## RESEARCH

## Quantitative modelling of legume root nodule primordium induction by a diffusive signal of epidermal origin that inhibits auxin efflux

Eva E Deinum<sup>1\*</sup>, Wouter Kohlen<sup>2</sup> and René Geurts<sup>2</sup>

\*Correspondence:

## eva.deinum@wur.nl <sup>1</sup>Mathematical and Statistical methods group, Wageningen University, Droevendaalsesteeg 1, 6708 PB Wageningen, the Netherlands <sup>2</sup>Laboratory for Molecular Biology, Wageningen University, Droevendaalsesteeg 1, 6708 PB Wageningen, the Netherlands Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

## Abstract

Supplementary information: figures S1 to S6

Additional Files available online Additional file 1 — Supplementary movie 1 1 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2C

Additional file 2 — Supplementary movie 2 1 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2D

Additional file 3 — Supplementary movie 3 1 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2E

Additional file 4 — Supplementary movie 4 1 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2F

Additional file 5 — Supplementary movie 5 30 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2D / S1

Additional file 6 — Supplementary movie 6 30 hour time lapse movie of fig. 2E / S1  $\,$ 

Additional file 7 — Supplementary movie 7 30 hour time lapse movie of fig. S2A-F

Additional file 8 — Supplementary movie 8 30 hour time lapse movie of fig. S2G-I

Additional file 9 — Supplementary figures S1 to S6 (this file)







	h=10	h=30	h=100	h=300	h=1000
p=1					
p=2		°			
p=3	1. 				
p=5		<sup>5</sup>		500 <b></b>	45
p=7			<sup>2</sup>		45
p=1(	D			00 <b></b> 0	50 0

**Figure S3** Repetition of figure 2F, but with variable scales for auxin concentration to show the location of largest auxin accumulation. The maximum concentration at 1 hour typically occurs in the vascular tissue and close to the shootward (left) end of the zone responding to the DS signal. Note that for h = 1000/a.u., this is up to 6 cells shootward of the signaling cell, i.e.,  $\approx$ twice the distance between center and edge of a typical primordium. All figures are snapshots at T = 1 hour.



**Figure S4** Additional contour plots for comparing the effects of changing p and h on the region where (large) auxin accumulation is induced, similar to figure 2GH. Contour plots of [IAA] = 5  $C_v$  auxin concentration boundary with p = 3 (A), p = 5 (B), p = 7 (C), p = 10 (D), h = 100/a.u. (E), h = 300/a.u (F) and h = 1000/a.u. (G). All contours are taken at T = 30 hours.

Α	h=10	.8 h=30	h=100	h=300	h=1000	В				
p=1		••••••				bg (1)				
p=2	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			25	30	high (20)				
p=3	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				35	V3 V2 V1 p				
p=5		,		45	40 0	c5 c4				
p=7		,			40	c3 c2				
p=10		3 		····	45	c1 ep				
Figure S5 Screen of $h$ and $p$ with PIN layout that causes high cortical auxin content, similar to										

Figure S5 Screen of *n* and *p* with PIN layout that causes high cortical auxin content, similar to figure 4, but with varying concentration range. A: Auxin concentration gradients rescaled for each figure to accommodate the full range of concentration variation, as indicated. All figures are snapshots at T = 1 hour. B: PIN layout. In absence of DS, the intrinsic effective efflux permeability ( $P_{eff,intr}$ ) is one of three levels, as indicated. High (red) = 20  $\mu m/s$ , low (cyan) = 5  $\mu m/s$ , bg ("background", white) = 1  $\mu m/s$ .



different values of h (A) or p (B), as indicated. Default: h = 100/a.u., p = 3.