

## Supplementary Materials

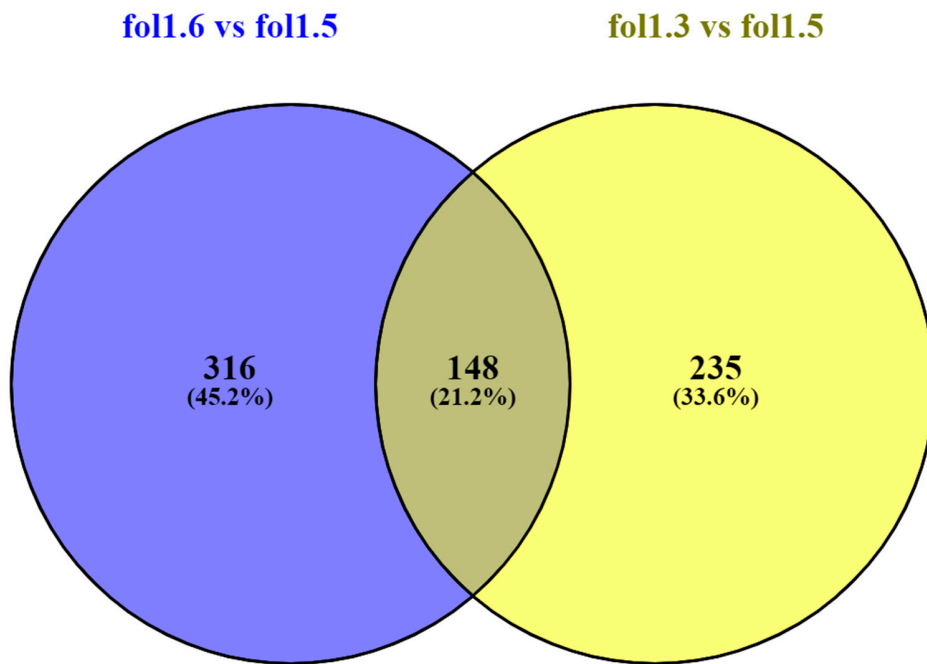
A

			<u>GA</u>
DM-GGH1	978	CAGTGGCGCGACAAGTCTCGATACTTCATATACAATTACAATCCCACTTATGGTGGGA	
DM-GGH2	1018	CGGCTACCAGCAAAGTCTTGACAACCTCATCTACAATTACAATCCCTTCTTATGCTGGGA	
DM-GGH3	893	CAGAAGCTCAAAAAGTCTCGACAATCTCATCTACAATTACAATCCCACTTATAGTGGAA	
		<u>Fwd</u>	
		AGGCAGGGAAGGGTTATG	
DM-GGH1	1038	AGGCAGGGAAGGGTTATGACGAGGTTATCTCTTCACTCCGCATTCTTCCTCGAGCTCTA	
DM-GGH2	1078	AGGTTCGGGCGAGTTTGGAGGAGGTTACCTCTTCACTCCGCGTCCACCTTGAGCTCTC	
DM-GGH3	953	AGACTGGGAAAGTTACGATGAGGTTACGTTTCAA.....CAGTCATGCTCTGAACTA	
			<u>Rev</u>
			CAACTGCACAATCTTATTGATGC
DM-GGH1	1098	TGTAGAGAAAAAACACCAGTTAATTGAGCAATAACCAACTGCACAATCTTATTGATGC	
DM-GGH2	1138	TGTAGATGCAAGTGAAC.....TGCAAAAGCATTGAC...AATTGCATCATCAAAGA..TTAT	
DM-GGH3	1008	A	

