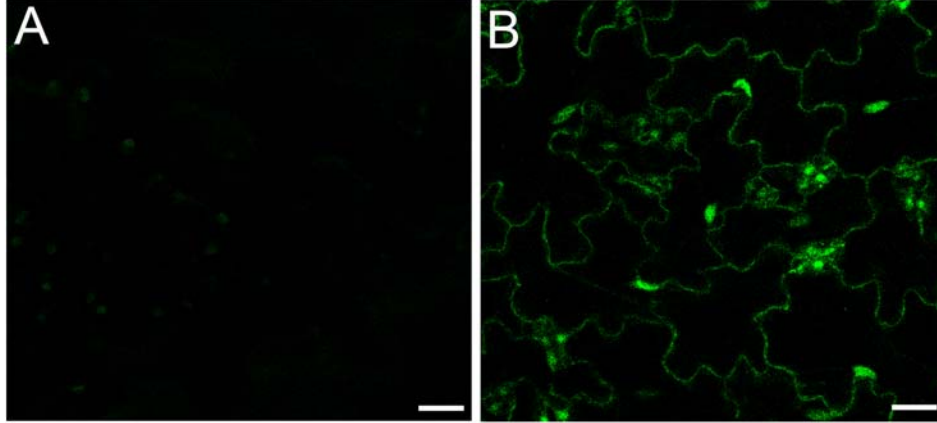
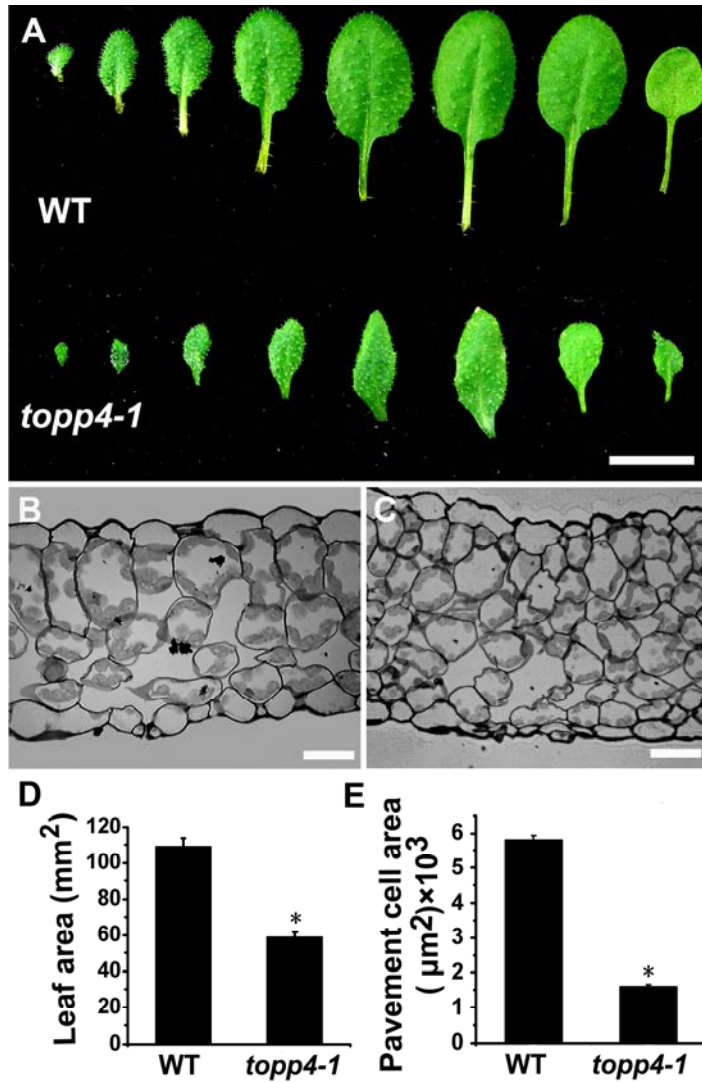


Supplemental Data



Supplemental Figure S1. Tissue-specific expression of TOPP4 protein. We found that TOPP4 is expressed in leaf PCs using the *TOPP4:TOPP4-GFP* transgenic line. (A) Wild-type control, (B) *TOPP4:TOPP4-GFP* transgenic line. Scale bar = 40 μm .



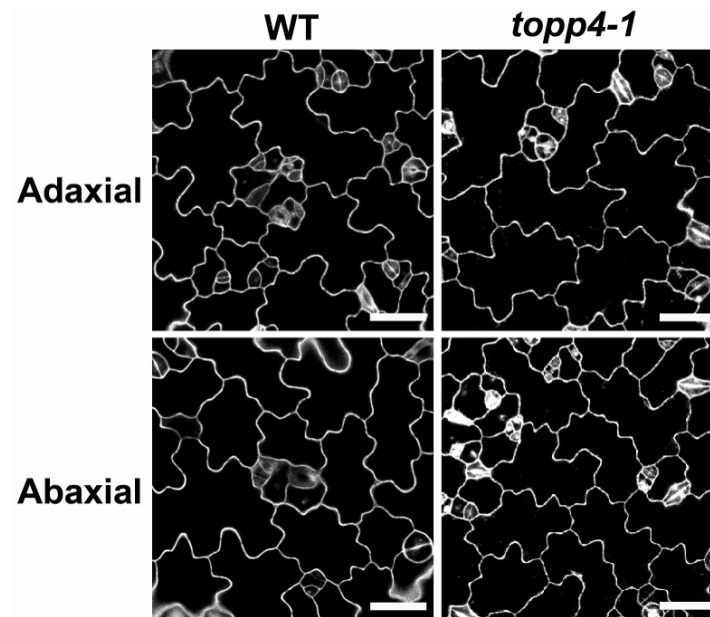
Supplemental Figure S2. The rosette leaf phenotypes of *topp4-1*.

