

Belbin *et al.* Integration of light and circadian signals that regulate chloroplast transcription by a nuclear-encoded sigma factor

Supporting Material Figures S1 – S6.

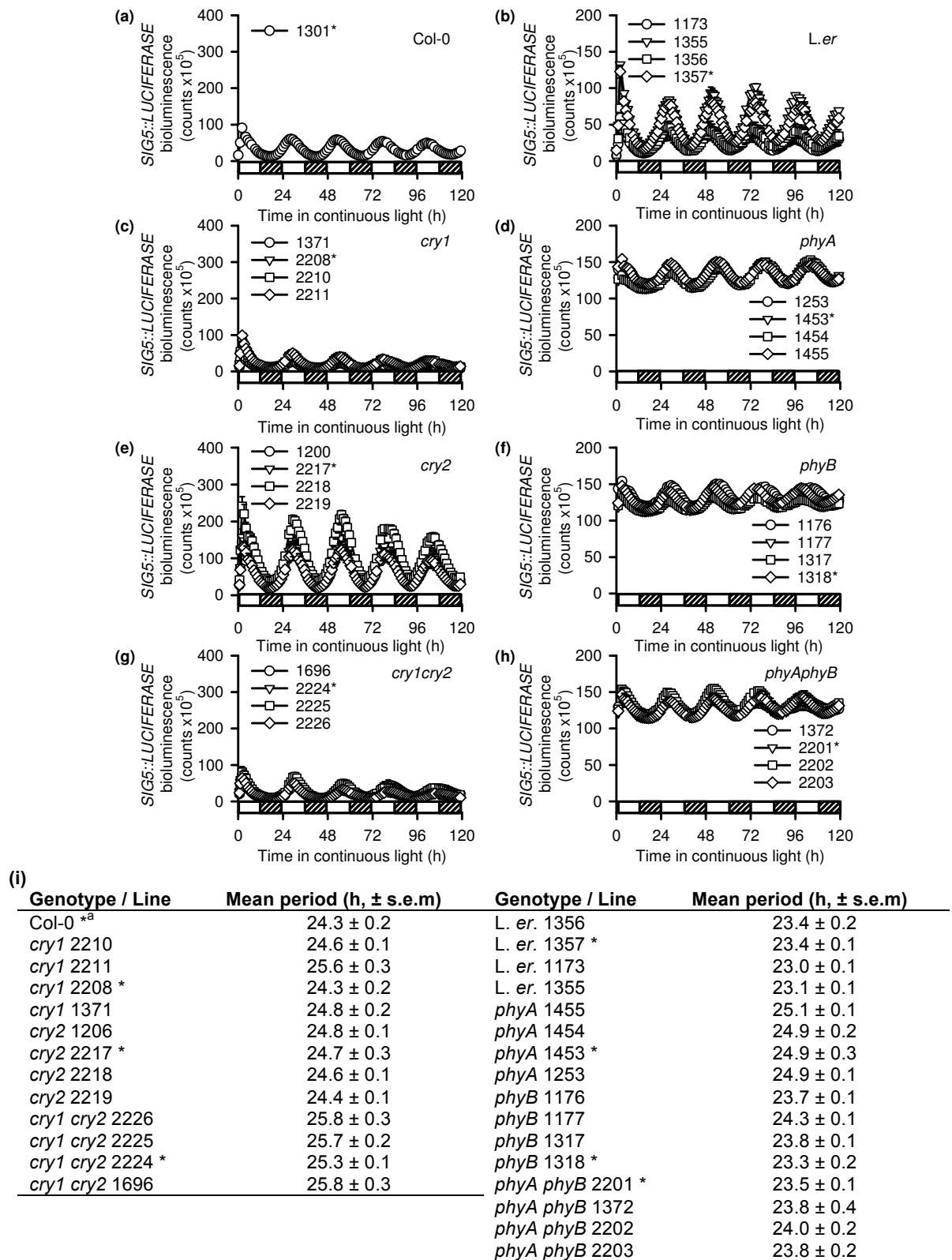


Figure S1. Initial characterization of luciferase reporter lines for subsequent experimentation.

(a-h) *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* bioluminescence timecourses from 4 transgenic lines of each mutant/background accession; (i) circadian period of *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* in each line. A

representative line of each accession (indicated by asterisk) was selected for subsequent work. ^aCol-0 *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* was published previously (Noordally *et al.* 2013), so was not characterized here. Characterization occurred under a combination of red and blue light (25 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ of each), with timecourses starting 11 days after seedling germination. Data are mean \pm s.e.m; n = 3.

