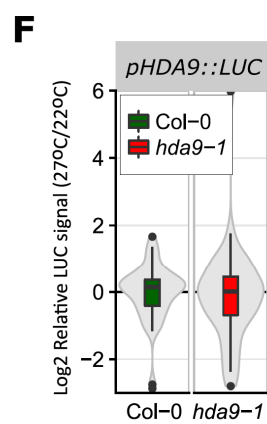
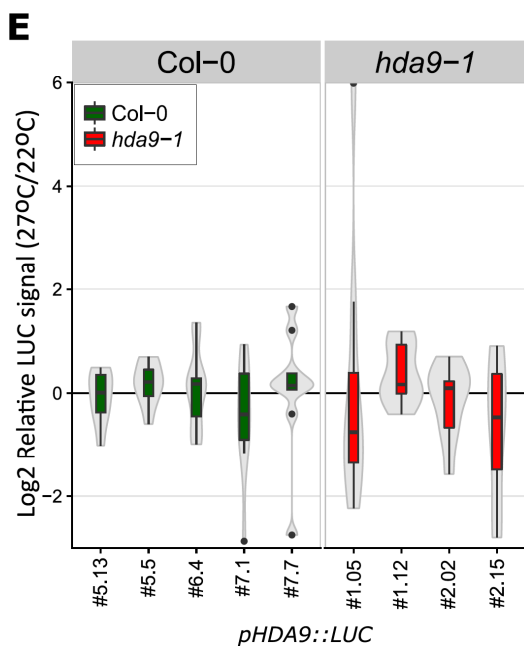
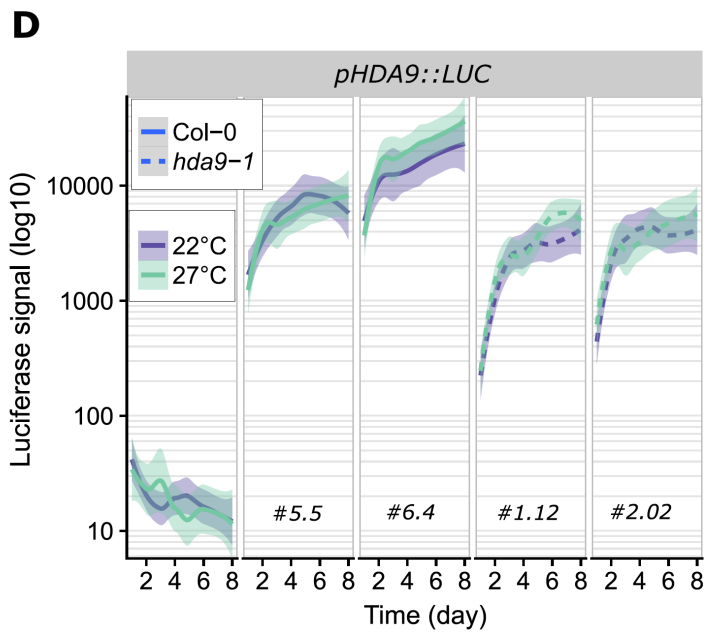
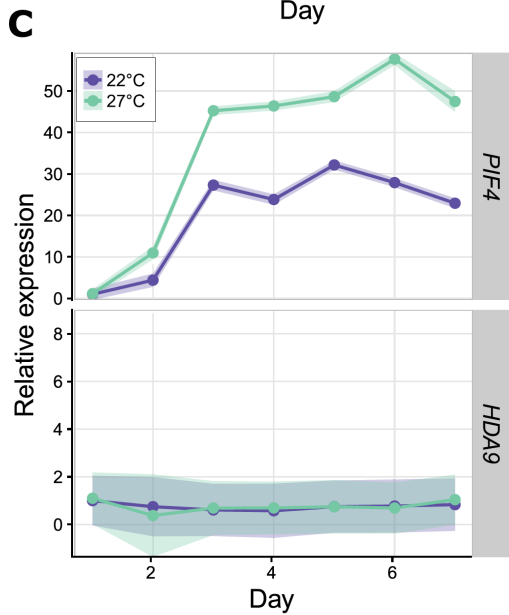
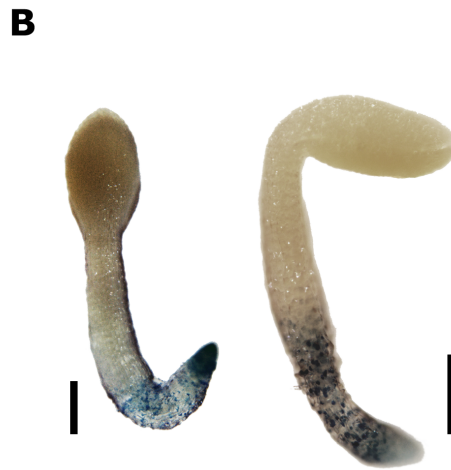
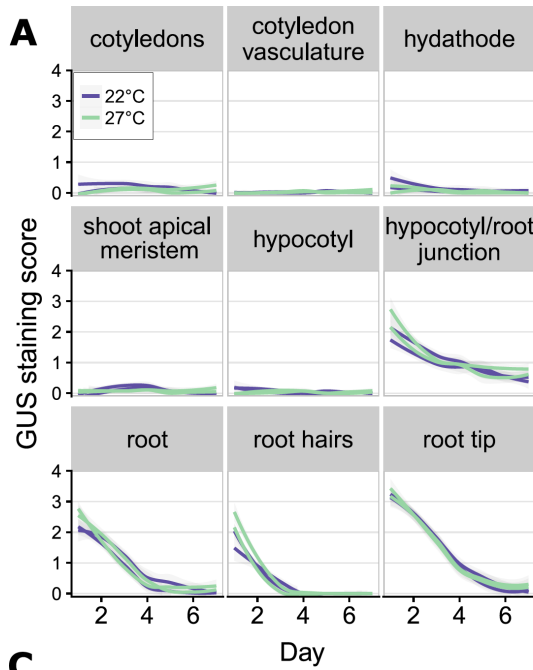
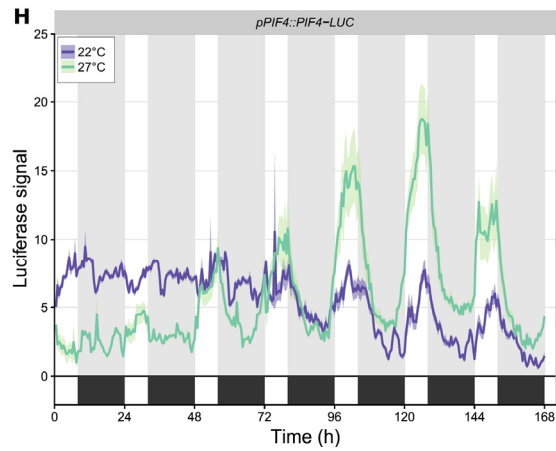
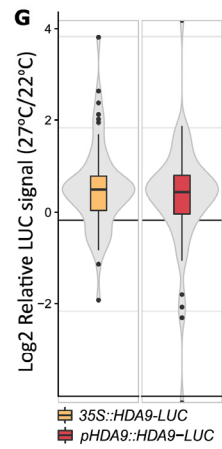
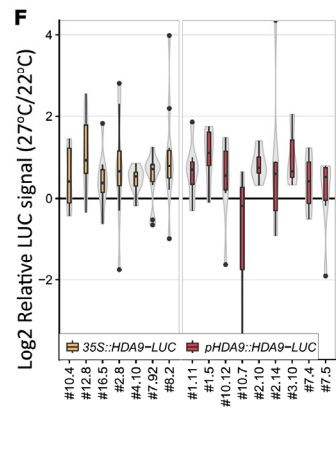
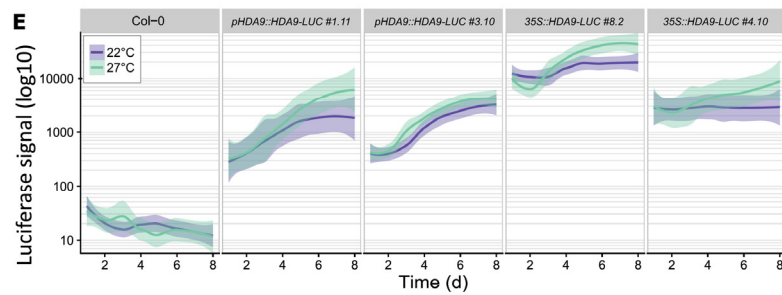
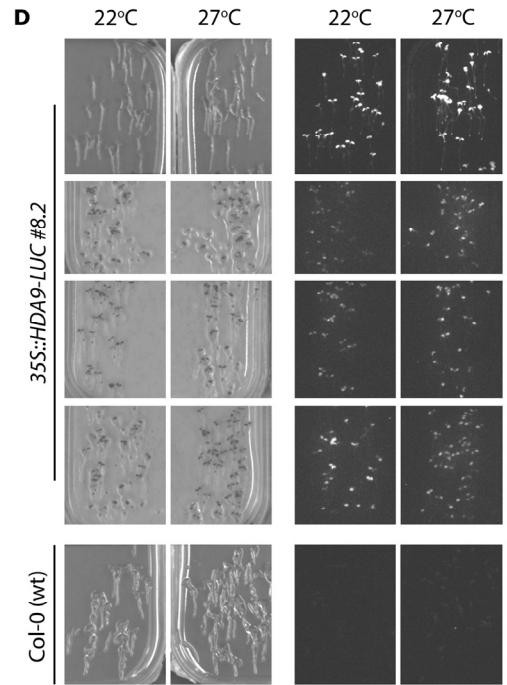
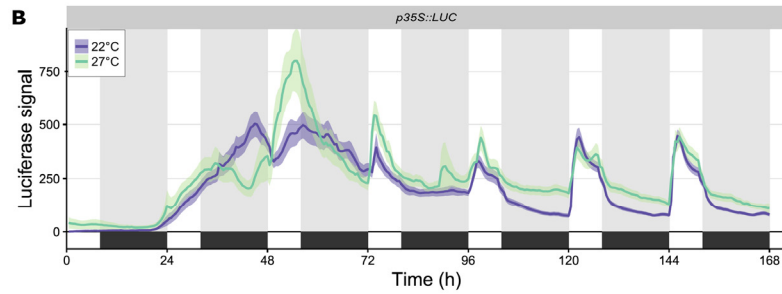
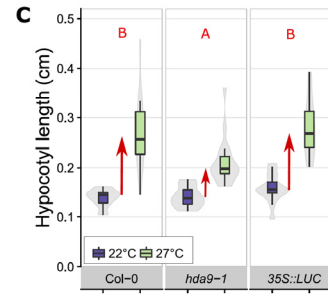
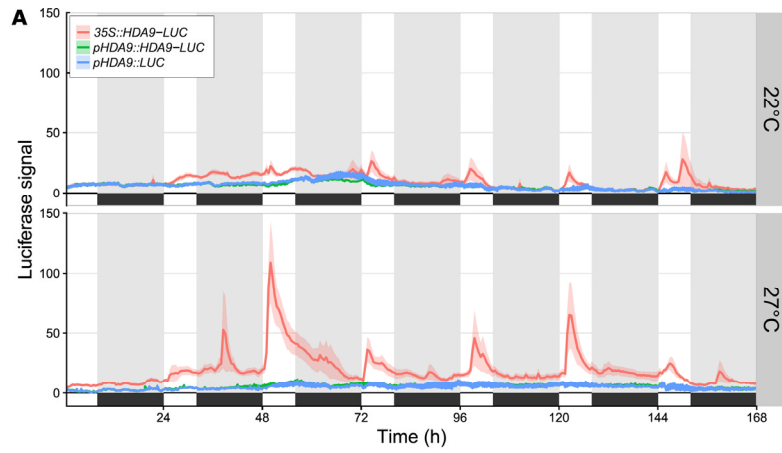