B

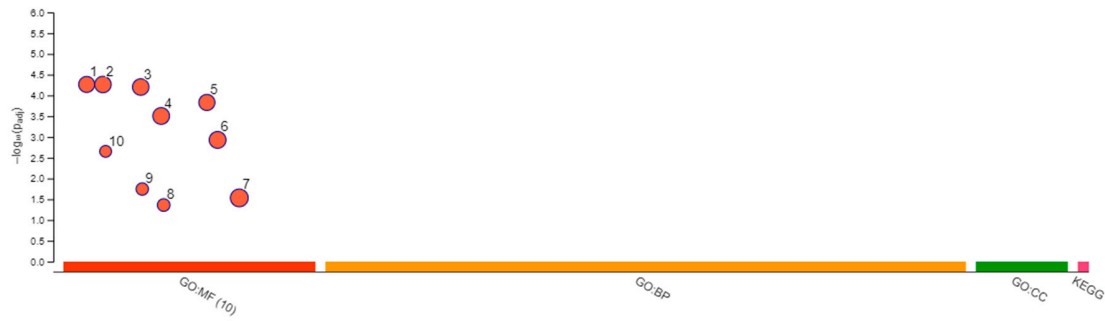
			<u>Fwd</u>
			CTGGTATGGTGTGACCTTTG
DM	766	CAGTTGGTCGTGTTGAGACTGGTGTGATCAAGCCTGGTATGGTGTGACCTTTGGCCCTA	
Kuras	814	CTGTTGGTCGTGTTGAGACTGGTGTGATCAAGCCTGGTATGGTGTGACCTTTGGCCCTA	
Desiree	838	CAGTTGGTCGTGTAGAGACTGGTGTGATCAAGCCTGGTATGGTGTGACCTTTGGCCCTA	
CIP800928	269	CTGTTGGTCGTGTTGAGACTGGTGTGATCAAGCCTGGTATGGTGTGACCTTTGGCCCTA	
DM	826	CTGGTTTGACAACCTGAAGTCAAGTCTGTAGAGATGCACCAACGAAGCTCTCTGGAGGCA	
Kuras	874	CTGGTTTGACAACCTGAAGTCAAGTCTGTGAGATGCACCAACGAAGCTCTCTGGAGGCA	
Desiree	898	CTGGTTTGACAACCTGAAGTCAAGTCTGTGAGATGCACCAACGAAGCTCTCTGGAGGCA	
CIP800928	329	CTGGTTTGACAACCTGAAGTCAAGTCTGTGAGATGCACCAACGAAGCTCTCTGGAGGCA	
			<u>Rev</u>
			GGTGACAATGTTGGTTCAA
DM	885	CTCCCTGGTGACAATGTTGGGTTCAATGTTAAGAATGTTGCTGTTAAGGATCTGAAGCG	
Kuras	933	CTCCCTGGTGACAATGTTGGGTTCAATGTTAAGAATGTTGCTGTTAAGGATCTGAAGCG	
Desiree	957	CTCCCTGGTGACAATGTTGGGTTCAATGTTAAGAATGTTGCTGTTAAGGATCTGAAGCG	
CIP800928	388	CTCCCTGGTGACAATGTTGGGTTCAATGTTAAGAATGTTGCTGTTAAGGATCTGAAGCG	

**Figure S1.** Partial alignments of GGH (A) and EF1- $\alpha$  (B) sequences and primers used in qPCR reactions. GGH1, GGH2 and GGH3 transcripts sequences from the DM genotype were aligned in order to design primers specific of GGH1. EF1- $\alpha$  sequences from four potato genotypes were aligned to design primers within highly conserved regions.

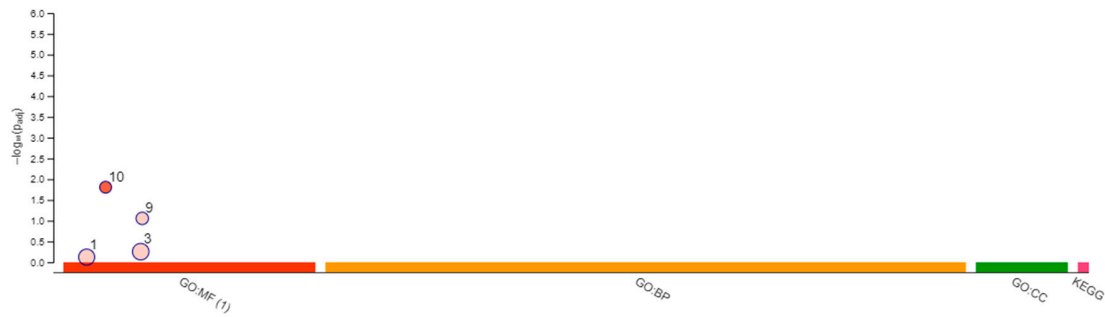


**Figure S2.** Venn diagram showing numbers of differentially expressed genes that are common or exclusive in comparisons fol 1.6 versus fol 1.5 and fol 1.3 versus fol 1,5. [1]

