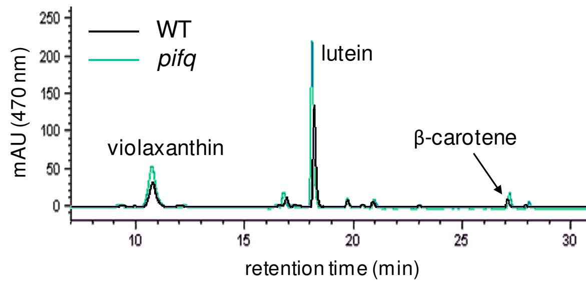
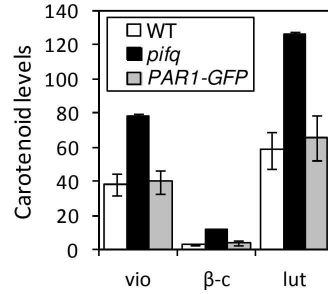
Supplemental Figures

A





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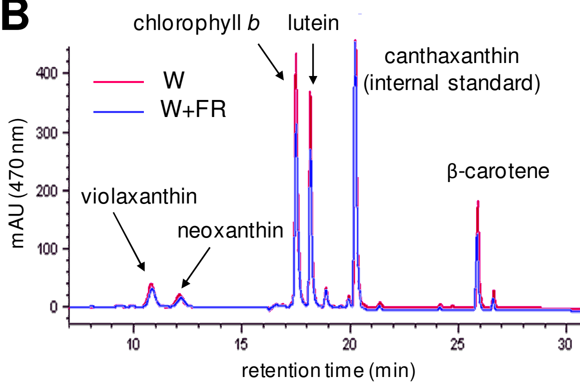
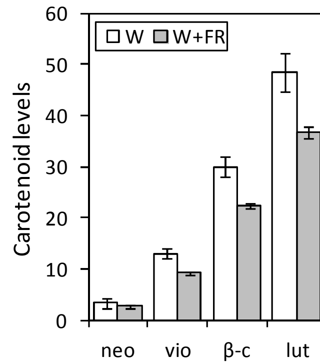
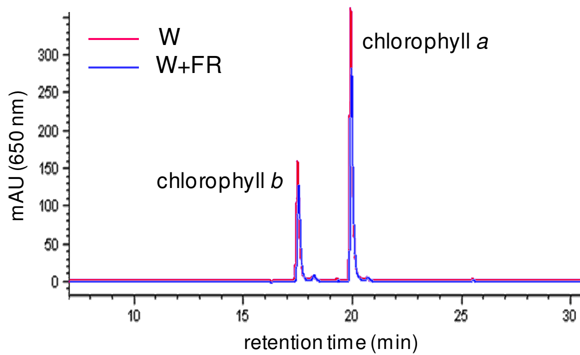
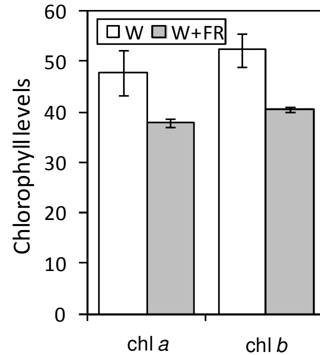
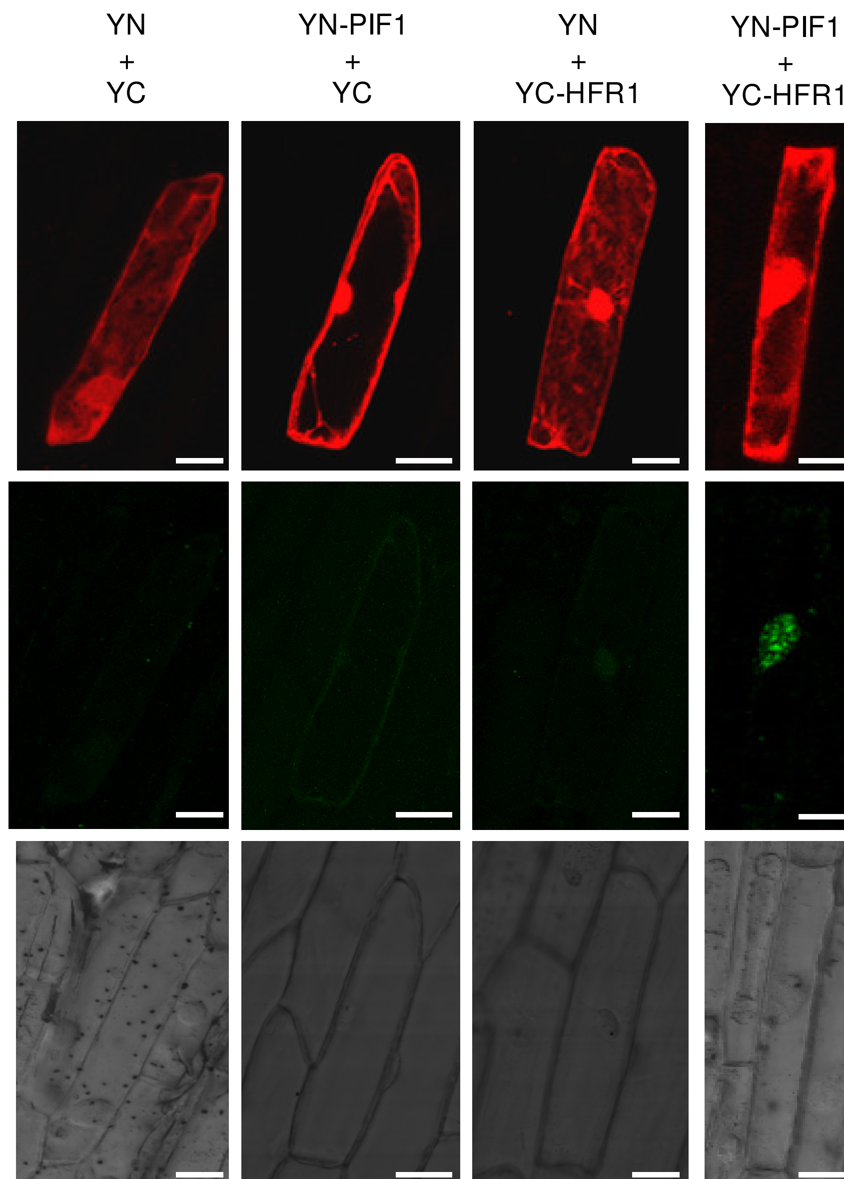








