

Supplementary Material for

Title: Accumulation of the transcription factor ABA-Insensitive (ABI)4 is tightly regulated post-transcriptionally

Running Title: Post-transcriptional regulation of ABI4

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Number of Figures: 7, plus 6 supplementary

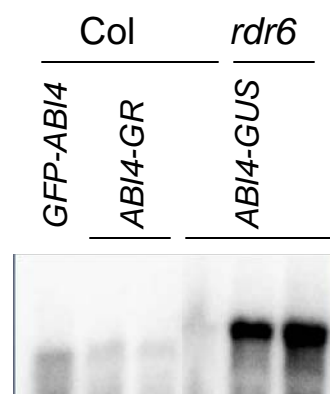
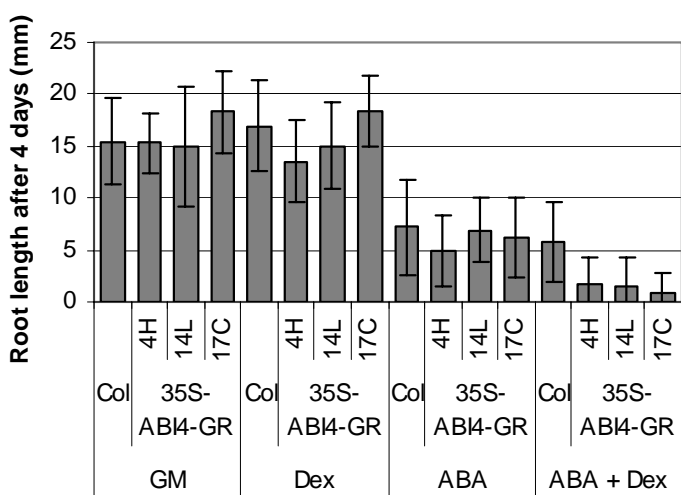
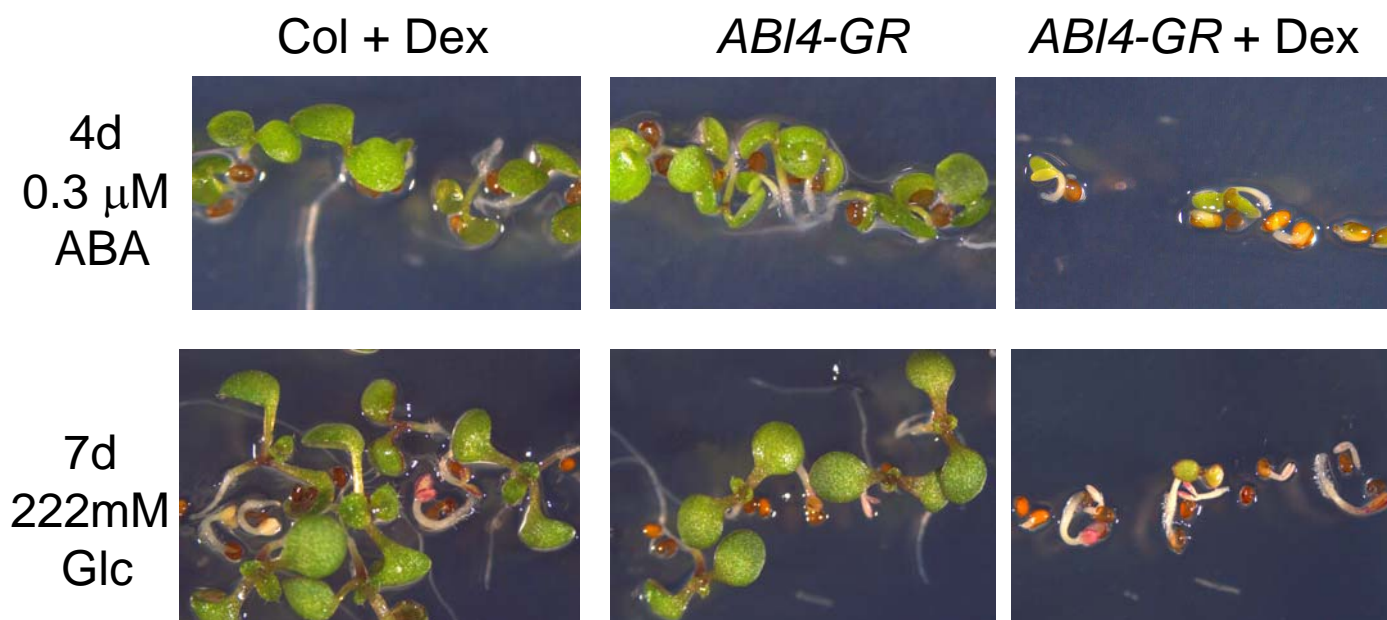


