

Supplemental information

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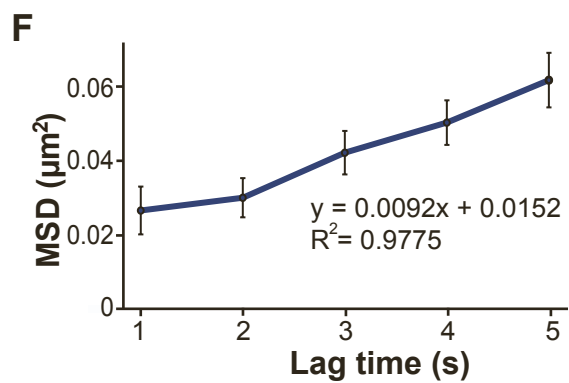
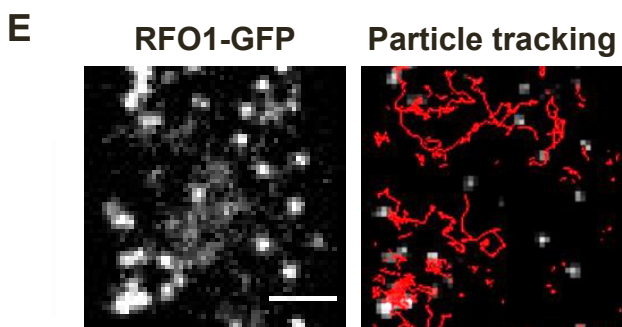
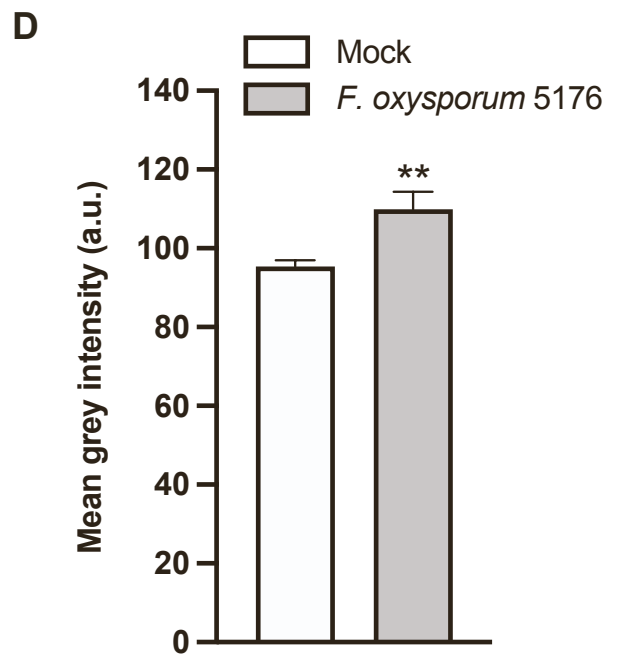
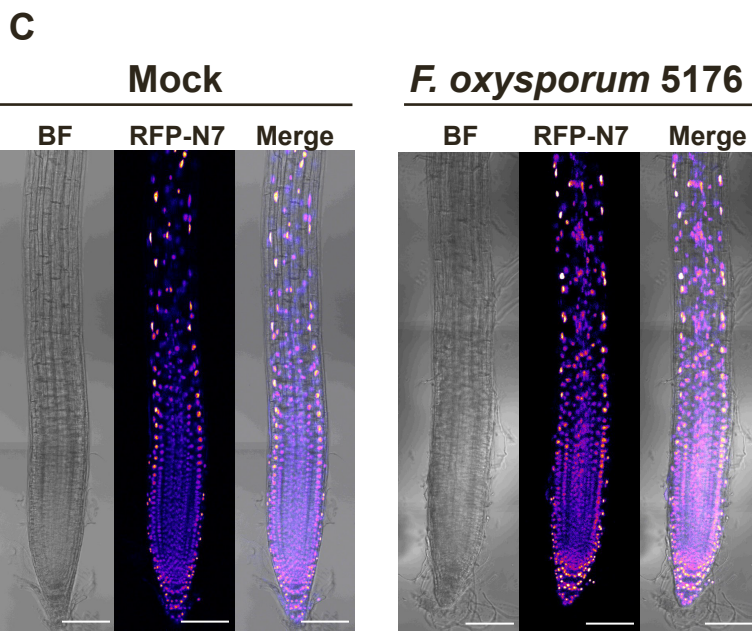
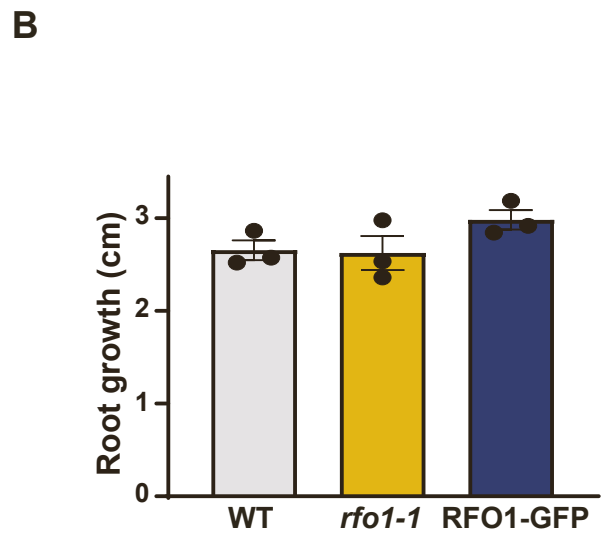
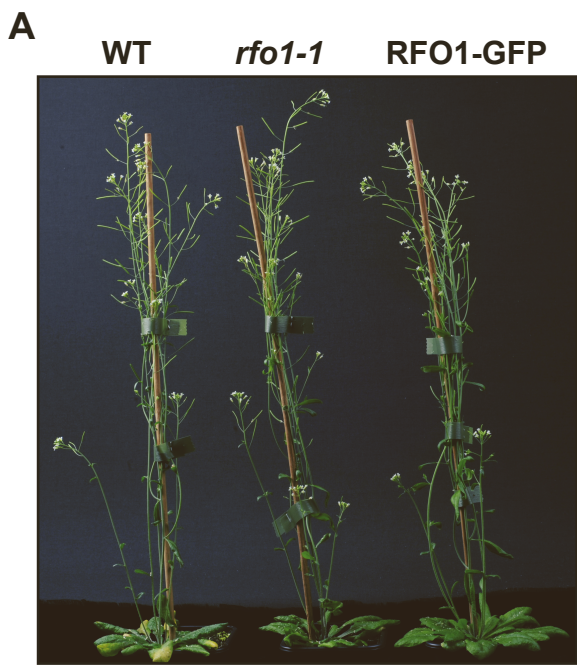
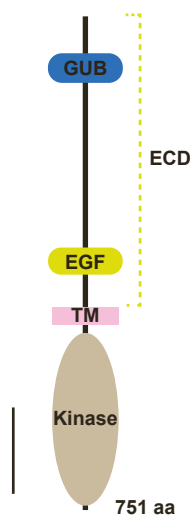


