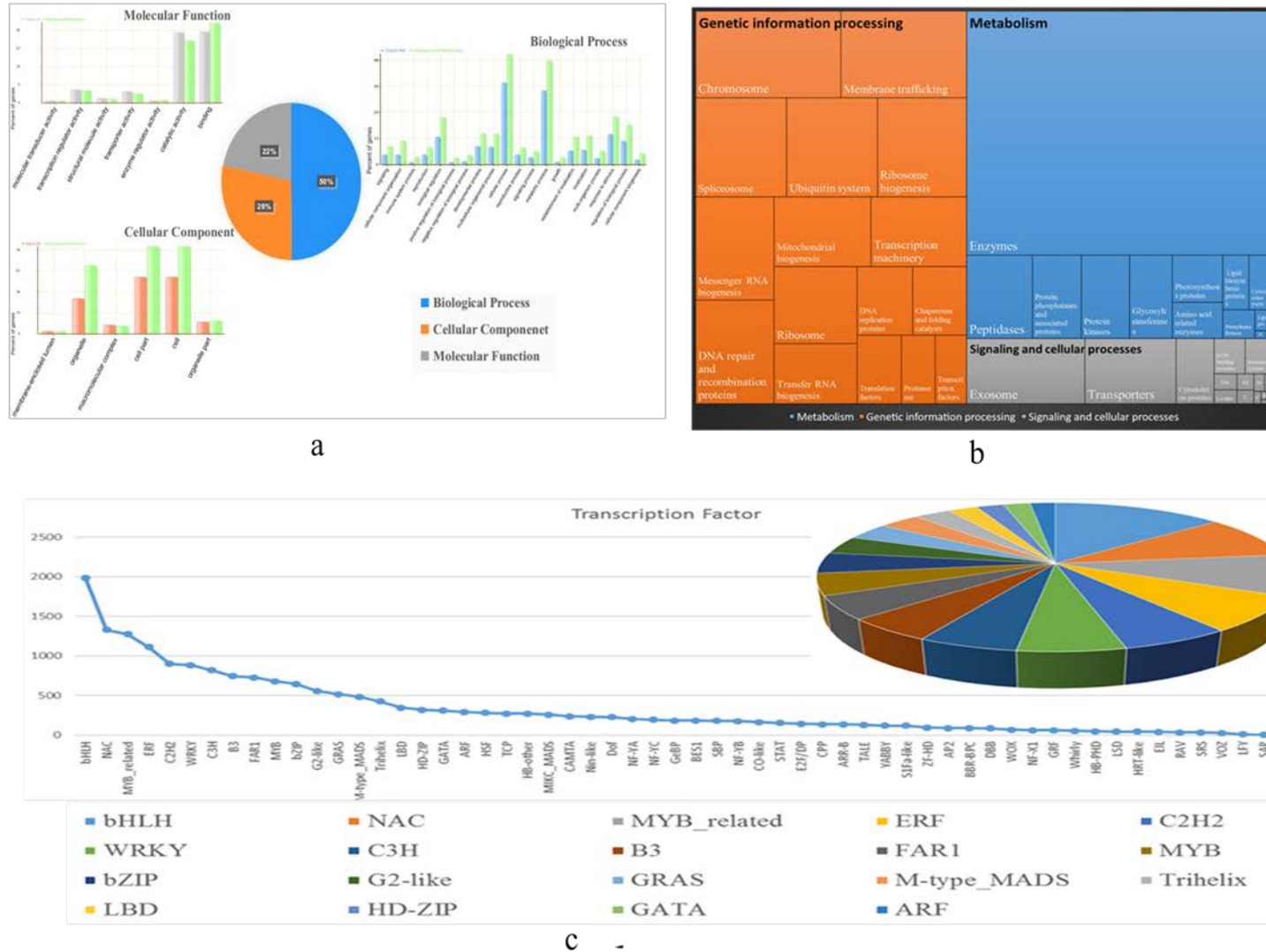


Figure S2

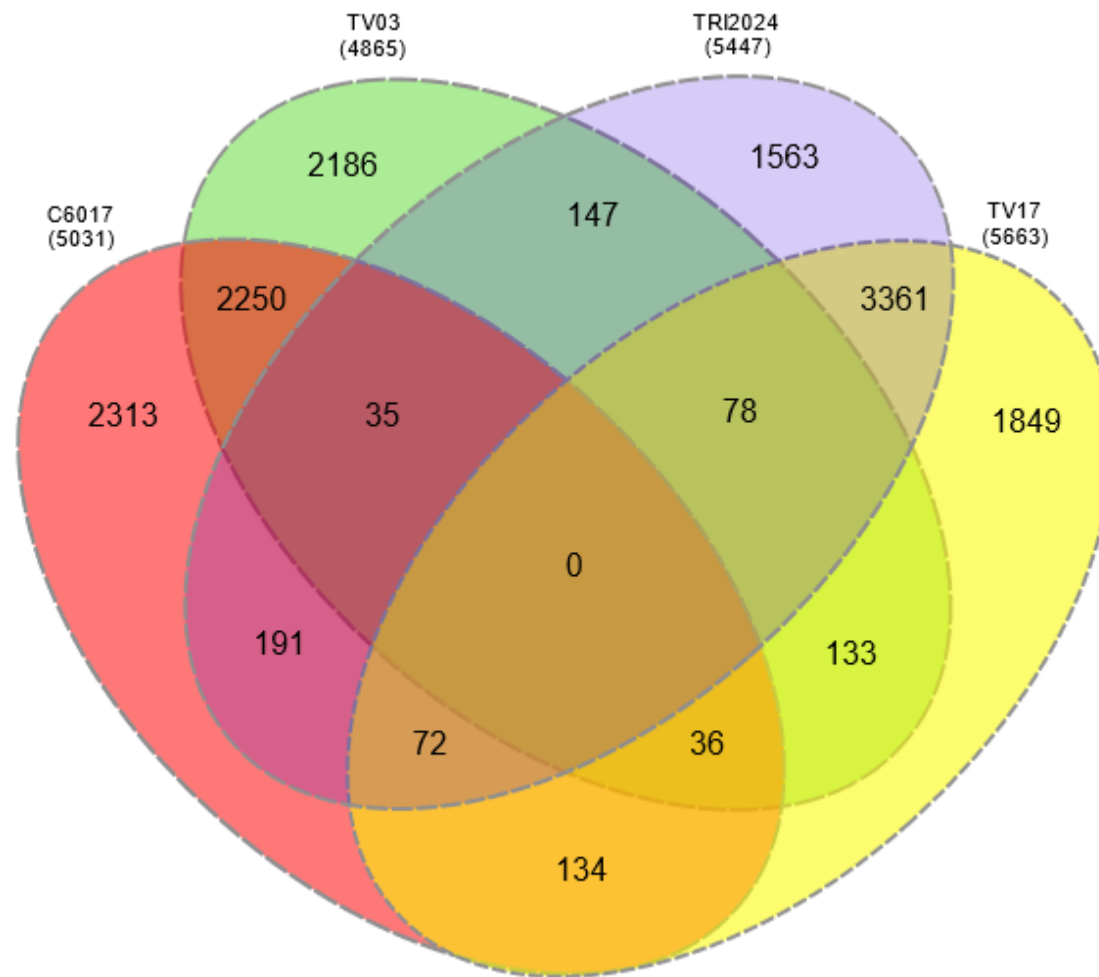


Figure S3a

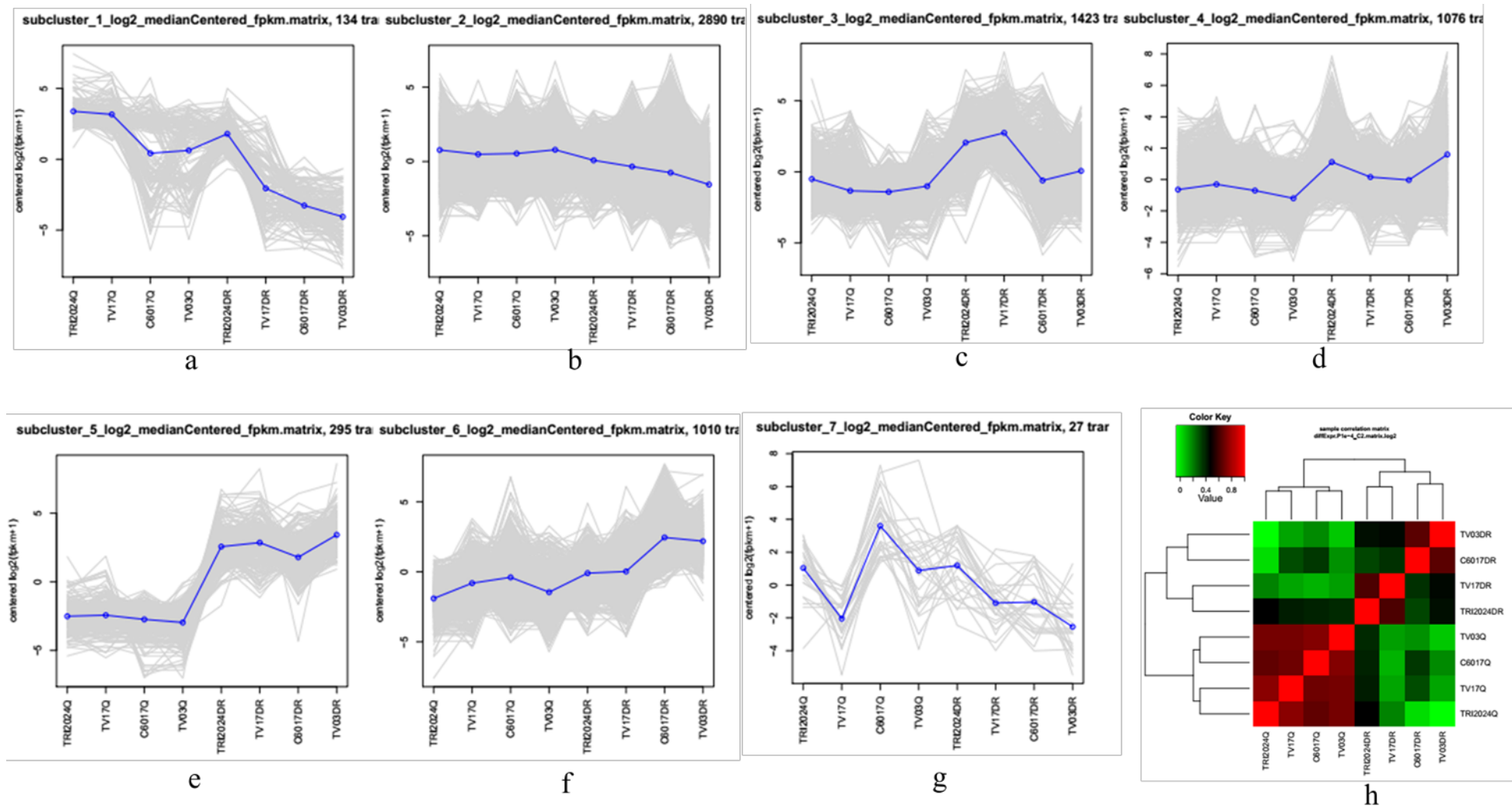
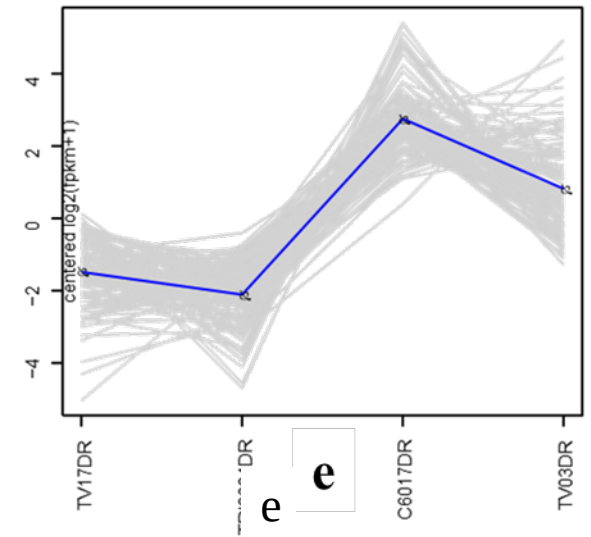
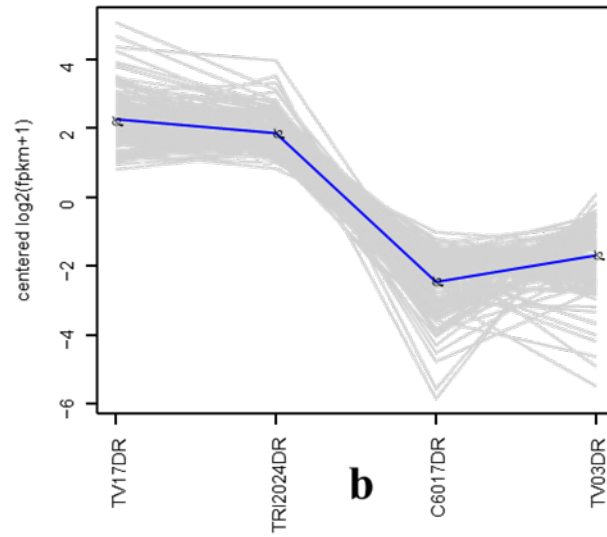
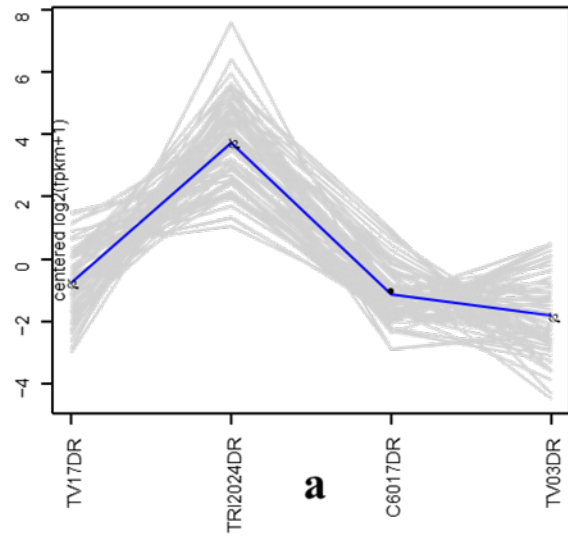


