

Supplemental Figure S1. Developmental series for petal senescence. The series starts one bud before anthesis (A-1), followed by the subsequent flowers before the dry stage (Anthesis, A+1 to A+4). Petals were dissected under a stereoscopic microscope, mounted in slides using Tween 0.01% dissolved in 1/10 MS and imaged in 2x4 tiles using confocal microscopy. The flowers were collected from one or two inflorescences from homozygous lines of the indicated transcriptional fusions with H2A-GFP cloned in a GAL4-UAS transactivation system.

Supplemental Figure S2. Developmental series for tapetum differentiation. The series starts one bud before anthesis (Anthesis-1), and the previous floral buds around tapetum cell death (A-2 to A-4). Flowers at the indicated developmental stage were fixed for 2 hours at room temperature in a 3.7% Paraformaldehyde solution (dissolved in 50mM PIPES, 5mM EGTA and 1mM MgSO4 buffer), embedded in 5% agarose blocks and sectioned using a vibratome. They were mounted in slides with water and imaged using confocal microscopy. The flowers were collected from one or two inflorescences of the same plant using homozygous lines of the indicated transcriptional fusions with H2A-GFP in a GAL4-UAS transactivation system.

Supplemental Figure S3. Developmental series for seed development. Siliques at the indicated developmental stage were dissected in a stereoscopic microscope to remove the valves , fixed for 2 hours at room temperature in a 3.7% Paraformaldehyde solution (dissolved in 50mM PIPES, 5mM EGTA and 1mM MgSO4 buffer), embedded in 5% agarose blocks and sectioned using a vibratome. They were mounted with water in slides and imaged using CLSM. The siliques were collected from one or two stems of the same plant using homozygous lines of the indicated transcriptional fusions with H2A-GFP in a GAL4-UAS transactivation system.

Supplementary Figure S4

Supplemental Figure S4. Whole-mount TUNEL of 5-to 6-day old root tip after different abiotic stresses provoking cell death. TUNEL signals are in green, DAPI signals in red. A-B) Oxidative strss. A) untreated control. B) after treatment with 5mM H₂O₂ for 3h. C-F) salt stress. C) untreated control. D) after 3h, E) after 6h, F) after 24h of treatment with 140mM NaCl. G-H) ultraviolet radiation stress. G) non-radiated control. H) 8h after exposure to UV-B radiation. I-J) genotoxic stress, I) non-treated control, J) after 24h of treatment with 0.6ug/ml bleomycin. K) negative control without TdT enzyme. L) positive control after DNase treatment. Scale bars are 50um.

Supplemental Figure S4. dPCD marker genes are not transcriptionally regulated during HR-related ePCD. Arabidopsis Col-0 plants were inoculated with Pst AvrRpm1 (5 x 107 cfu/ml). Leaf samples were harvested at the indicated time points from areas inside the infiltrated zone that develops the HR (HR; blue),
immediately neighboring the infiltrated zone (periph; red) used as HR marker genes. Expression values were normalized using SAND family gene as internal standard. Mean and SEM values were calculated from 3 independent
experiments with 3 replicates. hpi: hours after inoculation; a. **Supplemental Table S3**. Detailed overview of the ATH1 microarray experiments used for the meta-analysis, describing the treatment leading to programmed cell death (PCD), the control treatment , the PCD subcategory, the presence/absence of a time course (TC) in the experiment, a summary description for the experiment, the experiment identifier and CEL file identifiers for the biological replicates. When a paper was referred for the experiment it is mentioned in the last column, otherwise it is marked as non-available (NA).

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Supplemental Table S4. Overview of the number of up- and down-regulated genes per condition in the experiments used in the meta-analysis. For each condition the associated experiment number is indicated.

1) Developmental induced cell death

2) Environmental induced cell death

1 **Supplemental Tables S6.1 – S6.6**

2 **Supplemental Tables S6.1.** Performance results of SVM and RF classification of dPCD versus ePCD instances based on the expression 3 profiles of various gene (feature) sets in various experiment subsets. The SVM and RF parameter settings for all analyses can be found in 4 Supplemental Tables S6.2 and S6.3, respectively (linked to the identifiers in the first column). The performance scores displayed are MCC 5 scores generated by 10-fold cross-validation (or 5-fold cross-validation when the number of contrasts in one of the classes was < 10). No 6 optimal settings are reported for the sampled entries (C1.SVM-D4.SVM and C1.RF-D4.RF) since the results are averaged over a hundred runs.

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10 **Supplemental Table S6.1 (continued)**:

13 **Supplemental Table S6.2.** Optimized SVM parameter settings for the analyses in Supplemental Table S6.1

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17 **Supplemental Table S6.3.** Optimized RF parameter settings for the analyses in Supplemental Table S6.1

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20 **Supplemental Table S6.4.** The performance of binary classifiers discriminating a particular PCD subclass from all other subclasses. N/A 21 indicates that the MCC could not be calculated by lack of positives or negatives, and thus indicates very poor performance. The SVM and RF 22 parameter settings for all analyses can be found in Supplemental Tables S6.5 and S6.6, respectively (linked to the identifiers in the first column). 23

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Supplemental Table S6.4 (continued)

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36 **Supplemental Table S6.5.** Optimized SVM parameter settings for the analyses in Supplemental Table S6.4

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42 **Supplemental Table S6.6.** Optimized RF parameter settings for the analyses in Supplemental Table S6.4

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¹**Supplemental Table S7.** Phytozome blast search for putative homologs of the Arabidopsis dPCD marker genes MC9, BFN1, PASPA3, RNS3,

2 and SCPL48

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⁷**Supplemental Table S7** (continued)

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