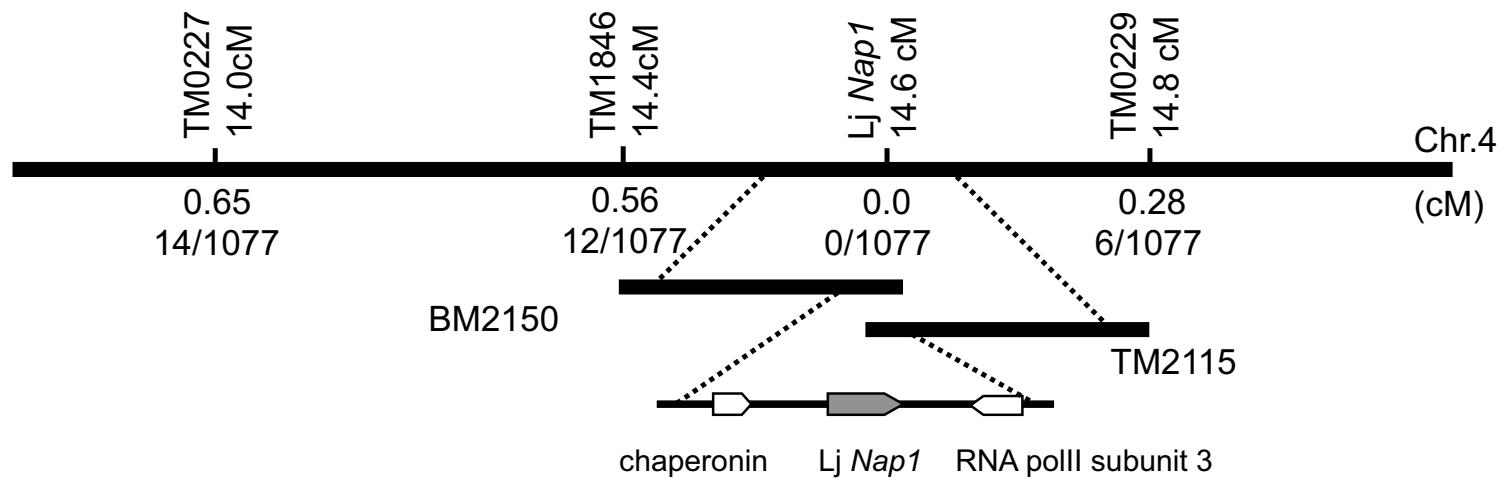


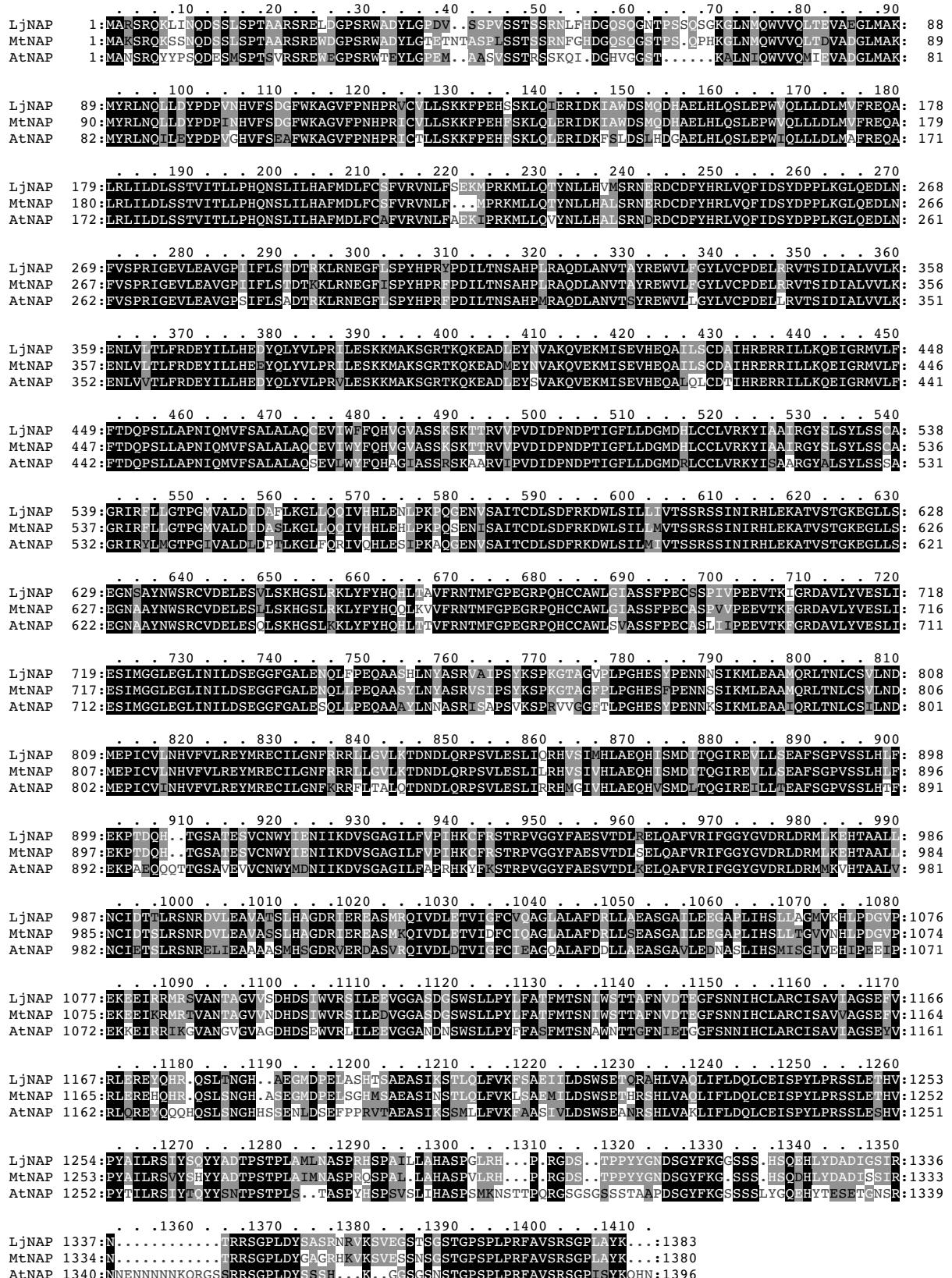
Supplemental data Yokota et al. Rearrangement of actin cytoskeleton mediates invasion  
of *Lotus japonicus* roots by *Mesorhizobium loti*

