Foliar resistance to *Rhizoctonia solani* in Arabidopsis is compromised by simultaneous loss of ethylene, jasmonate and PEN2 mediated defense pathways

Brendan N. Kidd, Rhonda Foley, Karam B. Singh, Jonathan P. Anderson

Supplementary information

Supplementary Figure S1. Validation of the *mt-roGFP2* line in *A. thaliana* root epidermal cells. (A) Confocal image of an untreated control *mt-roGFP2* root showing an overlay of the ratio of oxidised and reduced *mt-roGFP2* fluorescence collected after 405nm excitation (blue) and 488nm excitation (green), respectively. (B) The same root shown in (A) after treatment with 10mM H₂O₂ for ten minutes showing an increase in fluorescence after excitation at 405nm compared to 488nm. (C) Treatment with 10mM dithiothreitol (DTT) for ten minutes restores ratio to untreated WT levels. Treatments were made by gently flushing the distilled water under the coverslip with H₂O₂ or DTT. (D) Bar graph shows the ratio of *mt-roGFP2* in an oxidised versus reduced state for each treatment (N=3). Error bars show standard error of three independent treated seedlings imaged sequentially on the same day. Letters represent significance (adj. *p* < 0.05) using a one-way ANOVA and Tukey's HSD test. Scale bar represents 100 µm. The experiment was repeated with similar results. The seed line used in this experiment was also independently validated⁵⁷.

Supplementary Figure S2. Movie of AG2 infected Arabidopsis root stained with aniline blue showing colonisation of AG2 through the cortex into the vascular tissue. Images collected using a Nikon 40x DIC objective.

Supplementary Figure S3. Movie of AG8 infected Arabidopsis root stained with aniline blue showing colonisation of AG8 through the cortex and into the vascular tissue. Images collected using a Nikon 40x DIC objective.

Supplementary Figure S4. A tilescan image capturing the above and below ground tissue of an AG2-1 infected *mt-roGFP2* plant showing extensive foliar necrosis at four days post infection (A). Although the leaf tissue shows significant necrosis, the roots are still expressing GFP through to the primary root tip. The plant roots were stained with propidium iodide, rinsed in water and imaged using a 5x11 tilescan at 25x magnification with a Leica M205FA stereo microscope. (B) Close-up of the rosette shown in (A) compared to the rosette of a mock infected plant (C). Scale bar represents 5cm (A) and 1cm (B-C).

Supplementary Figure S5. Loss of JA, ET and PEN2 mediated defense pathways compromise resistance to AG8. Infection of Col-0, *pen1*, *pen2*, *pen3* single mutants, the *eds1 pen3* double mutant and *pen3 rar1 stg1b* and *coi1 ein2 pen2* triple mutants with AG8. Three independent replicate infections of agar grown plants were performed by transferring 4 plants per biological replicate into mock or *R. solani* AG8 infected pots to produce the data in this figure. Plants were scored for survival at fourteen days post infection at which point surviving plants had started to flower. Letters represents significance (adj. p < 0.05) using Fisher's Exact Test. Error bars represent standard error.

Supplementary Table S1. Arabidopsis lines used in this study.

Supplementary Table S2. Primers used to screen mutant lines.



Figure S1.



Figure S4.



Figure S5.

Locus	Mutant/Transgenic line	Stock name / reference
N/A	mt-roGFP2	1
AT3G11820	pen1-4	CS66945
AT2G44490	pen2-3	CS66946
AT1G59870	pen3-1	CS66467
AT3G11820, AT1G59870	pen1-1 pen3-1	CS67132
AT2G44490, AT1G59870	pen2-3 pen3-1	CS67133
AT3G11820, AT2G44490, AT1G59870	pen1 pen2 pen3	2
AT3G48090, AT1G59870	eds1-1 pen3-1	CS67134
AT5G51700, AT4G11260, AT1G59870	rar1-10 sgt1b-1 pen3-1	CS67926
AT2G39940, AT5G03280, AT2G44490	coi1-16 ein2-1 pen2-4	CS67818
AT2G39940, AT2G40940, AT2G44490	coi1-16 ers1-1 pen2-4	CS67821
AT2G39940, AT1G04310, AT2G44490	coi1-16 ers2-1 pen2-4	CS67822

Supplementary Table S1: Arabidopsis lines used in this study

References

- 1 Schwarzländer, M. *et al.* Confocal imaging of glutathione redox potential in living plant cells. *J. Microsc.* **231**, 299-316, (2008).
- 2 Johansson, O. N. *et al.* Role of the penetration-resistance genes *PEN1*, *PEN2* and *PEN3* in the hypersensitive response and race-specific resistance in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Plant J.* **79**, 466-476, (2014).

Supplementary Table S2. Primers used to screen mutant lines

Gene	Mutant	Primer name	Primer sequence	Notes	Reference
PEN1	pen1-1	pen1-1F	GAAACACTCTCTTCATGTCACGCG	CAPS - Digestion with Mlul	1
		pen1-1R	GAGGACAGAGGTCCTGGTTCG	CAPS - Digestion with Mlul	-
PEN2	pen2-1	pen2-1F	TTTGGAACTGCTTCATCTTCTTATCAGG	CAPS - Digestion with AlwI	1
		pen2-1R	CCTGTACAAGAAATCAATCACAGATCTTCA	CAPS - Digestion with AlwI	
	pen2-4	pen2-4F	AAACGTTGCCGTTGATTTCT	CAPS - Digestion with Acil	2
		pen2-4R	CAGCAACACTAGCGCCATTA	CAPS - Digestion with Acil	-
PEN3	pen3-1	pen3-1F	TGAAAGCTTCTGCTGCTCAA	CAPS - Digestion with HphI	1
		pen3-1R	TGAGGTGAACGATTTGTTGC	CAPS - Digestion with HphI	-
COI1	coi1-16	coi1-16 P2	GAACACAATTTAGTACTAAGGACGCATTCCCAA	PCR	3
		coi1-16 P3	AACTAGTTGGGTTCTTTAAGGCTGCAGCTAACT	PCR	-
		coi1-16 P4	AACTAGTTGGGTTCTTTAAGGCTGCAGCTATTC	PCR	
EIN2	ein2-1	ein2-1F	TGCGAGTAACAGAGCGGAAG	CAPS - Digestion with Afill	4
		ein2-1R	TACATCAGAGTCTTCTTTAAGACTAC	CAPS - Digestion with Afill	

References

- 1 Johansson, O. N. *et al.* Role of the penetration-resistance genes *PEN1*, *PEN2* and *PEN3* in the hypersensitive response and race-specific resistance in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Plant J.* **79**, 466-476, (2014).
- 2 Westphal, L., Scheel, D. & Rosahl, S. The *coi1-16* mutant harbors a second site mutation rendering PEN2 nonfunctional. *Plant Cell* **20**, 824-826, (2008).
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