(A) The rosette leaves excised from 21-day-old wild-type plants and *topp4-1* mutants. Scale bar = 1 cm.

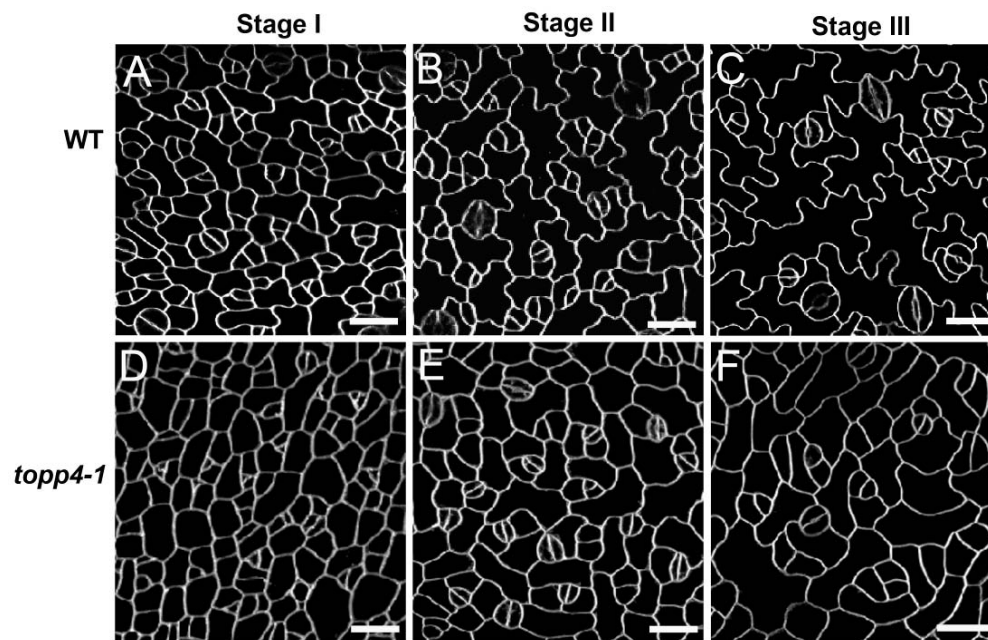
(B) and (C) Semi-thin transverse sections of the third leaves showed that more cells were formed in *topp4-1* compared to wild type. Scale bars = 10 μm.

(D) Quantitative analyses of the third leaf area.

(E) Quantitative analyses of the PC area. Asterisks in (D) and (E) represent statistic difference from wild type based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.01$. Error bars represent SE ($n = 100$).



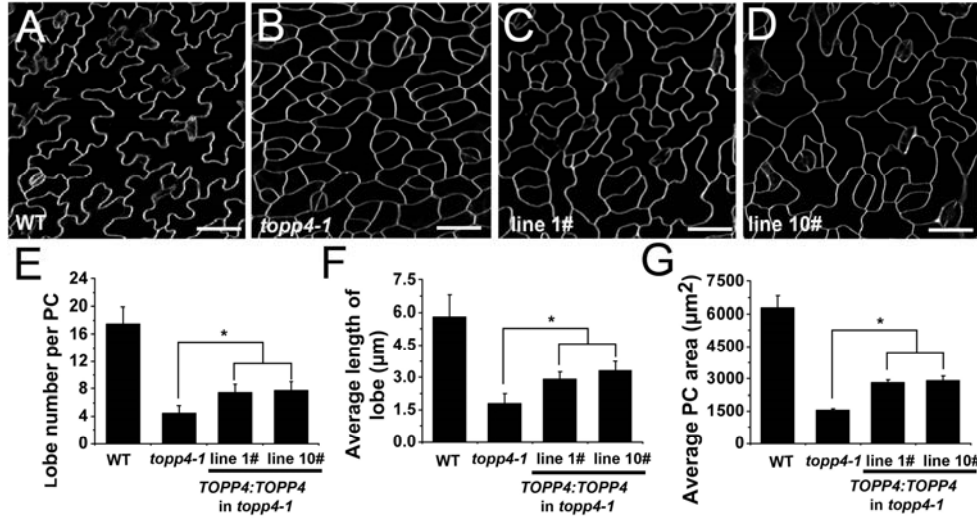
Supplemental Figure S3. The cotyledon PCs show normal shape in *topp4-1*. Scale bars = 50 μ m.



