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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Transposable element insertions shape gene regulation and melanin production in a fungal pathogen of wheat

Parvathy Krishnan¹, Lukas Meile¹, Clémence Plissonneau^{1,2}, Xin Ma¹, Fanny E. Hartmann^{1,3}, Daniel Croll^{1,4}, Bruce A. McDonald¹ and Andrea Sánchez-Vallet^{1*} 

Abstract

Background: Fungal plant pathogens pose major threats to crop yield and sustainable food production if they are highly adapted to their host and the local environment. Variation in gene expression contributes to phenotypic diversity within fungal species and affects adaptation. However, very few cases of adaptive regulatory changes have been reported in fungi and the underlying mechanisms remain largely unexplored. Fungal pathogen genomes are highly plastic and harbor numerous insertions of transposable elements, which can potentially contribute to gene expression regulation. In this work, we elucidated how transposable elements contribute to variation in melanin accumulation, a quantitative trait in fungi that affects survival under stressful conditions.

Results: We demonstrated that differential transcriptional regulation of the gene encoding the transcription factor *Zmr1*, which controls expression of the genes in the melanin biosynthetic gene cluster, is responsible for variation in melanin accumulation in the fungal plant pathogen *Zymoseptoria tritici*. We show that differences in melanin levels between two strains of *Z. tritici* are due to two levels of transcriptional regulation: (1) variation in the promoter sequence of *Zmr1* and (2) an insertion of transposable elements upstream of the *Zmr1* promoter. Remarkably, independent insertions of transposable elements upstream of *Zmr1* occurred in 9% of *Z. tritici* strains from around the world and negatively regulated *Zmr1* expression, contributing to variation in melanin accumulation.

Conclusions: Our studies identified two levels of transcriptional control that regulate the synthesis of melanin. We propose that these regulatory mechanisms evolved to balance the fitness costs associated with melanin production against its positive contribution to survival in stressful environments.

Keywords: Epiallele, Gene expression variation, Quantitative trait, Melanization, Fungal plant pathogen, Transposable element, Wheat

Background

Understanding the genetic basis of adaptive traits is an important goal in ecology and evolutionary biology. Variation in gene expression is believed to underlie much of the phenotypic diversity within a species [1–3]. However, most of the adaptive mutations identified until now are in coding sequences [4–6]. The reason for this is that protein variants are easier to identify because the

genetic code enables in silico prediction of causative mutations. The contribution of changes in gene regulation to phenotypic diversity and the mechanisms underlying these changes merit further investigation.

Mutations outside of coding regions can lead to alterations in transcription, splicing, transcript stability, or chromatin remodeling and consequently can affect the regulation of gene expression [6–8]. Modifications in cis-regulatory sequences, such as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and indels, can affect their expression and are thought to be targets of evolution [9–14]. Additionally, insertions of transposable elements inside or

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outside the promoters may introduce elements that enhance or repress transcription and induce changes in the chromatin state of adjacent regions, thus altering the expression of nearby genes [15–21]. Thus, transposable element insertions have the potential to contribute to phenotypic diversity through chromatin remodeling and regulation of gene expression.

In fungi, rapidly evolving regions, which frequently contain genes involved in virulence and stress tolerance, are often associated with transposable elements [22]. The contributions of transposable elements to evolution of adjacent regions and their effects on fungal diversity are frequently postulated [22–24] but have rarely been demonstrated. Many fungal plant pathogens are broadly distributed across the globe and are exposed to constantly fluctuating climatic conditions, a wide range of fungicides, and host immune defenses which can vary according to the host plant genotype [25, 26]. Adaptation to changing environments typically favors the capacity to respond rapidly to stress. Additionally, populations that maintain a high standing genetic variation for adaptive traits are typically more successful in surviving in changing environments [27]. One such adaptive trait is melanization. Melanin is a broadly distributed secondary metabolite required by many fungi for host colonization and survival under stress conditions [28–31]. Two major types of melanin have been extensively described in fungi, namely dihydroxynaphthalene (DHN) and dihydroxyphenylalanine melanin [32–34]. A high diversity in melanin accumulation among individuals within a species provides a mechanism for differential tolerance to rapidly changing and locally hazardous conditions [31].

Zymoseptoria tritici is a major wheat pathogen that has been extensively investigated for its potential to colonize different wheat cultivars and survive under stressful conditions, including exposure to high temperatures and fungicides [33, 35–37]. *Z. tritici* is known to have a plastic genome that includes numerous transposable element insertions (17% of the genome) and in which chromosomal rearrangements frequently occur [36, 38, 39]. It is thought that this genome plasticity can make important contributions to phenotypic variability, but the precise mechanisms underlying this phenomenon are not fully understood [36, 37, 40].

In four Swiss strains of *Z. tritici*, variable levels of melanin accumulation were observed and were postulated to contribute to differences in tolerance against abiotic stress, including fungicide resistance [33, 41]. We aimed to further explore the genetic basis of differences in melanin accumulation by using a previously performed genetic mapping approach [33]. A single quantitative trait locus (QTL) was identified that contained part of the polyketide synthase 1 (*Pks1*) gene cluster, which is

involved in biosynthesis of DHN melanin in other fungal species [32, 34, 42, 43]. In this work, we remapped the QTL to the genome of one of the parental strains and we obtained a narrower and shifted QTL confidence interval, which allowed us to determine the genetic basis of the differences in melanin accumulation. We show that variation in gene expression, instead of variation in the coding sequence, underlies the observed differences in melanin accumulation. Variation in expression of a single gene, encoding the homolog of the transcription factor *Cmr1* (*Colletotrichum* melanin regulation 1), which we named *Zmr1* (for *Zymoseptoria* melanin regulation 1), explained the variation in melanization. We discovered two independent causes of variation in gene expression, namely SNPs in the promoter of *Zmr1* and an insertion of transposable elements upstream of the *Zmr1* promoter. We then showed that diversity in melanin accumulation at the species level is determined in part by independent insertions of transposable elements, which regulate *Zmr1* expression. We showed that melanin has a deleterious effect when the fungus is grown under optimal conditions but is beneficial in the presence of fungicides. We hypothesize that the complex regulation of *Zmr1* facilitates the emergence and maintenance of diversity in melanization to optimize a trade-off between the deleterious effect of melanin on the growth rate and its favorable effects on survival in stressful environments.

Results

Differences in melanin accumulation are determined by the *Pks1* cluster

Melanin accumulation in the Swiss *Z. tritici* strain 3D1 was lower than that in the strain 3D7 at early time points (10 days post inoculation, dpi). The differences in melanization were temporal, as the lighter strain 3D1 accumulated similar amounts of melanin as 3D7 at later developmental stages (11–12 dpi; Fig. 1a, Additional file 1). We explored the genetic basis of these differences in melanin accumulation by using the previously obtained QTL for these two strains [33]. To narrow down the confidence interval, a new genetic map was obtained by using the completely assembled genome of the parental strain 3D7 [39] instead of the genome of the reference strain IPO323. This strategy provided us with approximately 10 times more SNP markers and enabled us to identify additional crossover events. The newly mapped 95% confidence interval of the melanization QTL was narrowed from 43429 to 18135 bp and contained six genes instead of 12. The new QTL position shifted with respect to the earlier position, with an overlapping region of only 9299 bp. The region shared between the two QTLs contained the promoter of a gene encoding the homolog of the transcription factor *Cmr1* (*Colletotrichum* melanin regulation 1),

