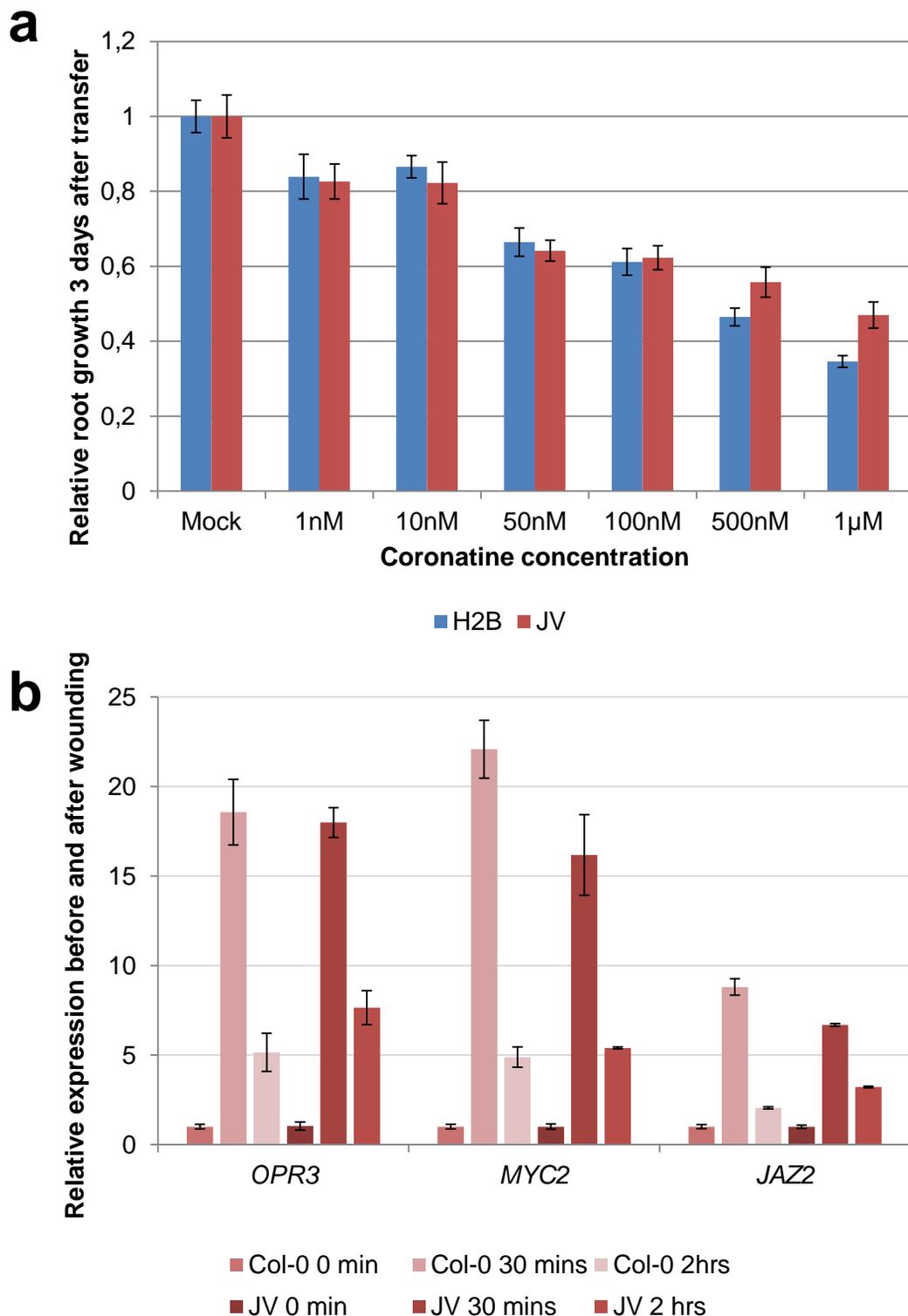
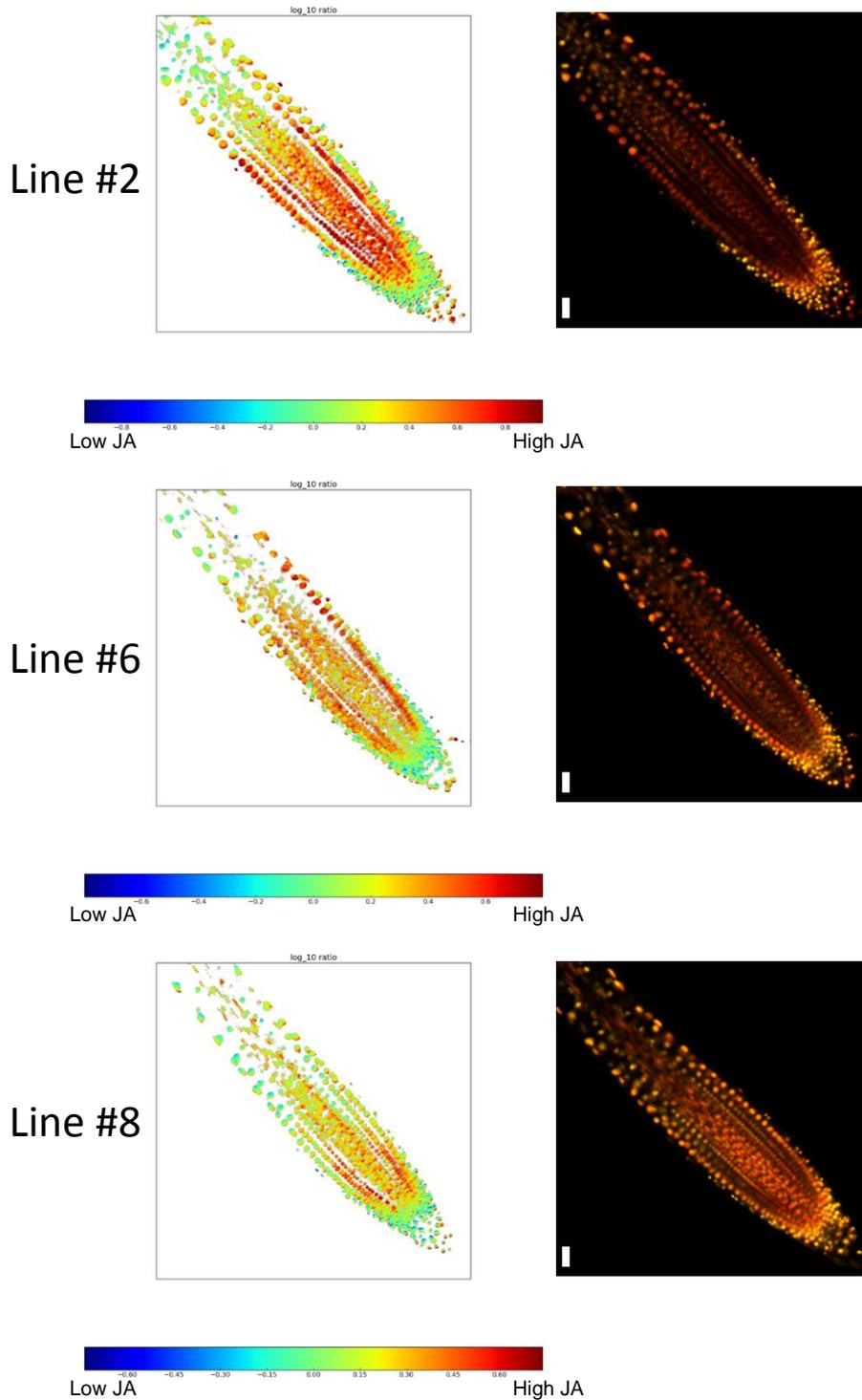


