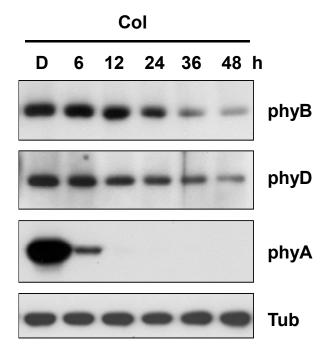


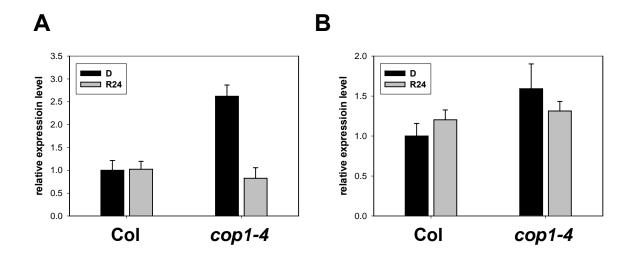
Supplemental Figure 1. Phenotypes of WT (Col), *phyB-9*, *cop1-4*, and *phyB-9cop1-4* under R light.

(Left panel) Four-day old seedlings grown in darkness or under R light (1, 10, and 20 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹). Scale bar, 1 mm. (Right panel) data were presented as average hypocotyl length \pm standard deviation (SD; n > 80).



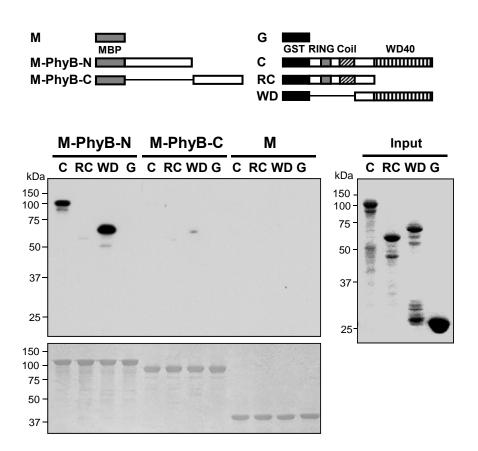
Supplemental Figure 2. phyA, phyB, and phyD degradation in R light.

Four-day old etiolated seedlings were exposed to R light (10 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹) for the mentioned time points. The anti-phyA monoclonal antibody was described (Shinomura et al. 1996).



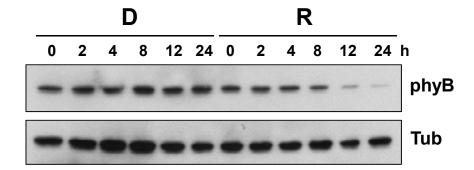
Supplemental Figure 3. Relative expression levels of phyB (A) and phyD (B) in Col and cop1-4.

The expression levels were measured by Q-PCR and the values were normalized using the signal from the *Actin2* gene. Four-day old etiolated seedlings (D) were exposed to R light (10 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹) for 24 h. Data show average value \pm standard deviations (SD; n=3).



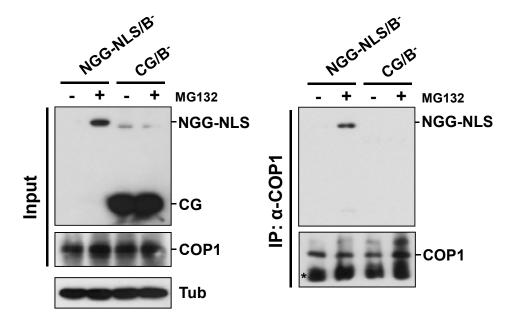
Supplemental Figure 4. Definition of the COP1 domain that binds to PhyB-N.

(Upper panel) Schematic diagrams of bait proteins (M-PhyB-N, M-PhyB-C, and M) and target proteins (G, GST; C, GST-COP1; RC, GST-RING+Coil; WD, GST-WD40). (Lower left) About 500 ng of target proteins were pulled-down with 1 µg of bait proteins and detected by anti-GST antibody. Membrane staining after pull-down assay was used to monitor amounts of bait proteins. Lower right, purified target proteins used in pull-down assays (Input).



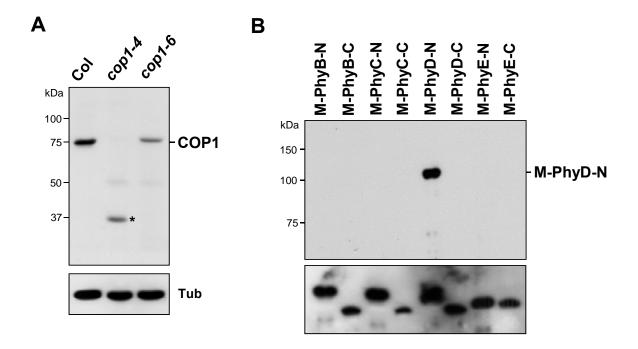
Supplemental Figure 5. Half life of phyB in darkness and under R light.

For protein decay experiment, four-day-old etiolated seedlings were transferred to liquid MS medium containing 100 μ M cycloheximide, kept in the dark for 30 min, and then exposed to R light (10 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹) or further incubated in the dark (D). Samples were harvested as indicated and analyzed by Western blot analysis using anti-phyB and antitub antibodies.



