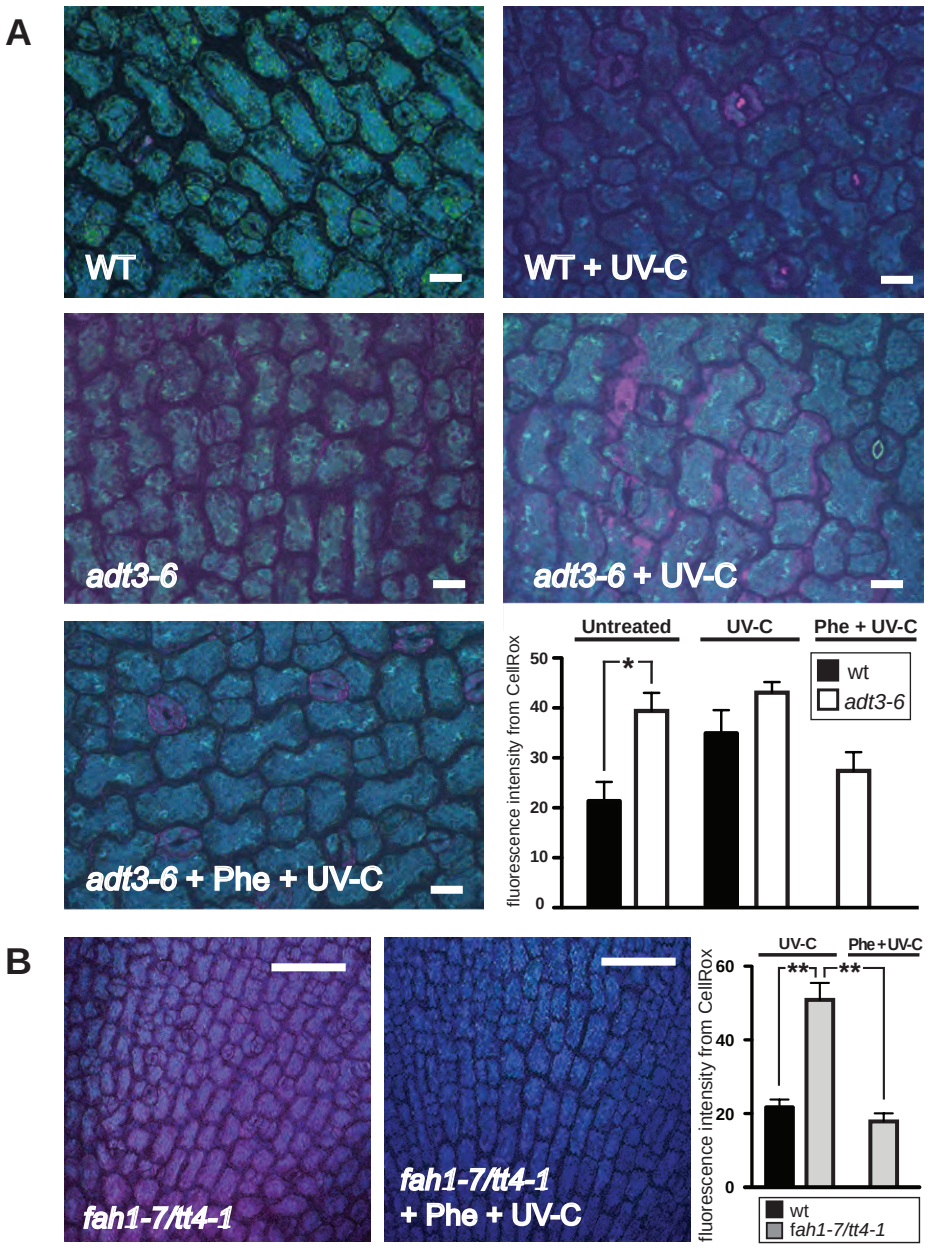

Figure S3. ROS detection in *adt3-6* mutant by CellRox™.

A. Seedlings were grown and treated as described for Fig. 2. Merged (DAPI, FITC and Cy5) images of the cotyledon epidermis of live 6-d-old dark-grown seedlings of WT and *adt3-6* incubated with CellRox™ Deep Red are shown. WT (top panels) and *adt3-6* (middle panels) 6-d-old dark-grown seedlings were either mock irradiated (control)(left panels, top and middle row) or irradiated with 254 nm (UV-C)(right panels, top and middle row) as described in Methods. *adt3-6* were also treated with 500µM Phe (+Phe) for 3h and then irradiated with 254nm (+UV-C) (bottom left panel).Cy5 fluroescence (false-colored pink) was quantitated in PC in relative artificial units using ImageJ as described in Methods (bar graph, bottom right panel). n=min 6 quantitated cells of 4 replicates, where each replicate =20 representative seedlings. Error bars are SEM. * = $p<0.05$.Feeding Phe to *adt3-6* seedlings 3h before irradiation was able to prevent ROS accumulation (bottom left panel and bar graph). All scale bars = 10µm. **B**. ROS were detected in the epidermis of 6-d-old dark-grown *fah1-7/tt4-1* seedlings pre-treated with 0.5XMS/MES (control) (left panel) or Phe (middle panel) for 3h before UV-C irradiation. Scale bars = 50µm. n=3 replicates (20-30 seedlings per replicate). Quantification of CellRox™ signal (Cy5 LED) in pavement cells is shown in the bar graph in relative artificial units. Error bars are SEM. ** = $p<0.01$.