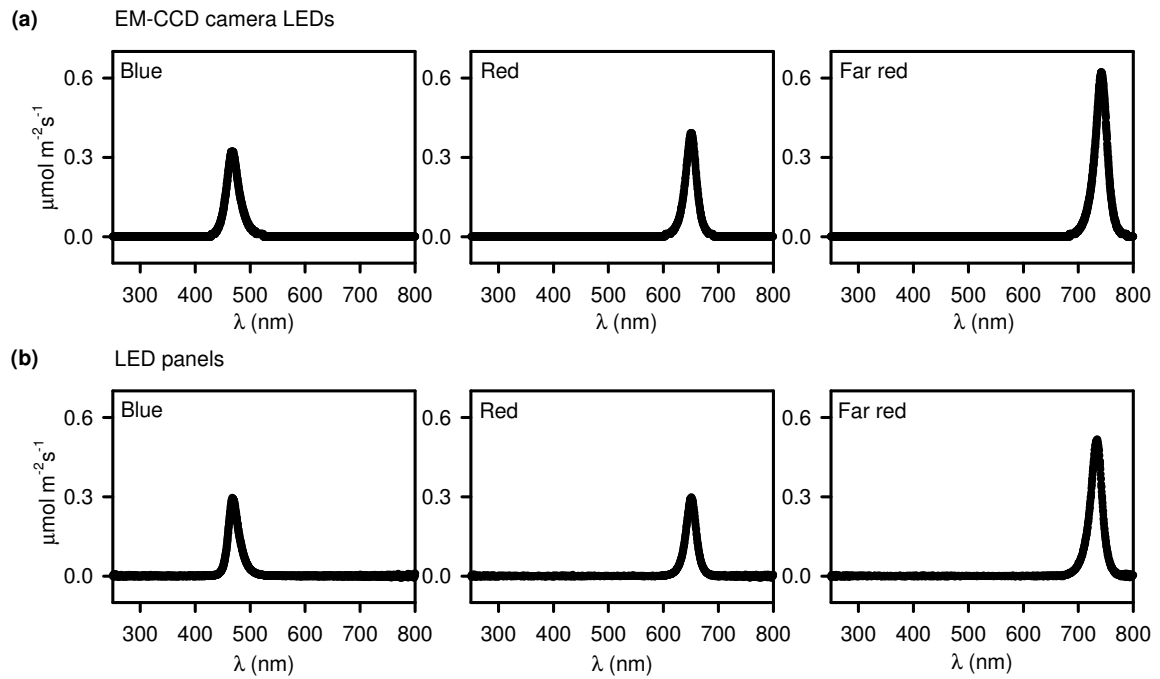


Figure S2. Light treatment spectra. Spectra of blue, red and far red LEDs of (a) Photek LB-1 LED panels in EM-CCD camera (used in Fig. 1a (luciferase imaging experiment), Fig. 1b and c, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig S1, Fig. S3a and Fig. S4, Fig. S5, Fig. S6); (b) LED panels in plant growth chambers (Fig. 1a (*SIG5* and *psbD* BLRP transcript experiments) and Fig. S4).