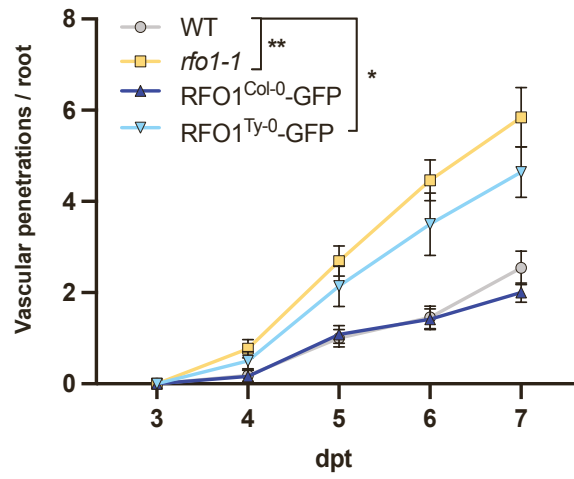
Figure S1. Growth phenotypes and *in vivo* RFO1-GFP dynamics at the PM.

(A) Representative image of 8-week old wild type (WT, Col-0), *rfo1-1*, and RFO1-GFP (*rfo1-1* pRFO1::RFO1-GFP) plants. **(B)** Root growth of 8-day old WT, *rfo1-1*, and RFO1-GFP seedlings after 3 dpt to mock plates. Data represent the mean \pm SE of >30 seedlings per genotype from 3 independent replicates with a minimum of 10 seedlings per replicate. Two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test, no significance observed. **(C)** Representative brightfield (BF) and fluorescence images of nuclear RFP from pRFO1::RFP-N7 roots at 2 dpt to mock or *F. oxysporum* 5176 pSIX1::GFP containing plates. Scale bar = 100 μ m. **(D)** Quantification of the RFP signal intensity (a.u.) in epidermal cells of the root tip in roots as in (C). N \geq 750 cells from 30 roots for mock and 684 cells from 30 roots for *F. oxysporum* 5176 in 3 independent replicates. Unpaired *t*-test, p-value **<0.01. **(E)** Representative spinning disc confocal image of RFO1-GFP particles at the PM of a 5-day old root elongating epidermal cell (left) with particle tracks shown in red after single-particle tracking with Trackmate (right). Scale bar = 5 μ m. **(F)** Means squared displacement (MSD) plot of RFO1-GFP particles at the PM as shown in (D) with a linear fit, derived equation, and R² value.

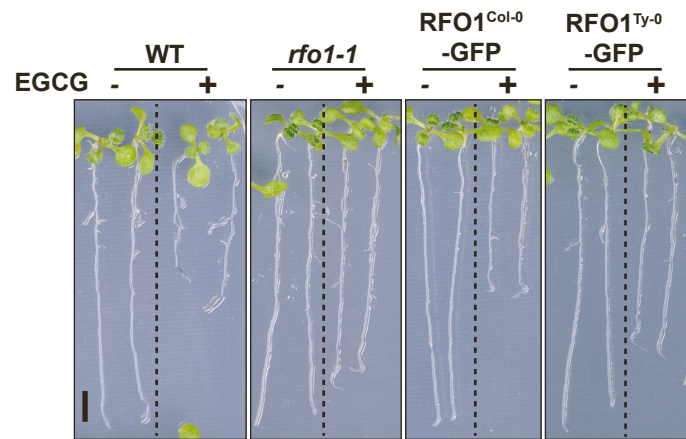
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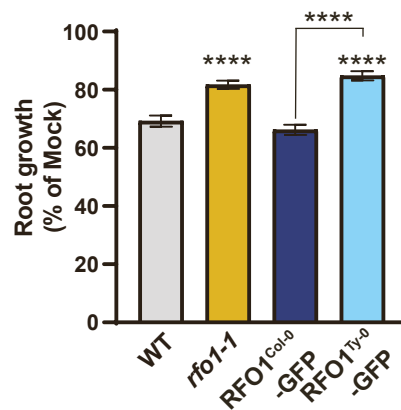
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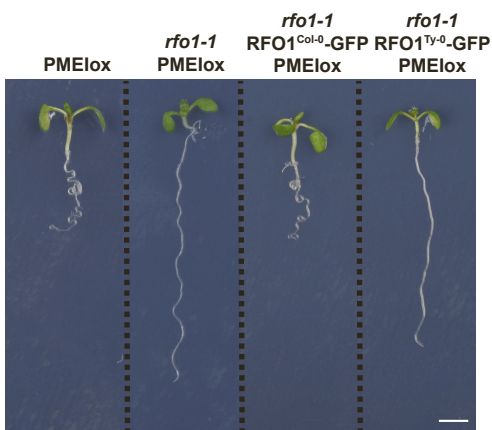
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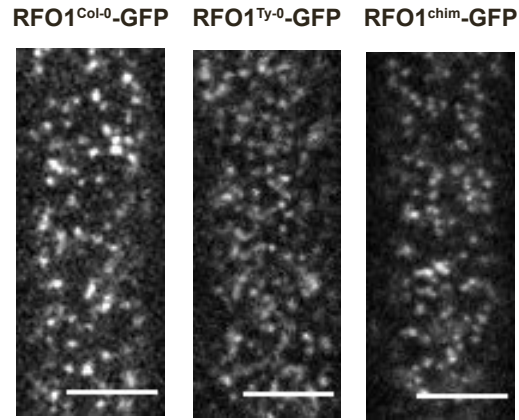
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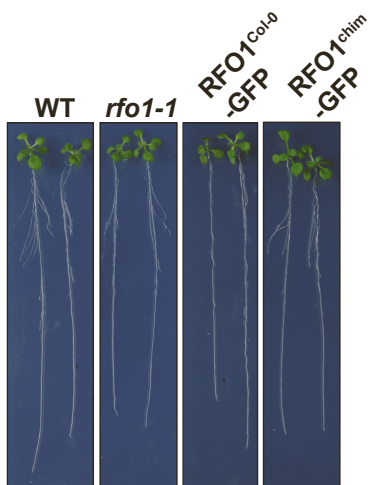
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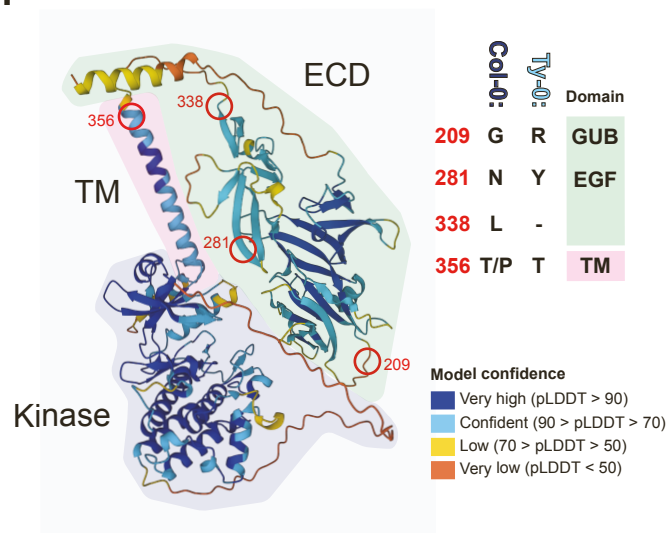