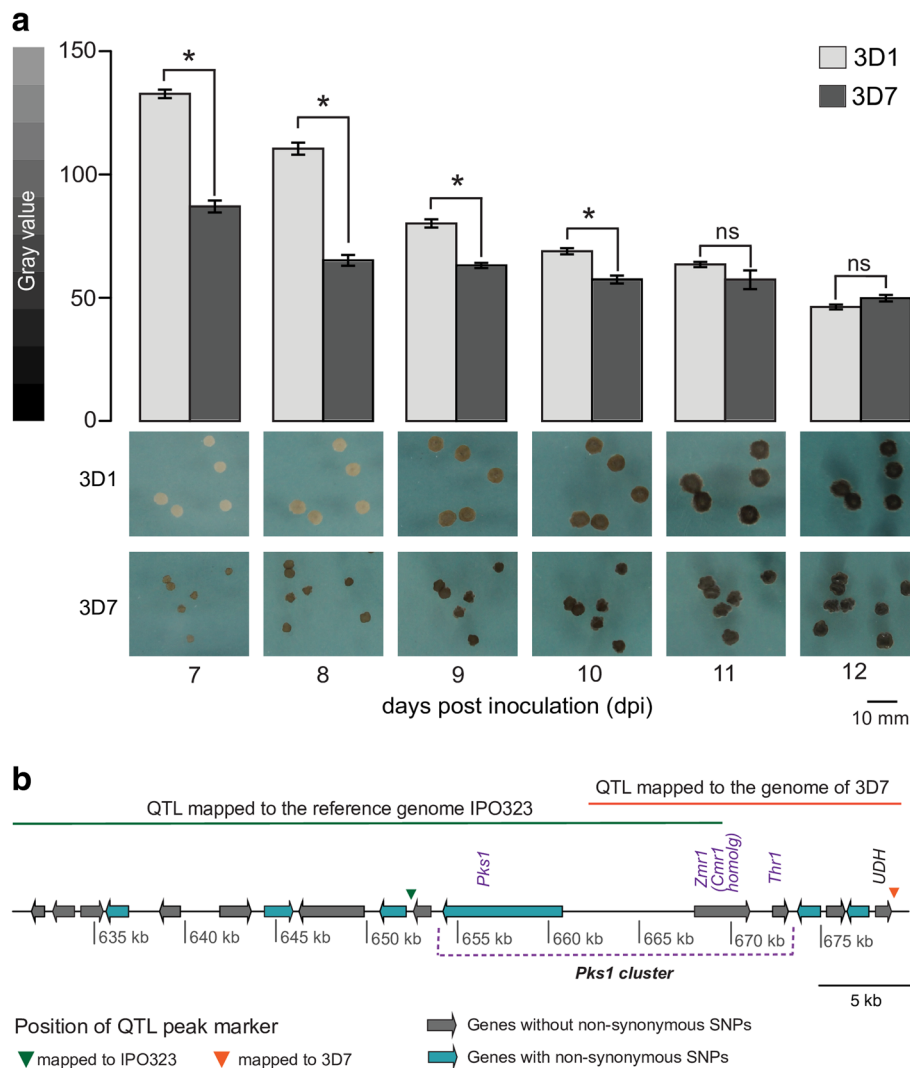


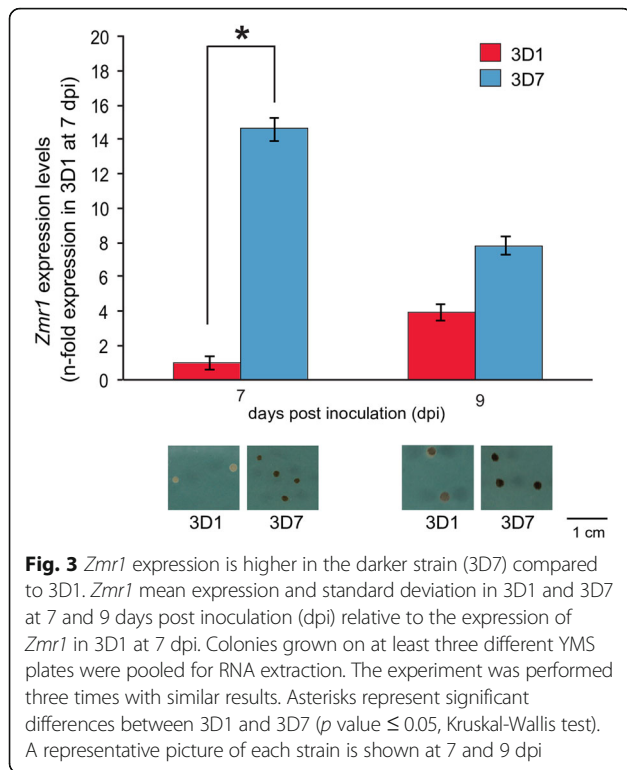
Fig. 1 Variability in melanization levels between 3D1 and 3D7 maps to the *Pks1* cluster. **a** The Swiss strain 3D1 is less melanized than 3D7. Melanization levels of 3D1 and 3D7 at 7 to 12 days. Bars represent standard errors of the mean gray value based on at least 60 colonies. Asterisks indicate significant differences according to Kruskal-Wallis test (p value ≤ 0.05 ; ns non-significant). Representative pictures of both strains are shown below the bar plot for all the time points. The experiment was performed three times with similar results. Gray value scale (0 = black, 255 = white) is shown on the left. **b** Genes in the 95% confidence interval of the QTL mapped to the genomes of the reference strain IPO323 and of the parental Swiss strain 3D7. The shift in the position of the QTL, genes with and without non-synonymous mutations, and the positions of the QTL peaking markers are indicated

which we named *Zmr1* (for *Zymoseptoria* melanin regulation 1). Two of the genes within the new confidence interval belonged to the *Pks1* cluster, namely *Zmr1* and 1,3,8-trihydroxynaphthalene reductase (*Thr1*, Fig. 1b, Additional files 2 and 3).

A transposable element insertion in the *Pks1* gene cluster occurs only in the less melanized strain

The most obvious candidate genes to explain differential melanin accumulation in the two parental strains were *Zmr1* and *Thr1*. Both encoded proteins were identical between the parental strains (Additional file 3) and no mutations were detected in the promoter (1000 bp

upstream of the start codon) of *Thr1*. However, 12 SNPs were identified in the promoter of *Zmr1* (Fig. 2a) and we hypothesized that these SNPs could explain the differences in melanization. A comparison of the parental genomes revealed a loss of synteny in the QTL. We found an insertion of a transposable element island of approximately 30 kb, located 1862 bp upstream of the *Zmr1* start codon, only in the lighter strain 3D1 (Fig. 2b). The sequences adjacent to the transposable element island, including the full *Pks1* gene cluster, showed a high conservation of synteny between the two parental genomes. The transposable element island consisted of 13 transposable elements and possessed both DNA transposons



Log₂ fold change (log₂ FC) expression values (counts per million mapped) of genes significantly downregulated (Benjamin-Hochberg false discovery rates (FDR) ≤ 0.05 and adjusted p value ≤ 0.05) in both 3D1 $\Delta zmr1$ and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$, compared to their respective wild-type. In bold are genes already described to be involved in the DHN melanin pathway in other fungal species.

Sequence variation in the promoter of *Zmr1* contributes to the differential regulation of *Zmr1*

We next postulated that the basis of the differential accumulation of melanin in 3D1 and 3D7 is the differential expression of *Zmr1* (Fig. 3), which could potentially be caused by modifications in the promoter or by the transposable element insertion (Fig. 2). The contribution of promoter modifications to *Zmr1* expression was evaluated by analyzing allele replacement lines in the 3D7 background. Increased melanization was achieved by in locus expression of both 3D1 and 3D7 *Zmr1* alleles in 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ (3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ + *Zmr1*_{3D1}, 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ + *Zmr1*_{3D7}) compared to the knockout, confirming the role of *Zmr1* in melanin biosynthesis in *Z. tritici*. Remarkably, although the 3D7 allele fully complemented the knockout phenotype, in locus expression of the 3D1 allele led to an intermediate phenotype between the knockout and the wild-type (Fig. 4, Additional file 7), suggesting that differential accumulation of melanin is caused by SNPs in the *Zmr1* promoter.

Insertion of a transposable element island upstream of the *Zmr1* promoter downregulates *Zmr1* expression

We investigated whether the transposable element insertion in the lighter strain 3D1 modulated *Zmr1* expression. We made use of $\Delta zmr1$ mutants of both 3D1 and 3D7, in which the *Zmr1* gene was disrupted by a hygromycin resistance cassette under the control of a constitutive promoter and of the ectopic controls, in which the hygromycin resistance cassette did not disrupt the *Zmr1* gene but was inserted elsewhere in the genome (Fig. 5a, c). In the 3D7 background, the knockouts and the ectopic lines displayed similar growth in the presence of hygromycin (Fig. 5b). Remarkably, we observed

Table 1 List of genes significantly downregulated in *Zmr1* mutants in both 3D1 and 3D7 backgrounds

Gene ID	Log ₂ FC		Annotation
	3D1	3D7	
Zt09_11_00186	-9.92	-8.93	1,3,8-trihydroxynaphthalene reductase (<i>Thr1</i>)
Zt09_4_00395	-5.35	-6.48	Similar to cytochrome p450
Zt09_2_00626	-3.66	-1.61	Hypothetical protein
Zt09_11_00184	-3.22	-4.35	Polyketide synthase (<i>Pks1</i>)
Zt09_2_00074	-2.5	-5.09	Predicted protein
Zt09_3_00872	-2.2	-1.76	Homolog of <i>Aspergillus</i> yellowish green (<i>Ayg1</i>)
Zt09_4_00393	-2.19	-3.27	Hypothetical protein
Zt09_1_00117	-2.15	-4.14	Hypothetical protein
Zt09_4_00394	-2.15	-2.4	Salicylate hydroxylase
Zt09_3_00063	-2.01	-5.28	Glycoside hydrolase family 18 protein
Zt09_11_00185	-1.76	-1.94	<i>Zymoseptoria</i> melanin regulation 1 (<i>Zmr1</i>)
Zt09_1_00074	-1.76	-3.82	Hypothetical protein
Zt09_1_00268	-1.67	-2.5	Scytalone dehydratase (<i>Scd1</i>)

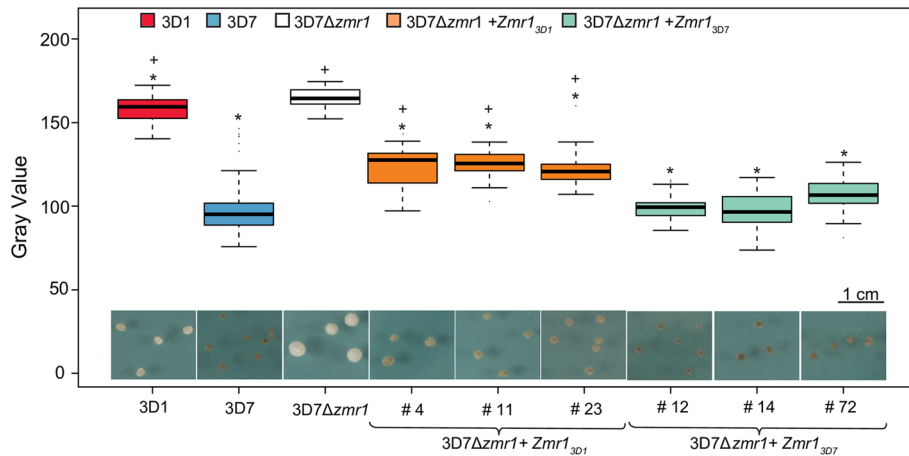


Fig. 4 Sequence variation in the *Zmr1* promoter contributes to differences in melanin accumulation. Gray values for 3D1, 3D7, the *Zmr1* knockout in 3D7 (3D7Δ*zmr1*), three in locus complementation transformants (3D7Δ*zmr1* + *Zmr1*_{3D1} #4, #11, #23) and three in locus allele swap mutants of *Zmr1* (3D7Δ*zmr1* + *Zmr1*_{3D1} #12, #14, #72), all grown for 7 days. Asterisks (*) and plus (+) indicate significant differences in gray values of each strain with respect to the gray value of 3D7Δ*zmr1* and 3D7, respectively (p value ≤ 0.05 , Kruskal-Wallis). At least 20 colonies (replicates) grown on three different plates were evaluated. The experiment was performed twice with similar results