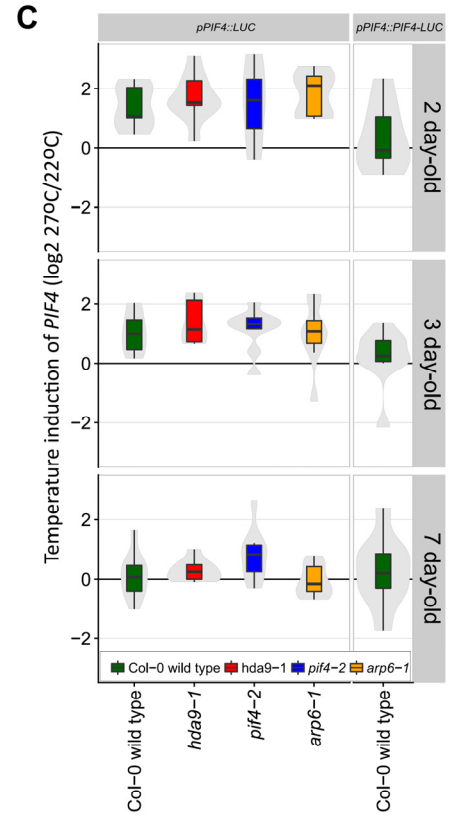
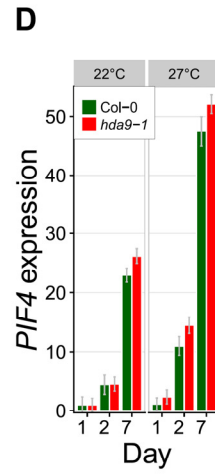
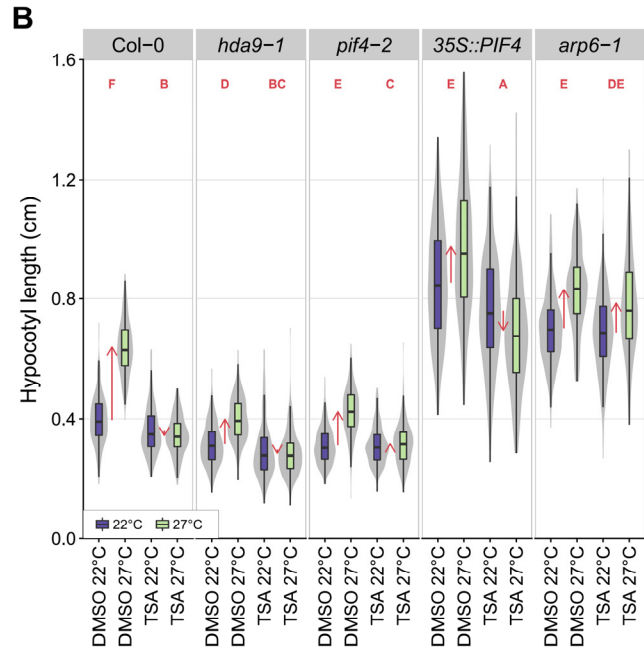
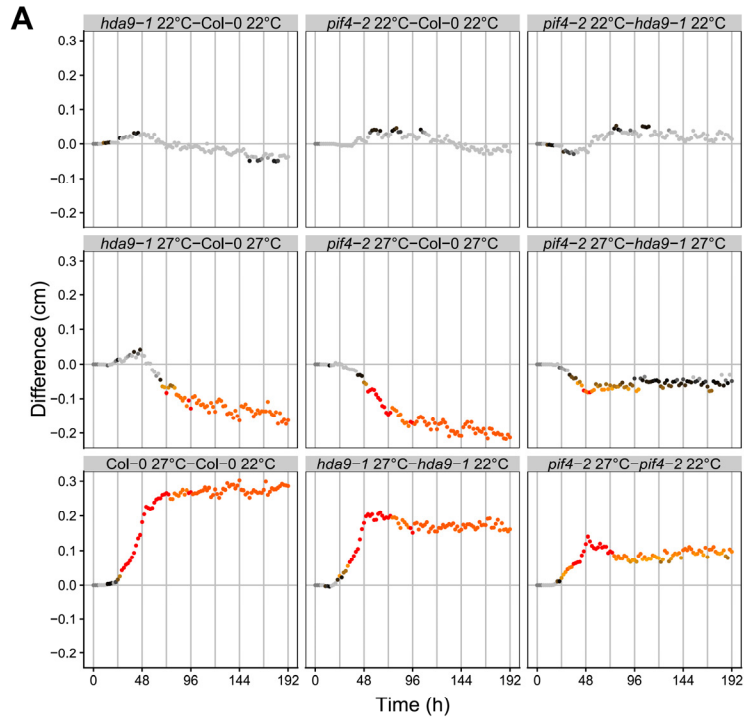
**Figure S1. HDA9 defines a thermosignaling pathway.** **A,B**, Quantification of **A**, petiole angle relative to the horizontal (hyponastic growth) and **B**, petiole length, of vegetative Col-0, *hda9-1* and *35S::HDA9* plants (~10 leaf-stage), at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). N= respectively **A**, 11-15, **B**, 6-16 plants per genotype and treatment. **C**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pHDA9-HDA9-HA* seedlings at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green). N=168-198 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 5 replicates. **D**, Top photos of vegetative Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2* and *arp6-1* mutant plants and their derived double mutant combinations, grown at control (22°C; left column) or high temperature (27°C; right column). Note that the *arp6-1* and *arp6-1 hda9-1* mutants initiated bolting at 27°C. Scale bar = 2 cm. **E**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *hda9-2* and *pif4-2* mutants, grown at control white light conditions (~100  $\mu\text{Mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  PAR) at control temperature (22°C; purple), high temperature (27°C; green), or low light conditions (~10  $\mu\text{Mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  PAR; orange), all in short-day photoperiod conditions (8h light/16h dark) or in complete darkness (dark red boxes). N=146-262 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **F**, Best-fit curves (smooth curve over 3-point moving bins) through average hypocotyl lengths of Col-0 wild type (green line), *hda9-1* (red line) and *pif4-2* (blue line) seedlings, switched from 27°C to 22°C (left panel) or *vice versa* (right panel), at the indicated days, at dawn or dusk. Hypocotyl lengths were measured from all plants imaged at dusk of day 4. T=0h indicates the moment seeds were placed in the light to allow germination. Individual dots in the background represent individual seedlings. Black and gray-shaded vertical bars indicate the 16h-dark period and alternating white bars represent the 8h day time period. N=206-316 seedlings per genotype, treatment and timepoint, divided over 9 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets. **G**, Promoter activity of the *HSP70* temperature marker at 22°C (left panel) and 27°C (right panel), as quantified by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity, corrected for total protein content, using *pHSP70::LUC* in the wild type (purple) and *hda9-1* (green), *pif4-2* (yellow), *35S::PIF4* (orange) and *arp6-1* (dark red) mutant genetic backgrounds. Data is normalized to *pHSP70::LUC* activity in the Col-0 wild type background at 22°C. N=16 replicates per genotype and treatment, pooled results of each ~25 seedlings per replicate. Note that *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutations do not interfere with high temperature-induced *HSP70* induction, whereas *arp6-1* displays enhanced *HSP70* expression levels already in control temperature conditions, in line with earlier findings by Kumar and Wigge, 2010 (1). **H**, Flowering time expressed as left panels; rosette leaf number (N=21-45 plants per genotype and treatment, divided over 6 replicates) and right panels; days to flowering (N=15-26 plants per genotype and treatment, divided over 6 replicates), of Col-0 wild type (purple), *hda9-1* (yellow) and *35S::HDA9* overexpression line (dark red) in short day (SD; 8h photoperiod; upper panels) and long day (LD; 16h photoperiod; lower panels) conditions, at 22°C (left column per panel) and high temperatures (right column per panel). Different letters indicate significant different groups. **I**, Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *hda9-2* and *pif4-2* mutants, grown at control white light conditions (purple), low red-to-far red light (yellow), low blue light (orange) or a combination of low red-to-far red and low blue light (dark red), at 22°C in long-day photoperiod conditions (16h light/8h dark). N=201-253 seedlings per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **J**, Top photos of vegetative Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *phyB-9* and the derived *hda9-1 phyB-9* double mutant, grown at control (22°C; left) and high temperature (27°C). Scale bar = 2 cm. Boxes in panel **A-C,E,G-I** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows in panels **A-C,E,I** indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ( $P < 0.01$ ; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **G,H**, Bold letters indicate significant different groups of **G**, absolute luciferase levels and **H**, leaf numbers respectively days ( $P < 0.05$ ; TukeyHSD).



