

New Phytologist Supporting Information

Article title: **Broad spectrum developmental role of Brachypodium AUX1**

Authors: Alja van der Schuren, Catalin Voiniciuc, Jennifer Bragg, Karin Ljung, John Vogel, Markus Pauly & Christian S. Hardtke

Article acceptance date: 10 June 2018

The following Supporting Information is available for this article:

Fig. S1 Clustal protein sequence alignment of Arabidopsis and Brachypodium AUX1 homologs.

Fig. S2 Expression analysis of Brachypodium *BdAUX1* and other *AUX1* homologs.

Fig. S3 Various genetic and physiological analyses of Brachypodium *BdAUX1*.

Fig. S1 Clustal protein sequence alignment of Arabidopsis and Brachypodium AUX1 homologs.

MView result of multiple sequence alignment. Sequence identities were calculated based on reference sequence AtAUX1 and normalized by aligned length. Amino acids were colored by identity.

Fig. S2 Expression analysis of Brachypodium *BdAUX1* and other *AUX1* homologs. (A) RT-PCR amplification of *BdAUX1* mRNA from wild type and *Bdaux1* mutant background. Different parts of the *BdAUX1* mRNA were amplified using the indicated oligonucleotide pairs. The ca. 600 bp band amplified with oligonucleotides F1 and R1 (middle) corresponded to an apparently unrelated cross-hybridizing artefact (*Bd1g74510*) as determined by Sanger sequencing. The full length cDNA could not be amplified from *Bdaux1* (right) and only produced a small fragment containing 306 bp of exon 7 (as determined by Sanger sequencing), indicating rearrangement of the *BdAUX1* locus by the T-DNA insertion. **(B)** qPCR of the two *BdAUX1* homologs in Bd21-3 and *Bdaux1* roots, relative expression normalized to housekeeping gene *BdUBC18* (error bars = SE). Statistically significant difference compared to wild type is indicated (Student's T-test, $\alpha = p < 0.01$).

Fig. S3 Various genetic and physiological analyses of *Brachypodium BdAUX1*. **(A)** Primary root length of two *Arabidopsis aux1* mutants as compared to their wild type background Col-0. **(B-C)** Shoot phenotype of indicated complemented and mutant lines. **(D)** Inflorescence phenotype of a homozygous *Bdaux1* mutant created through CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing. **(E)** Monosaccharide analysis of wall material of 1 cm root elongation zone segments (2-day-old roots) of indicated genotypes (error bars = SE). **(F)** Shoot phenotype of indicated genotypes. **(G)** Root length of indicated genotypes. **(H)** Quantification of total cell file number in cross sections of mature tissue layers of indicated genotypes (2-day-old roots). **(I-J)** Root meristems of indicated genotypes (confocal microscopy after ClearSee and calcofluor staining), including parental background controls (I), 2-day-old roots. Statistically significant differences are indicated: (A, E): Student's T-test, a = $p < 0.01$; b = $p < 0.02$; (G-H): ANOVA ($p < 0.001$) & Tukey test, alpha = 0.01. (I-J): composite images.

Figure S1

Reference sequence (1): AtAUX1-AT2G38120 Identities normalised by aligned length. Colored by: identity