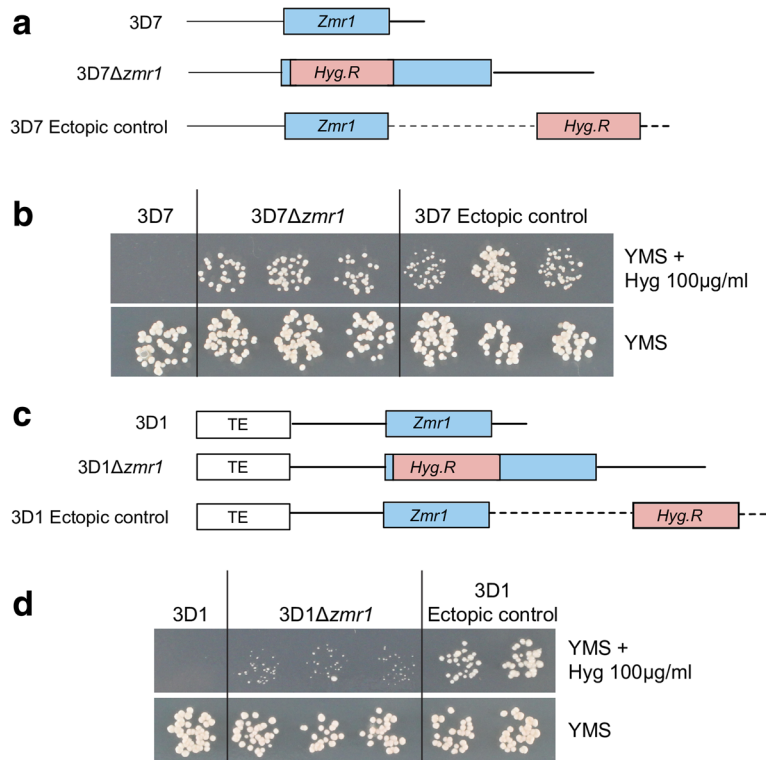


Fig. 5 The transposable element insertion upstream of *Zmr1* influences the expression of adjacent genes. **a** Schematic representation of the *Zmr1* locus in the wild-type 3D7 and the insertion of a hygromycin resistance cassette (*Hyg.R*) in 3D7Δ*zmr1* and in the ectopic controls. **b** Growth of 3D7, 3D7Δ*zmr1*, and the ectopic controls in yeast malt sucrose (YMS) plates with and without hygromycin (100 µg/ml). **c** Schematic representation of the *Zmr1* locus in the wild-type 3D1 and the insertion of a hygromycin resistance cassette (*Hyg.R*) in 3D1Δ*zmr1* and in the ectopic controls. **d** Growth of 3D1Δ*zmr1* was reduced compared to growth of the ectopic controls in the presence of hygromycin (100 µg/ml). Growth is normal for all lines in the absence of hygromycin. The experiment was performed three times with similar results

that growth of all three independent $\Delta zmr1$ knockouts in the 3D1 background was lower than growth of the ectopic transformants in hygromycin-containing medium (Fig. 5d). Hence, we hypothesized that the transposable element cluster silenced the expression of the hygromycin resistance gene, with the observed phenotype in the mutant likely reflecting the contribution of the transposable element insertion to *Zmr1* expression regulation.

To confirm the role of transposable elements in down-regulating *Zmr1* expression, attempts were made to generate in locus complementation or allele replacement transformant lines of 3D1 $\Delta zmr1$. However, no successful transformants were obtained. Instead, we replaced the entire transposable element island (30 kb) with a hygromycin resistance cassette. Three independent knockout lines (ΔTE) of the transposable element insertions were obtained and analyzed for melanin accumulation in vitro at 7 dpi. The transposable element deletion mutants were much

darker than the wild-type 3D1 (Fig. 6a, Additional file 8). Furthermore, expression levels of *Zmr1* in the transposable element knockouts were significantly higher than those in the wild-type 3D1 (Fig. 6b). Overall, these results demonstrate that the transposable element island upstream of *Zmr1* in the less melanized strain negatively regulates gene expression and contributes to the variability in melanin accumulation between the two strains.

Melanin lowers fungicide sensitivity but has an associated fitness cost

We observed that the non-melanized mutants grew faster than the corresponding wild-types (Fig. 7a, b, Additional files 9 and 10). The growth rates of melanized 3D1 and 3D7 were, respectively, 61 and 34% lower than those in non-melanized mutants, suggesting that melanin production has a fitness cost for *Z. tritici*. We aimed to explore possible biological roles for melanin in

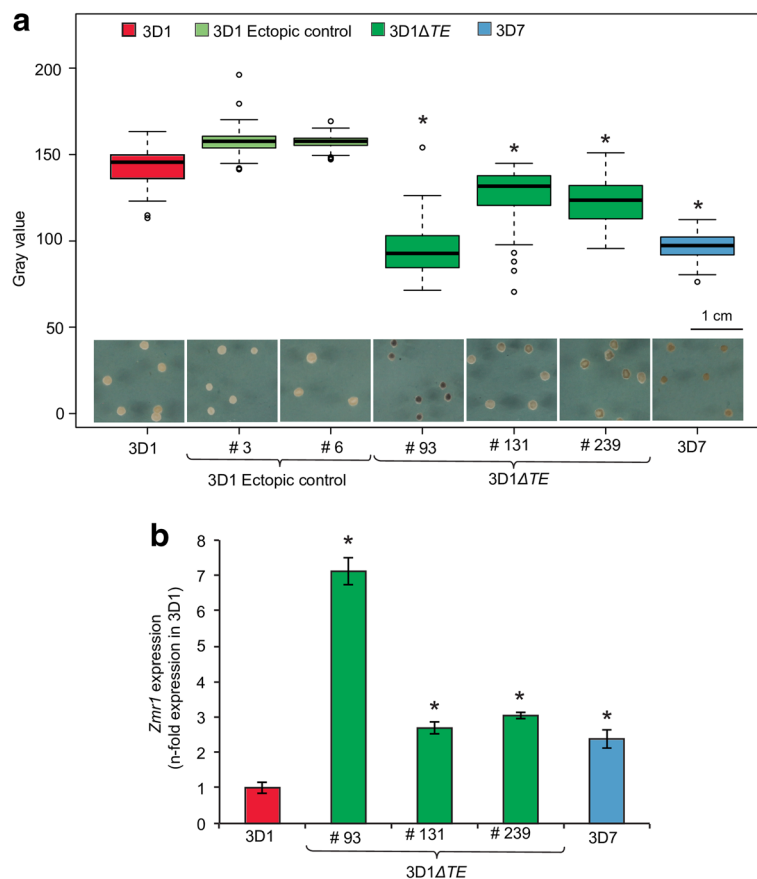
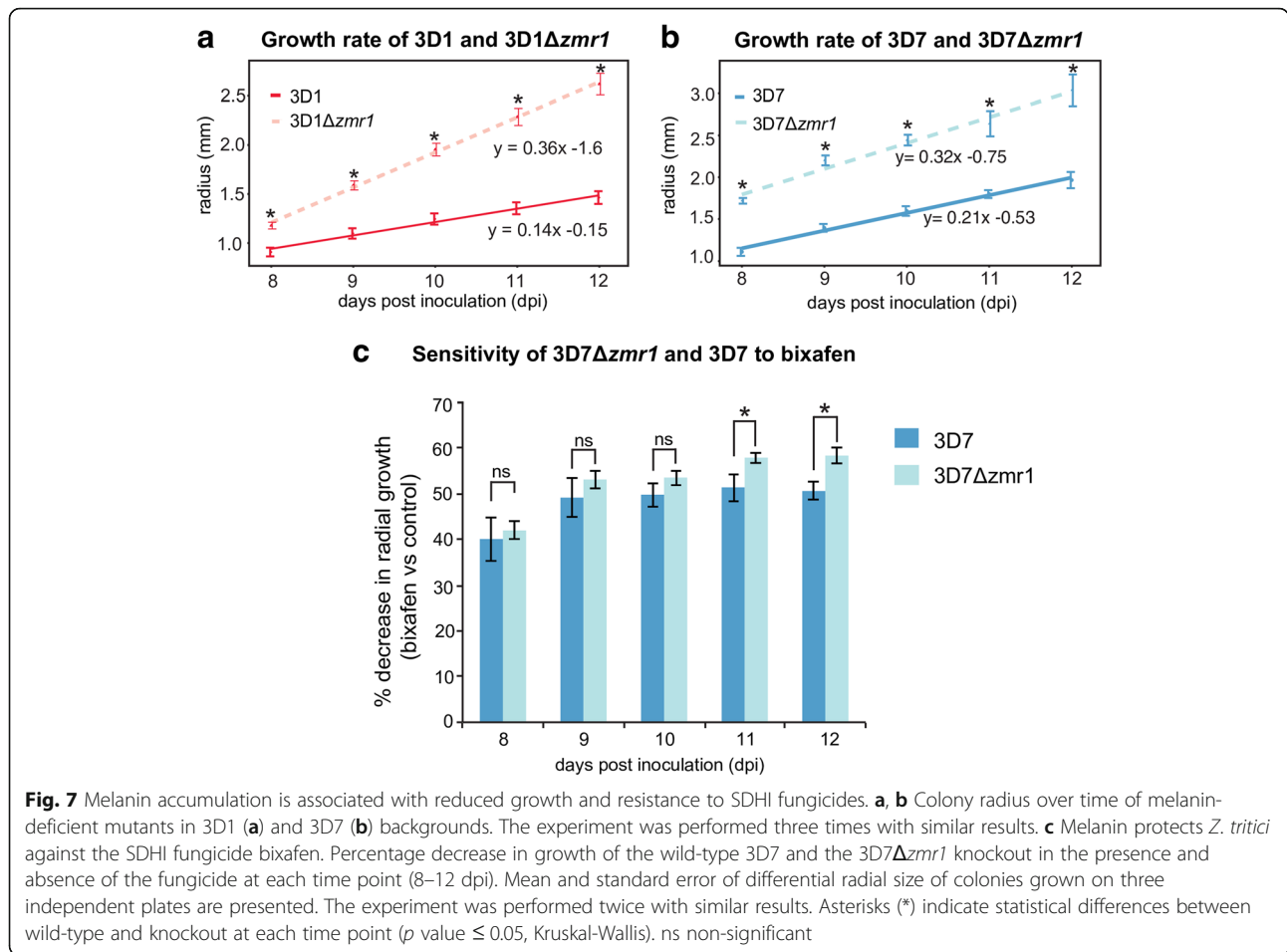