Figure S2. The plasma membrane localized RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP does not play a significant role in plant defense against Fo5176 or response to EGCG-induced pectin perturbations.

(A) Scheme of *in silico* predicted protein structure of RFO1 using the Plant Proteome Database (PPDB, <http://ppdb.tc.cornell.edu/default.aspx>). GUB, galacturonan-binding domain. EGF, calcium binding domain. TM, Transmembrane domain. ECD, Extracellular domain. Scale bar = 100 amino acids (aa). **(B)** Cumulative vascular penetrations observed in wild type (WT; Col-0), *rfo1-1*, RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP (*rfo1-1* pRFO1::RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP), and RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP (*rfo1-1* pRFO1::RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP) roots between 3 and 7 dpt to plates containing *F. oxysporum* 5176 pSIX1::GFP microconidia. Data represent the mean \pm SE of N \geq 10 seedlings per genotype from 3 independent replicates. RM ANOVA with Tukey's multi-comparison post-hoc test, p-values * < 0.05, ** < 0.01. Significance shown compared to WT. **(C)** Representative image of 8-day old WT, *rfo1-1*, RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP, and RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP seedlings after 48 hours upon mock (-) or 6.25 μ M EGCG (+) treatment. Scale bar = 5mm. **(D)** Root growth of EGCG-treated roots relative to mock-treated ones (%), as shown in (B). Bars represent the mean \pm SE of >38 seedlings per genotype from 4 independent replicates. One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple-comparison post-hoc test, p-value **** < 0.0001. Significance shown compared to WT unless indicated. **(E)** Representative images of 8-day old WT, PMElox, *rfo1-1*, *rfo1-1* PMElox, *rfo1-1* RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP PMElox, and *rfo1-1* RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP PMElox seedlings. Scale bar = 5 mm. **(F)** Representative spinning disc confocal image of RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP, RFO1^{Ty-0}-GFP and RFO1^{chim}-GFP particles at the PM of 5 days-old root epidermal cells. Scale bar = 5 μ m. **(G)** Representative images of 11-day old WT, *rfo1-1*, RFO1^{Col-0}-GFP, and RFO1^{chim}-GFP seedlings. Scale bar = 10 mm. **(H)** RFO1 protein structure obtained from AlphaFold model (<https://alphafold.ebi.ac.uk>). Extracellular domain (ECD), transmembrane domain (TM) and Kinase domain (cytosolic) are colored in green, pink and purple, respectively. Per-residue confidence score (pLDDT) of every amino acid is represented by color-code in the legend. In red circles, Col-0 and Ty-0 amino acid variants as reported previously (Diener and Ausubel, 2005) across the RFO1 section used to generate the chimera: ECD (GUB and EGF domains) and TM domains.

