

Fig. S1 The content of hydrogen peroxide in *sscd1* was significantly reduced after treatment with Phe.

The 7-d-old seedings of WT and *sscd1* grown on MS medium under LD were transferred to SD and sprayed with ddH₂O (-) or 2 mM Phe (+) once a day for 3 days, then the content of hydrogen peroxide in seedlings was determined. Each value is the mean of three independent biological replicates \pm standard deviation. An asterisk represents the significance of differences (two-tailed Student's t-test) at the levels of P<0.05. Phe, Phenylalanine; WT, wild type, Col-0; LD, long day; SD, short day.

The content of hydrogen peroxide was determined referring to the ferrous oxidation-xylenol orange (FOX) assay (*J. Agric. Food Chem.* **50**, 248-254, 2002). The FOX reagent consisted 0.1 mM Dimethyl Phenol orange, 0.25 mM ferrous ammonia sulfate, 100 mM sorbitol, and 25 mM H₂SO₄. Weighed segments of frozen crushed material (about 0.05 g) were homogenized in 0.5 mL 25 mM H₂SO₄, then centrifuged for 10 min at 5000 rpm at 4 °C. Took 100 µL of supernatant, added 900 µL of FOX reagent and mixed, stood for 1 hour, then assayed spectrophotometrically at 580 nm. Result calculation: $C_{(\mu M/g)} = (A_{580} - 0.003) / 0.155 / 0.2 / m_{(g)}$.



Fig. S2 Treatment with catechins suppressed the death of *sscd1* seedlings.

The phenotype of 14-d-old WT and *sscd1* seedlings grown on MS medium without (a) or with 0.01 (b), 0.1 (c), and 0.2 mg/mL (d) catechins under SD. WT, wild type, Col-0; SD, short day.

Seeds of WT and *sscd1* were plated on MS added without or with different concentrations catechins (0.01, 0.1, and 0.2 mg/mL) and grown under SD for 14 days, then the seedlings were photographed.

The catechins at 0.1 mg/mL clearly reduced the death of *sscd1* seedlings (c). The catechins at 0.2 mg/mL severely inhibited the growth of WT seedlings (d), however, it completely suppressed the death of *sscd1* seedlings (d).