Figure S3b

subcluster_1_log2_medianCentered_fpk.m.matrix,74 tran subcluster_2_log2_medianCentered_fpk.m.matrix, 151 tra

subcluster_5_log2_medianCentered_fpk.m.matrix, 119 tra



subcluster_3_log2_medianCentered_fpk.m.matrix,87 tran subcluster_4_log2_medianCentered_fpk.m.matrix, 74 tran

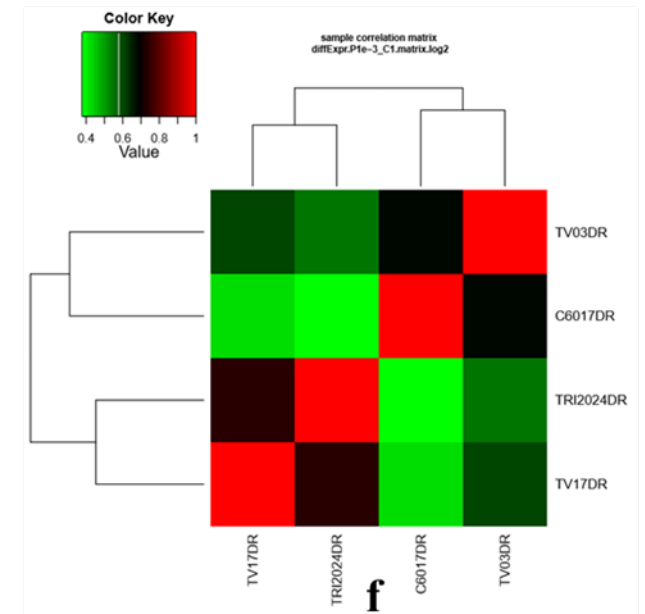
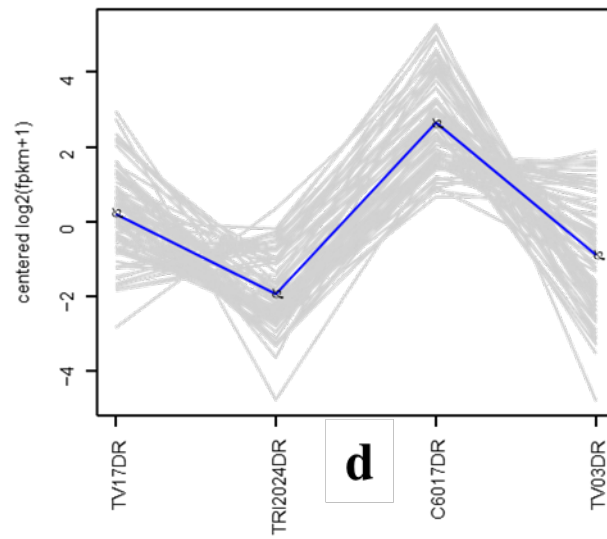
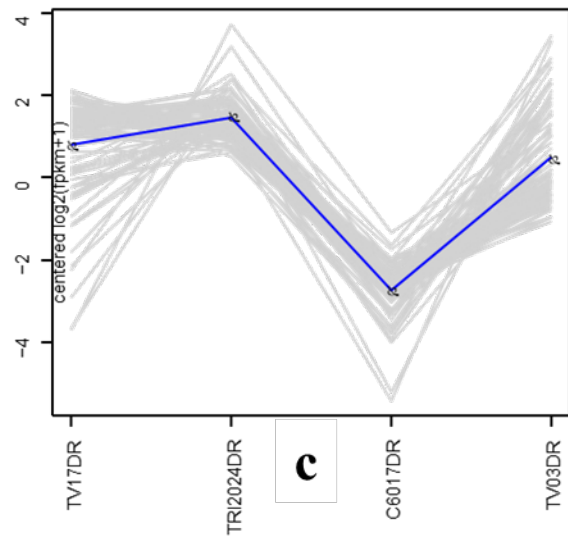


Figure S4a (Molecular Function)

DT_G1

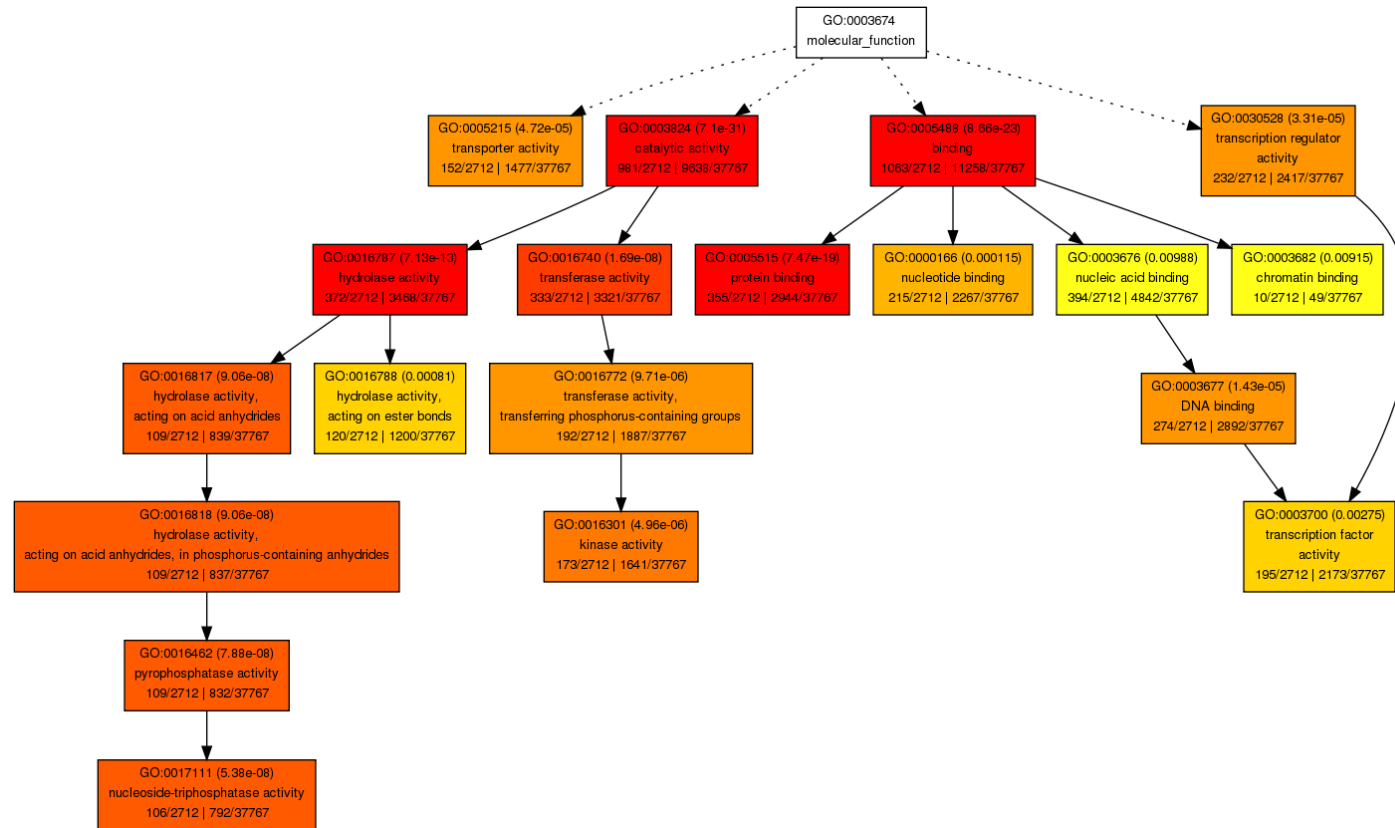


Figure S4b (Biological Function)

