

1 **Supplemental Data**

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3 **Wild-type allele of *TaHRC* suppresses calcium-mediated plant immune**
4 **response by hijacking *TaCAXIP4* to trigger FHB susceptibility in wheat**

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31 **Materials and methods**

32 **Yeast Two-Hybrid (Y2H) screening and co-transformaiton assays**

33 Y2H screening experiment was performed with the ULTimate Y2H screen system by Hybrigenics
34 Services (Paris, France <http://www.hybrigenics-services.com>). The full-length coding sequences
35 (CDS) of *TaHRC* was amplified from ‘Clark’ (an *Fhb1* susceptible wheat cultivar) and then
36 constructed into a bait vector (pGBKT7-TaHRC). The construct was verified by Sanger
37 sequencing and used as a bait to screen a wheat cDNA library fused to Gal4. The full-length CDS
38 of *TaCXIP4* from ‘Clark’ was amplified and constructed into a prey vector (pGADT7-TaCAXIP4),
39 two N-terminal truncated fragments of *TaHRC* (one with a NLS domain, 1-96 aa; another without
40 NLS domain, 1-81 aa) and the C-terminal truncated fragment (without NLS domain, 97-261 aa)
41 were also amplified and cloned into a bait vector as pGBKT7-TaHRC-N, pGBKT7-TaHRC-
42 NΔNLS and pGBKT7-TaHRC-C. The co-transformaiton assays were performed as described by
43 the manufacturer (Clontech Laboratories, CA, USA). All the primers used for vectors construction
44 were listed in [Supplemental Table S2](#).

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46 **Mutants generation by CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing**

47 The single-guide RNA (sgRNA) was designed to target three different sites of *TaHRC* using the
48 web-based E-CRISPR program (<http://www.e-crisp.org/E-CRISP/>). The details for construction
49 of Cas9 and sgRNAs vectors as well as plant transformation, regeneration and selection processes
50 for *TaHRC* mutants were described previously (Su et al., 2019). All primers used for vectors
51 construction and mutants screening are listed in [Supplemental Table S2](#).

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53 **FHB evaluation and statistical analysis**

54 The detailed protocol of FHB evaluation for mutant lines was described previously (Su et al.,
55 2019). In brief, the mutant plants were phenotyped for FHB resistance in a growth chamber by
56 injecting a conidial spore suspension of *F. graminearum* (GZ3639) into a central spikelet in a spike
57 at early anthesis using a syringe (Hamilton, Reno, NV). Ten spikes per line were inoculated in
58 each replication and each experiment had three replications. The percentage of symptomatic
59 spikelets (PSS) of FHB symptom in a spike was calculated at 14 days after inoculation. For box
60 plots, boxes indicate the 25th–75th percentile, whiskers indicate the full data range, center lines
61 indicate medians, crosses indicate means and the numbers inside boxes indicate sample size. *P*-

62 values were generated from two-sided unpaired Student's t-tests of the mean PSS of the mutant
63 lines versus the mean PSS of the non-edited line.

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65 **Bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC) assay**

66 The full-length CDS of *TaHRC* and *TaCAXIP4* were amplified from 'Clark' and then cloned into
67 the N-terminus and C-terminus of a split yellow fluorescent protein (YFP) in the expression vector
68 pEarleygate201-YN and pEarleygate202-YC respectively, yielding YN-TaHRC and YC-
69 TaCAXIP4 using the Gateway LR Clonase II enzyme mix kit ([Invitrogen](#)) as described previously
70 ([Lu et al., 2010](#)). The mixed *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (GV3101) cultures harboring equal
71 concentrations of YN-TaHRC and YC-TaCAXIP4 vectors (final density OD600, 0.6) were
72 infiltrated into 6-week-old epidermal *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves. The signal of the
73 reconstituted YFP fluorescence was observed and imaged at 48 hours after infiltration under a
74 Zeiss LSM 880 confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany). All primers used for vectors
75 construction are listed in [Supplemental Table S2](#).

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77 **Subcellular colocalization assay**

78 The full-length CDS of *TaHRC* and *TaCAXIP4* were cloned into in the expression vector
79 pEarleygate103-GFP and pEarleygate102-CFP respectively, resulting in *TaHRC-GFP* and
80 *TaCXIP4-CFP* using the Gateway LR Clonase II enzyme mix kit ([Invitrogen](#)) as described
81 previously ([Lu et al., 2010](#)). The mixed *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (GV3101) cultures harboring
82 equal concentrations of *TaHRC-GFP* and *TaCXIP4-CFP* (final density OD600, 0.6) were
83 infiltrated into 6-week-old epidermal *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaves. The GFP and CFP
84 fluorescence signals at 48 hours after infiltration were observed and imaged under a Zeiss LSM
85 880 confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany) in two channels and merged using a lookup table
86 with raw data in green and cyan colors, respectively. All primers used for vectors construction are
87 listed in [Supplemental Table S2](#).

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89 **Yeast Ca²⁺ supression assay**

90 A Ca²⁺ sensitive yeast strain K667 (hypersensitive to high concentrations of Ca²⁺) was used for
91 yeast transformation. The full-length CDS of *TaCAX1*, *TaCAXIP4* and *TaHRC* from 'Clark' were
92 cloned into the yeast expression vector pGBKT7 and transformed/cotransformed into K667 yeast

93 cells. Yeast cells expressing/coexpressing *TaCAX1*, *TaCAXIP4* and *TaHRC* were assayed on a
94 yeast extract/peptone/dextrose (YPD) medium supplemented with and without 200 mM CaCl₂,
95 respectively. The detail protocol for yeast transformation was described previously ([Cheng et al.,](#)
96 [2004](#)). All primers used for vectors construction are listed in [Supplemental Table S2](#).

