

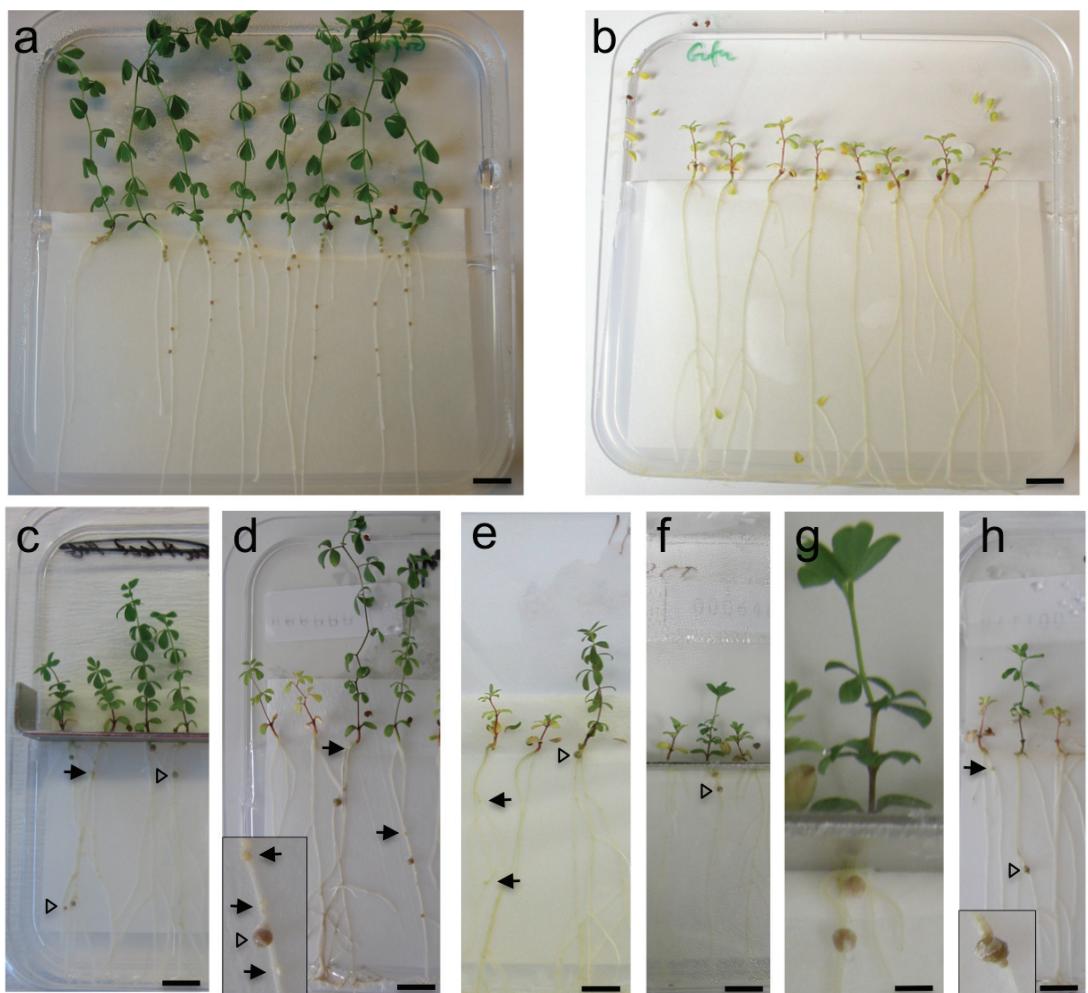
**Supplementary Figure S1** Selected examples of nodulation with *M. loti* in plate experiments