### Map based cloning of Lj Nap1



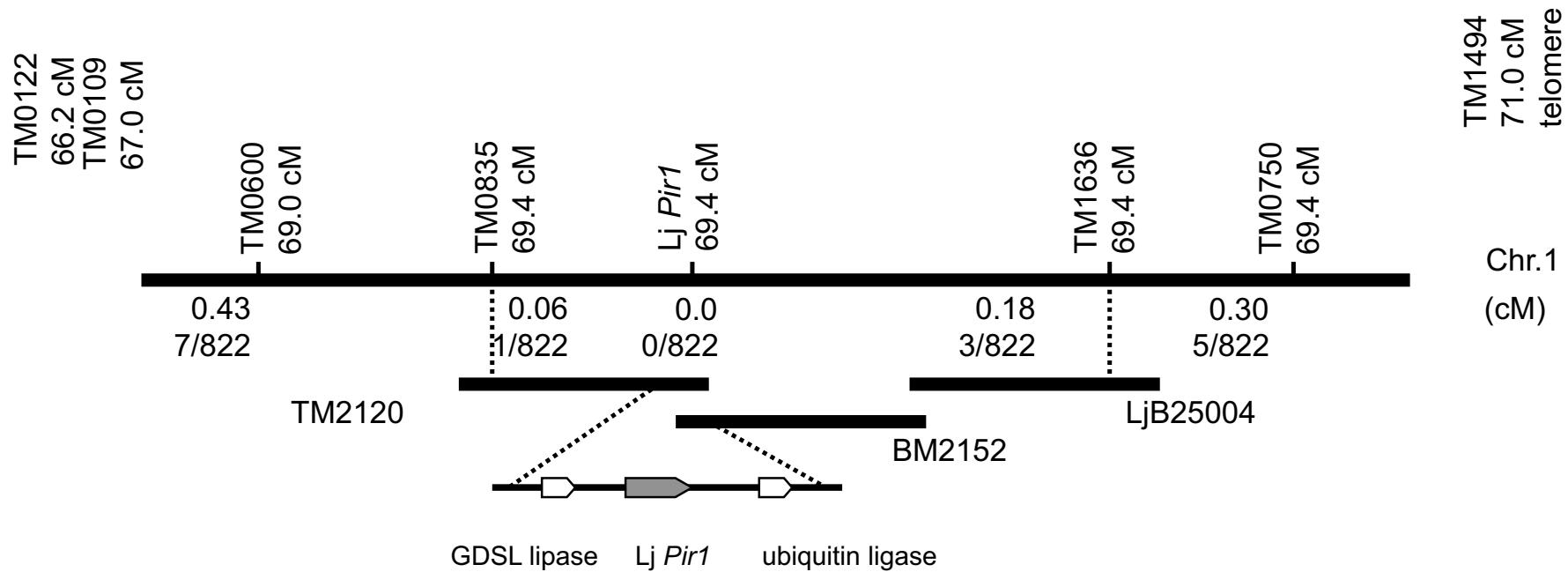
Supplemental Figure 1. The genomic region surrounding Lj Nap1 on linkage group 4 is shown with cM position. The cM distance from Lj Nap1 to adjacent microsatellite markers, the fraction of recombinant plants and the BAC (BM)/TAC (TM) contig are indicated.

