Brassinosteroids regulate pavement cell growth by mediating BIN2-induced microtubule stabilization

Xiaolei Liu^{a,b,1}, Qin Yang^b, Yuan Wang^{b,e}, Linhai Wang^c, Ying Fu^c, Xuelu Wang^d

^aShanghai Center for Plant Stress Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201602, China

^bState Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering and Institute of Plant Biology, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China;

^oState Key Laboratory of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, Department of Plant Sciences, College of Biological Sciences, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China;

^dCollege of Life Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070, China;

^eDepartment of Botany and Plant Science, University of California Riverside, Riverside 92507, United States;

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: <u>liuxiaolei@sibs.ac.cn</u>





Figure S1. The *tub4* mutant shows an abnormal rosette leaf phenotype and pavement cell shape.

(A) Phenotype of the *tub4* mutant.

(B) Pavement cell shape of wild-type (B) and *tub4* mutant (C) cotyledons stained by propidium iodide.

Bar in (C) = $40\mu m$





• Figure S2. The relative expression levels of TUBULIN gene and protein levels of tubulin in BR mutants.

(A) The relative expression levels of the TUBULIN in wild-type, *bri1-5*, *det2*, *bin2-1*, *bin2-3 bil1 bil2*, *bes1-D* with GFP-tubulin background were detected by realtime PCR.

(B) The tubulin protein levels in Col-0, wild-type, *bri1-5*, *det2*, *bin2-1*, *bin2-3 bil1 bil2*, *bes1-D* with GFP-tubulin background were detected by western blotting with anti-GFP antibody.



Figure S3. Expression of *TUBULIN* genes.

(A) to (F) *TUA3* (A), *TUA5* (B), *TUB3* (C), *TUB6* (D), *TUB7* (E), *BIN2* (F) are expressed extensively in different development stages. Microarray data are from AtGenExpress.

Figure S4



Figure S4. BIN2 phosphorylates tubulins in vitro.

Recombinant GST-BIN2 was incubated with tubulins from porcine brain. GST-BIN2^{K69R} was used as a negative control. Phosphorylated tubulins were visualized by autoradiography after gel electrophoresis and Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB) was used to visualize total proteins.

Figure S5





Figure S5. The *bin2-1* and *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* triple mutants exhibit a skewed-root phenotype when treated with 0.1 μ M oryzalin.

A. Seven-day-old *bin2-1* seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of light. Phenotype of *bin2-1* roots.

B. Seven-day-old *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of light. Phenotype of *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* triple mutant roots.

C. Seven-day-old wild-type seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of light. Phenotype of wild-type roots.

D. Seven-day-old *bin2-1* seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of 0.1 μ M oryzalin. Phenotype of *bin2-1* roots.

E. Seven-day-old *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of 0.1 μ M oryzalin. Phenotype of *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* triple mutant roots.

F. Seven-day-old wild-type seedlings were grown vertically in the presence of 0.1 μ M oryzalin. Phenotype of wild-type roots.

G. Quantification of the deviation of mutant roots.

Figure S6



Figure S6. The cortical microtubule array is altered in hypocotyl epidermal cells of *bin2-1* and *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* mutants.

(A) to (C) Cortical microtubules of hypocotyls epidermal cells of wild-type(A), *bin2-1* (B), *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* (C) with GFP-tubulin background in upper hypocotyl cells.

(D) to (F) Cortical microtubules of hypocotyls epidermal cells of wild-type(D), *bin2-1* (E), *bin2-3 bil1 bil2* (F) with GFP-tubulin background in basal hypocotyl cells.

Table S1. Primers used for Realtime PCR.

Primer name	Primer sequence(5'-3')
UBOX-F	TCTTCTTCTGCTACATCTACTCTC
UBOX-R	AGTGTGTGAACCCGTGAAC
TUBULIN-F	CATGGCATTCAGCCTGATGG
TUBULIN-R	CTTTCTGATCCGGTCCAAGC