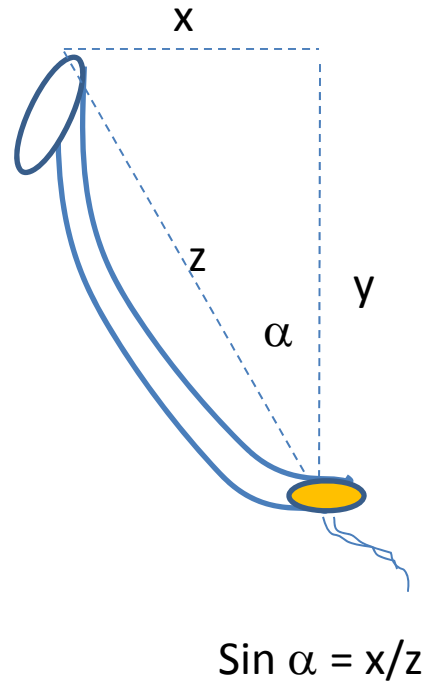


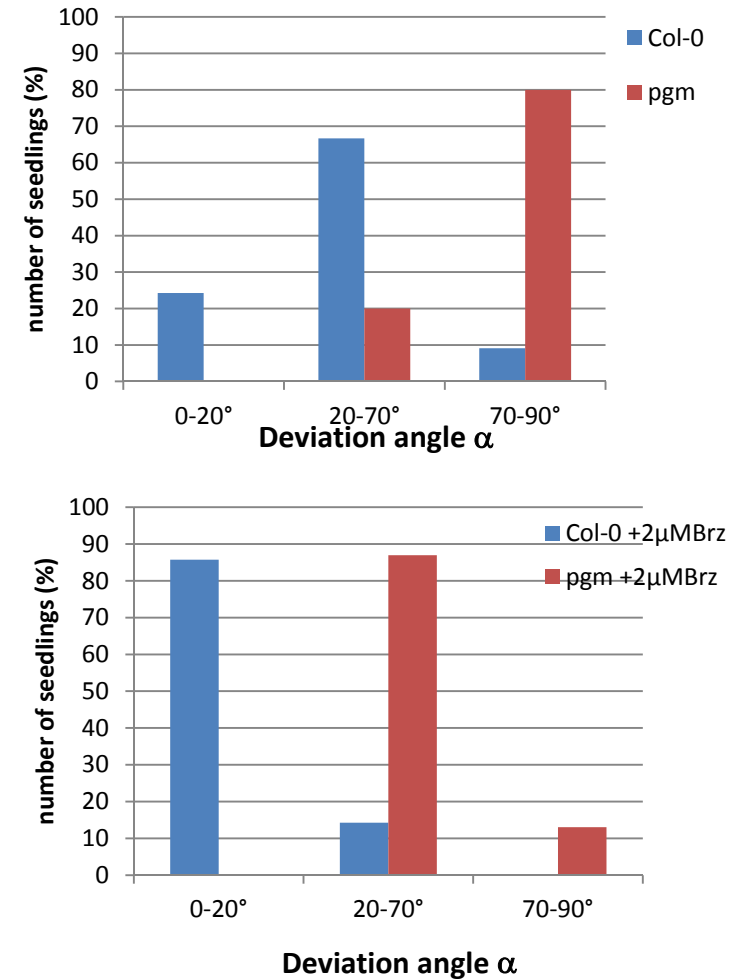
Suppl fig.1

Photograph 1 (from above): determination of x
Photograph 2 (from the side): determination of z

