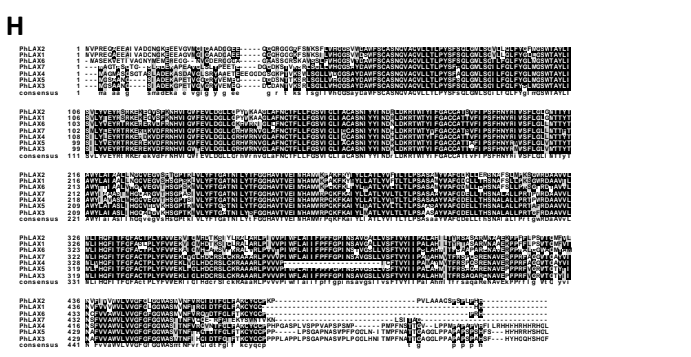
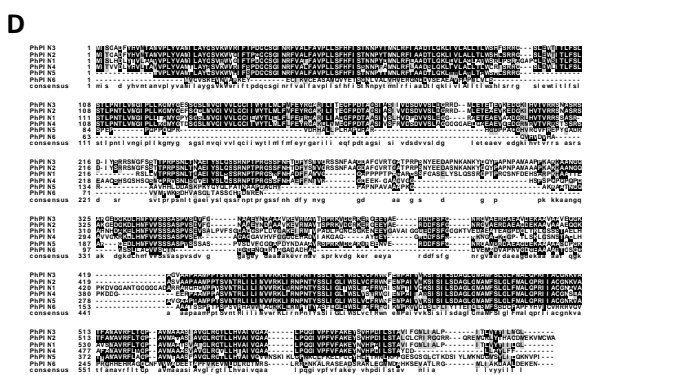
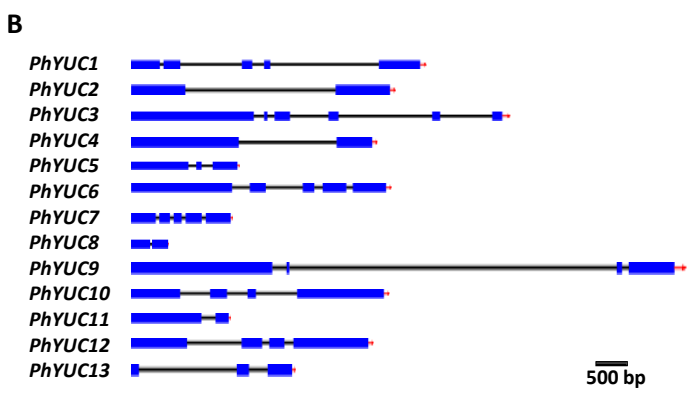
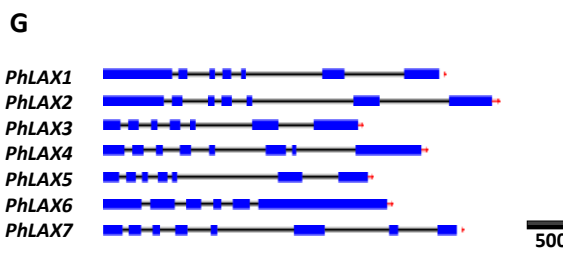
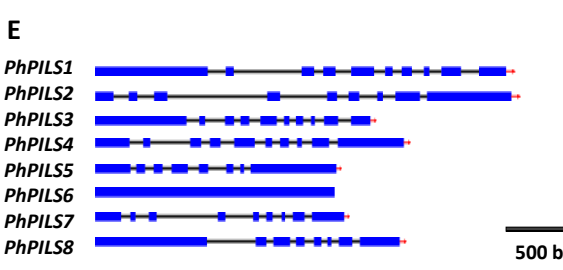
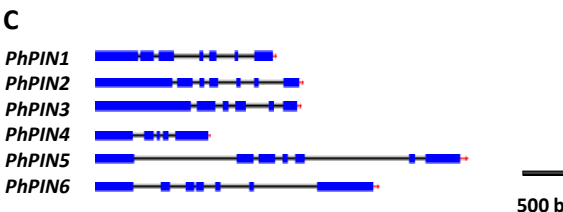
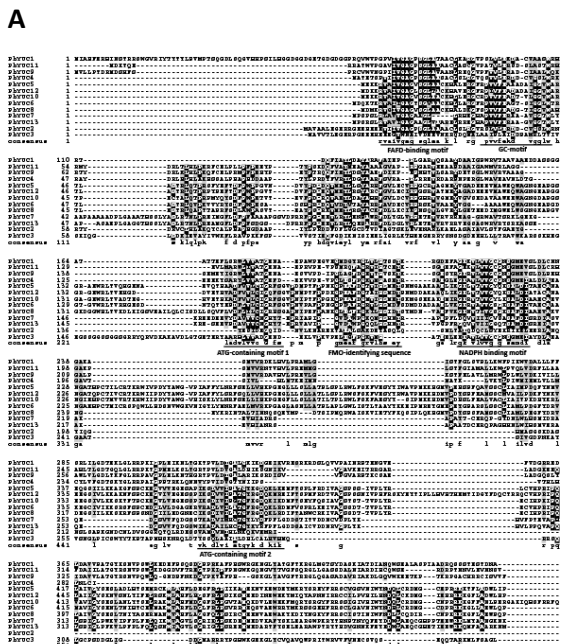
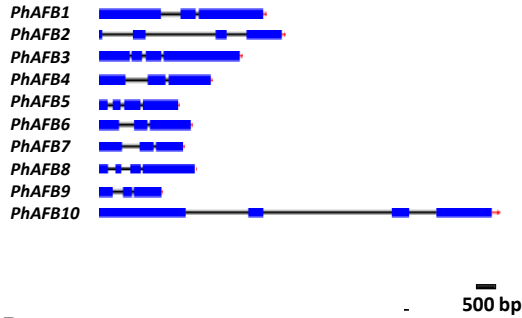


**Figure S1.** General overview of auxin biosynthesis, transport, and signaling pathway. Auxin is mainly synthesized through Tryptophan-dependent pathway and then transported by auxin transporters. The TIR1/AFB-AUX/IAA-ARF module plays the key role in auxin signaling pathway and induces the auxin response. In this paper, key families involved in auxin concentration (Blue color), namely the YUC family for auxin biosynthesis, the PIN/PILS family for auxin efflux transport, the AUX1/LAX family for auxin influx transport, and families related to the auxin signaling pathway (Red color), including TIR1/AFB family for auxin perception and the AUX/IAA and ARF families for signaling, were analyzed in moso bamboo.