DT_G1

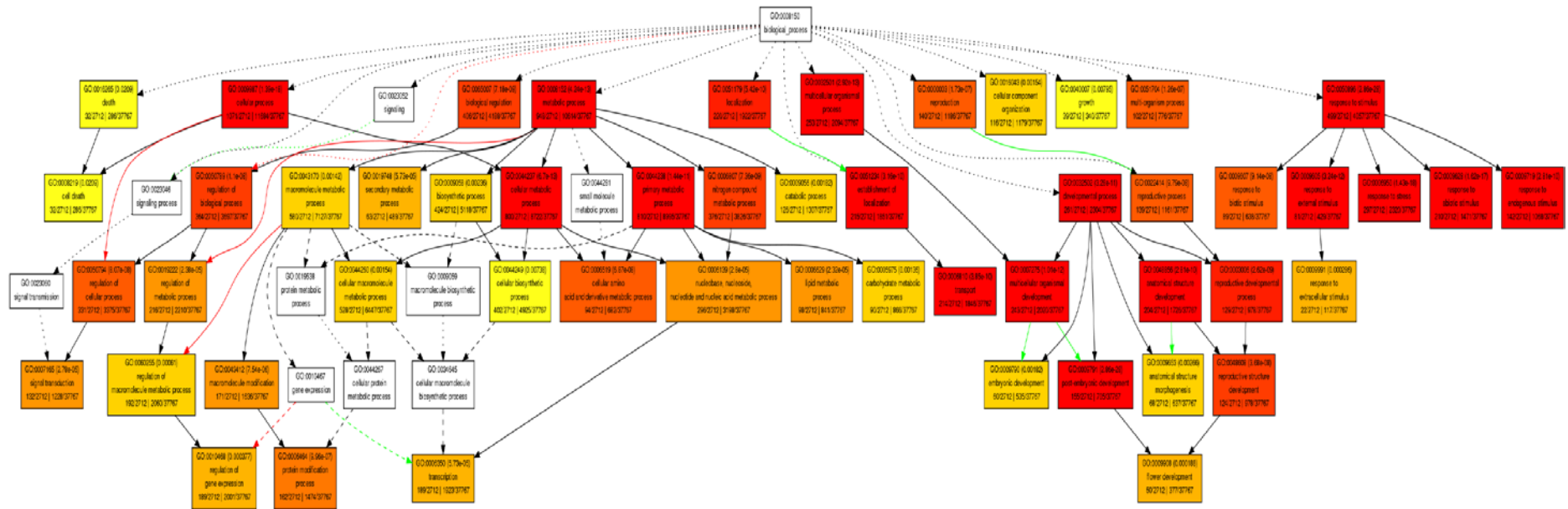


Figure S4c (Cellular Component)

DT_G1

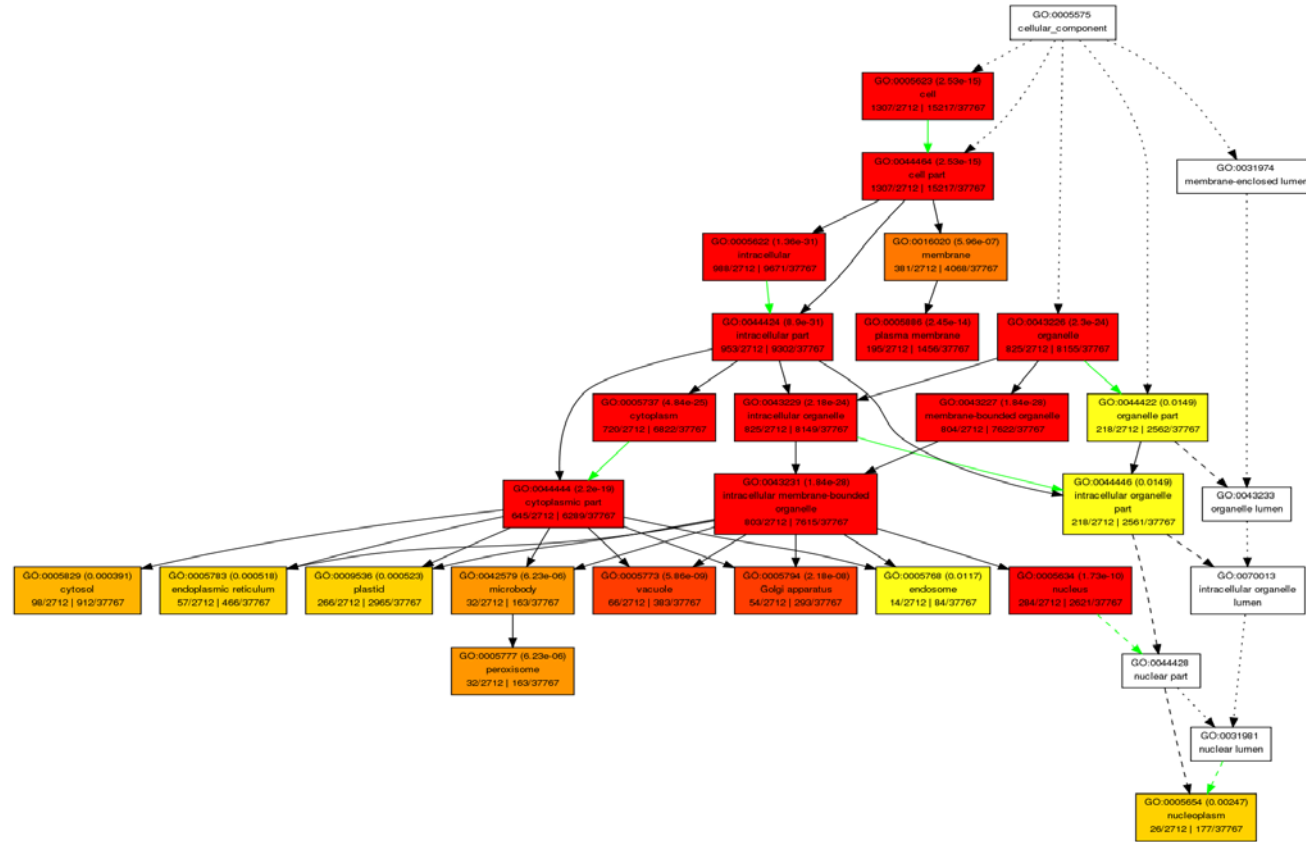


Figure S5a (Molecular Function)

DT_G2

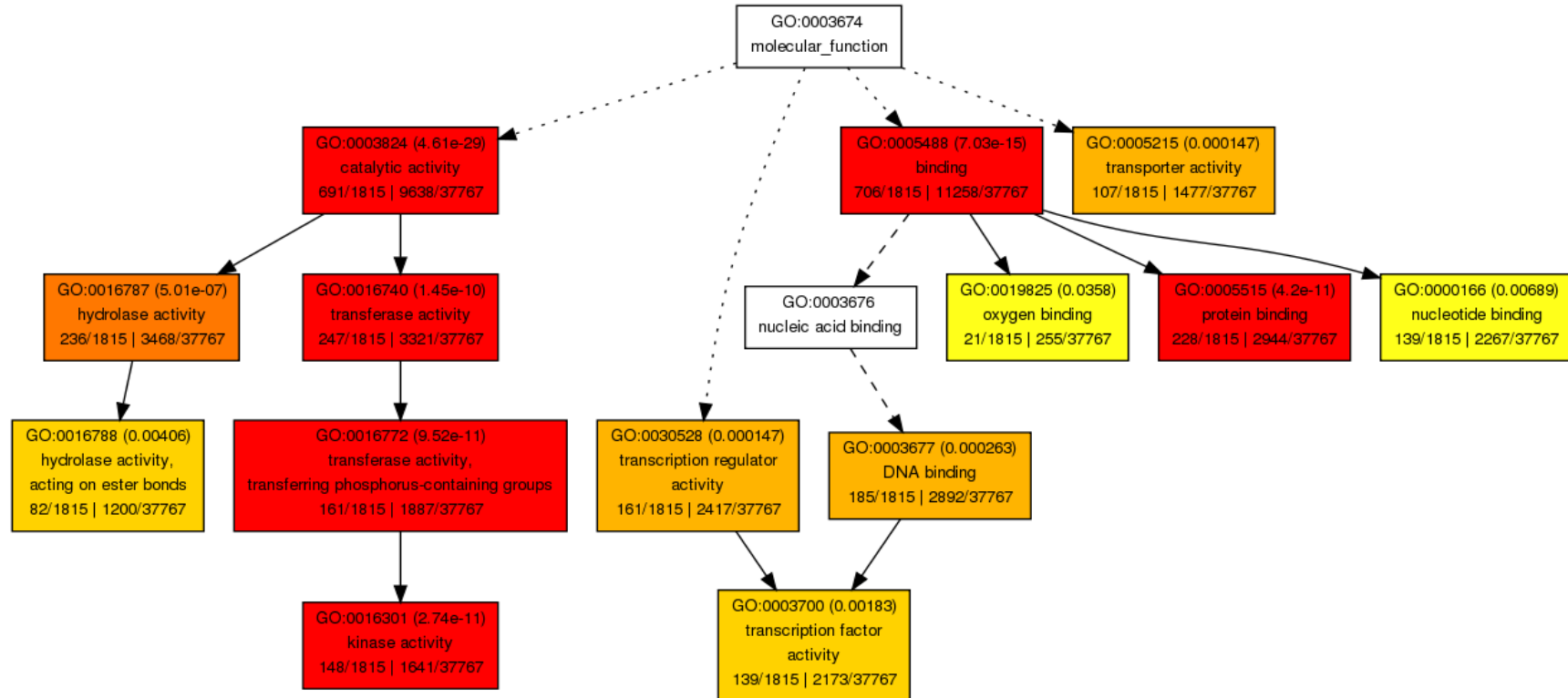


Figure S5b (Biological Function)

DT_G2

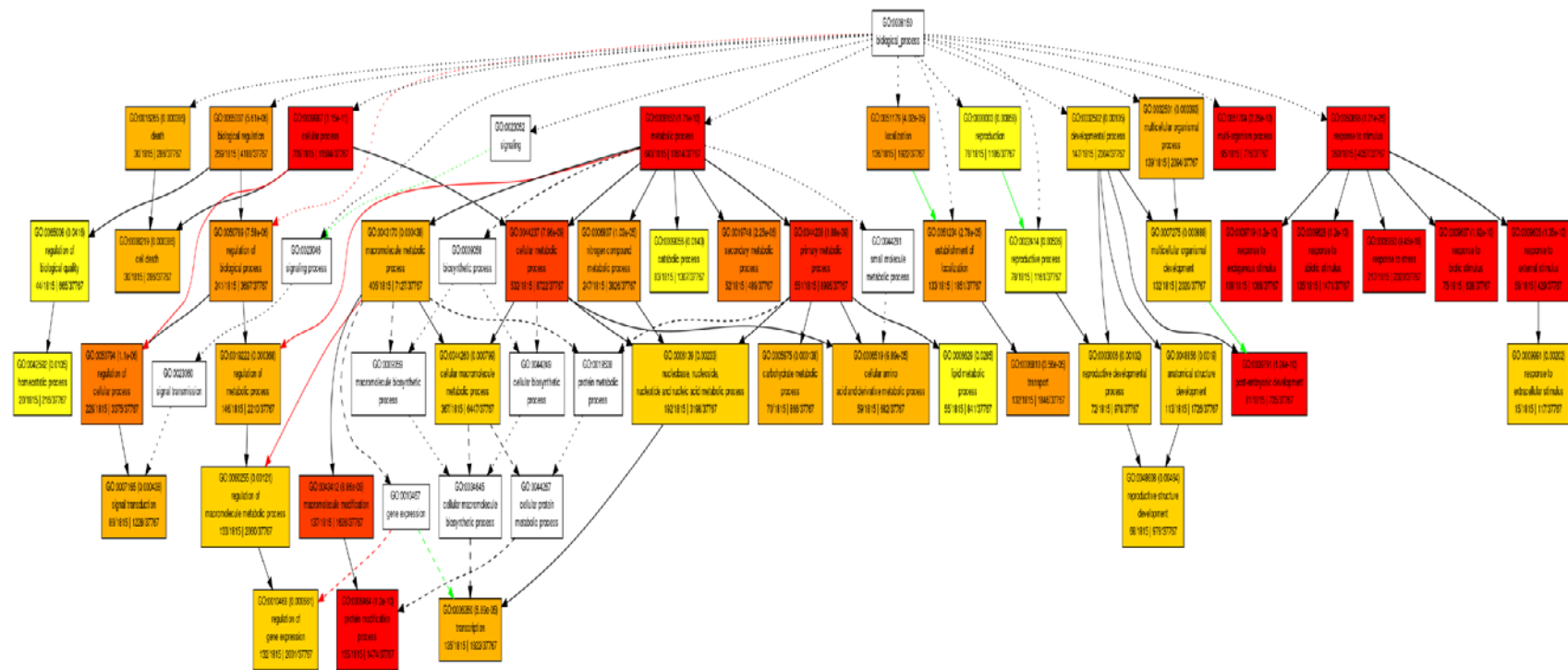


Figure S5c (Cellular Component)

