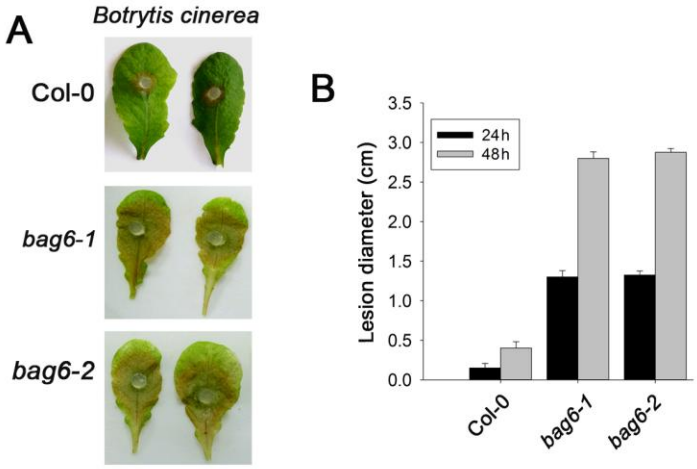
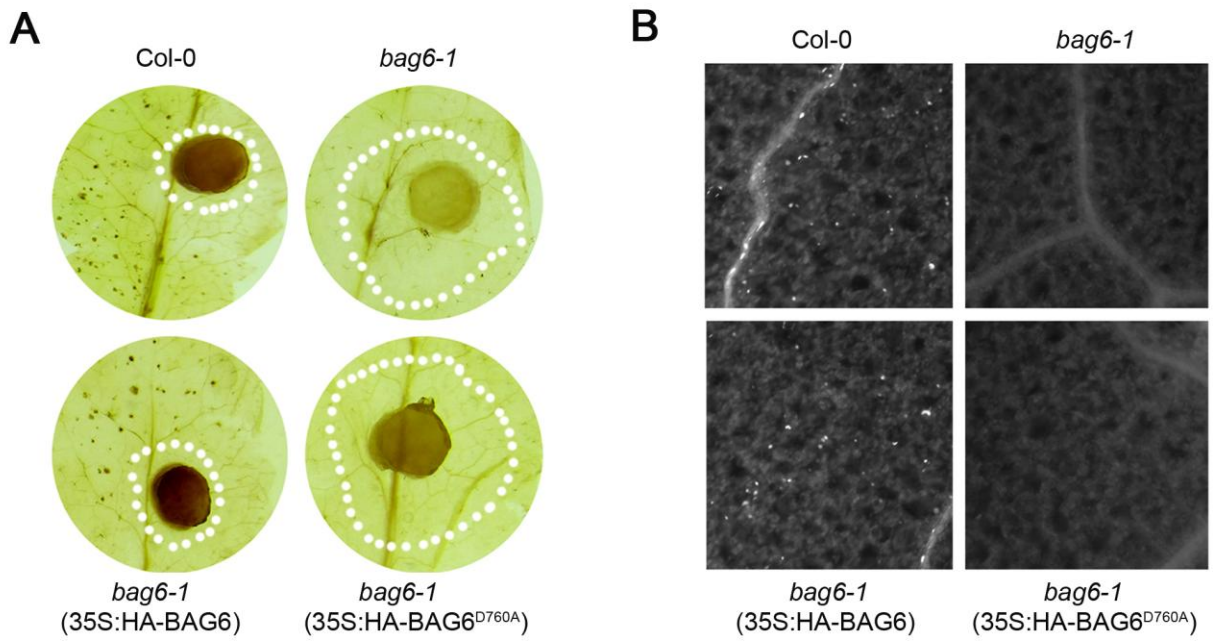
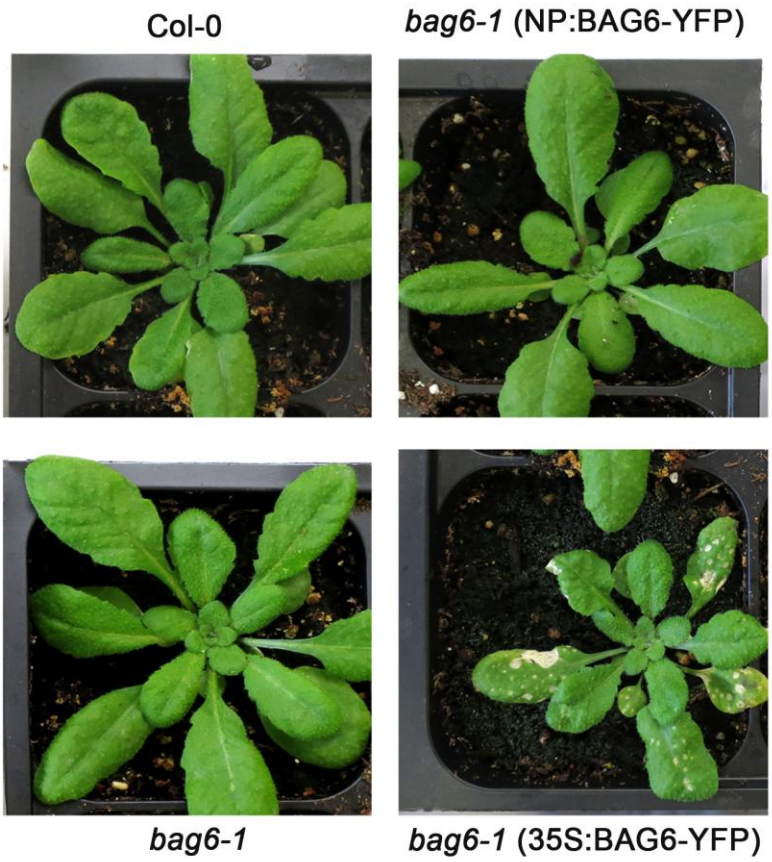


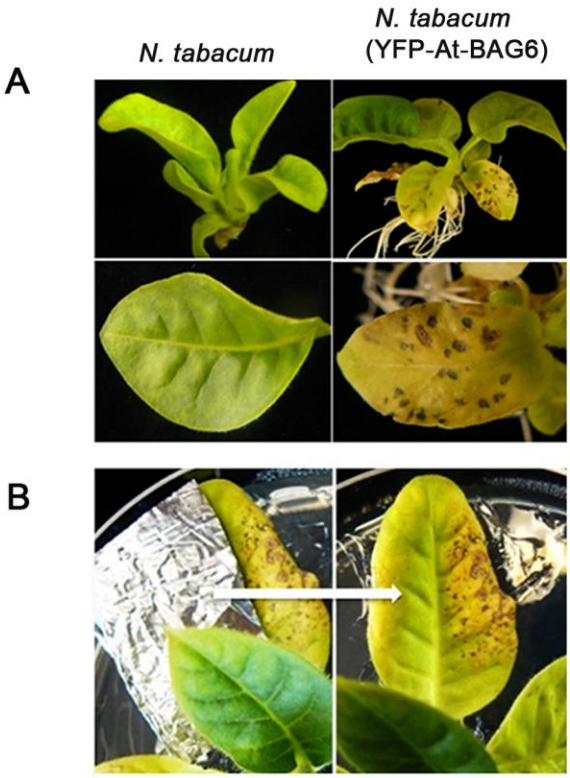
Supplementary Figure 1. Enhanced susceptibility of *bag6* mutants to *Botrytis cinerea*. (A) Wild-type Col-0 and *bag6* mutants, *bag6-1* (SALK_009534C) and *bag6-2* (SALK_073331C) were inoculated with *B. cinerea* at high humidity. Representative photographs were taken 48 h post inoculation. **(B)** Lesion diameters were measured at 24 h and 48 h post inoculation. Data are means ± standard deviations from three replicates.



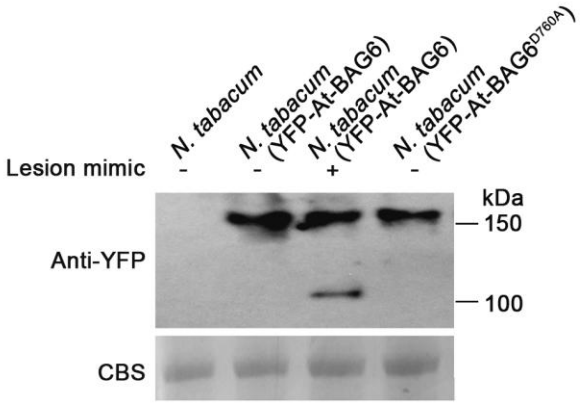
Supplementary Figure 2. H_2O_2 and callose accumulation in Arabidopsis plants expressing *BAG6* in response to *Botrytis cinerea*. (A) DAB-stained Arabidopsis leaves following agar plug inoculation with *B.cinerea.* Images were collected 48 h post inoculation. White dotted lines represent the edge of the observable lesion. **(B)** Callose formation in inoculated Arabidopsis leaves was revealed by aniline blue staining. Images were taken 48 h post inoculation.