Supplemental Figure S1. HPLC profiles and quantification of carotenoid and chlorophyll pigments. (**A**) Transgenic plants overexpressing PAR1-GFP were germinated and grown for 3 days in the dark together with WT and *pifq* lines and then samples were collected for carotenoid extraction and HPLC analysis. Representative HPLC chromatograms (470 nm) of etiolated WT and *pifq* seedlings are shown. The graph shows the % of each individual carotenoid in the three genotypes relative to total carotenoid levels in WT samples. Data correspond to the mean and standard deviation of biological triplicates (n=3). (**B**) WT seedlings were grown for 2 days under W and then transferred to either W or W+FR conditions for 5 additional days. Samples were then collected for HPLC analysis of chlorophylls and carotenoids. Canthaxanthin, a carotenoid not found in plants, was used as an internal standard. HPLC chromatograms collected at 470 nm (carotenoids) and 650 nm (chlorophylls) are shown. The corresponding graphs show the % of individual carotenoids (upper graph) or chlorophylls (lower graph) relative to total levels of these pigments in W-grown samples. Mean and standard deviation of biological triplicates (n=3) are shown.



Supplemental Figure S2. BiFC assay of the interaction of HFR1 and PIF1. Leek cells were co-bombarded with plasmids to express the indicated fusion proteins to the N-terminal (YN) or C-terminal (YC) domains of YFP or/and with empty vectors together with a construct producing the DsRed protein as a marker of microbombarded cells. The upper row shows the DsRed fluorescence, the central row shows the fluorescence of reconstituted YFP (indicative of a positive interaction of YN and YC fusions), and the lower row shows the bright-field images of the same area. Scale bars = 20 µM.