DT_G2

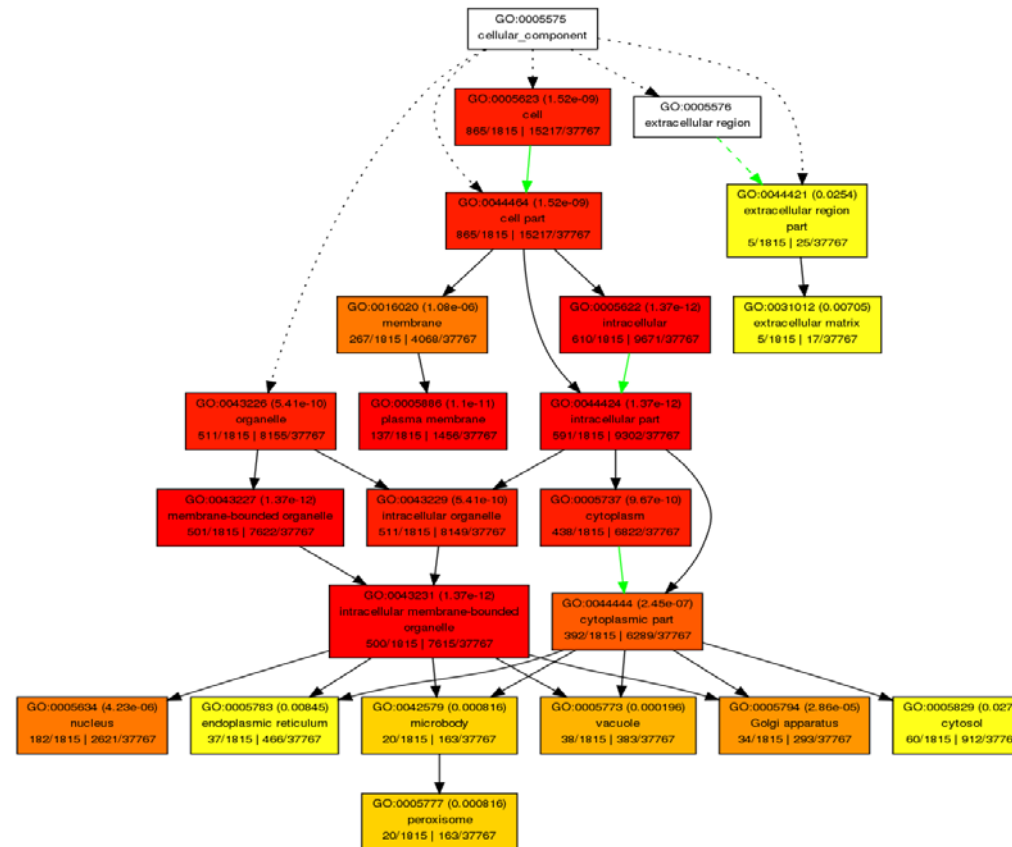


Figure S6a (Molecular Function)

DS_G1

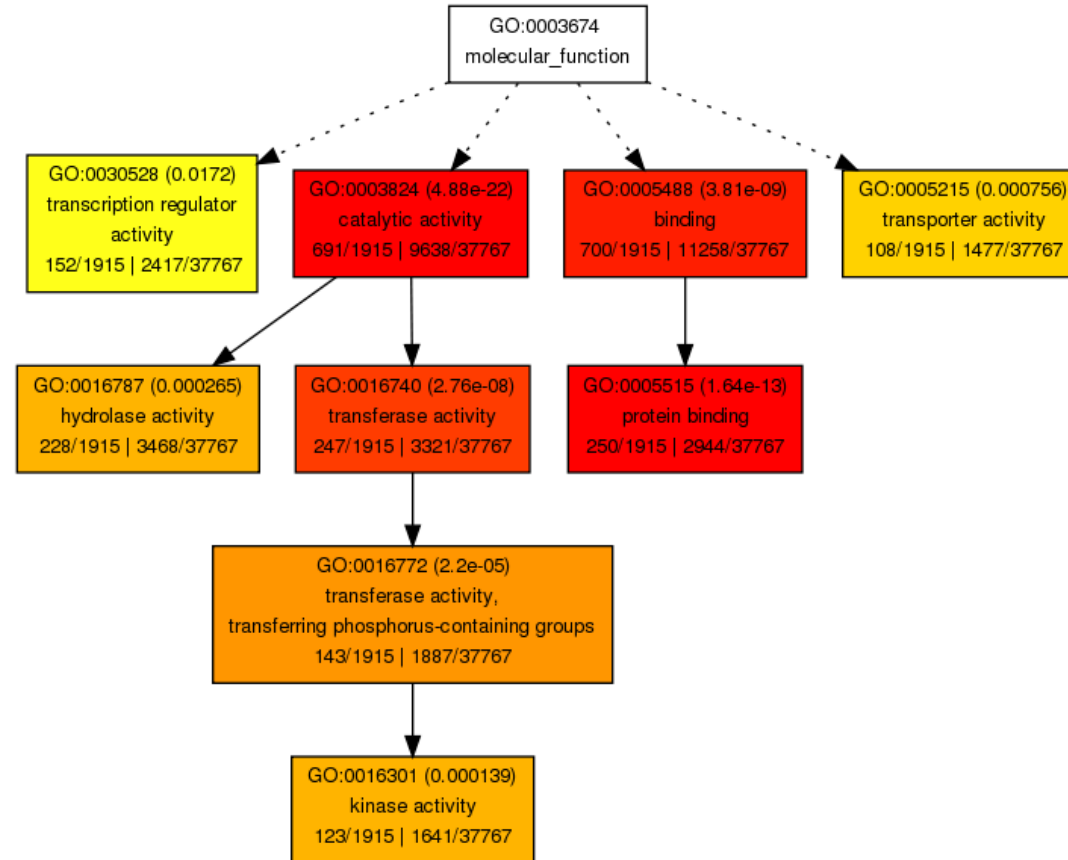


Figure S6b (Biological Function)

DS_G1

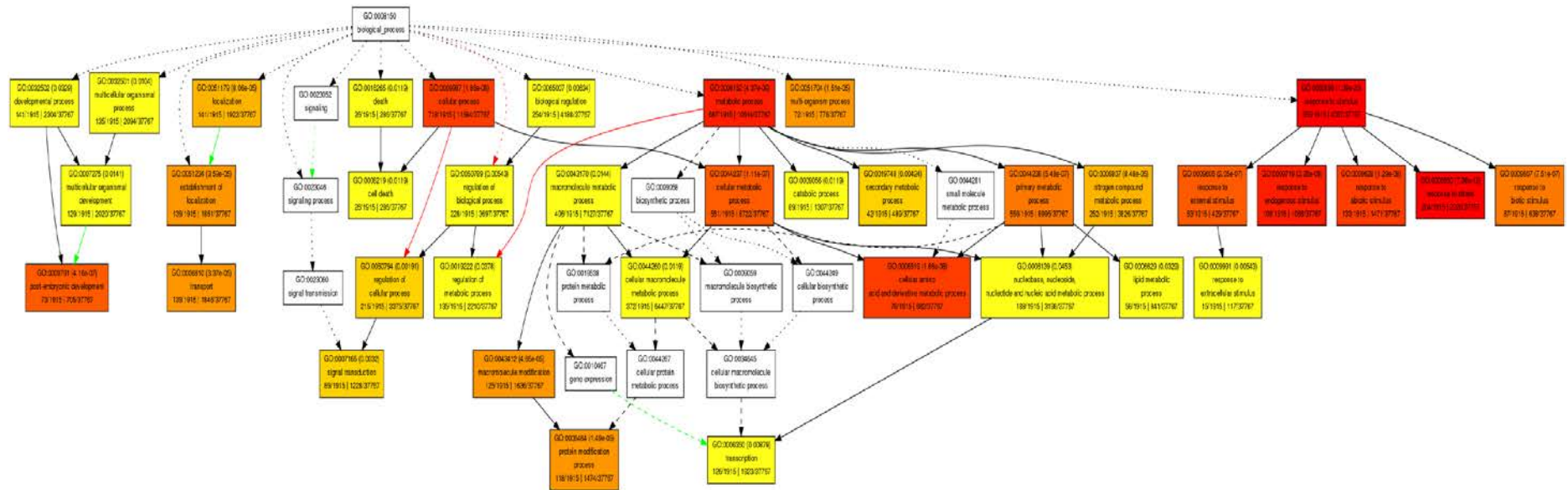


Figure S6c (Cellular Component)

DS_G1



Figure S7a (Molecular Function)

DS_G2

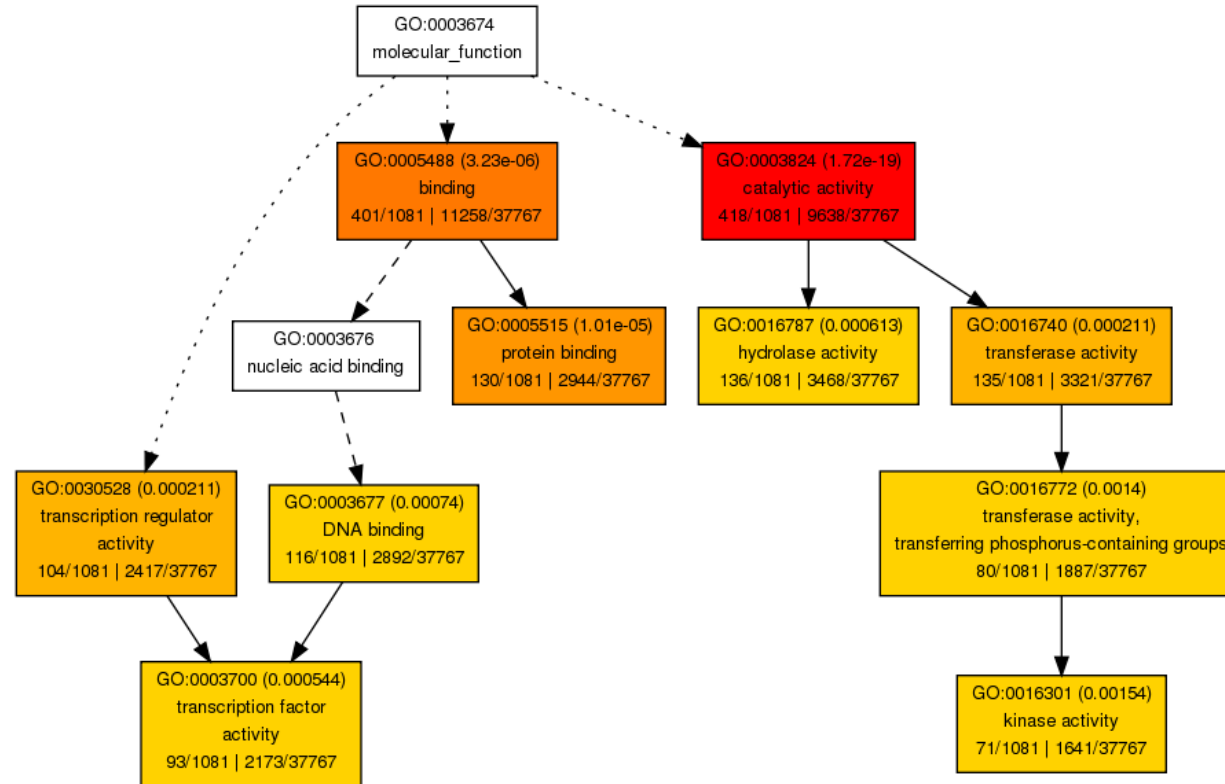


Figure S7b (Biological Function)