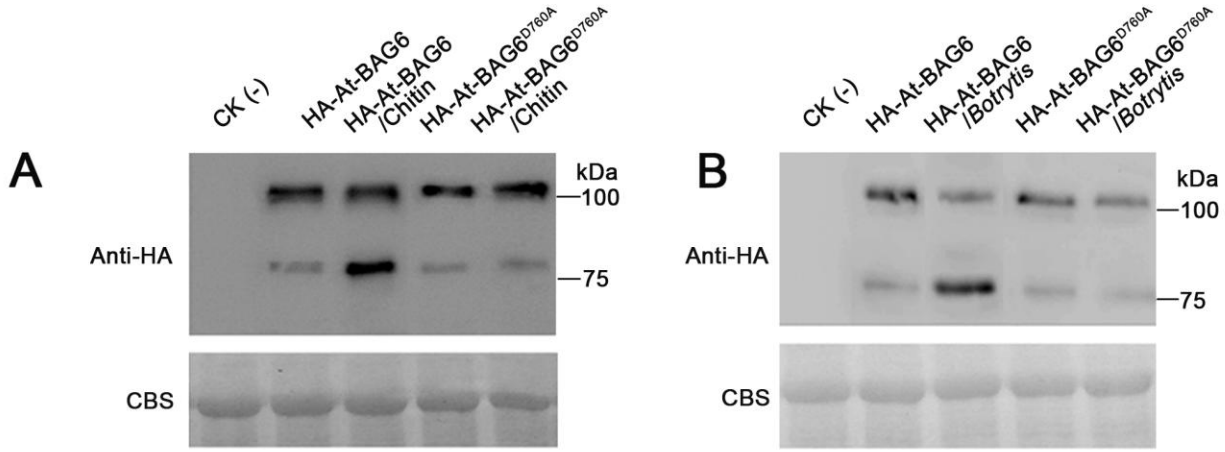
Supplementary Figure 3. Overexpression of *BAG6* in Arabidopsis induces a lesion mimic phenotype. Arabidopsis *bag6-1* T-DNA insertion mutant was transformed with C-terminal YFP-tagged BAG6 under either 35S promoter or native promoter (NP) by the floral dip method. Stable transgenic plants harboring BAG6 driven by the 35S promoter (35S: BAG6-YFP) exhibited apparent lesion mimics on leaves, while expressing BAG6 driven by its native promoter (NP:BAG6-YFP) were not different from wild type Col-0 and *bag6-1* mutants. All plants were grown in a growth chamber at 200 μE m^{-2} s^{-1}. Representative plants were photographed to show the typical lesion mimic phenotype.