Supplemental Figure S4. Effect of *TOPP4* mutation on PC development at different stages.

(A) –(C) Wild-type PCs on the adaxial leaf side.

(D) –(F) The *topp4-1* PCs on the adaxial leaf side. Scale bars = 50 μm .



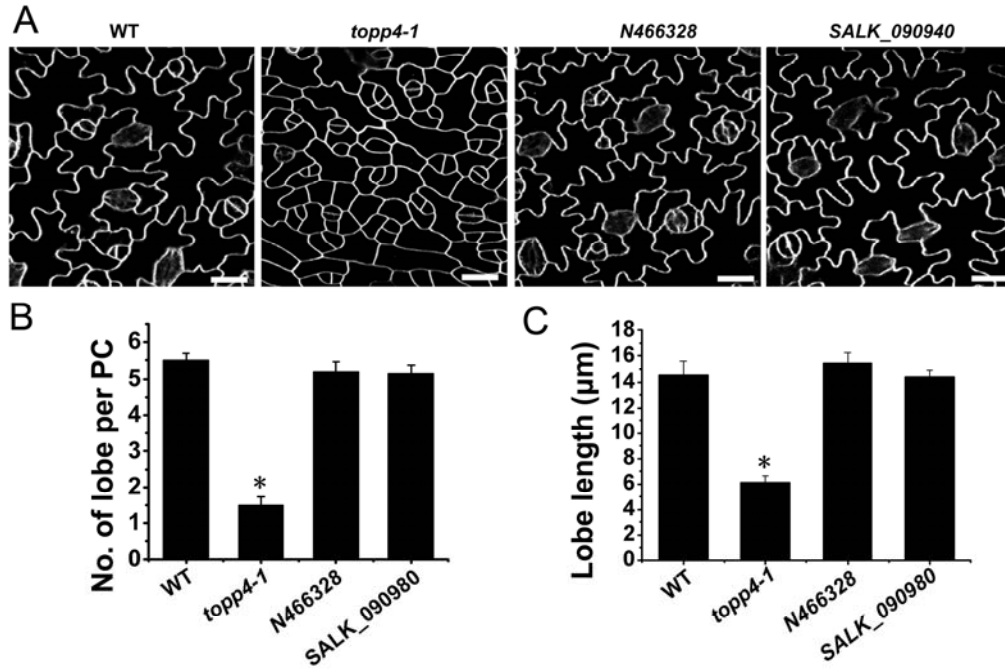
Supplemental Figure S5. Transformed *TOPP4:TOPP4* into the *topp4-1* mutant slightly rescues the mutant phenotype.

(A)–(D) The *topp4-1* mutant was transformed with *TOPP4* driven by its native promoter. The adaxial sides of the third leaves in two transgenic lines (1# and 10#) displayed shallower lobe PCs compared to wild type.

(E) and (F) Quantitative analyses of lobe number (E) and lobe length (F) in wild type, *topp4-1*, and line 1# and 10#.

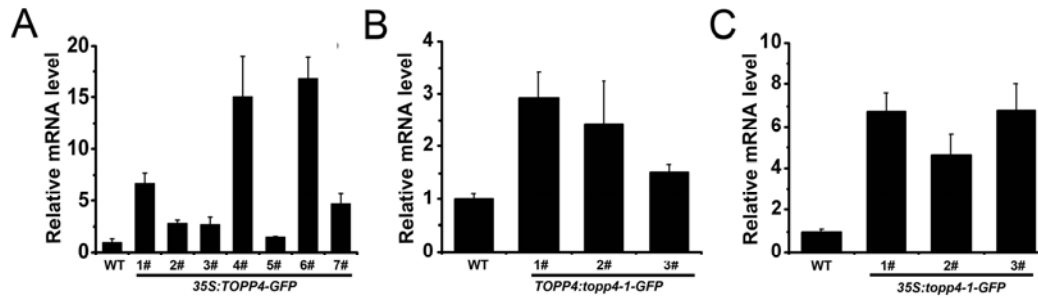
(G) Quantitative analyses of the PC area in wild type, *topp4-1*, and line 1# and 10#.

Asterisks in (E)–(G) represent statistic differences from the *topp4-1* mutant based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.05$. Error bars represent SE ($n = 100$).

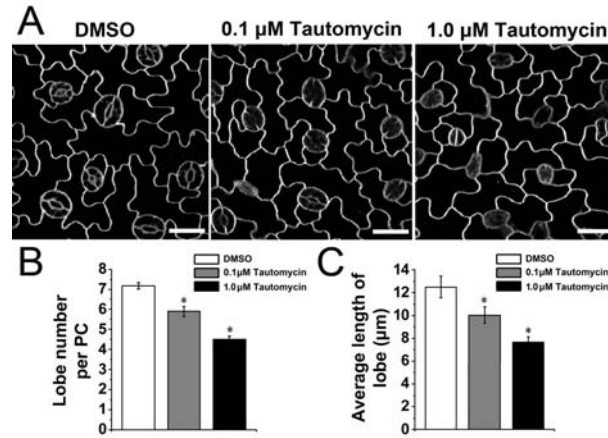


Supplemental Figure S6. Phenotype analysis of two T-DNA insertion alleles of *TOPP4*. (A) PCs on the adaxial leaf side in wild type, *topp4-1* and two T-DNA insertion lines of *TOPP4*. Scale bars = 25 μm .