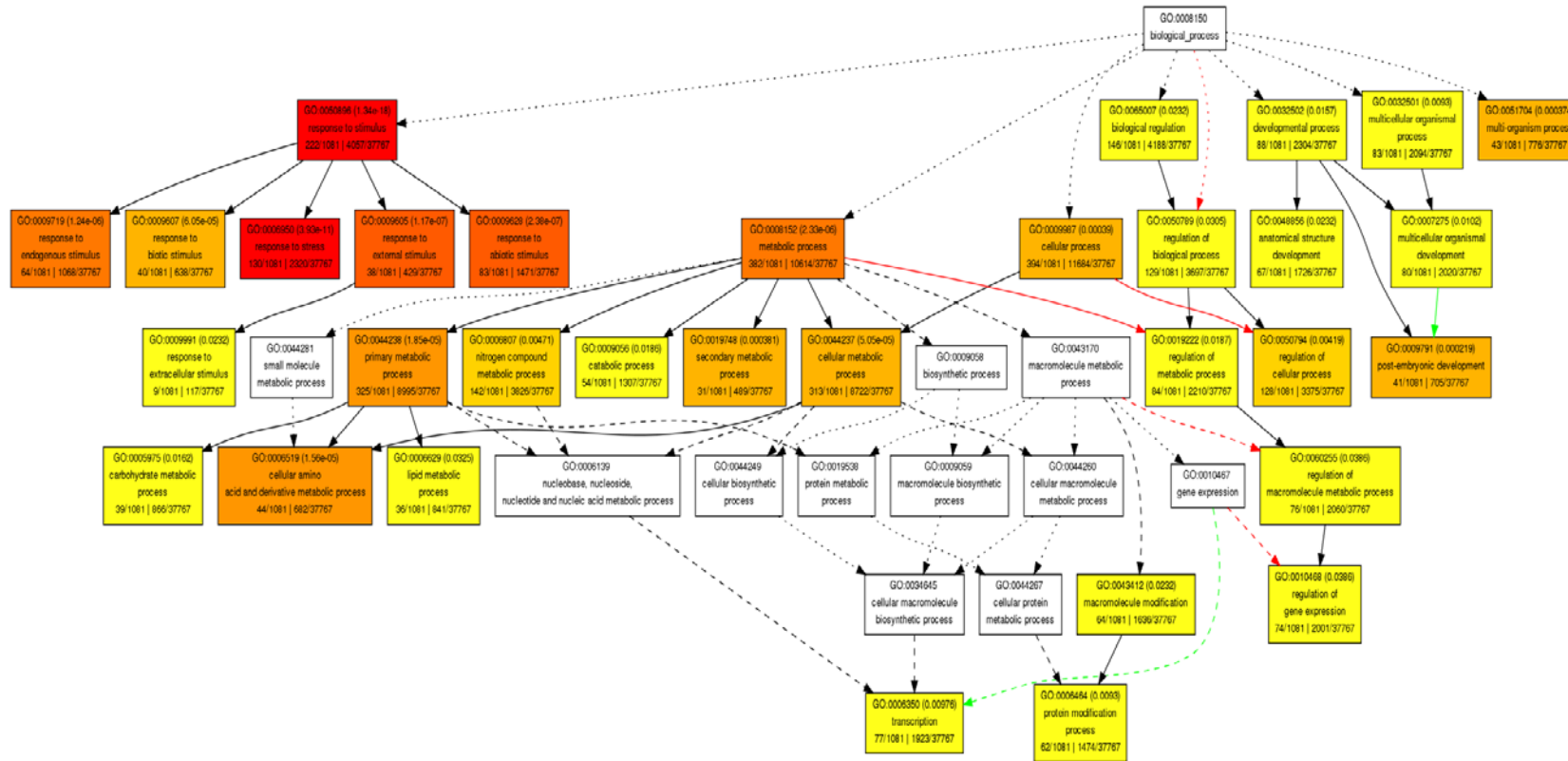
DS_G2

Figure S7a (Cellular Component)

DS_G2

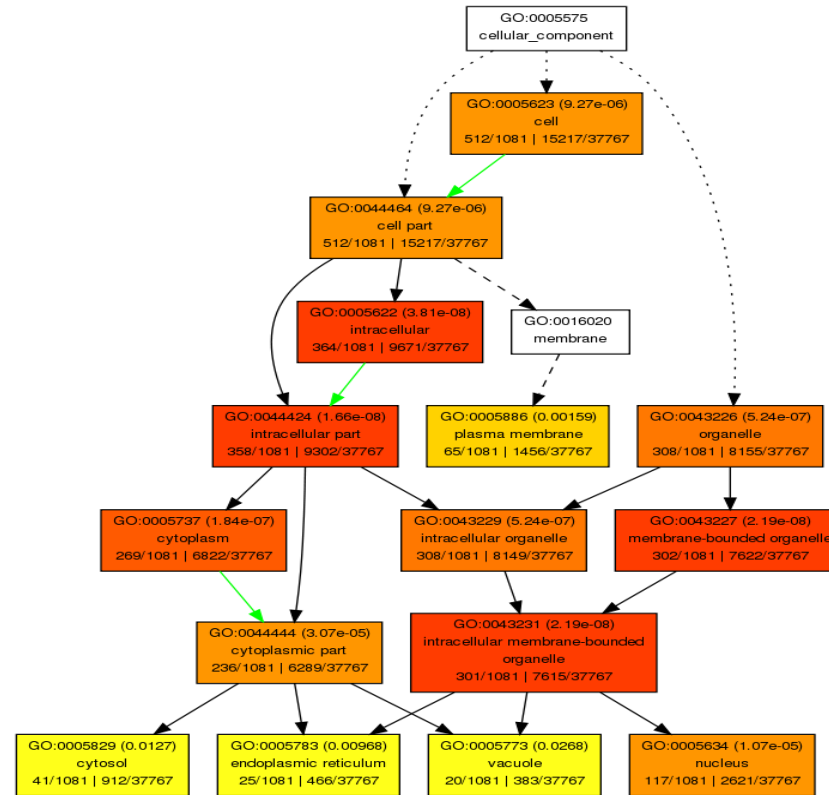


Figure S8

DT_G1_T and DT_G2_T

DS_G1_T and DS_G2_T

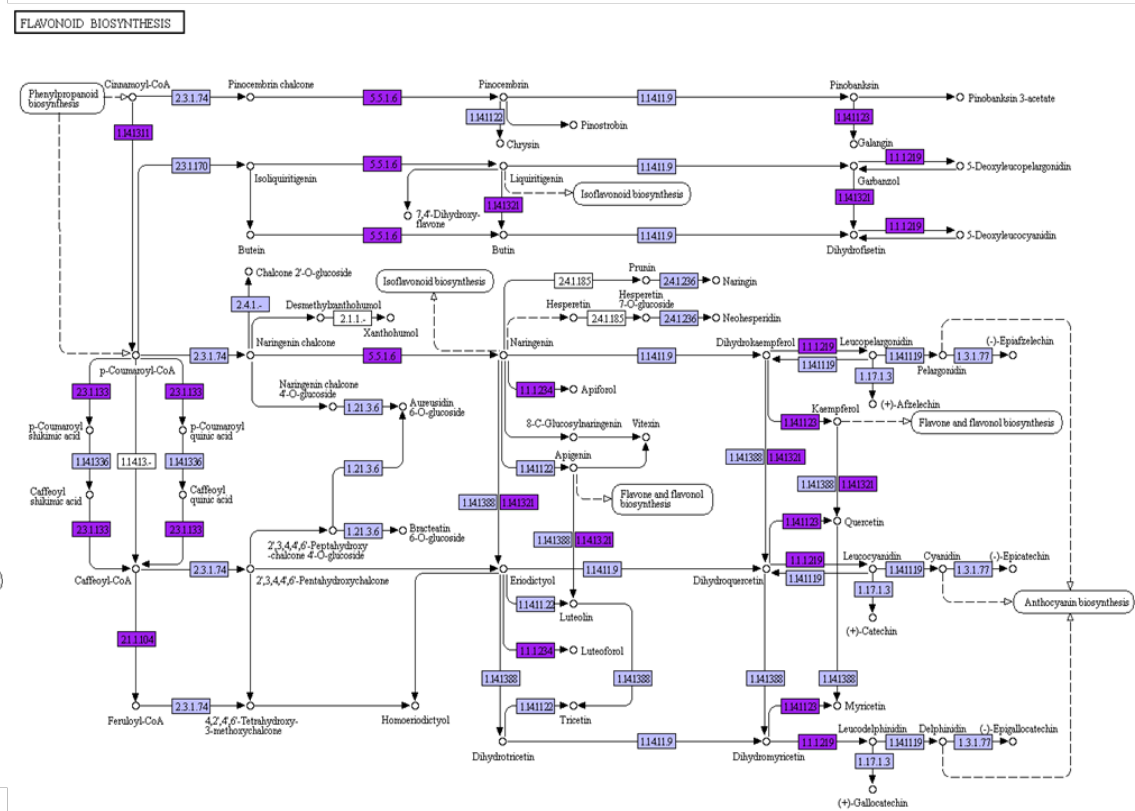
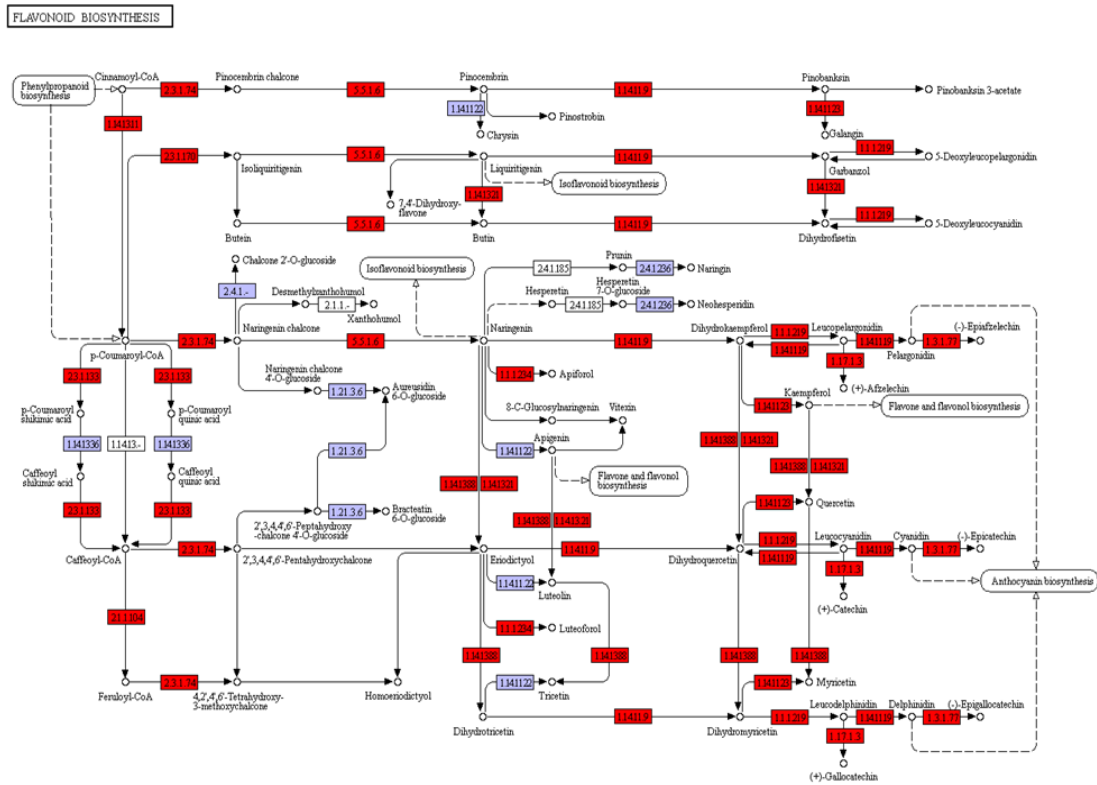
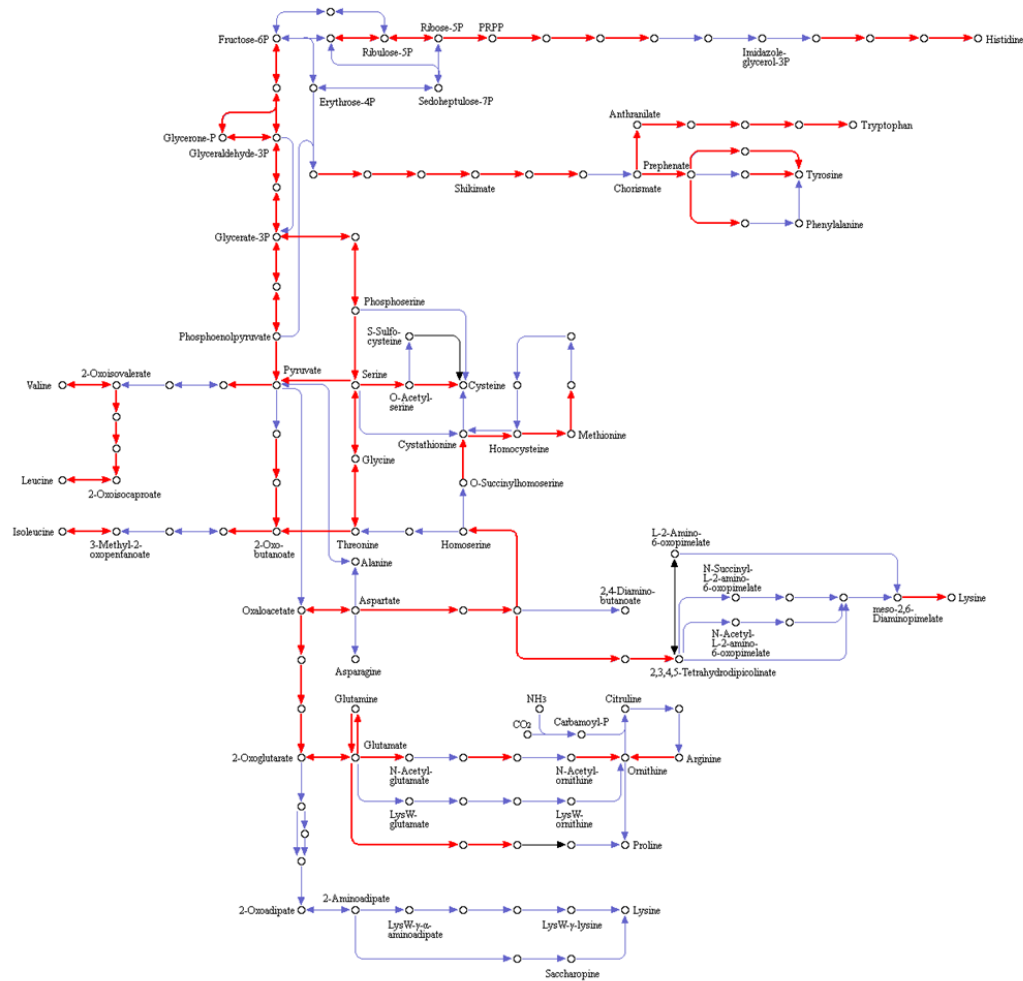