**Supplementary Table S1** Complete data set for *ccamk-13snf2* and *hit1snf1* experiments

**Supplementary Table S2** *M. loti* strains used in this work

**Supplementary Table S3** Primers for detection of *M. loti nodA* and *nodC* mutants

**Supplementary Table S4** Genotyping of *Lotus* mutants



### Supplementary Figure S1

Selected examples of nodulation with *M. loti* in plate experiments

(a) *L. japonicus* wild type

(b) *L. japonicus* wild type, un-inoculated

(c) *symrk-3 snf1*

(d) *nup133-3 snf1* inset: close-up of spontaneous (white) and infected red nodule

(e) *nfr5-2 snf1*

(f) *nfr1-1 nfr5-2 snf1*

(g) close-up of plant with infected nodules in ( e)

(h) *nfr1-1 nfr5-2 symrk-3 snf1*. Inset: close-up of infected nodule

Arrows: examples of white, spontaneous nodules,

open triangles: examples of infected nodule

Size bars: (a- f) and( h): 1 cm, ( g): 0.25 cm

Supplementary Table S1.

Plant genotype	<i>M. loti</i> genotype	white nodules	red nodules	total nodules	% red nodules	nodules/plant	red nodules/plant	# plants
<i>ccamk-13snf2</i>	no bacteria	86	0	86	0	0.9	0	98
<i>ccamk-13snf2</i>	wild type	145	0	145	0	0.6	0	249
<i>hit1-1snf1</i>	no bacteria	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
<i>hit1-1snf1</i>	wild type	30	153	183	83.6	1.4	1.2	131
<i>ccamk-13</i>	wild type	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
<i>hit1</i>	no bacteria	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
<i>hit1</i>	wild type	8	40	48	83.3	1.1	0.9	43
<i>snf1</i>	no bacteria	34	0	34	0	3.4	0	10
<i>snf1</i>	wild type	110	293	403	72.7	2.9	2.1	138
<i>snf2</i>	no bact	46	0	46	0.0	0.8	0.0	60
<i>snf2</i>	wild type	357	64	421	15.2	3.5	0.5	120
<i>L. japonicus</i> Gifu	no bacteria	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
<i>L. japonicus</i> Gifu	wild type	89	304	393	77.4	4.2	3.3	93

Complete data set for *ccamk-13snf2* and *hit1snf1* experiments

The epistatic relation between the *Lotus japonicus* calcium calmodulin dependent kinase gene, CCaMK, and the cytokinin receptor gene, *Lhk1*, was investigated in double mutants. Gain of function *snf1* (CCaMK) and *snf2* (*Lhk1*) alleles were combined with the loss of function *ccamk-13* and *hit1* (*Lhk1*) alleles, respectively and nodulation was scored in the absence or presence of *M. loti* bacteria. Formation of spontaneous nodules in uninoculated *ccamk-13snf2* double mutants and lack of spontaneous nodule development in uninoculated *hit1-1snf1* double mutants show that cytokinin signaling via the LHK1 receptor is operating downstream of the calcium calmodulin dependent kinase. As previously observed (Murray et al. 2007) the *hit1-1* mutants has reduced nodulation after inoculation and here we report a comparable reduction of nodulation in *hit1-1snf1* double mutants confirming the above interpretation of the epistatic relation between CCaMK and *Lhk1*. Under the conditions and time schedule used here inoculation enhances nodule organogenesis (mainly as white nodules) in the *snf2* mutants. A comparable enhancement was not observed in the inoculated *ccamk-13snf2* double mutants. Taken together this suggests that the effect of a relatively weak *snf2* gain of function allele is enhanced by activation of an upstream CCaMK protein following inoculation.