(B) and (C) Quantitative analyses of the lobe number (E) and lobe length (F) in wild type, *topp4-1* and two T-DNA insertion lines of *TOPP4*. Asterisk represents statistic difference from wild type based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.01$. Error bars represent SE (n = 100).



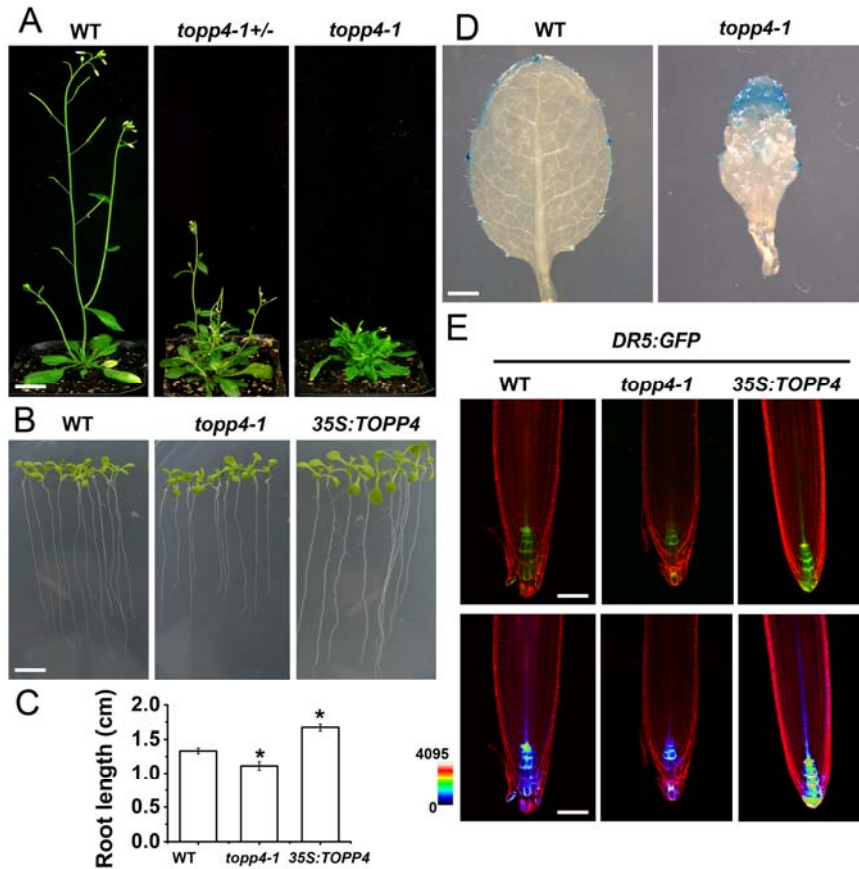
Supplemental Figure S7. The *TOPP4/topp4-1* expression levels of the *35S:TOPP4*, *TOPP4:topp4-1-GFP*, or *35S:topp4-1-GFP* transgenic plants. (A) The relative expression levels of the *TOPP4* in seven *35S:TOPP4* transgenic lines. (B) The relative expression levels of the *topp4-1/TOPP4* in three *TOPP4:topp4-1-GFP* transgenic lines. (C) The relative expression levels of the *topp4-1/TOPP4* in three *35S:topp4-1-GFP* transgenic lines. The expression level of *TOPP4* in wild type in (A)–(C) was set to 1.0.



Supplemental Figure S8. Inhibition of PP1 partially repressed interdigitated growth of PCs.

(A) The PC shape of adaxial sides of the third leaves. Scale bars = 25 μm .

(B) and (C) Quantitative analyses of lobe number (B) and lobe length (C) of PC. Asterisks represent statistic differences from the control based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.01$. Error bars represent SE ($n = 100$).



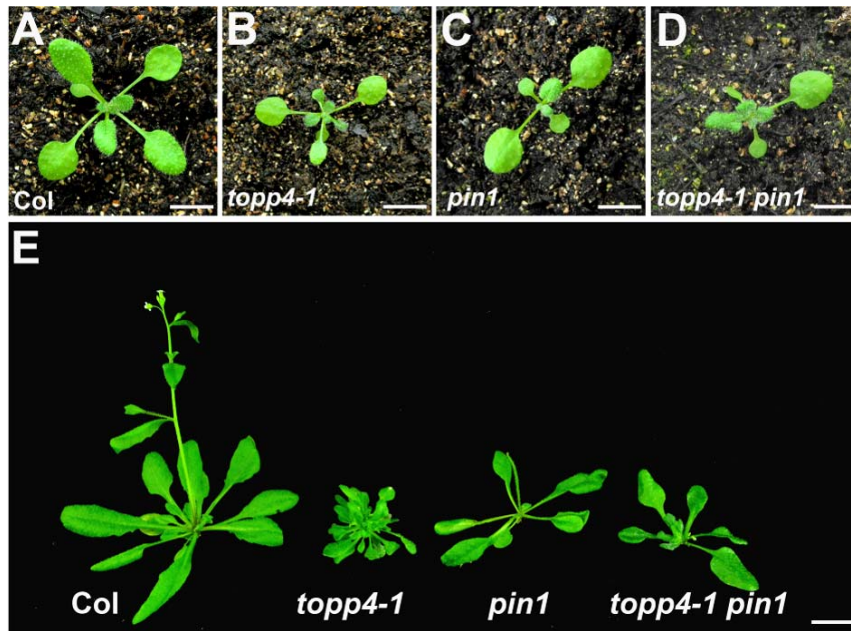
Supplemental Figure S9. The *topp4-1* mutant shows auxin-related defects.