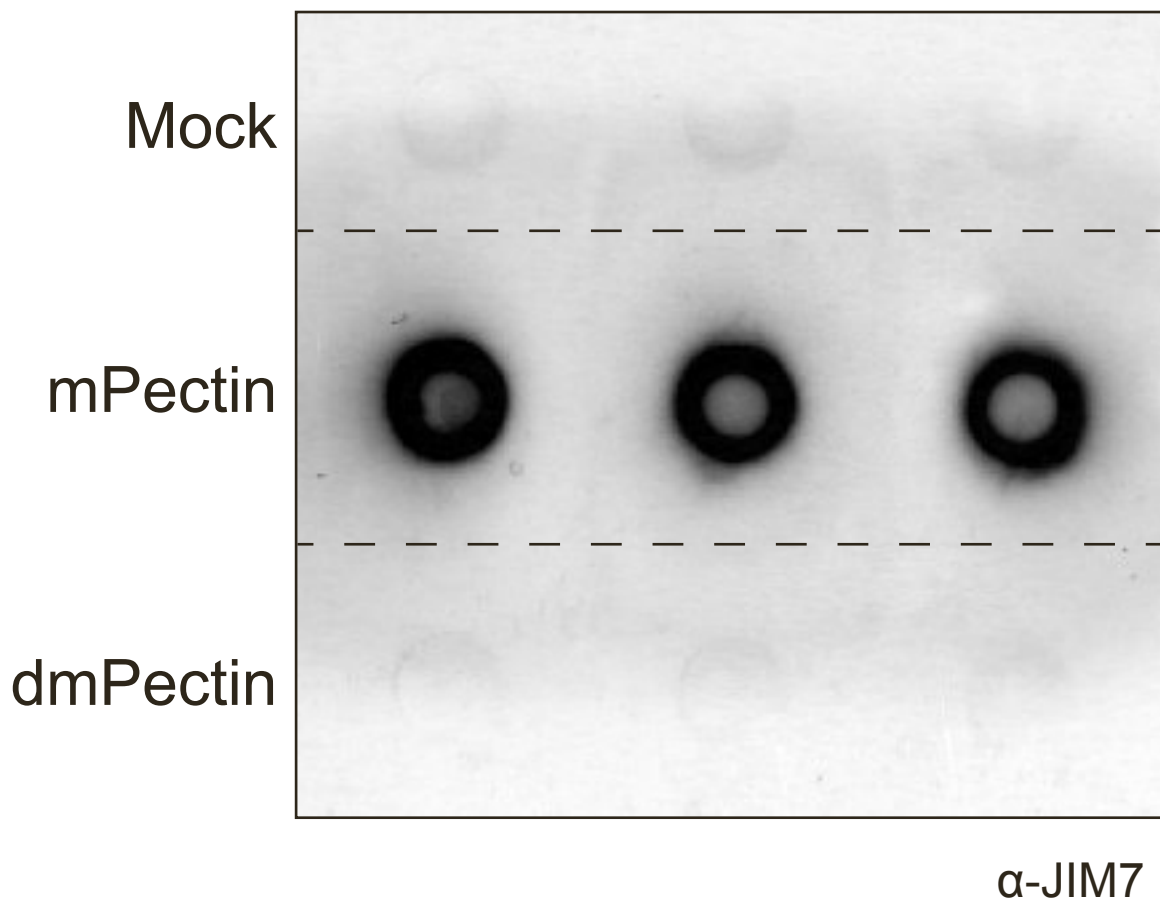


Figure S3. The dmPectin generated and used in this work is completely demethylated. Dot blot assay of immobilized commercial methylated pectin (mPectin) and demethylesterified pectin (dmPectin) dissolved in 1.5 mM EDTA pH 8 (Mock) against JIM7 (against mPectin) antibody. 3 technical replicates shown.

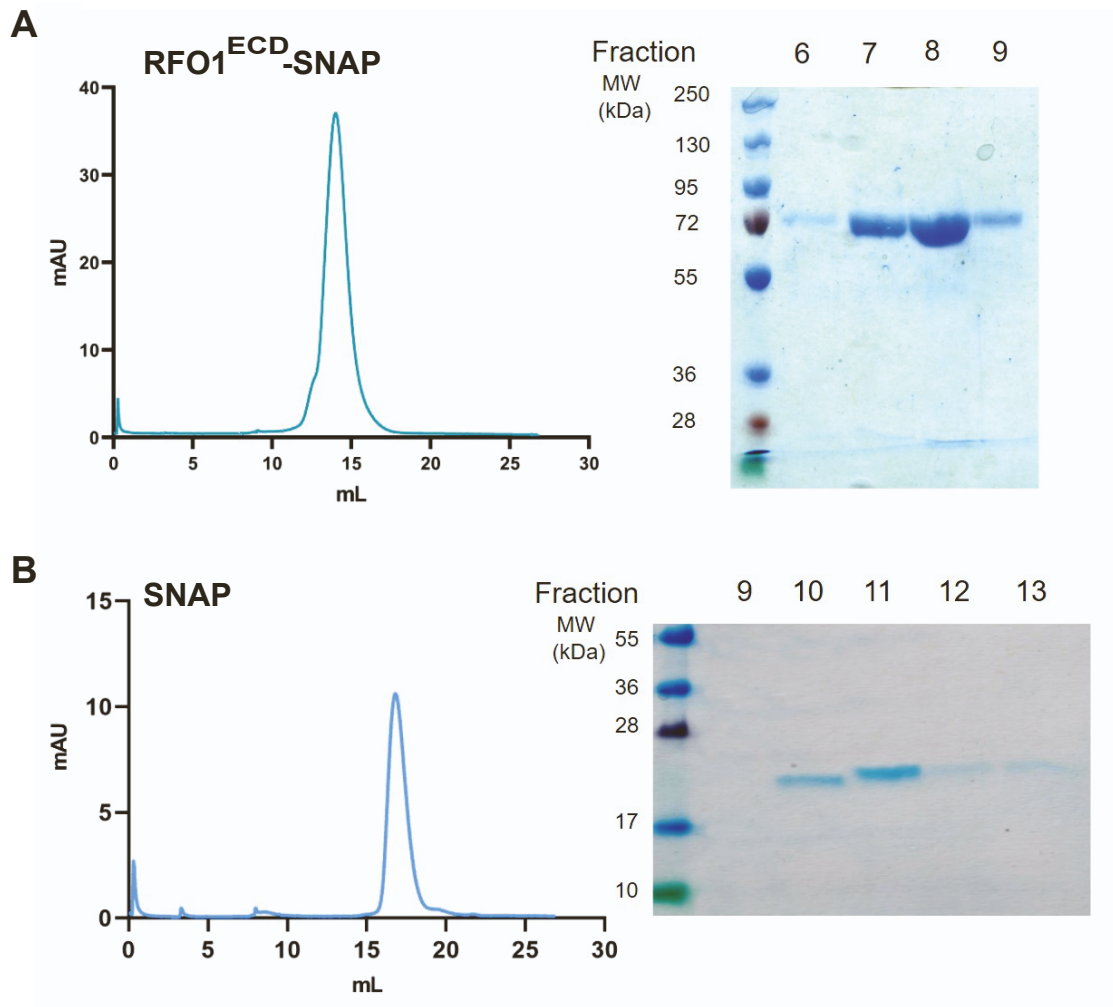


Figure S4. Size exclusion and SDS-PAGE analysis of RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP and SNAP recombinant proteins from insect cells.

(A) Size exclusion chromatography (SEC, left) of RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP protein and SDS-PAGE (right) of the different fractions corresponding to the SEC elution peak. **(B)** Size exclusion chromatography (SEC, left) of SNAP and SDS-PAGE (right) of the different fractions of the SEC experiment.

