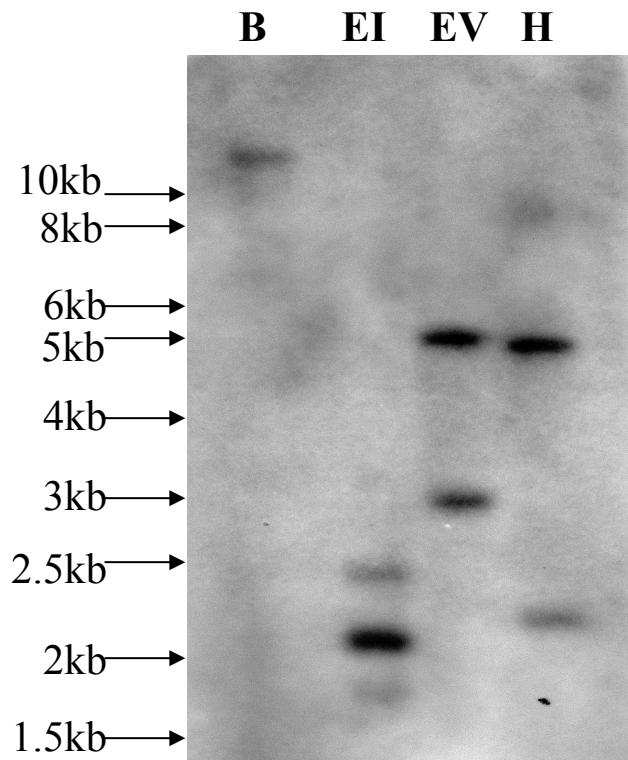


# Early steps in proanthocyanidin biosynthesis in the model legume *Medicago truncatula*

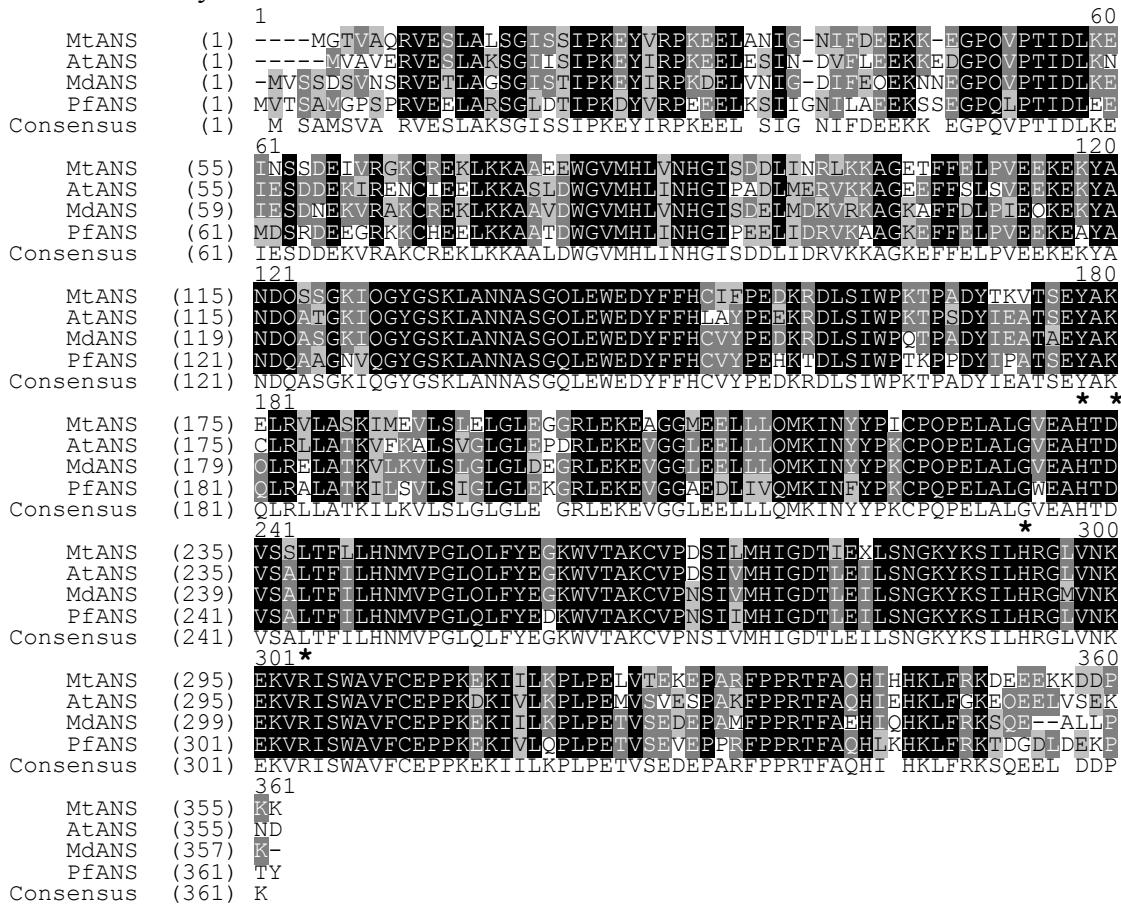
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## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

