Arabidopsis ADR1 helper NLR immune receptors localize and function at the plasma membrane in a phospholipid dependent manner

Svenja C. Saile ${ }^{1}$, Frank M. Ackermann ${ }^{1}$, Sruthi Sunil ${ }^{1}$, Jutta Keicher ${ }^{1}$, Adam Bayless ${ }^{2}$, Vera Bonardi ${ }^{3}$, Li Wan ${ }^{3}$, Mehdi Doumane ${ }^{4}$, Eva Stöbbe ${ }^{1}$, Yvon Jaillais ${ }^{4}$, Marie-Cécile Caillaud ${ }^{4}$, Jeffery L. Dang ${ }^{3}{ }^{3,5}$, Marc T. Nishimura ${ }^{2}$, Claudia Oecking ${ }^{1}$ and Farid El Kasmi ${ }^{*, 1}$

## Supporting Information

includes: -Supplementary Figure legends
-Supplementary Tables S1 and S2
-Supplementary Figures S1 - S11

## Supplementary Figure legends

## Fig. S1 Subcellular localization of AtADR1 proteins after transient over-expression in $N$. benthamiana.

Maximum projection of Z-stack images clearly demonstrates that AtADR1 proteins localize to the plasma membrane after transient expression in $N$. benthamiana leaves. (a, b, e, f, g, h) AtADR1 proteins (ADR1, ADR1-L1, ADR1-L2) localize mainly to the plasma membrane. The indicated ADR1 proteins fused to EYFP or Citrine-HA were transiently co-expressed with the PM-resident BRI1-mRFP fusion-protein and confocal imaging was done at 4 hours (a, $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{f}$ ) or 5 hours (h) post Estradiol induction or 2 days post infiltration (e, g). (c, d) ADR1 also localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Wildtype ADR1 or the autoactivated mutant ADR1 ${ }^{\mathrm{DV}}$ fused to Citrine-HA was transiently co-expressed with the ER-localized AtVMA12-RFP fusionprotein and confocal imaging was done at 3 hours (c) and 4 hours (d) post Estradiol induction. $\mathrm{ADR} 1, \mathrm{ADR} 1^{\mathrm{DV}}$ and $\mathrm{ADR} 1-\mathrm{L} 1^{\mathrm{DV}}$ additionally localize to puncta (white arrowheads in $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$, $\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{f})$. Localization of EYFP and Citrine-HA tagged ADR1 proteins is shown with the first column (Citrine/YFP, in yellow) and the co-localized PM-localized BRI1-mRFP or ERlocalized VMA12-RFP is shown in the second column (RFP, in magenta). Chloroplasts are shown in the third column (Chlorophyll A, in cyan) and the merged images are shown in the fourth column. Images shown here are a maximum projection of Z-stack images. Scale bars, $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

Fig. S2 Subcellular localization of native promoter-driven AtADR1 proteins. (a-c) Single plane secant views show that AtADR1 proteins (ADR1, ADR1-L1, ADR1-L2) localize to the plasma membrane (PM) when expressed under control of their native promoters. The indicated ADR1 proteins fused to YFP/EYFP were transiently co-expressed with the PMresident protein BRI1-mRFP in $N$. benthamiana leaves and confocal imaging was done 3 days post infiltration (dpi; a) or $2 \mathrm{dpi}(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$. Localization of ADR1s is shown with the first column (YFP, in yellow) and the co-localized PM-resident BRI1 is shown in the second column (RFP, in magenta). Chloroplasts are shown in the third column (Chlorophyll A, in cyan) and the merged images are shown in the fourth column (merge). Fluorescence intensities were measured along the dotted line depicted in the merge images. Scale bars, $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. (d, e) Subcellular fractionation experiments of protein extracts prepared from 7-day old A. thaliana seedlings stably expressing AtADR1-L2-HA under control of its native promoter (d) or from 6-week-old A. thaliana plants stably expressing AtADR1-L2 ${ }^{\text {DV }}$-HA under control of its native
promoter (e) reveal a strong membrane association of AtADR1-L2-HA (d) and ADR1-L2 ${ }^{\text {DV }}$ (e). Shown are immunoblots of ADR1-L2-HA (d) and ADR1-L2 ${ }^{\text {DV }}$-HA (e) and the cytosolic marker UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase (UGPase) using anti-HA or anti-UGPase antibody, respectively. $20 \mu \mathrm{~g}(\mathbf{d})$ or $40 \mu \mathrm{~g}(\mathbf{e})$ protein of each protein fraction (total, soluble, microsomes) was used for SDS-PAGE. Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the band of the total protein fractions, respectively. T: total extract, S : soluble protein fraction, M: microsomal protein fraction.