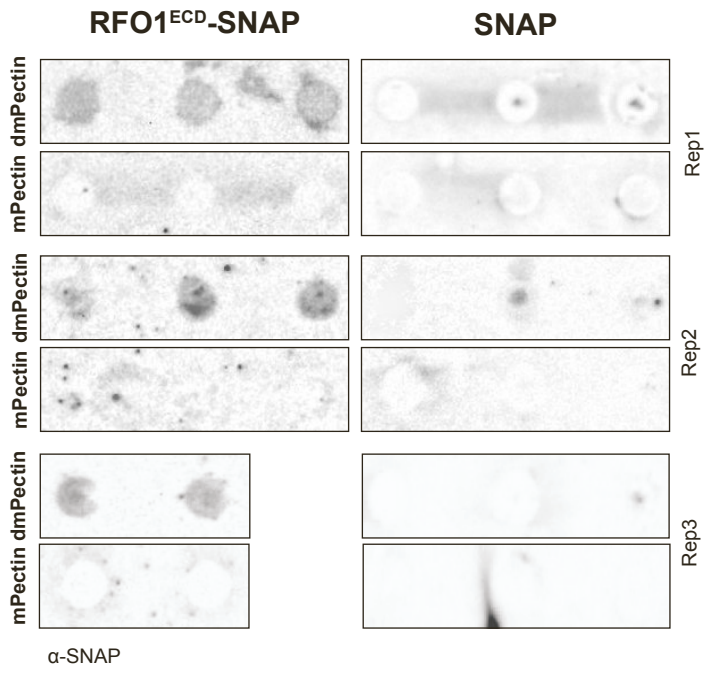
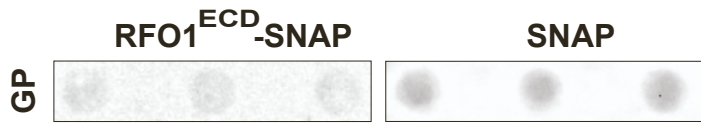
A**B**

Figure S5. Replicates of dot immunobinding assays of RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP or SNAP recombinant proteins on plant cell fractions and glycoprotein extracts.

(A) Biological replicates (Rep) of dot immunobinding assay of immobilized commercial methylesterified pectin (mPectin) and in-lab de-methylated pectin (dmPectin) probed with RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP or SNAP recombinant proteins. At least two technical replicates were included on each biological one. Protein binding was detected using a α SNAP antibody. The corresponding graph of their quantification is shown in Fig. 3B. **(B)** Representative dot immunobinding assays using plant CW glycoprotein (GP) extracts probed with RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP or SNAP proteins. The experiment was repeated three times with similar results.

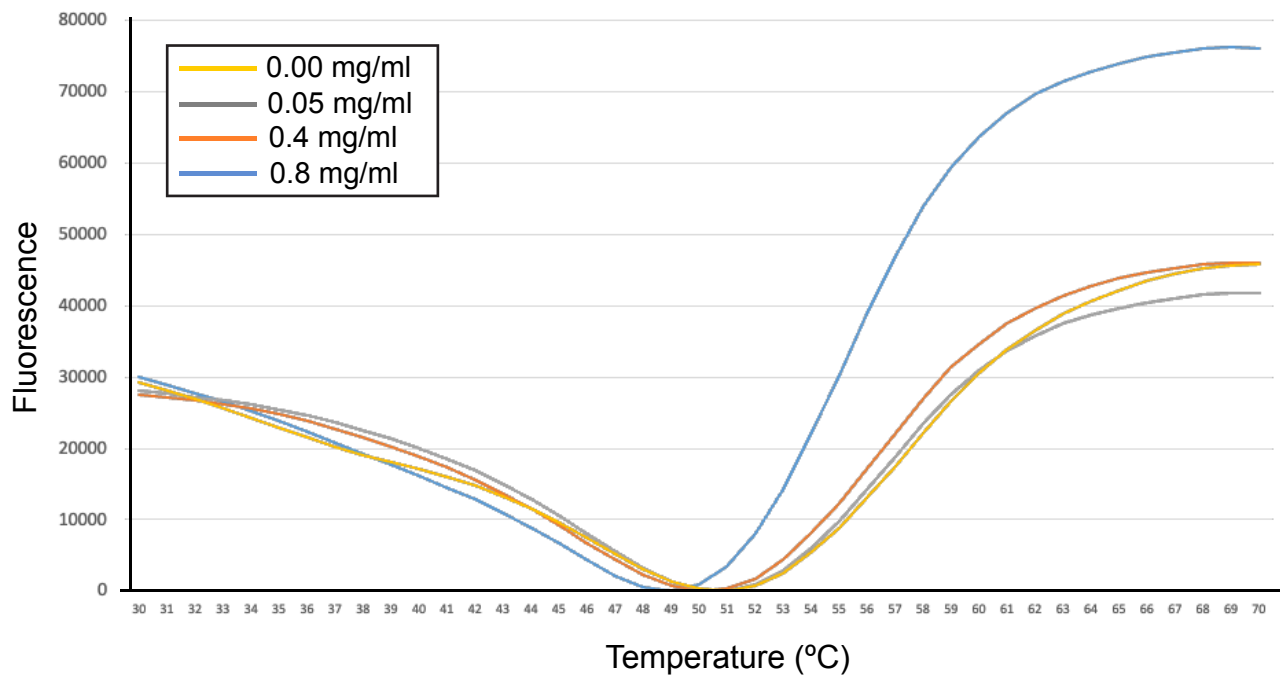


Figure S6. Representative thermal shift profiles of RFO1^{ECD} in the presence of different concentrations of dmPectin. The lack of increase in the melting temperature of RFO1 in the presence of different concentrations of dmPectin suggests that RFO1 does not form high affinity-stable complexes with dmPectin. The experiment was repeated 3 times, with 4 technical replicates each one.

