

Representative photographs showing the effect of 3C3A on PVX-GFP movement. A) Spread of PVX-GFP in local leaves. WT plants (3.5-week-old) were pre-treated with mock (empty vector), PDLP5 or 3C3A mixed 1:1 with p19 by infiltrating mature leaves fully with agrobacterial suspension carrying each plasmid. Three days later, the same leaves were infiltrated fully with a suspension of agrobacteria carrying PVX-GFP vector (pGR-PVX-GFP). B) Effect of 3C3A on the systemic movement of PVX-GFP. Initial treatment as for (A), but secondary infiltration of PVX-GFP comprised two spots of 0.1 mL per leaf (one of which is visible in the lower right region of each image). Final ODs of agrobacterial suspension used in A and B are 0.35 for mock (empty vector), PDLP5 or 3C3A; 0.5 for p19; and 0.01 for PVX-GFP. C) Leaves of WT and SM5-21 infected with PVX-GFP by agroinfiltration (final OD<sub>600nm</sub>=0.5). Photos were taken under a BlackRay UV lamp using a D3500 Nikon camera at different days post infiltration (dpi) of the viral vector.



Representative image of Western blot analysis. The effect of introducing 3C3A by transient expression in WT *N. benthamiana* plants for viral vector driven protein expression using TMV-GFP. Leaves were first infiltrated with Agrobacteria carrying 3C3A at final OD<sub>600nm</sub>=0.35 for pre-treatment and 3-days later the same leaves were infiltrated with *Agrobacteria* carrying TMV-GFP at final OD<sub>600nm</sub>=0.2. Infiltrated leaves were collected at 3, 5, and 7 dpi. Protein extracts were prepared in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, and protease inhibitors. Western blot analysis was performed using anti-GFP as primary and HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit as secondary antibodies, respectively. RuBP, Rubisco. The experiment was performed on multiple plants per treatment and repeated three times.



Representative images of *N. benthamiana* WT (WT *N.b.*) and transgenic Sm5-21 and Sm5-26 individual plants and trays of plants.



Representative image of Western blot analysis and quantification. The effect of 3C3A on non-viral vector driven protein expression using a binary vector carrying EGFP (pART-GFP). GFP expression levels were compared using WT and Sm5-21 and Sm5-26 transgenic plants. Leaves were infiltrated with *Agrobacteria* carrying pART-GFP at a final OD<sub>600nm</sub>=0.7 and collected at 3, 5, and 7 dpi. Protein extracts were prepared in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCI, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCI, 5 mM EDTA, and protease inhibitors. Western blot analysis was performed using anti-GFP as primary and HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit as secondary antibodies, respectively. RuBP, Rubisco. The experiment was performed on multiple plants per treatment and repeated 3 times, and the quantification result of the experiment is presented in a bar graph. The signal intensity of protein bands detected on Western blots was measured using Image J software (Fiji). Error bars, standard error (±SE).



A) A summary of target protein accumulation for YFE-1 and PA83 from WT, Sm5-21 and Sm5-26 plants from the data presented in main Figure 4 C-F. B) Protein absorbance profiles for IMAC of soluble extracts from WT and Sm5-26 plants expressing PA83. C and D) Recovery of expressed recombinant protein targets from aerial biomass of transgenic 3C3A plants. SDS-PAGE analysis of IMAC purified YFE-1 (C) and PA83 (D), respectively. Soluble proteins were extracted from WT and Sm5-26 plants at 6 dpi and purified using IMAC. Peak elution fractions (IMAC-E) were pooled and serially diluted to resolve by SDS-PAGE to quantify the protein yields, with bovine serum albumin (BSA) protein standards. Red stars indicate the expressed recombinant proteins.

**Supplementary Table 1.** Information related to vectors used in this study.

Plasmids or genes	References and/or sources		
pGWB	Provided by T. Nakagawa (Nakagawa et al., J Biosci Bioeng. 2007 Jul;104(1):34-41).		
cYFP	CitrineYFP ( <u>https://www.fpbase.org/protein/citrine/</u> ) provided by R. Tsien (Griesbeck et al., 2001, JBC 276:29188-29194).		
TMV-GFP	pSPDK661 (TMV-GFP) provided by S.P. Dinesh-Kumar (Liu et al., 2002, Plant J 30:415-429).		
pBI121	<u>https://www.snapgene.com/resources/plasmid-</u> <u>files/?set=plant_vectors&amp;plasmid=pBI121</u> (Chen et al., 2003, Mol Breeding 11:287-293).		
pART	Provided by J. Bowman (Gleave AP, 1992, Plant Mol Biol 20 1203– 1207)		
p19	pBIN35S:p19 provided by J. Caplan (Voinnet et al., 2003, Plant J. 33: 949–956).		
P1/HC-Pro	Provided by V. Dolja (Chapman et al., Genes & Dev 18: 1179-1186).		
pGreen-based expression vector carrying TMV genome sequences	TMV genome sequences of pBID4 (Musiychuk et al., 2007, Influenza Other Respir. Viruses, 1:19-25) introduced into the pGreen binary vector (Hellens et al., 2000, Plant Mol Biol 42: 819–832).		
pBI-D	<i>Cauliflower mosaic virus</i> (CaMV) 35S promoter and <i>A. tumefaciens</i> nopaline synthase (Nos) terminator of pBI121 replaced with CaMV 35S promoter with dual enhancer sequences plus the 5' non-translated leader sequence of Tobacco etch virus and with 35S terminator, respectively.		
pGR-PVX-GFP	PVX genome sequences and GFP reporter introduced into the pGreen binary vector (Hellens, et al., 2000,Plant Mol Biol 42: 819–832).		

Expression construct	Plant ID	Confirmed by RT-PCR	Confirmed by PCR	Segregation <sup>‡</sup> (Kan plates)	TMV-GFP foci growth
pBI-S-PDLP5m5	Sm5-5	+	n.d.	42R : 8S	n.d.
	Sm5-8	+	+	45R : 5S	n.d.
	Sm5-9	+	+	46R : 2S	n.d.
	Sm5-10	+	+	42R : 8S	+++
	Sm5-13	+	n.d.	49R : 1S	n.d.
	Sm5-16	+	n.d.	50R	+++
	Sm5-17	+	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
	Sm5-20	+	+	n.d.	n.d.
	Sm5-21	+	+	32R : 18S	++++
	Sm5-26	+	n.d.	40R : 10S	++++
	Sm5-34	n.d.	+	50R	++
	Sm5-63	n.d.	+	38R : 10S	++
	Sm5-64	n.d.	+	28R : 10S	+++
	Sm5-65	n.d.	+	28R : 12S	++
	Sm5-66	n.d.	+	46R : 1S	+++

**Supplementary Table 2.** An evaluation summary of transgenic Sm5 *N. benthamiana* lines.

n.d., not determined. +, relative extent to which foci growths are observed (++++, high; +++, moderate; ++, mild). \*T1 seeds were analyzed.