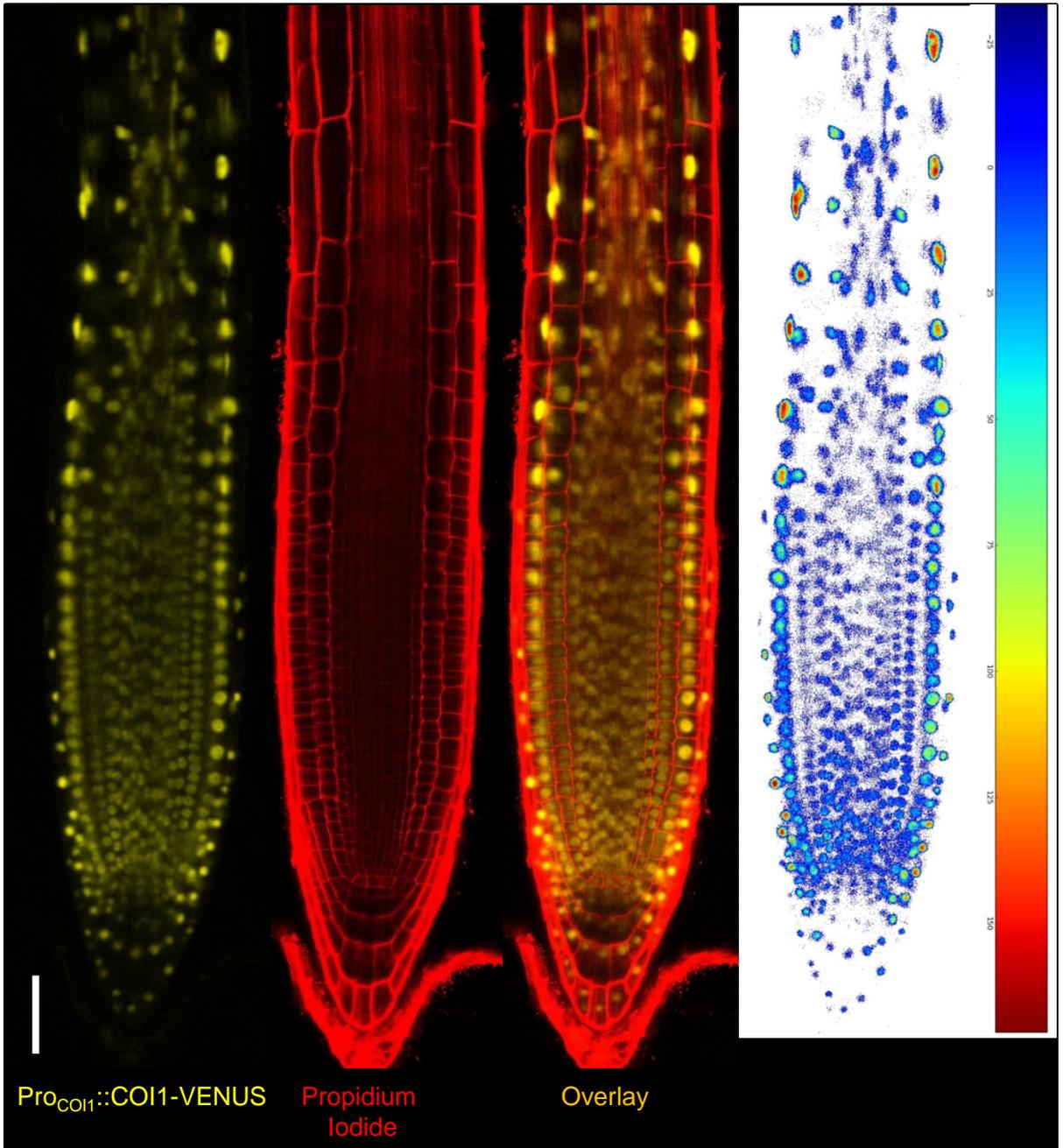
Supplementary Figure 1. Jas9-VENUS but not H2B-RFP is degraded in response to coronatine. (a) Time course confocal laser scanning micrographs of Jas9-VENUS, H2B-RFP and the overlay of both signals at the indicated time points after treatment with 1 μ M coronatine (scale bar = 100 μ m). (b) and (c) Time course quantification of Jas9-VENUS fluorescence, H2B-RFP fluorescence and of Jas9-VENUS fluorescence normalised to H2B-RFP fluorescence, either measured from all the nuclei visible on the image (b) or from randomly selected individual nuclei (c). (d) Uncropped version of the western blot shown in Figure 1c that shows the analysis of total protein extracts of Jas9-VENUS and Col-0 seedlings treated for 30 minutes with or without 1 μ M coronatine and probed with an anti-GFP antibody. JV: Jas9-VENUS.