Figure S1. 35S-ABI4-GR transgenes confer Dexamethasone(Dex)-dependent hypersensitivity to ABA inhibition of germination and root growth, and glucose (Glc) inhibition of germination and seedling growth. Transcript levels for these ABI4 fusion transgenes are similar to those for the GFP- and -GUS fusions in a wild-type background.

Col



rdr6

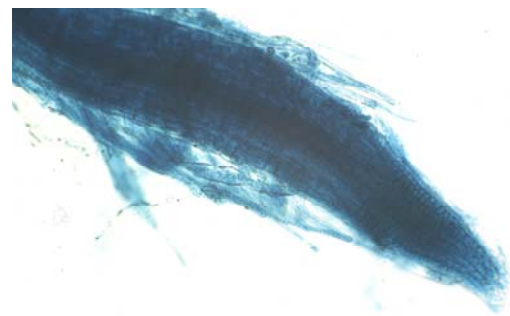
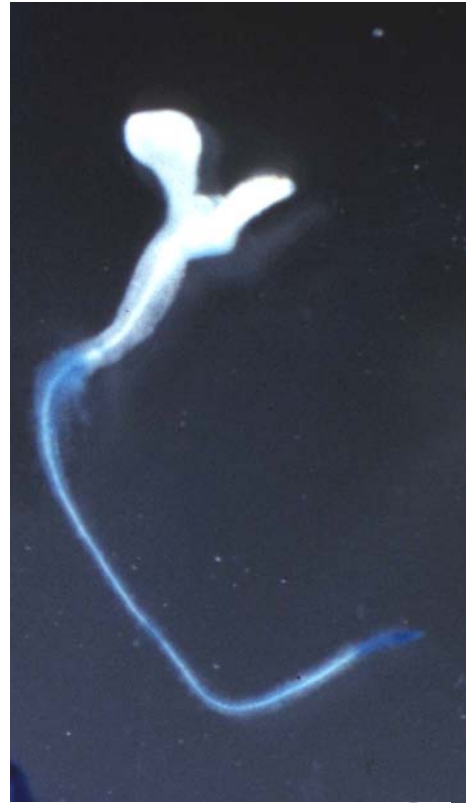


Figure S2. *35S-ABI4-GUS* activity in Col (left) and *rdr6* (right) backgrounds. Fluorometrically assayed GUS activity is roughly ten-fold higher in the *rdr6* background. .