(A) Morphology of 6-week-old wild-type, heterozygous *topp4-1+/-* and homozygous *topp4-1* seedlings. The homozygous *topp4-1* showed a lack of apical dominance and more lateral branching than wild type. Scale bar = 1.5 cm.

(B) and (C) Length of primary root on 1/2 MS medium. Scale bar = 0.5 cm. Asterisk represents statistic difference from wild type based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.05$. Error bars represent SE ($n = 30$).

(D) The expression of the DR5-GUS signal in leaves of wild-type and *topp4-1* plants. Scale bar = 0.2 cm.

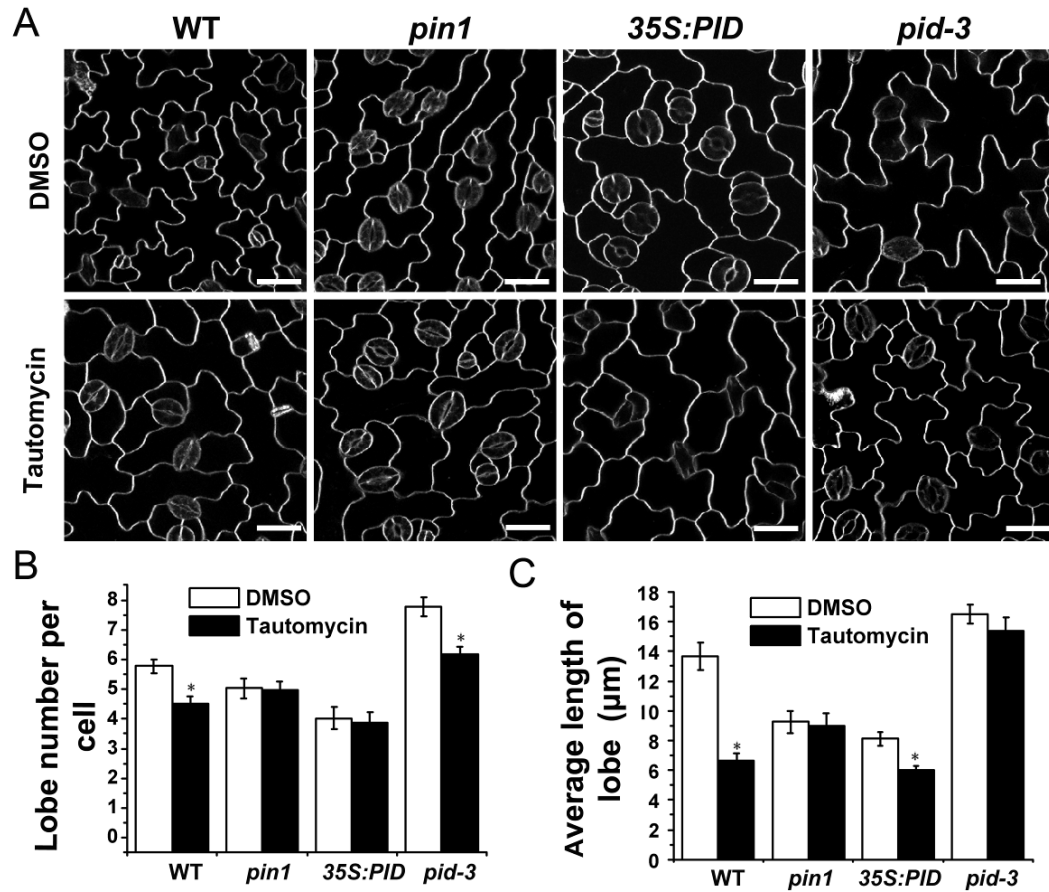
(E) The expression of the DR5-GFP signal in roots of wild-type, *topp4-1* and *35S:TOPP4* plants. Scale bars = 50 μm .



Supplemental Figure S10. The phenotype of *topp4-1 pin1* double mutants.

(A)–(D) The leaf phenotype of 21-day-old seedlings of wild-type (A), *topp4-1* (B), *pin1* (C) and *topp4-1 pin1* (D) plants. Scale bars = 1 cm.