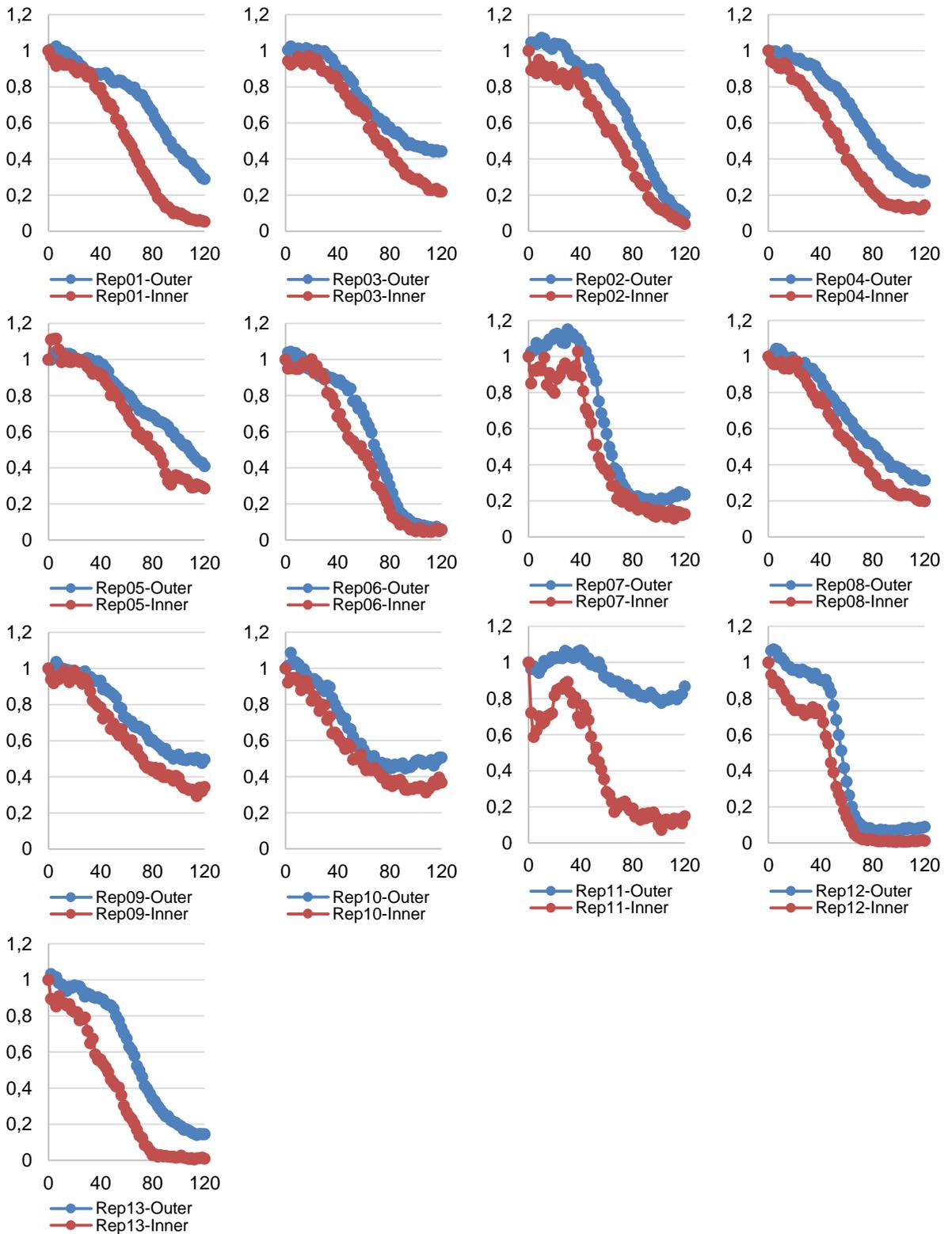
Supplementary Figure 2. The Jas9-VENUS sensor does not affect physiological or transcriptional responses to JA. (a) 1-week old H2B-RFP (parental line, control) and Jas9-VENUS seedlings show a similar inhibition of root growth by coronatine. Error bars represent the SEM. (b) Shoots and roots of wounded Col-0 and Jas9-VENUS seedlings were harvested 30 minutes and 2 hours after wounding by cutting a cotyledon and the expression of wound inducible genes were investigated using RT qPCR. The genes display a similar dynamic expression pattern in both genetic backgrounds. The experiment was repeated twice and the results show a representative dataset. Error bars represent the standard deviation of four technical replicates. JV: Jas9-VENUS.