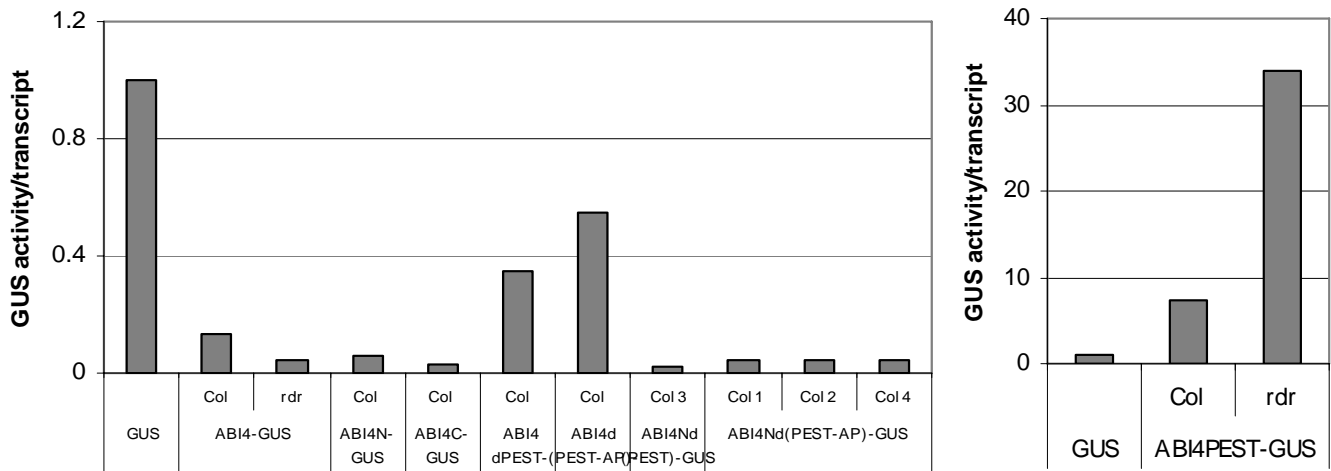
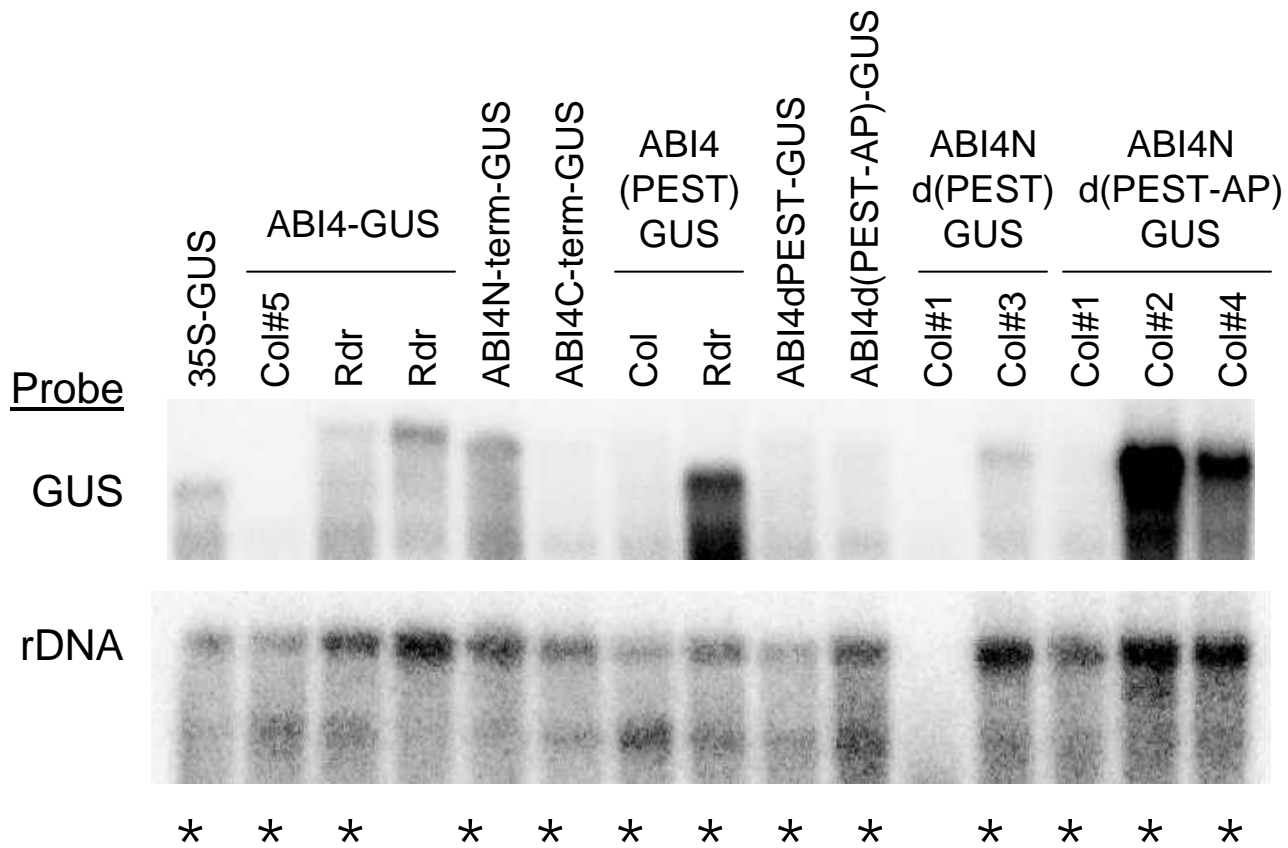


Figure S3. Comparison of GUS transcript and activity levels shows that all ABI4 domain fusion constructs displayed except that containing only the PEST domain accumulate fusion proteins relatively inefficiently. *= samples represented in graph of activity/transcript