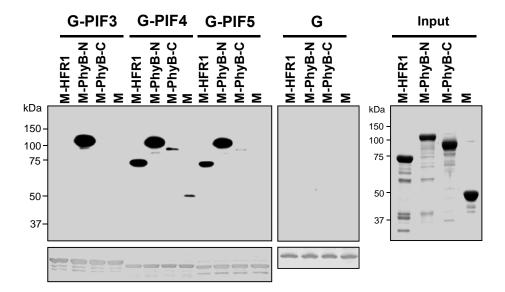
Supplemental Figure 6. Co-immunoprecipitation of NGG-NLS with COP1.

Protein extracts of transgenic *Arabidopsis* seedlings (NGG-NLS/B- and CG/B-) treated with or without MG132 (25 μM) under R light (10 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹) for 12 h were immunoprecipitated with anti-COP1 antibody. Input proteins and immunoprecipitates were detected by Western blot analyses using anti-COP1 and anti-GFP antibodies. Input refers to the starting amount in extracts used for immunoprecipitation reactions. Asterisk indicates the cross-reaction with the heavy chain of the protein A-conjugated antibody.



Supplemental Figure 7. The specificity of monoclonal anti-COP1 and polyclonal anti-phyD antibodies.

- (A) Four-day old dark-grown seedlings (WT, *cop1-4*, and *cop1-6*) were used to detect COP1. Asterisk indicates the truncated COP1 protein (approximately 33 kDa) in *cop1-4* (McNellis et al., 1994). Note that *cop1-6* generates a protein with 5 additional amino acids (CLVLW) inserted between Glu-301 and Phe-302 of the WT COP1 (McNellis et al., 1994).
- **(B)** The recombinant proteins were detected using anti-phyD (upper panel) and anti-MBP (Lower panel) antibodies.



Supplemental Figure 8. In vitro interaction between PhyB-N and PIFs.

In vitro pull-down assays were done with 500 ng of target proteins (M-HFR1, M-PhyB-N, M-PhyB-C, and MBP) that were pulled-down with 1 µg of bait proteins (G-PIF3, G-PIF4, G-PIF5, and GST) and detected by anti-MBP antibody. PhyB-N and PhyB-C are apoproteins. Membrane staining after pull-down assays was used to monitor amounts of bait proteins. Purified target proteins used in pull-down assay were resolved on SDS-PAGE and indicated as Input.

Supplemental Table 1. Primer sequences for cloning

Name	Forward primer	Reverse primer
Dl.,D N		
PhyB-N 5' – 3'	caccATGGTTTCCGGAGTCGGGGGTA	ctaCATATCCCTACATGGCTGAACCACAC
PhyB-C 5' – 3'	caccATGGCGGGGGAACAGGGGATTGATG'	ctaATATGGCATCATCAGCATCATGTCA
PhyC-N 5' – 3'	caccATGTCATCGAACACTTCACGAAGC	ctaATCCACAAGTGGGACATCCACA
PhyC-C 5' – 3'	${\tt caccATGAATAGGGTTCAGAAGGTAGATGAA}$	tcaAATCAAGGGAAATTCTGTGAGGAT
PhyD-N 5' – 3'	aagaattcATGGTCTCCGGAGGTGGTAGCAAAAC	aa <u>tctaga</u> tcaATCATCTCCATGTGGCTGAACCGCC
PhyD-C 5' – 3'	caccATGGTACAGCAAGGGATGCAGGAG	TCATGAAGAGGGCATCATCATCATTAG
PhyE-N 5' – 3'	$aa\underline{gaattc} ATGGGATTCGAGAGTTCAAGCTCAGC$	$aa\underline{tctaga}tcaATCTCTTGCTACGCCATTACCAGACAAAACT$
PhyE-C 5' – 3'	caccATGGCTAATGAGCTTACTTCTTTTGTG	CTACTTTATGCTTGAACTACCCTCTGT
PIF3 5' – 3'	caccATGCCTCTGTTTGAGCTTTTCAGG	TCACGACGATCCACAAAACTGATCAGA
PIF4 5' – 3'	caccATGGAACACCAAGGTTGGAGTTTTGA	CTAGTGGTCCAAACGAGAACCGTCG
PIF5 5' – 3'	caccATGGAACAAGTGTTTGCTGATTGGA	TCAGCCTATTTTACCCATATGAAGACT

^{*} Unmatched DNA sequences to template plasmid DNA are indicated as lowercase letters and the lined sequences in PhyB-N and PhyE-N are for the restriction enzymes, *Eco*RI and *Xba*I.

Supplemental Table 2. Primer sequences for site-directed mutagenesis

Name	Primer sequence
PIF5 (E31A/G37A) 5'-3'	Forward TGAATTAGTGGcGCTATTGTGGAGAGATGcTCAAGTGGTTTTACA Reverse TGTAAAACCACTTGAgCATCTCTCCACAATAGCgCCACTAATTCA

^{*} Unmatched DNA sequences to template plasmid DNA are indicated as lowercase letters.

Supplemental References

McNellis, T.W., von Arnim, A.G., Araki, T., Komeda, Y., Miséra, S., and Deng, X.W. (1994). Genetic and molecular analysis of an allelic series of cop1 mutants suggests functional roles for the multiple protein domains. Plant Cell **6:** 487-500.

Shinomura, T., Nagatani, A., Hanzawa, H., Kubota, M., Watanabe, M., and Furuya, M. (1996). Action spectra for phytochrome A- and B-specific photoinduction of seed germination in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **93:** 8129-8133.