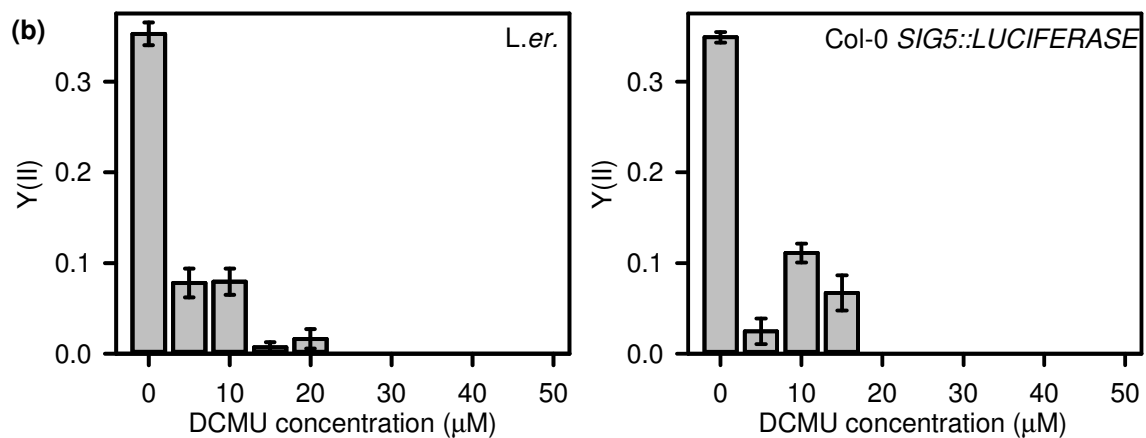
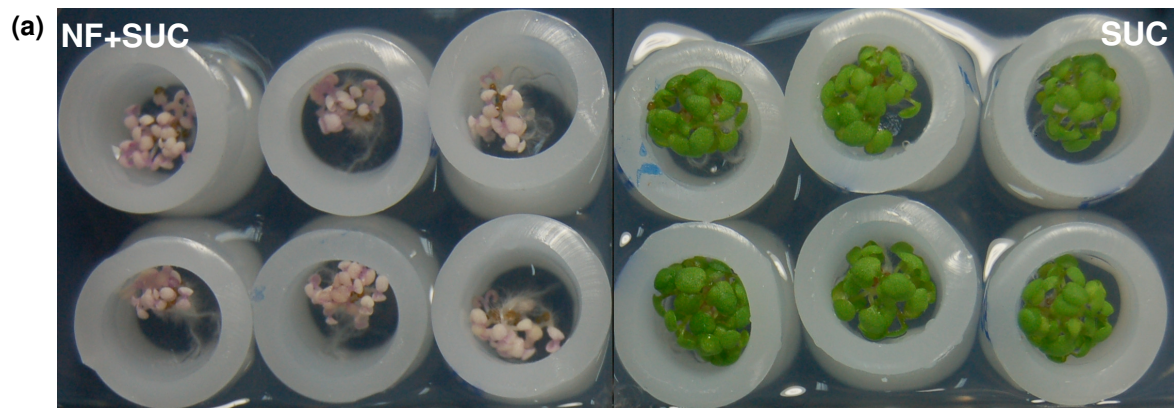


Figure S3. Efficacy of photosynthetic inhibitors under our experimental conditions. (a) 5μM norflurazon (NF) produced photobleached living Arabidopsis seedlings when added to media containing 1% sucrose. Seedlings were constrained within the same type of plastic ring used for bioluminescence imaging. (b) Determination of minimum effective dose of DCMU (20μM) that inhibited photosynthesis, measured by chlorophyll fluorescence, in *L. er.* wild type and also *Col-0 SIG5::LUCIFERASE*, where DCMU was combined with 5 mM luciferin. Y(II) provides a measure of the effective quantum yield of PSII. (a) Photography and (b) chlorophyll fluorescence analysis was conducted 11 days after germination, in seedlings cultivated as described in the Materials and Methods section for bioluminescence imaging. Data are mean ± s.e.m; n = 6.