Fig. S3 Characterization of the cell death activity of WT, P-loop and QHD variants of AtADR1s.

Transient expression of AtADR1s steady-state (WT), P-loop mutant (AAA) or QHD mutant (DV) Citrine-HA fusion proteins in $N$. benthamiana. ADR1, ADR1 ${ }^{\mathrm{AAA}}$ and ADR1 ${ }^{\mathrm{DV}}$ induce a strong HR-like cell death, whereas ADR1-L1 ${ }^{\mathrm{DV}}$ triggers a weak and ADR1-L2 ${ }^{\mathrm{DV}}$ a very weak HR-like cell death. Photos were taken under normal light at 23 hours post Estradiol induction and 47 hours post infiltration. Numbers represent the number of leaves showing cell death out of the number of leaves analysed. Asterisk indicates weak cell death, double-asterisk indicates very weak cell death.

## Fig. S4 AtRPS5 plasma membrane localization and its cell death activity are not affected by MAP-SAC1 or MAP-dOCRL co-expression.

(a) Plasma membrane localization of AtRPS5-EYFP is not affected by co-expression of MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ (upper panel) or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$ (lower panel). (c) Co-expression of MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ (upper panel) or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ (lower panel) does not affect RPS5-EYFP PM localization. Indicated proteins were transiently expressed in $N$. benthamiana leaves and confocal imaging was done at 24 hours post infiltration. Localization of RPS5-EYFP is shown with the first column (YFP, in yellow) and MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$, MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$, MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ and MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ are shown in the second column (mCherry, in magenta). Chloroplasts are shown in the third column (Chlorophyll A, in cyan) and the merged images are shown in the fourth column (merge). Images are single plane secant views. Scale bars, $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. (b, d) Immunoblot analysis of the transiently expressed proteins (see (a, c)) using anti-GFP and anti-RFP antibody, respectively. Equal loading of the proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Samples were collected 24 hours post infiltration. (e, f) Effector
(AvrPphB)-triggered and RPS5-EYFP mediated cell death is not suppressed by MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ (e) or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$ (f) co-expression in $N$. benthamiana. Leaf images showing cell death induction by activated RPS5-EYFP (upper panels). Transient expression of the Dexamethasone-inducible effector AvrPphB-MYC and the guardee protein PBS1-HA with constitutively expressed RPS5-EYFP, MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}(\mathbf{e})$ or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ and MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ (f). Leaf images were taken under UV light at 24 hours post Dexamethasone induction, which corresponds to 2 days post infiltration (e, f). AvrPphB-MYC and PBS1-HA expression was induced with $30 \mu \mathrm{M}$ Dexamethasone to activate RPS5-EYFP. White/light grey areas indicate dead leaf tissue. Numbers represent the number of leaves showing cell death out of the number of leaves analysed. Immunoblot analysis (lower panels) of the transiently expressed proteins (see upper panels) using anti-GFP and anti-RFP antibody, respectively. Equal loading of the proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Protein samples were collected at 6 hours post Dexamethasone induction, which corresponds to 28 hours post infiltration.

Fig. S5 Degradation of mis-localized AtRPM1 and AtADR1 proteins is not or only partially blocked by proteasome inhibitors.
(a-c) Treatment of a 1x Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (PIC) or $2.5 \mu \mathrm{M}$ Bortezomib (BTZ) fully (a) or partially (b, c) inhibit the degradation of mis-localized AtADR1 proteins. (d) Mislocalized AtRPM1 protein degradation can partially be blocked by a PIC treatment, however not by BTZ. Shown are anti-GFP immunoblots of AtADR1 (a), AtADR1-L1 (b), AtADR1-L2 (c) and AtRPM1 (d) Citrine-HA or EYFP fusion proteins that were transiently co-expressed with MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {wT }}$ or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ in $N$. benthamiana. Equal loading of the proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Samples were collected 4 hours (a) or 5 hours (b-d) post inhibitor and Estradiol (a) treatments, which corresponds to 27 (a) and 25 hours (b-d) post infiltration.