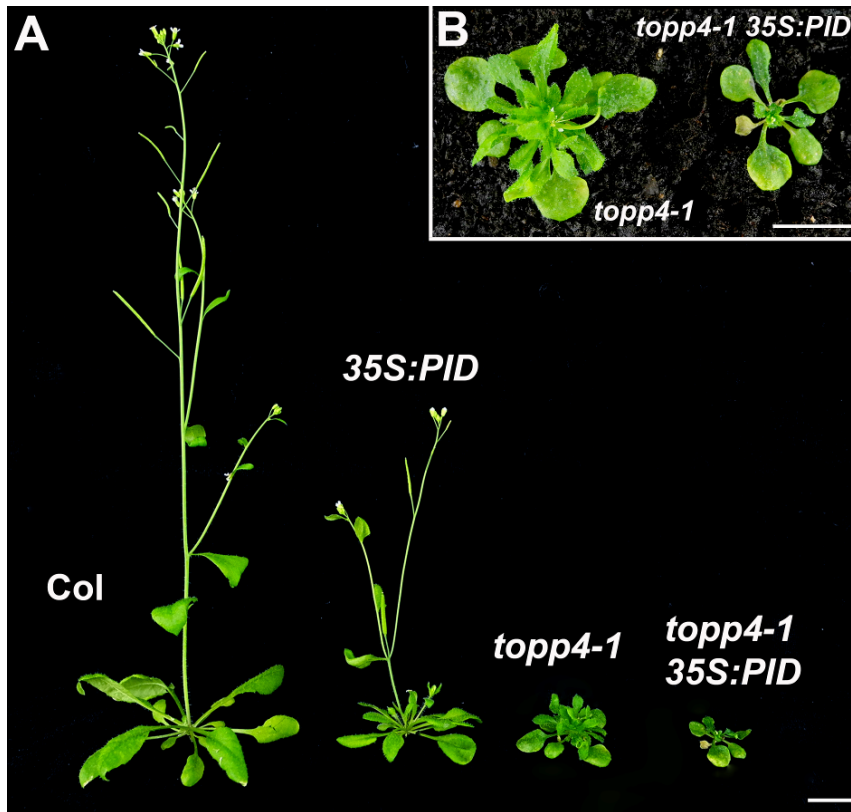
(E) The phenotype of 6-week-old seedlings of wild-type, *topp4-1*, *pin1* and *topp4-1 pin1* plants. Scale bar = 0.5 cm.



Supplemental Figure S11. Effect of tautomycin on PC shape in wild-type, *pin1*, *35S:PID* and *pid-3* plants.

(A) PCs on the adaxial side in wild-type, *pin1*, *35S:PID*, and *pid-3* plants treated with 1.0 μm tautomycin.

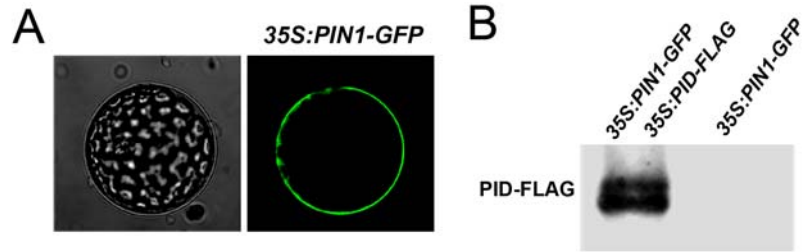
(B) Quantitative analyses of lobe number (B) and lobe length (C) of PCs in wild-type, *pin1*, *35S:PID*, and *pid-3* plants treated with 1.0 μm tautomycin. Asterisk represents statistic difference from control based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.01$. Error bars represent SE (n = 100).



Supplemental Figure S12. The phenotype of *topp4-1 35S:PID* double mutants. (A) Seven-week-old plants. (B) Larger image of *topp4-1* and *topp4-1 35S:PID* plants. Scale bars = 0.5 cm.



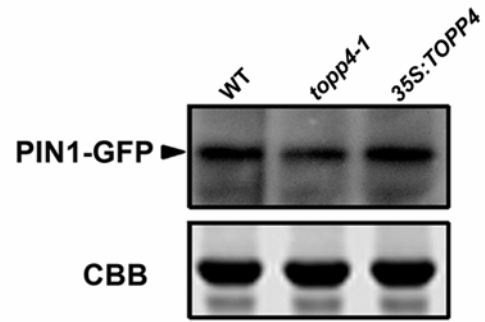
Supplemental Figure S13. The phenotype of two-month-old *topp4-1 pid-3* double mutants. Scale bar = 2 cm.