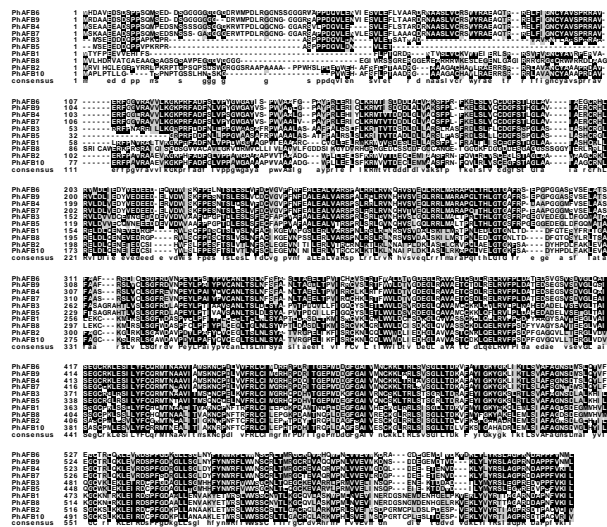


**Figure S2.** Multiple sequence alignment, conserved motif and gene structure analysis of members involved in auxin concentration. **A.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among PhYUC proteins. **B.** Gene structures of the *PhYUC* genes. **C.** Gene structures of the *PhPIN* members. **D.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among the moso bamboo *PhPIN*. **E.** Gene structures of the *PhPILS* members. **F.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among the moso bamboo *PhPIN*. **G.** Gene structures of the *PhLAX* genes. **H.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among PhLAX proteins. Each gene structure is presented by exons (blue boxes) and introns (black lines between the blue boxes). The alignment profiles of all the proteins were generated using the ClustalW program. The conserved domains are indicated by underlines. The shading indicates identical and conserved amino acid residues.