**Figure S2. *HDA9* expression and promoter activity are not affected by high temperature.** **A**, Spatial and temporal distribution of *HDA9* promoter activity in seedlings. Qualitative assessment scores of  $\beta$ -glucuronidase staining of *pHDA9::GUS* lines in various organs at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) are shown. Intensity and presence of blue staining was scored on a scale of 0 (absent) to 4 (saturated) from seed (day 1) to 7-day-old seedling. Two independent transformants were scored with similar results (note the presence of two lines per temperature treatment in each panel). N=56 per genotype, treatment and timepoint, divided over 4 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets. **B**, representative images of GUS-stained 2 day-old *pHDA9::GUS* plants. Scale bar = 200  $\mu$ m. **C**, Relative expression of *PIF4* (upper panel) and *HDA9* (lower panel) at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) in Col-0 wild type at dawn, from seed (day 1) to seedling (day 7). N=3-4 replicates per genotype, per treatment per timepoint of each ~20 seedlings. **D-F**, *HDA9* promoter activity measured by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity, corrected for total protein content, using independent *pHDA9-LUC* transformant lines in the Col-0 and *hda9-1* mutant background. **D**, LUC activity values, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) at dawn, from seeds (t=0) to 7 day-old seedlings of transformants #5.5 and #6.4 in Col-0 (filled lines), and #1.12 and #2.02 in the *hda9-1* mutant (dashed lines) backgrounds. N=5-7 replicas, per genotype, per treatment per timepoint of ~20 seedlings each. Non-transgenic Col-0 wild type is included in panel **D** (most left panel) as negative control. **E**, Relative *pHDA9-LUC* induction (27°C/22°C) in 4 day-old seedlings of 5 independent transformants in the Col-0 (green) and 4 in *hda9-1* (red) mutant backgrounds, at dawn. N=8-10 replicas per genotype per treatment of ~20 seedlings each. **F**, Compiled average of relative induction of all transformants, as depicted in **E**, in the Col-0 (green) and *hda9-1* background (red). Shaded areas behind the lines indicate the SEM in panels. Boxes in panel **E** and **F**, indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. In panel **E** and **F** no significant differences in relative expression, nor between genotypes were detected. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

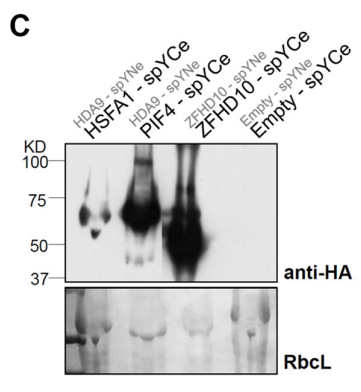
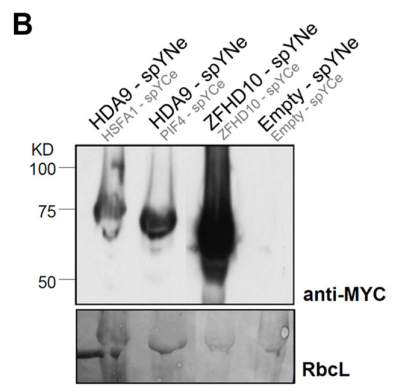
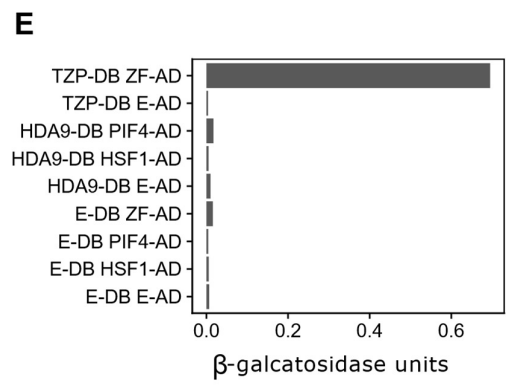
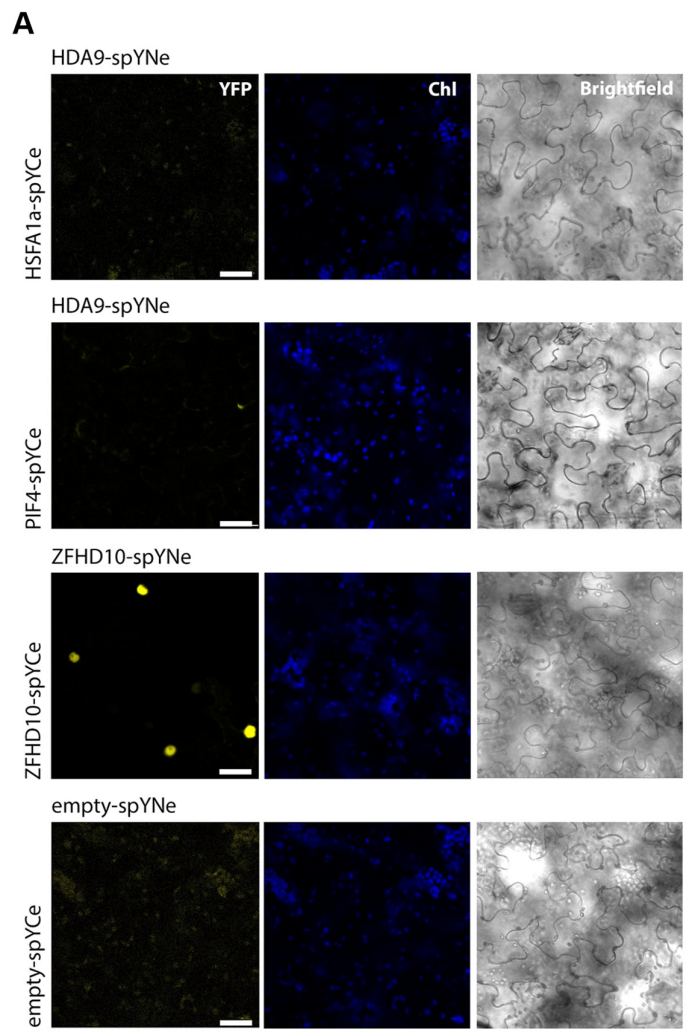


**Figure S3. HDA9 protein levels are high under warm temperature conditions.** **A,B** Circadian rhythmicity of **A**, HDA9 protein levels (*35S::HDA9-LUC* overexpression line #4.10 (red) and *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* line #1.11 (green)) and *pHDA9* promoter activity (*pHDA9-LUC* line #5.5 (blue)) and **B**, activity of the *35S CaMV* overexpression promoter (*p35S::LUC*), from seed (t=0h) to 7 day-old seedling (t=168h), at **A**, control 22°C (upper panel) and high 27°C temperature (lower panel) and **B**, 22°C (purple line) and 27°C (green line), as measured by continuous luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE activity. Shown are averages of N=6-19 individual seedlings per genotype and treatment. Black/gray-shaded vertical boxes indicate the dark period (16h) and alternating white bands day time (8h). **C**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *35S::LUC* at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green), measured as phenotypic trait control for the LUCIFERASE detection system (**A,B**). Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl elongation responses (change) ( $P < 0.05$ ; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). N=13-19 seedlings per genotype and treatment. **D**, Visualization of HDA9 protein stabilization by high temperature (27°C) in the representative *35S::HDA9-LUC* transformant #8.2 (Fig. 2A). LUCIFERASE signals were captured of 2 day-old seedlings at dawn, with a Hamamatsu ImaEM-X2 camera, with electron-multiplying (EM) gain. Left panels indicate bright field and right panels, LUCIFERASE luminescence detection at 22°C (left) and 27°C (right). Shown are four individual biological replicates and Col-0 wild type as negative control. **E,F**, HDA9 protein levels at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green), corrected for total protein content, **E**, from seed (t=0h) to 7 day-old seedling in *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* (transformants #1.11 and #3.10) and *35S::HDA9-LUC* (transformants #8.2 and #4.10) and **F**, relative induction (27°C/22°C) in 4 day-old seedlings of various independent *35S::HDA9-LUC* (orange) and *pHDA9::HDA9-LUC* (red) transformants, at dawn. N=5-7 replicas, per genotype, per treatment, per timepoint, of ~20 seedlings each. Non-transgenic Col-0 wild type (see also *SI Appendix*, Fig S2D) is included in panel **E** as negative control. **G**, Compiled average of relative induction of all transformants, as depicted in **F**. **H**, Close-up of PIF4 protein level rhythmicity, driven by the endogenous *PIF4* promoter at 22°C (upper panel) and 27°C (lower panel) as depicted in Fig. 2A. For details see legend panels **A** and **B**. Shaded areas behind the lines of panels **A,B,E,H** indicate SEM. Boxes in panels **C,F,G** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. In panel **F** and **G** no significant differences between genotypes were detected. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