Fig. 6 The transposable element insertion in the lighter strain downregulates *Zmr1* expression. **a** Deletion of the transposable element island leads to significantly more melanin accumulation in 3D1 at 7 days post inoculation (dpi). Distribution of gray values for at least 35 colonies at 7 dpi for 3D1, 3D7, the transposable element deletion mutants in the 3D1 background (3D1 ΔTE #93, #131 and #239), and the ectopic controls (#3 and #6). Asterisks indicate significant differences in gray values with respect to the wild-type 3D1 (p value ≤ 0.05 , Kruskal-Wallis). The experiment was performed three times with 3D1 ΔTE #93 and twice with #131 and #239 and we obtained similar results. **b** *Zmr1* expression levels in the transposable element knockouts (#93, #131, #239) are significantly higher than those in the wild-type 3D1 at 7 dpi. *Zmr1* expression values are relative to the expression of *Zmr1* in 3D1. Means and standard deviations of three technical replicates are shown. Asterisks (*) represent statistical differences with the wild-type (p value ≤ 0.05 , Kruskal-Wallis test). The experiment was performed twice and we obtained similar results



Z. tritici. Virulence of a non-melanized mutant was not altered compared to the wild-type strain after 21 days of infection in wheat plants (Additional files 11 and 12). Furthermore, pycnidiospores produced under controlled greenhouse conditions in the albino pycnidia of Δzmr1 were fully viable. Thus, we found no evidence that melanin plays a role in host colonization or pathogen reproduction. To evaluate the role of melanin in fungicide sensitivity, we grew the wild-type 3D7 and the non-melanized mutant 3D7Δzmr1 colonies in rich media until 3D7 was melanized (5 dpi) and then we treated the colonies with the succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI) fungicide bixafen. The decrease in growth in the presence of the fungicide of the non-melanized mutant 3D7Δzmr1 was higher than that of the wild-type 3D7, indicating that melanin lowers the sensitivity of *Z. tritici* to bixafen (Fig. 7c, Additional file 13). However, the non-melanized mutant was not more sensitive to the azole fungicide propiconazole than the wild-type (Additional file 13). These data demonstrate that melanin can specifically protect *Z. tritici* against SDHI fungicides, but its production has a negative effect on growth. We propose that modulation of *Zmr1*

expression potentially balances its beneficial functions against the growth costs associated with melanin synthesis.

Transposable element insertions regulate *Zmr1* expression and melanin accumulation in *Z. tritici* populations

We hypothesized that transposable element insertions similar to those in 3D1 could contribute to differences in melanization at the species level. We analyzed the presence of transposable elements upstream of *Zmr1* in the reference strain IPO323 [44]. *Zmr1* had the same protein sequence as 3D1 and 3D7 and, as expected, melanization levels of IPO323 increased with age (Additional file 14A). No transposable element was identified in the immediate vicinity of *Zmr1* in IPO323 and the closest transposable element insertion was located 135 kb upstream of the start codon of *Zmr1* (Additional file 14). We used Illumina reads from 132 *Z. tritici* strains from four different global field populations and screened for mutations in the upstream promoter region and the presence of transposable elements upstream of the *Zmr1* gene. The amino acid sequence of *Zmr1* was highly conserved in all the strains, with an

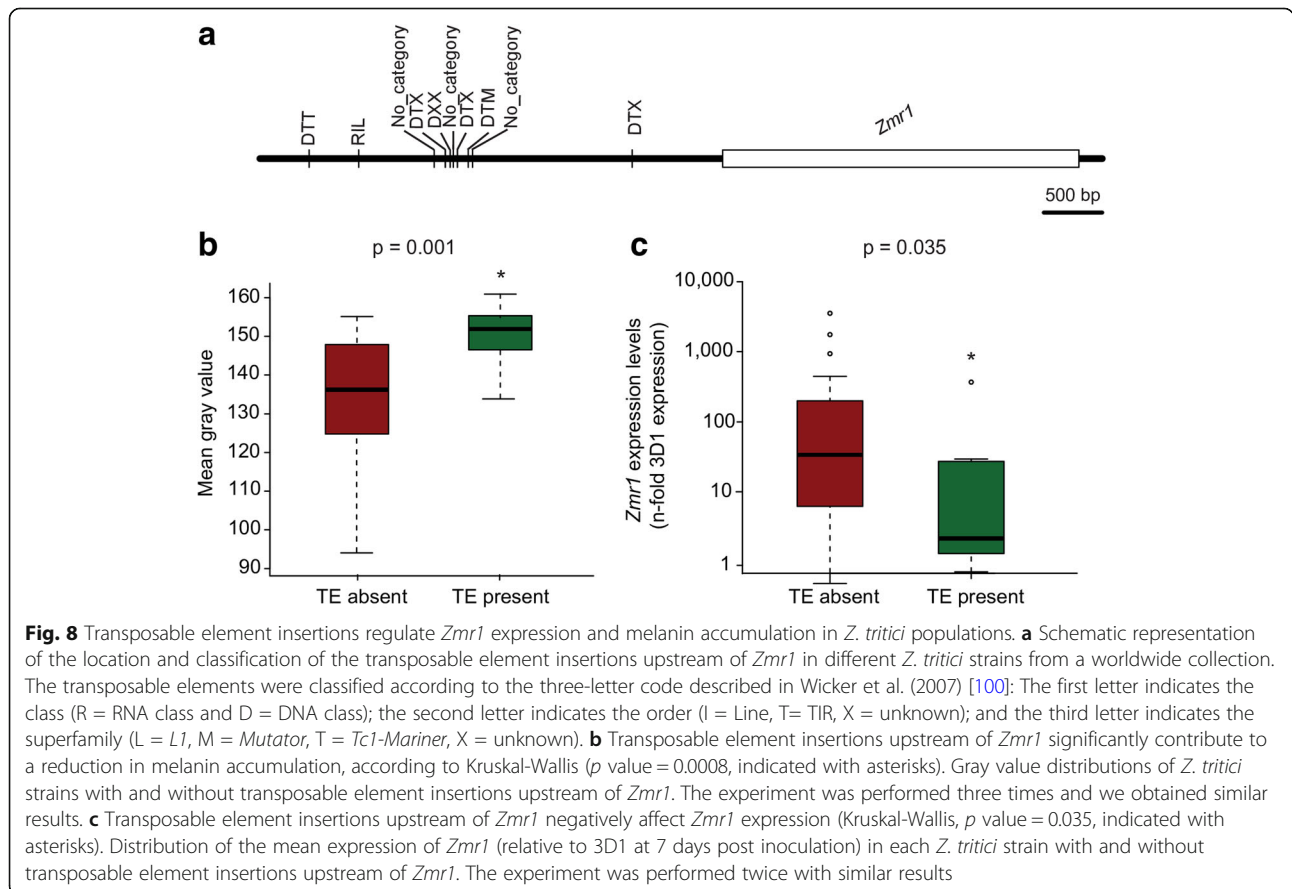
average identity of 99%. Sixty-five percent of the sites in the region upstream of the coding sequence of *Zmr1* were polymorphic. Of the 12 SNPs in the *Zmr1* promoter in the lighter 3D1 strain, eight were also present in the other analyzed strains of *Z. tritici* (Additional file 15) and could potentially contribute to variation in melanization levels. Twelve of the strains (including 3D1) had at least one transposable element insertion within 4 kb upstream of the *Zmr1* gene. In two additional strains, short scaffold lengths prevented a full screening for the presence of transposable elements. It is likely that all of the identified insertions were the consequence of independent insertion events because they consisted of different types of transposable elements (including a retrotransposon, six DNA transposons, and three unclassified transposable elements) and were located at different positions upstream of *Zmr1* (Fig. 8). We selected 11 strains with transposable element insertions and 22 without any insertion upstream of *Zmr1* to evaluate the effects of the transposable elements on the regulation of melanin production. Melanin accumulation among these strains was highly variable, with gray values ranging from 91 to 161 at 7 dpi (Fig. 9, Additional files 16 and 17). Insertions of transposable elements had a significant negative effect on melanin accumulation