10d seedling growth on 6% glucose

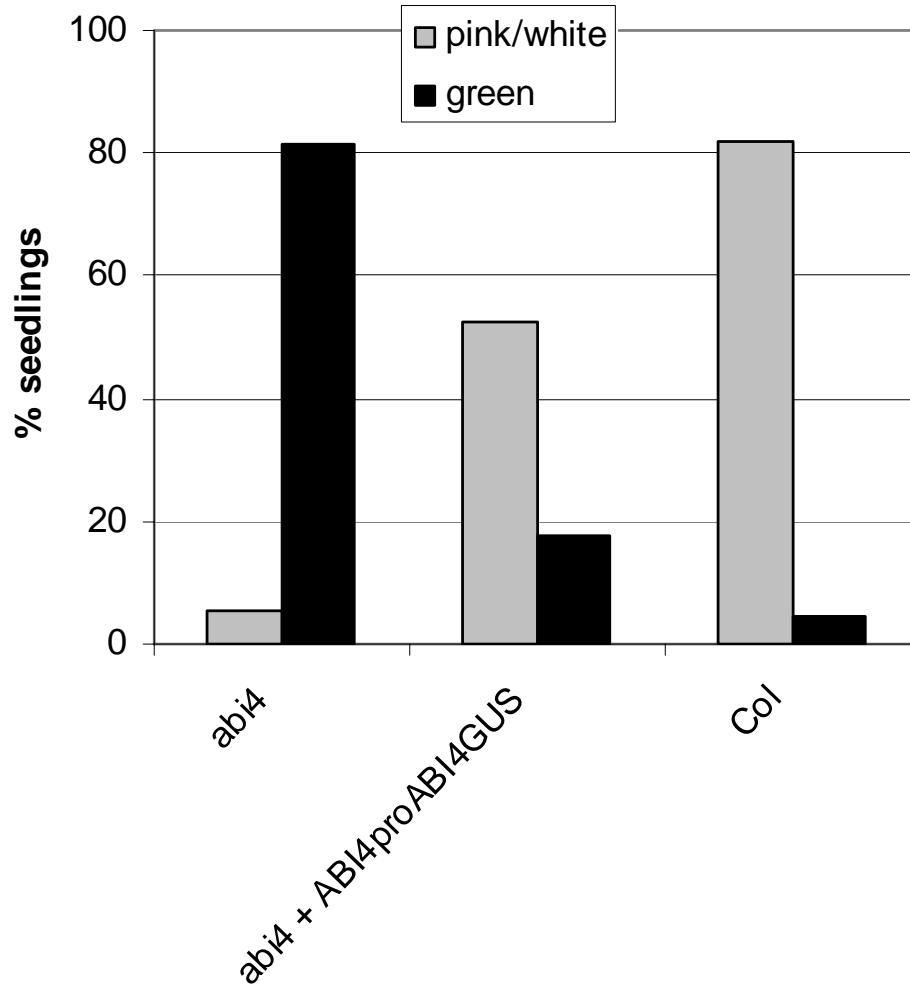


Figure S4. *ABI4pro-ABI4-GUS* weakly complements the *abi4* mutation, suppressing the glucose resistance of this background.