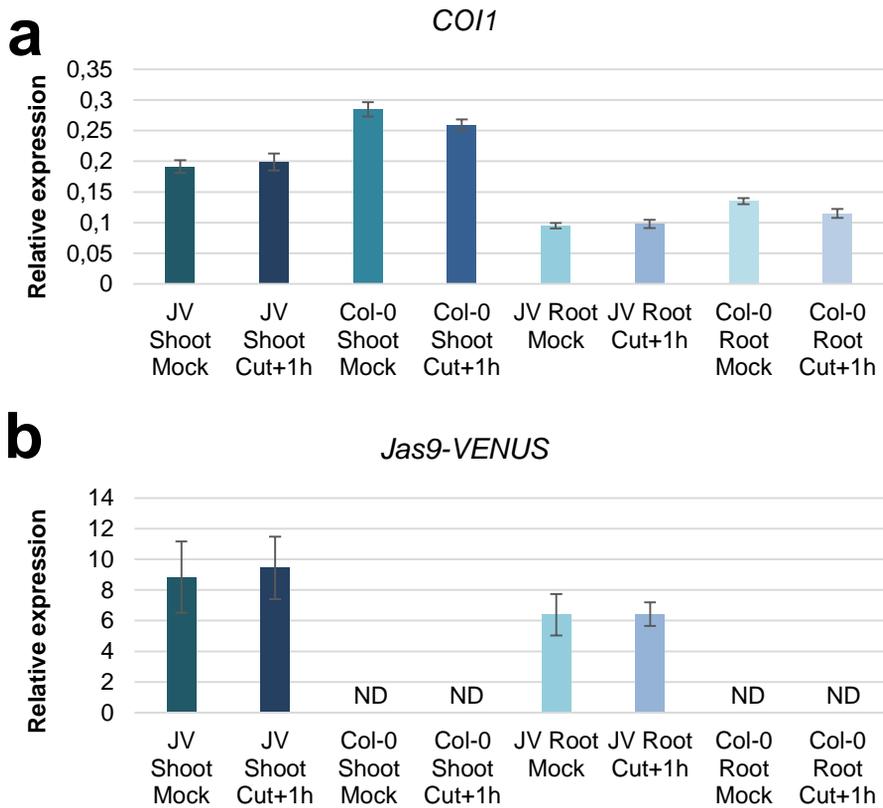
Supplementary Figure 3. Jas9-VENUS root maps of three independent lines. Distribution map of bioactive JA in the root apical meristem based on the ratio of Jas9-VENUS fluorescence to H2B-RFP fluorescence of a representative seedling for three independent transgenic lines imaged using settings chosen to avoid pixels saturation (see Methods for computing details). Similar patterns were observed in the different Jas9-VENUS lines. As the three lines were generated from the same H2B-RFP line, the differences observed between the 3 lines are likely to represent the impact of the transgene insertion site on its expression. The overlay of the Jas9-VENUS and H2B-RFP channels used for generating the root map is shown (scale bar = 30 μ m).



