PDMP induces rapid changes in vacuole morphology in Arabidopsis root cells

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Supplementary Data

Fig. 1. PDMP effects on the Golgi apparatus of *Arabidopsis* root cells. Only at high concentrations (50 µM) does PDMP treatment perturb Golgi structure (A). At 10 µM no visible structural modifications were observed (B).

See separate files for:

Supplementry movie S1. Cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} dynamics in Arabidopsis root cells treated with 100 µM PDMP
Time laps of brightfield and ratiometric image sequences showing an *Arabidopsis* root expressing the cytoplasmic localized Ca^{2+} sensor NES-YC3.6. Seedlings were treated with 100 µM PDMP followed by application of 1 mM ATP. Ratio changes that indicate modified levels of cytoplasmic free Ca^{2+} are visualized in false colors. Image acquisition was performed every 6 s. Scale bar indicates 50 µm.

Supplementary movie S2. Cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} dynamics in Arabidopsis root cells treated with 10 µM PDMP
Time laps of brightfield and ratiometric image sequences showing an *Arabidopsis* root expressing the cytoplasmic localized Ca^{2+} sensor NES-YC3.6. Seedlings were treated with 10 µM PDMP followed by application of 1 mM ATP. Ratio changes that indicate modified levels of cytoplasmic free Ca^{2+} are visualized in false colors. Image acquisition was performed every 6 s. Scale bar indicates 50 µm.

Supplemental movie S3. Cytoplasmic Ca^{2+} dynamics in Arabidopsis root cells treated with 0.1 % DMSO
Time laps of brightfield and ratiometric image sequences showing an *Arabidopsis* root expressing the cytoplasmic localized Ca^{2+} sensor NES-YC3.6. Seedlings were treated with 0.1% DMSO followed by application of 1 mM ATP. Ratio changes that indicate modified levels of cytoplasmic free Ca^{2+} are visualized in false colors. Image acquisition was performed every 6 s. Scale bar indicates 50 µm.

Figure S1