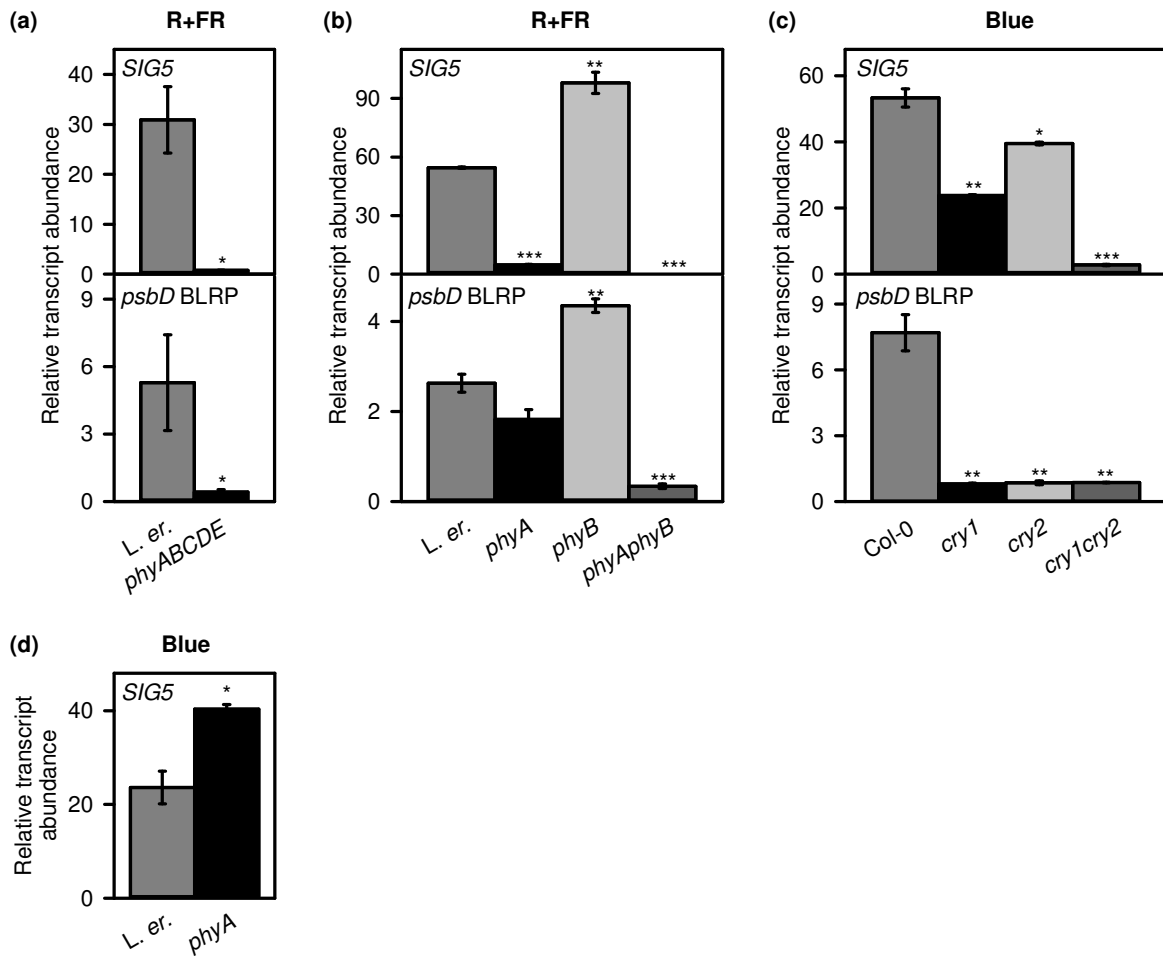


Figure S4. Investigation of photoreceptors involved in SIG5-mediated regulation of chloroplast *psbD* BLRP. (a, b) Phytochromes are required for *SIG5* and *psbD* BLRP induction by R+FR (R:FR 0.7). (c) *cry1* and *cry2* are necessary for transient *SIG5* and *psbD* BLRP induction by B. (d) Induction of *SIG5* transcripts by B is altered in *phyA*. Significance derived from t-test comparing WT and mutants. *** = $p < 0.001$; ** = $p < 0.01$; * = $p < 0.05$.

Data are mean \pm s.e.m; $n = 2$ or 3 .

