Supplementary table 4. Statistics of different functions of InDels in each sample

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample | frameshift deletion | frameshift insertion | nonframeshift deletion | nonframeshift insertion | stopgain | stoploss |
| D-pool | 4518 | 3819 | 6082 | 4868 | 408 | 70 |
| Dwarf | 3399 | 2881 | 4657 | 3680 | 305 | 55 |
| Tall | 3240 | 2776 | 4260 | 3385 | 300 | 59 |
| T-pool | 4545 | 3816 | 6088 | 4868 | 403 | 70 |

Tall: tall parental G184-189; Dwarf: dwarf parental YA2016-12; T-pool: bulked DNA pool for extreme tall individuals from F2 population; D-pool: bulked DNA pool for extreme dwarf individuals from F2 population.

frameshift deletion: a deletion of one or more nucleotides that cause a frameshift variant in protein coding sequence; frameshift insertion: an insertion of one or more nucleotides that cause a frameshift variant in protein coding sequence; nonframeshift deletion: a deletion of 3 or mutliples of 3 nucleotides that do not cause a frameshift variant in protein coding sequence; nonframeshift insertion: an insertion of 3 or multiples of 3 nucleotides that do not cause a frameshift variant in protein coding sequence; stopgain : a nonsynonymous SNV, frameshift insertion/deletion, nonframeshift insertion/deletion or block substitution that leads to the immediate creation of a stop codon at the variant site. For frameshift mutations, the creation of a stop codon downstream of the variant will not be counted as "stopgain"; stoploss : a nonsynonymous SNV, frameshift insertion/deletion, nonframeshift insertion/deletion or block substitution that leads to the immediate elimination of a stop codon at the variant site.