Comprehensive Protein-Based Artificial microRNA Screens for Effective Gene Silencing in Plants

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SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental Figure 1. WMD-predicted amiRNA candidates for single gene silencing. A, amiR-*MEKK1*s for silencing *Arabidopsis MEKK1*. B, amiR-*PDS3*s for silencing *Arabidopsis PDS3*. C, amiR-*GFP*s for silencing *GFP*. WMD ranks putative amiRNA candidates by sequence complementarity and hybridization energy, and colors them in green, yellow/orange and red for favorable, intermediate and unfavorable candidates, respectively. The total numbers of amiRNA candidates in individual categories are summarized at the bottom for

each target gene. Selected amiRNA candidates (with sequences underlined) for the ETPamir screen generally should have different target sites within the target gene and should have no potential off-targets. In addition, amiRNA candidates targeting the coding region are preferred over those targeting the UTRs due to easier DNA construction for epitope-tagged target protein expression. The amiRNA sequence (column 1), the hybridization energy of the amiRNA to a perfect complement (column 2), the target gene (column 3), the hybridization energy of the amiRNA to the target site within the target gene (column 4), and the name of the selected amiRNA candidate or the reason for non-selection (column 5) are shown for individual amiRNA candidates from the predicted top candidate to the last selected candidate. The most efficient amiRNA identified by the screen is labeled by a red dot.

Supplemental Figure 2. ETPamir screens of optimal amiRNAs for other single gene silencing in *Arabidopsis*. A, ETPamir screens of optimal amiRNAs silencing individual genes, *ANP1*, *ANP2* and *ANP3*, of the *MAPKKK ANP* family. B, ETPamir screens of optimal amiRNAs silencing individual genes, *MAPKKK17* and *MAPKKK18*, of the *MAPKKK17/18* family. C, ETPamir screen of optimal amiRNA silencing *LYM2* that encodes a plasma membrane protein with unclear function. D, ETPamir screen of optimal amiRNA silencing *ZAT6* that encodes a zinc finger transcription factor. Note that the screen was conducted for only 6 hr due to the short half life (about 10 min) of ZAT6 protein. The numerical order of each amiRNA was based on the high-to-low WMD ranking. The most efficient amiRNAs are marked by asterisks. Five independent repeats with GFP-HA as an untargeted internal control obtained similar results.

Supplemental Figure 3. WMD-predicted amiRNA candidates for multigene silencing. A, amiR-*RACK1*s for silencing the *RACK1* family. B, amiR-AYGs for silencing the *MAPKKK YDA* family. AYG stands for *ALPHA*, *YDA* and *GAMMA*. C, The *YDA* family members have limited sequence identity. Coding sequence alignment of the *RACK1* family (upper panel) or the *YDA* family (lower panel) was conducted by the Geneious program. Identical, similar and distinct

nucleotides are indicated in green, yellow and red, respectively. For A and B, WMD ranks putative amiRNA candidates by sequence complementarity and hybridization energy, and colors them in green, yellow/orange and red for favorable, intermediate and unfavorable candidates, respectively. The total numbers of amiRNA candidates in individual categories are summarized at the bottom for each gene family. Selected amiRNA candidates (with sequences underlined) for the screen generally should have different target sites within the target gene and should have no potential off-targets. The amiRNA sequence (column 1), the hybridization energy of the amiRNA to a perfect complement (column 2), the target gene (column 3, 5 and 7), the corresponding hybridization energy of the amiRNA to the target site within each target gene (column 4, 6 and 8), and the name of the selected amiRNA candidate or the reason for nonselection (column 9) are shown for individual amiRNA candidates from the predicted top candidate to the last selected candidate. The optimal amiRNA candidate identified by the screen is labeled by a red dot.

Supplemental Figure 4. RNA blot analysis of amiRNA expression. The amiRNAs were expressed in *Arabidopsis* mesophyll protoplasts for 6 hr and those targeting the same gene or gene family were blotted onto the same membrane. A mixture (3 or 4 as indicated) of probes were used in RNA blot for each membrane. The small noncoding RNA U6 was used for control hybridization. The optimal amiRNAs are marked by asterisks and ineffective amiRNAs are colored in gray. *3K18* stands for *MAPKKK18*, and AYG for *ALPHA*, *YDA* and *GAMMA*.