Supplementary Table S2. *M. loti* strains used in this work

<i>M. loti</i> strain	Promoter/Visible marker		Reference
R7A			Sullivan et al. 1995
R7A lacZ	<i>IntS/lacZ</i>		Sullivan et al. 1995 and this work
R7A gfp	<i>Tn5-nptII/eGFP</i>		Sullivan et al. 1995 and this work
R7A nodA			Rodporthong et al. 2009
R7A nodA	<i>IntS/lacZ</i>		Rodporthong et al. 2009
R7A nodA	<i>Tn5-nptII/eGFP</i>		Rodporthong et al. 2009
R7A nodC			Rodporthong et al. 2009
R7A nodC	<i>IntS/lacZ</i>		Rodporthong et al. 2009
R7A nodC	<i>Tn5-nptII/eGFP</i>		Rodporthong et al. 2009
NZP2235			Jarvis et al 1982
NZP2235	<i>hem-A/lacZ</i>		Schauser et al. 1999
NZP2235	<i>lac/eGFP</i>		Stuurmann et al. 2000

Supplementary Table S3 Primers for detection of *M. loti* *nodA* and *nodC* mutants

Bacterial locus	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Product size
nodA	5' AAGCGAGCGGATACCAAGATC	5' AGGTTGTGTCACCGACAGCT	Mutant: 523 bp Wild type: 861 bp
nodC mutant	5' CGTTCAAGGACGCTACTT	5' TACTGTTGCCATCTGCTCT	~1088 bp
NodC wild type	5' TACTGTTGCCATCTGCTCTT	5' GGTCAAGATTGTCAATTGC	1678 bp

R7A nodA carries an in-frame deletion, R7A nodC is a *Tn55* insertion.

