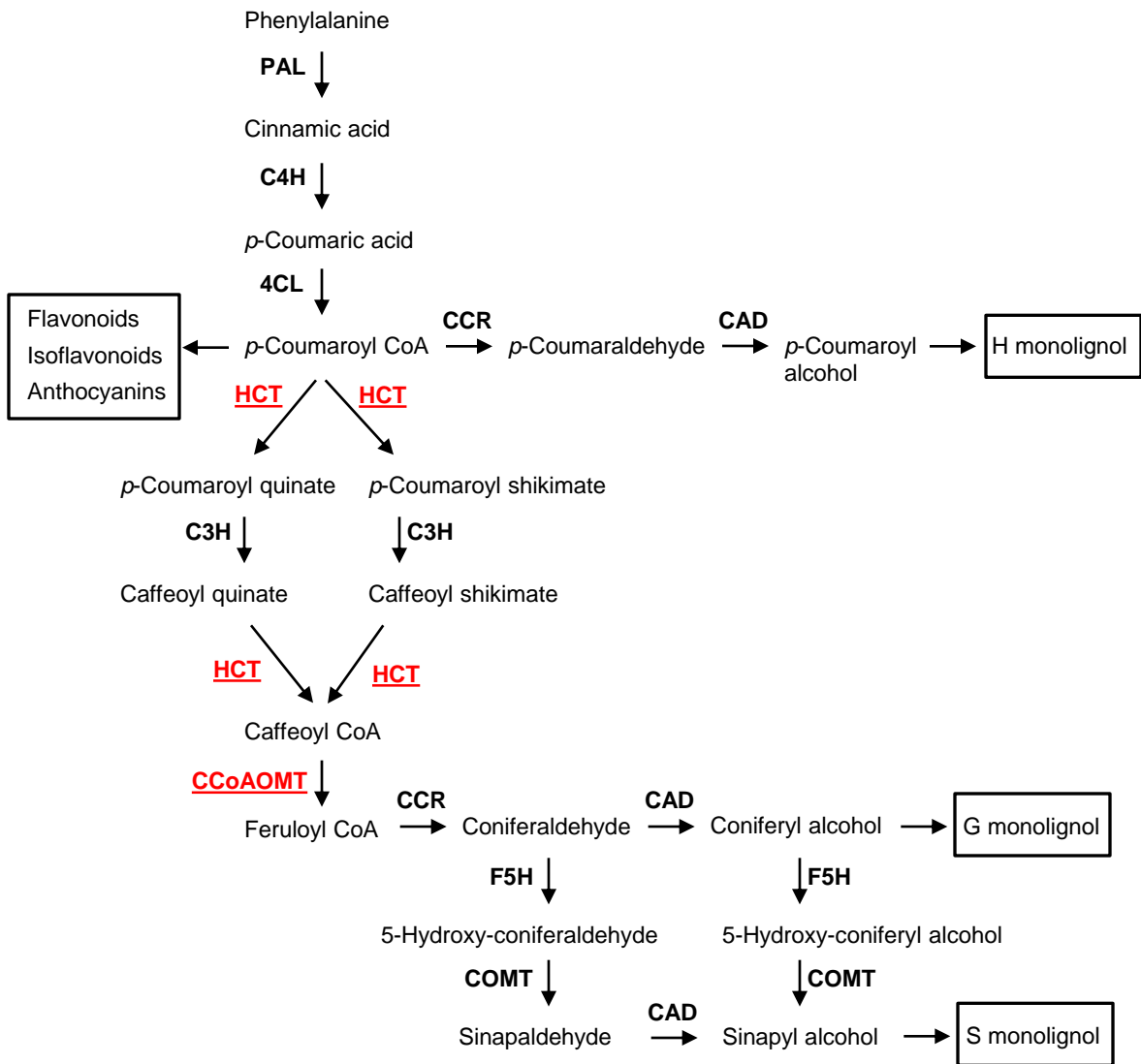


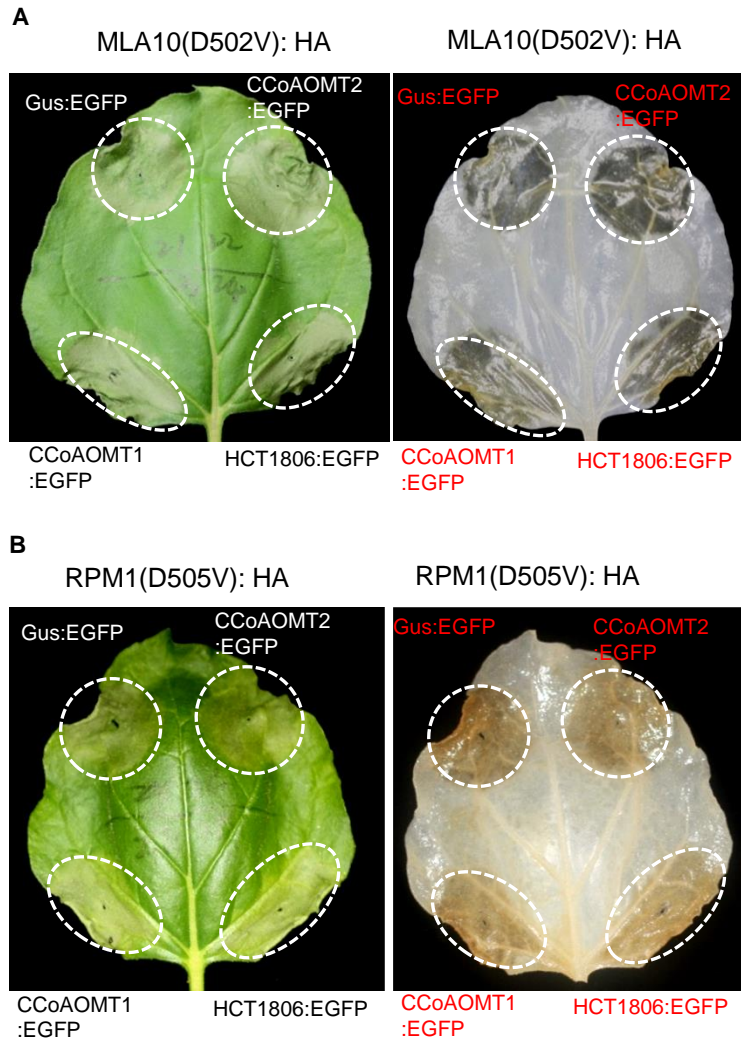
# Supplemental Figure S1



**Supplemental Figure S1.** The phenylpropanoid pathway, adapted from previous studies (Hoffmann et al., 2004; Li et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2015c). 4CL, 4-hydroxycinnamoyl-CoA ligase; C3H, *p*-coumarate 3-hydroxylase; C4H, cinnamate 4-hydroxylase; CAD, cinnamyl-alcohol dehydrogenase; CCoAOMT, caffeoyl-CoA *O*-methyltransferase; CCR, cinnamoyl-CoA reductase; COMT, caffeic/5-hydroxyferulic acid *O*-methyltransferase; F5H, ferulate 5-hydroxylase; HCT, hydroxycinnamoyltransferase; PAL, phenylalanine ammonia lyase.

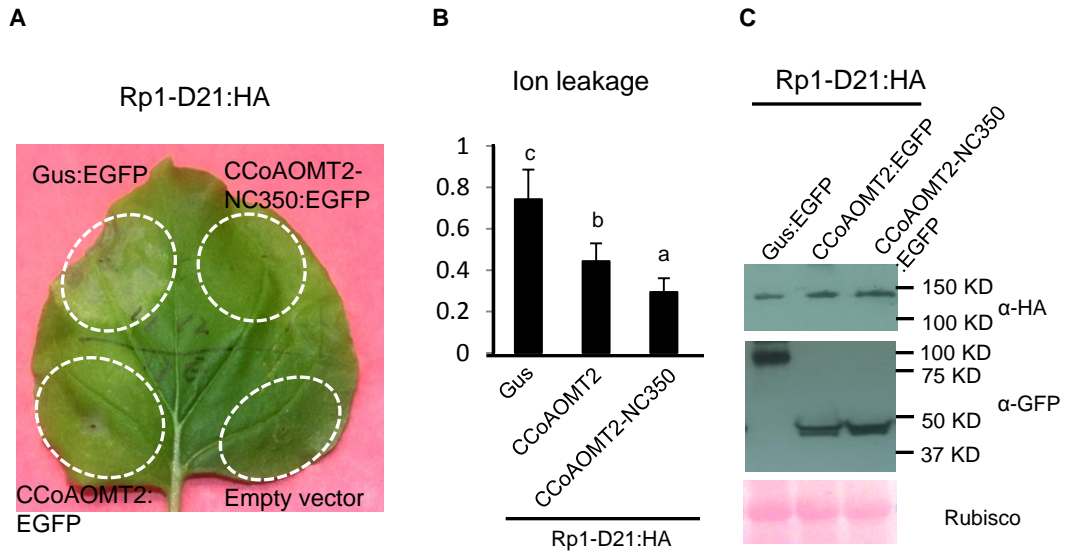


## Supplemental Figure S3



**Supplemental Figure S3.** CCoAOMT did not suppress MLA10(D502V)- and RPM1(D505V)-induced HR in *N. benthamiana*. **A**, The HR phenotype resulting from the transient co-expression of CCoAOMT1, CCoAOMT2, HCT1806 or Gus with MLA10(D502V). **B**, The HR phenotype resulting from transient co-expression of CCoAOMT1, CCoAOMT2, HCT1806 or Gus with RPM1(D505V). The pictures were taken at 2 days after inoculation.

## Supplemental Figure S4



**Supplemental Figure S4. Investigating the function of CCoAOMT2 from different maize lines in Rp1-D21-induced HR.** **A**, The CCoAOMT2 from B73 and NC350 were transiently co-expressed with Rp1-D21 into *N. benthamiana*. The representative leaf was photographed at 3 days after inoculation (left). **B**, Ion leakage conductivity (Average  $\pm$  SE,  $n > 5$ ) was measured at 90 hours after co-expression of Gus, CCoAOMT2 or CCoAOMT2-NC350 with Rp1-D21. Significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) between samples are indicated by different letters (a-c). **C**, Total protein was extracted from agro-infiltrated leaves at 30 hpi. Anti-HA was used to detect the expression of Rp1-D21, and anti-GFP was used to detect the expression of Gus, CCoAOMT2 or CCoAOMT2-NC350. Equal loading of protein samples was shown by Ponceau S staining. The experiments were repeated twice with similar results.