> fol1.6vsfol1.5



> fol1.3vsfol1.5

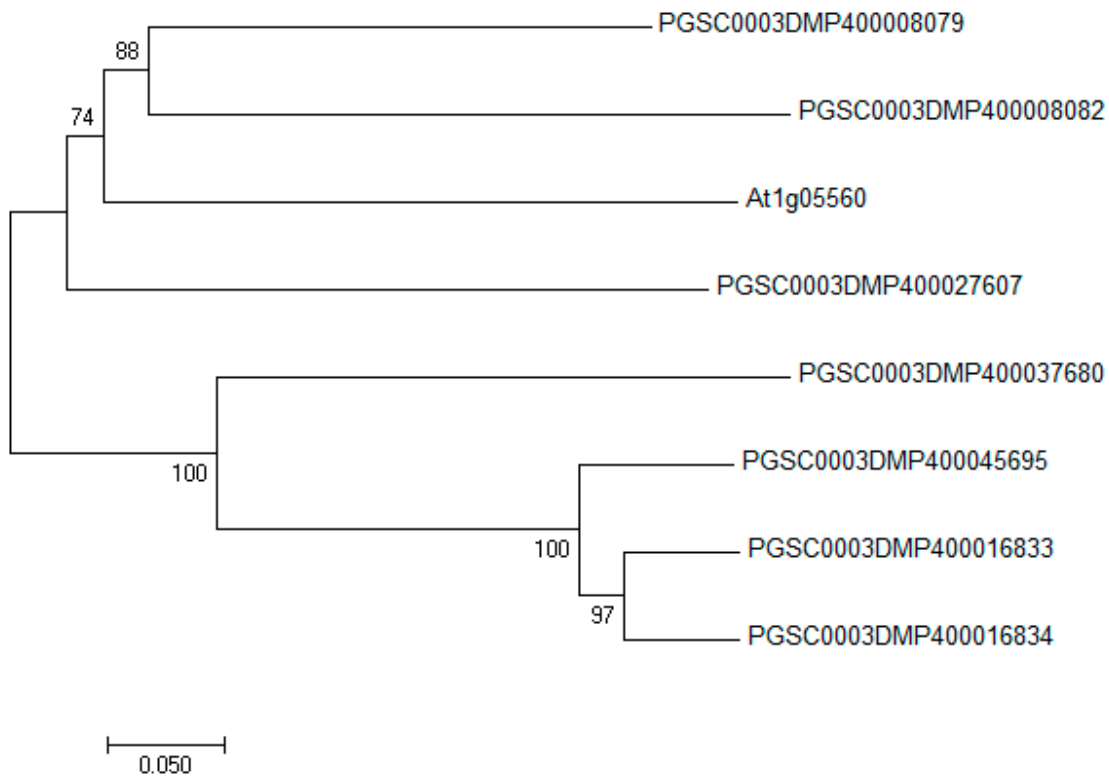


ID	Source	Term ID	Term Name	Padj (fol1.6vsfol1.5)	Padj (fol1.3vsfol1.5)
1	GO:MF	GO:004497	monooxygenase activity	$5.426 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.515 \times 10^{-1}$
2	GO:MF	GO:005506	iron ion binding	$5.451 \times 10^{-5}$	1.000
3	GO:MF	GO:0016705	oxidoreductase activity, acting on paired donors, ...	$6.269 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.558 \times 10^{-4}$
4	GO:MF	GO:0020037	heme binding	$3.122 \times 10^{-4}$	1.000
5	GO:MF	GO:0043531	ADP binding	$1.473 \times 10^{-4}$	1.000
6	GO:MF	GO:0046906	tetrapyrrole binding	$1.176 \times 10^{-3}$	1.000
7	GO:MF	GO:0048037	cofactor binding	$2.929 \times 10^{-2}$	1.000
8	GO:MF	GO:0030247	polysaccharide binding	$4.353 \times 10^{-2}$	1.000
9	GO:MF	GO:0016782	transferase activity, transferring sulfur-containing ...	$1.790 \times 10^{-2}$	$8.779 \times 10^{-2}$
10	GO:MF	GO:0008146	sulfotransferase activity	$2.219 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.560 \times 10^{-2}$

