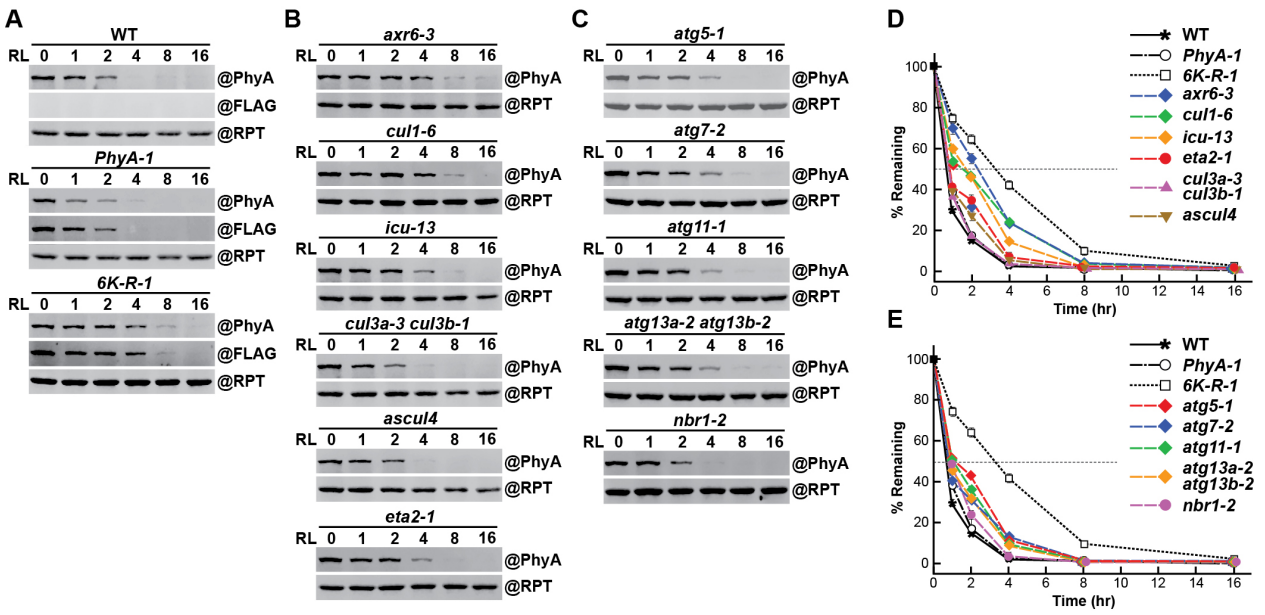

Supplemental Figure 8. Impact of Various CRL and Autophagy Mutants on PhyA Degradation as Pfr. The *axr6-3*, *cul1-6* and *icu-13* mutants impact SCF E3 assembly, whereas the *cul3a-3 cul3b-1* and *ascul4* mutants impact BTB and DWD E3 activity, respectively. The *atg5-1*, *atg7-2*, *atg11-1*, *atg13a-2 atg13b-2*, and *nbr1-2* alleles are null mutants eliminating various steps in ATG8-mediated autophagy. Degradation of unmodified PhyA in wild-type (WT) and mutant seedlings was compared to those for PhyA and 6K-R when expressed in the *phyA-211* background (see Figure 7).

(A-C) Degradation of PhyA in red light (R). Four-d-old etiolated seedlings were irradiated with R for the indicated times and harvested. Clarified extracts were subjected to immunoblotting with the 073D anti-PhyA monoclonal antibody. Near equal protein loading was confirmed by immunoblotting with anti-RPT4 antibodies.

(D-E) Quantification of PhyA degradation rates by densitometric scans of the anti-PhyA antibody immunoblots shown in panels (A-C). Each point represents the average of three biological replicates (±SD), which was normalized to the value for PhyA at t=0. Dashed lines highlight the time when 50% of PhyA was degraded.