The two genes flanking Lj Nap1 are shown. The orientation of the BM2150+TM2115 contig is not known.

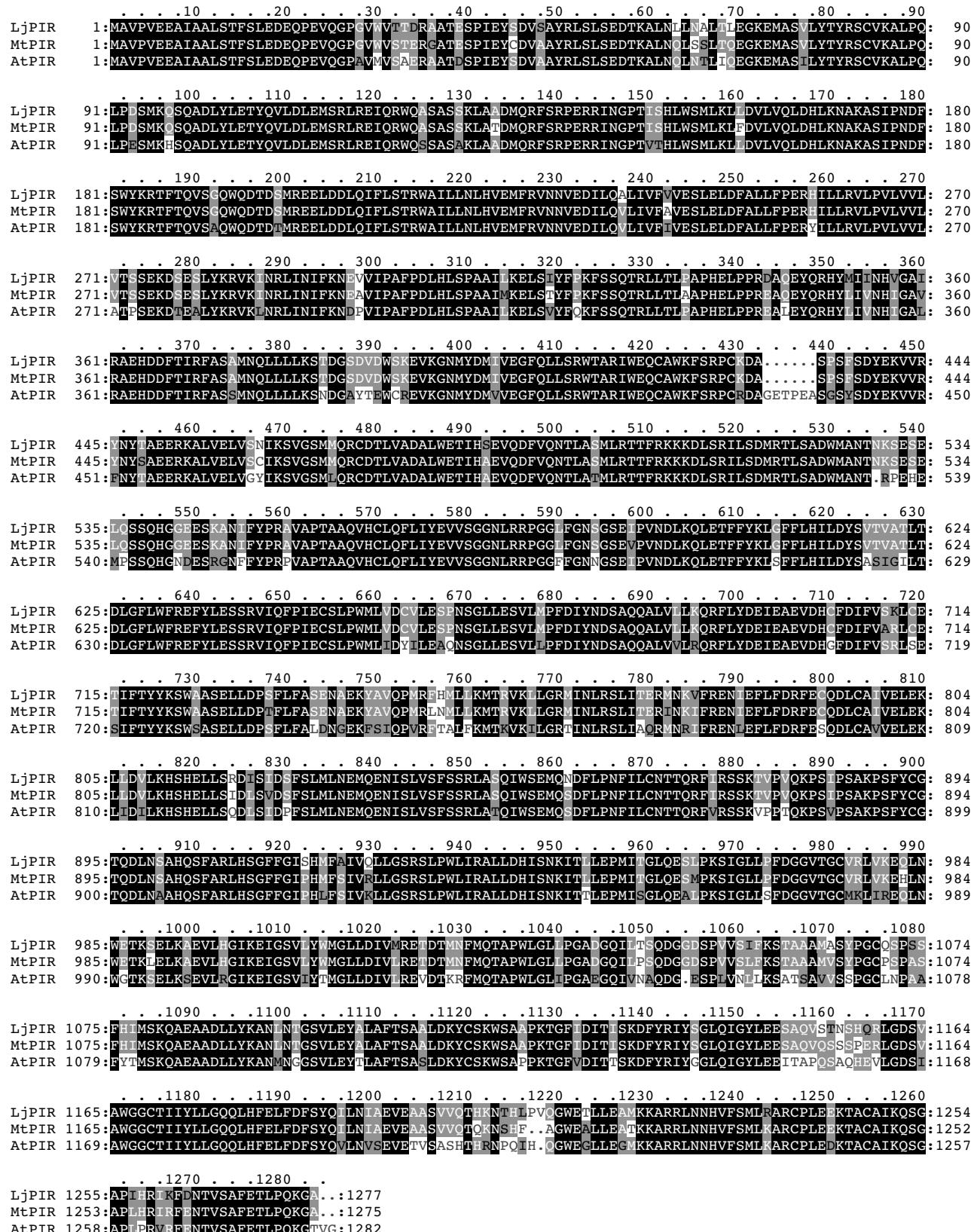


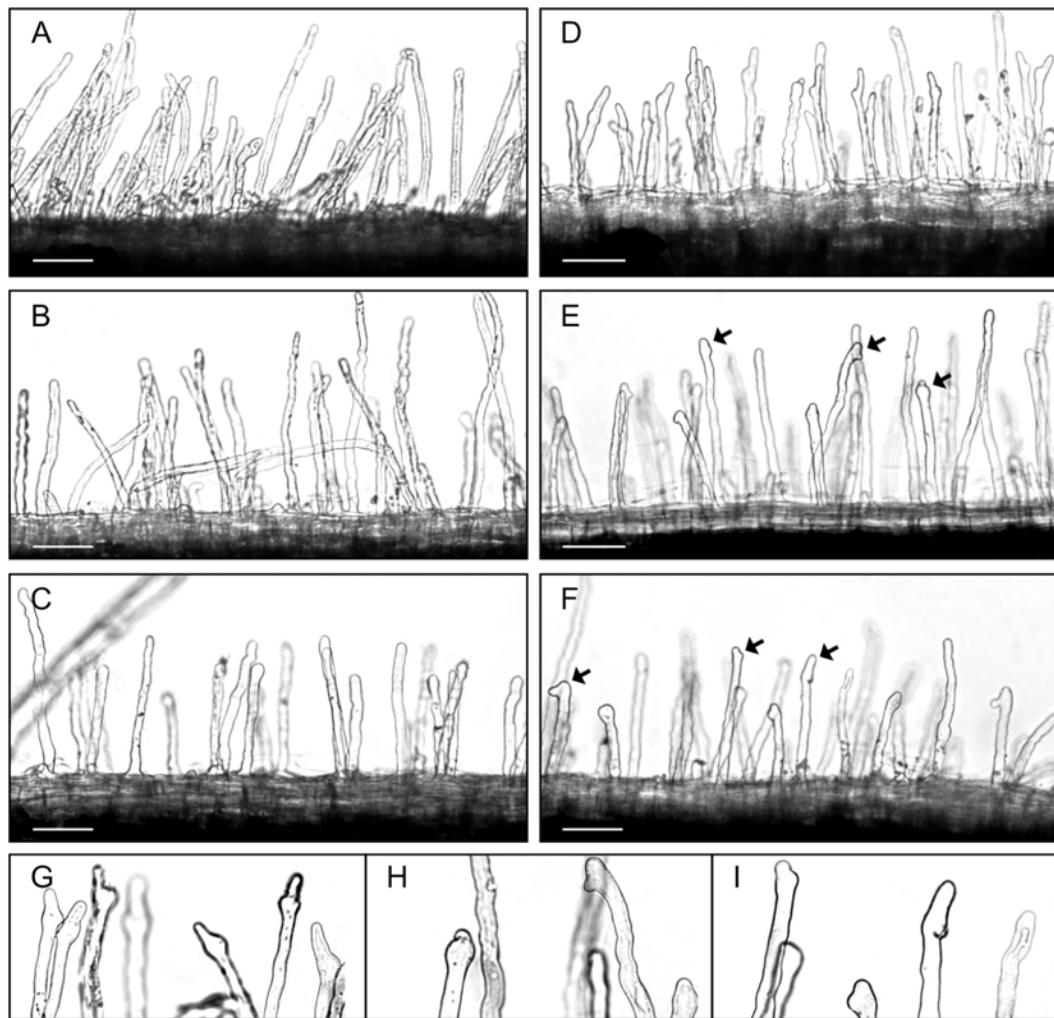
Supplemental figure 2. Alignment of *Lotus japonicus*, *Medicago truncatula* and *Arabidopsis thaliana* NAP proteins. *Lotus japonicus* sequence based on BP052201, but modified according to alternative splicing in other cDNAs. *Medicago truncatula* sequence based on AC147481 genome sequence with predicted amino acid sequence ABN0489.1 + ABN04850.1. In agreement with exon/intron border sequences for *Lotus* and *Arabidopsis*, the amino acid sequence ILNSYIHTMQ was removed from the predicted amino acid sequence ABN04850.1. The *Arabidopsis thaliana* sequence corresponds to At496700.

## Map based cloning of Lj *Pir1*



Supplemental Figure 3. The genomic region surrounding Lj *Pir1* on linkage group 1 is shown with cM position. The cM distance to adjacent microsatellite markers, the fraction of recombinant plants and the BAC (BM)/TAC (TM) contig are indicated. Only the end sequences are known for BAC clone LjB25004. Two genes flanking Lj *Pir1* are shown.





### Supplemental Figure 5

#### Root hair deformations in *Lotus japonicus* wild-type and *nap1-1* and *pir1-1* mutants.

2 day old wild type Gifu (A and D), *nap1-1* (B and E), and *pir1-1* (C and F) seedlings

were incubated in the absence (A, B, and C) or presence (D, E, and F)

of the *M. loti* nodulation (Nod) factor (approx. 10 nM).

The root hair responses were scored and photographed 16 hours after Nod factor addition.

Panels G, H, and I represent close-ups of root hair deformations shown in D, E, and F, respectively.

Scale bars: 100 $\mu$ m.