version e98\_eg45\_p14\_bca6d38  
 date 10/30/2019, 9:50:51 AM  
 organism stuberosum

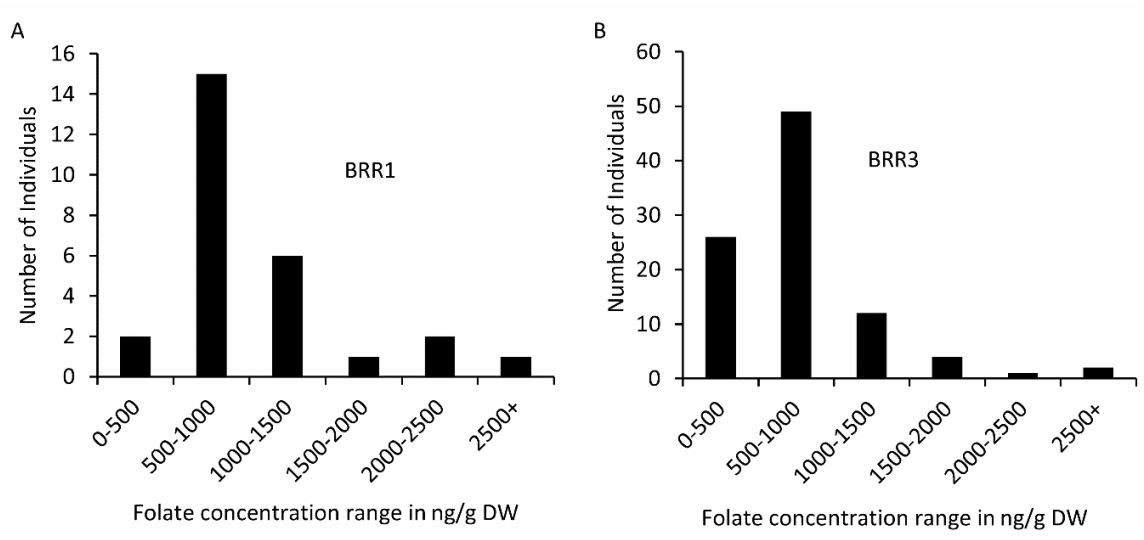
g:Profiler

**Figure S3.** Functional enrichment analysis in comparisons between fol 1.6 and fol 1.5, and fol 1.3 and fol 1.5. Analyses were done using g:GOST in g:Profiler [2]. A g:SCS threshold of 0.05 was used. The top panel is a Manhattan plot of enriched terms in the comparison between fol 1.6 and fol 1.5. The middle panel is a Manhattan plot of enriched terms in the comparison between fol 1.3 and fol 1.5. The bottom table provides detailed information such as data source, id and name of the term with corresponding p-value. The light circles in Manhattan plots represent insignificant terms.



**Figure S4.** Phylogenetic tree of UDP-glucose glucosyltransferases from potato and Arabidopsis. Homologs of the At1g05560-encoded protein were searched in the potato genome by using tBLASTn search in Spud DB (<http://potato.plantbiology.msu.edu/>). The seven top matches were used for phylogenetic analysis in MEGA7.

The evolutionary history was inferred using the Neighbor-Joining method [3]. The optimal tree with the sum of branch length = 1.77531023 is shown. The percentage of replicate trees in which the associated taxa clustered together in the bootstrap test (1000 replicates) are shown next to the branches [4]. The tree is drawn to scale, with branch lengths in the same units as those of the evolutionary distances used to infer the phylogenetic tree. The evolutionary distances were computed using the p-distance method [5] and are in the units of the number of amino acid differences per site. The analysis involved 8 amino acid sequences. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. There were a total of 413 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA7 [6].