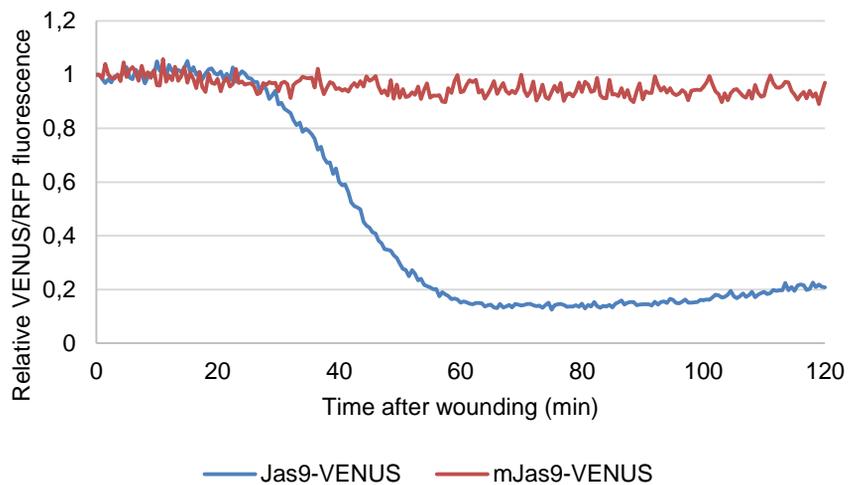
Supplementary Figure 4. COI1-VENUS expression map. Distribution map of proCOI1::COI1-VENUS in the root apical meristem based on the COI1-VENUS fluorescence of a representative seedling of a representative transgenic line. The original image used for generating the root map is shown (scale bar = 30µm) (see Methods for computing details).



