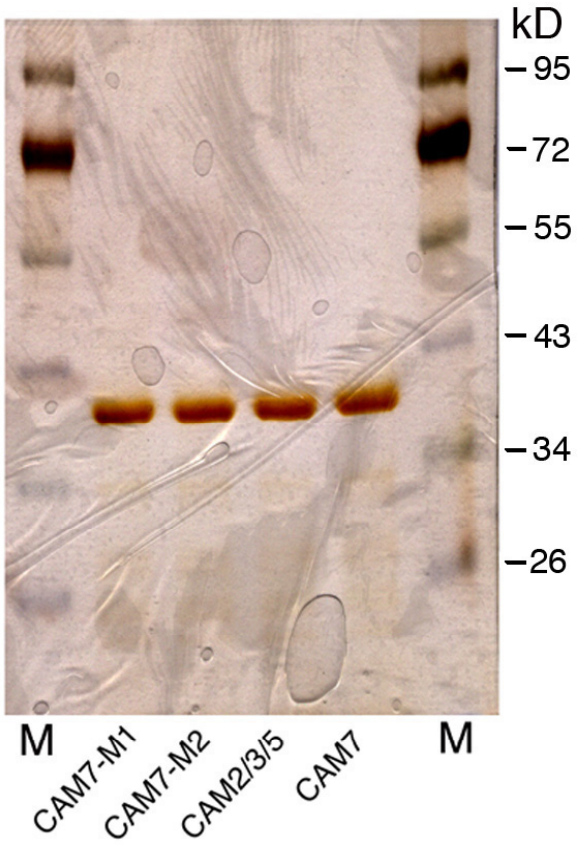
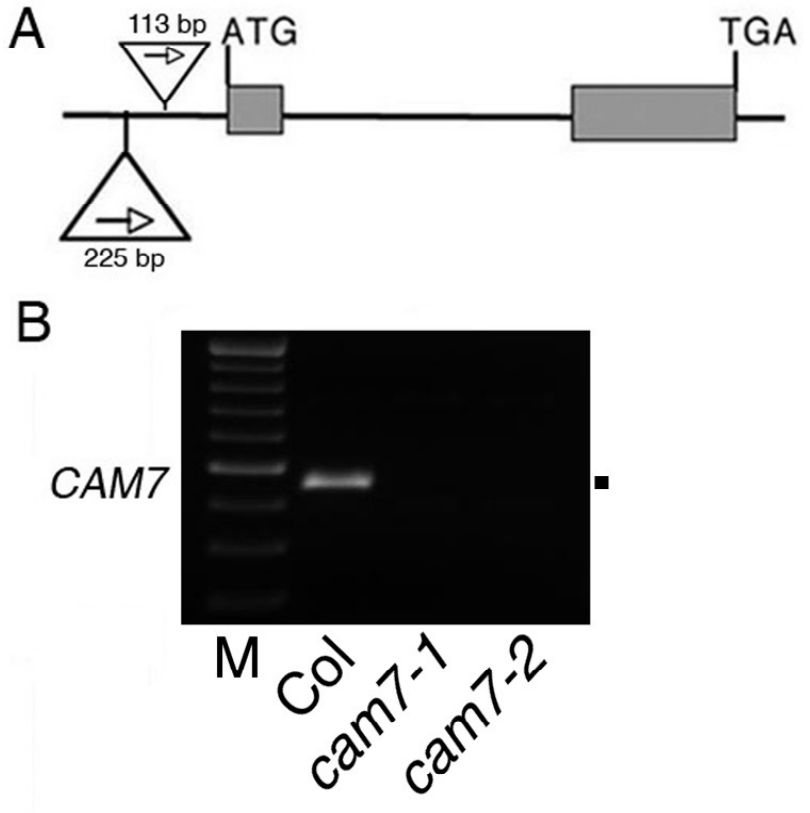
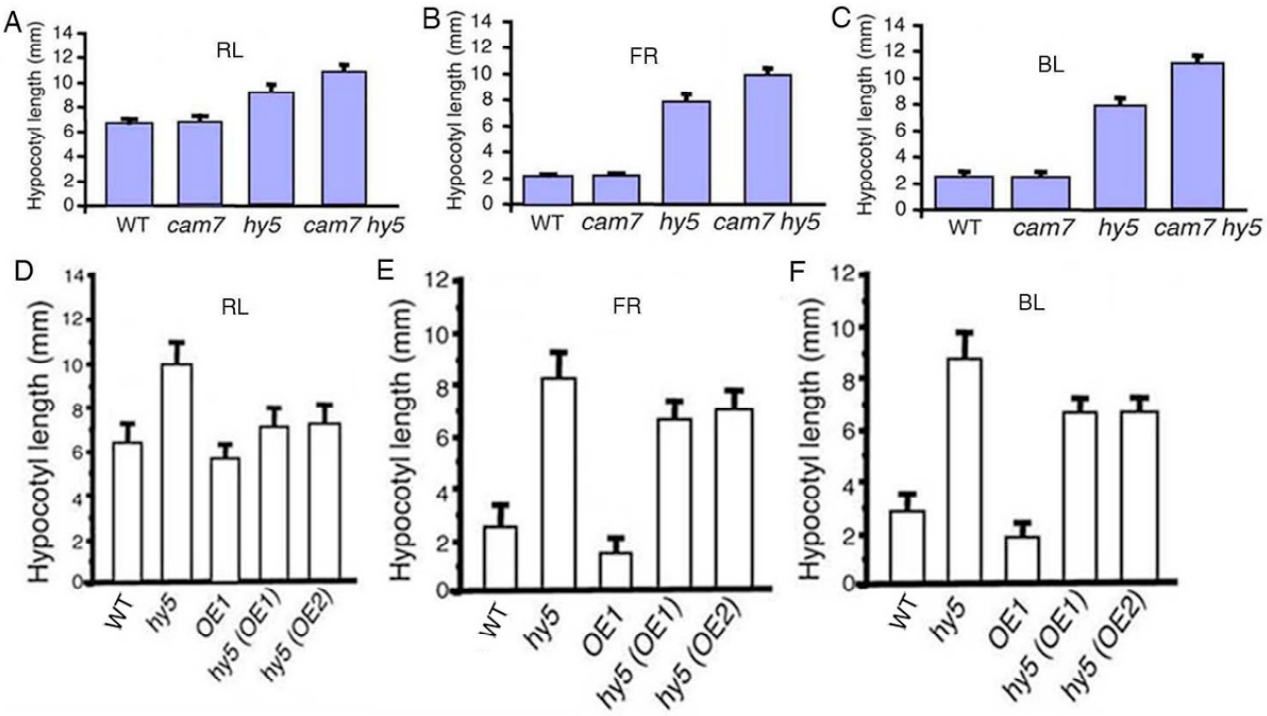
Supplemental Data. Kushwaha et al (2008). Calmodulin7 Plays an Important Role as Transcriptional Regulator in *Arabidopsis* Seedling Development



Supplemental Figure 1: Comparison of Quality of Various Purified Proteins Used for EMSAs. SDS-PAGE (silver stain) containing about 1 μg of various GST tagged purified proteins used for EMSA. M stands for molecular weight markers.



Supplemental Figure 2: Identification of *cam7* Mutants. A, schematic diagram shows the T-DNA insertion sites (225 (*cam7-1*) and 113 (*cam7-2*) base pair upstream to ATG codon) in *CAM7*. The inverted triangles show the T-DNA insertion sites. The exons are shown as filled boxes between the start (ATG) and stop (TGA) codons. **B,** Reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) of *CAM7* in wild type (Col) or *cam7* mutants using primers designed from the start codon of *CAM7* to 3' UTR region. M indicates molecular weight markers and the dots show a DNA fragment of 500 base pair.



Supplemental Figure 3. CAM7 and HY5 Promote Photomorphogenic Growth at Various Wavelengths of Light. A to F, Quantification of hypocotyl length of 6-day-old seedlings grown in red (RL: 60 μmol/m^2/s), far-red (FR: 40 μmol/m^2/s) or blue light (BL: 20 μmol/m^2/s). About 25-30 seedlings were used for the measurement of hypocotyls length. The error bars indicate standard deviations.