## **Figure S1**



## **Figure S1, related to Figure 1: RIPK and RIN4 are plasma-membrane**

**localized.** Confocal laser scanning microscopy of *N. benthamiana* plant leaves transiently expressing GFP, RIPK-GFP (A), GFP-RIN4, GFP-pRIN4 (B) and the plasma membrane localized protein RLK (At4g23740) fused to CFP on its Cterminus. Depending on the flatness of leaf surfaces, the optical sections of Z-stack were performed at range of 10~16 stacks and thicknesses of the image sections were at range of 11~29 μm. The images shown are representative Z-stacks of GFP and CFP fluorescence. CFP was excited at 415nm and the emission channel was assigned as pseudocolor red. GFP-RIN4, GFP-pRIN4, and RIPK-GFP all colocalize with RLK-CFP in the plasma membrane (yellow, merged color). Images were taken 48h post-infiltration.





**Figure S2, related to Figure 2: The** *ripk* **knock out line displays narrower leaves and is more resistant to** *Pst* **DC3000.** (A) RT-PCR confirms the RIPK gene is no longer expressed in the T-DNA insertion. Actin2 served as a reference gene. (B) Diagram illustrating the RIPK T-DNA insertion site. Primers used in RT-PCR (At2g05940F/R) and T-DNA screening (At2g05940F/DS5-4) are illustrated. (C) and (D) The ripk knockout exhibits narrower leaves than wild-type L*er*. Error bars represent means ± standard deviation, n = 16. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments with similar results. (E) The *ripk* knockout in a Col 0 background confers enhanced resistance to *Pst* DC3000. Four-week-old plants were spray-inoculated with 1x109 cfu/ml of *Pst* DC3000. Four days post-inoculation, the plants were subjected to growth curve analysis. Error bars represent means  $\pm$  standard deviation,  $n = 6$ . The data shown are representative of three independent experiments with similar results. Statistical differences for (D) and (E) were detected by a two-tailed t-test, alpha =  $0.01$ . (F) Protein expression in *35S::RIPK-HA* overexpression transgenic lines from Figure 2. Anti-HA immunoblots illustrate 35S::RIPK-HA overexpression in Col 0. (G) Protein expression in *npro:: RIPK-myc* complementation transgenic lines. Anti-myc immunoblots illustrate npro::RIPK-myc complementation in *ripk* mutants from Figure 2.



**Figure S3, related to Figure 3: The substrate specificity of RIPK and identification of RIN4 phosphorylation sites by mass spectrometry.** (A) MPB-RIPK cannot efficiently phosphorylate the plant protein cyclophilin ROC1 or the bacterial effector AvrRpt2 *in vitro***.** The kinase assay was initiated by adding γ-32P-ATP to the reaction mixture and phosphorylated proteins were visualized by autoradiography (upper panel). SDS-PAGE gel stained with coomassie blue illustrates protein input (lower panel). (B) Identification of RIN4 phosphorylation sites. Phosphorylation assays (non-radiolabeled) were performed *in vitro* as described in Figure 3 with His-RIN4 and MBP-RIPK in the kinase reaction mixture. Samples were run on a LTQ-FT mass spectrometer and subjected to tandem mass spectrometry. Purified His-RIN4 was run as a negative control to account for any non-specific RIN4 phosphorylation in *E. coli*. Major identified b- and y- ions are labeled on the graphs. Δ represents neutral loss of 98Da  $(H_3PO_4)$  on indicated peaks. The upper panel shows fragmentation spectrum (ms2) of precursor ion 1130.97 m/z identifies phosphopeptide FGNWEAEENVPYpTAYFDK (T21). The middle panel shows fragmentation spectrum (ms2) of precursor ion 832.01 m/z identifies phosphopeptide FGDWDENNPpSSADGYTHIFNK (S160). The lower panel shows fragmentation spectrum (ms2) of precursor ion 1248.01 m/z identifies phosphopeptide FGDWDENNPSSADGYpTHIFNK (T166).