Supplemental Figure 5. WMD-predicted amiRNA candidates for silencing individual members of the *MAPKKK YDA* family. A, amiR-*ALPHA*s for silencing *ALPHA*. B, amiR-*YDA*s for silencing *YDA*. C, amiR-*GAMMA*s for silencing *GAMMA*. The total numbers of amiRNA candidates in individual categories are summarized at the bottom for each target gene. Selected amiRNA candidates (with sequences underlined) for the ETPamir screen generally should have different target sites within the target gene and should have no potential offtargets. In addition, amiRNA candidates targeting the coding region are preferred over those targeting the UTRs due to easier DNA construction for epitope-tagged target protein expression. The amiRNA sequence (column 1), the hybridization energy of the amiRNA to a perfect complement (column 2), the target gene

(column 3), the hybridization energy of the amiRNA to the target site within the target gene (column 4), and the name of the selected amiRNA candidate or the reason for non-selection (column 5) are shown for individual amiRNA candidates from the predicted top candidate to the last selected candidate. The most efficient amiRNA identified by the screen is labeled by a red dot.

Supplemental Figure 6. *In planta* validation of amiRNA-mediated gene silencing by tobacco leaf agro-infiltration. A, Silencing of the *Arabidopsis MAPKKK YDA* family members (*ALPHA*, *YDA* and *GAMMA*) by tandem optimal amiRNAs. The tandem strategy expressed amiR-*YDA*-3, amiR-*GAMMA*-3 and amiR-*ALPHA*-2 in separate transcripts. B, Silencing of the *Arabidopsis YDA* family members by polycistronic optimal amiRNAs. The polycistronic strategy produced amiR-*YDA*-3, amiR-*GAMMA*-3 and amiR-*ALPHA*-2 from a single transcript. C, Silencing of *GFP* by amiR-*GFP*s. Cocktail of Agrobacteria cells with final OD₆₀₀ of 0.08 for those expressing amiRNA(s) and 0.02 for those expressing the target gene or firefly luciferase (LUC, internal control) were used for tobacco leaf infiltration. Target protein expression were examined by SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis at 72 hr post infiltration.

Supplemental Figure 7. ETPamir screens reveal high specificity of gene silencing by plant amiRNAs. A, The optimal amiRNAs for individual genes (*ALPHA*, *YDA* and *GAMMA*) of the *MAPKKK YDA* family only silence one specific member in the family. Efficient gene silencing is indicated by asterisk for each optimal amiRNA. Expression of *ALPHA*, *YDA* and *GAMMA* was induced by 1 hr heat shock pulse after 3 hr constitutive expression of the indicated amiRNA. B, amiR-*ZAT6* does not silence *ZAT10*. *ZAT10*, a closely related homolog of *ZAT6*, possesses a nearly identical sequence to the amiRNA target sequence in *ZAT6* as shown by the sequence alignment, and both proteins have equally short half lives. Individual *ZAT*s were constitutively expressed with or without amiR-*ZAT6* for 6 hr. GFP-HA served as a loading control. Four independent repeats were conducted for A and three for B with similar observations.

Supplemental Figure 8. Limited cross-species activity of *Arabidopsis* miR319aderived amiRNA and rice miR528-derived amiRNA. A, *Arabidopsis* miR319aderived amiR-*GFP*-4 has weak activity in rice protoplasts. B, Rice miR528 derived amiR-*GFP*-4 has weak activity in *Arabidopsis* protoplasts. Luciferase (LUC) served as a loading control. Three independent repeats were conducted for A and two for B with similar results.

Supplemental Figure 9. Unlimited Argonaute activity in *Arabidopsis* mesophyll protoplasts. A, Co-expression of *Argonaute* (*AGO*) genes can not significantly enhance *MEKK1* silencing by the optimal amiR-*MEKK1*-3. B, Co-expression of *AGO* genes can not significantly enhance *GFP* silencing by the optimal amiR-*GFP*-4. C, Co-expression of *Argonaute* (*AGO*) genes can not significantly enhance *MEKK1* silencing by the suboptimal amiR-*MEKK1*-1. D, Co-expression of *AGO* genes can not significantly enhance *GFP* silencing by the inactive amiR-*GFP*-1. *AGO1-1* and *AGO1-2* are two alternatively spliced isoforms cloned from *Arabidopsis* mesophyll protoplasts. Expression of all constructs was driven by the *35S* promoter for 8 hr. At this time point, obvious but not complete protein silencing was observed for optimal amiRNAs with or without *AGO* co-expression. Two independent repeats with GFP-HA or LUC as internal control were conducted with similar results.