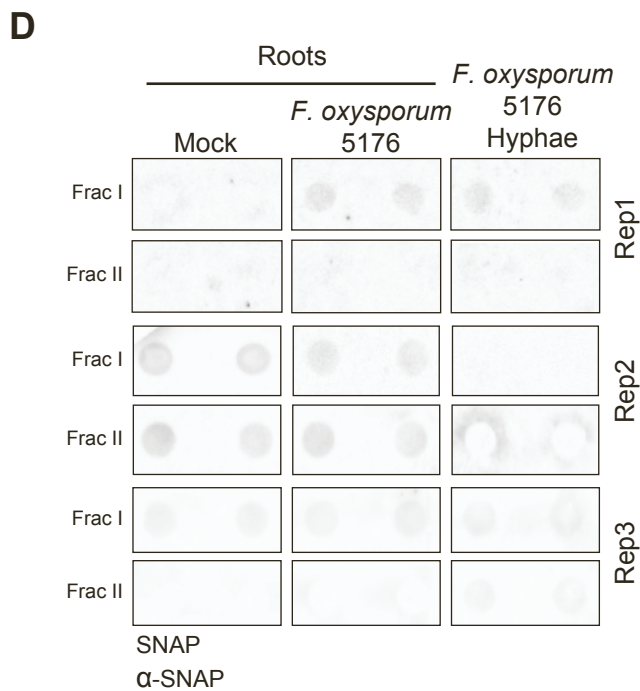
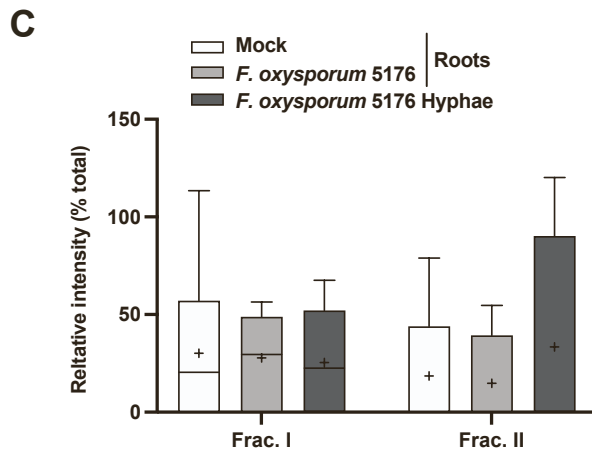
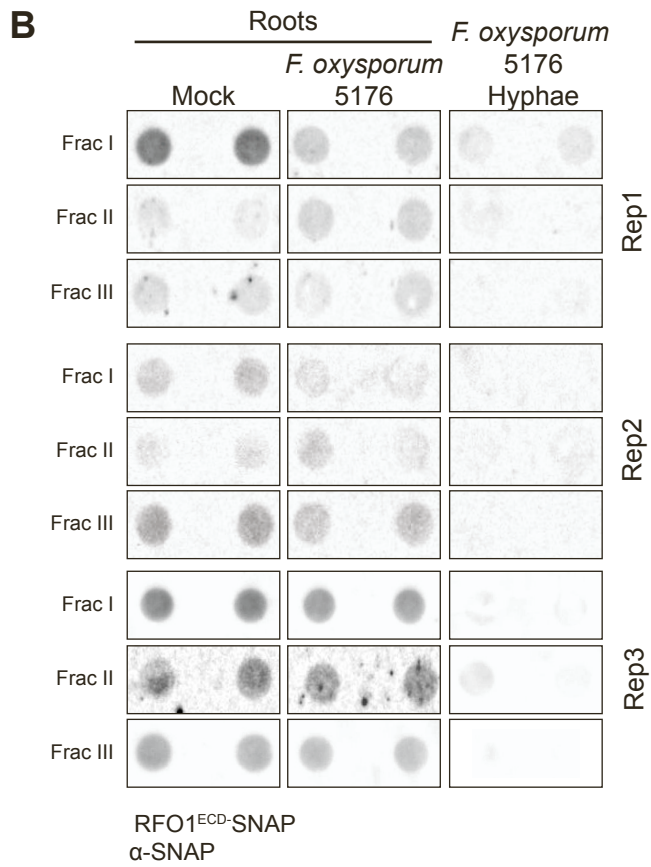
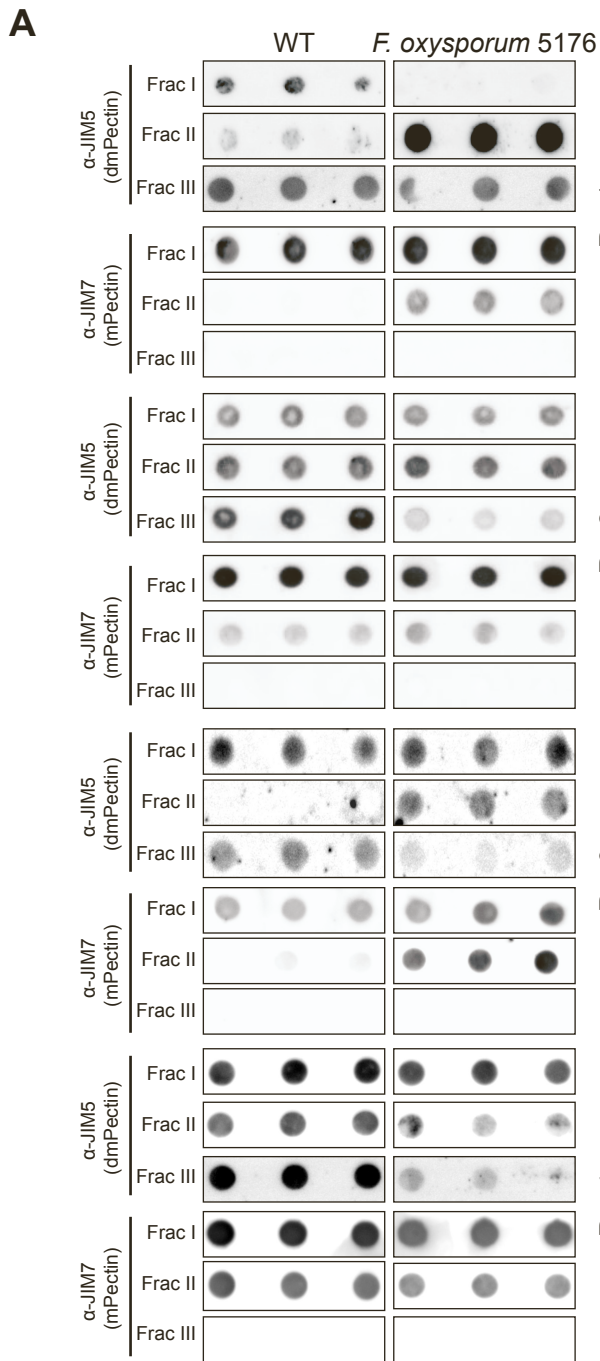


Figure S7. Replicates of dot immunobinding assays of plant and *F. oxysporum* 5176 CW extracts.

