

Supplemental Data. Li et al. (2009). Nuclear activity of ROXY1, a glutaredoxin interacting with TGA factors, is required for petal development in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

**Supplemental Table 1.** ROXY1 interacts with TGA factors in the nuclei of transiently transformed *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves when the C-terminus of YFP (YC) was in-frame fused C-terminally to TGA2, TGA3, TGA7 and PAN, respectively.

|          | PAN-YC         | TGA2-YC | TGA3-YC | TGA7-YC |
|----------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| YN-ROXY1 | ✓ <sup>a</sup> | ✓       | ✓       | ✓       |

<sup>a</sup>Ticks indicate YFP fluorescence reconstituted by an interaction.

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**Supplemental Table 2.** Floral phenotypes induced by expression of the chimeric *PAN* repressor *PANSRDX* under the control of the endogeneous regulatory sequence of *PAN* (*PANpro:PANSRDX*).

|  | Percentage of floral phenotypes of<br><i>PANpro:PANSRDX</i> T <sub>1</sub> transgenic plants <sup>a</sup> |
|--|---|
| Tetramerous wild type flowers developing<br>four normal sepals, petals and stamens                                   | 14.6%   |
| Pentamerous flowers with five normal<br>sepals, petals and stamens   | 18.2%   |
| Tetramerous flowers forming four petals<br>with normal, small or folded shapes and<br>four normal sepals and stamens | 18.6%   |
| Pentamerous flowers with five normal,<br>small or folded petals and five normal<br>sepals and stamens                | 48.6%   |

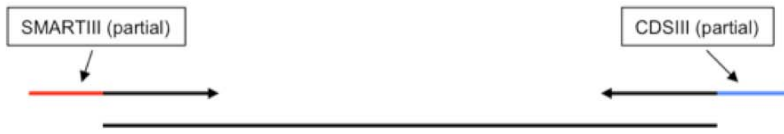
<sup>a</sup>500 flowers from 50 T<sub>1</sub> transgenic plants and 10 flowers per T<sub>1</sub> transgenic plant examined.



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**Supplemental Methods.** The recombination strategy used for cloning coding sequences of PAN and TGAs into the pGADT7-rec yeast expression vector.

Coding sequences of PAN and TGAs were cloned into the pGADT7-rec yeast expression vector following a recombination strategy. First, coding regions were amplified with primers that contain a gene specific sequence at the 3' end and part of the SMARTIII or CDSIII extension at the 5' end for the forward or reverse primers, respectively. The full length of the SMARTIII and CDSIII sequences were reconstructed by amplifying the PCR product with AL2023 and AL2024 primers. These primers correspond to the SMARTIII and CDSIII full length regions and mediate the in yeast recombination of the PCR fragment into the pGADT7-rec. The product of the second amplification was pooled with a SmaI-linearized pGADT7-rec vector and co-transformed into AH109 harbouring the bait to be tested. Transformed yeast was first plated on media lacking Trp and Leu to select for pGADT7-rec/PCR product successful recombination. Single colonies were then chosen to be challenged on SD/-Trp-His-Leu-Ade and 3.0 mM 3-AT. If needed, the pGADT7-rec insert was isolated from the chosen colonies by PCR with AL2023 and AL2024 primers and sequence



First PCR with specific primers containing the SMARTII or CDSIII tails

Amplification product



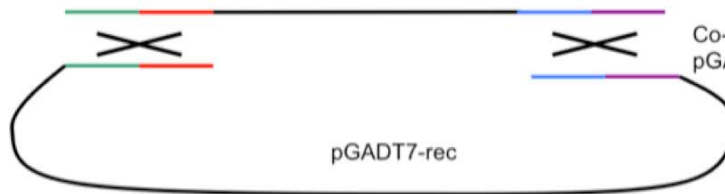
Second PCR with primers corresponding to SMARTII or CDSIII full sequences (AL2023 and AL2024)

SMARTIII (full)

CDSIII (full)



Amplification product



Co-transformation in yeast with pGADT7-rec and recombination