**Supplemental Figure 1.** DNA gel blot analysis of *LAR* gene copy number in *Medicago truncatula*. Genomic DNA was digested with *Bam*HI (B), *Eco*RI (EI), *Eco*RV (EV), or *Hind*III (H), and size-fractionated on a 0.8% agarose gel, blotted, and hybridized with *MtLAR* ORF probe.

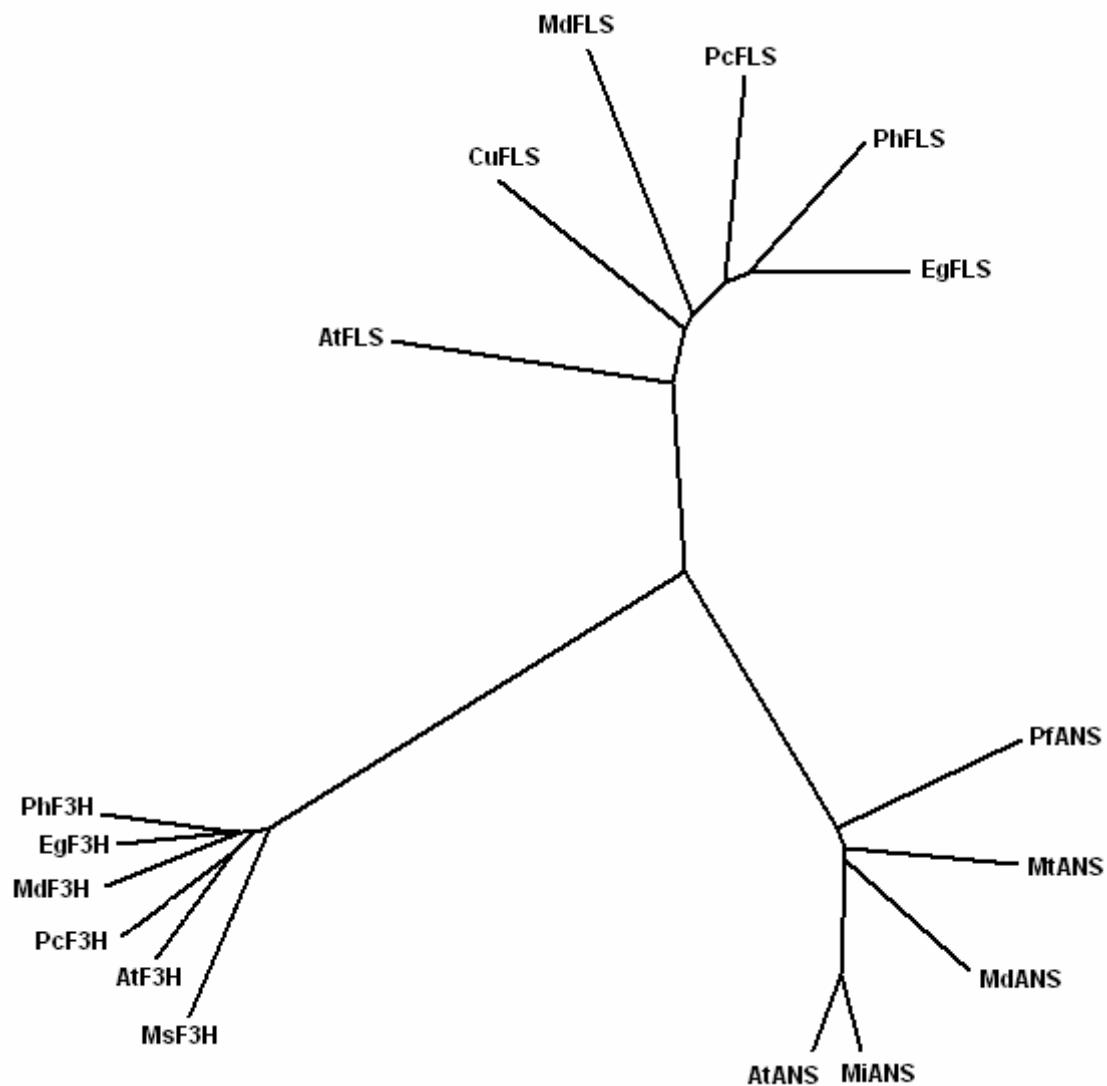


**Supplemental Figure 2.** Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of *ANS* genes. The sequences are from *M. truncatula*, *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Q96323), *Malus domestica* (BAB92998.1) and *Perilla