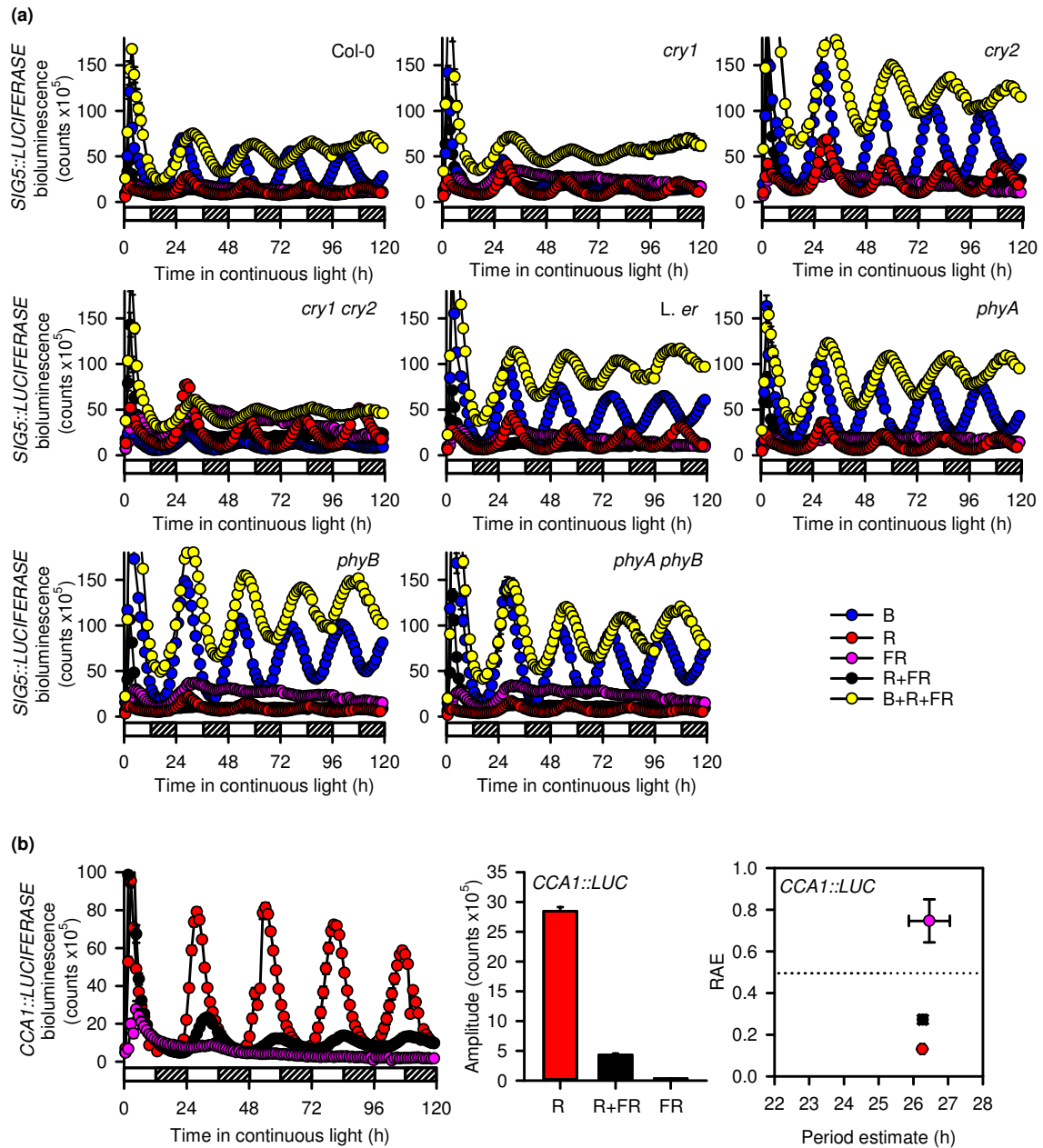


Figure S5. Circadian regulation of *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* by light quality and photoreceptors.

(a) *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* bioluminescence timecourses under five light regimes and six photoreceptor mutant genotypes that were analyzed to produce Fig. Xd-h. (b) Circadian dynamics of *CCA1::LUCIFERASE* under continuous red, far red, or red plus far red light. Hatched bars on *x* axes indicate subjective darkness. Data are mean \pm s.e.m; *n* = 4; B=blue light, R=red light, FR=far red light, R:FR in R+FR was 0.7.

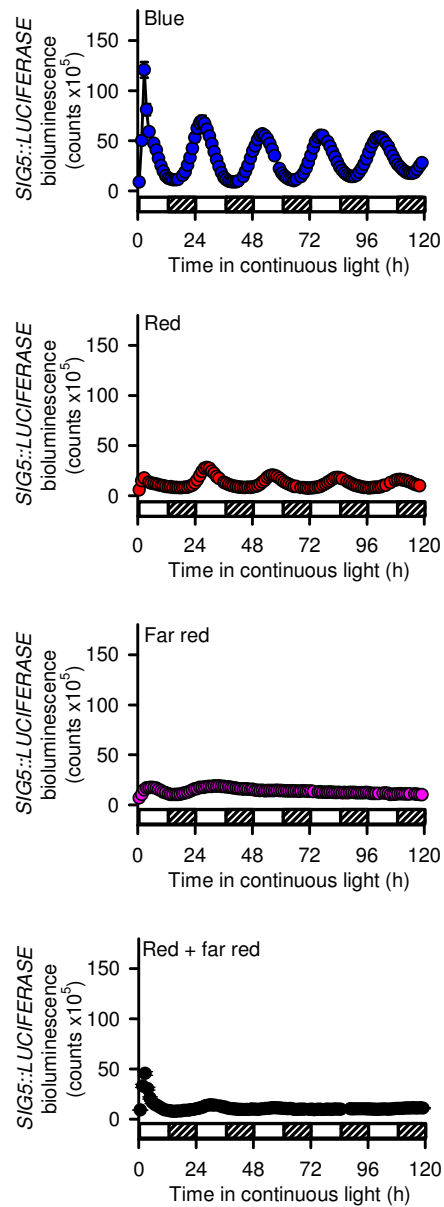


Figure S6. Circadian regulation of *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* by light quality. *SIG5::LUCIFERASE* bioluminescence timecourses under four light regimes. These are data from Fig. 4a plotted on independent panels for clarity. Data are mean \pm s.e.m.; $n = 4$.

Reference

Noordally ZB, Ishii K, Atkins KA, Wetherill SJ, Kusakina J, Walton EJ, Kato M, Azuma M, Tanaka K, Hanaoka M, et al. 2013. Circadian control of chloroplast transcription by a nuclear-encoded timing signal. *Science* 339: 1316-1319.