(A) Biological replicates (Rep) of dot immunobinding assay of immobilized plant CW fractions from 4 dpt mock and *F.oxysporum* 5176-infected WT roots probed with JIM5 (anti-dmPectin) or JIM7 (anti-mPectin) antibodies. Three technical replicates were included on each biological one. The corresponding graph of their quantification is shown in Fig. 4B. **(B)** Three replicates (Rep) of dot immunobinding assay using root CW fractions as described in (A) and *F. oxysporum* Hyphae CW fractions probed with RFO1^{ECD}-SNAP recombinant protein. Protein binding was detected using a α SNAP antibody. The corresponding graph of their quantification is shown in Fig. 4C. **(C)** Quantification of dot immunobinding assays intensities as a percent of mean gray values per CW fraction probed with SNAP. Box plots: centerlines show the medians; means marked by +; box limits indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles; whiskers extend to the minimum and maximum. N=3 independent replicates. Two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test, no significance observed. **(D)** Dot immunoblotting assay replicates (Rep) used for the quantification depicted in (C).

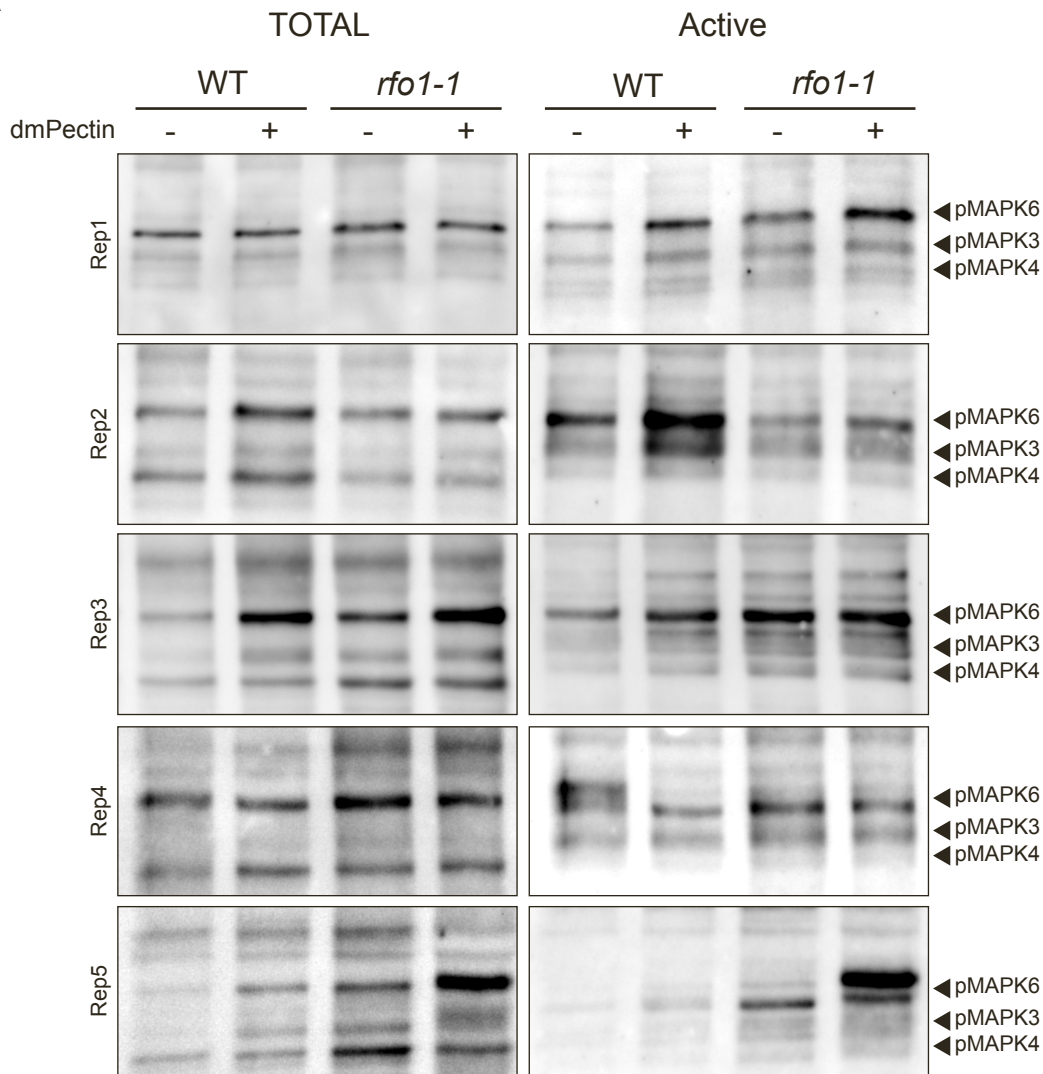
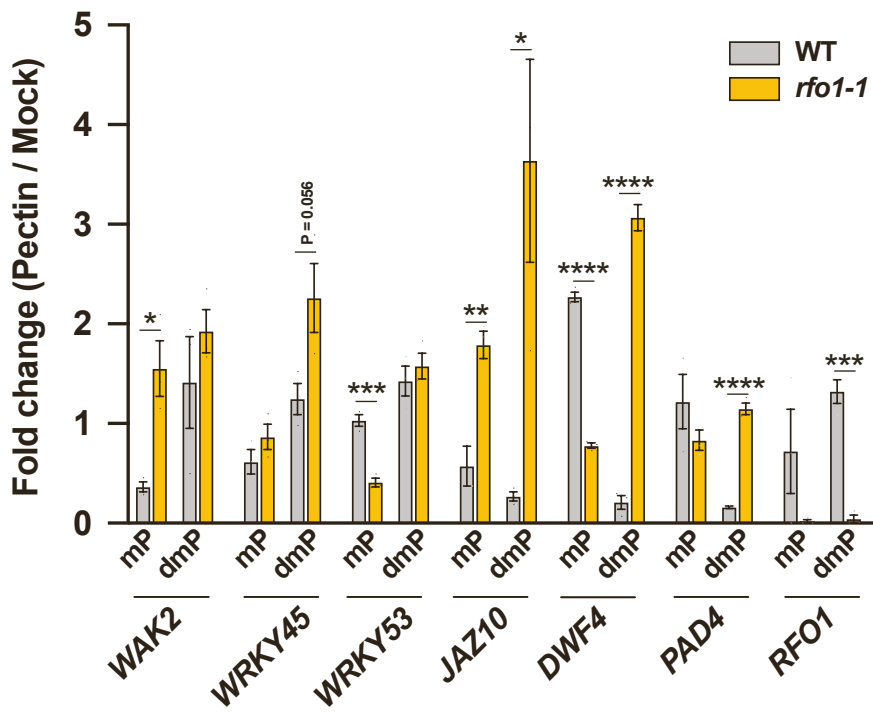
A**B**