Fig. S6 Effector-triggered AtRPM1-mediated cell death response is diminished by PI4P depletion.
(a, upper panel) $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domain of AtADR1-L1 induces no visible cell death symptoms and thus no effect of MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$ co-expression on AtADR1-L1 CC $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{R}}$ activity is observable. Transient co-expression of ADR1-L1 CCR-EYFP, MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {wT }}$ or MAP-mCherrySAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ in $N$. benthamiana leaves. (b, upper panel) mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ co-expression noticeably reduced cell death activity of AvrRpm1-HA activated RPM1-EYFP. Transient expression of RPM1-EYFP, AvrRPM1-HA, T7-RIN4 and MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {wT }}$ or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ in $N$. benthamiana leaves. (c, upper panel) Cell death activity of AvrRpm1HA activated RPM1-EYFP was not blocked by co-expression of MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {wT }}$. Transient expression of RPM1-EYFP, AvrRPM1-HA, T7-RIN4 and MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$ in $N$. benthamiana leaves. AvrRPM1-HA expression was induced with $30 \mu \mathrm{M}$ Dexamethasone 20 hours post infiltration. Leaf images were taken under UV light at 24 hours post infiltration (a) or 24 hours post Dexamethasone induction (b, c). The effector AvrRpm1 and the guardee protein RIN4 was coexpressed to activate RPM1. White/light grey areas indicate dead leave tissue. Numbers represent the number of leaves showing cell death out of the number of leaves analysed. Asterisk in (b) indicates weak cell death. (a-c, lower panels) Immunoblot analysis of the proteins transiently expressed in leaves (see upper panels) using anti-GFP and anti-RFP antibody, respectively. Equal loading of the proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Protein samples were collected at 20 hours post infiltration (a) and 6 hours post Dexamethasone induction, which corresponds to 26 hours post infiltration (b, c).

## Fig. S7 PI4P depletion affects the PM localization of AtADR1 CCR domains.

Co-expression with SAC1 ${ }^{\text {wT }}$ affects AtADR1 CC $R(\mathbf{a})$, AtADR1-L1 CC $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{R}}(\mathbf{b})$ and AtADR1-L2 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}(\mathbf{c})$ localization. C-terminally Citrine-HA tagged AtADR1 (ADR1, ADR1-L1, ADR1-L2) $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains were transiently co-expressed with MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ (a-c, upper panel) or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ (a-c, lower panel) in N. benthamiana leaves. Confocal imaging was done at 3 hours (a) or 4 hours after Estradiol induction (b, c). AtADR1 CCR, AtADR1-L1 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ and AtADR1-L2 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains re-localize to intracellular puncta (white arrow heads), potentially endosomes. Localization of AtADR1 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$-Citrine-HA domains is shown with the first column (Citrine, in yellow) and MAP-mCherry-SAC1 ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ or MAP-mCherry-SAC1 $1^{\text {dead }}$ is shown in the second column (mCherry, in magenta). Chloroplasts are shown in the third
column (Chlorophyll A, in cyan) and the merged images are shown in the fourth column (merge). Images shown here are a maximum projection of Z-stack images. Scale bars, $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

## Fig. $\mathrm{S8} \mathbf{P I}(4,5) \mathbf{P}_{2}$ is not required for the PM localization and stability of AtADR1s and AtRPM1.

( $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{g}$ ) Plasma membrane localization of AtADR1s (ADR1-Citrine-HA, ADR1-L1-EYFP, ADR1-L2-EYFP) and AtRPM1-EYFP is not altered when dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ (upper panel) or dOCRL ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ (lower panel) is co-expressed. Proteins were transiently expressed in $N$. benthamiana leaves and confocal imaging was done 3 hours post Estradiol induction (a), 2 days post infiltration (c, e) or 24 hours post infiltration (g). Localization of Citrine-HA/-EYFP tagged ADR1s and RPM1-EYFP is shown with the first column (Citrine/YFP, in yellow) and MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {WT }}$ or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ is shown in the second column (mCherry, in magenta). Chloroplasts are shown in the third column (Chlorophyll A, in cyan) and the merged images are shown in the fourth column (merge). Images are single plane secant views. Scale bars, $20 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. (b, d, f, h) Immunoblot analysis of transiently expressed proteins (see (a), (c), (e), (g)) using anti-GFP and anti-RFP antibody, respectively, show no effect on NLR stability by dOCRL ${ }^{\mathrm{WT}}$ or dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ co-expression. Equal loading of proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Samples were collected at 4 hours post Estradiol induction (b), 2 days post infiltration (d,f) or 24 hours post infiltration (h).