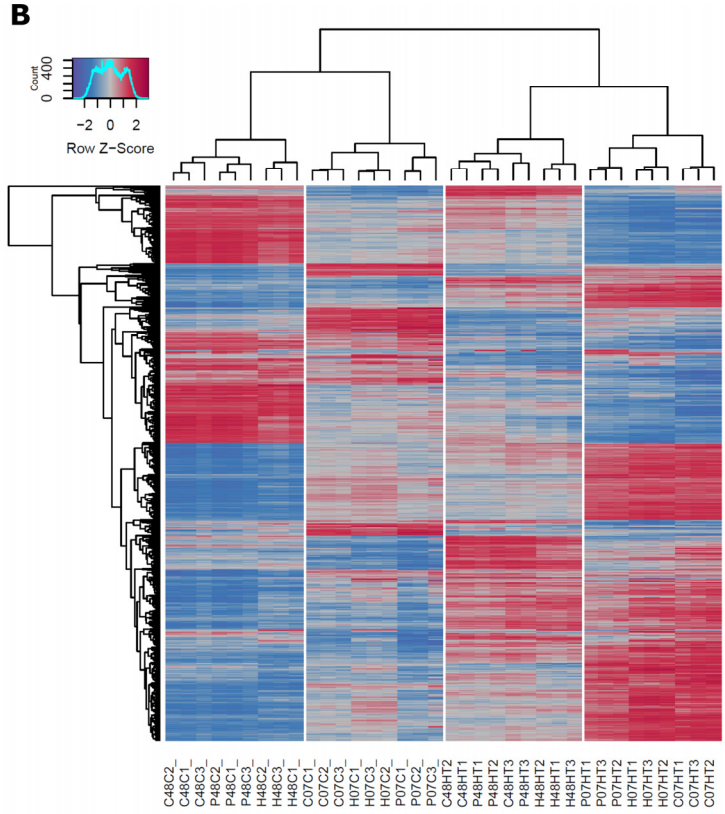
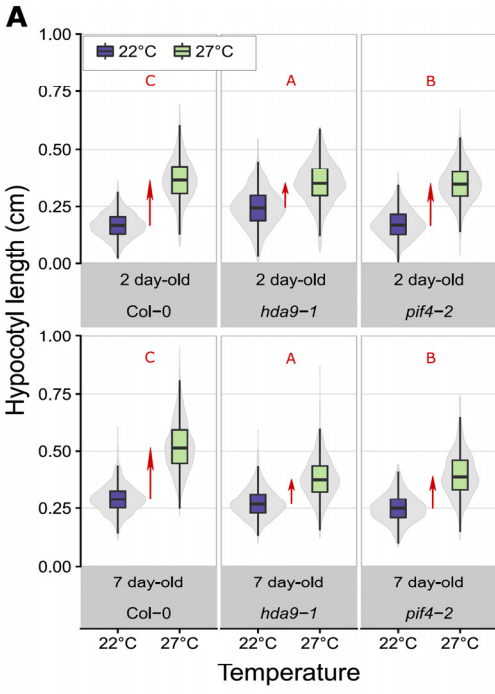


**Figure S4. The HDA9, PIF4, ARP6/H2A.Z thermosignaling module. A,** Differences between hypocotyl growth profiles from seed (0h) to 8 day-old seedling (168h) of the indicated genotype and treatment comparisons presented in Fig. 2B. Statistical significance of the differences (Tukey HSD per time point) is indicated (-Log<sub>10</sub> P-values) in color coding. Note that at control temperature conditions the tested genotypes do not significantly differ from each other (top row), that the *pif4-2* and *hda9-1* mutants behave similar and are less responsive than Col-0 wild type (middle row) and that responsiveness to high temperature is most pronounced in Col-0 wild type (lowest row). **B,** Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2*, *35S::PIF4* and *arp6-1* seedlings at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green) in the absence (mock) and presence of the HDAC activity inhibitor Trichostatin-A (1 μM). Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) (P<0.05; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). N=164-254 per genotype and treatment, divided over 9 replicates. **C,** Relative induction of *PIF4* promoter activity and PIF4 protein levels by high temperature (27°C/22°C) in 2- (upper panel), 3- (middle panel) and 7 day-old seedlings (lower panel), as measured by luminescence detection of LUCIFERASE, using respectively; *pPIF4::LUC* (promoter activity) in the Col-0 wild type (green) and *hda9-1* (red), *pif4-2* (blue), *arp6-1* (orange) mutant genetic backgrounds and *pPIF4::PIF4-LUC* (protein) in the Col-0 wild type background (green). N=7-9 replicates per genotype and treatment, of each ~25 seedlings. **B,C,** boxes indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. **D,** Relative *PIF4* expression in 1-, 2- and 7 day-old Col-0 wild type (green) and *hda9-1* (red) seedlings at 22°C (left panel) and 27°C (right panel) as detected by quantitative RT-PCR. N=3-4 replicates per genotype and treatment, of each ~20 seedlings. Error bars indicate SEM. **A-C.** For statistical analyses (full anova and Tukey HSD) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.



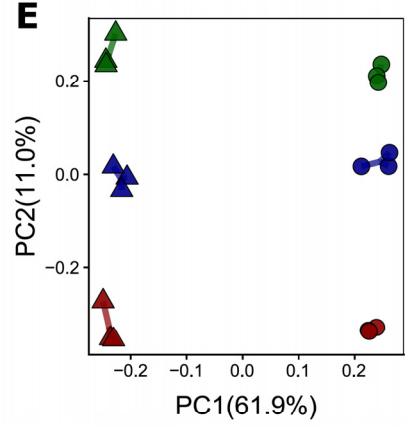
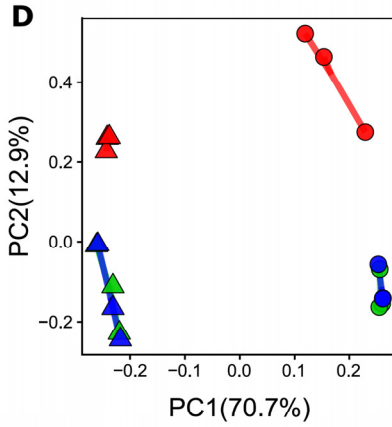
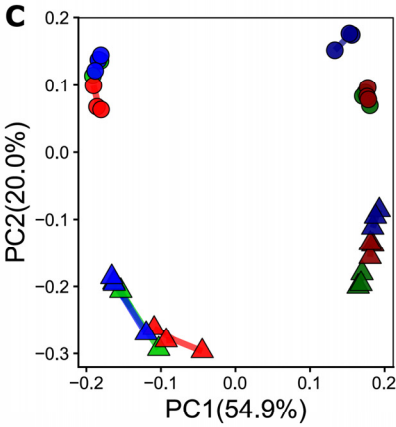


**Figure S5. HDA9 does not interact with HSFA1 nor with PIF4.** **A**, Representative confocal images of Bimolecular Fluorescence Complementation (BiFC) analysis, assessing protein interactions between: HDA9 (HDA9-spYNe) and HSFA1 (HSFA1-spYCe; upper row) and PIF4 (PIF4-spYCe; second row), transiently co-expressed in *Nicotiana benthamiana* epidermal cells. ZINC-FINGER HOMEODOMAIN 10 (ZFHD10) homodimerization (ZFHD10-spYCe + ZFHD10-spyNe; third row) is included as a positive control, as published, see ref. (2) and empty vectors (lowest row) as negative control. Per interaction the YFP fluorescence complementation signal (left panel), chlorophyll autofluorescence signal (Chl; middle panel) and brightfield capture (right) are shown. Scale bars = 40  $\mu$ m. **B,C**, Western blot analysis on total protein extracts from infiltrated *N. benthamiana* confirming the co-expression of all proteins tested in the BiFC experiment. **B**, An anti-HA antibody was used to detect spYCe fusions and **C**, an anti-cMYC for spyNe fusions. Ponceau staining of RbcL is shown as loading control. Note that the blots are compiled pictures, but per panel, all lanes are derived from the same gel and captured with identical intensity settings. **D**, Yeast-two-hybrid analysis of possible interactions between the indicated proteins fused to GAL4 DB or GAL4 AD. Yeast growth assays were performed on selective (L-W-H-A- 100mM 3AT) and non-selective (L-W-) media. Autoactivation of each protein was assessed by co-transformation with the respective empty GAL4 AD or DB empty plasmids (indicated with E). The known interaction between TANDEM ZINC-FINGER PLUS3 (TZP-DB) and ZFHD10 (ZF) is included as a positive control, as published, see ref. (2). **E**, Quantitative beta-galactosidase assay using Ortho-NitroPhenyl- $\beta$ -Galactoside (ONPG), confirming the absence of interaction between HDA9 and HSFA1a and PIF4 with the approaches used and under the conditions tested.

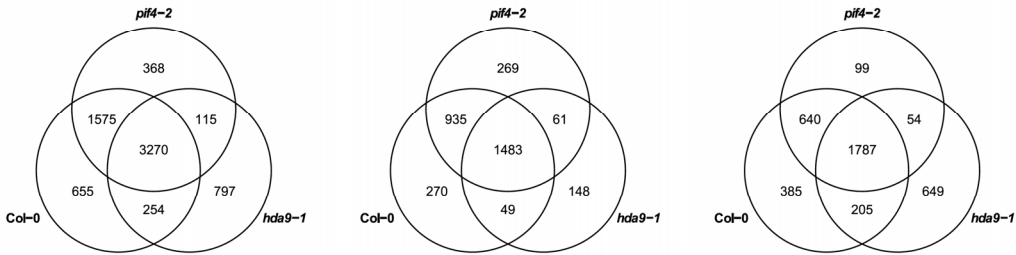


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● Col-0 7d ● hda9-1 7d ● pif4-2 7d

