

Sequence of amiREXPA10,1,5,3:

CCCAAGGCGATTAAGTTGGGTAAC<mark>GCCAGGGTTTTCCCAGTCACGACGTTGTAAAACGACGGCCAGTGAATTG</mark>TAATACGACTCACTATA<mark>GGG</mark>CGA ATTGGGTACCGGGCCCCCCCTCGAGGTCGACGGTATCGATAAGCTTGATATCGAATTCCTGCAGCCCcaaacacacgctcggacgcatattacacatgttcatacactt aatactcgctgttttgaattgatgtttt*aggaatatatatgtaga***GTAGTGCTTCCGGGACAATGT***tc***acaggtcgtgatatgattcaattagcttccgactcattcatccaaataccgagt cgccaaaattcaaactagactcgttaaatgaatgaatgatgcggtagacaaattgga***tcattgattctctttga***TCATTGTGCCGGAAGCACCACtct**ctcttttgtattccaattttcttgat taatctttcctgcacaaaaacatgcttgatccactaagtgacatatatgctgccttcgtatatatagttctggtaaaattaacattttgggtttatctttatttaaggcatcgccatgGGGGGATCCAC TAGTTCTAGAGCGGCCGCCACCGCGGTGGAGCTCCAGCTTTTGTTCCCTTTAGTGAGGGTTAATTTCGAGCTTGGCGTAATCATGGTCATAGCTGTTTCC TGTGTGAAATTGTTATCCGC

T7 SP6 oligoA oligoB miRNA miRNA*

Supplemental Figure 1. Constructs for inducible suppression of expansin gene expression. **A**, Schematic diagram of the pOpONKan two-component inducible system with kanamycin resistance selectable marker. The dexamethasone-inducible pOpON2.1 transactivating system contains two transcription units. The first unit employs a constitutive CaMV 35S promoter to express a Dex-responsive chimaeric transcription factor (LhGR). LhGR is an artificial fusion between a high-affinity DNA-binding mutant of *lac* repressor, transcription-activation domain-II of GAL4 from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and ligand-binding domain of a rat glucocorticoid receptor (GR LBD). The second unit consists of six copies of the multimerised *lac* operators (transcription factor-binding site pOp6) linked to a truncated 35S promoter, which forms the bidirectional promoter used to express the construct of interest and expression marker *b*glucuronidase (*GUS*) gene. Each construct ends with poly-A signal that serves as transcription terminator. Circles representing dexamethasone (Dex) which binds and activates the constitutively expressed LhGR, in turn results in the transcription of both the gene construct and *GUS* **B**, Artificial miRNA (amiR) approach for expansin gene silencing with schematic representation of amiRNA work flow adapted from (Ossowski et al., 2008). First, the customised amiRNA was generated through overlapping PCR with modified primers for Gatewaycompatible cloning into the $pOpON^{Kan}$ two-component inducible system. This allows targeted transcript cleavage-mediated silencing showing its predicted structure (Source: http://wmd3.weigelworld.org/cgi-bin/webapp.cgi). **C**, Sequence of the designed amiREXP for the down-regulation of *EXPA10,1, 5, 3* (in descending order of target specificity) highlighting functional sites.

Supplemental Figure 2. A, Phenotype of induced pOpON::amiREXP (line 2/5) plants grown on medium supplemented with different concentrations of Dex or control medium 24 day after sowing (DAS), with **B**, representative non-induced (0 μ M) and induced (10 μ M) plants dissected for comparison of individual cotyledons, vegetative leaves, inflorescence and root. **C**, Silhouettes of leaf 6 from two independent lines of pOpON:amiREXP as described above, used for morphometric comparison (Fig. 5). Scale bars = 10 mm.

Supplemental Figure 3. Changes of vegetative leaf number over time (6 to 24 day after sowing) Col-0 wild-type, and pOpON::amiREXP line 2/5 and 3/22 plants under different Dex concentrations. Number of visible leaves (>1 mm width) from 12 individual plants of each line (mean ± SE), grown on half-strength MS agar medium supplemented with different concentrations of Dex or DMSO 0.1% (0 µM), were counted. Mann-Whitney tests or Oneway ANOVA, Tukey tests compared to 0 µM control *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, asterisks were annotated only for the first instances when the difference become significant or when the significance level changes and left out subsequently for clarity.

Supplemental Figure 4. Growth suppression following induction of independent line (2/5) pOpON::amiREXP plants. **A**, Lamina width, absolute lamina extension rate, and relative lamina extension rate of leaf 6 petioles from of pOpON::amiREXP plants grown continually either with or without 10 µM Dex. **B**, Petiole length, absolute petiole extension rate, and relative petiole extension rate as per A. Values are means \pm SE (n = 12).

Supplemental Figure 5. Histological comparison of middle regions of leaf 6 lamina and petiole showing representative images from pOpON::amiREXP transformant plants grown on 0.5x MS agar medium supplemented with DMSO 0.1% or 10 μM Dex. **A**, Lamina adaxial epidermis. **B**, Lamina mesophyll. **C**, Petiole adaxial epidermis. **D**, Petiole mesophyll. Scale bars = 100 μm.

Supplemental Figure 6. GUS histochemistry of a pOpON::amiREXP plant 8 days after induction at 12 DAS with 10µM Dex at the shoot apex. Analysis was performed at 20 DAS with blue coloration indicating the extent of transcriptional induction through all visible leaves. Scale bar = 5 mm .

Supplemental Table 1. Primer sequences for artificial miRNA cloning.

Notes: Oligonucleotides A and B are based on the template plasmid sequence (pRS300) which are located outside of the multiple cloning site. Primer I contains the amiRNA in sense orientation, primer II its reverse complement, primer III the amiRNA* sequence in sense and primer IV the amiRNA* sequence in antisense orientation

The capital letters in oligo I to IV correspond to the desired miRNA-miRNA* region. The addition of CACC to OligoA allows pENTR/ D-TOPO cloning.

Supplemental Table 2. Sequences of primer pairs used in *EXPA* RT-PCR transcript analysis.

Supplemental Table 3. Sequences of primers used for RT-qPCR showing the results from standard graphs.

aA primer efficiency value of 100 was used whenever the exact efficiencies of primer pairs were not determined