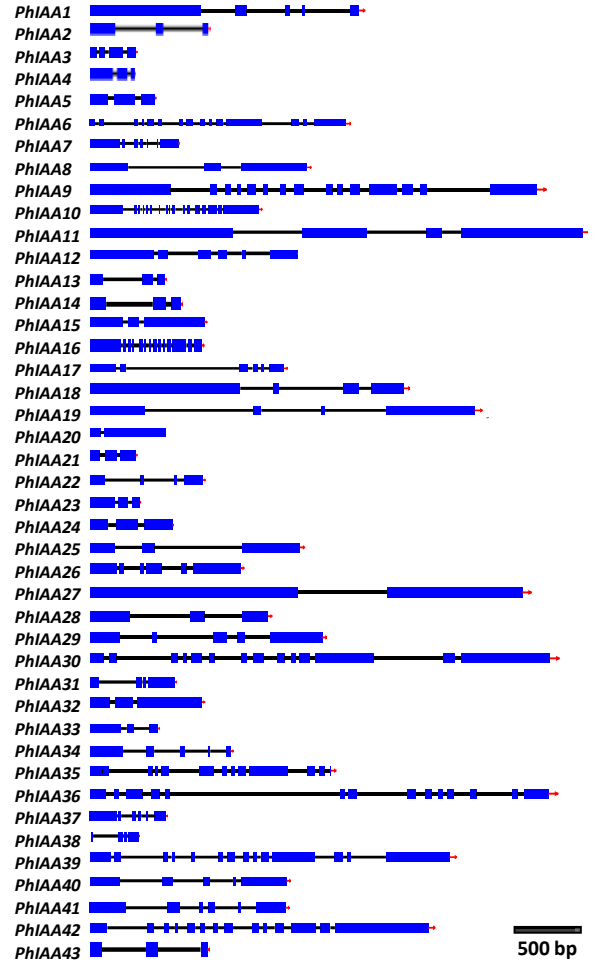
### A



### B

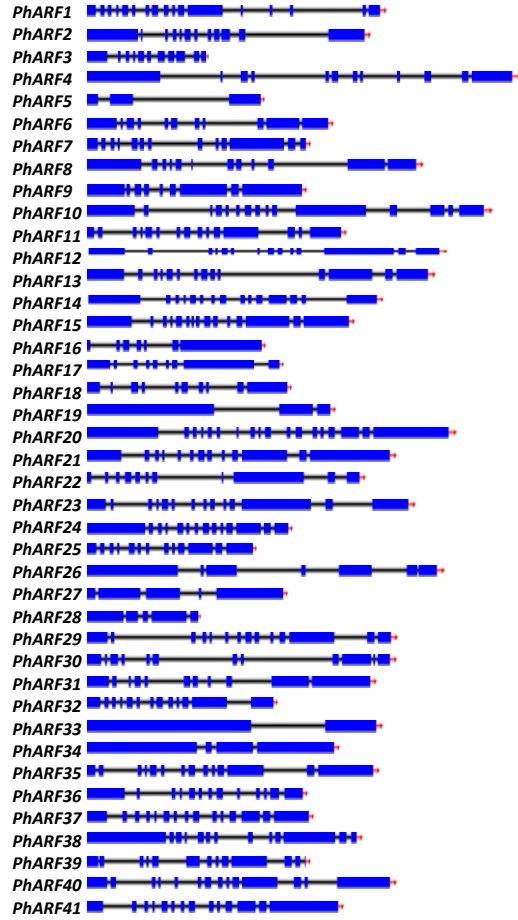


### C



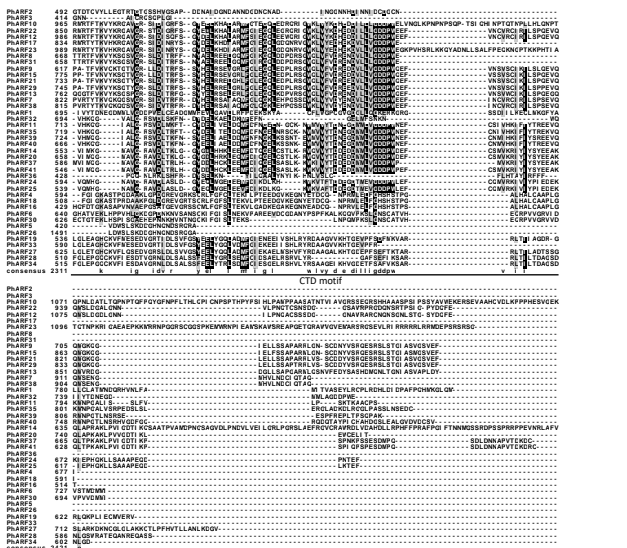
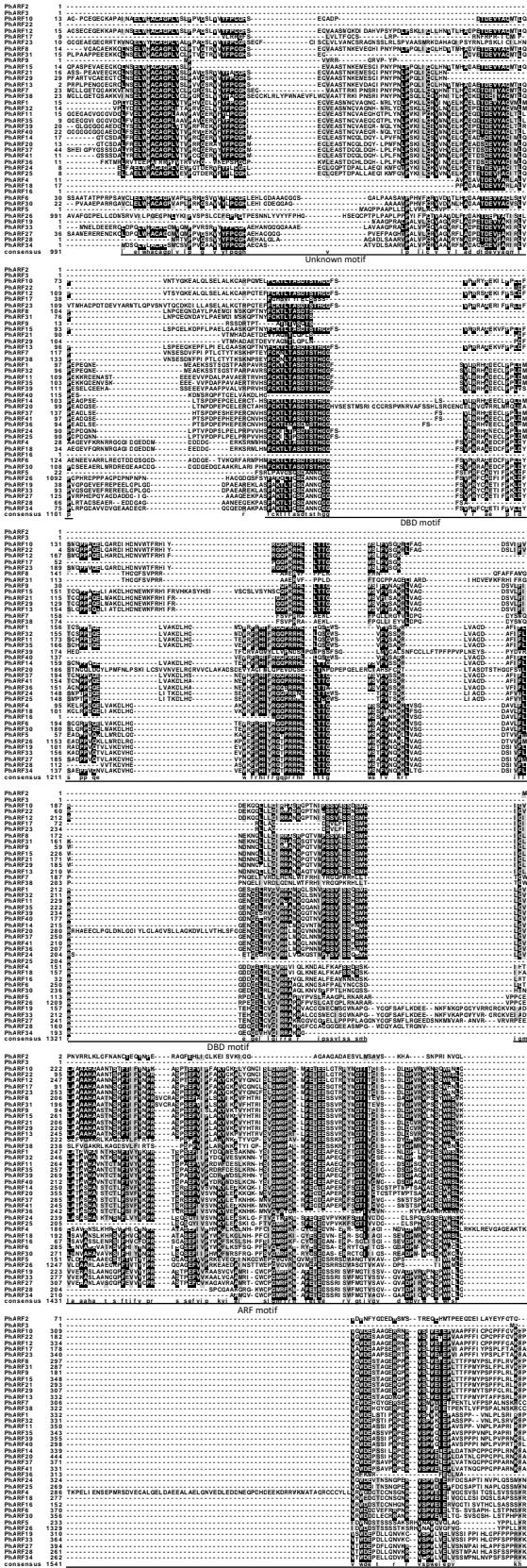