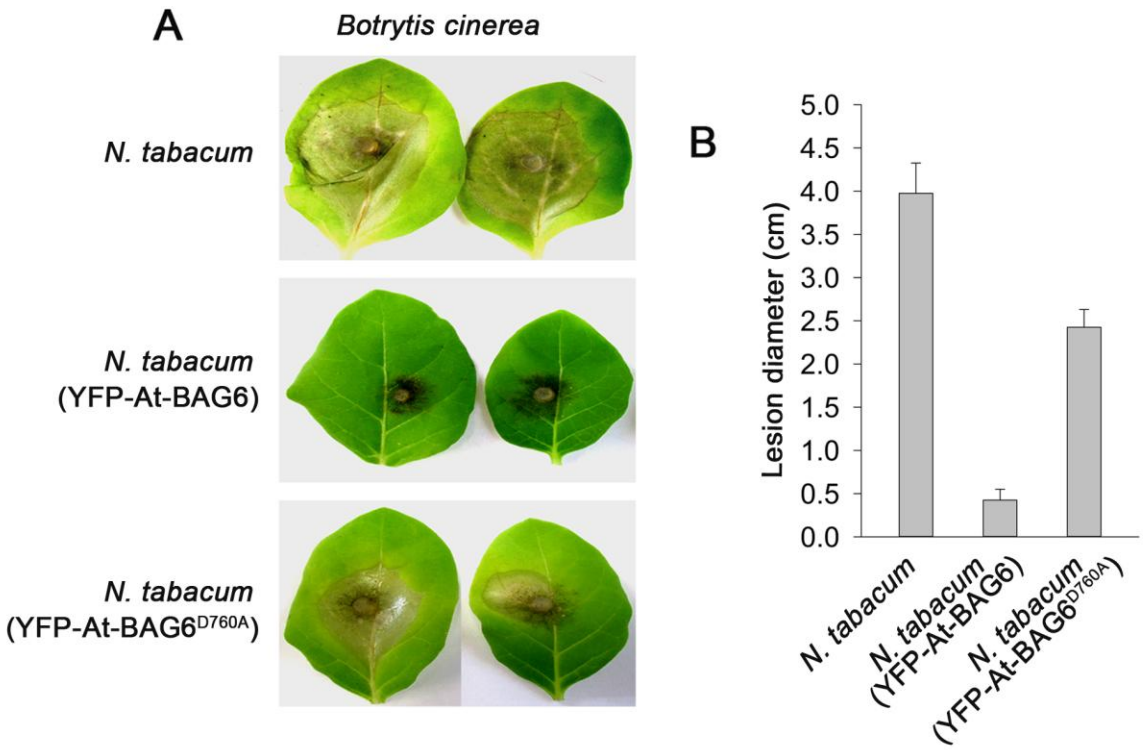
Supplementary Figure 4. Arabidopsis *BAG6* expression in *Nicotiana tabacum* causes lesion mimics in a light-dependent manner. (A) Wild-type tobacco *N. tabacum* and transgenic plants harboring YFP-At-BAG6 under the 35S promoter were grown in a growth chamber at 200 μE m^{-2} s^{-1}. Representative lesion mimic phenotypes were photographed. **(B)** The lesion mimic phenotype of *BAG6* expressing plants was found to be light-dependent. Half leaf of transgenic tobacco was covered by foil to shade the light.



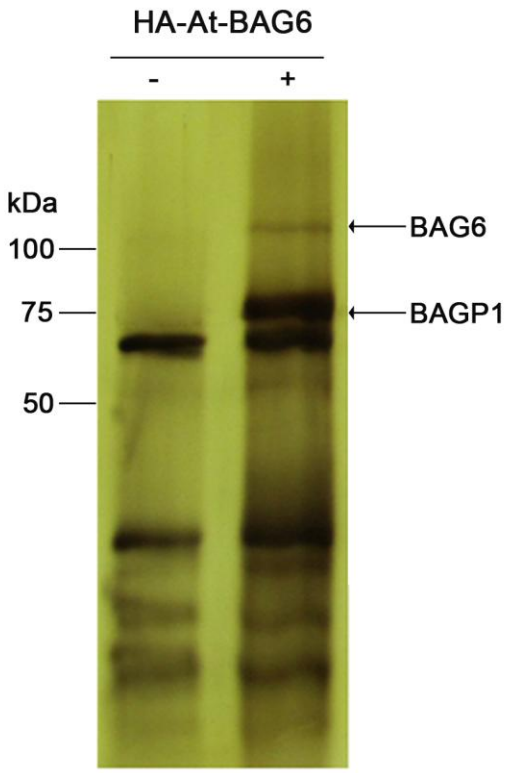
Supplementary Figure 5. Lesion mimic development coincides with BAG6 cleavage. Immunoblot analysis of wild-type *N. tabacum* and transgenic plants producing YFP-At-BAG6 or YFP-At-BAG6^{D760A} under the 35S promoter using anti-YFP antibody. Equal loading was confirmed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie brilliant blue staining.



