

Supplementary information

HS-regulation of miR824/AGL16 module does not affect stomata conductance and photosynthetic activity

miR824/AGL16 module was reported to be a regulator of stomata development (Kutter et al., 2007; Yang et al., 2014). Stomata are vital structures that are required for water and carbon dioxide uptake during photosynthesis. Water evaporation through stomata cools the surface of the leaves, preventing heat-stress damage of membranes and proteins. To unravel if *AGL16* down-regulation during and following heat stress has an impact on thermo-tolerance of photosynthetic apparatus through stomata complexity regulation we measured stomatal conductance (gs), CO₂ assimilation (Pn) and transpiration (E) rates of NT and ACCx3 plants (Col-0, *agl16-1*, Δ824 and *MIM824*) at both 25 °C and 37 °C (Fig S9). In addition, the thermo-tolerance of the photosynthetic apparatus PS II was also investigated (Fig S9). The CO₂ assimilation activity (Pn) was lower while stomatal conductance (gs) and transpiration rate (E) were higher at 37 °C than at 25 °C (Fig S9) in leaves of both NT and ACCx3 plants. Acclimation treatment (NT vs. ACCx3 plants) modified the gas exchange parameters (Pn, gs, and E) and enhanced the thermo-tolerance of PSII as demonstrated by the temperature-dependent changes of effective quantum yield of PS II parameter (Y(II))(Fig S9A and S10). Genotypic variations were found for gs and Y(II), but no significant changes could be observed in Pn and E parameters between the different genotype groups. Since these changes did not show consistent trends, the results can't prove evidently that the temperature-dependent changes of the photosynthetic function are related to the *miR824/AGL16* module (Fig S11). In accordance with these, we could not find differences in survival rate following different HS regimes. All these results suggest that *miR824/AGL16* module might affect indirectly the thermo-tolerance.

Validation of *agl16-1* mutant by RNA-seq

We detected an *AGL16* signal in *agl16-1* by the northern blot analysis (Fig 2A and Fig 5B). To make sure this is a specific signal, we confirmed *agl16-1* mutation by genotyping (Fig S2A), by testing the levels of *AGL16* in a qRT-PCR reaction (primers are spanning on the two sides of the SALK insertion)(Fig 2C and 5C) and a physiological assay (changes in FT, Fig 5D). *agl16-1* T-DNA insertion is located in

the last exon of *AGL16* (Fig S2B). We reasoned that a combined *AGL16*-T-DNA fused transcript is detected during northern hybridizations. Of note, *AGL16* signal in *agl16-1* is also depleted during heat similarly to the *bona fide AGL16* in wild-type Col-0 (Fig 2). To verify this possibility we analyzed RNA transcriptome data of *agl16-1* mutant and Col-0 wild-type plants (Fig S2B)(SRP151884). Comparable (slightly lower) read numbers were mapped along the *AGL16* exons in *agl16-1* (compared to Col-0 control) except for the last exon: here, at the place of T-DNA insertion, read numbers abruptly dropped. This confirms that the *AGL16* northern blot signal in *agl16-1* is specific (Fig 2 and 5). This *AGL16-T-DNA* transcript has a lower abundance and may translate a non-functional or at least hypo-functional protein.

Primer Table

Geno-typing	<i>lb1_sail</i>	gcc ttt tca gaa atg gat aaa tag cct tgc ttc c	
	<i>lbb1_salk</i>	gcg tgg acc gct tgc tgc aac t	
	<i>p745_wisc</i>	aac gtc cgc aat gtg tta tta agt tgt c	
	<i>hsfa1a-5</i>	aag aag ata agc cgg aga aaa tct	
	<i>hsfa1a-6</i>	aca aag ttg caa ccg tac tac tga	
	<i>hsfa1b-5</i>	cca gct tcg tca gac agt taa ata	
	<i>hsfa1b-6</i>	tag gaa act gtc agg att gtt tga	
	<i>hsfa1d-5</i>	gca taa taa ttt ctc cag ctt cgt	
	<i>hsfa1d-6</i>	agg ttt tcg cct agt tat tga ttg	
	<i>hsfa1e-5</i>	ttt taa gag gcc aaa agc aaa tac	
	<i>hsfa1e-6</i>	gtt gat tct tgc tcc aca cat tac	
	<i>hsfa2_glp</i>	aagggttccgaacccaagaaaac	
	<i>hsfa2_grp</i>	ctcaacaactctccttccacg	
	<i>hsfa3_glp</i>	aaa aga taa atc cac ggt ggc	
	<i>hsfa3_grp</i>	agc aag ttt ggt tgg att gtg	
	<i>hsfa6a_glp</i>	tca ctc aac acg aaa ccc ttc	
	<i>hsfa6a_grp</i>	ttc act aca acg tgt cat ggg	
	<i>hsfa6b_glp</i>	gtt ttg tcc gcc agc tca aca c	
	<i>hsfa6b_grp</i>	cct tag gct gtc cat ctc tcc	
	<i>hsfa7a_glp</i>	tgg agg gtt tac acg aaa atg	
	<i>hsfa7a_grp</i>	agc cag aaa cga cat cat ttg	
	<i>hsfa7b_glp</i>	ttc ttc gca agt tct gga aac	
	<i>hsfa7b_grp</i>	tcc cat ttt ata aga ttt tca agc	
	<i>agl16-1_glp</i>	acc tcc aca aga aag taa acc taa tgc	
	<i>agl16-1_grp</i>	cgg ttg gct gag ctg aag at	

