

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Pathogen-induced lignification depends on CASPL1D1 and CASPL4D1.

- A Quantification of lignin content in CA-pretreated wild-type and *caspl* leaves after *Pst* DC3000 (*AurRpm1*) inoculation. Data are shown as means \pm SD ($n = 4$; 3–9 leaves each). Different letters indicate significant differences (Tukey's HSD test; $P < 0.05$).
- B Quantification of leaves ($n \geq 30$) with spreading cell death after *Pst* DC3000 (*AurRpm1*) inoculation.
- C Cell death phenotypes of leaves inoculated with *Pst* DC3000 (*AurRpm1*).
- D Colonization patterns of GFP-*Pst* DC3000 (*AurRpt2*). Bacterial inoculum was at 10^8 cfu/ml. IS, infected site; UIS, uninfected site. White dash lines indicate the boundary between IS and UIS. Scale bars, 100 μ m.

Data information: M, mock; CA, coniferyl alcohol; dpi, days post-inoculation.

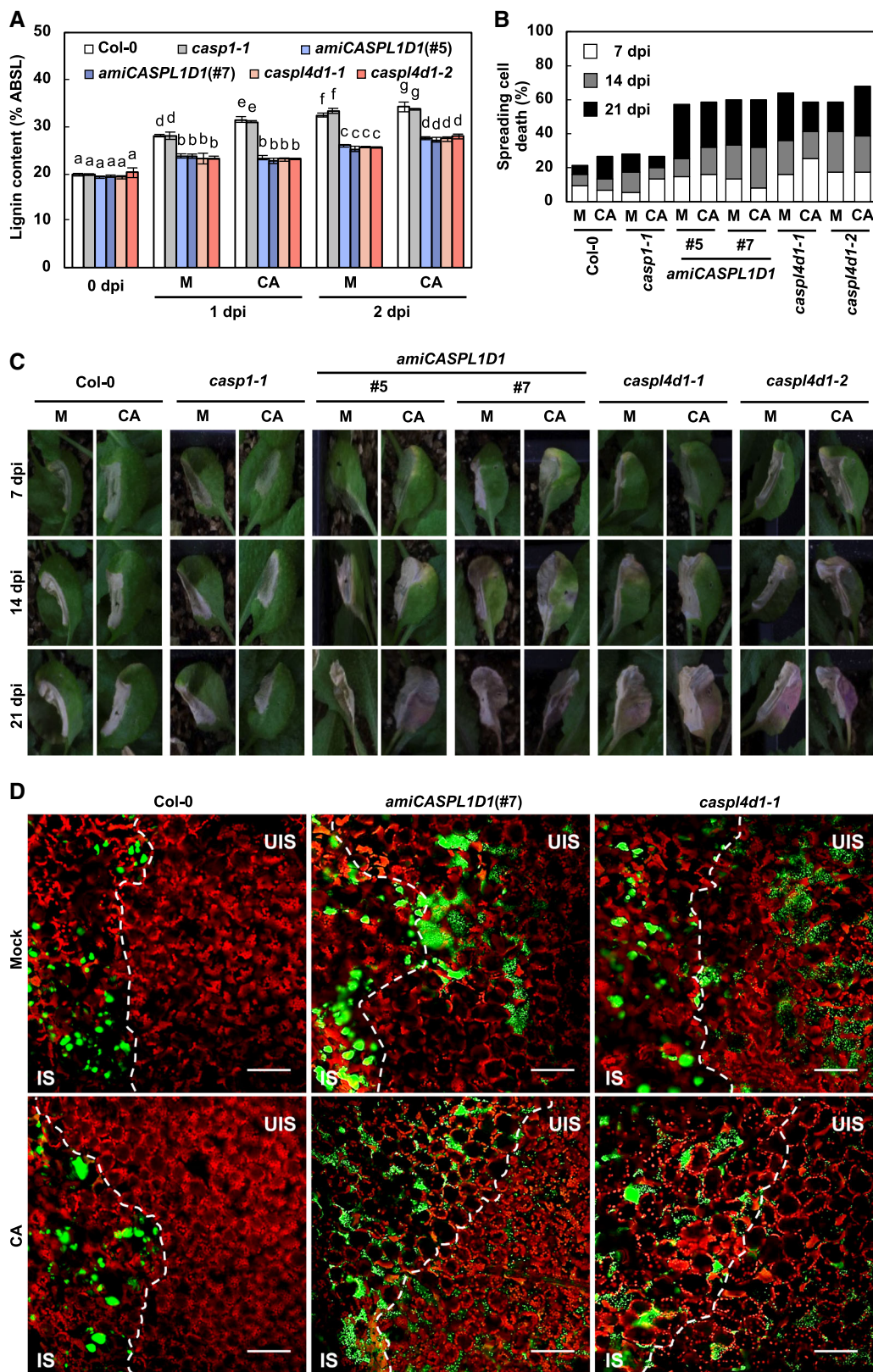


Figure EV1.

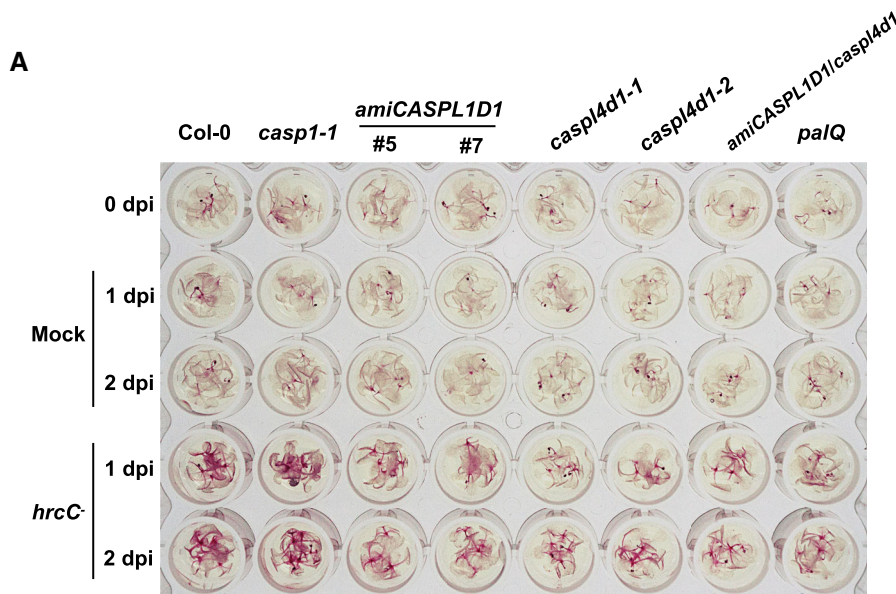


Figure EV2. CASPLs are implicated in basal immunity.

A Phloroglucinol staining of wild-type, *casp1*, and *palQ* seedlings flood-inoculated with *Pst* DC3000 *hrcC*⁻ at 10⁸ cfu/ml.

B, C Measurements of *Pst* DC3000 growth in wild-type, *casp1*, and *palQ* plants syringe-inoculated at 10⁵ cfu/ml (B) and spray-inoculated at 10⁵ cfu/ml (C). Data are shown as means ± SD (*n* = 3). Asterisks indicate significant differences from the respective Col-0 (t-test; **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; ****P* < 0.001).

