Different signaling and cell-death roles of heterotrimeric G protein α and β subunits in the *Arabidopsis* oxidative stress response to ozone.

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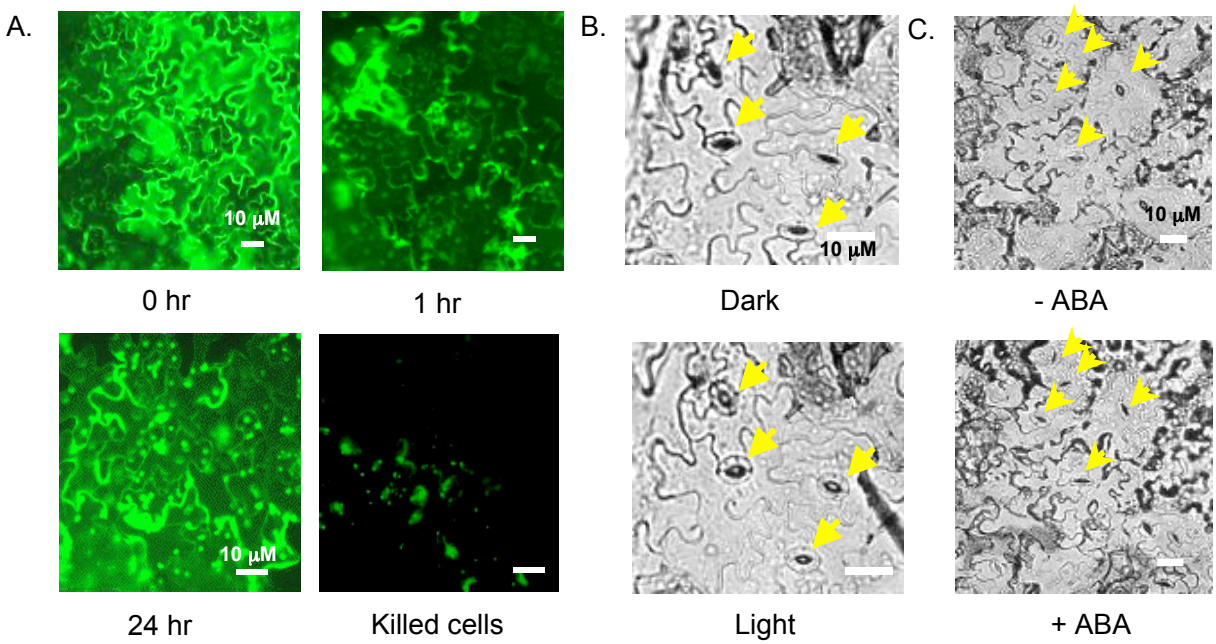
Supplemental Data



Supplemental Figure 5. Viability and physiological responsiveness of epidermal peel cells. A. Viability. Epidermal peels were either freshly prepared (0 hr) or removed from leaves 1 hr or 24 hr prior to staining (where indicated, cells were killed by boiling prior to staining). Peels were taken from leaves of 4-week-old Col-O plants and placed in a small Petri dish containing 20 μM fluorescein diacetate (FDA) in 10 mM MES-KCl, pH 7.2, in the dark for 10 min. Excess FDA was removed by washing with the same buffer. Fluorescence was observed with an Olympus FV300 laser scanning confocal microscope (Olympus America Inc., Melville, NY) using the following settings: ex = 488 nm, em = 530. B. Stomatal response to light. Four week-old Col-O plants grown at 25°C under constant light in soil were placed in the dark for 2 days to induce stomatal closure. Epidermal peels of dark-maintained plants were incubated on 0.8% agar medium containing bathing buffer (10 mM KCl and 10 mM MES, pH 6.15) for 1 hr under white light and photographed. C. Stomatal response to ABA. Epidermal peels of 4-week-old light-grown Col-O plants were incubated in bathing buffer in light for 2 hrs and then incubated for an addition 1 hr in the same buffer containing 10 μM ABA.