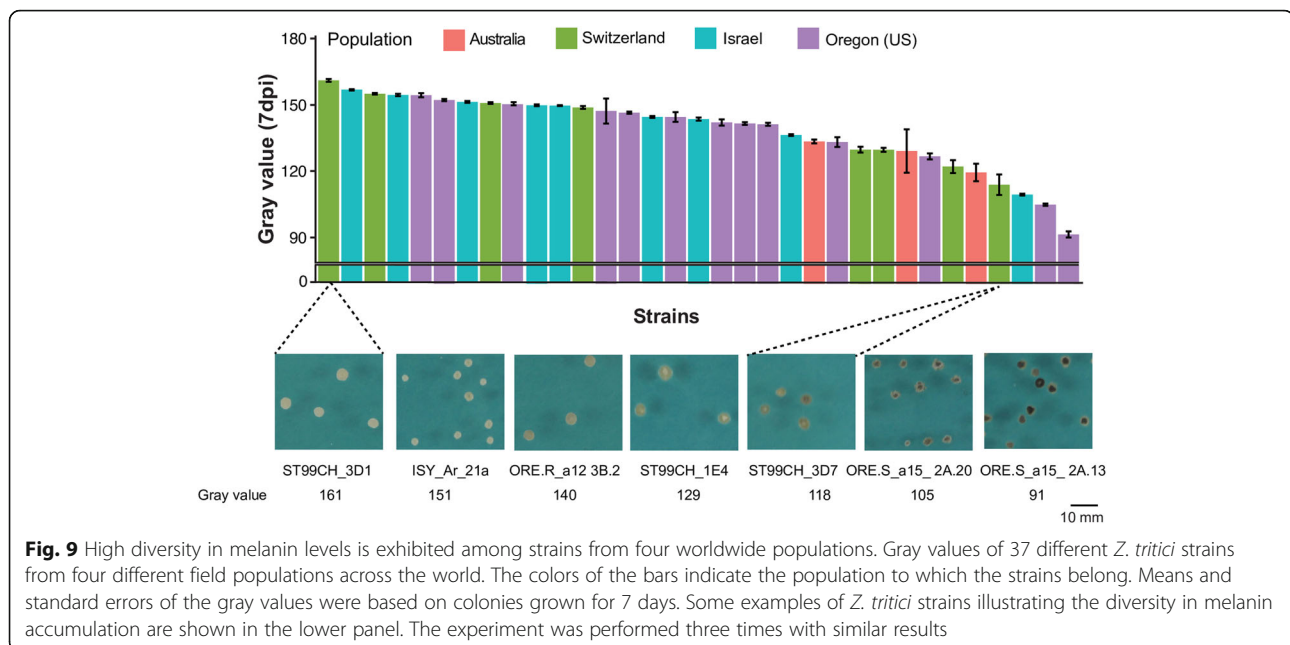
(Fig. 8b, Additional file 16). Furthermore, transposable element insertions negatively affected *Zmr1* expression levels (Fig. 8c). These results further support the hypothesis that the transposable element insertion polymorphism affects *Zmr1* expression and contributes to the observed phenotypic diversity for melanin accumulation in *Z. tritici*.

Discussion

Melanin is thought to play an important role in adaptation to changing environments for many fungi. Given its importance, evolution is likely to favor the emergence of genetic mechanisms that enable a variable regulation of melanin accumulation that can balance fitness costs associated with melanin synthesis against the survival advantage that may be gained under hazardous conditions. Here, we demonstrated that differences in regulation of expression of the gene encoding the transcription factor *Zmr1* can be governed by both transposable elements and variation in promoter sequences, and contribute to variation in melanization levels.

Alterations in regulatory pathways are known to contribute to natural variation in complex traits and differential regulation of gene expression has long been associated with morphological differences among





individuals within plant and animal species. For example, selection by maize breeders for a reduction in branching most probably targeted regulatory differences of the gene encoding the transcription factor Teosinte Branched 1, which represses the growth of axillary meristems [45]. In stickleback fish, the differential expression of a bone morphogenetic protein due to a transposon insertion led to changes in the size of armor plates involved in defense [46]. The diversity of wing pigmentation patterns found in fruit fly species is acquired through regulatory changes affecting enzymes involved in pigment deposition [47, 48]. These examples illustrate well the effects of regulatory pathways on complex traits in model plant and animal species. Although several studies suggested that regulatory changes could also play a role in phenotypic variation in fungi, these studies were limited mainly to yeast [49–54]. Much less is known about the importance of regulatory mutations for maintaining phenotypic variation in filamentous fungi [17, 18]. Here we demonstrated a significant effect of variation in cis-regulatory elements on a complex trait in a fungal plant pathogen. Modification of the regulatory sequences of *Zmr1* had a major effect on the accumulation of melanin in *Z. tritici*. Our findings indicate that regulatory modifications can play a major role in fungal adaptation to variable environments. In several recent population genomic analyses of fungi, SNPs significantly associated with a phenotypic trait were identified in non-coding regions of the genome [36, 55]. We hypothesize that these SNPs are involved in modification of regulatory pathways that subsequently lead to the observed phenotypic variation.

Diversity in melanin levels and its role in adaptation

Melanin is a widely distributed compound in eukaryotes that can affect fitness. The biological functions of melanin differ substantially among species [31, 43, 56, 57]. In plant pathogens, such as *Pyricularia grisea*, *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*, and *Colletotrichum lagenarium*, melanin accumulation in the appressorium is essential for direct penetration of the host epidermis [42, 58]. Because *Z. tritici* enters the host through the stomata, melanin is not required to initiate infection. The lack of significant differences in virulence between isogenic melanized and non-melanized strains of *Z. tritici* suggests that melanin does not play a major role in colonization under the tested conditions. However, we cannot discount a virulence function for melanin under natural conditions, where variation in UV radiation, host genotypes, and interactions with other microbes are likely to play important roles. *Z. tritici* pycnidia are highly melanized, and melanin likely protects the embedded pycnidiospores. In other organisms, melanin shields against stress [43] and the degree of melanization can be correlated with the degree of resistance to stress [59]. We found that melanin can lower sensitivity to an SDHI fungicide (Additional file 13), suggesting that frequent applications of SDHI fungicides onto wheat fields may select for strains that can accumulate higher levels of melanin. The capacity of melanin to shield against toxic compounds could reflect a role for melanin in protection against antimicrobials produced under natural conditions by microbial competitors or by the host [43, 60, 61]. The melanin protection we observed against fungicides was specific. The inability of melanin to protect against azoles might be related to

the fact that azoles do not bind to melanin, so azoles can reach their target site even in melanized cells [62]. Though melanin can contribute to survival in fluctuating environments, our experiments indicated that melanin production has a fitness cost that results in reduced growth. We found that *Z. tritici* strains exhibit temporal differences in melanin accumulation. We postulate that these differences reflect selection operating to balance rates of growth with survival to environmental stress. Under this scenario, melanin accumulation illustrates how a trade-off between adaptation and growth can contribute to variation in a trait.

Variability in melanin accumulation is caused by differential regulation of gene expression

Our approach revealed that variability in melanin accumulation is mediated by differential regulation of expression of the *Zmr1* gene. *Zmr1* encodes a transcription factor that regulates expression levels of genes in the melanin biosynthetic cluster. We characterized two regulatory layers mediating variation in *Zmr1* expression: promoter sequence modifications and an insertion of transposable elements upstream of the promoter. Twelve SNPs in the promoter of *Zmr1* underlie differential regulation of melanin accumulation in the light and dark strains. Although the individual effects of these 12 mutations have not yet been tested, we hypothesize that at least one of these promoter mutations alters the levels of *Zmr1* transcription.

An island of 13 transposable elements of approximately 30 kb is located upstream of the *Zmr1* promoter in the lighter strain and delays *Zmr1* expression. We demonstrated the contribution of the transposable elements in downregulating melanin accumulation by removing the entire transposable element island, which led to an increase in *Zmr1* expression and melanin accumulation. The transposable element-mediated downregulation of *Zmr1* is transient, as the differences in *Zmr1* expression between the lighter and darker strain decrease with age. The transposable element island hinders *Zmr1* expression either by blocking the activity of activators upstream of the transposable elements or by epigenetically silencing adjacent regions. Remarkably, we observed a silencing effect of the hygromycin resistance gene under the control of a constitutive promoter when it was located at the *Zmr1* locus, downstream of the transposable element island in the 3D1 strain. The expression of the hygromycin resistance gene was higher when it was located ectopically or at the *Zmr1* locus in the 3D7 background. These findings suggest that the transposable element insertions reduce the expression of *Zmr1* in the lighter strain through epigenetic mechanisms.

Transposable elements are frequently associated with heterochromatic regions of the genome and this limits transposable element activity and transcription [40, 63–67]. The spread of the heterochromatic state of the transposable elements to neighboring genes silences their expression, as shown in other organisms [15, 68–71]. Frequently, under stressful conditions, some families of transposable elements are transcriptionally activated [72–74]. This suggests that transposable elements may provide a mechanism to specifically regulate expression of nearby genes under stressful conditions [21, 75, 76]. In *Epichloë festucae* two genes involved in the synthesis of alkaloids are located in a transposable element-rich region and are epigenetically silenced in axenic culture. Epigenetic silencing and de-silencing were shown to provide an important regulatory layer to specifically produce the alkaloids during host colonization [63]. In the pathogenic fungus *Leptosphaeria maculans*, effector genes are located in heterochromatic regions rich in transposable elements. Insertions of transposable elements were shown to modify the epigenetic state of nearby effector genes and consequently modulate their expression patterns [77]. In maize, insertion of a transposable element and the resulting spread of DNA and histone methylation marks to the cis-regulatory region of a gene reduces the accessibility for transcription factors and the RNA polymerase, thus altering expression levels upon attack by *Fusarium graminearum* [15]. We postulate that regulation of *Zmr1* by insertions of transposable elements is mediated by similar mechanisms, which involves the spreading of epigenetic marks to *Zmr1* in the lighter strain. In this way, transposable element insertions can provide a new layer of gene regulation that can optimize fitness in fluctuating environments.