# E

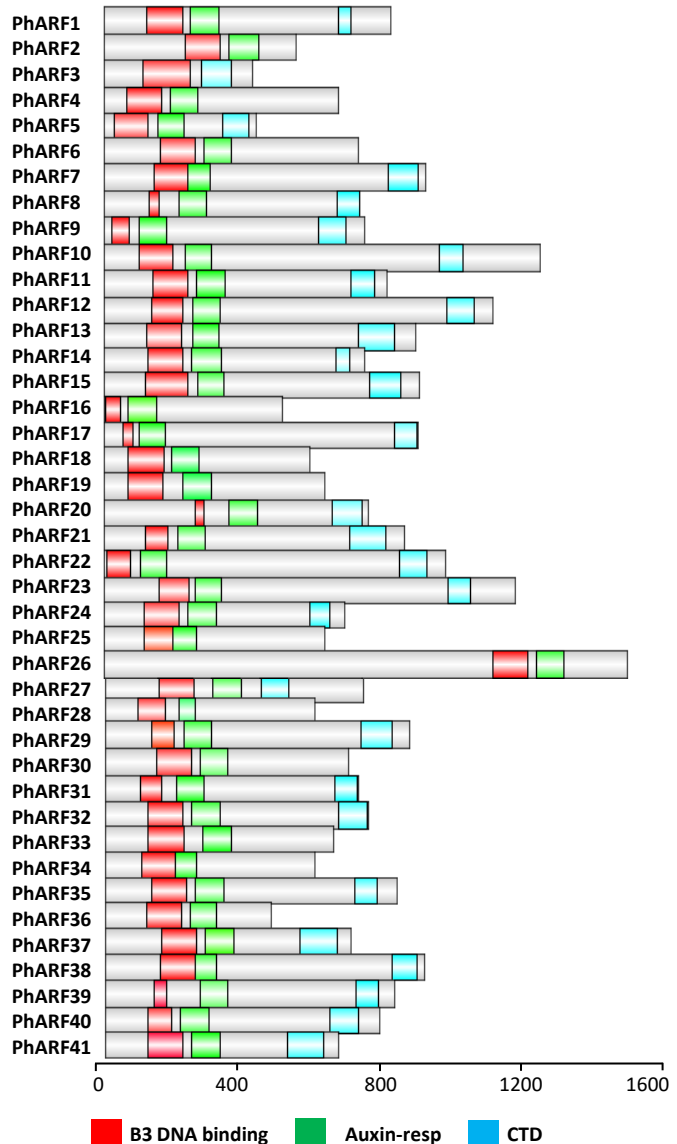


500 bp

**F**



**G**



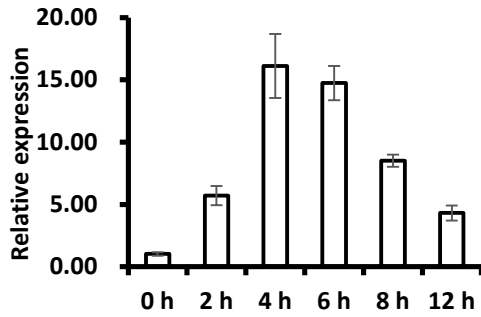


**Figure S3.** Multiple sequence alignment, conserved motif and gene structure analysis of members involved in auxin signaling. **A.** Gene structures of the *PhAFB* members. **B.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among PhAFB proteins. **C.** Gene structures of the *PhIAA* members. **D.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among PhIAA proteins. **E.** Gene structures of the *PhARF* members. **F.** Schematic of amino acids conservation among PhARF proteins. The gene structures of the *PhAFB* (A), *PhIAA* (C), and *PhARF* (E) were presented by exons (blue boxes) and introns (black lines between the blue boxes). Alignment profiles of 10 PhAFBs (B), 43 PhIAAs (D), and 41 PhARFs (F) with ClustalW program were shown. The shading indicates identical and conserved amino acid residues. The typical domains of AUX/IAA and ARF are indicated by underlines. **G.** Domain organization of the PhARF family members. The conserved domains were predicted based on NCBI's conserved domain database. The B3 DNA binding domain, Auxin response domain and the C-terminal domain are shown in red, green and blue, respectively.

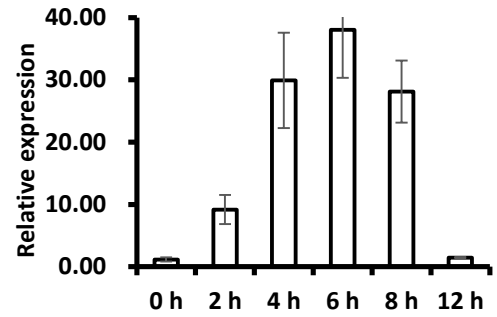


**Figure S4.** Phylogenetic analysis of families related to auxin action in moso bamboo, rice, and Arabidopsis. The protein sequences of YUC family members for auxin biosynthesis **(A)**, AFB proteins for auxin perception **(B)**, PILS and PIN proteins for auxin efflux transport **(C)**, LAX family members for auxin influx transport **(D)**, and AUX/IAA and ARF family members for auxin signaling **(E and F)** from moso bamboo, rice and Arabidopsis were derived from BambooGDB, the rice genome annotation database, and the Arabidopsis information resource respectively. The phylogenetic trees were then obtained after alignment of the full-length protein sequences using ClustalW and clustering with the neighbour-joining method. The percentages of replicate trees in which the associated taxa clustered together in the bootstrap test (1000 replicates) are shown next to the branches. The auxin-related genes were classified into different subclasses, and colors are coded according to their classes. Blue, Class I; Red, Class II; Yellow-green, Class III; Orange, Class IV; Yellow, Class V; Green, Class VI.

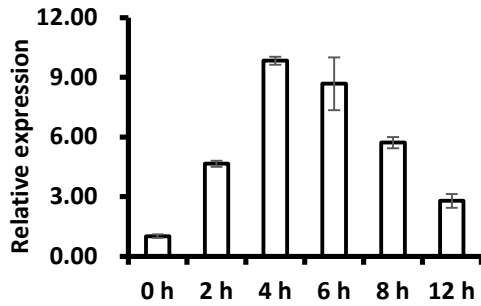
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(GH3 family)



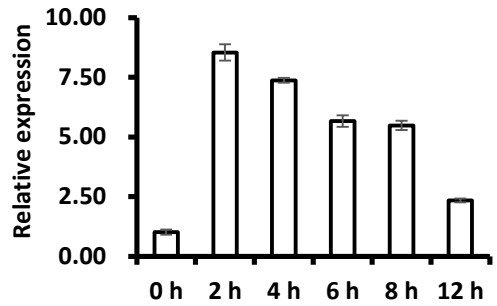
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(GH3 family)



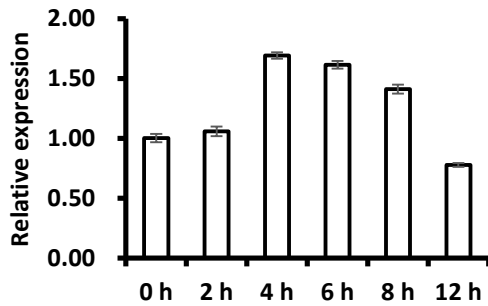
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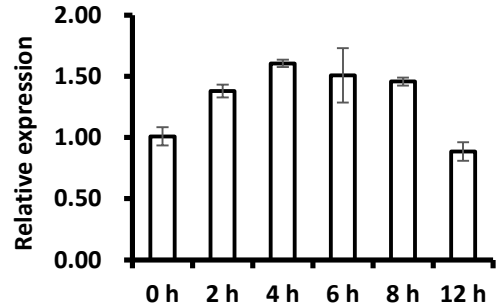
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(SAUR family)