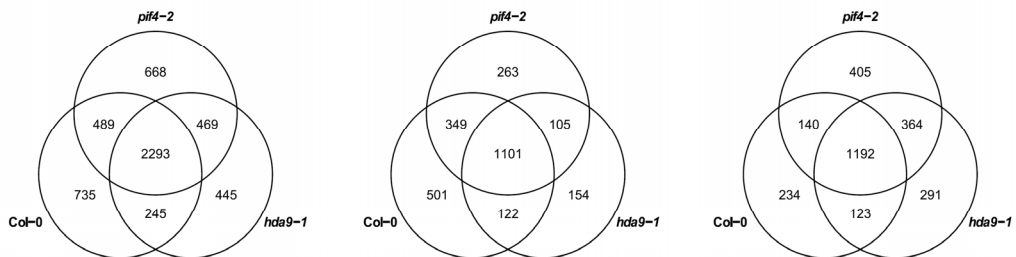
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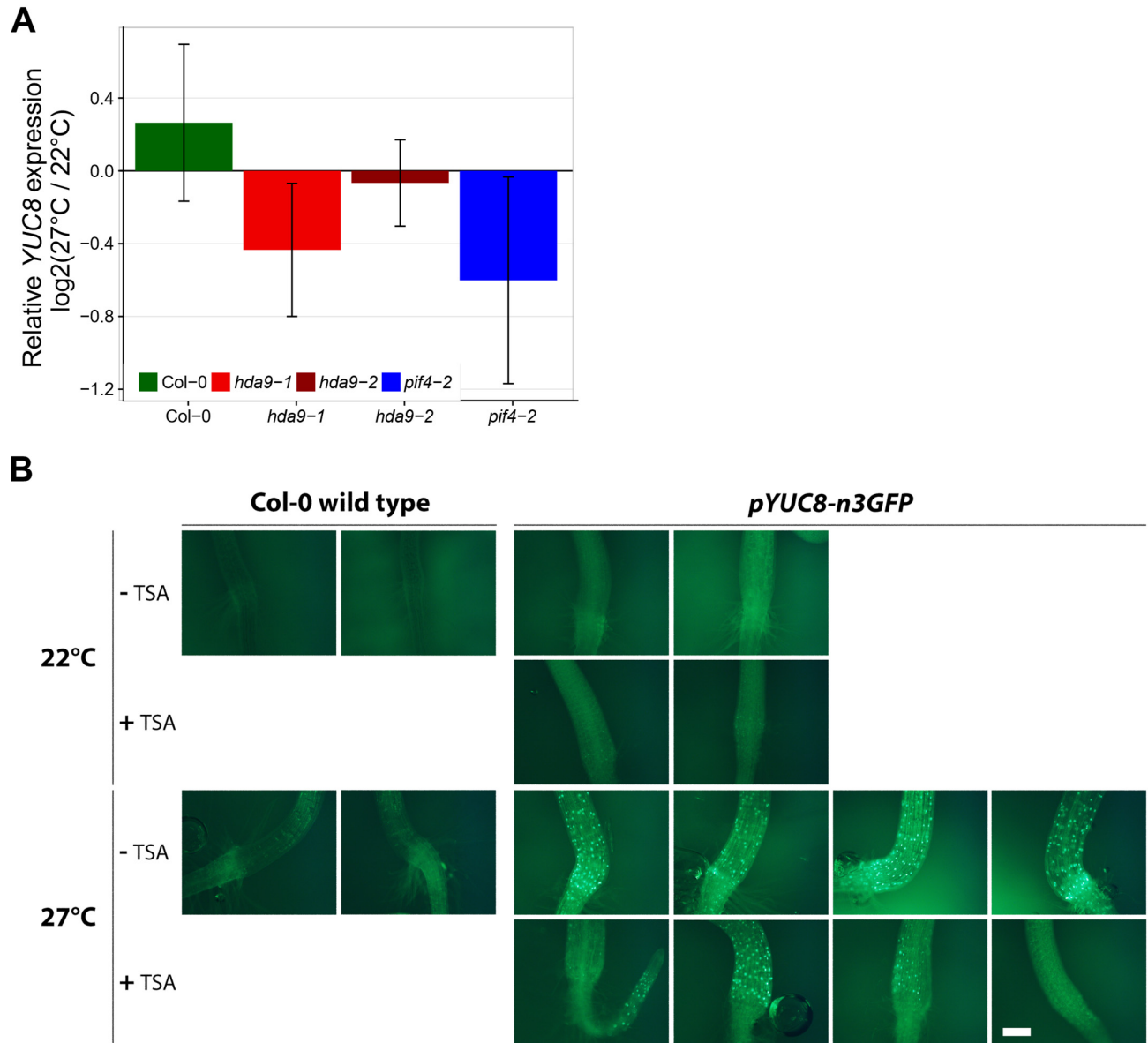
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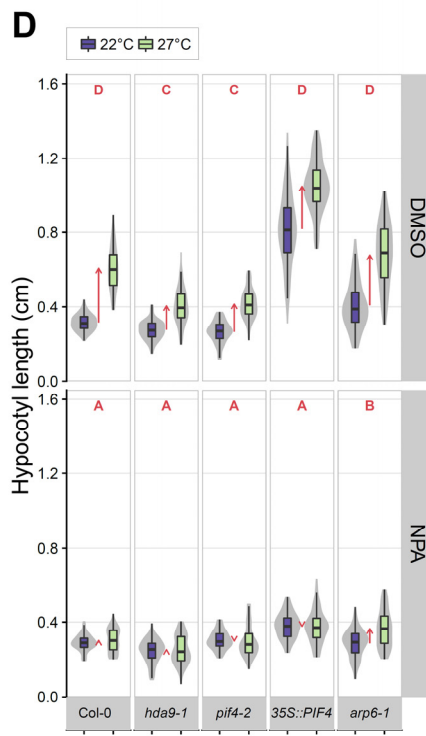
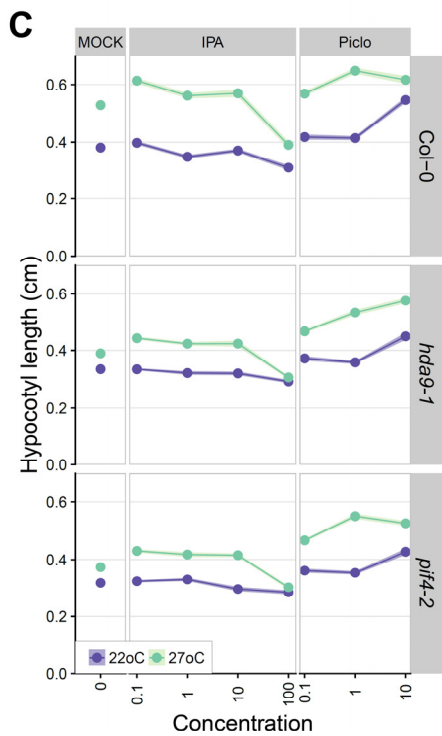
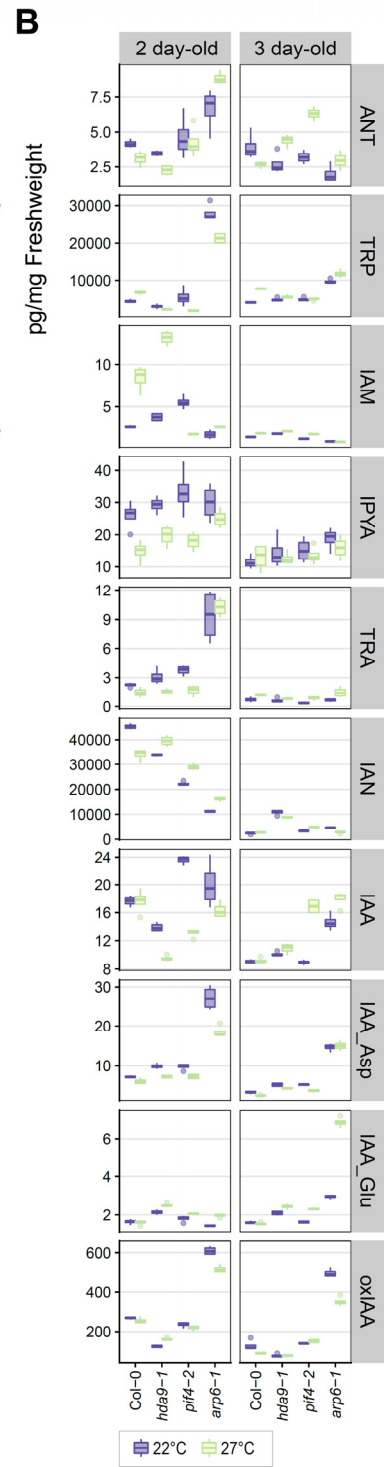
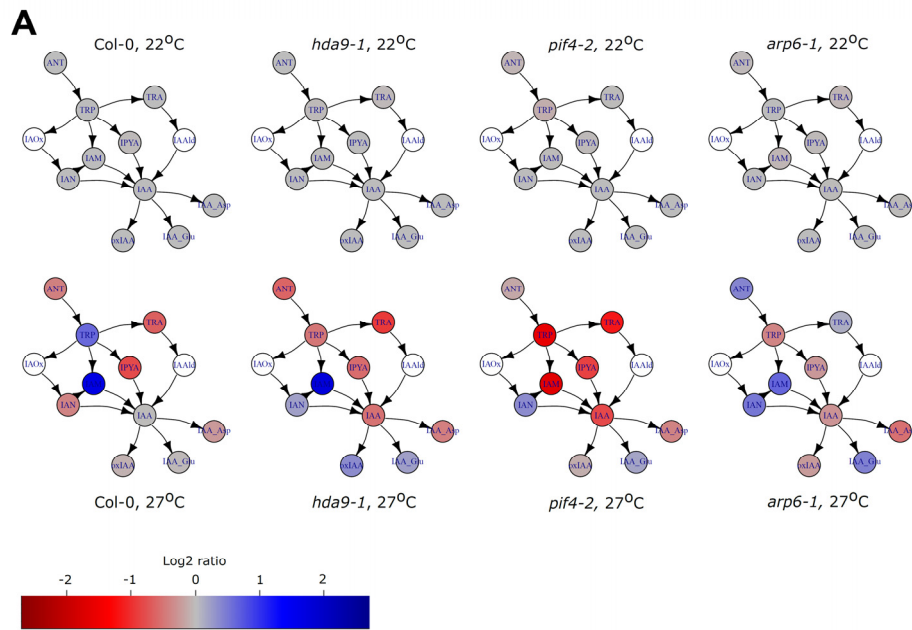
**G** (7 day-old)