Genomic rearrangements modulate melanin levels in *Z. tritici* populations

Two antagonistic consequences of melanin accumulation, protection from stress and decrease in growth rate, suggest the need for variable regulation of melanin synthesis to survive in different environments. During host colonization, *Z. tritici* is exposed to different micro-climatic conditions and is subjected to environmental changes, depending on its spatial location during host colonization [25, 78]. It is likely that this spatial and temporal environmental heterogeneity leads to diversification of melanization levels in *Z. tritici*. Fluctuations in macro-climate may also select for diversification in melanization, with episodes of severe heat, cold, drought, or UV radiation likely favoring strains with higher melanization, while less melanized strains may have higher fitness during less stressful weather conditions. The

significant variability in the degree of melanization exhibited among different strains of *Z. tritici* can have many underlying causes, but we hypothesize that most of these differences reflect local adaptation.

The genome of *Z. tritici* contains approximately 17% repetitive elements [39, 69]. Transposable element insertions can cause adaptive variation and contribute to pathogen evolution. Transposable elements are frequently associated with stress-related genes and are considered to contribute to their diversification [22, 23, 76, 79] but how transposable elements drive adaptation remains to be fully understood. Here we show that transposable elements contribute to phenotypic diversity by regulating gene expression. Independent insertions of transposable elements in *Z. tritici* contributed to differential regulation of *Zmr1* expression and led to diversification of melanin accumulation.

Conclusions

We demonstrated that diversity in melanin accumulation is determined by differential regulation of gene expression instead of through mutations in coding sequences. Both single nucleotide polymorphisms in the promoter region of the *Zmr1* gene and transposable element insertions altered the accumulation of melanin. The complexity at the locus suggests that a sophisticated regulatory mechanism has evolved to balance the trade-offs between growth and melanin production. We believe that variation in transposable element insertions creates differential regulatory patterns through chromatin modification, generating new epialleles. We elucidated how transposable elements can facilitate the diversification of adaptive traits by generating regulatory variation that can regulate fitness-relevant gene expression.

Methods

Growth conditions for *Z. tritici* strains and bacterial strains

All the *Z. tritici* strains analyzed in this study, except for IPO323, were previously collected from wheat fields in four different locations: Australia, Israel, Switzerland, and Oregon, USA, during 1990–2001 [36, 80, 81]. The reference strain IPO323 was kindly provided by Gert H.J. Kema (Wageningen University, The Netherlands). The *Z. tritici* Swiss strains ST99CH_3D1 (abbreviated as 3D1) and ST99CH_3D7 (abbreviated as 3D7) collected in 1999 [33, 82] were used for genetic modifications. Wild-type and genetically modified *Z. tritici* strains were grown in 50 ml of yeast sucrose broth (YSB, 1% w/v yeast extract, 1% w/v sucrose) with 50 µg/ml kanamycin sulfate in 100-ml Erlenmeyer flasks at 18 °C, 120 rpm for 6 days. Blastospores from the wild-type and genetically modified *Z. tritici* strains were collected after 6 days of growth in YSB. Liquid cultures were filtered through

double-layered sterile cheesecloth and blastospores were collected by centrifugation (3273g, 15 min, 4 °C). The supernatant was discarded; blastospores were washed twice and re-suspended in sterile deionized water and stored on ice until use (0–1 day). The concentrations of the spore suspensions were determined using KOVA® Glasstic® counting chambers (Hycor Biomedical, Inc., USA). Yeast malt sucrose agar (YMS, 0.4% w/v yeast extract, 0.4% w/v malt extract, 0.4% w/v sucrose, 1.5% w/v agar) and potato dextrose agar (PDA) were used for growing *Z. tritici* strains on Petri plates.

Escherichia coli strains NEB® 5-alpha (New England Biolabs) or HST08 (Takara Bio, USA) were used for molecular cloning. *E. coli* strains were grown on DYT media (1.6% w/v tryptone, 1% w/v yeast extract, 0.5% NaCl) amended with kanamycin sulfate (50 µg/ml) at 37 °C. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain AGL1 was used for *A. tumefaciens*-mediated transformation of *Z. tritici*. *A. tumefaciens* was grown in DYT media containing kanamycin sulfate (50 µg/ml), carbenicillin (100 µg/ml), and rifampicin (50 µg/ml) at 28 °C, unless stated otherwise.

QTL mapping

Phenotypic data (gray values of the mapping population at 8 dpi) and restriction site-associated DNA sequencing (RADseq) data from the progeny of the cross between 3D1 and 3D7 described earlier [33] were used for QTL mapping, using the same protocol described in Meile et al. [83]. QTL re-mapping of chromosome 11 alone was performed in R/qtl version v1.40-8 [84] by simple interval mapping (SIM) analysis as described previously [33].

Melanization analysis

The degree of melanization in each *Z. tritici* strain was estimated by plating approximately 100 blastospores on YMS plates. Plates were then randomized and incubated in the dark at 22 °C and 70% humidity. Digital images of the plates were taken through the Petri plate lid at different time points, using standardized settings [33]. Gray value, a proxy for degree of melanization, was estimated for each colony using ImageJ [85]. The gray scale ranges from 0 to 255, where 0 represents the darkest shade of black and 255 represents the lightest shade of white. Gray value of colonies grown on at least three independent Petri plates was measured.

Measurements of growth rate and fungicide sensitivity assays

Because the 3D7Δ*zmr1* mutant grew as hyphae instead of as blastospores in YMS (Additional file 18), it was not possible to make a proper evaluation of its growth rate on YMS. Thus, we performed these experiments on PDA, on which both knockouts grew with a morphology that was similar to the wild-type strains (Additional file 18). Colony

size was evaluated as previously described at 7–12 dpi [30]. The growth curve for wild-type strains and knockouts was obtained by plotting radial growth (millimeter) over time and fitted to a linear model (Pearson's correlation coefficient value (r^2 value > 0.9)). Growth rate (mm/day) was estimated by calculating the slope of the growth curve. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was performed to determine if there were significant differences in growth rate (p value ≤ 0.05). Significant differences in colony size at each time point (Kruskal-Wallis, ≤ 0.05) were evaluated between $\Delta zmr1$ and the wild-type. The experiment was performed three times. To perform fungicide sensitivity assays comparing the wild-type 3D7 and non-melanized 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ line, a 100-blastospore suspension was plated on sterile Whatman filter paper, grade 1 (Huber lab), placed on PDA plates. Three plates per strain and condition were incubated in the dark at 22 °C with 70% humidity. After 5 days, the plates were photographed and the filter papers were transferred to PDA plates supplemented with fungicides (0.75 ppm of bixafen or 0.75 ppm of propiconazole, Syngenta, Basel, Switzerland) or control PDA plates without any fungicides. The strains were grown under the same conditions as before and digital images were captured every 24 h until they were 12 days old. The radial growth rates were calculated as described earlier using ImageJ [41]. The percentage decrease in colony radius in the presence of each fungicide was calculated at each time point. The experiment was performed twice.

Generation of *Z. tritici* transformants

All the amplifications were performed using Phusion high-fidelity DNA polymerase from NEB (Ipswich, MA, USA). *Zmr1* disruptant mutants in both 3D1 and 3D7 backgrounds were generated by inserting a hygromycin resistance cassette into the *Zmr1* gene 13 base pairs (bp) after the start codon using homologous recombination (Additional file 19). Up-flanking and down-flanking regions (approximately 1000 bp) of the site of integration were PCR-amplified from either 3D1 or 3D7 genomic DNA. A hygromycin resistance cassette with the desired overlap for In-Fusion cloning was amplified from the plasmid pES6 (obtained from Eva Stukenbrock, Kiel University). The flanking regions and the hygromycin resistance cassette were fused to the binary vector backbone of pES1 (obtained from Eva Stukenbrock, Kiel University) in their respective order (Additional file 19) by a single-step In-Fusion reaction (Takara Bio, Mountain View, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions and then cloned in *E. coli*.

Constructs to generate knockouts of the transposable elements in the 3D1 background were obtained in a similar way, except that these mutants were generated by replacing the transposable elements by the hygromycin resistance cassette (Additional file 19).

For generating in locus allele swaps and complementation lines, the full-length *Zmr1* gene along with 1863 and 1862 bp upstream of the start codon in 3D7 and 3D1, respectively, and 539 bp downstream of the stop codons were amplified and fused to a geneticin resistance cassette amplified from the pCGEN vector [86] and the vector backbone of pES1 as described earlier (Additional files 19 and 20). This intermediate construct was used to amplify the full *Zmr1* gene fused to the geneticin resistance cassette. Additionally, approximately 1 kb upstream and downstream of the insertion site in 3D7 were amplified and the three amplicons were fused to the binary vector backbone of pES1 as described earlier (Additional files 19 and 20).

Mutation-free plasmids were transformed into the *A. tumefaciens* strain AGL1 [87] by electroporation and screened on DYT medium supplemented with 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ rifampicin, 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ carbenicillin, and 40 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ kanamycin at 28 °C. *A. tumefaciens*-mediated transformation of *Z. tritici* was performed as previously described [83, 88, 89]. Selection of transformants was performed on YMS plates containing 200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cefotaxime and the corresponding antibiotic, either hygromycin at 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (Neofroxx, Germany) or geneticin at 150 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (Thermo Fisher Scientific) at 18 °C for 8–12 days. Individual colonies were then streaked onto YMS plates containing the corresponding antibiotic and grown at 18 °C for 1 week. After one round of selection, single colonies were transferred to YMS plates without a selection agent and transformants were screened for the correct inserts by colony PCR using KAPA3G Plant DNA polymerase (Kapa Biosystem, Massachusetts, USA) and specific primers (Additional file 20). These amplicons were further sequenced (Microsynth AG, Balgach, Switzerland) to confirm the correct integration. The copy number of the transformants was determined by performing quantitative PCR (qPCR) on DNA isolated from transformed *Z. tritici* strains using Qiagen plant DNeasy kit (Qiagen) and specific primers for the antibiotic resistance marker and for the housekeeping genes *TFIIIC1* or *18s rRNA* (Additional file 20), as previously described [83]. DNA from wild-type *Z. tritici* strains without the transgene, DNA from *Z. tritici* strains harboring a single transgene, and negative water controls were included in all analyses.