Figure S9

DT_G1_T and DT_G2_T

BIOSYNTHESIS OF AMINO ACIDS



DS_G1_T and DS_G2_T

BIOSYNTHESIS OF AMINO ACIDS

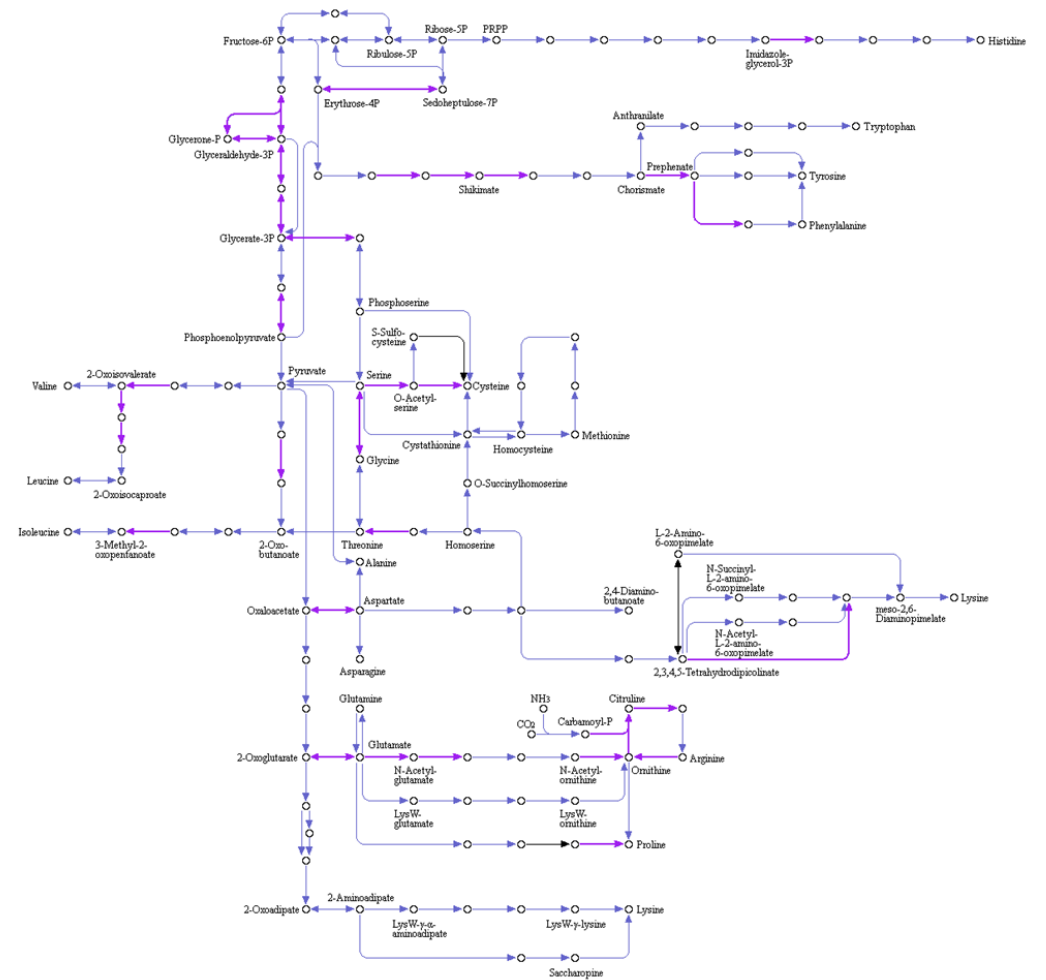


Figure S11

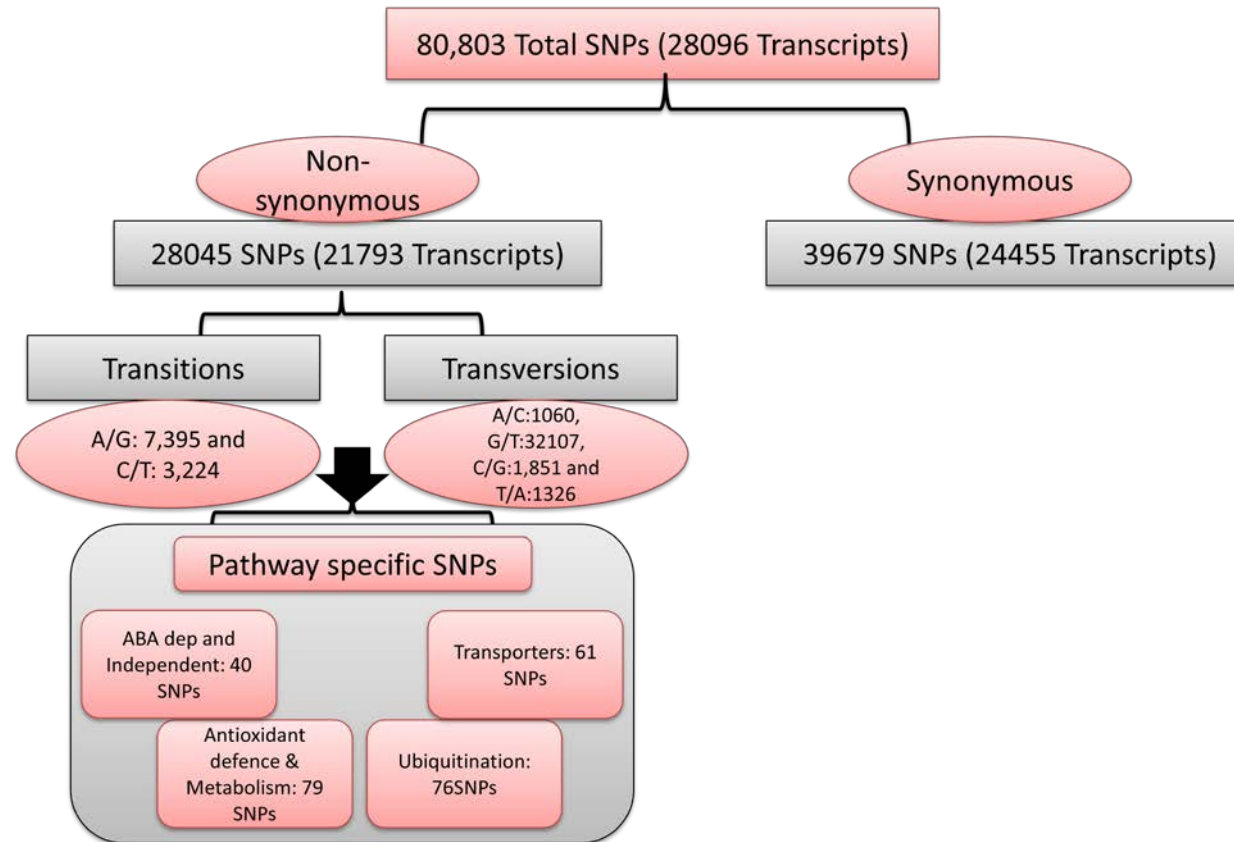
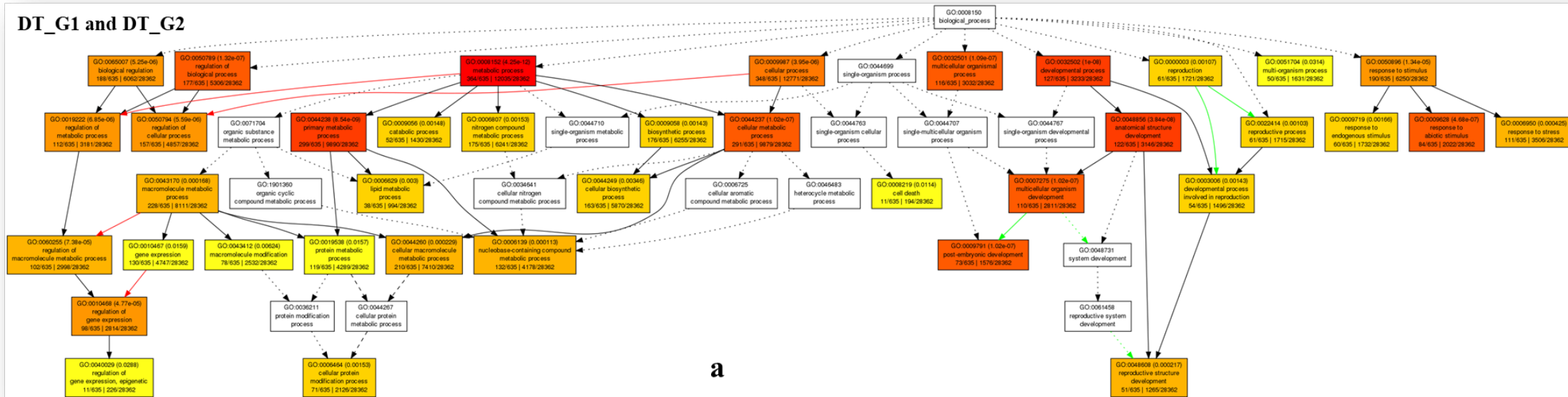
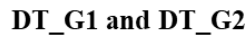