	<i>xrn4-6_glp</i>	aggtgtatgcttggcaatg	
	<i>xrn4-6_grp</i>	aactgccataaaaactgatgg	
	<i>ski2-2_glp</i>	actcggaatcggtctgaagg	
	<i>ski2-2_grp</i>	tcccatcctcgagtaggcgc	
	<i>fri_glp</i>	ttgataaggatgagtggttcga	
	<i>fri_grp</i>	tgtcaacaaaaggaaccacctt	
Cloning	<i>prom824_F-2841</i>	atatgaattcacggtctgatgcgtatcc	
		atatccatgg	
	<i>prom824_R102</i>	gtcgaaaaagccgtatgtg	
	<i>p824HSE1m_F</i>	gtattatcaaattttgtgttagcacctc	
	<i>p824HSE1m_R</i>	tatttaaagttaagaggtgttagcacaaa	
	<i>p824HSE2m_F</i>	cgtgtggcttaaaataaaccagcg	
	<i>p824HSE2m_R</i>	agatttcgctggatttttaaggac	
	<i>p824HSE3m_F</i>	catttgtattcattaaatgagacaagta	
	<i>p824HSE3m_R</i>	taatttactgtctattaaatgaataac	
	<i>proAGL16_F1gap</i>	taacaatttcacacagggaaacagctatgacc atgattacgtgaaaccctgttaatcttt	
	<i>proAGL16_R1gap</i>	aaatgaaggagaaaaactagaaatttaccct cagatctacctgaatttctgaagcgggat	
Northern blot probe generation	<i>ACT2_F79</i>	ggctggatttgcaggagatg	
	<i>ACT2_R823</i>	cttgcccatcggttaattca	
	<i>AGL16_F742</i>	ccg gta ggc tct acg att tct	AGL16_R3489 for Northern probe
	<i>AGL16_R3489</i>	cgg ttg gct gag ctg aag at	
	<i>AGL16_F_3'FR</i>	cgaacatgtccatttcagc	
	<i>AGL16_R_3'FR</i>	aaattgatttggatgggaagc	
	<i>PRIMIR824_F147</i>	tcc gcc att ttc gaa att ctt	(combine with miR824-5p for genotyping, combine with miR824-3p for northern probe generation)
	<i>MIR824A-5P</i>	tcc ctt ctc aca aat ggt cta	
	<i>MIR824A-3P</i>	tct aga cca tcg atg aga agg	
	<i>MIR159</i>	tagagctccctcaatccaaa	
	<i>U6</i>	gctaattttctgttatcggttcc	
	<i>CSD1_F</i>	atggcgaaaggagttgcagttt	
	<i>CSD1_R</i>	ttagccctggagaccaatgtgc	
	<i>MIR398a</i>	tgtgttccatgccactcctt	
	<i>MIR156h</i>	gtgctctttctgtca	
qrtPCR	ACT2-Fqrt	cgc tct ttc ttt cca agc tca t	
	ACT2-Rqrt	gca aat cca gcc ttc acc at	
	FLC_Fqrt	agccaagaagaccgaactca	
	FLC_Rqrt	tttgtccagcaggtgacatc	
	FT_Fqrt	ggt gga gaa gac ctc agg aac t	
	FT_Rqrt	ggt tgc tag gac ttg gaa cat c	
	BnaPP2A5_Fqrt	atctttcatggcgattacgttga	

	BnaPP2A5_Rqrt	agcgaactttgagtgtacccaag	
	Bna-pri824_Fqrt	ggtaaagagaatggtatttagga	
	Bna-pri824_Rqrt	caaaacaataattccaaaagctga	
	AGL16_F2630	acc tcc aca aga aag taa acc taa tgt	
	uAGL16_R	cgacctctgaaacacctggaaat	(combine with F2630 for unspliced)
	AGL16_R3489	cgggtggctgagctgaagat	(combine with F2630 for spliced)
	PP2A_F	tctttcatgggtattatgttgaa	
	PP2A_R	aacgaactttcagtgtacccaaa	
	BnaAGL16_qF	gcaggctctacgagttctcc	
	BnaAGL16_qR	tttggcctcgctgtatctatc	
	PP2AA3_F	cctgcggtaataactgcatct	
	PP2AA3_R	cttcacttagtccaccaagca	
	RD29A_F	agg aac cac cac tca aca ca	
	RD29A_R	atc ttg ctc atg ctc att gc	
	UBC22_F	tcctcttaactgcgactcagg	
	UBC22_R	gcgaggcgtgtatacatttg	
ChIP	p824_-2841F_chipA	acggctctgatgcgtatcc	
	p824_-2699R_chipA	ttcaaaacgtggcaggaaac	
	p824_-978F_chipB	agttcgactcaactacactgtttaat	
	p824_-828R_chipB	ttttggctcgccagttttg	
	p824_25F_chipC	ccctctctcgatccctcc	
	p824_105R_chipC	acagtcggaaaaagccgtga	
	p824_902F_chipD	ggtaaaaaggagctcggtggaaa	
	p824_986R_chipD	ttgccgaagaagaagaacgaa	
	p824_2891F_chipE	gagtttaattgcgtgcgtataaaaga	
	p824_986R_chipE	tcggatgcacccaaccatta	
	ACT2_chipF	tgccaatctacgagggtttc	
	ACT2_chipR	tctttacaatttcccgctcg	

Supplementary references

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Yang K, Jiang M, Le J (2014) A new loss-of-function allele 28y reveals a role of ARGONAUTE1 in limiting asymmetric division of stomatal lineage ground cell. *J Integr Plant Biol* **56:** 539-549