Figure S8. RFO1 participates in the downstream signaling triggered by different degrees of pectin methylesterification. (A) Biological replicates (Rep) of MAPK activation assays. Each membrane shows total and phospho-activated (Active) MAPK6, MAPK3, and MAPK4 in 8-day old roots of wild type (WT; Col-0) and *rfo1-1* plants treated with Mock (-) or 10 µg/ml of dmPectin (+) for 30 min. The corresponding graph of their quantification is shown in Fig. 5A. **(B)** Fold change variation of *WAK2*, *WRKY45*, *WRKY53*, *JAZ10*, *DWF4*, *PAD4* and *RFO1* expression in 8-day old roots of WT and *rfo1-1* plants upon mPectin (mP) or dmPectin (dmP) treatment. Data represent the mean ± SE of N = 3 independent replicates. Data were analyzed by t-test. *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.01, ***P ≤ 0.001, ****P ≤ 0.0001. Asterisks in black indicate the difference with WT.

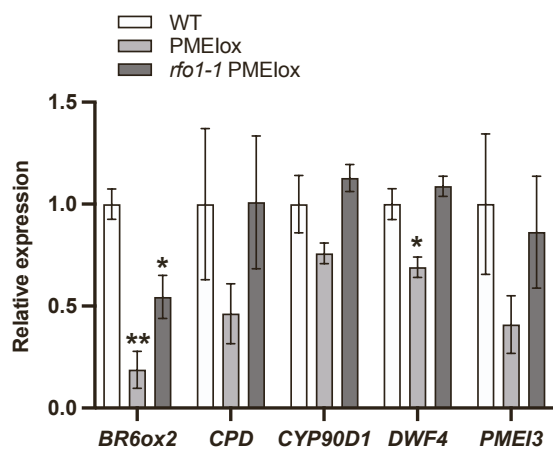
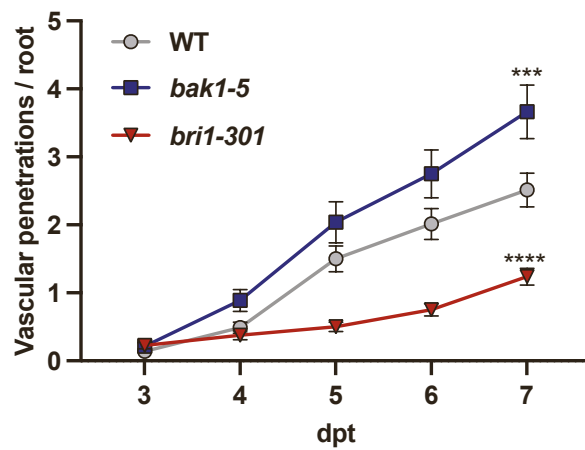
A**B**

Figure S9. RFO1 activates BR signaling, which participates in defense against *Fo. bri1-301* is more resistant than wild type to *F. oxysporum5176* vasculature colonization. (A) *BR6ox2*, *CPD*, *CYP90D1*, *DWF4* and *PME3* gene expression relative to *GAPDH*, in 8 days-old WT, *PMElox* and *rfo1-1 PMElox* plants, normalized to mock WT gene expression. Data represent the mean \pm SE of N = 3 independent replicates. Unpaired *t*-test (two-tailed) against WT mock per gene. (B) Cumulative vascular penetration of *F. oxysporum5176* per root of wild type (WT; Col-0), *bri1-301* and *bak1-5* at different days post-transfer (dpt) to *F. oxysporum5176* pSIX1::GFP microconidia-containing plates. Data represent the mean \pm SE of N = 80 seedlings per genotype from four independent biological replicates. Two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test, p-values *** < 0.001, **** < 0.0001 at 7 dpt. See Table S1 the complete statistical analysis.

Table S1. Statistical analysis of root vascular penetrations upon *F. oxysporum* 5176 pSIX1::GFP infection (linked to Figure S7B).

Statistical analysis of root vascular penetrations upon *F. oxysporum* 5176 (Fo5176) pSIX1::GFP infection. Two-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey test for multiple comparisons corresponding to root vascular penetration events (p-value < 0.05 *, 0.01 **, 0.001 ***, 0.0001 ****). Day 3 post treatment is not included because there were no statistically significant differences (p-value > 0.05).

Two-way ANOVA (Tukey test)	p-value
4 dpt	
WT vs. <i>bak1-5</i>	ns
WT vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	ns
<i>bak1-5</i> vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	ns
5 dpt	
WT vs. <i>bak1-5</i>	ns
WT vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	**
<i>bak1-5</i> vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	****
6 dpt	
WT vs. <i>bak1-5</i>	*
WT vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	****
<i>bak1-5</i> vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	****
7 dpt	
WT vs. <i>bak1-5</i>	***
WT vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	****
<i>bak1-5</i> vs. <i>bri1-301</i>	****

Movie S1: Dynamic Localization of RFO1-GFP at the plasma membrane. Related to Figure 1F-G

The movie depicts the dynamic behavior of RFO1-GFP expressed in *rfo1-1* in *Arabidopsis* root epidermal cells acquired using Spinning disc confocal microscopy. Foci identified by Trackmate using the LAP tracker to be analyzed are indicated in the right panel. This movie corresponds to Figure 1F and G.

Movie S2: Dynamic Localization of RFO1-GFP at the plasma membrane when dmPectin levels at the cell wall are altered. Related with Figure 6.

The movie depicts the dynamic behavior of RFO1-GFP expressed in *rfo1-1* in *Arabidopsis* root epidermal cells acquired using Spinning disc confocal microscopy. The pectin methylation level at the cell wall was modulated by introducing the line iPMElox which was activated using estradiol (Mock; middle panel) to reduce the dmPectin levels. This effect was compensated by adding dmPectin (right panel). The control line is shown in the left panel. Scale bar = 5 μm . This movie corresponds to Figure 6.