Hygromycin resistance assay

To test the sensitivity to hygromycin of 3D1 $\Delta zmr1$ and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$, their respective wild-types, and the ectopic controls, 5 μl of 10^4 spores/ml of 6-day-old blastospores were drop inoculated on YMS media supplemented with hygromycin at 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (Neofroxx, Germany). YMS media without hygromycin was used as a control. Images were taken at 8 dpi. The experiment was repeated three times.

Comparative transcriptomic analysis

RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) analysis was performed to identify differentially expressed genes in wild-type and melanin-deficient $\Delta zmr1$ mutants. Roughly 100 blastospores of *Z. tritici* strains 3D1, 3D1 $\Delta zmr1$ #6, 3D7, and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ #48 were placed onto PDA plates and incubated at 22 °C in the dark with 70% humidity. After 7 days, individual colonies were picked carefully from the plates using sterile forceps, collected, and frozen in liquid nitrogen. Three independent biological replicates were collected. The colonies were then homogenized using a Bead Ruptor with a cooling unit (Omni International) and zirconium oxide beads (1.4 mm). RNA was extracted using the GENEzol reagent (Geneaid Biotech) following the manufacturer's recommendations. On column DNAase, treatment was performed using RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's instructions.

RNA-seq was performed on an Illumina HiSeq 2500 using paired-end reads at 2×101 bp as previously described [1]. Raw RNA-seq reads were trimmed using Trimmomatic v. 0.33 [90]. Trimmed reads were aligned to the *Z. tritici* parental genome 3D7 or 3D1 and transcriptome using TopHat v 2.0.13 [91]. Gene counts were calculated using HTSeq v0.6.1 [92] and differential gene expression analysis was performed using the R package EdgeR version 3.2.3 [93]. Relative RNA levels in the RNA-seq experiment were calculated by TMM (trimmed mean of *M* values) normalization [94]. Mean TMM-normalized \log_2 CPM (counts per million mapped reads) were calculated for all the annotated genes. To identify differentially expressed genes between a wild-type strain and melanin-deficient $\Delta zmr1$ knockouts, Benjamin-Hochberg false discovery rates (FDR) and an FDR-adjusted *p* value were calculated. The RNAseq was deposited in SRA database with the accession number SRP143580 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP143580>).

Quantitative reverse transcription PCRs (qRT-PCRs)

Expression levels of *Zmr1* in different *Z. tritici* strains and genetically modified strains were quantified using qRT-PCR. RNA was extracted from *Z. tritici* strains grown in vitro and harvested at 7 or 9 dpi depending on the experiment, as described earlier for the RNA-seq analysis. cDNA was synthesized from 500 ng of RNA using oligo(dT)₁₈ primers and Revert Aid RT Reverse Transcription kit (Thermo Scientific) following the supplier's instructions. qRT-PCR analysis was performed using a 10- μ l reaction mix with 1 μ l of cDNA. A negative control with RNA alone and water was also included. Specific primers spanning introns were designed for the targets *Zmr1* and 18S ribosomal RNA to avoid the risk of genomic DNA contamination (Additional file 20). Crossing point (Cp) values were calculated using absolute quantification and the second

derivative method provided by LightCycler 480 software version 1.5 (Roche Diagnostics Corp., Indianapolis, IN, USA). "Advanced Relative Quantification" method was used to analyze the fold change in expression of *Zmr1* when compared to the wild-type strains. Advanced Relative Quantification method was also used for estimating the fold change in expression of *Zmr1* in different strains of *Z. tritici* compared to 3D1.

In planta virulence assay

The *Z. tritici* wild-type 3D7 strain and three independent 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ mutants lacking melanin were compared for their ability to infect the winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) variety Drifter (DSP Ltd., Delley, Switzerland). Two wheat seeds were sown in peat soil (Jiffy GO PP7, Tref, Moerdijk, The Netherlands) in $7 \times 7 \times 9$ -cm plastic pots and grown in a greenhouse at 18 °C day and 15 °C night, with a 16-h light cycle and 70% relative humidity. Plants were fertilized 10 days after sowing with 10 ml 0.1% Wuxal Universaldünger (Maag AG, Switzerland) per pot. Twelve 17-day-old seedlings were spray-inoculated with 15 ml of a blastospore suspension (10^6 spores/ml) containing 0.1% (*v/v*) of Tween 20 (Sigma Aldrich). Pots were placed under 100% humidity for 3 days by covering them with a plastic bag. The second leaf of each plant was collected at 21 dpi and pycnidia density (pycnidia/cm² leaf) and percentage of leaf area covered by lesions (PLACL) was analyzed using automated image analysis which was manually verified [37].

Annotation of transposable elements in *Z. tritici* strains and sequence alignment

For *Z. tritici* strains IPO323, 3D1, 3D7, 1E4, and 1A5, full genome annotations were already available [39, 44, 95]. Synteny of the QTL between IPO323, 3D1 and 3D7 was analyzed using blastn and visualized using the R package genoPlotR v.0.8.4 [96]. We annotated and masked repetitive elements for the remaining 128 *Z. tritici* strains using RepeatModeler version 1.0.8 as described earlier [39, 82]. Whole-genome Illumina sequencing data from the 128 strains was obtained from the NCBI Short Read Archive under BioProject ID numbers PRJNA178194 and PRJNA327615 [55, 97–99]. We masked the genomes using RepeatMasker version 4.0.5 with the library previously obtained for *Z. tritici* strain IPO323 [38] according to the transposable element nomenclature defined by Wicker et al. [100]. Multiple sequence alignment of *Zmr1* in the *Z. tritici* strains was performed using AliView version 1.22 [101]. Amino acid sequence identity of *Zmr1* in the *Z. tritici* strains was calculated using the Sequence Identities and Similarities (SIAS) [102].

Statistical analysis

Data analyses and plotting were performed using R version 3.3.1 and RStudio version 1.0.143 [103, 104] and Microsoft Excel. The non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare gray values between different strains/groups, since the data sets do not follow a normal distribution. Tukey's HSD test was used to estimate significant differences in pycnidial density between different *Z. tritici* strains for the in planta virulence assay. ANCOVA analysis was performed to determine significant differences in growth rates of $\Delta zmr1$ mutants and the respective wild-type. Number of replicates and sizes of the samples are indicated in Additional file 21 and in the tables that show the results of the experiments. Data were represented using bar plots showing mean values and standard errors of the mean and boxplots.

Additional files

Additional file 1: 3D7 accumulates more melanin than 3D1. Means and standard errors of gray values (0 = black, 255 = white) of at least 60 colonies of *Z. tritici* strains 3D1 and 3D7 at 7–12 days post inoculation (dpi). The experiment was performed three times with similar results. Asterisks indicate significant differences between 3D1 and 3D7 at each time point according to Kruskal-Wallis test (p values ≤ 0.05). n = number of colonies analyzed. (PDF 110 kb)

Additional file 2: Comparison of the QTLs obtained using the genome of the reference strain IPO323 and of the parental strain 3D7. (PDF 32 kb)

Additional file 3: Genes in the 95% confidence interval of the QTL obtained using the genome of the parental strain 3D7. Genes in the *Pks1* gene cluster are indicated in bold. The total number of synonymous (Syn) and non-synonymous (Non-Syn) SNPs between both parental strains is indicated. Insertions upstream of the coding sequence are also indicated. (PDF 35 kb)

Additional file 4: *Zmr1* expression levels are lower in 3D1 than in 3D7 at 7 days post inoculation. Mean and standard errors (se) of the relative quantification (RQ, fold change in expression level of *Zmr1* with respect to the *Zmr1* expression levels of the strain 3D1 at 7 days post inoculation, dpi) of the expression of *Zmr1* in 3D1 and 3D7 at 7 and 9 dpi. The experiment was performed three times with similar results. (PDF 31 kb)

Additional file 5: *Zmr1* regulates melanin biosynthesis in *Z. tritici*. (A) Three independent *Zmr1* disruptant mutants in the 3D1 (#46, #48, and #2.1) and in the 3D7 (#3, #6, and #100) backgrounds lack melanin. Pictures of 10-day-old wild-type 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ colonies. (B) Melanized and albino pycnidia of 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$, respectively, on wheat leaves of the cultivar Drifter, 21 dpi. (C) Expression values of the genes in the DHN melanin biosynthesis pathway (*Pks1* = polyketide synthase 1; *Thr1* = 1,3,8-trihydroxynaphthalene reductase; *Zmr1* = *Zymoseptoria* melanin regulation 1; *Ayg1* = Homolog of *Aspergillus* yellowish green) for the wild-type and $\Delta zmr1$ in the 3D1 and 3D7 backgrounds, respectively. Mean of TMM (trimmed mean of M values) normalized \log_2 CPM (counts per million mapped reads) values of three independent replicates with their standard deviation are plotted. Asterisks indicate statistical differences between the wild-type and the mutant (p value ≤ 0.05 , FDR ≤ 0.05). (TIF 1614 kb)