**Figure S6. RNA-sequencing experiments. A,** Hypocotyl lengths of 2 day-old (upper panel) and 7 day-old (lower panel) Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutant seedlings, used for transcriptomics experiments, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). Boxes indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. N=749-877 seedlings per genotype, treatment and time point, divided over 12 replicates. Red letters indicate significant different groups between the hypocotyl responses (change) ( $P < 0.05$ ; two-sided t-test). **B,** Euclidean distance hierarchically clustering of gene expression profiles. Columns represent biological samples (replicates) and rows indicate individual differentially expressed genes. Abbreviations: First letter indicates genotype (C = Col-0, P = *pif4-2*, H = *hda9-1*), 48 and 07 indicate respectively 2 day-old (48h) and 7 day-old seedlings. The following C or HT indicate control (22°C) and high temperature (27°C) respectively, followed by the sample number (1,2,3). Heat maps show all genes that are highly significantly affected by genotype and/or high temperature (1542;  $p < 1e-10$ ; abs. log<sub>2</sub> ratio > 0.5). The color range in the legend indicates Z-ranges from +3 (red, above average expression) to -3 (blue, below average expression). The dendrogram above the columns indicate relatedness among samples and the dendrogram linking the rows indicates similarity in expression patterns. **C,** First two axes of PCA on log<sub>2</sub> ratio data of all detected transcripts. When all (both 2 and 7 day-old) samples are included; PC1 separates 2 day-old seedlings samples (light colored symbols) from 7 day-old seedlings (dark colored symbols) and PC2 separates 22°C (circles) from 27°C (triangles). **D,** when 2 day-old seedling samples are considered; PC1 separates 22°C from 27°C and PC2 separates *hda9-1* (red) from Col-0 (green) and *pif4-2* (blue). **E,** when 7 day-old seedling samples are considered; PC1 separates 22°C from 27°C and PC2 separates *hda9-1* from Col-0 and from *pif4-2*. Percentage of explained variance is indicated between brackets. **F,G,** VENN diagrams indicating overlap in genes affected by high temperature (comparison 22°C vs 27°C), between Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* (Log<sub>2</sub> differential expression cut-off at  $p=0.001$  and absolute log<sub>2</sub> expression ratio >0.5) in **F**, 2 day-old and **G**, 7 day-old seedlings. Left diagrams; All differentially regulated genes, middle diagrams; upregulated by high temperature, right diagrams; downregulated by high temperature. Note that in 2 day-old seedlings, most genes specifically affected in *hda9-1* are down regulated opposed to the genes specifically affected in *pif4-2*, which are mostly upregulated. Auxin GO terms are enriched (Table 1) among the upregulated genes shared by *pif4-2* and Col-0 (**F**, middle panel; 935 genes), indicating that these genes do not respond in *hda9-1* upon high temperature treatment. In 7-day-old seedling (**G**), the overlap between Col-0 and *pif4-2* has gone down and *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* share more differentially-regulated genes compared to Col-0, that are mostly down regulated. For statistical analyses of transcriptomics data see Material and Methods section and *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets.

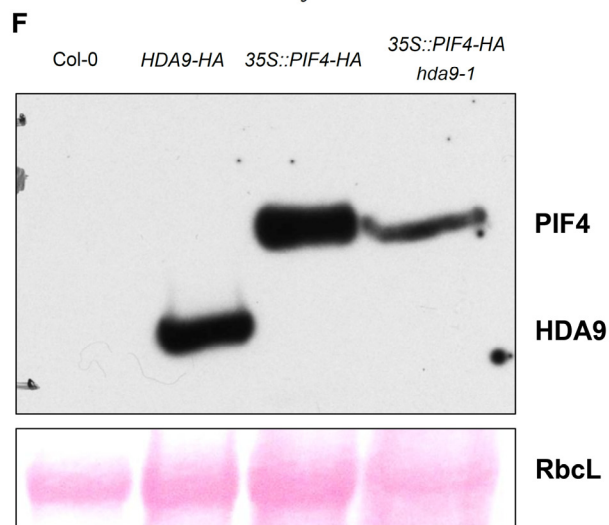
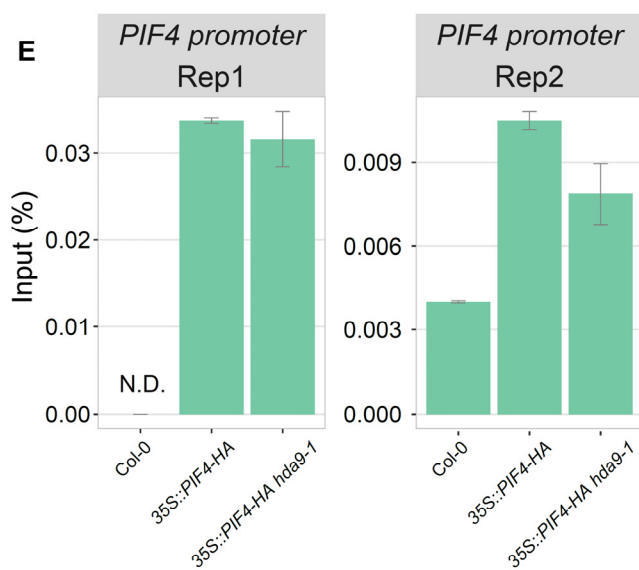
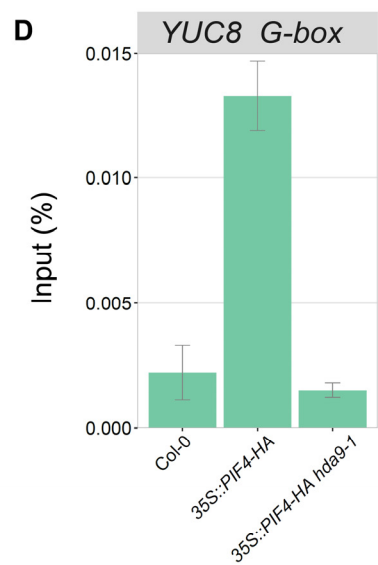
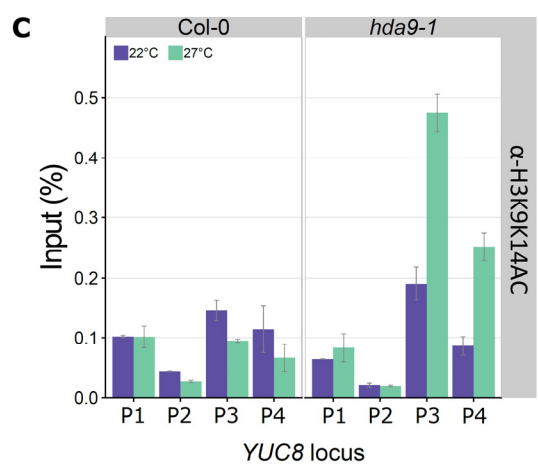
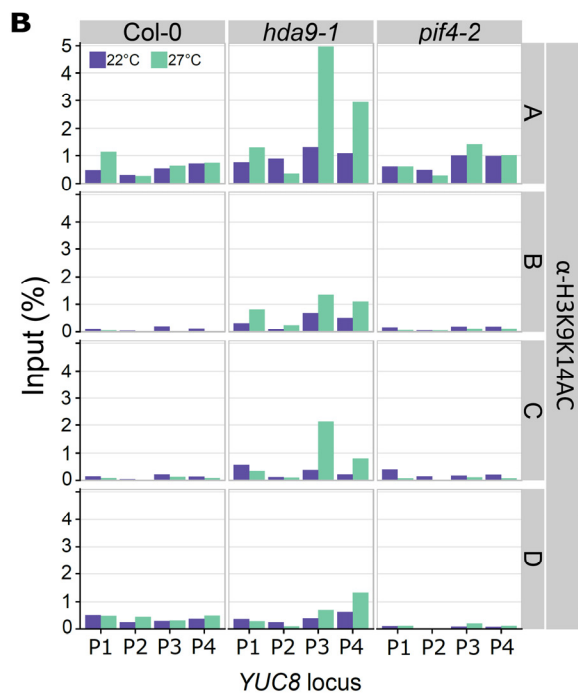
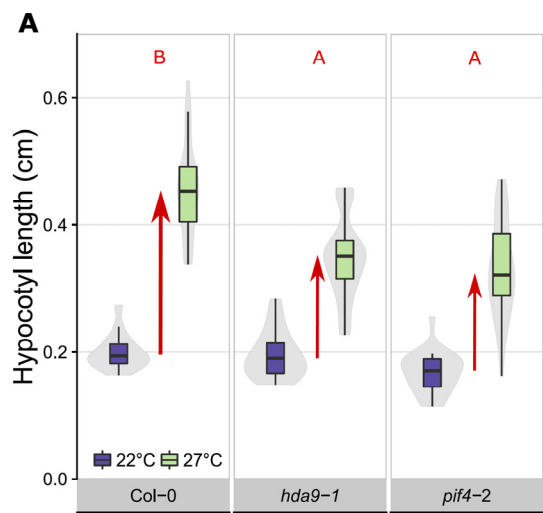


**Figure S7. HDA9 modulates thermomorphogenesis in an auxin-dependent manner.** **A**, Relative *YUC8* expression (27°C/22°C), 18-20h after transfer to high temperature (27°C) in 7 day-old Col-0 wild type (green), *hda9-1* (red), *hda9-2* (dark red) and *pif4-2* (blue) whole seedlings transiently transformed with *pYUC8:rLUC-35S:rLUC*. N=10, of each ~20 seedlings. **B**, Representative images of the root-shoot junction of 2 day-old Col-0 wild type and *pYUC8:n3GFP* at 22°C and 27°C in the presence and absence of Trichostatin-A (TSA; 1 μM). Scale bar = 200 μm.