**Supplementary Table S4 Genotyping of *Lotus* mutants**

Genotype/detection method	Type of mutation	fw primer seq	rev primer seq	temp	length	enzyme, if any	cut length	cut length	recommended primer
							mutant	wt	for sequencing
<i>nfr1</i> -1 CAPS or sequencing	SNP, Q93 stop	CGCTGGTTAACCATTAACGTTTC	GGCAATGGATTGCTGAG	51°C	341	MseI	228-113	341	reverse
<i>nfr5</i> -2	LORE-2 insertion								
wild type fragment, absent in <i>nfr5</i> -2		CCAGCTTGTGAACTCTAG	CCAGAAAGTGAAATGCTGCCTT	54°C	391				
mutant fragment, absent in wild type		GTCACAGTGCCAGAGC	GCTCAJCCTCCAGCCTAGCC	54	235				
<i>smt1</i> -1 gCAPS or sequencing	SNP, T265I	CGCCATTAAGGTTTGTGTTGG	A.....A.....ACACTGATACATGCTCGAGAAT	56°C	235	HinfI	255	220	forward
<i>ccamk</i> -13 sequencing	7 bp insertion, early stop	AGATCCAAATTTCGAACCTCTG	GACTAATGCCACTTAATAGTG	52°C	~1000				
<i>smt2</i> gCAPS	SNP, T266F	CACCAAATGCTGTGTTACAGCAGTACCGA	CCCTCACTGGGCGTACCCAG	60°C	235	XbaI	220	255	
<i>hif1</i> -1 sequencing									reverse
<i>hug</i> 33-3	LORE-1 insertion	TTTCCTCTGCTTAAGGTTG	TTCAGATCTGAAACCTTAATGTA	54°C					
wt fragment, absent in mutant		TTTGAATTATCAGGACATGCCTTG	CGGAATATCGAACCTGTGAACC	54°C					
mutant fragment, absent in wild type									
<i>nuig85</i> -1 sequencing	SNP, W206 to stop	CTGCCTGAGAAAATCTTGGAGAATGCC	CTTACTGTGTAATGCCATGATGAC	56°C	359				forward
<i>haf1</i> -3 size difference	18 bp deletion, 6 amino acid deletion	CGTGAATGGCCTATTCGTTGAG-	CACAGCTCTCTGCATGCG	60°C	wf53/mf55				
<i>nfr2</i>	transposon footprin 3 bp insertion, frameshift	ACCATGGACAATGAGTTGAGC	OAAGGAATTGTTGATGAGCCTTC	62°C	257				
wt fragment, absent in mutant		CCACCATGGACAATGAGTTGAGC	CAAGGAATTGTTGATGAGCCTTC	62°C	259				
mutant fragment, absent in wt									
<i>symk</i> -3	LORE-2 insertion	CGGCAATAGAGGCTGAGAGTTG	ACGCCCCTTGAAATGTTGG	54°C	251				
wt fragment, absent in <i>symk</i> -2		GGAGCTCTGATACCAATGTTAGG	GGGAATAGGCCCTGGAGAGTIG	56°C	ca. 400				
mutant fragment, absent in wt									
<i>symk</i> -1	LORE-1 insertion	CCATCTGTAATATGCTACTCAC	AAGAGATAAATGCTAGAC	52°C	557				
wt fragment, absent in <i>symk</i> -2		AACACATAAATGCTAGAC	ACCCAAATCGAACCTGTGAACC	52°C					
mutant fragment, absent in wt									
<i>dir1</i> size difference	414 bp deletion	GAATGGGAAATGTTGAAAGTTGACC	TTAAGAAAGCTAGTCAGGCACTC	56°C	617wf257mf				
<i>nap</i> -1	LORE-1 insertion								
wt fragment, absent in <i>nap</i> -1		CATGCCAGCTTAGAAGCTCTAC	TGGTCATACTGACAACTTCATA	54°C					
mutant fragment, absent in wild type		CAAGCAGCTTAAAGAACCTC	CAACAAATCGAACCTGTGAACC	54°C					
<i>ceterus</i> -3	LORE-2 insertion	GGCTCTGAGAATGCTGTTGAC	GGAGAAATCGCCAGTGAGGATC	55°C					
wt fragment, absent in <i>ceterus</i> -3		GACGCTTGGACAGCTGAGTC	GGAGAAATCGAGAGCTGAGTC	55°C					
mutant fragment, absent in wt									
<i>cystops</i> -2 sequencing	1 bp deletion, frameshift	GTCAAGTCACTCACTCACAC	CTTCAGCAATAGGTCCTCTGAC	54°C	250				reverse
<i>castor</i> -1 sequencing	6 bp deletion, 2 amino acid deletion	GACTGGAGTCAAAGAAGGATAGG	CTGTCCTTGCTAAATTAATGAGCTG	54°C	287				forward
<i>nspl</i> -1 sequencing	SNP, W520 to stop	GCACCTGACAAACAGCGGGAGATG	CTCATGGGGCACATGTAACCTCTGAC	56°C	309				forward
<i>nspl2</i> -3 sequencing	SNP, Q244 to stop	CCACCAACCCAAAATGATGCT	CAAGCTGGAGCTGGGAAAGGAGC	56°C	343				

References;

Jarvis et al. 1982: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology 32, 378-380

Murray JD, Karas BJ, Sato S, Tabata, S, Amyot L, et al (2007) a cytokin perception mutant colonized by *Rhizobium* in the absence of nodule organogenesis. Science 5808: 101-104

Rodpoothong P, Sullivan JT, Songsrirote K, Sumpton D, Cheung K. WJ-T, et al (2009) Nodulation Gene Mutants of *Mesorhizobium loti* R7A – *nodZ* and *nolL* Mutants Have Host-Specific Phenotypes on *Lotus* Species. MPMI 22, 1546-1554

Schauser L, Roussis A, Stiller J, Stougaard J (1999). A plant regulator controlling development of symbiotic root nodules. Nature 402:191-195.

Stuurman N, Pacios Bras C, Schlaman HRM, Wijfjes AHM, Bloemberg G, et al (2000). Use of Green Fluorescent Protein Color Variants Expressed on Stable Broad-Host-Range Vectors to Visualize Rhizobia Interacting with Plants MPMI 13, 1163-1169.

Sullivan JT, Patrick HN, Lowther WL, Scott DB, Ronson CW.(1995) Nodulating strains of *Rhizobium loti* arise through chromosomal symbiotic gene transfer in the environment. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 92:8985-8989.