frutescens* (O04274). Identical amino acids are indicated by white letters on a black background, conservative amino acids by white on a dark gray background, and similar amino acids by black on a light gray background. The four amino acid residues required for coordinating ferrous-iron and binding of 2-oxoglutarate are indicated by stars.



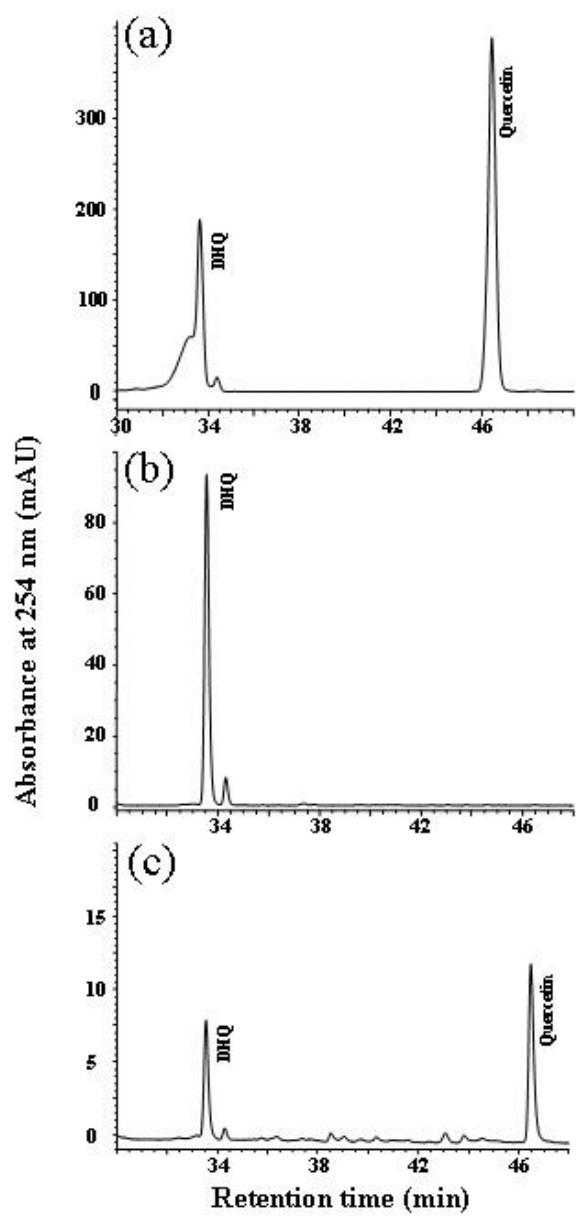
**Supplemental Figure 3.** Phylogenetic tree of several classes of 2-ODDs (flavonol synthases [FLS], ANSs and flavanone 3- $\beta$ -hydroxylases [F3H]) involved in flavonoid biosynthesis.