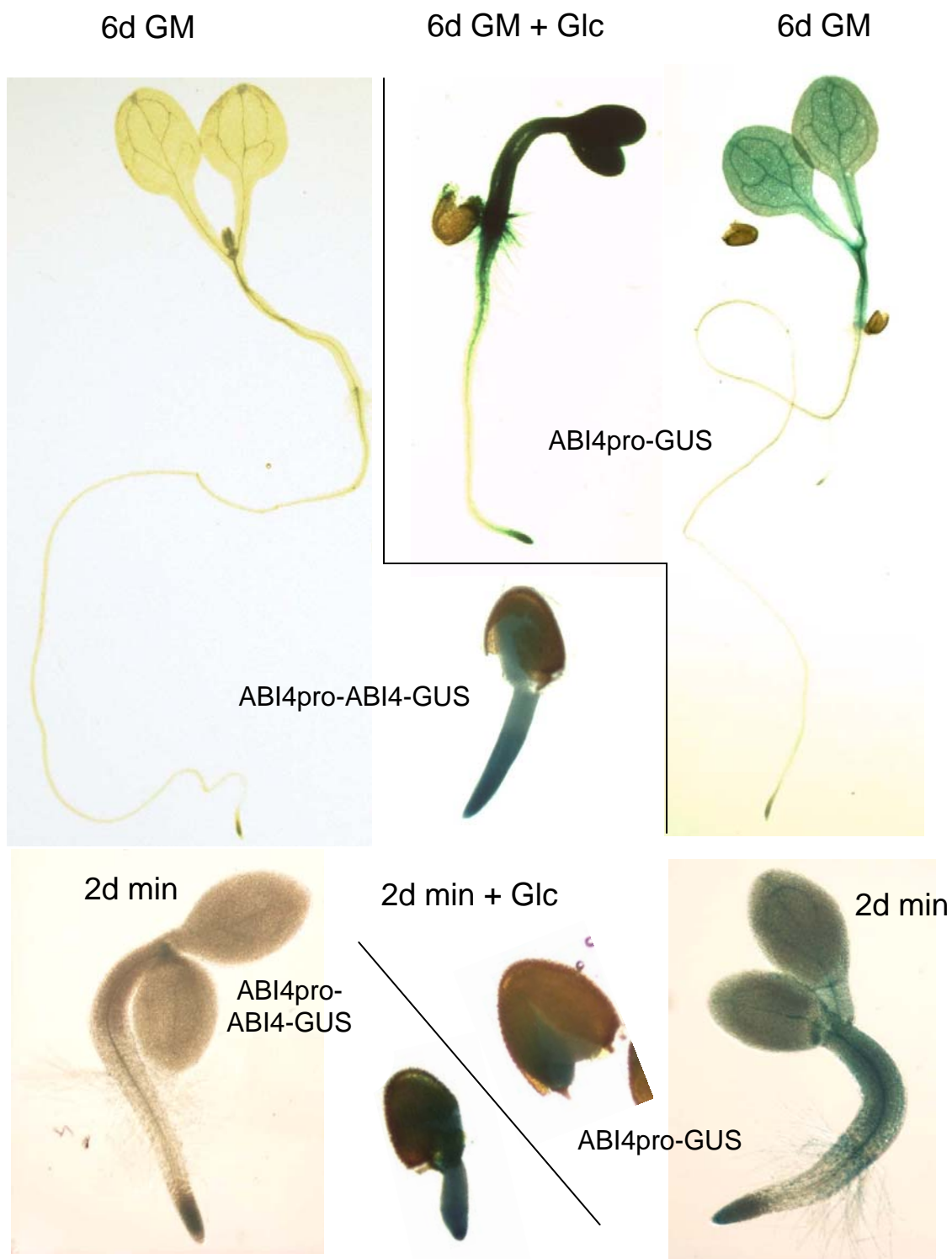
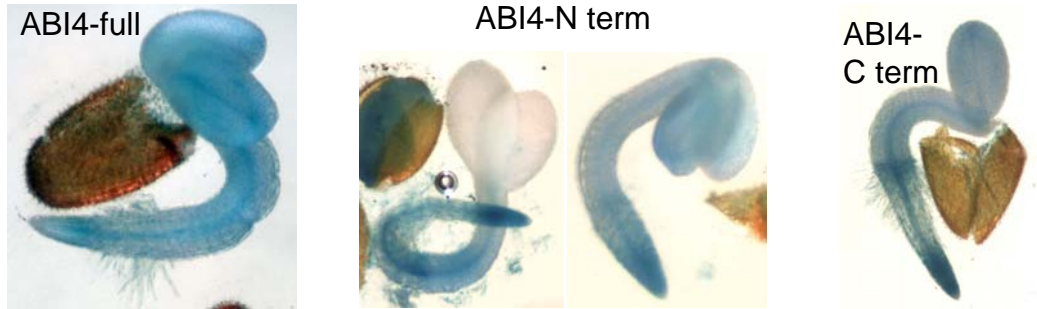


Figure S5. Histochemical staining of GUS activity in seedlings of the indicated genotypes (*ABI4pro-GUS* and *ABI4pro-ABI4-GUS*) grown 6d on GM with or without 5% glucose (top), or 2d on minimal medium with or without 6% glucose (bottom).