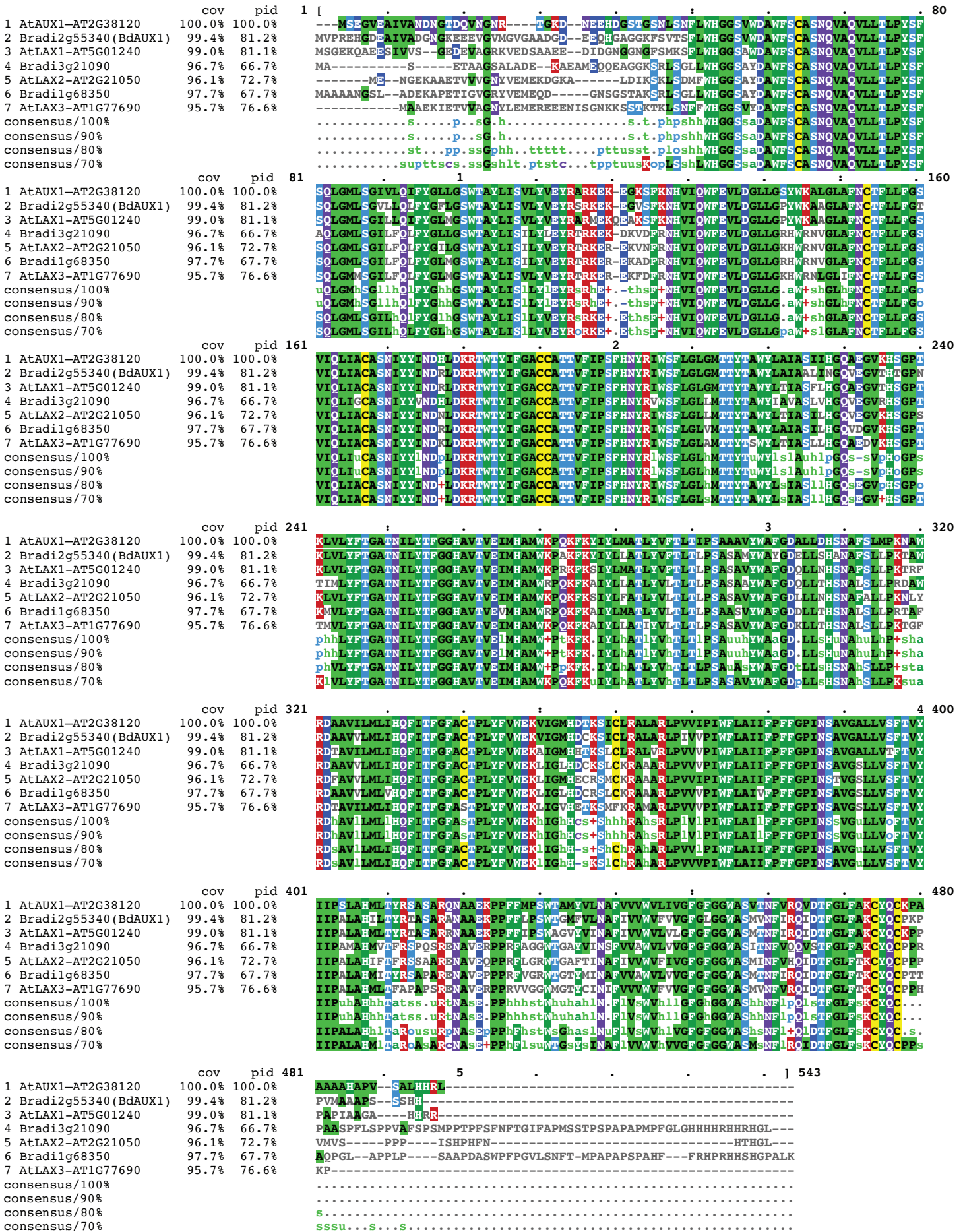


Figure S2

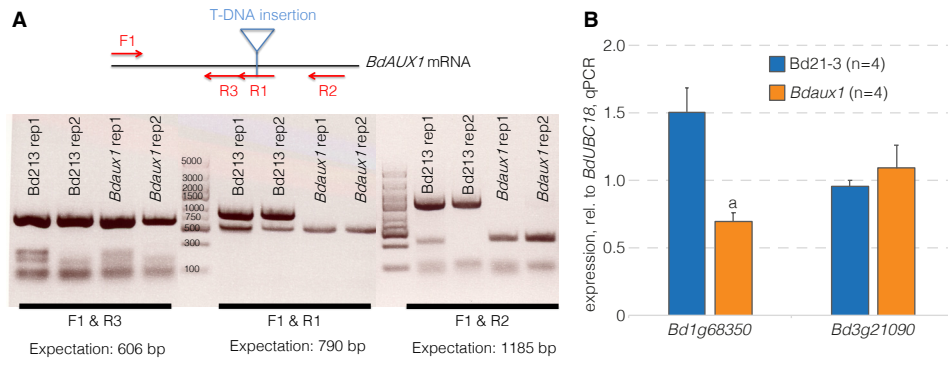


Figure S3

