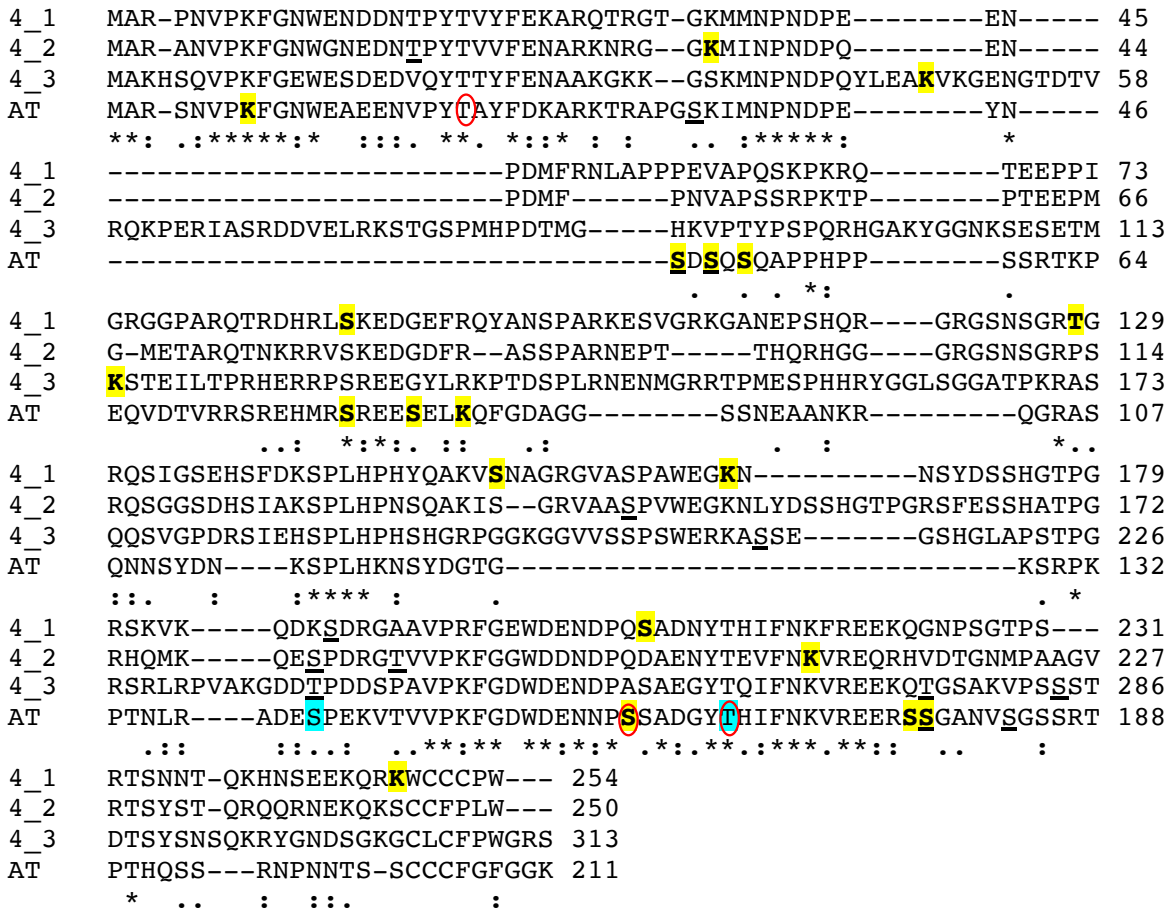

S7 Fig. Alignment of tomato RIN4s (4_1, 4_2, 4_3) and Arabidopsis RIN4 (AT). Modifications in SlRIN4s were determined *in vitro*, modifications in AtRIN4 are from [1] (*in vitro* and *in planta*). Residues acetylated by HopZ3 are bold and highlighted in yellow; phosphorylation sites are underlined; known phosphorylation sites important for signaling (S141, T166) in AtRIN4 [2] are highlighted blue; residues phosphorylated by RIPK in AtRIN4 (T21, S160, T166) [3] are circled in red. * (asterisk) - fully conserved residues, : (colon) - conservation between groups of strongly similar properties, . (period) - conservation between groups of weakly similar properties.

References

1. Lee J, Manning AJ, Wolfgeher D, Jelenska J, Cavanaugh KA, Xu H, et al. Acetylation of an NB-LRR plant immune-effector complex suppresses immunity. Cell Rep. 2015;13(8):1670-82. doi: 10.1016/j.celrep.2015.10.029. PubMed PMID: 26586425.
2. Chung EH, El-Kasmi F, He Y, Loehr A, Dangl JL. A plant phosphoswitch platform repeatedly targeted by type III effector proteins regulates the output of both tiers of plant immune receptors. Cell Host & Microbe. 2014;16(4):484-94. doi: 10.1016/j.chom.2014.09.004. PubMed PMID: 25299334.
3. Liu J, Elmore JM, Lin ZJ, Coaker G. A receptor-like cytoplasmic kinase phosphorylates the host target RIN4, leading to the activation of a plant innate immune receptor. Cell Host & Microbe. 2011;9(2):137-46. doi: 10.1016/j.chom.2011.01.010. PubMed PMID: 21320696.