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98 **Reactive oxygen species (ROS) measurement**

99 To examine whether *TaHRC* and *TaCaXIP4* affect ROS production in planta, ROS assay was
100 performed in *N. benthamiana* leaves expressing *GFP* (Control), *TaHRC-GFP*, *TaCaXIP4-GFP* or
101 both using a luminol-based chemiluminescence assay ([Hao et al. 2019](#)). *A. tumefaciens* GV3101
102 strains carrying *TaHRC-GFP* or *TaCaXIP4-GFP* were cultured overnight. The cultures were
103 centrifuged, washed, and suspended in Agromix (10 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM MES, and 100 μM
104 acetosyringone). The cell suspension was infiltrated or co-infiltrated into 4- to 5-week-old *N.*
105 *benthamiana* leaves with an OD600 of 0.4. Two days after infiltration, twelve leaf discs were
106 removed from infiltrated zones with a cork borer and floated on water overnight. On the next day,
107 water was replaced with 200 μL of the assay solution: 17 mM luminol L012, 1 μM horseradish
108 peroxidase ([Sigma, St. Louis, MO](#)), and 100 μg/mL crab shell chitin ([Sigma, St. Louis, MO](#)).
109 Luminescence was measured for 60 min using the Synergy HT and Gen5 software ([BioTek](#)
110 [Instruments, Inc. Winooski, VT](#)).

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112 **References**

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126 blight susceptibility by suppressing plant immunity. *Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions*, 32,
127 888-898.

Supplemental Table S2. Primer sequences used in this study

| Number | Name | Sequence(5'----3') | |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | TaHRC_CDS_F | ATGGATGCCAAGAAGTTCCT | For full-length CDS amplification |
| 2 | TaHRC_CDS_R | TTACACGAGTTGCTTCCCGT | |
| 3 | TaCAXIP4_CDS_F | ATGGACGACGACATCCAAGCTGGC | |
| 4 | TaCAXIP4_CDS_R | TTAGCCCCTCTTATGCTCCTACT | |
| 5 | TaCAX1-CDS_F | ATGGATAGCCAGTCCGCGGTGACG | |
| 6 | TaCAX1-CDS_R | TTATGCGACCTGGACAATCATGGG | For Y2H screen and co-transformation assays |
| 7 | BK_TaHRC_CDS_F | CATGGAGGCCGAATTCATGGATGCCAAGAAGTTCCTGCAG | |
| 8 | BK_TaHRC_CDS_R | GCAGGTCGACTTACACGAGTTGCTTCCCGTCTCT | |
| 9 | BK_TaHRC_N_R | GCAGGTCGACCTTGGCCTCCTGGACCAT | |
| 10 | BK_TaHRC_NΔNLS_R | GCAGGTCGACGTGCCTTTTGGGTCCTTCC | |
| 11 | BK_TaHRC_C_F | CATGGAGGCCGAATTCATGCACAGGTCAAAGAGGAGGAG | For gRNA vectors construction |
| 12 | BK_TaHRC_C_R | GCAGGTCGACTTACACGAGTTGCTTCCCGTCT | |
| 13 | AD_TaCAXIP4_CDS_F | GGAGGCCAGTGAATTCATGGACGACGACATCCAAGCTGGC | |
| 14 | AD_TaCAXIP4_CDS_R | CGAGCTCGATGGATCCTTAGCCCCTCTTATGCTCCTACT | |
| 15 | TaHRC_gRNA1_F | CTTGGCGACAGTATCGGAAACAC | |
| 16 | TaHRC_gRNA1_R | AAACGTGTTCCGATCACTGTCGC | For BiFC, Subcellular Colocalization, Ca2+ Suppression and ROS assays |
| 17 | TaHRC_gRNA2_F | CTTGGTGCCAGGAGGCGCAAGCAC | |
| 18 | TaHRC_gRNA2_R | AAACGTGCTTGGCCTCCTGGCAC | |
| 19 | TaHRC_gRNA3_F | CTTGGGAAGAAGCACTCGCACAGG | |
| 20 | TaHRC_gRNA3_R | AAACCCTGTGCGAGTGCTTCTCC | |
| 21 | TaHRC_CDS_GW_F | GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTCATGGATGCCAAGAAGTTCCT | For BiFC, Subcellular Colocalization, Ca2+ Suppression and ROS assays |
| 22 | TaHRC_CDS_GW_R | GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCCACGAGTTGCTTCCCGT | |
| 23 | TaHsp_CDS_GW_F | GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTCATGGATCAAGGGTTGTGTTCTCC | |
| 24 | TaHsp_CDS_GW_R | GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTAGTCGACGTTGACCTCGAAGAC | |
| 25 | TaCAXIP4_CDS_GW_F | GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTCATGGACGACGACATCCAAGCTGGC | |
| 26 | TaCAXIP4_CDS_GW_R | GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCCGCCCTCTTATGCTCCTACT | |
| 27 | BK_TaCAX1_CDS_F | CATGGAGGCCGAATTCATGGATAGCCAGTCCGCGGTGACG | |
| 28 | BK_TaCAX1_CDS_R | GCAGGTCGACGGATCCTTATGCGACCTGGACAATCATGGG | |
| 29 | BK_TaCAXIP4_CDS_F | CATGGAGGCCGAATTCATGGACGACGACATCCAAGCTGGC | |
| 30 | BK_TaCAXIP4_CDS_R | GCAGGTCGACTTAGCCCCTCTTATGCTCCTACT | |