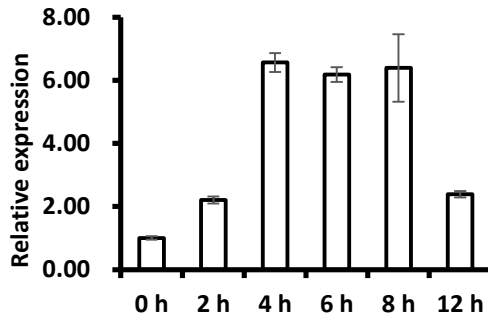
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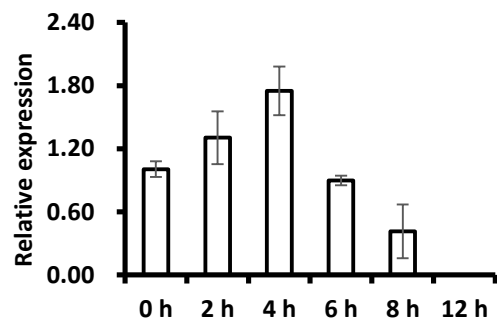
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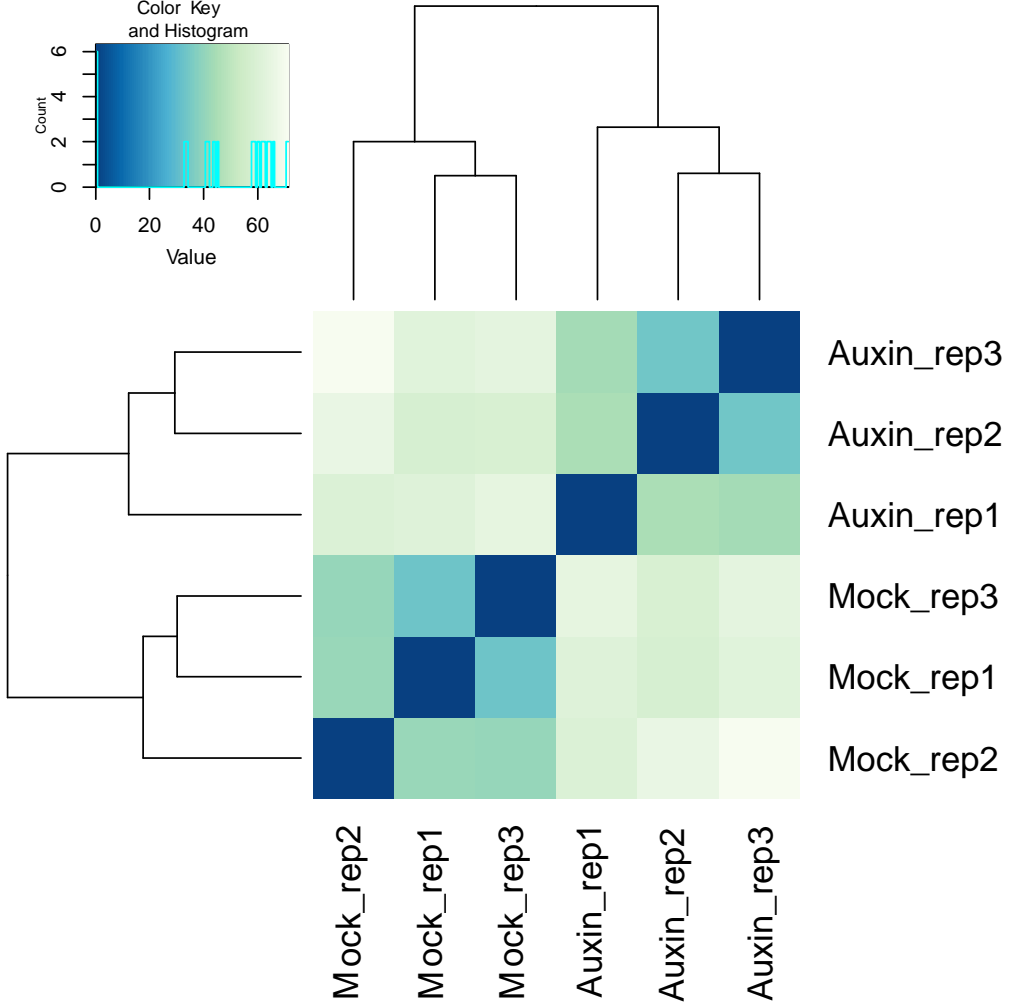