The reliability of the tree was measured by bootstrap analysis with 1000 replicates. The deduced FLS protein sequences are from: *Eustoma grandiflorum* (AAF64168.1), *Petroselinum crispum* (AAP57395), *Petunia × hybrida* (CAA80264), *Malus × domestica* (AAD26261), *Citrus unshiu* (BAA36554.1) and *A. thaliana* (Q96330). The deduced ANS protein sequences are from *P. frutescens* (O04274), *A. thaliana* (Q96323), *M. domestica* (BAB92998.1), *Matthiola incana* (AAB82287) and MtANS in the present report. The F3H sequences are from *Medicago sativa* (CAA57410), *Petroselinum crispum* (AAP57394.1), *A. thaliana* (AAC49176), *P. hybrida* (A42110), *E. grandiflorum* (BAD34459) and *M. domestica* (Q06942).

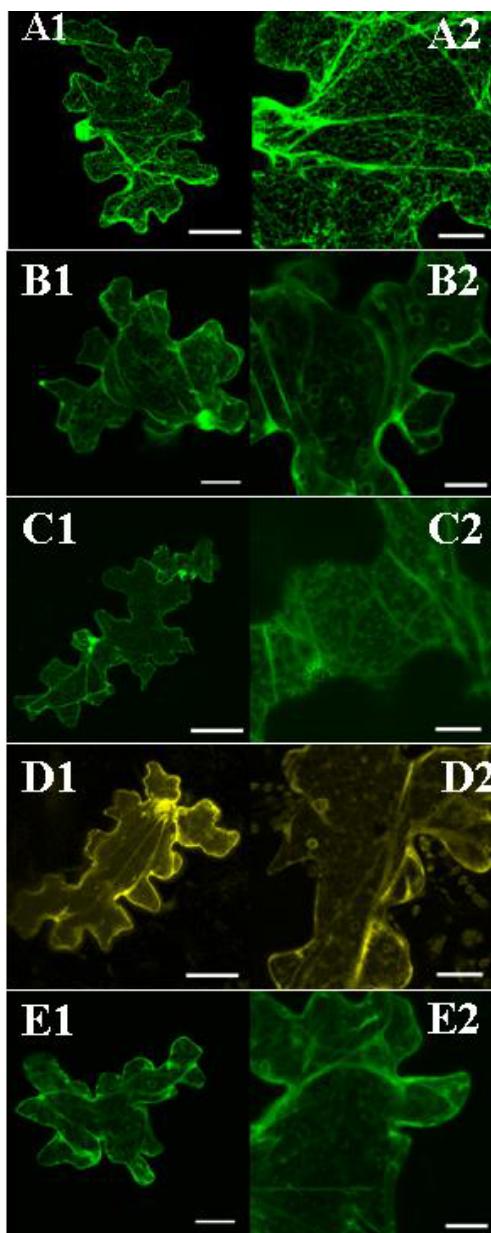


**Supplemental Figure 4.** HPLC analysis of the products from incubation of recombinant MtANS protein with dihydroquercetin.

- (a) Dihydroquercetin (DHQ) and quercetin standards.
- (b) Product from incubation of dihydroquercetin with crude protein extract from vector control.
- (c) Product from incubation of dihydroquercetin with purified recombinant MtANS.