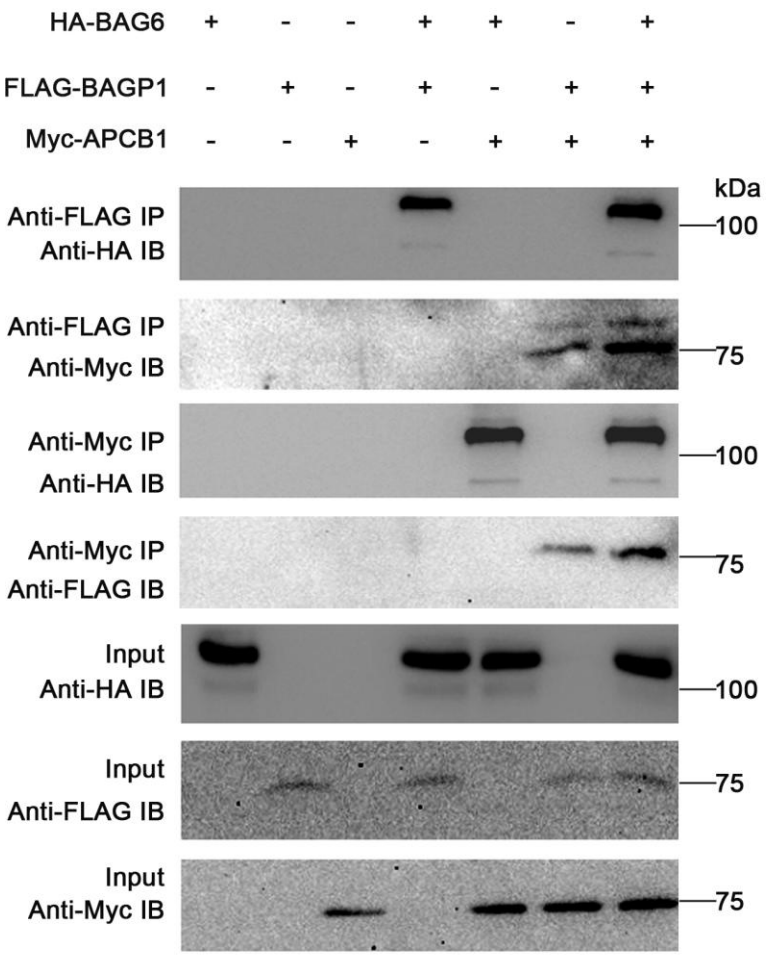
Supplementary Figure 6. Arabidopsis BAG6 is cleaved by plant caspase-1-like protease activity *in vivo*. *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves transiently expressing HA-At-BAG6 and HA-At-BAG6^{D760A} under the 35S promoter were infiltrated with 200 µg/ml chitin for 30 min **(A)** or inoculated with *B. cinerea* for 24 h **(B)** before harvesting. BAG6 cleavage was detected by anti-HA immunoblotting. Equal loading was confirmed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie brilliant blue staining.



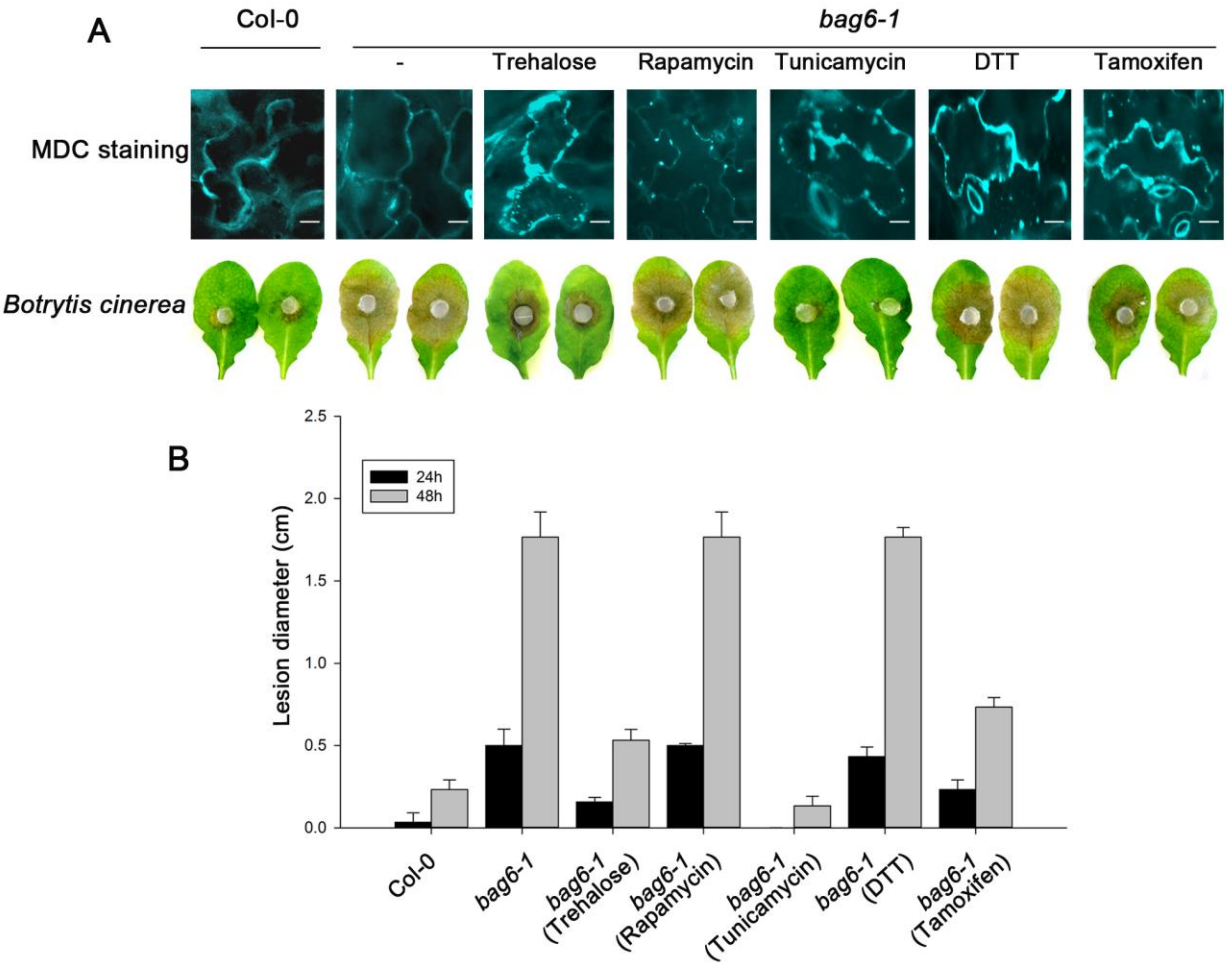
Supplementary Figure 7. The processing of BAG6 is required for resistance to *Botrytis cinerea* in *Nicotiana tabacum*. **(A)** *Nicotiana tabacum* wild-type, and transgenic plants producing either YFP-At-BAG6 or YFP-At-BAG6^{D760A} under the 35S promoter, were inoculated with *B. cinerea*. Representative images were taken 48 hours post ianoculation. **(B)** Lesion diameters were measured 48 hours post inoculation. Data are means ± standard deviations from three replicates.



Supplementary Figure 8. Pull-down assays indicate that BAG6 interacts with a C2-GRAM protein.