Figure S12

Biological Process



a

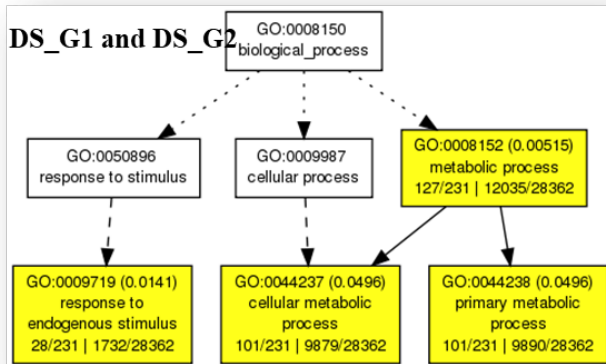
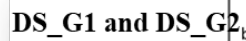
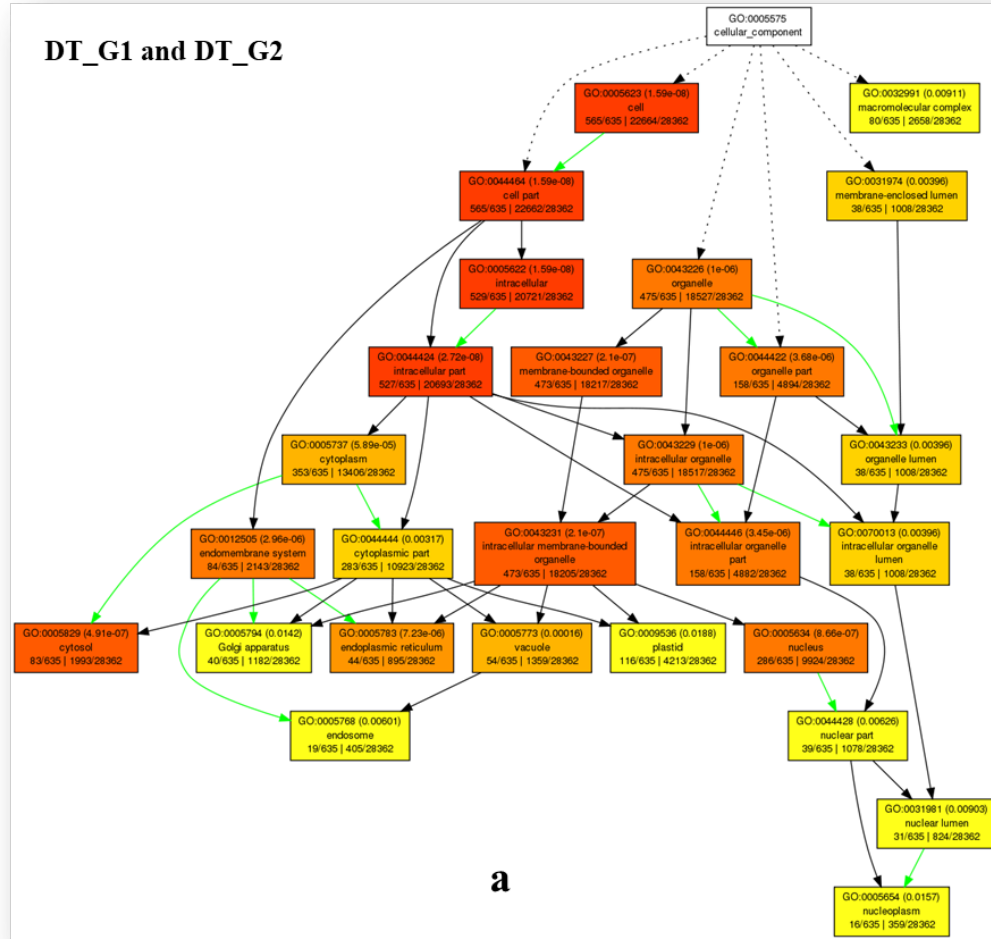
**b**