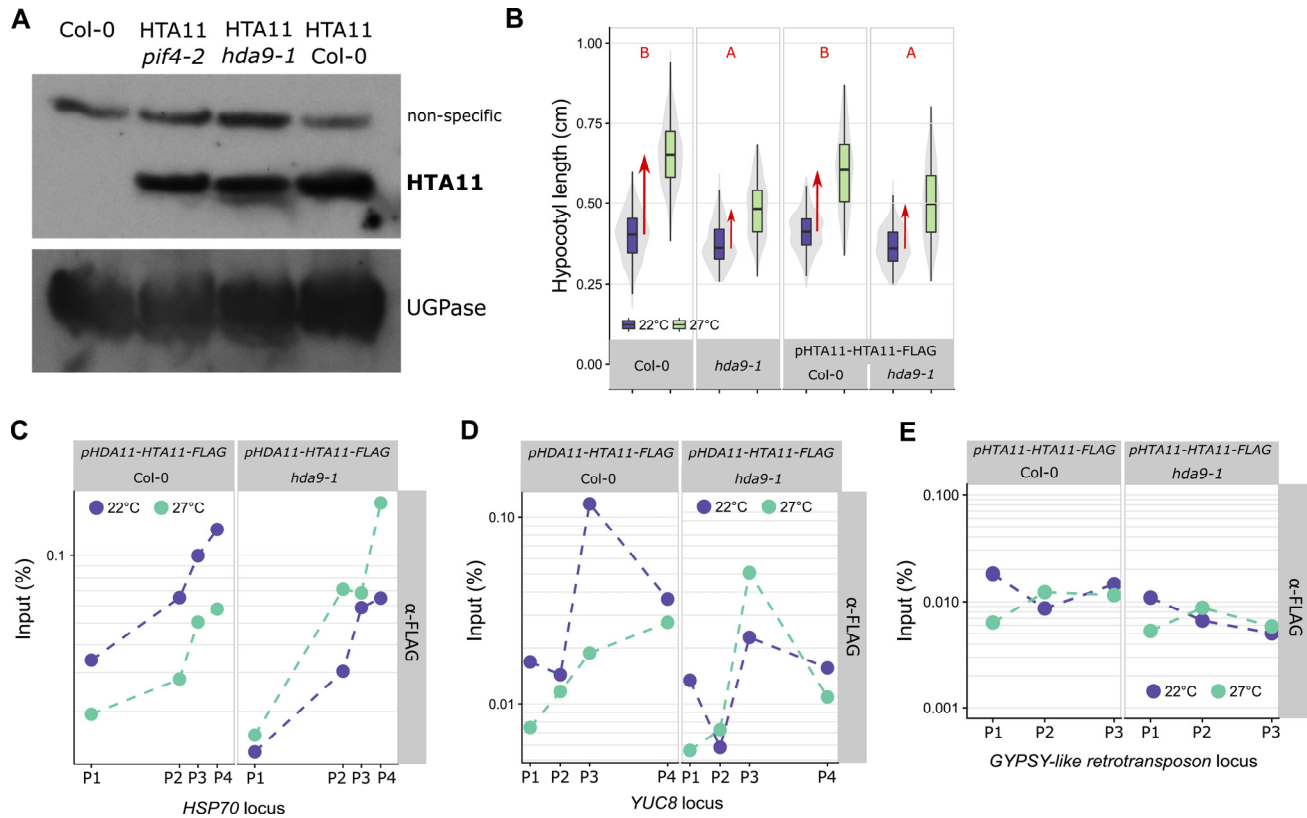
**Figure S8. HDA9 modulates thermomorphogenesis in an auxin-dependent manner. A,** High temperature-induced changes in auxin metabolite levels in Col-0 wild type and *hda9-1*, *pif4-2* and *arp6-1* mutants, relative to control temperature (22°C). Blue and red indicate respectively higher and lower levels. Color intensities scale with log<sub>2</sub> relative change, white symbols indicates not detectable. N=4 replicates per genotype and treatment, each of 10 mg (FW) 2 day-old seedlings. **B,** Absolute levels of auxin biosynthesis intermediates and catabolites, as indicated in panel **A** and Fig. 3C, at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green) in 2 day-old (left column) and 3 day-old seedlings (right column). Abbreviations: ANT = Anthranilate, TRP = tryptophan, IAM = indole-3-acetamide, IPYA = indole-3-pyruvic acid, TRA = tryptamine, IAN = Indole-3 acetonitrile, IAA = indole-3-acetic acid, IAA\_Asp = indole-3-acetyl aspartic acid conjugate, IAA\_Glu = indole-3-acetyl glutamate acid conjugate, oxIAA = oxindole-3-acetic acid. **C,** Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type (upper row), *hda9-1* (middle row) and *pif4-2* (lower row) grown in the presence of different concentrations of IPyA, and Picloram at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). Mock treated plants are shown as reference in the most left column. Shaded areas behind the lines indicate SEM. N=80-200 seedlings per genotype, per treatment per concentration, divided over 9 replicates. For statistical analyses (full anova) see *SI Appendix*, Supporting information data sets. **D,** Hypocotyl lengths of 8 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1*, *pif4-2*, *35S::PIF4*, and *arp6-1* in absence (mock; upper panel) and presence of 25 μM NPA at 22°C (purple) and 27°C (green). N=108-150 seedlings per genotype per treatment, divided over 3 replicates. Boxes in panels **B,D** indicate the boundaries of the second and third quartile of the data distribution. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and whiskers the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. **D,** Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows (**D**) indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel (P< 0.01; two-sided t-test using the means and SD).



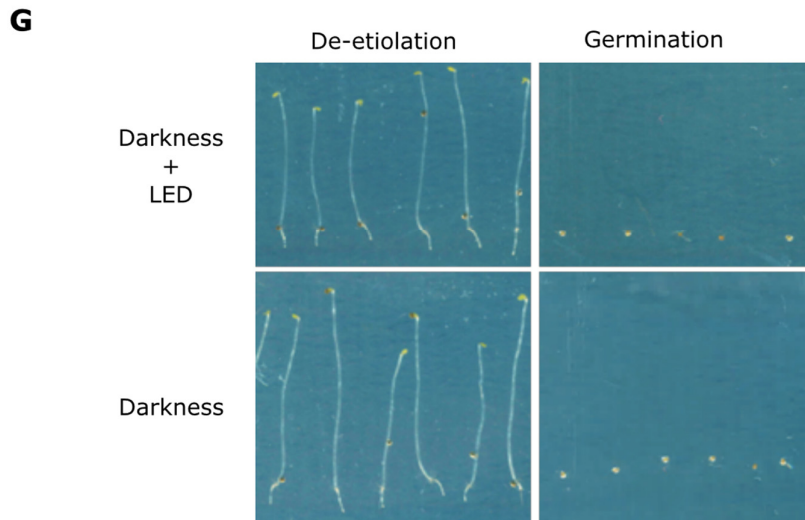
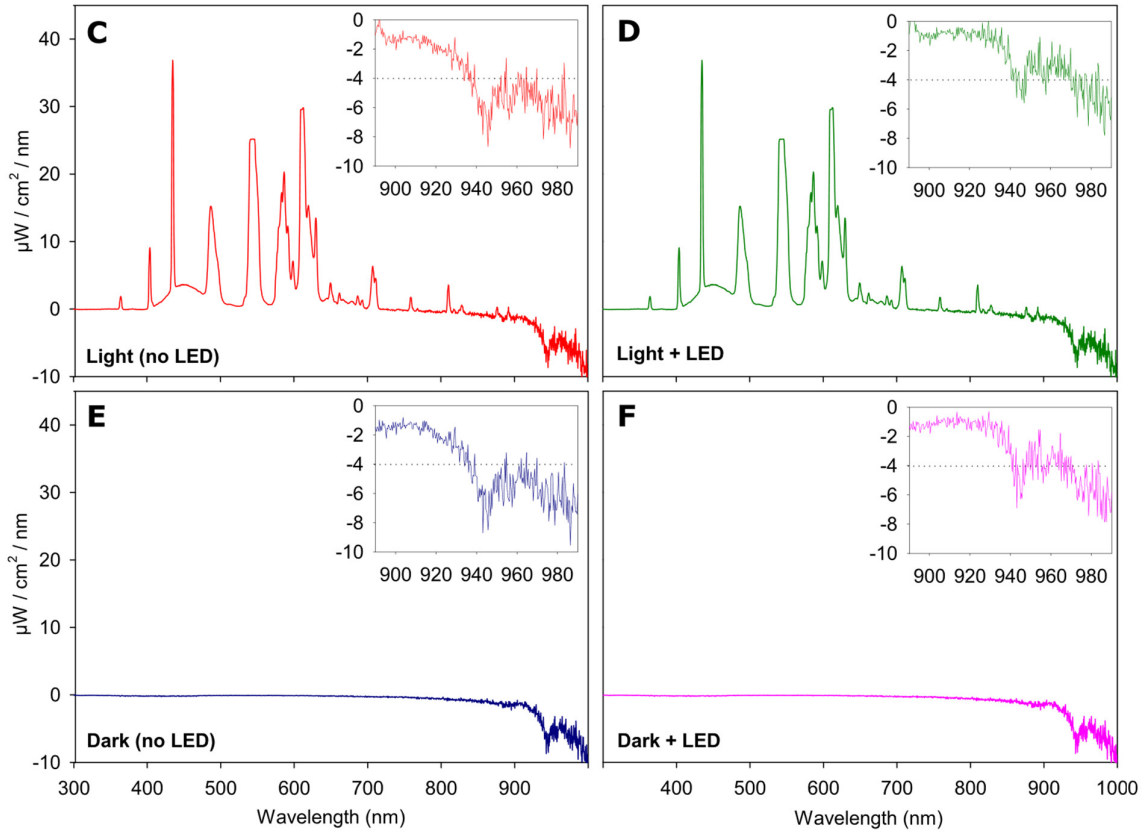
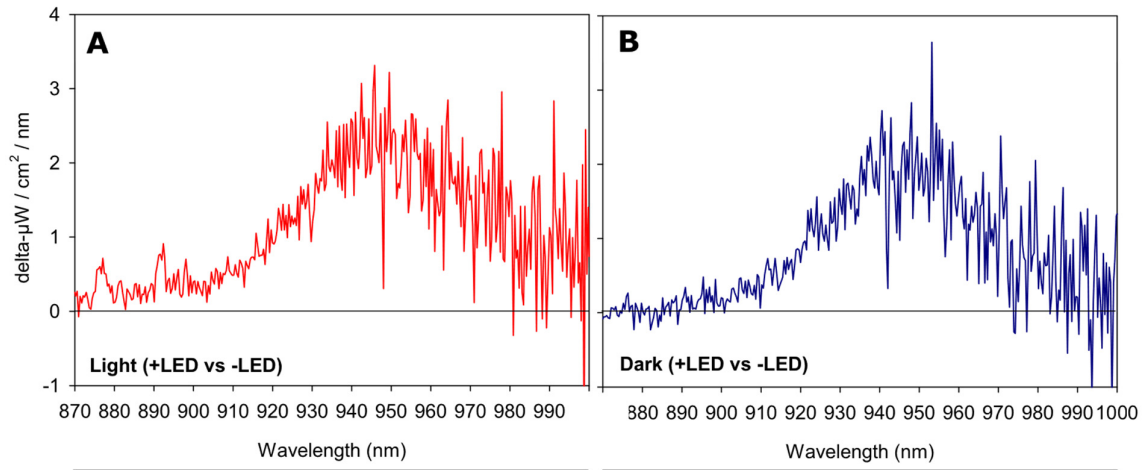