**Figure S5.** Histogram of number of individuals within folate concentration brackets. A, BRR1 population; B, BRR3 population.

```

AtGGH1 1 --MIDNNCLYKEELNRNSYSGLAKEASESILLPSES*GFD-----GSRSPVCS SPDPNLN
AtGGH2 1 --MWSYVWLPLVALSLFKDSIIMAKAATILLPSQTGFD-----ISRS*PVCSAPDPNLN
AtGGH3 1 ----MWRFCFFLSLLEFDVSAVKS*AESIELPSQIGVEDSRVFESLSLSPVCSAADPNLN
StGGH1 1 MGNYLILFLLLVCGIITSQSLFVSNQILPPS-----CPAPDPTLN
StGGH2 1 -----MATHVKPQII*ESQLNFPS-----CPATDPALN
StGGH3 1 --MSNYFLISFLTISLELVVTAIEPAELFVPAG-----CPLPDENLN

AtGGH1 53 YRPVIGILSHPGDG-----ASGRLTNDTSSTYIAASYVKFAEA*GGARVIPLIYNEPEE
AtGGH2 52 YRPVIGILSHPGDG-----ASGRLSNATDASSIAASYVKLAESGGARVIPLIFNEPEE
AtGGH3 56 YKPVIGILTHPGEGRWDARLHSLKNYAYATNISYIAASYVKLAETGGARVIPLIYNEPEE
StGGH1 43 YRPVIGIVSHPGDG-----ATGRLSNATNVSYIAASYVKFAEMAGARVIPLIYTEPPE
StGGH2 28 YRPVIGIVSHPGDG-----ASGRLNNASDVSYIAASYVKFAEMAGARVIPLIYTEPPE
StGGH3 41 YRPVIGIISHPGHG-----DSGRINNSTGVSYIAASYVKLVESGGARVIPLIFDDSPQ

AtGGH1 106 VLFQKLELVNGVIFTGGWAKKYDYFEIVKKIETKALERN*DAGEHFPVYGICLGFELMSII
AtGGH2 105 ILFQKLELVNGVILTGGWAKEGLYFEIVKKIENKVLERN*DAGEHFPYAI*CLGFELLTMI
AtGGH3 116 ILFQKLELVNGVIFTGGWAKTGLYDVVEKIFNKVMEKNDAGEHFPVYAM*CLGFELLSMI
StGGH1 96 VLNQKLNLVNGIIFTGGWAKDGLYEDVIKGI*FQK*VLEKNDAGEHFPLLAICLGYELLTMI
StGGH2 81 IINQKLNLVNGIIFTGGWSK*KGLYFEVVKGI*FEK*VLEKNDAGEHFPLLAICLGFELLTMI
StGGH3 94 LLNQKLNLVNGVIFPGGWAKKH*HYFETIKALERNK*VLEKNDAGEHFPLLAINHG*FELLMMI

AtGGH1 166 ISQNRDILEREDAEDNASSLOFVDNVNNDGTLFORFPE*LLKKLSTDC*LVMO*KHKYGITP