Figure S13

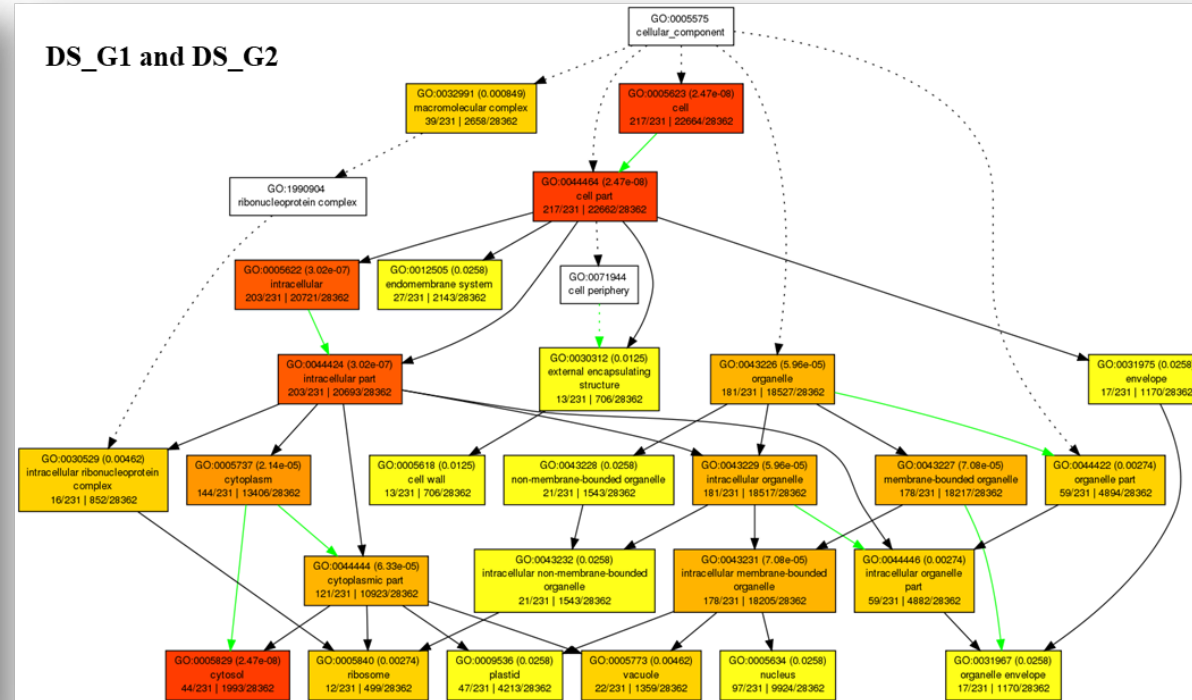
Cellular Component

DT_G1 and DT_G2



a

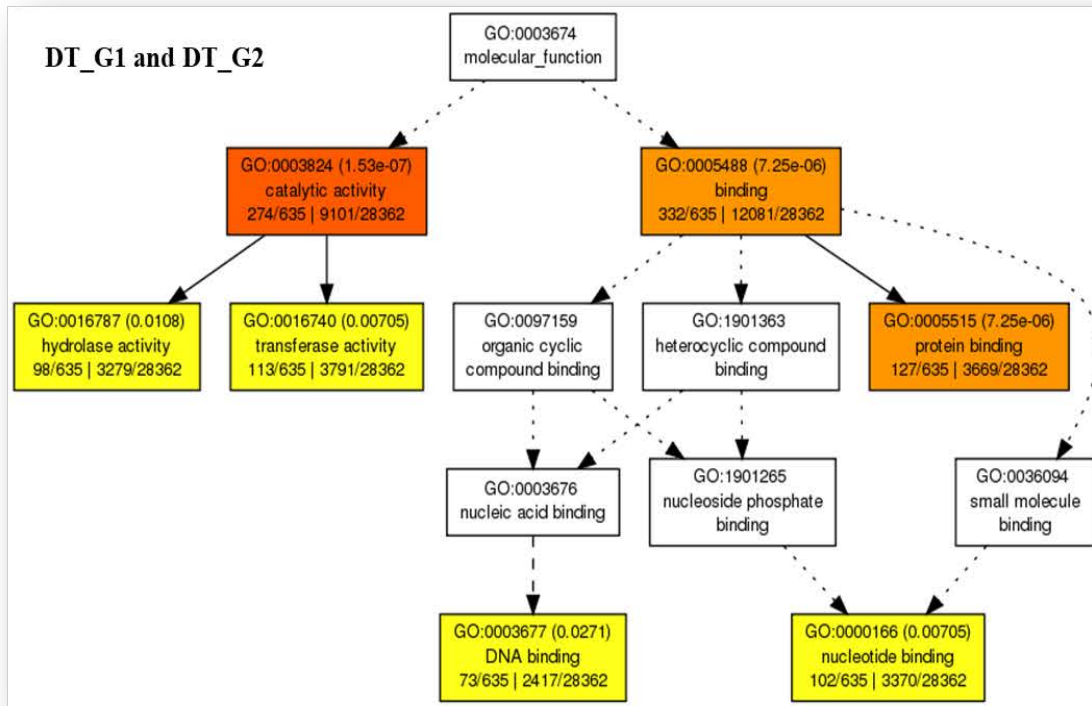
DS_G1 and DS_G2



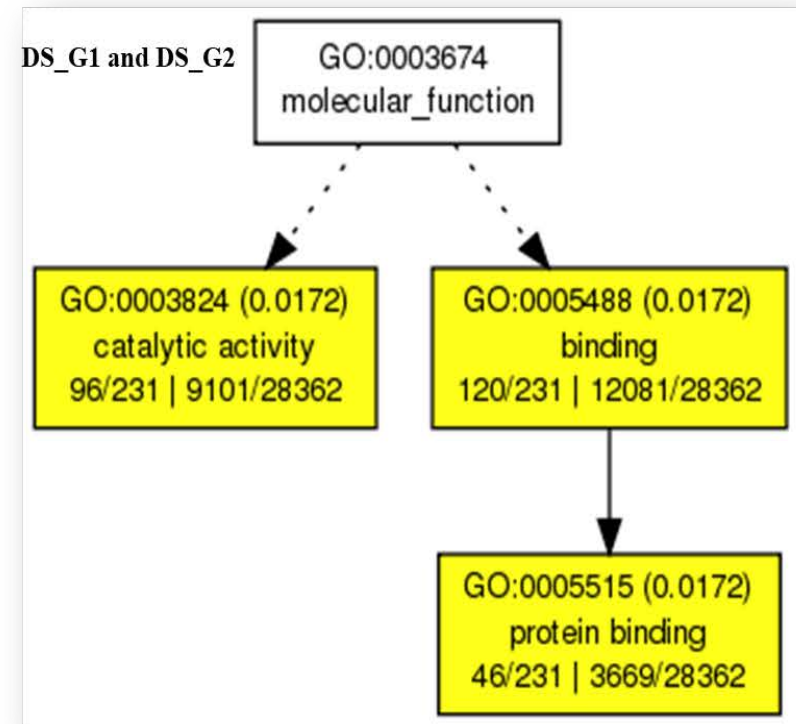
b

Figure S14

Molecular Function



a



b

Figure S15

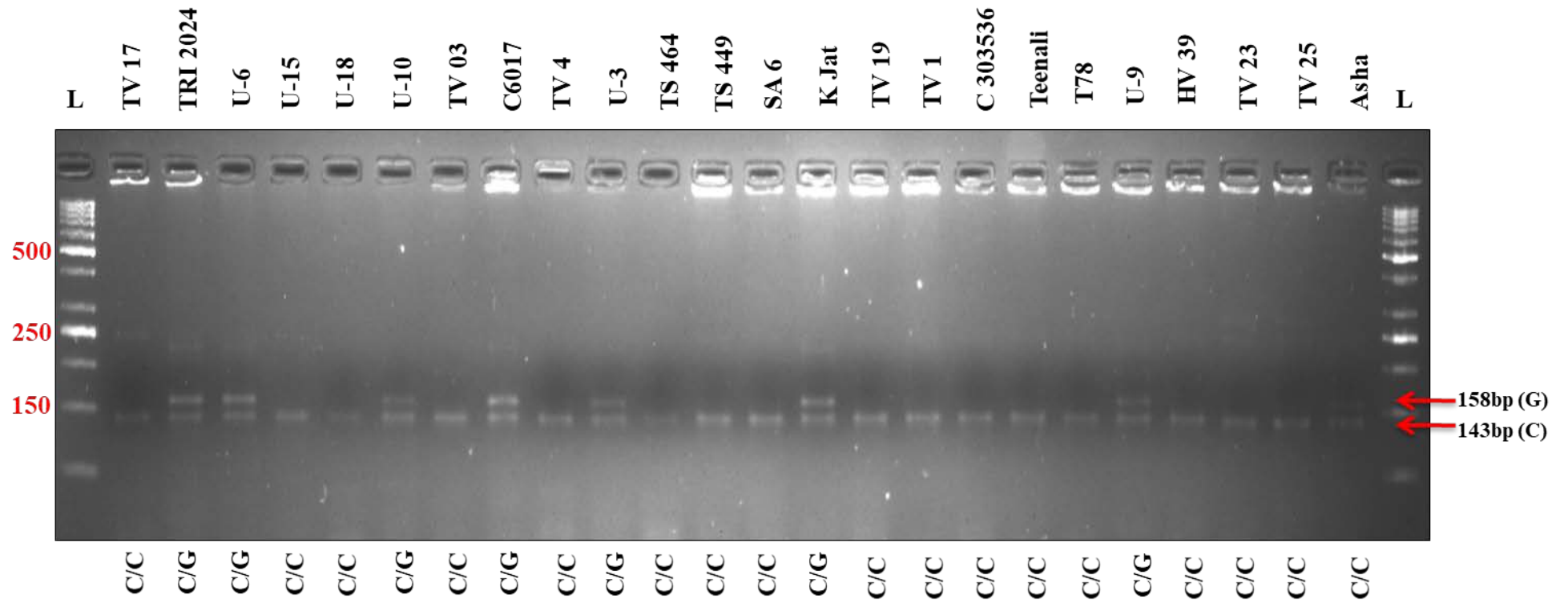


Figure S15

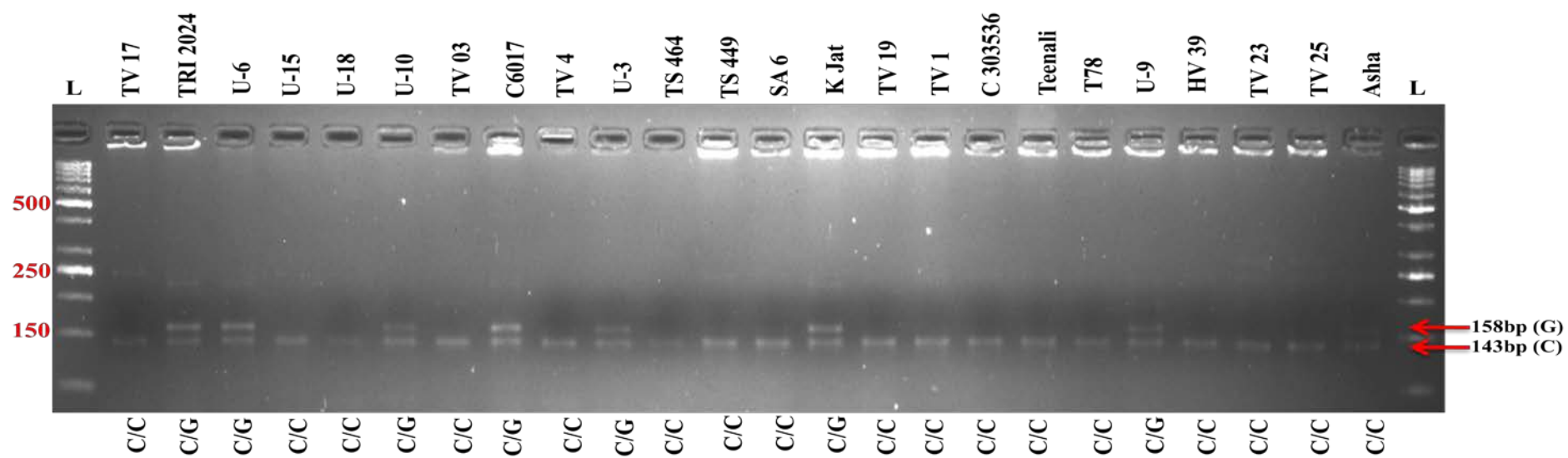


Table S1: Summary of *de novo* assembly of Tea transcriptome.

Quality Filtering	
Raw Reads	140205740
Filtered Reads	123602034
TRINITY Assembly Statistics	
No. of assembled transcripts	67,093
Minimum sequence length	301
Maximum sequence length	17,990
N50 length	1501
Average sequence length	1086
Clustering	
No. of transcripts	54,508
No. of genes	35,379
No. of Isoforms	14,077

Table S2: Summary of functional annotation of transcripts with public databases.

Databases	Transcripts Annotated	%Annotation
nr Blast	52,484	78.20%
Swiss-Prot	41,475	61.08%
TFIIDb	27,204	40.54%
TAIR 10	47,962	71.40%
KEGG	13,454	20.05%

Table S9: Detail of genotypes used for SNP validation using Tetra ARM PCR.

S. No.	Genotypes	Varietal Type
1	TV 17	Assam Hybrid
2	TRI 2024	Assam
3	U 6	Assam
4	U 15	China
5	U 18	Cambod
6	U 10	China
7	TV 03	Assam
8	C 6017	Cambod
9	TV 04	Assam
10	U 3	Assam
11	TS 464	Assam Hybrid
12	TS 449	Assam Hybrid
13	SA 6	Assam
14	K Jat	China Hybrid
15	TV 19	Cambod
16	TV 1	Assam China Hybrid
17	C 303536	China
18	Teenali	Assam
19	T 78	China
20	U 9	Assam
21	HV 39	China
22	TV 23	Cambod
23	TV 25	Cambod
24	K Asha	China Hybrid

Supplementary Legends

Supplementary figures

Figure S1: (a) Overall GO annotation of transcripts categorized into Cellular Component, Biological Processes and Molecular Functions. (b) Tree map representation of transcripts annotated in KEGG Pathway: Area of box represents the number of transcripts mapped to the pathway. (c) Plant TF represented in the form of scattered plot.

Figure S2: Venn diagram representing overall DE transcripts in *de novo* assembly

Figure S3a: (a-g) Clustering of pair-wise DE transcripts in Control and Treatments ($FC \geq 2$; $p\text{-value} < 1e-4$), (h) Correlation plot between Control and Treatments.

Figure S3c: (a-e) Clustering of pair-wise DE transcripts in Tolerant and Sensitive ($FC \geq 2$; $p\text{-value} < 1e-4$), (f) Correlation plot between Tolerant and Sensitive.

Figure S4: GO enrichment analysis of up-regulated transcripts in DT_G1. (a) Molecular Function; (b) Biological processes (C) Cellular component.

Figure S5: GO enrichment analysis of up-regulated transcripts in DT_G2. (a) Molecular Function; (b) Biological processes (C) Cellular component.

Figure S6: GO enrichment analysis of up-regulated transcripts in DS_G1. (a) Molecular Function; (b) Biological processes (C) Cellular component.

Figure S7: GO enrichment analysis of up-regulated transcripts in DS_G2. (a) Molecular Function; (b) Biological processes (C) Cellular component.

Figure S8: KEGG enrichment analysis⁵⁶ of up-regulated transcripts in Flavonoid pathway in (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T) (www.kegg.jp/kegg/kegg1.html).

Figure S9: KEGG enrichment analysis⁵⁶ of up-regulated transcripts in Biosynthesis of amino acids in (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T) (www.kegg.jp/kegg/kegg1.html).

Figure S10: KEGG enrichment analysis⁵⁶ of up-regulated transcripts in porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism in (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T) (www.kegg.jp/kegg/kegg1.html).

Figure S11: Flowchart of total SNPs identified from the transcriptome data and

Figure S12: GO enrichment of transcripts containing SNPs; Biological processes (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T)

Figure S13: GO enrichment of transcripts containing SNPs; Cellular Component (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T)

Figure S14: GO enrichment of transcripts containing SNPs; Molecular Functions (a) Tolerant genotypes (DT_G1_T & DT_G2_T) and (b) Sensitive genotypes (DS_G1_T & DS_G2_T)

Figure S15: Validation of SNPs using tetra primer ARM-PCR.

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table S1: Summary of *de novo* assembly of Tea transcriptome.

Supplementary Table S2: Summary of functional annotation of transcripts with public databases.

Supplementary Table S3: Functional annotation of assembled transcripts with multifarious databases and tea reference genome localisation of transcripts; GO annotation; KEGG annotation.

Supplementary Table S4: Differential Gene Expression extracted from *de novo* assembly using EdgeR tools. DGE between C 6017 vs TRI 2024; TRI 2024 vs TV 03; C 6017 vs TV 17; TV 03 vs TV 17.

Supplementary Table S5: Tea reference genome based differential gene expression using tuxedo pipeline.

Supplementary Table S6a: Shortlisted differentially expressed transcripts of targeted pathways in response to drought stress among Control and Treated plants.

Supplementary Table S6b: Shortlisted differentially expressed transcripts of targeted pathways in response to drought stress among Tolerant and Sensitive genotypes.

Supplementary Table S7: List of primer sequences of selected transcripts used for quantitative reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) analysis.

Supplementary Table S8: Non-synonymous SNPs identification in CDS region of *denovo* assembled transcripts.

Supplementary Table S9: Detail of genotypes used for SNP validation using Tetra ARM PCR.

Supplementary Table S10: Synthesized and validated 37 SNPs, identified in drought stress responsive transcripts.