**Supplemental Figure 5.** Subcellular localization of MtANS, MtLAR and MtANR in tobacco leaf epidermal cells by particle bombardment. Representative images of whole cells (left column) and part of a cell (right column) transiently expressing the various EGFP/YFP fusions. Cells expressing the cinnamate 4-hydroxylase transmembrane domain (C4H MA)-EGFP fusion display the reticulate ER localization (A1-2). Cells transiently expressing EGFP control (B1-2), MtLAR-EGFP (C1-2), MtANS-YFP (D1-2) and MtANR-EGFP (E1-2) show diffuse labeling, which is indicative of cytoplasmic localization. All images are projections of 20-30 optical sections taken at 0.5  $\mu$ m intervals. Bars = 40  $\mu$ m (left column) and 20  $\mu$ m (right column).



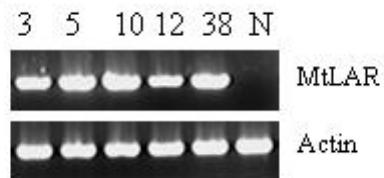
**Supplemental Figure 6.** RT-PCR analysis of MtLAR transcript levels in transgenic tobacco plants constitutively expressing MtLAR.

(a) Leaf tissue.

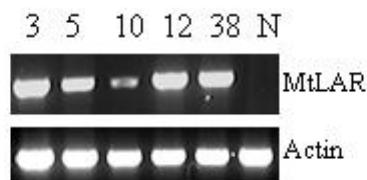
(b) Flower tissue.

Numbers refer to independent transgenic lines, N is empty vector control.

(a)

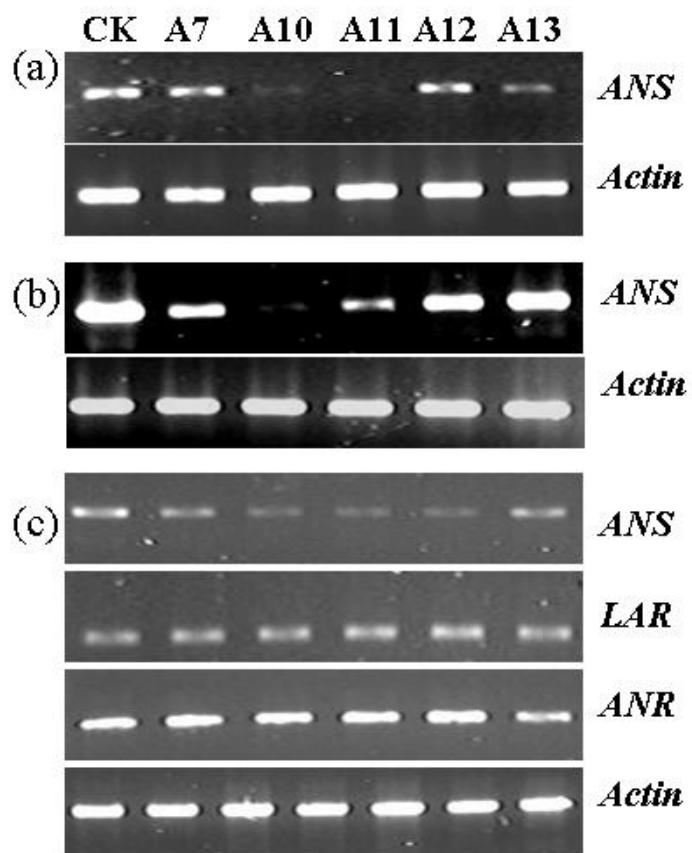


(b)



**Supplemental Figure 7.** RT-PCR analysis of transcripts encoding PA biosynthetic genes in transgenic *M. truncatula* R108 plants expressing an antisense *MtANS* transgene (A7-A13) and empty vector control (N).

- (a) ANS transcript levels in leaf tissue.  
(b) ANS transcripts in flower tissue;  
(c) ANS, LAR and ANR transcripts in seeds.  
*Actin* is used as constitutive control gene.



**Supplemental Figure 8.** HPLC analysis of flavonoids from control *M. truncatula* (a-c) and transgenic MtANS antisense line A10 (d-f).

(a, d) Flavonol standards- M, myricetin, Q, quercetin, K, kaempferol.

(b, e) Total flavonoids from leaf tissue.

(c, f) Total flavonoids from flower tissue.