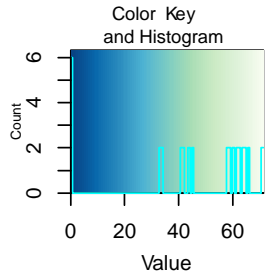
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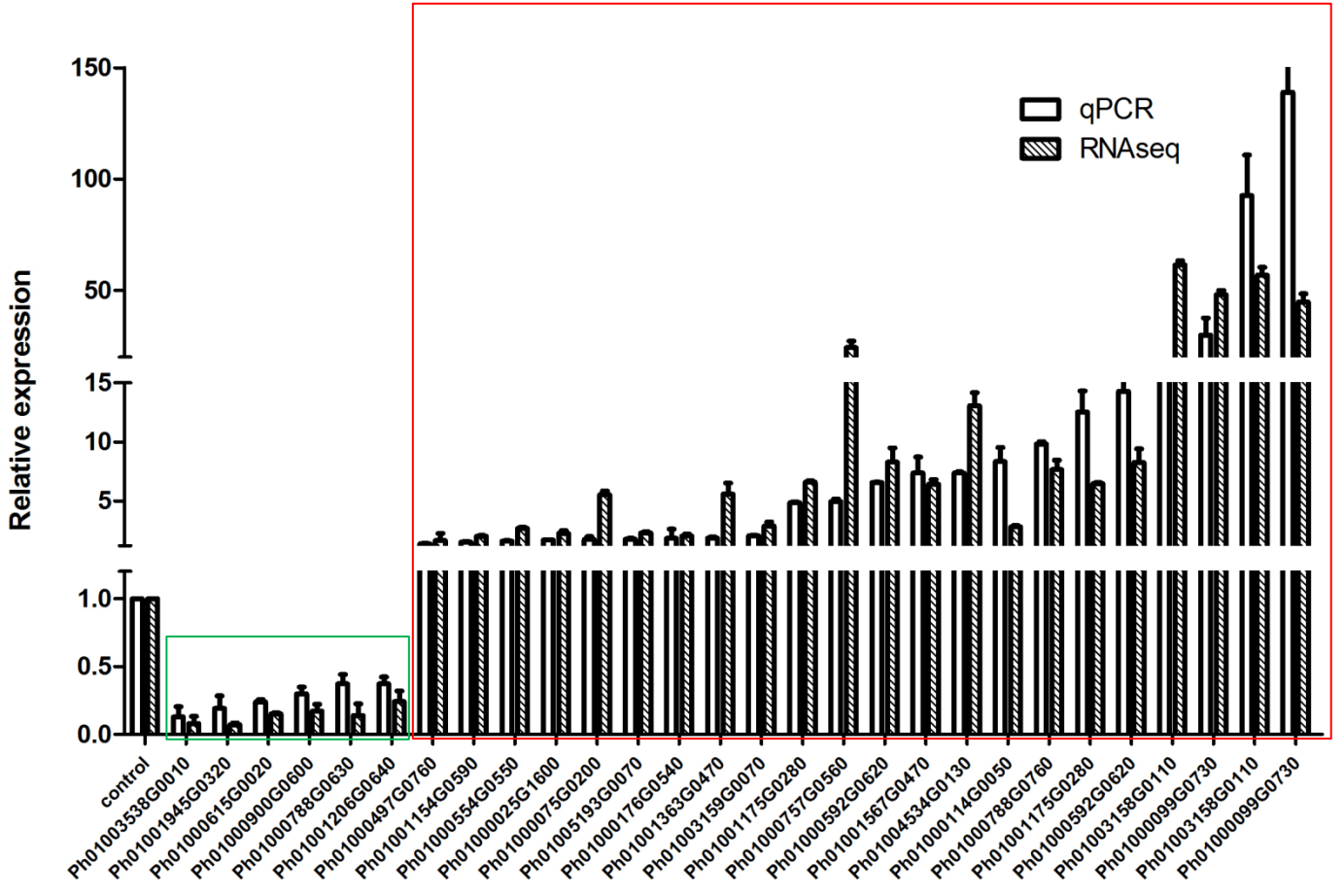
PH01000075G0200  
(AUX/IAA family)