Fig. S9 AtADR1s and AtRPM1 cell death activity is not affected by depletion of $\operatorname{PI}(4,5) \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{2}}$ from the plasma membrane via MAP-dOCRL co-expression.
dOCRL ${ }^{\text {wT }}$ co-expression does not affect the cell death induced by AtADR1 CC $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{R}}(\mathbf{a})$, AtADR1L2 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (b), AtNRG1.1 $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ (c) domains, full-length AtADR1 (d), autoactive mutant AtADR1 ${ }^{\text {DV }}$ (e) or activated AtRPM1 (f). (a-f, upper panels) Transient expression of CitrineHA or EYFP tagged ADR1 (d), autoactive ADR1 ${ }^{\text {D461V }}$ mutant (e) and phospho-mimic T7RIN4 $4^{\mathrm{T} 166 \mathrm{D}}$-activated RPM1 (f) co-expressed with MAP-mCherry-dOCRLWT or MAP-mCherry-dOCRL ${ }^{\text {dead }}$ in $N$. benthamiana. Leaf images were taken under UV light at 24 hours post infiltration (hpi) (a), $26 \mathrm{hpi}(\mathbf{b}), 28 \mathrm{hpi}(\mathbf{c}), 9$ hours post Estradiol induction (d), 30 hpi (e) and 24 hpi (f). Phospho-mimic T7-RIN4 ${ }^{\text {T166D }}$ (RIN4 ${ }^{\text {TD }}$ ) was co-expressed to activate RPM1. White/light grey areas in leaves indicate dead tissue. Numbers represent the number of leaves showing cell death out of the number of leaves analysed. Asterisk indicates weak HR. (a-f,
lower panels) Immunoblot analysis of transiently expressed proteins (see upper panels) using anti-GFP and anti-RFP antibody, respectively. Equal loading of proteins is indicated by the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining (PS). Numbers show quantification of band intensities normalized to the Rubisco band from the Ponceau staining. Samples were collected at 20 hpi (a-c), 24 hpi (d), 4 hours post Estradiol induction (e) or 22 hpi (f).

## Fig. S10 Basic-hydrophobic (BH) profile analysis of $\mathbf{C C / C C R}$ domains.

In silico analysis to identify potential basic-hydrophobic stretches in the $\mathrm{CC} / \mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains of three Arabidopsis CNLs and the whole RNL family. (a) BH score profile (window size 19) of AtADR1, AtADR1-L1, AtADR1-L2, AtRPM1, AtZAR1, AtNRG1.1, AtNRG1.2 and AtRPS5 $\mathrm{CC} / \mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains (amino acids 1-160/170). Potential BH -stretches are represented as peaks above the 0.6 BH score threshold shown as a green line. Isoelectric point $(\mathrm{pI})$ of each $\mathrm{CC} / \mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domain is shown in parentheses behind the protein names and indicates that all but two (RPM1 and ZAR1) CC and $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains may have an overall positive charge in the cytosolic environment ( $\mathrm{pH} \sim 7.2$ ). (b) Amino acid sequences of CC and $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains as in (a) with the putative BH -stretch indicated by italic, underlined letters and highlighted in yellow. Positively charged lysine $(\mathrm{K})$ and arginine $(\mathrm{R})$ residues in the BH -stretch are shown in bold and red letters.