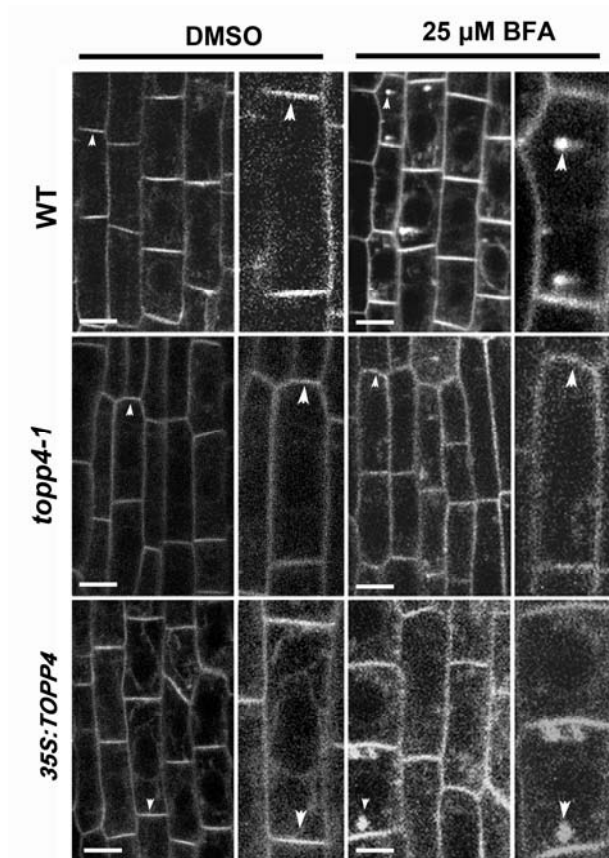
Supplemental Figure S14. Transient expression of *35S:PIN1-GFP* and *35S:PID-FLAG* in *Arabidopsis* protoplasts.

(A) Transient expression of *35S:PIN1-GFP* in *Arabidopsis* leaf protoplasts showed that PIN1-GFP is localized predominantly to the plasma membrane.

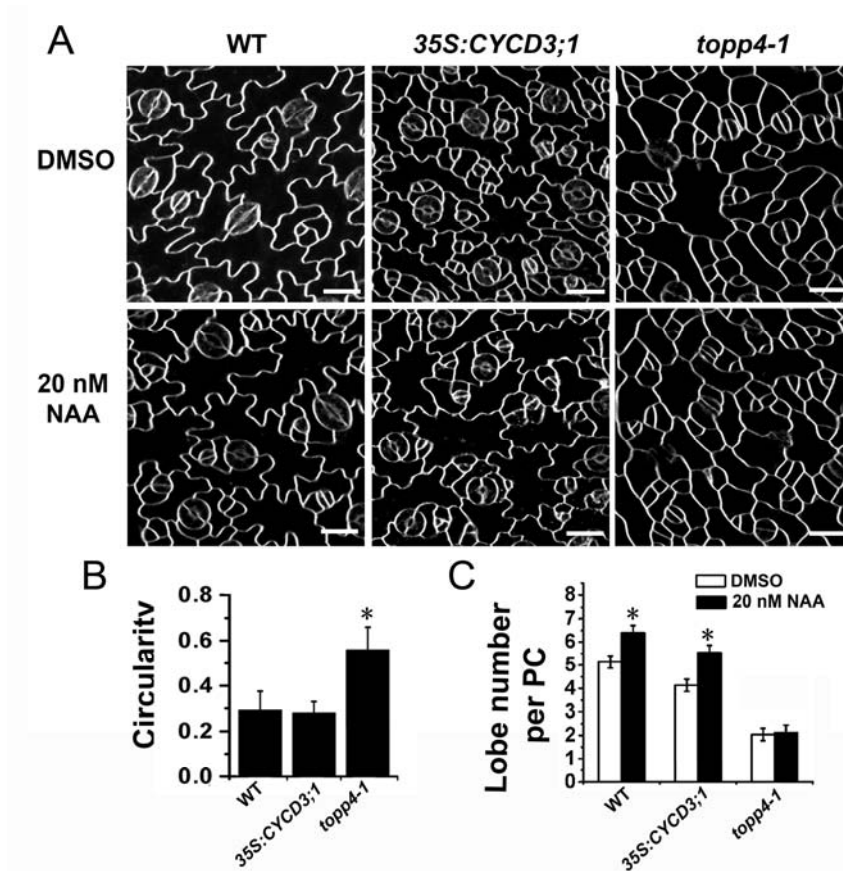
(B) Western blot demonstrating the PID-FLAG expression in protoplast extracts transfected with *35S:PIN1-GFP* and *35S:PID-FLAG* or without *35S:PID-FLAG* using anti-FLAG antibody.



Supplemental Figure S15. Immunoblot analyses of PIN1-GFP in wild-type, *topp4-1*, and *35S:TOPP4* plants expressing *PIN1:PIN1-GFP*.



Supplemental Figure S16. PIN1 internalization in root cells after BFA treatment. Arrowheads represent the most pronounced localization of PIN1 at the apical/basal cell side or in BFA bodies. Scale bars = 10 μ m.