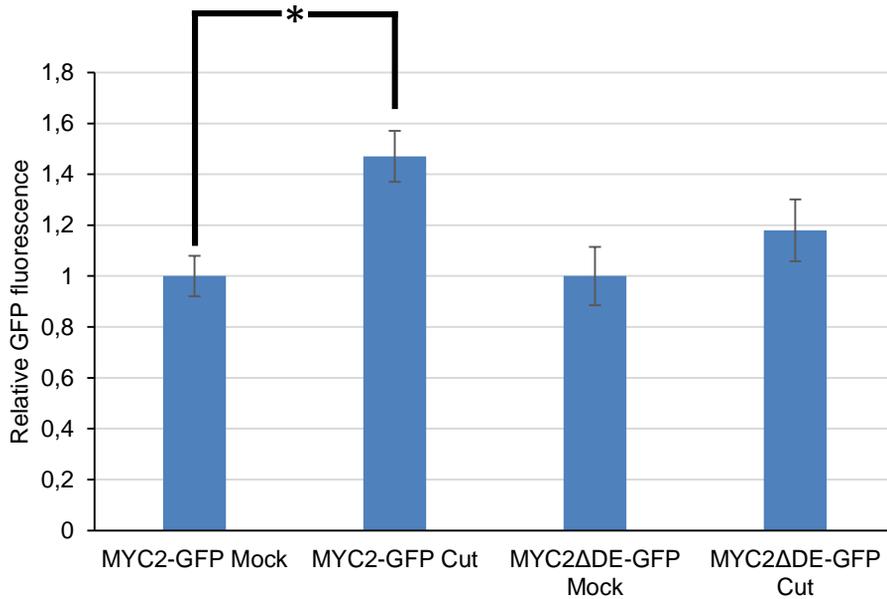
Supplementary Figure 5. Jas9-VENUS degradation in response to wounding is faster in the inner tissues compared to the outer tissues. Seedlings were wounded by cutting a cotyledon using dissection scissors. Time course quantification of Jas9-VENUS fluorescence, normalised to H2B-RFP fluorescence, in the inner and outer tissues for the 13 replicates that were used to generate the averaged quantification shown on Figure 3a. The x-axis shows time in minutes after wounding and the y-axis shows the relative fluorescence.