A

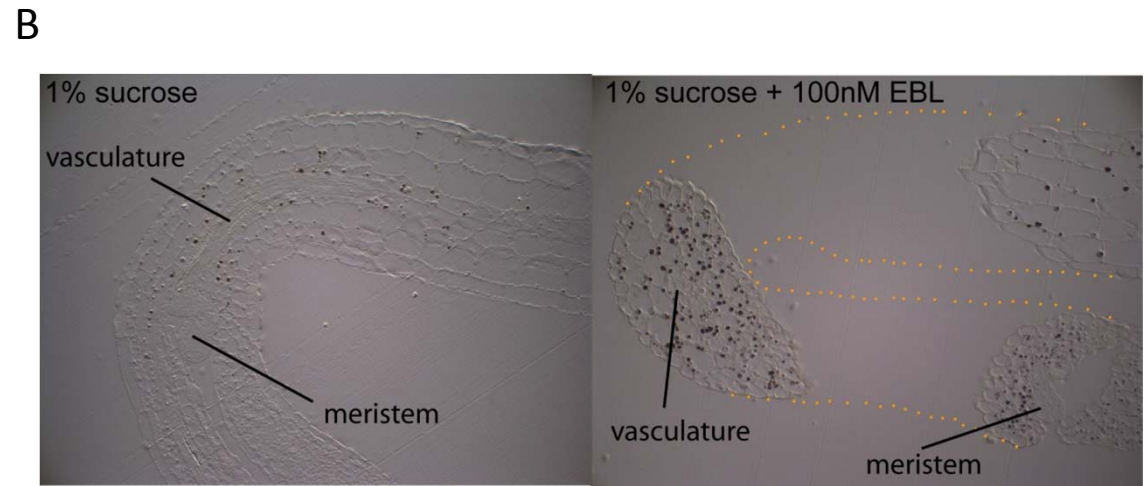
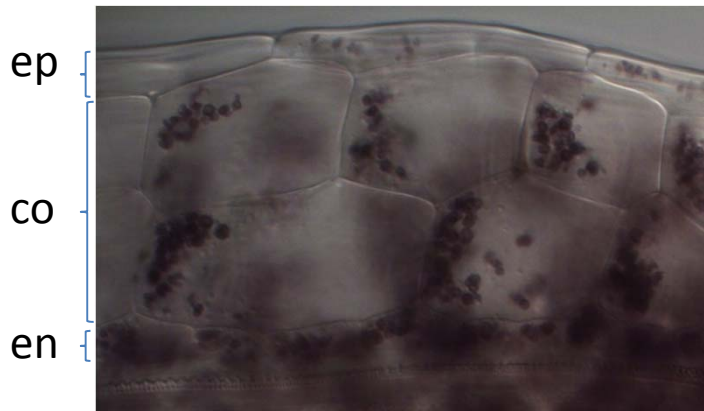
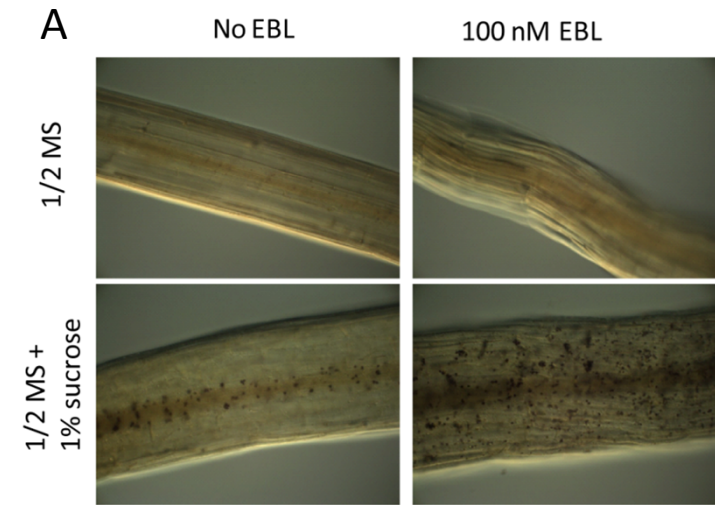


B



Supplementary figure 1. Determination of the deviation from the vertical (angle α) of hypocotyls from three-day-old etiolated seedlings grown on horizontal plates. (A) A scheme showing how the angle α was determined. The opposite side x and the hypotenuse z were determined after photographing (see methods section). (B) Distribution of hypocotyl deviation from the vertical (angle α) in wild type Col-0 and *pgm* mutant seedlings, in the absence or presence of 2 μ M Brz.

suppl. fig2



Supplementary figure 2. A) Lugol staining of wild type Col-0 seedlings grown in darkness in the presence or absence of 1% sucrose and /or 100nM EBL, respectively. The middle portion of the hypocotyl is shown. Pictures were taken at the same magnification. B) Lugol stains of longitudinal sections of the upper part of hypocotyls of dark grown Col-0 seedlings grown on $\frac{1}{2}$ MS + 1% sucrose with or without 100 nM EBL. Brown-black dots indicate starch accumulation and are much more frequent in cell layers outside of the endodermis of plants treated with EBL. The apical meristem and vasculature are indicated. In the right panel, orange dots indicate the contours of the seedling. Due to twisting of the seedlings it was not possible to have a complete one plain longitudinal section; the vasculature is obliquely cut. Pictures were taken at the same magnification. C) Lugol stain of Col-0 seedlings grown on $\frac{1}{2}$ MS, 1% sucrose and 100nM EBL (Zoomed from Fig. 2C). Large starch granules are visible in cortical layers; few also accumulate in the epidermis. ep: epidermis, co: cortex, en: endodermis

Supplementary movies 1 and 2.

15 wild type seedlings were followed during their growth in darkness (under infrared light) for the first 72h after germination. Plants were grown on 1/2MS without sucrose (control), or on 1/2MS without sucrose, supplemented with 100nM of EBL. Photographs were taken every 30 minutes with an infrared light sensitive Canon EOS D1000 camera and combined into a movie. The pictured growth rate of the seedlings is 8100 times the real one.