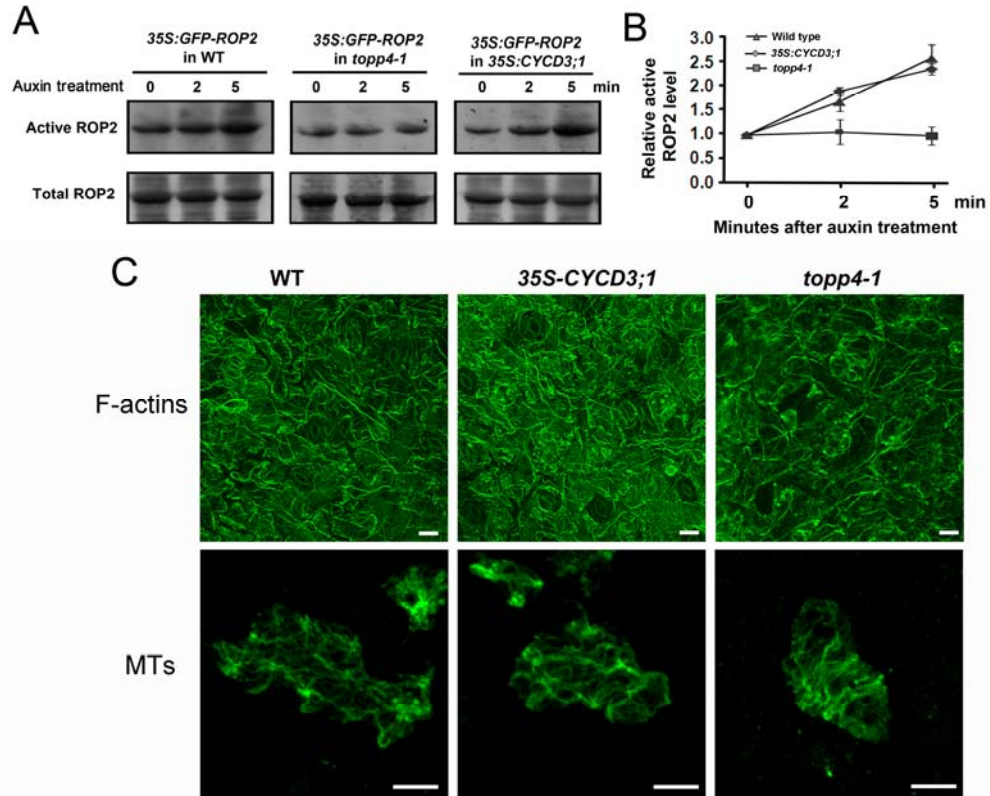


Supplemental Figure S17. The effect of exogenous auxin on the PC lobe formation in *35S:CYCD3;1*.

(A) PCs on the adaxial leaf side in wild-type, *35S:CYCD3;1* and *topp4-1* plants treated with DMSO or 20 nM NAA. Scale bars = 20 μ m.

(B) The circularity values of PCs in wild-type, *35S:CYCD3;1* and *topp4-1* plants.

(C) Analyses of lobe number per PC in wild-type, *35S:CYCD3;1* and *topp4-1* plants treated with DMSO or 20 nM NAA. Asterisks in (B) and (C) represent statistic differences from wild type based on Student's *t* test with $P < 0.01$. Error bars represent SE (n = 100).



Supplemental Figure S18. The effect of auxin on ROP2 activity and the organization of cortical MTs and F-actins in *35S:CYCD3;1*.

(A) Measurements of GTP-bound ROP2 activity in wild-type, *35S:CYCD3;1* and *topp4-1* protoplasts transiently expressing *35S:GFP-ROP2*.

(B) Quantitative analyses of the relative active ROP2 activity. Error bars represent SE (n = 3).

(C) The organization of cortical MTs and F-Actins in the PCs of wild-type, *35S:CYCD3;1* and *topp4-1*. Scale bar= 20 μ m.

Supplemental Table S1. Primers used for plasmid construction and qRT-PCR.

Primer Name	Sequence
<i>pid-3-F</i>	TTAGCTAATGAGTATTTATTTTG
<i>pid-3-R</i>	AAGATTCAACGGCTGCG
<i>pin1-F</i>	CAAAAACACCCCCAAAATTTTC
<i>pin1-R</i>	AATCATCACAGCCACTGATCC
<i>topp4-1-F</i>	ATGGCGACGACGACGAC
<i>topp4-1-R</i>	TCCTCCTCCAATCTTTGTG
<i>pA7:PIN1-F</i>	GCGTCGACATGATTACGGCGCGGAC
<i>pA7:PIN1-R</i>	CGGGATCCTAGACCCAAGAGAATGTAG
<i>pA7:RIC1-F</i>	GTCGACATGGCGACGACAATGAAG
<i>pA7:RIC1-R</i>	GGATCCGATAATATCGTTACAGG
<i>pA7:RIC4-F</i>	GTCGACATGAGAGATAGAATGGAG
<i>pA7:RIC4-R</i>	GGATCCTAAAGTTGGATGAAGATG
<i>ROP2-RT-F</i>	CTGGTGTTCCCATATCCTTG
<i>ROP2-RT-R</i>	CCTCTCCCTGGTTTGTAGTA
<i>ROP4-RT-F</i>	CACTTCCCTACGGACTATG
<i>ROP4-RT-R</i>	CACGGTAACTCAACGGTCTT
<i>ROP6-RT-F</i>	CCACGGATTATGTGCCAACTG
<i>ROP6-RT-R</i>	ATCTGCACCGCGATAGCTCA