**Figure S5.** qRT-PCR analysis of auxin responsive marker genes in response to exogenous auxin treatment. Samples were collected at the time points indicated in the charts after 5  $\mu$ M NAA treatment. Total RNA was extracted and the real-time PCR analyses were performed with gene specific primers shown in the charts. Data represents the average of three independent experiments with standard error (SE).

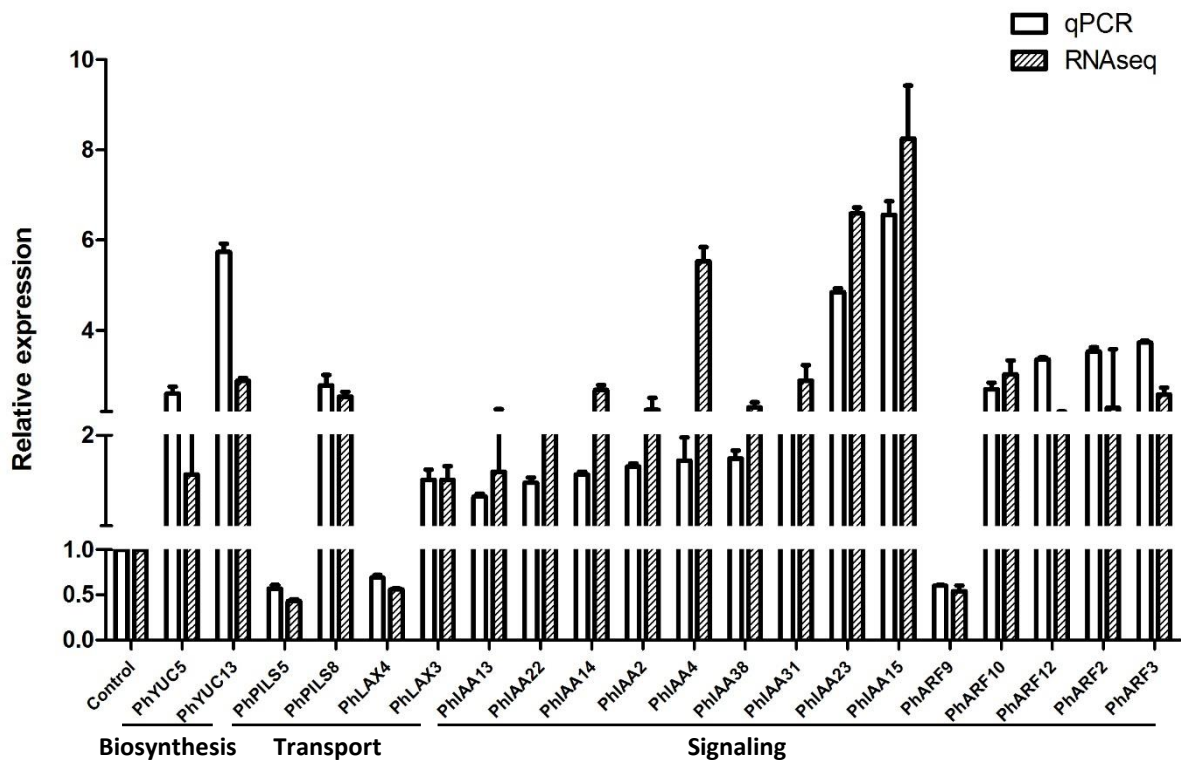


**Figure S6.** Heat-map of Euclidean distance among 6 bamboo RNA-Seq libraries used in this study. Expression correlation matrix heatmap among six RNA-seq libraries, which were clustered according to Euclidean distance. Strong correlation is shown as darker color.

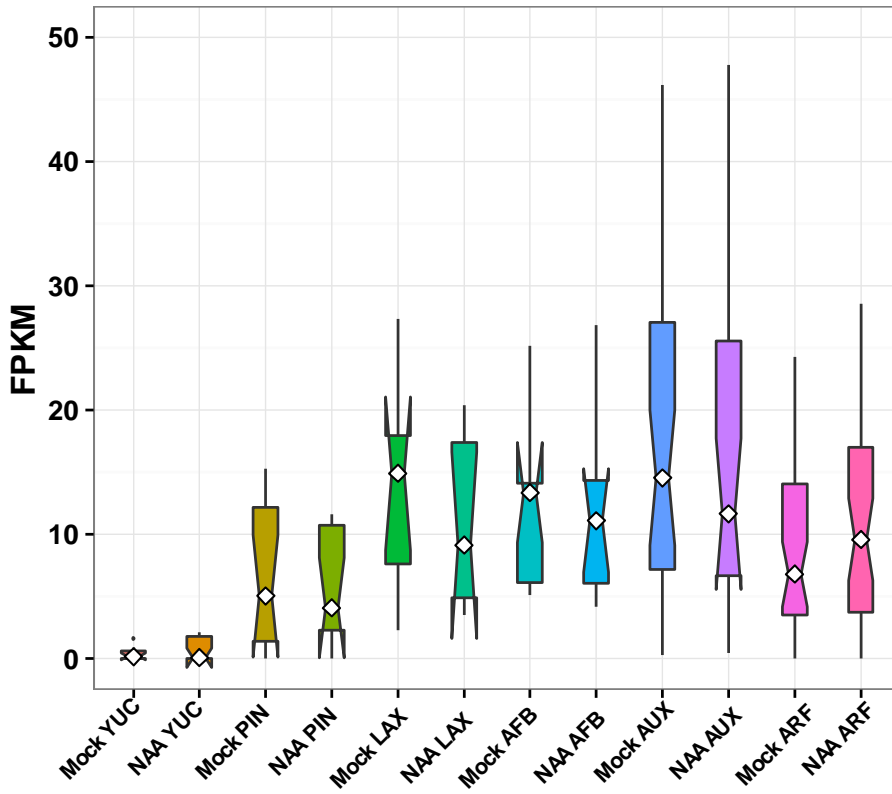
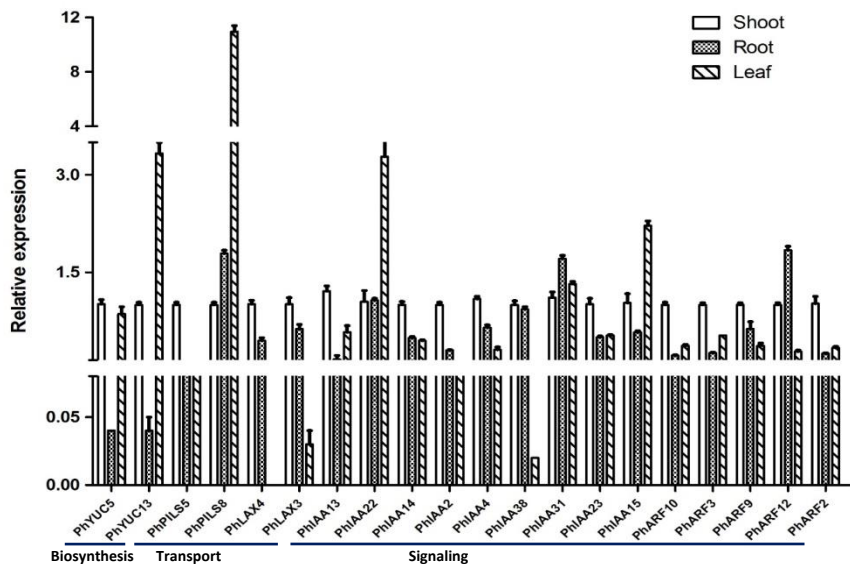