HA-At-BAG6 under the 35S promoter was transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana*, proteins were extracted and purified with monoclonal anti-HA−agarose antibody, and eluted with specific HA-peptide. Equal protein samples were separated by 10 % SDS-PAGE and stained with SilverQuest™ Silver Staining Kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's recommendation.



Supplementary Figure 9. Arabidopsis BAG6, BAGP1 and APCB1 form a trimeric complex *in planta*. HA-BAG6 under the 35S promoter was co-expressed with FLAG-BAGP1 and/or Myc-APCB1 in Arabidopsis Col-0 protoplasts. Co-IP was carried out with an anti-FLAG or anti-myc antibody (IP), and proteins analyzed by immunoblotting with anti-HA, anti-FLAG, or anti-Myc antibody (IB), dependent on the protein fusions being tested.



Supplementary Figure 10. Chemical induced autophagy partially rescues resistance to *Botrytis cinerea* in the *bag6* mutant. (A) The *bag6-1* mutant was pretreated with trehalose (150 mM), rapamycin (100 nM), tunicamycin (5 μM), DTT (10 mM) and tamoxifen (10 μM) for 12 h, and autophagic structures were detected by MDC staining (upper panel). Scale bar = 20 μm. Wild-type Col-0, *bag6-1* mutants, and pretreated *bag6-1* mutant were inoculated with *B. cinerea* using colonized agar plugs, and lesions monitored over time. Photographs of representative leaves were taken 48 h post inoculation (lower panel). **(B)** Lesion diameters were measured 24 and 48 h post inoculation with *B. cinerea*. Data represent means ± standard deviations from three replicates.