Supplemental Figure 10. No tight correlation between the 3' UTR targeting or WMD ranking of an amiRNA and its efficacy. A, Targeting the 3' UTR does not guarantee plant amiRNA an optimal efficacy as in the cases of animal miRNAs. To test the efficacy of UTR-targeting amiR-*LYM2*s, both 5' UTR and 3' UTR of *LYM2* were constructed into the *LYM2-HA* expression cassette. Individual amiR-*LYM2*s are colored according to the target site location. Note that the target site of amiR-*LYM2*-7 spans from the coding region to the 3' UTR. B, amiRNA candidates with low WMD ranking can have similarly high silencing efficiency. amiR-*PDS3*-5/6/7 shares the same target site with the most efficient amiR-*PDS3*- 1 (red) but ranks low in the WMD output list as shown in Supplemental Figure 1B. Expression of *LYM2+UTRs* and *PDS3* was induced by 1 hr heat shock pulse after 3 hr constitutive expression of the indicated amiRNA. Heat shock inducible GFP-HA served as a loading control. All experiments were repeated four times with similar results.

Supplemental Figure 11. Visual summary of amiRNA/miRNA target site location, predicted target accessibility and target complementarity. A, *MEKK1*; B, *YDA*; C, *ALPHA*; D, *GAMMA*; E, *ANP1*; F, *ANP2*; G, *ANP3*; H, *MAPKKK17* (*3K17*); I, *MAPKKK18* (*3K18*); J, *LYM2*; K, *PDS3*; L, *ZAT6*; M, *GFP*; N, the *RACK1* family; O, the *MAPKKK YDA* family; P, *TCP2*; Q, *TCP10*; R, *TCP24*; S, *ALDH22a1*. The target site accessibility was predicted by the Sfold algorithm based on a 51-nt target region (the 21-nt target sequence plus 17-nt upstream and 13-nt downstream sequences). The horizontal line on top of each target accessibility plot marks the exact position of target site in the target region. Mismatches between amiRNA/miRNA and its target sequence(s) are highlighted in red. The silencing efficiency of individual amiRNAs determined in ETPamir screens is also summarized.

The number in parentheses = hybridization energy of the amiRNA to the target site/that of the amiRNA to a perfect complement ×100%.
^CMMD extensions are disted amiDNA sexual data has also assumesses assumestatives at bub ʿWMD categorizes predicted amiRNA candidates based on sequence complementarity and hybridization energy.
^dND: No detectable gene silencing.

Supplemental Table 2. Predicted natural target genes for *Arabidopsis* miR319a

**TCP3* and *TCP4* are predicted by WMD as miR319a target genes only if the first 20 nucleotides of miR319a are input for target search (personal communication with Rebecca Schwab)

Genes with name in bold have been previously predicted by Jones-Rhoades et al. (2004) as miR319a targets without using the above servers, and have been experimentally validated by Palatnik et al. (2003 and 2007) as natural targets. *MYB104* has also been predicted by Jones-Rhoades et al. (2004) as miR319a target without using the above servers. Genes with name underlined are investigated in this work, among which *TCP2*, *TCP10* and *TCP24* but not *ALDH22a1* are validated as natural targets of miR319a.

Target genes are all predicted using the default setting in each server/database.

of the signal peptide of LYM2 (amino acids 1-23) and was located upstream of the amiR-*LYM2*-3 target site within *LYM2*.

SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS 1

Plasmid Construction

All plasmids used in this work are listed in the Supplemental Table 3 and are available upon request. For amiRNA/miRNA expression plasmids (Supplemental Table 3, No.1-64, No.130-133), the precursors for individual amiRNAs or miR319a¹²⁹ (Supplemental Table 5) were assembled by a two-step overlapping PCR method using *Arabidopsis* miR319a precursor or rice miR528 precursor as the template according to the instruction from WMD (http://wmd3.weigelworld.org). PCR products of pre-amiRNAs or pre-miR319a¹²⁹ were digested by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I and inserted into the same digested HBT vector (Yoo et al., 2007) that contains the *35S* promoter for transient expression in plant protoplasts.

