

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA FILE

Rath et al.: A gravitropic stimulus alters the distribution of EHB1, a negative effector of root gravitropism in Arabidopsis

Supplemental Material

- **Supplemental Figure S1:** GFP expressing root tips (control)
- **Supplemental Figure S2:** AGD12-GFP (autofluorescence control)
- **Supplemental Data S3:** (animated gif) EHB1-GFP expressing roots with (right) or without gravitropic stimulus (left)

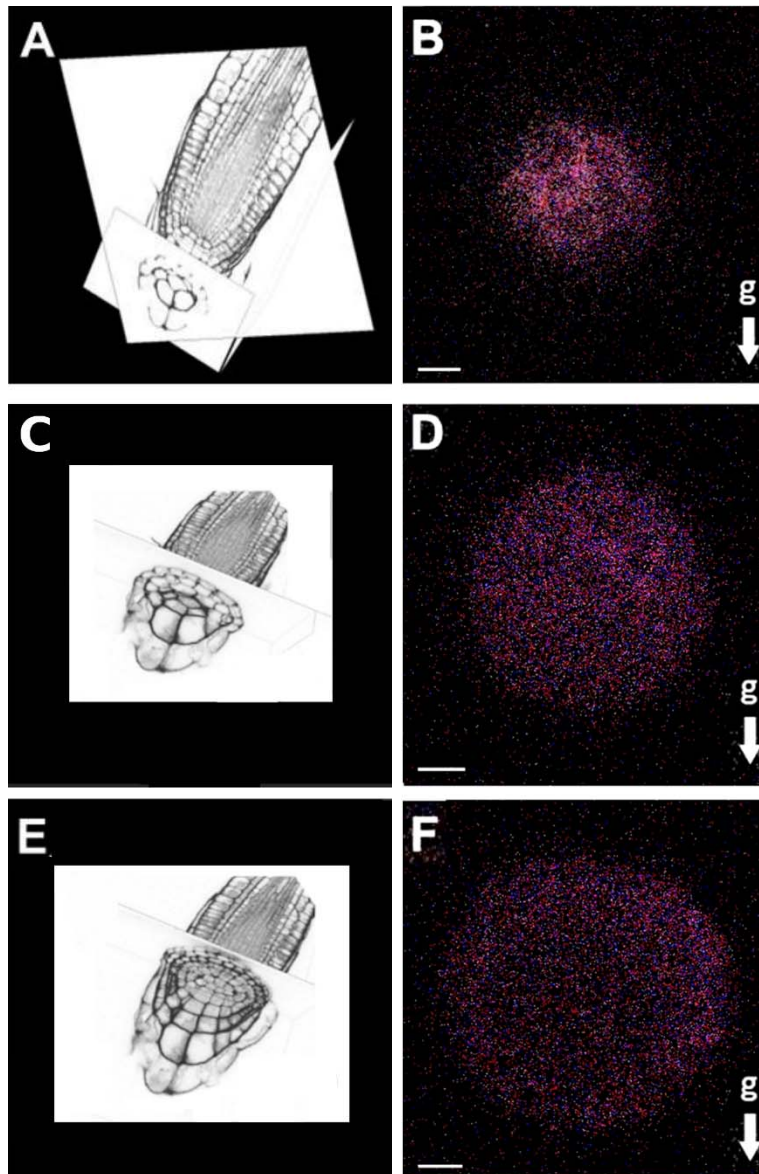


Fig. S1 End-on image stack of 35S-CaMV:GFP control lines. Images were taken 20 μm (**A, B**), 40 μm (**C, D**), and 80 μm (**E, F**) from the tip, respectively. For methodical details see Fig. 3.

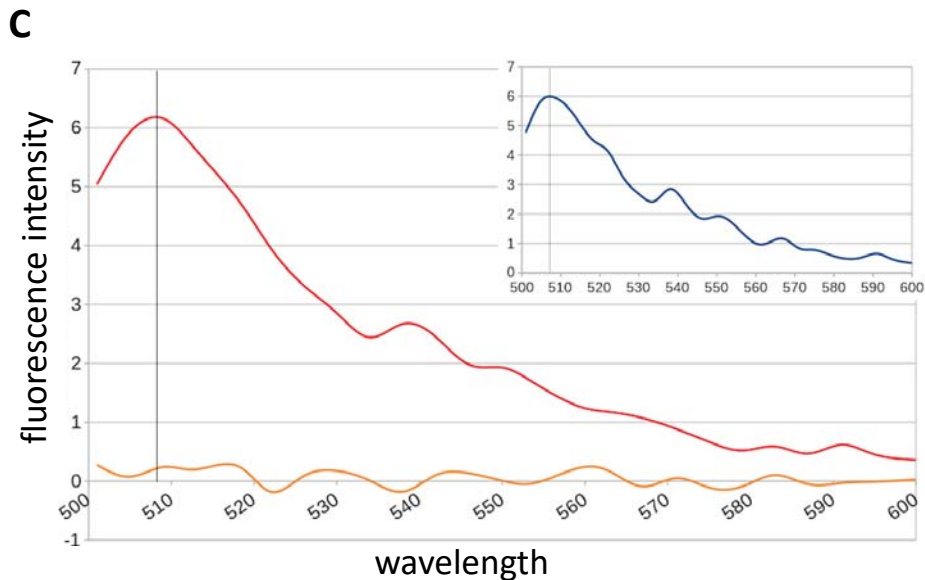
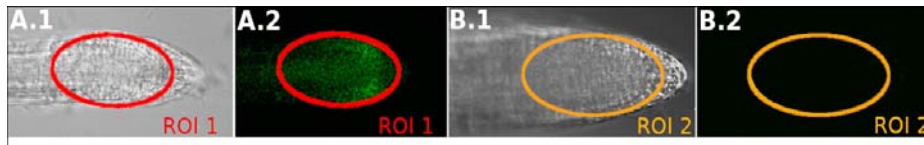


Fig. S2 GFP-fluorescence evaluation of AGD12-GFP expressing seedlings. Roots of AGD12-GFP seedlings (**A.1, A.2**) and wildtype seedlings (**B.1, B.2**) were analyzed using an Argon laser (Ex: 488 nm) to obtain an emission spectrum from 500 nm to 600 nm taken from a defined region of AGD12-GFP (ROI 1, red circle) and wildtype seedlings (ROI 2, yellow circle). (**A.1, B.1**) Interference contrast images, (**A.2, B.2**) fluorescence images. (**C**) After subtracting the noise of the photomultiplier emission spectra of AGD12-GFP (red line) and wild type seedlings (yellow line) were generated. Subsequently a difference spectrum of both spectra was deduced (inlet, blue graph). The resulting graph revealed a specific, GFP-related peak with a maximum at 509 nm which, despite relatively weak signal strength, rules out autofluorescence as the underlying signal in the investigated strain presented in Fig. 1 G & H.