

FIG S1. RDR6 was not required for sat-T1 to inhibit the accumulation of CMV RNAs 1 and 2 in *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants. CMV alone or with sat-T1 was inoculated into *N. benthamiana* (*Nb*) or RDR6i plants via agroinfiltration. Total RNAs were extracted from the inoculated leaves at 6 days post-infiltration, and the accumulation of CMV and sat-T1 was examined by northern blot hybridization. The DNA oligonucleotide probes targeting CMV 3' UTR, 1a and 2b were used to detect all viral RNAs, RNA1, and RNA2 and its subgenomic RNA4A, respectively. The arbitrary signal intensities of the viral RNAs were calculated and shown in the chart on the right. The level of each viral RNA detected in the sat-T1-free, *Nb* plants was assigned a value of 1. Ethidium bromide-stained rRNAs were used as a loading control.



FIG S2. Replacement of the 5' UTR in RNA2 with the 5' terminal sequence of RNA3 at different length was detrimental to the replication of the modified RNA2s. (A) Schematic diagrams of CMV RNA3, RNA2 and its derivatives. RNA2u, RNA2u1 and RNA2u2 were generated by replacing the 5' UTR in CMV RNA2 with the 5' 120 nt (exactly 5' UTR), 177 nt and 240 nt of CMV RNA3, respectively. The start codon AUG of the 3a ORF was mutated to ACG in the constructs RNA2u1 and RNA2u2. (B) Northern blot hybridization analysis of the accumulation of CMV wt and its RNA2 mutants in *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants at 3 days post-infiltration. The ethidium bromide-stained rRNAs were used as a loading control.

	yBs ¥				yH1 [¥]				yH2			
Seq	5' sequence	3' sequence	Upb $^{\Omega}$	Frequency	5' sequence	3' sequence	Ubp^{Ω}	Frequency	ARE including	3' sequence	Form yH2	Frequency
No.									yH2 5' sequence		structure?	
1	CUAGCAAA	U <mark>C</mark> UGUUAG	1	49 (27%)	A CAUGGU	ACCAUGG	1	73 (40%)	UUUC	GAAA	Y	127 (70%)
2	CUAGCAGA	UCUGUUAG	0	46 (25%)	A CAUGGU	ACUAUG <mark>G</mark>	1	25 (14%)	CUUC	GAA <mark>A</mark>	Ν	22(11.5%)
3	CUAGCAAG	U <mark>C</mark> UGUUAG	1	24 (13%)	CCGUGGU	ACCGCGG	0	17 (9%)	AAUC	GA <mark>AA</mark>	Ν	18 (10%)
4	CUAGCAAA	U <mark>C</mark> UGU <mark>A</mark> AG	2	14 (8%)	ACCUGGA	ACCAGGG	2	14 (8%)	AUUC	GAA <mark>A</mark>	Ν	7 (4%)
5	CUAACAGA	UCUGU <mark>A</mark> AG	1	13 (7%)	CCAUGGU	ACCGUGG	0	11 (6%)	AAUC	GA <mark>AC</mark>	Ν	4 (2%)
6	CUAACAAA	U <mark>C</mark> UGU <mark>A</mark> AG	2	9 (5%)	CCAUGGU	ACCAUGG	0	7 (4%)	AUUC	GAAC	Ν	3 (1.5%)
7	CUAGCAGA	UCUGU <mark>A</mark> AG	1	8 (4%)	UCG <mark>C</mark> GGU	ACCUCGG	1	6 (3%)	UCUC	GAAA	Ν	1 (0.5%)
8	CUAACAAA	U <mark>C</mark> UGUUAG	1	4 (2%)	ACA <mark>U</mark> GGU	ACCUUGG	2	5 (3%)				
9	CUAGCAAG	U <mark>C</mark> UGU <mark>A</mark> AG	2	4 (2%)	UCG <mark>C</mark> GGA	ACCUCGG	2	4 (2%)				
10	CUAGCAGG	UCUGUUAG	0	3 (1.5%)	CCAUGGU	ACCACGG	1	4 (2%)				
11	CUAACAGA	UCUGUUAG	0	2 (1%)	U CGGGGU	ACUACCG	2	3 (1.5%)				
12	C UAGCAGA	UCUGUUA <mark>U</mark>	1	1 (0.5%)	ACAUGG <mark>U</mark>	CCAUG <mark>GU</mark>	2	2 (1%)				
13	C <mark>AU</mark> GCAGA	UCUGU <mark>UA</mark> G	2	1 (0.5%)	A CGUGGU	ACCACG <mark>G</mark>	1	2 (1%)				
14	CCAGCAGA	UCUGUU <mark>A</mark> G	1	1 (0.5%)	ACAUGGU	ACCGUG <mark>G</mark>	1	1 (0.5%)				
15	CUAACAAG	U <mark>C</mark> UGU <mark>A</mark> AG	2	1 (0.5%)	CCGUGG <mark>U</mark>	UCCGCGG	1	1 (0.5%)				
16	CUAACAGA	UCUGU <mark>AU</mark> G	2	1 (0.5%)	CCA <mark>U</mark> GGU	ACCUGG	1	1 (0.5%)				
17	C <mark>UAA</mark> CAGA	UCUG <mark>CAU</mark> G	3	1 (0.5%)	G CAUGGU	ACCAUGG	1	1 (0.5%)				
18					ACAUGG	A CCAUG <mark>G</mark>	2	1 (0.5%)				
19					G CGGAGU	ACUACCG	2	1 (0.5%)				
20					G CGGAGU	ACUUCCG	2	1 (0.5%)				
21					GCA GAGU	ACUUCCG	3	1 (0.5%)				
22					ACCUGGA	ACUUGG <mark>G</mark>	3	1 (0.5%)				

Table S1 Sequence analysis of these three stems in the predicted γ -shaped structure from 182 CMV satRNA sequences deposited in GenBank.

[¥]Bases unpaired color red. $^{\Omega}$ Ubp means the number of unpaired bases.