AtGGH2 165 ISQNRDIFEKMDARNSASSLOFVENVNIQGTIFORFPE*LLKKLGTDC*LVMQNHRFGISP
AtGGH3 176 ISQNRDILERENS*VNYASSLOFEK*VNIEATVFORFPE*LLKKLSAD*CLVMQNH*YFGISP
StGGH1 156 ITNDNNILEEFS*AASQASTVQFVENVIDGTVFGRFPPVLLKKMSID*CLVMQNH*HFGISP
StGGH2 141 ISKDNNILEEFSASHQASTVQFVENIKFDGTVFGRFPPVLLKKMSTH*CLVMQNH*HFGISP
StGGH3 154 VSKDNNILEKFSVSNQATK*LHFVETVNI*EDTVFGRFPPTL*IKKLSKE*CLV*QSHKYGITSP

AtGGH1 226 ANFOANPALSSEFEILLTTCIDENSKTYVSTVKA*KRYPI*TGFQWHPEKNAFEWGSSAIPHS
AtGGH2 225 QSFEGNIALSN*FFKI*VTT*CVDDNGK*VYVSTVQ*STKYPVTGFQWHPEKNAFEWGSSKIPHS
AtGGH3 236 DNFQGNPYLSSEFNIVTTSADKDSKTEFVSTIRSKRYPV*TAFQWHPEKNAFEWGSS*EIPHS
StGGH1 216 ERFOANKDLSSEFRVLTTS*TDENNKVYVSTIQATRYPIA*AFQWHPEKNAFEWGSSRI*PHS
StGGH2 201 ERLOANN*DLCGE*FRVLTTS*VDKKNK*VYVSSVQA*OHYPVTALQ*WHPEKNVFEWGSSOIPHT
StGGH3 214 DKFOAND*DLSS*FEIMLTTS*TDTRNKVYVSTVKAENYPI*TALQ*WHPEKSAFEWG*LSAIPHS

AtGGH1 286 EDAIQVTOHAAS*YL*VSEARKSLN-RPESQKVL*SNLIYNYKPTY*CGYAGR*GYDEVYI*FTOP
AtGGH2 285 EDAIQVTOHAANHLVSEARKSLN-RPESKKVL*SNLIYNYKPTY*CGYAGI*GYDEVYI*FTQQ
AtGGH3 296 EDAIQVTOHAANYLVSEARKSMN-RPSEKVL*SNLIYNYKPTY*SGYKGS*GDDEVYI*FT--
StGGH1 276 EDAIQVTHVANYFISEARKSSN-KPVAREVLD*SLIYNYNPTY*GGKAGK*GYDEVYI*FTPH
StGGH2 261 EDAIQVTOHVANYFVSEARKSSNKNK*PATSKVLD*NLIYNYSPSYA*GKVRGSEFEVYL*FTPR
StGGH3 274 EDAVQVTOQLVANYFVSEARKSSN-KPEAQKVL*DNLIYNYNPTY*SGKTGK*GYDEVYV*VENSH

AtGGH1 345 RSRF--
AtGGH2 344 RSL--
AtGGH3 -----
StGGH1 335 SSSSSM
StGGH2 321 PTLSSL
StGGH3 333 AVN---