Additional file 6: Reduced expression of genes in the *Pks1* cluster in $\Delta zmr1$ mutants. Mean and standard error (se) of CPM (counts per million mapped reads) values of genes significantly downregulated (false discovery rates, FDR ≤ 0.05) in both $\Delta zmr1$ mutants compared to the wild-type strains 3D1 and 3D7. Means and standard errors of the mean of three independent replicates are indicated. Genes previously shown to be involved in melanin biosynthesis are shown in bold. (PDF 423 kb)

Additional file 7: Sequence variation in *Zmr1* promoter contributes to differences in melanin accumulation. Means and standard errors of gray values (0 = black, 255 = white) of 3D1, 3D7, 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$, 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ + *Zmr1*_{3D1}, and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ + *Zmr1*_{3D7}, 7 days post inoculation (dpi) based on at least 20 colonies. Asterisks (*) and pluses (+) indicate significant differences in mean gray values of each strain with respect to the mean gray value of 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$, respectively (Kruskal-Wallis, p values ≤ 0.05). The experiment was performed twice with similar results. NA = not applicable. (PDF 335 kb)

Additional file 8: The transposable element insertion upstream of *Zmr1* in 3D1 downregulates *Zmr1* expression. Mean gray values (0 = black, 255 = white) based on at least 35 colonies of the wild-types 3D1 and 3D7, three independent TE deletion mutants in the 3D1 background (3D1 ΔTE #93, #131, #239) and the two ectopic controls (3D1+ Hyg #3 and #6), 7 days post inoculation. Asterisks (*) indicate that the strains are significantly darker than the wild-type 3D1 (Kruskal-Wallis, p value ≤ 0.05). The experiment was performed three times with 3D1 ΔTE #93 and twice with #131 and #239. (PDF 330 kb)

Additional file 9: Non-melanized mutants grow faster than the wild-types. Radial growth rates (slope of the curves) of wild-type strains and melanin-deficient mutants (3D1 $\Delta zmr1$ and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$) were obtained by plotting radial size (mm) of the colonies over time. The fit of the radial growth curve estimated using a linear model was evaluated using Pearson's correlation coefficient (r^2 value). Asterisks (*) indicate significant differences in growth rate (slope) between the wild-type and the mutant according to ANCOVA analysis (p values ≤ 0.05). The experiment was performed three times with similar results. (PDF 332 kb)

Additional file 10: Colonies of non-melanized mutants are bigger than those of the corresponding wild-types. Means and standard errors of the radial size (mm) based on at least 20 colonies at different days post inoculation (dpi). The experiment was performed three times with similar results. (PDF 65 kb)

Additional file 11: Melanin is not essential for virulence. All three 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ mutants were equally virulent on the winter wheat variety Drifter, compared to the wild-type 3D7 as indicated by pycnidia/cm² leaf 21 days post infection (Turkey's HSD test, p value ≤ 0.05). Mean and standard error of the mean of 12 independent leaves are shown. The experiment was performed three times for line #6 with similar results. (TIF 86 kb)

Additional file 12: Melanin-deficient mutants are not impaired in virulence. Mean of percentage of leaf area covered by lesions (PLACL) and pycnidia/cm² leaf caused by the wild-type 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ lines on the wheat cultivar Drifter, at 22 days post inoculation. Mean and standard error of the mean of 12 leaves are shown. The experiment was performed twice with the line 6 and 3D7 obtaining similar results. No statistical differences in PLACL and pycnidia/cm² leaf were detected between 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$ according to Tukey's HSD (honest significant difference) test (p values ≤ 0.05). (PDF 223 kb)

Additional file 13: Melanin protects *Z. tritici* against SDHI fungicides. Reduction in growth by fungicides (% growth decrease) of the wild-type 3D7 and 3D7 $\Delta zmr1$. Strains were grown on Whatman filter paper placed on PDA for 5 days and later transferred to PDA plates supplemented with the fungicide bixafen or propiconazole. Asterisks (*) indicate that the percentage in decrease in growth of the mutant strain, in the presence of the fungicide, is significantly different from the wild-type 3D7 (Kruskal-Wallis, p value ≤ 0.05). Mean and standard error of differential radial size of at least 25 colonies grown on three independent plates are presented. The experiment was performed twice with similar results. (PDF 122 kb)

Additional file 14: No insertions of transposable elements were identified upstream of *Zmr1* in IPO323. A) Melanization levels of the reference strain IPO323 from 8 to 12 days post inoculation. Bars represent means and standard errors of the mean gray value based on at least 60 colonies. Representative pictures of both strains are shown below the bar plot for all the time points. The experiment was performed two times with similar results. Gray value scale (0 = black, 255 = white) is shown on the left. B) Synteny plot of the QTL between 3D7, 3D1 and the reference strain IPO323 showing the insertion of an island of transposable elements 1.8 kb upstream of the start codon of *Zmr1* only in 3D1. Brown lines indicate collinear sequences. The positions of genes and transposable

elements are shown using purple arrows and blue bars, respectively. Vertical yellow lines indicate simple repeats. The different shades of blue represent different classes of transposable elements that were classified according to the three-letter code described in Wicker et al., [100]. The first letter indicates the class (R = RNA class and D = DNA class), the second letter indicates the order (L = LTR, I = Line, T = TIR) and the third letter indicates the superfamily (G = *Gypsy*, I = I, X = unknown). (TIF 100521 kb)

Additional file 15: SNPs in *Zmr1* regulatory sequences. Alignment of the nucleotide sequences 1862 bp upstream of the coding sequence of *Zmr1* in 3D1 and 3D7. Vertical pink bars indicate the 12 SNPs in the promoter region. Frequency (in percentage) of the 3D1 and 3D7 variants in the analyzed 132 strains of *Z. tritici* are indicated. (TIF 16001 kb)

Additional file 16: No significant difference in the distribution of mean gray values of different *Z. tritici* strains belonging to four different populations. Distribution of mean gray values of different *Z. tritici* strains from four different populations across the world (3 strains from Australia, 8 from Switzerland, 9 from Israel, and 13 from the USA). The colors of the violin plot indicate different populations. Black dots represent individual data points, which correspond to the mean gray values of each *Z. tritici* strain at 7 days post inoculation. At least 100 colonies grown on five different plates were evaluated. The experiment was performed three times with similar results. No statistically significant differences were observed between the populations (Kruskal-Wallis test, p value ≤ 0.05). (TIF 172 kb)

Additional file 17: Melanization and *Zmr1* expression levels in *Z. tritici* strains from around the world. Means and standard errors of the mean of gray values (0 = black, 255 = white) and of *Zmr1* expression at 7 days post inoculation. n indicates the number of colonies analyzed. Gray values were measured in three independent experiments, and similar results were obtained. Expression analysis was performed twice and provided similar results. AUS: Australia, CH: Switzerland, ISY: Israel and OR: USA (Oregon), TE = transposable element, P = Present, A = Absent. (PDF 205 kb)

Additional file 18: Altered growth morphology of 3D7 Δ *Zmr1* mutants on YMS but not in PDA. Morphology of 3D1, 3D7, and the mutants in *Zmr1* grown on YMS and PDA at 7 days post inoculation. (TIF 6379 kb)

Additional file 19: Generation of mutants (A) Schematic diagram showing the location of primers used for generating *Zmr1* disruptant mutants (U2 + U3, D1 + D2) and the primers used for screening the transformants (U1 + Hyg UF, Hyg DF + D3). (B) Schematic diagram showing the location of primers used for generating the transposable element (TE) deletion mutants in 3D1 background (Δ TE; TE_U2 + TE_U3, TE_D1 + TE_D2) and the primers used for screening the transformants (TE_U1 + Hyg UF, Hyg DF + TE_D3). (C) Diagrams showing the location of primers used for generating the transformants expressing *Zmr1* gene in locus in the 3D7 Δ *Zmr1* background. Amplification of *Zmr1* gene from genomic DNA of 3D1 and 3D7 strains was performed using *Zmr1* F and *Zmr1* R primers; the geneticin resistance cassette (Gen) was amplified from pCGEN with Gen F and Gen R. Both amplicons were fused to the pES1 backbone to generate an intermediate construct, which was used to amplify *Zmr1* and the geneticin resistance cassette using *Zmr1* in locus F + *Zmr1* in locus R. Up-flanking and down-flanking regions of the insertion site were amplified from 3D7 genomic DNA using the primers UF_F + UF_R and DF_F + DF_R. Primers used for screening the transformants (P1 + P2, P3 + P4) are also shown. LB and RB indicates the left and right border of the binary vector pES1. Hyg.R = hygromycin resistance cassette. (PDF 139 kb)

Additional file 20: List of primers used in the study, their sequence, and their purpose. (PDF 287 kb)

Additional file 21: Sample size and number of independent replicates performed in each experiment. In the experiments where gray value and radial growth were measured, n indicates the lowest number of colonies per strain analyzed in the experiment. In the experiments where expression levels of *Zmr1* were measured, n indicates the number of technical replicates. (PDF 113 kb)

Abbreviations

Pks1: Polyketide synthase 1; QTL: Quantitative trait locus; SNP: Single nucleotide polymorphism; *Zmr1*: *Zymoseptoria melanin* regulation 1

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are available in the SRA database (accession number: SRP143580), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP143580>.

Authors' contributions

PK contributed to the conception and design of the analysis, acquisition of data, analysis of the data, and writing of the original draft of the manuscript. LM contributed to the design of the analysis and acquisition of data and contributed to the edition and revision of the manuscript. XM analyzed the RNAseq data and contributed to the edition of the manuscript. CP contributed to the analysis of the transposable elements in the populations. FEH contributed to the bioinformatics analysis of transposable element variation in the populations and edited the manuscript. DC contributed to the analysis of the transposable elements in the populations and edited and reviewed the manuscript. BAM acquired funding and reviewed the manuscript. ASV contributed to the conception and design of the analysis, supervision and analysis of the data, and writing of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable

Consent for publication

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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