**Figure S4, related to Figure 5: Assessing RIN4 phosphorylation in** *ripk* **Col 0 and quantifying phosphorylation levels in** *ripk* **L***er***.** (A) Arabidopsis leaves were infiltrated with 5x107cfu/ml of *Pst* DC3000 and *Pst* DC3000(*avrB)* or (*avrRpm1*). Immunoblot analysis was performed 6h post-inoculation. Upper panel = phosphorylated RIN4 immunoblot, lower panel = anti-RIN4 immunoblot, control = 0h time point, EV = *Pst* DC3000 control. Anti-RIN4 blot served as a loading control for anti-pRIN4. (B) Quantification of western blot signals from Figure 5C (*ripk* L*er* verses L*er*). Western blots in Figure 5C were scanned and pixel count (left) as well as band intensity (right) for phosphorylated RIN4 were measured after normalization to the wild-type anti-RIN4 signal.

# **Figure S5**



**Figure S5, related to Figure 6: RIPK cannot interact with other bacterial effectors by yeast two-hybrid.** RIPK was expressed from the BD vector and the effector proteins AvrB, AvrRpt2, AvrRpm1, AvrRps4, AvrPto, and AvrPtoB were expressed from the AD vector (Clontech). pGBKT7-53 and pGADT7-T were used as the positive control. RIPK, RIPK + empty AD vector (EV), and RIPK and respective effectors were co-transformed into yeast and subjected to SD/Leu<sup>-</sup>/Trp<sup>-</sup> /His- media selection. The transformed yeast was serially diluted and photographed after 3 days of growth.

# SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1, related to Figure 1: Proteins identified in the pRIN4 complex by mass spectrometry in Dex::AvrRpm1 (Col 0 background). The number of unique peptides identified in each biological replication is listed.





# **Table S2. Primers used in the experiments.**



#### **EXTENDED EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

#### **Phosphopeptide mapping by mass spectrometry**

Phosphorylated RIN4 (20ug) acquired by a non-radiolabeled *in vitro* kinase assay with RIPK were separated by SDS-PAGE and proteins were reduced, alkylated, and digested with trypsin (Shevchenko et al., 1996). Liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) protein identification was performed using a Waters Nano-Acquity UPLC (Milford, MA) coupled to a hybrid linear ion trap Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer (LTQ-FT) (Thermo-Fisher, San Jose CA). Tandem mass spectra data were analyzed using Sequest (ThermoFinnigan, San Jose, CA; version SRF v. 3). Phosphopeptide matches were further validated using Modiro (Protagen AG) (Chamrad et al., 2006) and Ascore (Beausoleil et al., 2006). Phosphopeptide matches were manually validated for peak annotations to exclude incorrect assignments.

#### **Transient Expression in** *Nicotiana benthamiana*

*Agrobacterium*-mediated protein transient expression was performed as described previously (Leister et al., 2005). *T7-RIN4* ORFs*, RIPK-HA*, *avrB-FLAG*, and *GFP* and were cloned into the PMD-1 binary vector (Tai et al., 1999). For HR assays, RPM1 was expressed from its native promoter as previously described (Boyes et al., 1998). The genes of interest in their respective binary vectors were transformed into *A. tumefaciens* strain C58C1. The *Agrobacteria* were infiltrated into *N. benthamiana* leaves at an OD600=0.4. *Agrobacteria* carrying *avrB-FLAG* was infiltrated 24 hours later than all the other genes.

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For subcellular localization experiments, *RIN4* and *pRIN4* ORFs were PCR amplified and cloned into the pMDC43 binary vector (Curtis and Grossniklaus, 2003) and fused with an N terminal GFP. *RIPK* was cloned into the pEarleygate 103 vector, with a Cterminal fusion to GFP (Earley et al., 2006). The RLK (At4g23740) fused to CFP has been previously described (Caplan et al., 2009). GFP and CFP fluorescence was observed on a Leica confocal microscope 48 hrs post inoculation. Coimmunoprecipitations were performed as previously described (Krasileva et al., 2010).

# **Quantification of Western Blot Data**

Western blots probed with anti-RIN4 and anti-pRIN4 were scanned and analyzed in

Image J (Abramoff et al., 2004). The pixel density and area for phosphorylated RIN4

bands were normalized against wild-type RIN4 to account for differences in RIN4 levels

and protein loading.

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