```

**Figure S6.** Alignment of potato and Arabidopsis GGH proteins. Asterisks indicate conserved residues that are catalytically essential in human GGH or other conserved active site residues that may participate in substrate binding [7]. Alignment was done by CLUSTALW (<https://www.genome.jp/tools-bin/clustalw>). Shading was done by BOXSHADE ([https://embnet.vital-it.ch/software/BOX\\_form.html](https://embnet.vital-it.ch/software/BOX_form.html)). AtGGH1, At1g78660; AtGGH2, At1g78680; AtGGH3, At1g78670; StGGH1, PGSC0003DMG400007066; StGGH2, PGSC0003DMG400021256; StGGH3, PGSC0003DMG400035974.

**Table S1.** Folate metabolism-related genes in *Arabidopsis*, tomato, and potato. Orthologs of Arabidopsis genes in tomato and potato were retrieved from EnsemblPlants.

Gene name	Arabidopsis	Tomato	Potato	Chr. <sup>1</sup>	Start Pos. <sup>2</sup>	End Pos.
GTP cyclohydrolase I (GCHI)	At3g07270	Solyc06g083230	PGSC0003DMG400020105	6	58,218,330	58,221,998
Dihydroneopterin (DHN) triphosphate diphosphatase	At1g68760	Solyc03g043855.1	PGSC0003DMG400030259	3	6,301,879	6,303,243
Dihydroneopterin aldolase (DHNA)	At3g11750 At5g62980 At3g21730	Solyc10g079830.2	PGSC0003DMG400029847	10	58,006,909	58,009,753
Aminodeoxychorismate synthase (ADCS)	At2g28880	Solyc04g049360.3	PGSC0003DMG400009777	4	32,090,468	32,092,714
Aminodeoxychorismate lyase (ADCL)	At5g57850	Solyc11g071280.1.1	PGSC0003DMG400018587	11	42,627,656	42,632,239
6-Hydroxymethyldihydropterin pyrophosphokinase (HMDHP-PPK) / dihydropteroate synthase (DHPS)	At4g30000 (mito.) At1g69190 (cyto., only in Arabidopsis)	Solyc05g012090.3	PGSC0003DMG400028362	5	692,312	694,941
Dihydrofolate synthase (DHFS)	At5g41480	Solyc06g051900.3	PGSC0003DMG400002352	6	38,180,979	38,187,447
Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR)	At2g16370 At4g34570 At2g21550	Solyc01g109830.3	PGSC0003DMG400000736	1	86,138,599	86,145,134
Folylpolyglutamate synthase (FPGS)	At5g05980 (FPGS1) At3g10160 (FPGS2) At3g55630 (FPGS3)	Solyc05G052920.3 Solyc04G016550.3	PGSC0003DMG400027193	5	48,208,214	48,215,644
UDP-glucose- <i>p</i> -aminobenzoate glucosyltransferase <sup>3</sup>	At1g05560	Solyc12g098590.1.1	PGSC0003DMG400004573 PGSC0003DMG400004574	12 12	59,388,655 59,391,505	59,391,021 59,393,303
$\gamma$ -Glutamyl hydrolase (GGH)	At1g78660 (GGH1) At1g78680 (GGH2) At1g78670 (GGH3)	Solyc07g062270.3 Solyc07g062280.3 Solyc07g062280.3	PGSC0003DMG400007066 PGSC0003DMG400021256 PGSC0003DMG400035974	7 10 7	52,454,391 2,480,397 52,459,355	52,459,018 2,487,536 52,462,734
5-Formyltetrahydrofolate cycloligase (5-FCL)	At5g13050	Solyc03g113590.3	PGSC0003DMG400024570	3	53,569,914	53,573,217

<sup>1</sup> Chromosome number in potato; <sup>2</sup> Start and end position in the reference potato genome; <sup>3</sup> UDP-glucose-*p*-aminobenzoate glucosyltransferase belongs to a large gene family. Therefore, the closest orthologs to the characterized Arabidopsis gene (At1g05560) shown to be involved in *p*-aminobenzoate glucosylation [8] were identified in potato by BLAST and phylogenetic analyses (Figure S3).

## References

1. Oliveros, J.C. An interactive tool for comparing lists with venn diagrams. <http://bioinfogp.cnb.csic.es/tools/venny/index.html> **2007**.
2. Raudvere, U.; Kolberg, L.; Kuzmin, I.; Arak, T.; Adler, P.; Peterson, H.; Vilo, J. G:Profiler: A web server for functional enrichment analysis and conversions of gene lists (2019 update). *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2019**, *47*, W191-W198.
3. Saitou, N.; Nei, M. The neighbor-joining method - a new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **1987**, *4*, 406-425.
4. Felsenstein, J. Confidence-limits on phylogenies - an approach using the bootstrap. *Evolution* **1985**, *39*, 783-791.
5. Nei, M.; Kumar, S. *Molecular evolution and phylogenetics*. Oxford University Press: New York, 2000.
6. Kumar, S.; Stecher, G.; Tamura, K. Mega7: Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis version 7.0 for bigger datasets. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **2016**, *33*, 1870-1874.
7. Orsomando, G.; de la Garza, R.D.; Green, B.J.; Peng, M.; Rea, P.A.; Ryan, T.J.; Gregory, J.F., 3rd; Hanson, A.D. Plant gamma-glutamyl hydrolases and folate polyglutamates: Characterization, compartmentation, and co-occurrence in vacuoles. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, *280*, 28877-28884.
8. Eudes, A.; Bozzo, G.G.; Waller, J.C.; Naponelli, V.; Lim, E.K.; Bowles, D.J.; Gregory, J.F., 3rd; Hanson, A.D. Metabolism of the folate precursor p-aminobenzoate in plants: Glucose ester formation and vacuolar storage. *J. Biol. Chem.* **2008**, *283*, 15451-15459.