For plasmids constitutively expressing target gene (No.59-74), the full-length coding sequences of target genes were amplified by RT-PCR, digested by *Bam*HI/*Stu*I and inserted into the same digested HBT-2HA vector to express double HA tagged target proteins under the *35S* promoter. For *AGO* expression plasmids (No. 81-85), the coding sequences of *AGO1* (isoforms *AGO1-1* and *AGO1-2*), *AGO2*, *AGO4* and *AGO10* were PCR amplified from *Arabidopsis* mesophyll protoplast cDNAs, digested by *Bam*HI/*Stu*I and inserted into the same digested HBT-2HA vector to express double HA tagged AGO proteins under the *35S* promoter.

For plasmids inducibly expressing target gene (No.86-106), the heat shock protein 18.2 promoter (*HSP*) and the *Nos* terminator were PCR amplified from the template plasmid HSP18.2-LUC-NOS (GenBank ID: EF090413, Yoo et al., 2007), digested by *Eco*RI/*Bam*HI and *Pst*I/*Sma*I, respectively, and inserted into the same sites of the pUC119-RCS vector (Lee et al., 2008) to obtain the pUC119-HSP vector. The full-length coding sequences encoding HA-tagged target proteins were PCR amplified or directly cut out by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I from the HBT-based constitutive expression plasmids, and then inserted into the

*Bam*HI/*Pst*I site of the pUC119-HSP vector. Regarding the plasmid HSP-LYM2UTR-HA (No. 96), the full-length cDNA of *LYM2* (including both UTRs) was amplified by RT-PCR, digested and inserted into the pUC119-HSP vector. The HA tag coding sequence was then introduced behind the coding sequence of the signal peptide of LYM2 (amino acids 1-23) through site-directed mutagenesis.

For plasmids expressing the "SUMO ladder" (No.107-109), the target site of amiR-*YDA*-3, amiR-*GAMMA*-3 or amiR-*ALPHA*-2 was included into the reverse primer to PCR the SUMO_{AA} coding sequence, which expresses the SUMO protein with the last two glycines mutated to alanines to avoid potential posttranslational cleavages between SUMO repeats. The PCR products were cloned into the *Bam*HI/*Stu*I site of the HBT-2HA vector. The second and the third SUMOAA coding sequences were sequentially inserted into the *Bam*HI site upstream the first $SUMO_{AA}$ coding sequence and the intended insertion orientation was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

For the plasmid expressing polycistronic amiRNAs (No.110), the second and the third pre-amiRNAs were PCR amplified and digested by *Bam*HI/*Bgl*II and sequentially inserted into the *Bam*HI site upstream the first pre-amiRNA within the HBT plasmid. For the plasmid expressing tandem amiRNAs (Supplemental Table 3, No.111), the first pre-amiRNA expression cassette (*35S:preamiRNA:Nos*) was PCR amplified and digested by *Stu*I/*Sma*I and inserted into the *Stu*I site of the pUC119-RCS vector. The PCR products of the second and the third pre-amiRNA expression cassettes were digested by *Stu*I/*Sma*I and sequentially inserted into the *Stu*I site upstream the first pre-amiRNA expression cassette in the pUC119-RCS vector. The correct pre-amiRNA assembling orientation in plasmids No.110 and 111 was confirmed by DNA sequencing. For the binary plasmid expressing polycistronic amiRNAs via tobacco leaf agroinfiltration (No. 112), the polycistronic pre-amiRNAs were extracted from the plasmid No. 110 by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I and inserted into the same cut pUC119-RCS vector containing a *35S* promoter and a *Nos* terminator. The whole expression

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cassette was then cut out by *Asc*I and inserted into the same digested pFGC binary vector. For the binary plasmid expressing tandem amiRNAs via tobacco leaf agro-infiltration (No. 113), the tandem pre-amiRNA expression cassettes were cut out from the plasmid No. 111 by *Asc*I and inserted into the same digested pFGC binary vector.

For binary plasmids expressing *YDA*, *ALPHA* or *GAMMA* via tobacco leaf agroinfiltration (No. 114-116), PCR products encoding HA-tagged YDA, ALPHA or GAMMA were cloned into the pUC119-RCS vector containing a *35S* promoter and a *Nos* terminator. The whole expression cassette was then cut out by *Asc*I and inserted into the same digested pFGC binary vector. For binary plasmids expressing *GFP* or firefly luciferase (*LUC*) via tobacco leaf agro-infiltration (No. 117 and 118), the *GFP-HA* coding sequence extracted by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I from the plasmid No. 77 or the *Bam*HI/*Pst*I digested PCR products of LUC was inserted into the same digested pCB302 binary vector (Xiang et al., 1999).