2d GM:



5-9d GM Kn:

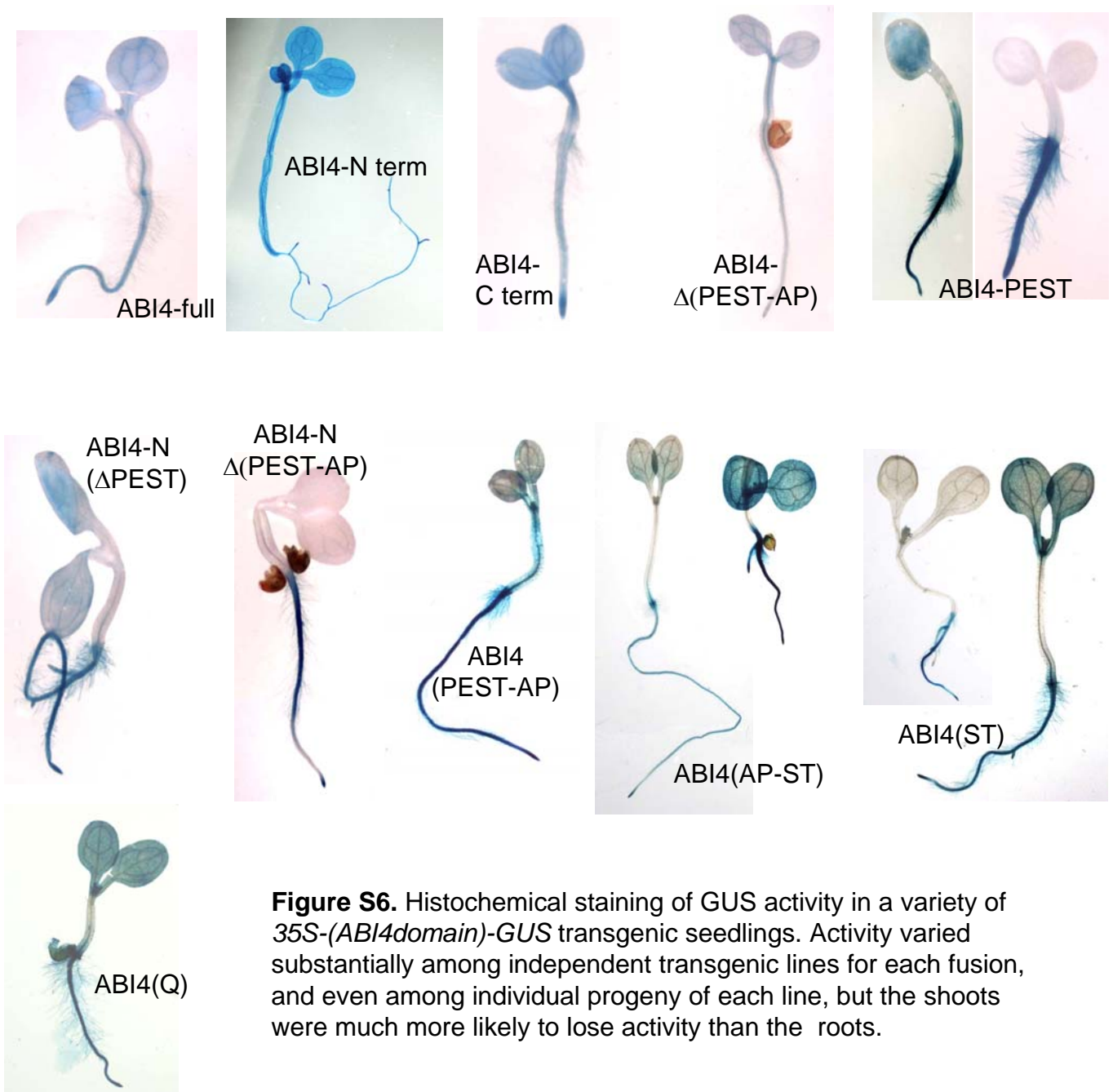
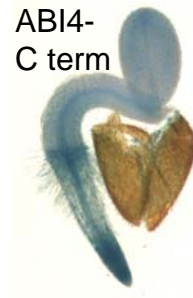
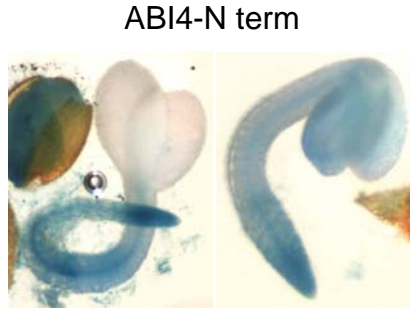


Figure S6. Histochemical staining of GUS activity in a variety of *35S-(ABI4domain)-GUS* transgenic seedlings. Activity varied substantially among independent transgenic lines for each fusion, and even among individual progeny of each line, but the shoots were much more likely to lose activity than the roots.

2d GM:



5-9d GM Kn:

