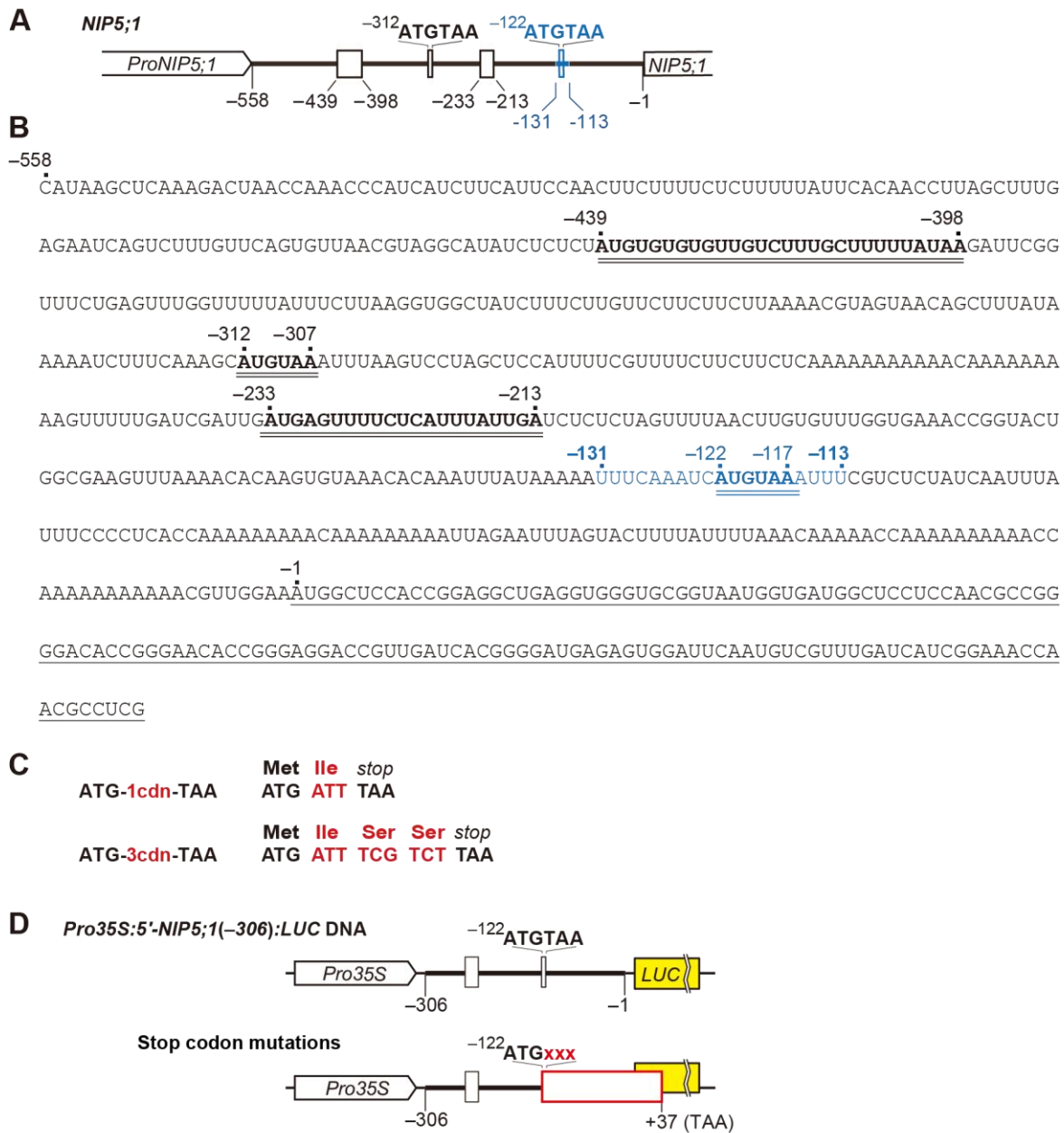


### Supplemental Figure 1. General Effects of uORF on Translation of the Main ORF.

**(A)** Translation of the main ORF by leaky scanning at the uORF. AUG codon of the uORF is not recognized by the scanning 40S subunit (the 43S preinitiation complex), and the main ORF is translated.

**(B)** Translation of the main ORF by reinitiation of translation. After translation of uORF, 80S ribosome dissociates into 60S and 40S subunits, but the 40S subunit occasionally remains on the mRNA. In yeast, this process is reported to be more efficient in short uORFs than in longer ones (Rajkowitsch et al., 2004). The 40S subunit remaining on the mRNA resumes scanning for the downstream AUG codon, and reinitiate translation at the main ORF. The efficiency of reinitiation is higher if the spacer (the distance between the stop codon of the uORF and the AUG codon of the main ORF) is longer (Child et al., 1999; Zhou et al., 2010).

**(C)** If a ribosome stalls during translation of the uORF or at the stop codon of the uORF, translation of the main ORF is strongly inhibited.



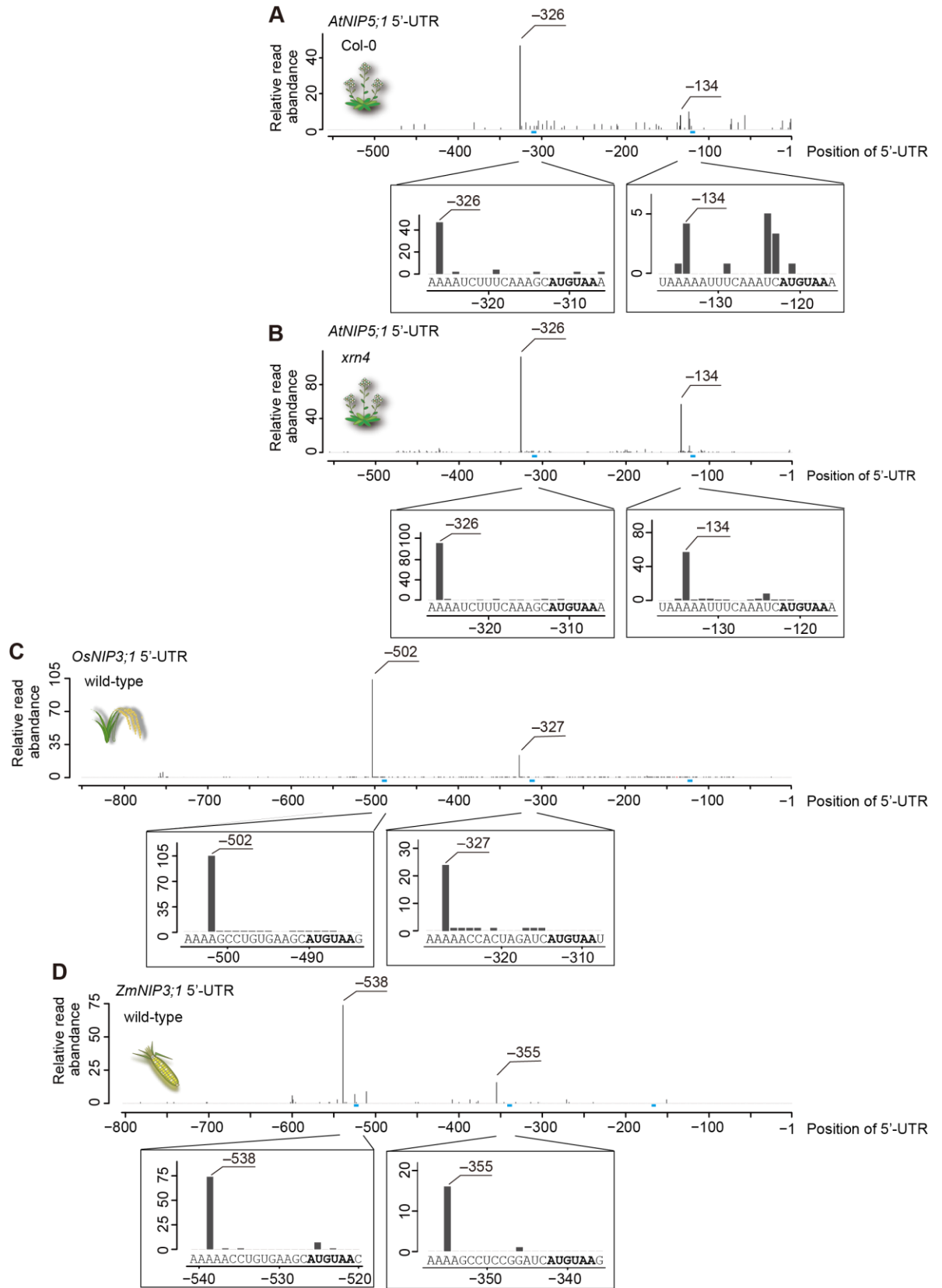
**Supplemental Figure 2. Positions of uORFs, RNA Sequence of *NIP5;1* 5'-UTR and a Portion of *NIP5;1* Coding Region.**

(A) Schematic representation of the *NIP5;1* 5'-UTR with positions of uORFs. Thick line represents 5'-UTR of *NIP5;1*. Open boxes represent uORFs. *NIP5;1* 5'-UTR contains four uORFs, including <sup>-312</sup>AUG-stop and <sup>-122</sup>AUG-stop. Nucleotide numbers are relative to the translation start site (+1).

(B) *NIP5;1* 5'-UTR sequence. uORFs are marked with double-underline and bold-face letters. The main ORF of *NIP5;1* is underlined. The blue bar/box in (A) and blue letters in (B) mark the region required for *NIP5;1* mRNA destabilization that we previously reported (Tanaka et al., 2011), which contains <sup>-122</sup>AUG-stop.

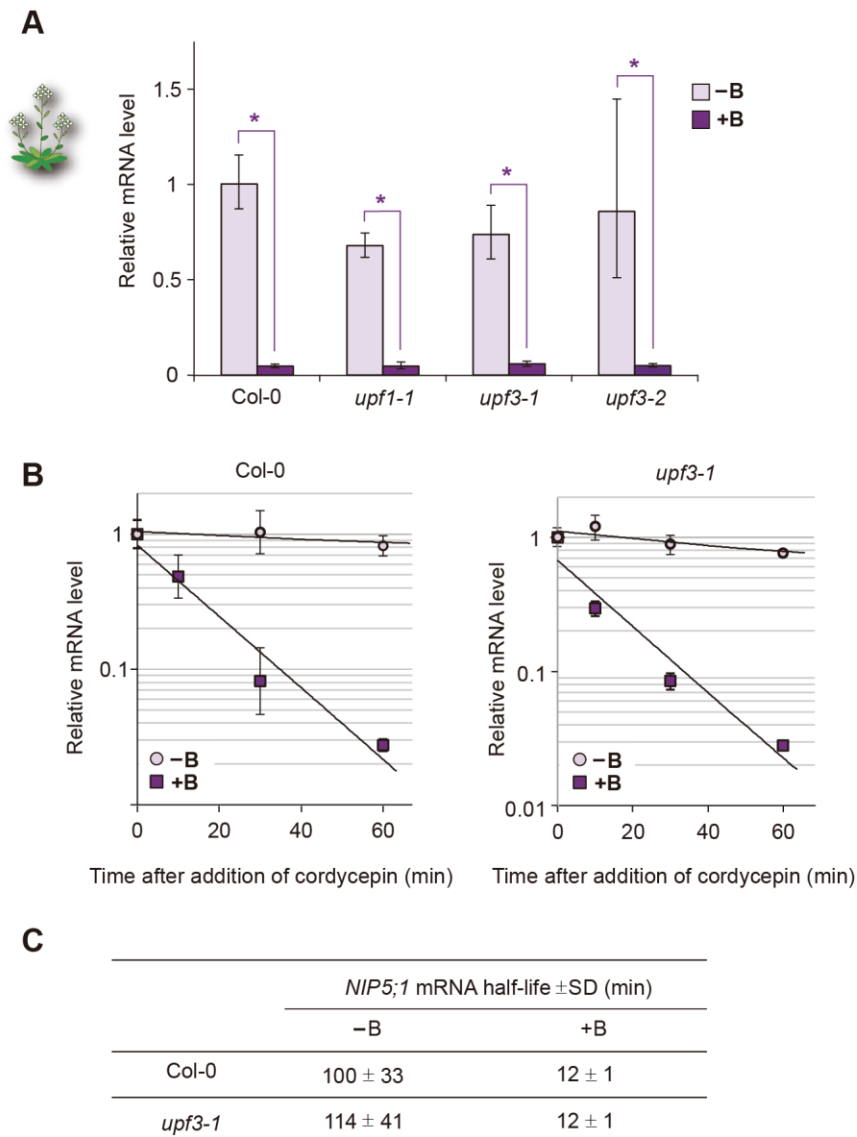
(C) Nucleotide and amino acid sequences of ATG-1cdn-TAA and ATG-3cdn-TAA constructs used in Figure 1B.

(D) Schematic representation of the stop codon mutations used in Figure 1B. The ORF started at <sup>-122</sup>AUG is extended into the LUC reporter ORF in a different reading frame from the *LUC* ORF.



**Supplemental Figure 3. Position of 5'-Ends of mRNA Decay Intermediates in 5'-UTRs of *NIP5;1* and Its Rice and Maize Orthologs.**

**(A) to (D)** Degradome datasets available at PARE database were analysed. The raw data were normalized to transcripts per 10 million and shown as relative read abundance. Blue bars represent the position of AUGUAA sequence. **(A)** and **(B)** *Arabidopsis NIP5;1* data for inflorescence tissues of wild-type (Col-0) **(A)** and *xrn4* mutant plants **(B)** grown on soil conditions (German et al., 2008). The plots show the distribution of mRNA decay intermediates in the 5'-UTR of *NIP5;1* (-1 to -558 nt). **(C)** and **(D)** Degradome datasets for *OsNIP3;1* in rice seedlings grown on hydroponic culture for 3 weeks (Li et al., 2010) **(C)** and for *ZmNIP3;1* in ears of maize grown in a controlled environment until ears are developed (Liu et al., 2014) **(D)**. The plots show the distribution of mRNA decay intermediates in the 5'-UTRs of *OsNIP3;1* (-1 to -859 nt) and *ZmNIP3;1* (-1 to -812 nt).

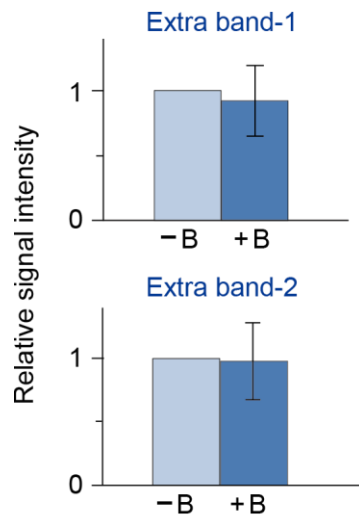


**Supplemental Figure 4. B-Dependence of *NIP5;1* mRNA Accumulation and Half-Lives in NMD Mutants.**

**(A)** mRNA accumulation of wild-type and NMD mutant, *upf1-1*, *upf3-1* and *upf3-3*, plants grown for 10 days under 100  $\mu$ M B (+B) and 0.3  $\mu$ M B (-B) conditions. Means  $\pm$  SD of relative mRNA accumulation (n = 3) are shown. Asterisks indicate significant reduction under +B condition (p < 0.05).

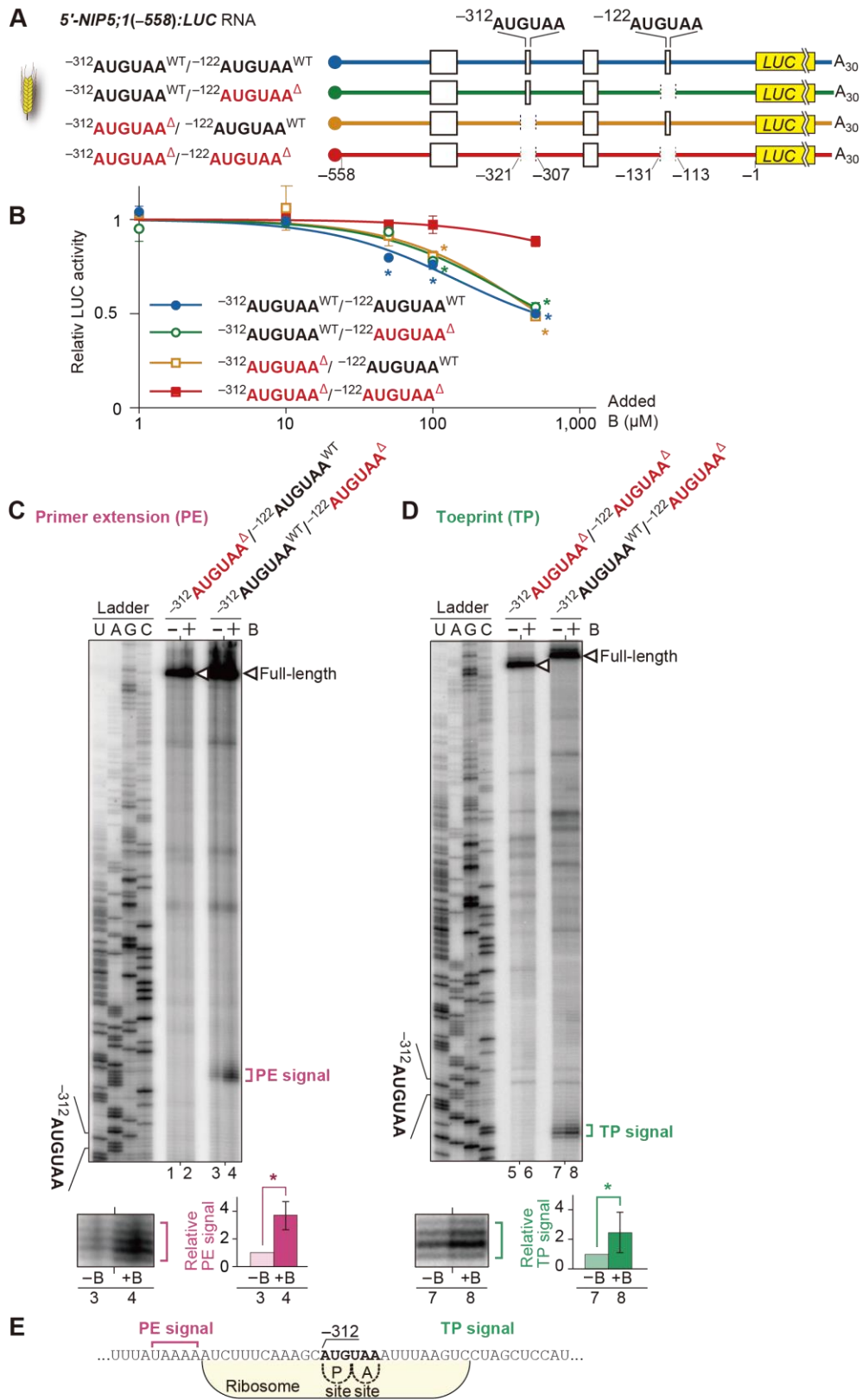
**(B)** mRNA degradation of wild-type and *upf3-1* mutant plants grown on solid media containing 0.3  $\mu$ M B for 10 days. Plants were then transferred to hydroponic culture medium containing 100  $\mu$ M B or 0.3  $\mu$ M B conditions for 10 min, and then cordycepin, an inhibitor of transcription, was applied. Root samples were harvested 0, 10, 30, and 60 min after cordycepin application, and mRNA levels were measured by qRT-PCR. *NIP5;1* mRNA levels after cordycepin application were normalized to those at t=0. Means  $\pm$  SD of relative mRNA accumulation (n = 3) are shown.

**(C)** *NIP5;1* mRNA half-lives were determined by linear regression of log-converted relative mRNA amounts.



**Supplemental Figure 5. The Extra Bands in Primer Expression Assay Do Not Respond to B Conditions.**

The intensities of the extra bands relative to the -B conditions are presented after normalizing the signal intensities with those of the full-length mRNA. Means  $\pm$  SD are shown (n = 3).



**Supplemental Figure 6. Both <sup>-312</sup>AUG-Stop and <sup>-122</sup>AUG-Stop Are Responsive to B in WGE In Vitro Translation System.**

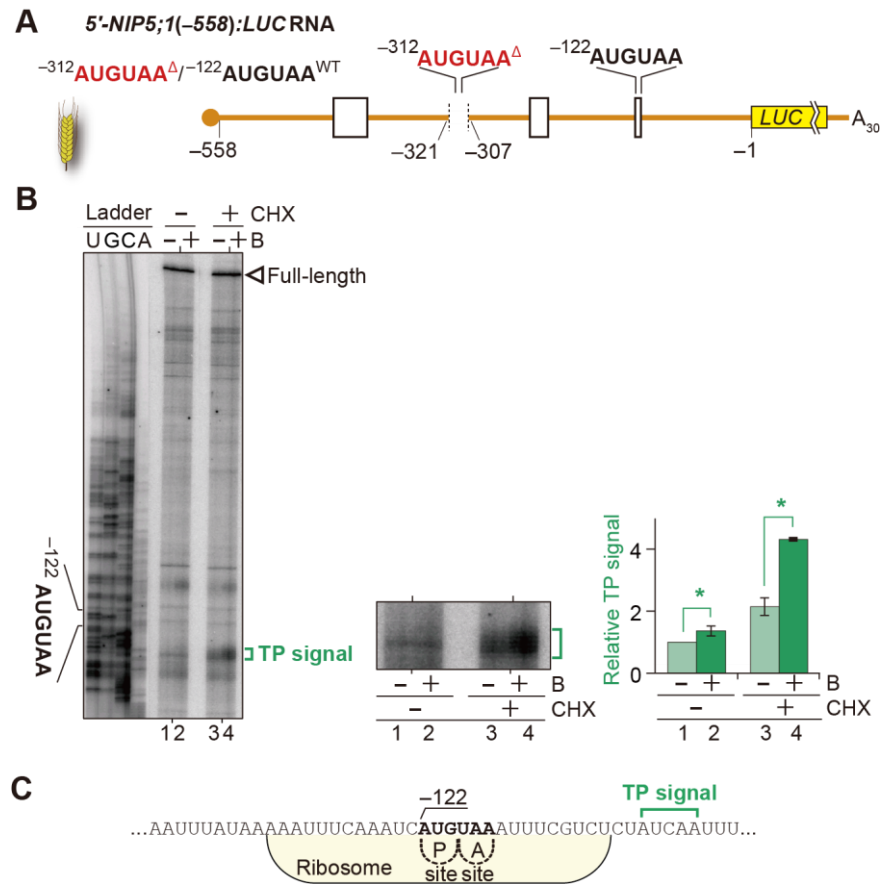
**(A)** Schematic representations of 5'-*NIP5;1(-558):LUC* RNA and its mutants in which <sup>-312</sup>AUGUAA and/or <sup>-122</sup>AUGUAA was deleted. Open boxes represent uORFs.

**(B)** RNAs were used for WGE in vitro translation assays at various B concentrations. Means ± SD of relative LUC activities (n = 3) are shown. Asterisks indicate significant reduction of relative reporter activities compared with <sup>-312</sup>ATGTAA<sup>Δ</sup>/<sup>-122</sup>ATGTAA<sup>Δ</sup> (p < 0.05).

**(C)** and **(D)** Primer extension (PE) **(C)** and toeprint (TP) **(D)** analyses after in vitro translation in WGE with 300 μM B (+B) or without B supplementation (-B). Primer-2 (Supplemental Table 4) was used. Open arrowheads mark 5'-ends of the full-length RNA. Magenta and green brackets mark the PE and TP signals, respectively. The PE and TP signals are enlarged and their intensities relative to the -B conditions are presented after normalizing the signal intensities with those of the full-length mRNA. Means ± SD are shown (n = 3). Asterisks indicate significant difference (p < 0.05).

**(E)** Nucleotide sequence around <sup>-312</sup>AUG-stop. Positions of PE (magenta) and TP signals (green) are marked. Ribosome occupation of RNA with AUG codons positioned at the P-site is shown.

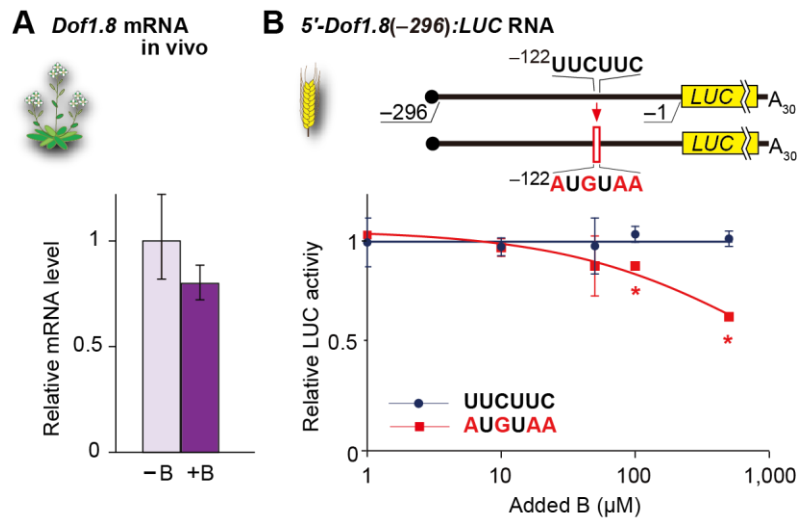




**Supplemental Figure 7. B-Dependent Toeprint Signals Are Strengthened by CHX Treatment.**

**(A)** Schematic representations of 5'-NIP5;1(-558):LUC RNA carrying deletion of <sup>-312</sup>AUG-stop (<sup>-312</sup>ATGTAA<sup>Δ</sup>/<sup>-122</sup>ATGTAA<sup>WT</sup>). Open boxes represent uORFs.

**(B)** Toeprint (TP) analyses after in vitro translation in WGE with 300 μM B (+B) or without B supplementation (-B) for 30 min. For the +CHX samples, CHX was added after the translation reaction. Open arrowheads mark 5'-ends of the full-length RNA. Green bracket marks the TP signals. The TP signals are enlarged and their relative signal intensities normalized with -B condition are shown. Means ± SD are shown (n = 3). Asterisks indicate significant difference (p < 0.05). Nucleotide sequence around <sup>-122</sup>AUG-stop with positions of TP signals (green) are marked. Ribosome occupation of RNA with AUG codon positioned at the P-site is shown.



**Supplemental Figure 8. B-Dependent Downregulation Conferred by Introduction of AUG-Stop into *Dof1.8* 5'-UTR.**

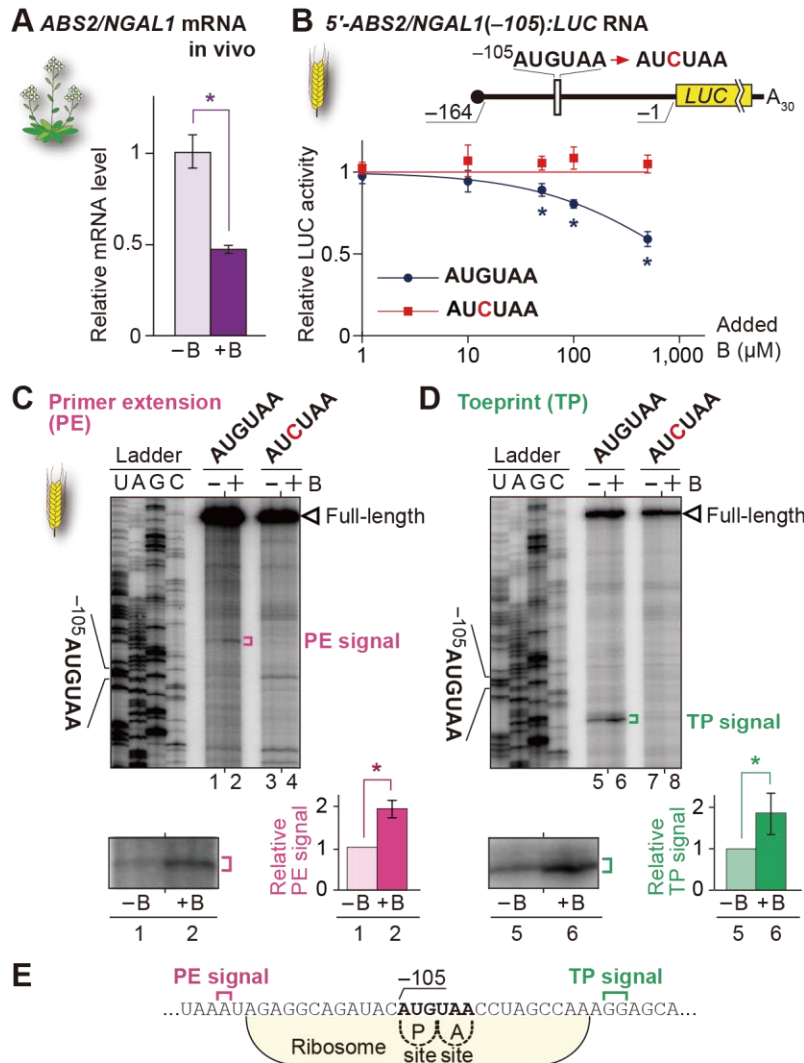
**(A)** mRNA accumulation in wild-type roots under 100  $\mu\text{M}$  B (+B) and 0.3  $\mu\text{M}$  B (-B) conditions. Means  $\pm$  SD of relative mRNA accumulation ( $n = 3$ ) are shown.

**(B)** Schematic representation of 5'-*Dof1.8*(-296):LUC RNA and the effect of AUGUAA introduction on the B response. RNA carrying 5'-*Dof1.8*(-296):LUC with or without AUGUAA was translated in WGE in the presence of various B concentrations. Means  $\pm$  SD of relative LUC activities ( $n = 3$ ) are shown. Asterisks indicate significant reduction of reporter activity in RNA having an AUGUAA than that in RNA having the original *Dof1.8* 5'-UTR sequence ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Supplemental Figure 9 Tendency of Two Codon Combinations to Trigger Ribosome Arrest in 5'-UTRs.**

**(A)** and **(B)** Frequencies of ribosome arrest in each of the combination of two codons (with codon 1 in the P-site and codon 2 in the A-site) were evaluated by investigating ribosome footprint analysis datasets (SRR966474). For each instance of 2 codon combination in 5'-UTRs, the number of reads that start from 15 nt upstream of codon 1, which corresponds to the 5'-end of the ribosome stalled with the A-site on codon 1, was counted and normalized by average read count of the mRNA to cancel the read depth variation caused by different expression levels (designated as Ribosome Arrest Value, RAV). The numbers in **(A)** is the ratio of the instances with RAV greater than two to all instances of the two-codon combinations. The blank cells denote that no instance was found. The distribution of the ratios among all the two-codon combinations ( $64 \times 64 = 4,096$ ) is shown in **(B)**.



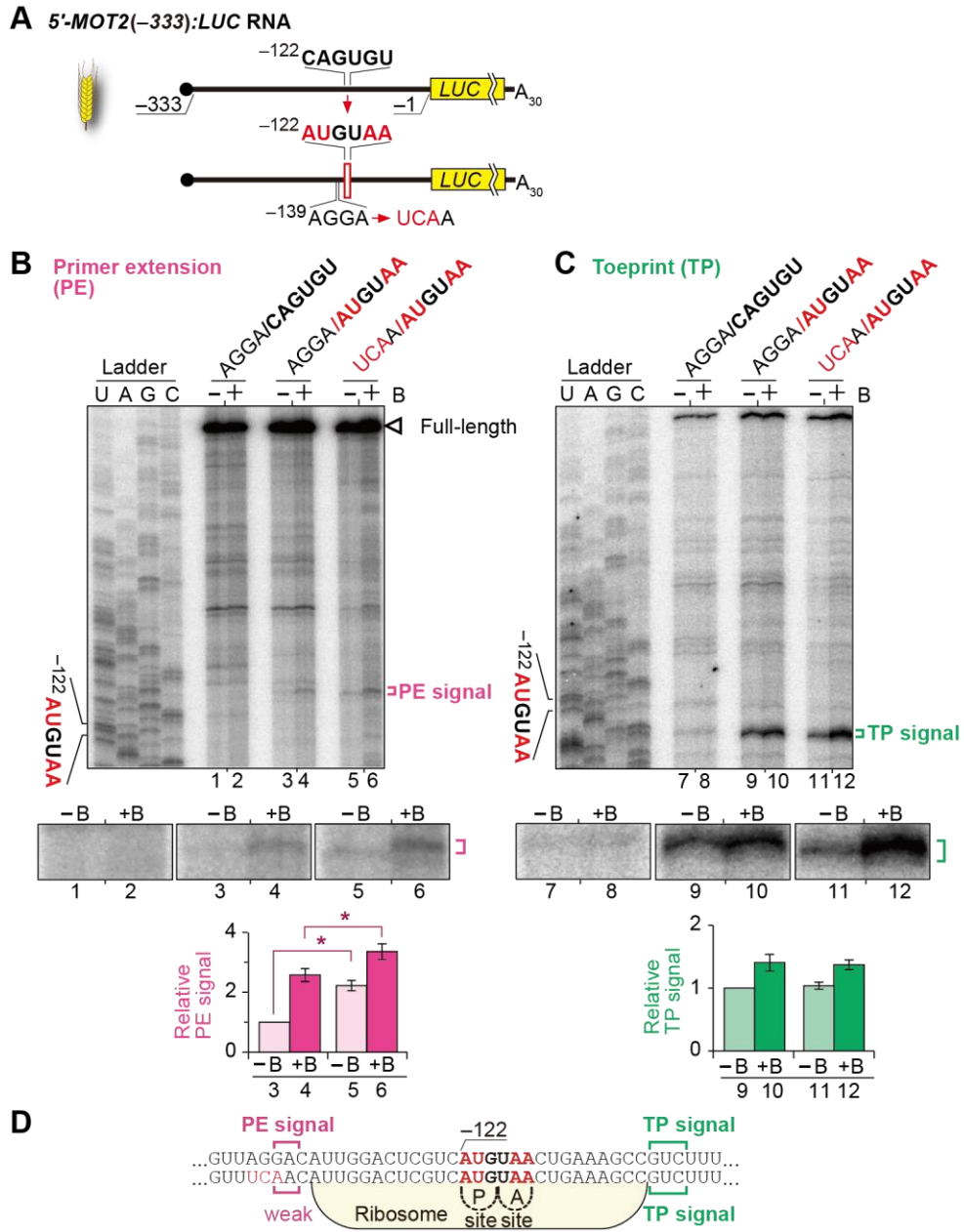
**Supplemental Figure 10. Role of AUG-Stop in B-Dependent Downregulation of *ABS2/NGAL1*.**

**(A)** mRNA accumulation in wild-type roots under 100 μM B (+B) and 0.3 μM B (-B) conditions. Means ± SD of relative mRNA accumulation (n = 3) are shown. An asterisk indicates significant reduction under +B condition (p < 0.05).

**(B)** Schematic representation of 5'-*ABS2/NGAL1(-105):LUC* RNA is shown. RNA carrying 5'-*ABS2/NGAL1:LUC* with or without mutation in AUGUAA was translated in WGE, and means ± SD of relative LUC activities (n = 3) are shown. Asterisks indicate significant reduction of reporter activity with RNA carrying AUGUAA (p < 0.05).

**(C)** and **(D)** Primer extension (PE) **(C)** and toeprint (TP) **(D)** analyses in WGE with 300 μM B (+B) or without B supplementation (-B). Signals are enlarged below the main image of AUGUAA lane, and means ± SD (n = 3) of relative intensities are shown. Asterisks indicate significant difference (p < 0.05).

**(E)** Nucleotide sequence around AUG-stop with positions of PE (magenta) and TP signals (green) are marked. Ribosome occupation of RNA with AUG codon positioned at the P-site is shown.

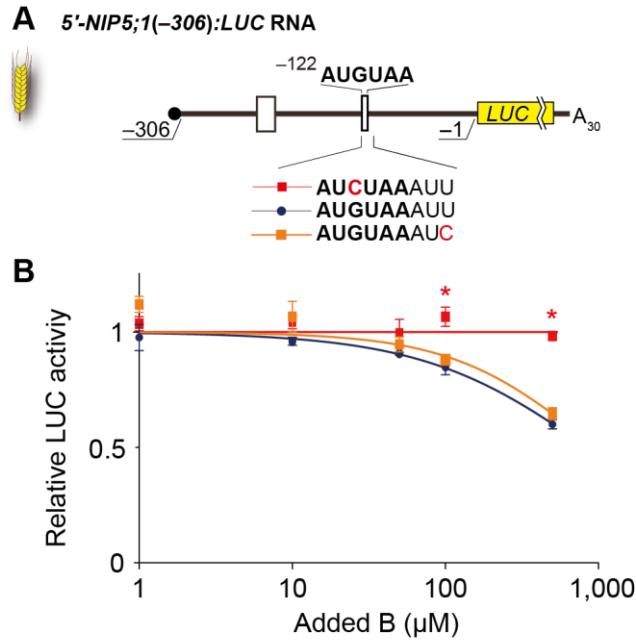


**Supplemental Figure 11. B-Dependent mRNA Degradation Is Enhanced by Introduction of the Upstream Conserved Sequence into *MOT2* 5'-UTR.**

**(A)** Schematic representation of 5'-*MOT2*(-333):*LUC* RNA. Open boxes represent uORFs.

**(B)** and **(C)** RNA carrying 5'-*MOT2*(-333):*LUC* with or without a mutation in AUGUAA or in the region 17–15 nt upstream of <sup>-122</sup>AUG-stop was translated in WGE. Primer extension (PE) **(B)** and toeprint (TP) **(C)** analyses in WGE with 300 μM B (+B) or without B supplementation (-B). Signals are enlarged under the main image, and their relative intensities are shown. Means ± SD are shown (n = 3). Asterisks indicate significant differences (p < 0.05).

**(D)** Nucleotide sequence around <sup>-122</sup>AUG-stop. Positions of PE (magenta) and TP signals (green) are marked. Red letter indicates the introduced mutations. Ribosome occupation of RNA having the AUG codon positioned at the P-site is shown.

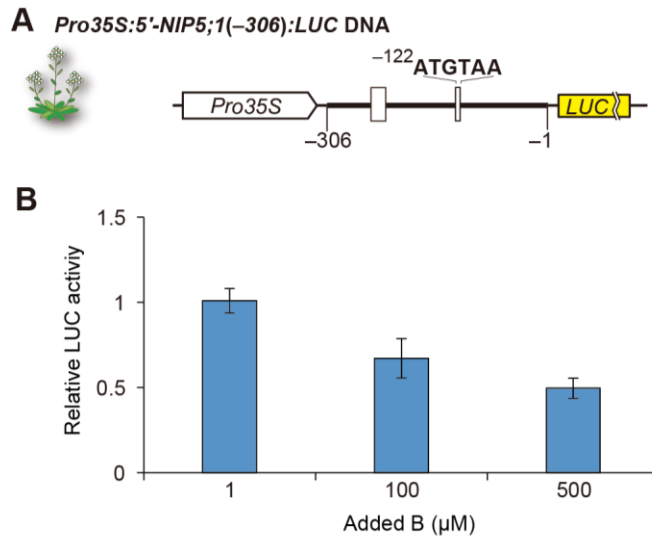


**Supplemental Figure 12. Nine nt Downstream of AUG-Stop Is not Involved in B-Dependent Downregulation in *NIP5;1* 5'-UTR in the In Vitro Translation Assay.**

**(A)** Schematic representations of 5'-*NIP5;1(-306):LUC* RNA and its mutants of <sup>-312</sup>AUGUAA (AUCUAAAUU) or 9 nt downstream of <sup>-312</sup>AUGUAA (AUGUAAAUC). Open boxes represent uORFs.

**(B)** RNAs were used for WGE in vitro translation assays at various B concentrations. Means ± SD of relative LUC activities (n = 3) are shown. Asterisks indicate significant difference of relative reporter activities compared with RNA carrying AUGUAAAUU (p < 0.05).





**Supplemental Figure 13. B-Dependent Downregulation of *NIP5;1* under Different B Conditions.**

**(A)** Schematic representation of *35S::5'-NIP5;1(-306):LUC* DNA. Open boxes represent uORFs.

**(B)** Transfection experiments using Arabidopsis cultured cells. Transfected protoplasts were incubated under 500 µM B, 100 µM B or 1 µM B conditions. The LUC activity of each transfected cell extract was normalized with RLUC activity from the co-transfected internal control plasmid and shown as the relative LUC activity. Means ± SD of relative LUC activities are shown (n = 3).

**Supplemental Table 1.** List of B-Responsive Genes Carrying AUG-Stop in Their 5'-UTR.

AGI code	Gene name	Protein description	in vivo		
			qRT-PCR <sup>b</sup>	AUGUAA	AUCUAA
At4g10380	<i>NIP5;1</i>	NIP5;1 major intrinsic family protein	0.11 ± 0.12*	0.43 ± 0.01*	0.92 ± 0.04
At5g03190	<i>CPuORF47</i>	Conserved peptide upstream open reading frame 47	0.23 ± 0.03*	0.34 ± 0.03*	0.28 ± 0.06*
At2g36080	<i>ABS2/NGAL1</i>	AP2/B3-like transcriptional factor family protein	0.47 ± 0.02*	0.58 ± 0.01*	0.96 ± 0.02
At4g19370		Protein of unknown function	0.46 ± 0.11*	1.03 ± 0.04	n.t. <sup>c</sup>
At4g12420	<i>SKU5</i>	Cupredoxin superfamily protein	0.51 ± 0.01*	0.64 ± 0.02*	1.0 ± 0.02

<sup>a</sup> In vitro translation assay using RNAs carrying 5'-UTRs with AUG-stop (AUGUAA) sequence or with mutation in AUG-stop (AUCUAA) under 500 μM (+B) or 1 μM (-B) conditions. FC<sub>(+B/-B)</sub> was calculated. Asterisks indicate significant reduction under +B condition (n = 3).

<sup>b</sup> Total RNA was prepared from Col-0 roots that were grown under 100 μM (+B) or 0.3 μM (-B) B conditions for 10 days. qRT-PCR was performed and FC<sub>(+B/-B)</sub> was calculated. Asterisks indicate significant reduction under +B condition (n = 3).

<sup>c</sup> Not tested.

**Supplemental Table 2.** Sequence around the AUG-Stops of B-Responsive Genes.

Gene ID	Gene name	Sequence around AUG-stop <sup>a</sup>	AUG-stop <sup>b</sup>
At4g10380	<i>NIP5;1</i>	<u>UU<u>AUAAAA</u>UCUUUCAAAAGC<b>AUGUAA</b>AUUUAAGUCCUAGCUCCAU</u>	<sup>-312</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
		<u>AUUUAUAAAAUUUCAAAUC<b>AUGUAA</b>AUUUCGUCUCUAUCAUUUU</u>	<sup>-122</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
At2g36080	<i>ABS2/NGAL1</i>	<u>AU<u>AUAAA</u>UAGAGGCAGAUAC<b>AUGUAA</b>CCUAGCCAAAGGAGCAUUG</u>	<sup>-105</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
At4g12420	<i>SKU5</i>	<u>CUUUUUCCC<u>GAAUCUUGAUA</u><b>AUGUAA</b>AUUCACAACAAUCUGUUU</u>	<sup>-104</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
Os10g36924 ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> )	<i>NIP3:1</i>	<u>UUGAGAAAAGCCUGUGAAGC<b>AUGUAA</b>GAAACACACCAGUUUGUCC</u>	<sup>-490</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
		<u>UCU<u>ACAAAA</u>ACCACUAGAUC<b>AUGUAA</b>UUUUCGGCGAAAUCAUCC</u>	<sup>-314</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
		<u>UCUGC<u>AAAA</u>GCCAUCAAUC<b>AUGUAA</b>UUAGUAGCUAAAAACCCAU</u>	<sup>-125</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
GRMZM2G176209 ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	<i>NIP3:1</i>	<u>UGGAGAAAAGCCUGUGAAGC<b>AUGUAA</b>CUCCAGUCCUGUCCAAAA</u>	<sup>-526</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
		<u>UCA<u>ACAAAA</u>GCCUCCGGAUC<b>AUGUAA</b>GUUUCGCCACCAUCAUCUU</u>	<sup>-342</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>
		<u>UCAGC<u>AAAA</u>ACCAUCAAAUC<b>AUGUAA</b>UUAGUGUCUCCCGCGUCC</u>	<sup>-169</sup> <b>AUGUAA</b>

<sup>a</sup> AUG-stops are marked with bold letters, the region 12–19 nt upstream of AUG-stop is underlined.

<sup>b</sup> Positions of AUG-stop from the main ORF are shown.

**Supplemental Table 3.** Plasmids Used in This Study and the Primers Used to Construct the Plasmids.

Plasmid	5'-UTR	Mutation	Reporter	Origin	Primers <sup>a</sup>	
					Forward	Reverse
Plasmids used for transient assay after transfection in Arabidopsis suspension cells						
pMT101	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT1f	MT12r
pMT104	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> TTGTAA	LUC	this study	MT4f	MT15r
pMT105	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATCTAA	LUC	this study	MT5f	MT16r
pMT107	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAG	LUC	this study	MT7f	MT18r
pMT108	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTGA	LUC	this study	MT8f	MT19r
pMT109	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATG-1cdn-TAA <sup>b</sup>	LUC	this study	MT9f	MT20r
pMT110	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATG-3cdn-TAA <sup>b</sup>	LUC	this study	MT10f	MT21r
pMT141	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	Deletion from -1 to -41	LUC	this study	MT1f	MT70r
pMT142	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	Deletion from -1 to -65	LUC	this study	MT1f	MT71r
pMT143	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	Deletion from -1 to -95	LUC	this study	MT1f	MT72r
pMT148	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	TTC <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA	LUC	this study	MT80f	MT81r
pMT151	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> AAGTAA	LUC	this study	MT82f	MT90r
pMT152	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGGGA	LUC	this study	MT83f	MT91r
pMT153	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGCAA	LUC	this study	MT84f	MT92r
pMT154	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAC	LUC	this study	MT85f	MT93r
pBI221-LUC+	vector sequence	'Vector 5'-UTR' (negative control)	LUC	Matsuo et al., 2001		
pKM75	vector sequence <sup>c</sup>	(internal control)	RLUC	this study	1832f	1801r
Plasmids used for construction of transgenic plants						
pMT100	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	GUS	P35S <sub>UTR+7</sub> -GUS in Tanaka et al., 2011		
pMT113	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> TTGTAA	GUS	this study	MT23f	MT24r
pMT145	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA (WT)		this study	MT26f	MT35r
pMT146	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup>		this study	MT27f	MT36r
pMT147	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup> / <sup>-139</sup> CCCC <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA		this study	MT73f	MT74r
pMT155	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGGGA	GUS	this study	MT23f	MT24r
Plasmids used for transient assay after transfection in HeLa cells						
pMT139	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-231)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT68f	MT69r
pMT140	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-231)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup>	LUC	this study	MT68f	MT69r
pRL-SV40	vector sequence	(internal control)	RLUC	Promega		
Plasmids used for in vitro translation						
pMT114	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>WT</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>WT</sup> (WT)	LUC	this study	MT25f	MT34r
pMT115	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>WT</sup>	LUC	this study	MT26f	MT35r
pMT116	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup>	LUC	this study	MT27f	MT36r
pMT117	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-558)	<sup>-312</sup> ATGTAA <sup>WT</sup> / <sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA <sup>Δ</sup>	LUC	this study	MT27f	MT36r
pMT125	<i>MOT2</i>	<sup>-122</sup> CAGTGT (WT)	LUC	this study	MT32f	MT41r
pMT126	<i>MOT2</i>	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA	LUC	this study	MT33f	MT42r
pMT127	<i>SKU5</i>	<sup>-104</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT43f	MT47r
pMT128	<i>SKU5</i>	<sup>-104</sup> ATCTAA	LUC	this study	MT44f	MT48r
pMT129	<i>ABS2/NGAL1</i>	<sup>-105</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT45f	MT49r
pMT130	<i>ABS2/NGAL1</i>	<sup>-105</sup> ATCTAA	LUC	this study	MT46f	MT50r
pMT131	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT51f	MT34r
pMT132	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATCTAA	LUC	this study	MT51f	MT34r
pMT144	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-139</sup> CCCC	LUC	this study	MT73f	MT74r
pMT156	<i>NIP5;1</i> (-306)	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAAATC	LUC	this study	MT86f	MT94r
pMT157	<i>Dof1.8</i>	<sup>-122</sup> TTCTTC (WT)	LUC	this study	MT87f	MT95r
pMT158	<i>Dof1.8</i>	<sup>-122</sup> ATGTAA	LUC	this study	MT88f	MT96r
pMT161	<i>CPuORF47</i>	<sup>-288</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT52f	MT59r
pMT162	<i>CPuORF47</i>	<sup>-288</sup> ATCTAA	LUC	this study	MT53f	MT60r
pMT163	<i>At4g19370</i>	<sup>-38</sup> ATGTAA (WT)	LUC	this study	MT54f	MT61r
pMI27	vector sequence <sup>d</sup>	(internal control)	RLUC	Chiba et al., 2003		

<sup>a</sup> Primers used for construction. Sequence of the primers are found in Supplemental Table 4.

<sup>b</sup> Actual amino acid sequences are shown in Supplemental Figure 1C.

<sup>c</sup> Modified pBI221 sequence; 5'-ACACGGGGGACTCTAGACC-3'.

<sup>d</sup> pSP64 Poly(A) vector.

**Supplemental Table 4.** Primers Used in This Study.

Use	Name <sup>a</sup>	Sequence (5'-3')	Name <sup>a</sup>	Sequence (5'-3')	Remarks
Primer extension and toeprint analyses					
Primer-1	TCGAGGCGTTGGTTCCGATGATC				
Primer-2	TCGCCAGTACCGGTTCCACCAAAC				
ZW4	TCCAGGAACCAGGGCGTA				Wang and Sachs, 1997
qRT-PCR analysis					
NIP5f	CACCGATTTTCCCTCTCCTGAT		NIP5r	GCATGCAGCGTTACCGATTA	<i>NIP5;1</i> mRNA
At4g12420f	TCCTCTTGGTGTCCCTCAAC		At4g12420r	CAATGAAGAAGAAGTCCCTCGT	<i>SKU5</i> mRNA
At2g36080f	CCGACTCTTATCGCCATGTT		At2g36080r	TCCATGTTCACTCCGAACAG	<i>ABS2/NGAL1</i> mRNA
MOT2f	CGCCTTAGGATTGGTTGTG		MOT2r	CTGCGACTCATCACTTGACC	<i>MOT2</i> mRNA
At5g03190f	GGGTGAAACCATACCTCCT		At5g03190r	TGCTCCATGATCACCAAAGA	<i>CPuORF47</i> mRNA
At4g19370f	CGGTTCTATTGCTCCTGTCC		At4g19370r	TCATCAAGCCATCCTTCTCC	<i>At4g19370</i> mRNA
eEF1 $\alpha$ f	CCTTGGTGTCAAGCAGATGA		eEF1 $\alpha$ r	TGAGACACCTCCTTGATGATT	<i>eEF1 <math>\alpha</math></i> mRNA
actin10f	GGTAACATTGTGCTCAGTGGTGG		actin10r	CTCGGCCTTGAGATCCACATC	<i>Actin10</i> mRNA
ubq10f	GGAGGTGGAGAGTTCTGACA		ubq10r	AGACCAAGTGAAGTGTGGAC	<i>Ubq10</i> mRNA
Plasmid construction <sup>b</sup>					
1832f	GCTCTAGACCATGGTCATGACTTCGAAAGTTTA		1801r	GAATCAAGAACATTCATTG	
MT1f	GTTGATCATTAAAGTCCCTAGCTC		MT12r	GAGCCTAGGTTCCAACGTTTTTTTTTTTGG	
MT4f	CAAACTCTGTAAATTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT15r	GAGACGAAATTTACAAGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT5f	CAAACTCATCTAAATTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT16r	GAGACGAAATTTAGATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT7f	CAAACTCATGTAGATTTTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT18r	GAGACGAAATCTACATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT8f	CAAACTCATGTGAATTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT19r	GAGACGAAATTCACATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT9f	GATTTAATCGTCTCTATCAATTTATTTTC		MT20r	GACGATTAATCATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT10f	CGTCTAACTATCAATTTATTTCCCTCAC		MT21r	GATAGTTAAGACGAAATCATGATTTGAAA	
MT23f	CACCATTTAAGTCCCTAGCTCCAT		MT24r	TTCCAACGTTTTTTTTTTTGG	
MT25f	GTGCTAGACATAAGCTCAAAGACTAACCA		MT34r	GAGCCATGGCCAACGTTTTTTTTTTTGGT	
MT26f	GCTTTATAAAAATCATTTAAGTCCCTAGCTCCATTTTC		MT35r	CTAGGACTTAAATGATTTTTATAAAGCTGTTACTACG	
MT27f	ACAAATTTATAAAAACGTCTCTATCAATT		MT36r	TAAATGATAGAGACGTTTTTATAAATTT	
MT32f	GTTTCTAGAGAGTTATAAACAATACAACACTG		MT41r	GAGCCATGGGATTGGATCTAAAGTCAAAGC	
MT33f	ACTCGTCATGTAAGTAAAAGCCGTCTTTTATCC		MT42r	CTTTTCAGTTACATGACGAGTCCAATGTCCTAAC	
MT43f	TGCTCTAGATAGCCGTTCTCTTATGTCTATA		MT47r	CTGTCCATGGTTTCTTTTTTCTCTCGCA	
MT44f	GATAATCTAAATTCACAACAAATCT		MT48r	ATTTAGATTATCAAGATTCGGGAAAAAG	
MT45f	TGCTCTAGAAAGATAAATTTCTCTTTCTT		MT49r	CTGTCCATGGTTGAAAGAGAGGGAGAGAGA	
MT46f	ATACATCTAACCTAGCCAAAGGAGCAT		MT50r	AGGTTAGATGTATCTGCCTCTATTTAT	
MT51f	GTGCTAGAAATTTAAGTCCCTAGCTCCAT		MT59r	CTGTCCATGGTGATTTCTTCAAATACTTCA	
MT52f	TGCTCTAGACTCTTCTTCCCAAAAAAAA		MT60r	TCTTAGATGCTTGTAAGAAATCTAAAAG	
MT53f	GAGCATCTAAGACGAGATTTTGTTC		MT61r	CTGTCCATGGAGTTTTTGTGGACAAAATC	
MT54f	TGCTCTAGAACCTCACATAGTCACATATC		MT69r	CCCAGCCTTGGGCCAACGTTTTTTTTTTTGGTTTTTTTTTTTGG	
MT68f	CCCAGCCTTAGTTTCTCAATTTATTGATCT		MT70r	TATCCTAGGTAAATAAAAAGTACTAAATTTCTAATTTTTTTTTTTTGG	
MT73f	ACACAAATTTCCCAAAATTTCAAATCATGTAAT		MT71r	GCGCCTAGGTTTTTTTTTTGTTTTTTTTTTGGTGAGGGGA	
MT78f	TAAAGTCGACAAAAATCAAGCCACTAACACG		MT72r	GAGCCTAGGAATAAATGATAGAGACGAAATTTAC	
MT80f	ATTTCAATTCATGAAATTTTCGTCTCTA		MT74r	TTGAAATTTTGGGAATTTGTGTTTACACTTGTG	
MT82f	CAAACTCAAGTAAATTTTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT79r	TAAAGTCGACACAACACATTACACATGCCATA	
MT83f	CATGGGAATTTTCGTCTCTATCAATTTAT		MT81r	CGAAATTTACATGAATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTGTTTAC	
MT84f	CAAACTCATGCAATTTTCGTCTCTATCAA		MT90r	GAGACGAAATTTACTTGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT85f	CATGTACATTTTCGTCTCTATC		MT91r	GAGACGAAATTTCCCATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT86f	TCATGTAATCTCGTCTCTATC		MT92r	GAGACGAAATTTGCATGATTTGAAATTTTATAAATTTGTG	
MT87f	TGCTCTAGAAAGTTCAGAGTGTGTGAGAGTCA		MT93r	GATAGAGACGAAATGTACATGA	
MT88f	TTTTTTCGTCTGTAATTTGCTTTTTTCAAAAACCCAG		MT94r	GATAGAGACGAGATTTACATGA	
			MT95r	CATGCCATGGGCTATGAAATTTGCAG	
			MT96r	GA AAAAGCAATTACATGACGAAAAAGAGAATTTAAACA	

<sup>a</sup> For qRT-PCR analysis and plasmid construction, forward and reverse primers are marked with a suffix "f" and "r", respectively.

<sup>b</sup> Restriction sites used for cloning the PCR-amplified fragments are underlined.

**Supplemental Table 5.** Relative *NIP5;1* mRNA Levels Obtained by Using Different Reference Genes.

Reference gene	Relative <i>NIP5;1</i> mRNA level <sup>a</sup> ± SD	
	+B	-B
<i>eEF1α</i>	1.0 ± 0.1	34.3 ± 6.9
<i>Actin10</i>	1.0 ± 0.1	33.1 ± 4.6
<i>Ubq10</i>	1.0 ± 0.1	36.4 ± 3.7

<sup>a</sup> qRT-PCR was performed with total RNA prepared from Col-0 roots that were grown under 100 μM (+B) or 0.3 μM (-B) conditions for 10 days (n = 3).