**Figure S9. H3K9K14Ac levels and PIF4 binding at the *YUCCA8* locus.** **A**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* mutants at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green), to confirm effectiveness of high temperature treatment of seedlings used for ChIP experiments (in 2 day-old seedlings). N=16-27 seedlings per genotype per and treatment. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and the whiskers indicate the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ( $P < 0.01$ ; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **B**, Four independent replicates of ChIP-qPCR analysis of H3K9K14Ac of the *YUCCA8* locus in the Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* genetic backgrounds at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green) in 2 day-old seedlings, depicted as fraction (%) of input. **C**, ChIP-qPCR analysis of H3K9K14Ac on the *YUCCA8* locus in 10 day-old Col-0 and *hda9-1* seedlings. **B,C**, P1 (-1374 bp), P2 (-657 bp), P3 (4 bp) and P4 (1813 bp) indicate tested positions relative to the transcriptional start site (0) and are derived from Lee et al. 2014 (3). **D,E**, ChIP-qPCR analysis of PIF4 binding to **D**, the G-box motif of the *YUCCA8* promoter **E**, the *PIF4* promoter (positive control; 2 replicates correspond to data presented in Fig. 4C (replicate 1) and Fig. S9D (replicate 2)), in Col-0 wild type (negative control), *35S::PIF4-HA* and *35S::PIF4-HA hda9-1*, 2 day-old seedlings at 27°C. N.D. indicates not detectable. **C-E**, Error bars represent SEM of 2 technical replicates. **F**, Western blot analysis of 2 day-old Col-0, *HDA9-HA* (positive control), *35S::PIF4-HA* and *35S::PIF4-HA hda9-1* seedlings, with antibodies raised against the HA epitope (50 mg pooled seedlings per genotype and treatment). Ponceau staining of RIBULOSE BIPHOSPHATE CARBOXYLASE LARGE CHAIN (RbcL) is shown as loading control.



**Figure S10. H2A.Z occupancy and H3K9K14Ac levels at the *YUCCA8* locus.** **A**, Western blot analysis of 2 day-old Col-0, *hda9-1* and *pif4-2* seedlings harboring the *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* construct, grown at 22°C or 27°C, with antibodies raised against the FLAG epitope (50 mg pooled seedlings per genotype and treatment), indicating that the *hda9-1* nor *pif4-2* mutation affect H2A.Z (HTA11) levels. As loading control anti-UGPase was used. **B**, Hypocotyl lengths of 7 day-old Col-0 wild type, *hda9-1* and *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* (H2A.Z) immune-tagged lines in the wild type and *hda9-1* mutant background at 22°C (purple) or 27°C (green). N=172-347 seedlings per genotype per treatment, divided over 7 replicates. Black bars within the boxes indicate the median and the whiskers indicate the Q1 and Q4 values within 1.5 times the interquartile range. Violin plots behind the boxes designate phenotype distributions. Red arrows indicate the difference in mean hypocotyl length between treatment and control. Red letters indicate significant different groups of hypocotyl responses (change) per panel ( $P < 0.01$ ; two-sided t-test using the means and SD). **C-E**, independent replicates of H2A.Z (HTA11) enrichment at different chromatin regions of **C**, *HSP70* and **D**, *YUCCA8* and **E**, the *GYPSY-like* transposon (*At4g07700*) locus (negative control), all in 2 day-old *pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG* lines in the Col-0 wild type and *hda9-1* mutant genetic backgrounds, depicted as fraction (%) of input. Tested chromatin regions are **C**, P1 (-1374 bp), P2 (-657 bp), P3 (4 bp) and P4 (1813 bp), **D**, P1 (-359 bp), P2 (4 bp), P3 (80 bp) and P4 (159 bp) and **E**, P1 (-73 bp), P2 (1 bp), P3 (100 bp) relative to the transcriptional start site (0) and are derived from Lee et al. 2014 (3) (*YUCCA8*) and Kumar & Wigge, 2010 (1) (*HSP70*, *GYSPSY*).



**Figure S11. Validation of continuous hypocotyl elongation measurement experimental setup.** **A,B**, Differential of the light spectra in the 870-1000 nm wavelength band (with-without supplemented LED light;  $940 \pm 10$  nm) during **a**, day time and **B**, in darkness. **C-F**, show the full spectra (200-1000 nm) during **C,D**, day time **C**, without and **D**, with supplemental LED lighting and **E,F**, in the night period **E**, without and **F**, with supplemented LED light. Insets in panel **C-F** show a close-up of the wavelength band between 890 and 990 nm. **G**, Validation of the effect of supplemented LED lighting ( $940 \pm 10$  nm) on seed germination and seedling de-etiolation. Shown are scans of seeds and de-etiolated seedlings, exposed for 7 days with (upper panels) and without (control; lower panels) supplemented LED lighting in otherwise dark conditions. To induce germination, seedlings (left panels, de-etiolated) were exposed to white light for 6 hours prior to LED exposure, while non-germinated seeds (right panels) were transferred directly to darkness.



**Table S2. Oligonucleotides used in this study**

Gene		Fw primer	Rev primer	Selection marker	Ref.
ARP6	WT allele	GTTCTTCTGATGGTGTACACATA	GGCATGAGTTTATAGCTCGGACAAT		(4)
arp6-1	T-DNA insert	TAGCATCTGAATTTTATAACCAATCTCGA (SAIL LB3)	GGCATGAGTTTATAGCTCGGACAAT	BASTA	(4)
HDA9	WT allele	TTCTGAATATTACCTTAACATCGCC	CGGCGGAACCATAGGTAAT		
hda9-1	T-DNA insert	TTCTGAATATTACCTTAACATCGCC	ATTTTGCCGATTTCCGGAAC (SALK LBb1.3)		
pHTA11-HTA11-FLAG		CAGCCGTCTACACAGCTTCA	CTTATCGTCGTCATCCTTGTAAATC	KANA	
HSP70:LUC	LUCIFERASE	TTGGGCGCGTTATTTATCGG	TAGGATCTCTGGCATGCGAG	BASTA	
PIF4	WT allele	AATACATTTTGACGGCAATCG	CGTAATGAAGTTGCACGTTTACTC		
pif4-2	T-DNA insert	TAGCATCTGAATTTTATAACCAATCTCGA (SAIL LB3)	CGTAATGAAGTTGCACGTTTACTC	BASTA	
phyB-9	CAPS marker *	AGCTAGTGGAAAGACTCGATGAGGCCCTTG	ACCGTCACATTTCACTAAGTCCATGGTACT		(5)
35S:PIF4-HA		AGAAATGGCTAGTGGAAAGATG	GGCTTCGTCTAAAATCGAAG		(6)

**Footnote:** Primers used for genotyping. \* Note that *phyB-9* is a point mutation that can be detected by PCR followed by *Eco130I/StyI* digestion and restriction fragment length analysis

HDA9-PROM-Fw	Box 1	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGGTGGGCGTGTGAAGAAGAT</u>
HDA9-PROM-Rev	Box 1	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTGGTCTTAAAGAAGAAAAGACACGAAGA</u>
HDA9-PROM-Fw	Box 2	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTGGTGGGCGTGTGAAGAAGAT</u>
HDA9-PROM-Rev	Box 2	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGGTCTTAAAGAAGAAAAGACACGAAGA</u>
HDA9 CDS-stop-Fw	Box 2	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAAGCAGGCTGGTTGATTTCTGACGATCTTCGT</u>
HDA9 CDS-stop-Rev	Box 2	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGCGATAACGATGCGTCAGACC</u>

**Footnote:** GATEWAY cloning primers used for generation of plants transformation vectors. HDA9 gene or promoter-specific sequences are underlined.

HDA9-attB1- Fw	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTCCACCATGCGTTCCAAGGACAAAATC</u>
HDA9-attB2-Rev	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTGACGCATCGTTATCGTTG</u>
HSFA1-attB1-Fw	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTAATGTTTGTAAATTTCAAATACTTCTCTTTC</u>
HSFA1-attB2-Rev	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTAGTGTCTGTTTCTGATGTGAG</u>
PIF4-AttB1-Fw	<u>GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTCCATGGAACACCAAGTTTGA</u>
PIF4-AttB2-Rev	<u>GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTGGTCCAACGAGAACC</u>

**Footnote:** GATEWAY cloning primers used for generation of BiFC and Y2H vectors. Gene-specific sequences are underlined.

HDA9 Fw:	At3g44680	TTAAAACACCATCCCCGTGT
HDA9 Rev	At3g44680	TTCTTAACATCGCCTGTCC
YUC8 Fw:	At4g28720	AAACGCTCAAGGGTTCTCTTCG
YUC8 Rev:	At4g28720	CACGCACAACCCCTTTGATTCG
PIF4-Fw:	At2g43010	TCAGATGCAGCCGATGGAGATG
PIF4-Rev:	At2g43010	CGACGGTTGTGACTTTGCTGTC
YLS8 Fw:	At5g08290	TTACTGTTTCGGTTGTTCTCCATT
YLS8 Rev:	At5g08290	CACTGAATCATGTTCAAGCAAGT
SK42 Fw:	At1G57870	ACAGAGGCTGATGAGGAGAGAGAC
SK42 Rev:	At1G57870	ATCACATGGCCAGTTCTGCAC

**Footnote:** Primers used for qRT-PCR, with AGI codes

YUC8 G-box Fw:	TCCTCATCCTCTCCACGTGG	
YUC8 G-box Rev:	GTGGGACCAACGAGAGGAAG	
PIF4 promoter Fw:	CACTGATTCCAACACAATGTCC	Ref. (7)
PIF4 promoter Rev	GGTACAGACAGAAAGTACAGGAG	Ref. (7)

**Footnote:** Primers used for PIF4 G-Box and PIF4 promoter binding CHIP-PCR

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