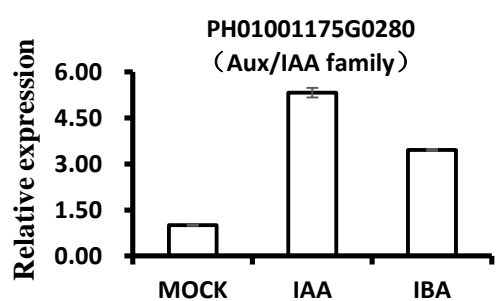
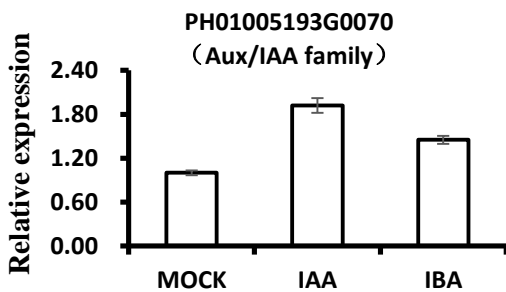
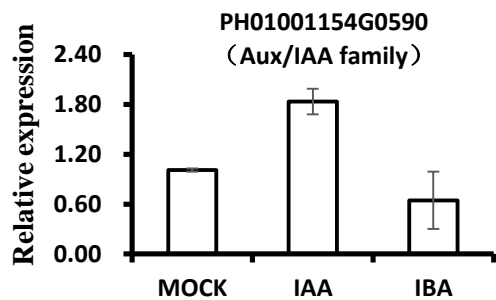
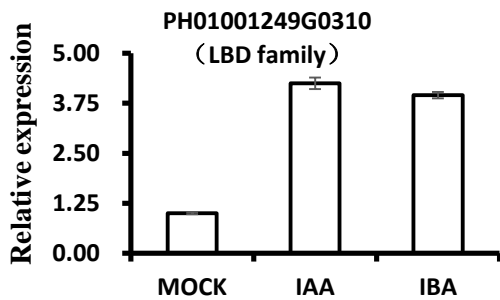
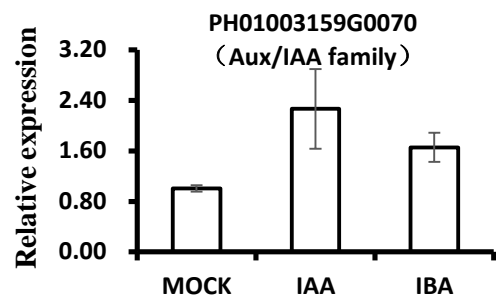
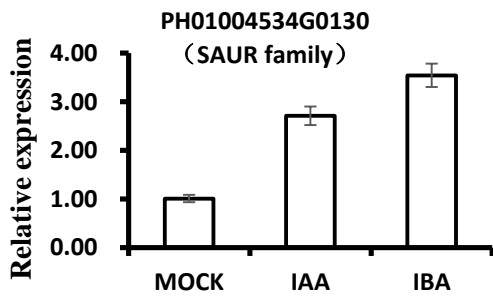
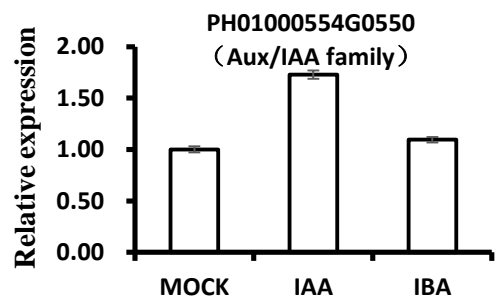
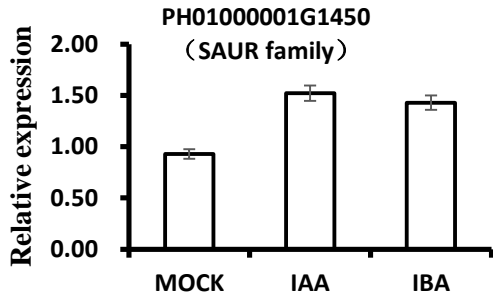
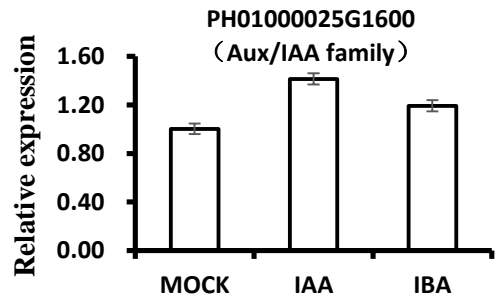
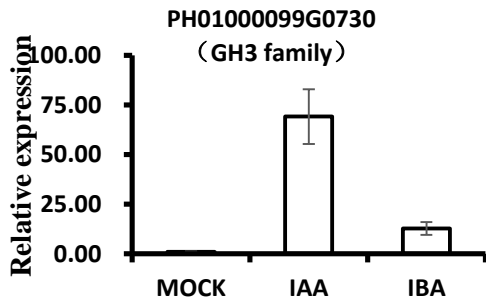
**Figure S7.** Validation of RNA-Seq results by qPCR. 28 differentially expressed genes related to auxin action were selected for qPCR analysis; these results are from 3 biological repeats. Green rectangle, down-regulated genes; Red rectangle, up-regulated genes.



**Figure S8.** qRT-PCR confirmation of the expressions of auxin-related genes. Auxin related genes with changed expression (including members from auxin biosynthesis, transport and signaling pathways) were randomly selected from different gene families for qPCR analysis. And the consistence between RNA-Seq and qRT-PCR were shown.

**A****B**

**Figure S9.** Tissue expression patterns of the auxin related genes. **A.** Represented boxplot of FPKM from the control and auxin treatment genes of six different families, respectively. **B.** The expression patterns of selected auxin related genes from different families were tested by qRT-PCR. Samples (leaf, root and shoot) were collected from 1-month old bamboo seedlings grown in the greenhouse. Total RNA was extracted and the real-time PCR analyses were performed with gene-specific primers shown in the charts. Data represents the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  SE.



**Figure S10.** qRT-PCR analysis of auxin responsive marker genes in response to exogenous IAA and IBA treatment. Samples were collected at 4 h after 5  $\mu$ M NAA treatment. Total RNA was extracted and the real-time PCR analyses were performed with gene-specific primers shown in the charts. Data represents the average of three independent experiments  $\pm$  SE.