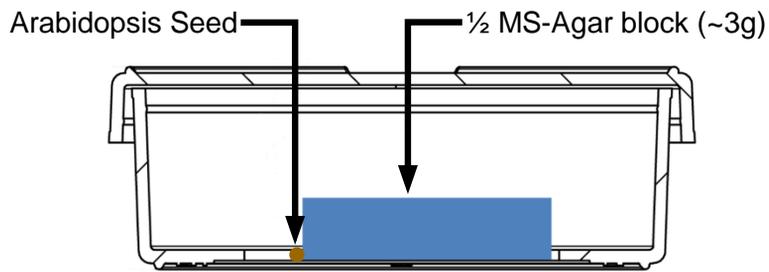
Supplementary Figure 6. Wounding does not alter the expression levels of the JA receptor *COI1* or of the *Jas9-VENUS* sensor. (a and b) Seedlings were wounded by cutting a cotyledon and shoot and root samples were harvested separately. The expression of *COI1* (a) and *Jas9-VENUS* (b) were investigated by RT qPCR 1 hour after wounding. The experiment was repeated twice and the results show a representative dataset. Expression of *COI1* and *Jas9-VENUS* were normalised to the expression of the control gene *At1G04850* (CTRL1). Error bars represent the standard deviation of four technical replicates. JV: *Jas9-VENUS* transgenic line, Col-0: control line, ND: Not Detected.



Supplementary Figure 7. Jas9-VENUS degradation in response to wounding requires a functional Jas motif. Seedlings were wounded by cutting a cotyledon using dissection scissors. Jas9-VENUS and Jas9m-VENUS fluorescence, normalised to H2B-RFP fluorescence were quantified on the whole root after wounding for 120 min. The experiment was repeated twice and the results show a representative dataset.



Supplementary Figure 8. MYC2-GFP is stabilized in the root after wounding a cotyledon. 35S:MYC2-GFP and 35S:MYC2 Δ DE-GFP seedlings were wounded and the GFP fluorescence was measured two hours after wounding. The GFP fluorescence measured was statistically higher (t-test, $\alpha=0.05$, $P=0.0008$) in wounded MYC2-GFP compared to unwounded MYC2-GFP, showing a stabilization of MYC2 protein. The stabilization of MYC2 is not apparent when the Destruction Element (DE) motif is absent since MYC2 is constitutively stabilized (t-test, $\alpha=0.05$, $P=0.27$). Error bars represent the SEM.



Supplementary Figure 9. Schematic diagram of glass-bottom Petri dishes (base diameter=35mm) used for time course experiments. For treatments and wound response time courses, seeds were sown as shown on the diagram. Original drawing kindly provided by Greiner Bio-One GmbH, Frickenhausen, Germany.

Supplementary Table 1. Primers used in this study.

Cloning primers

qOPR3-F	aagattcgatctctctcatcgagt
qOPR3-R	ggagtgggccggtgagca
qMYC2-F	tccgagtcggttcattct
qMYC2-R	tctcgggagaaagtgttattgaa
qJAZ2-F	ctcttagcctgcgaactcc
qJAZ2-R	ttggtatggcctttgatg
qJas9-VENUS-F	tcttgattgtcgaccggaga
qJas9-VENUS-F	cccgggtaacagctcctc
qCOI1-F	gtgtcctaattggaagttctcg
qCOI1-R	ctccattcctgttcacatgc
qCTRL1-F	agtgagaggctgcagaaga
qCTRL1-R	ctcgggtagcacgagcttta

qPCR primers

JAZ9-F2	caccatgatcatgttatgcgccgggaacgg
JAZ9-R1	tgtaggagaagtagaagagtaattc
JAZ9-F3m	cctcaagctgctgcggcatccttgg
JAZ9-R3m	ccaaggatgccgcagcagcttgagg
COI1-Fw	<u>cacctcctcgagtgcacatcaa</u>
COI1-Rev-Full	<u>tattggctccttcaggactc</u>