For binary plasmids expressing amiR-*GFP*s via tobacco leaf agro-infiltration (No. 119-122), these pre-amiRNAs were respectively extracted from the plasmids No.52-55 by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I digestion, and then inserted into the same digested pCB302 binary vector.

For binary plasmids expressing amiRNAs in transgenic plants (No.123-128), the pre-amiRNA fragments were extracted from the HBT-based amiRNA expression plasmids by *Bam*HI/*Pst*I digestion and inserted into the same digested pCB302 binary vector. For the binary plasmid expressing the GFP-target sensor (No.129), the target sequence of amiR-*MEKK1*-3 was introduced between *GFP* and the stop codon by PCR. The PCR products were digested by *Xba*I/*Not*I and inserted into the same digested pAN vector (Li and Nebenführ, 2007) containing a *35S* promoter and a *Nos* terminator. The *35S:GFP-TargetamiR-*MEKK1*-3:Nos* expression cassette was then removed from the pAN vector by *Sac*I/*Eco*RV digestion and subcloned into the pUC119-RCS vector. The expression cassette was again extracted by I-*Ceu*I/*Asc*I digestion and inserted into the same digested binary vector pFGC19-XVE-RCS, which expresses the XVE transcription activator (Zuo et al., 2000) under the *35S* promoter, to obtain the intermediate plasmid pFGC-GFP-Target. The *Bam*HI/*Pst*I fragment of pre-amiR-*MEKK1*-3 was inserted between the estradiol-inducible promoter (Curtis and Grossniklaus, 2003) and the *Nos* terminator in a modified pUC119-RCS vector. The pre-amiR-*MEKK1*-3 expression cassette was then extracted by *Asc*I digestion and inserted into the *Asc*I site of the intermediate plasmid pFGC-GFP-Target to obtain pFGC-amiR-MEKK1.

Tobacco Leaf Agro-infiltration

Tobacco leaf agro-infiltration was conducted as previously described (Sparkes et al., 2006) with modifications. Briefly, overnight cultured agrobacteria GV3101 cells harboring correct binary vector were pelleted at 16,000 g for 30 sec and washed once with the infiltration solution (10 mM MES, pH 5.7, 10 mM MgCl₂, 100 µM acetosyringone). *Agrobacterium* were resuspended with the infiltration solution and mixed to obtain a final $OD₆₀₀$ of 0.08 for those expressing amiRNA and 0.02 for those expressing the target gene or firefly luciferase (LUC, internal control). Before infiltration, intended infiltration zones on the underside of the third or fourth leaf of 6 weeks old tobacco plants were labeled with a marker pen. *Agrobacterium* cocktail was gently infiltrated into the marked infiltration zones using a 1-ml syringe without needle. At 72 hr post infiltration, a leaf disc was generated from each infiltration zone using a hole punch (diameter 6 mm). Three leaf discs from three infiltration repeats were powdered in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube in liquid nitrogen bath by a rotor-stator homogenizer and were boiled with 50 µl 1×SDS loading buffer at 95°C for 10 min. Total proteins were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis using anti-HA (Sigma) or anti-LUC (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) antibodies.

Bioinformatic Analysis

Gene-specific amiRNA candidates were designed by the Web-based MicroRNA Designer (WMD, http://wmd3.weigelworld.org, Schwab et al., 2006) by inputting the gene identification number (for *Arabidopsis* gene) or the coding sequence (for *GFP*). PCR primers for generating a desired amiRNA were also designed through the "Oligo" platform on the WMD website by inputting the amiRNA sequence listed in the Supplemental Table 5. Target site accessibility was predicted by the Sfold server (http://sfold.wadsworth.org, Ding et al., 2004) using a 51-nt target region within the target gene covering the 21-nt target sequence and 17-nt upstream and 13-nt downstream sequences (Kertesz et al., 2007). Natural target genes for plant miRNAs were predicted through the following web servers or databases: TAPIR (http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/tapir, Bonnet et al., 2010), WMD, UEA plant sRNA toolkit (http://srnatools.cmp.uea.ac.uk, Moxon et al., 2008), starBase (http://starbase.sysu.edu.cn, Yang et al., 2011), psRNATarget (http://plantgrn.noble.org/psRNATarget, Dai and Zhao, 2011) and Plant microRNA database (PMRD, http://bioinformatics.cau.edu.cn/PMRD, Zhang et al., 2010).

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