## Fig. S11 Proposed model of AtADR1 family members localization, oligomerization and function during immunity.

Arabidopsis ADR1s constitutively localize at the plasma membrane through the interaction of their $\mathrm{CC}_{\mathrm{R}}$ domains with anionic lipids, including PI4P. AtADR1 activation, either by pathogen infection or autoactivating mutations, leads to (1) conformational changes inducing or strengthening oligomerization andthe formation of a transient $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$-permeable cation channel that results in (2) $\mathrm{Ca}^{2+}$ influx and in the (3) subsequent recruitment or activation of calcium dependent and probably NLR-interacting phospholipases that (4) in turn produce lipid messengers, such as PA and DAG, which (5) might activate downstream signalling components required for NLR-mediated (6) immunity. The lipase-like protein AtEDS1 (ENHANCED DISEASE SUSCEPTIBLE 1) and its sequence-related direct partner AtPAD4 (PHYTOALEXIN DEFICIENT 4) are key immune regulators of AtADR1s-mediated immunity, but also of basal resistance, and may be part of an ADR1s immune-signalling complex.

Table S1. Transmembrane domain and lipidation prediction summary for Arabidopsis thaliana RNLs and the CNLs RPM1 and RPS5.

*, web-pages of the used prediction tools are listed in the Material and Methods section.

Table S2. Primer list.

| Primer | sequence |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FEK_1014 | GACGCAACACGtTGTTTTGAGAGACCTAG | purpose <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| FEK_1015 | CTAGGTCTCTCAAAACAaCGTGTTGCGTC | ADR1 D461V <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| FEK_1012 | GTGACACAGCATGtTGTTCTGCGAGAC | ADR1-L1 D489V <br> (site-directed |
| FEK_1013 | GTCTCGCAGAACAaCATGCTGTGTCAC | mDR1-L1 D489V <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| FEK_948 | GTCACGCAGCATGtTGTTCTAAGAGATG | ADR1-L2 D484V <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |


| FEK_949 | CATCTCTTAGAACAaCATGCTGCGTGAC | ADR1-L2 D484V <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEK_1002 | GAATGAGCGGTTCAGcGgcAgCCACTCTTG | ADR1 198AAA200 <br> (site-directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| FEK_1003 | CAAGAGTGGcTgcCgCTGAACCGCTCATTC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADR1 198AAA200 } \\ & \text { (site-directed } \\ & \text { mutagenesis) } \end{aligned}$ |
| FEK_1000 | GAATGGGCGGTGTTGcTgcAgCCACTCTTGCC | ADR1-L1 212AAA214 (site- directed mutagenesis) |
| FEK_1001 | GGCAAGAGTGGcTgcAgCAACACCGCCCATTC | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { ADR1-L1 } \\ & \text { 212AAA214 (site- } \\ & \text { directed } \\ & \text { mutagenesis) } \end{aligned}$ |
| FEK_973 | GGATGAGTGGTTCAGcGgcAgCCACTCTTG | ADR1-L2 <br> 212AAA214 (site- <br> directed <br> mutagenesis) |
| FEK_974 | CAAGAGTGGcTgcCgCTGAACCACTCATCC | ADR1-L2 212AAA214 (site- directed mutagenesis) |
| FEK_1475 | gtGGTCTCaGCGGGCTAACTTATGTTGACTTCACGA | ADR1 promoter with BsaI site and GCGG overhang (GG) |
| FEK_1476 | atGGTCTCaCAGACGAGACCGATCTTGGAGTGTAAG | ADR1 promoter with BsaI site and GCGG overhang (GG) |
| FEK_1477 | gtGGTCTCaTCTGATGGCTTCGTTCATAGATCTTTTCG | ADR1 CDS with <br> BsaI site and TCTG <br> overhang (GG) |
| FEK_1478 | atGGTCTCaCCTTATCGTCAAGCCAATCCACGGTGAAGC | ADR1 CDS with <br> BsaI site and CCTT <br> overhang and w/o stop (GG) |
| FEK_1420 | GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTActccactcatggcagcaatact | ADR1-L1 promoter with attB1 site (GW) |
| FEK_1421 | GGTGATGGCCATtggataccaccaagtcaagtc | ADR1-L1 promoter with ADR1-L1 CDS overhang |
| FEK_1422 | gtggtatccaATGGCCATCACCGATTTTTTCG | ADR1-L1 CDS with ADR1-L1 promoter overhang |


| FEK_1423 | GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGTTCGTCAAGCCAGTCTAGG | ADR1-L1 CDS with attB2 site |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMNLR_01 } \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTtaATGGGAGGTTGTTTCTCTGTTTCATTG CC | RPS5 forward primer for pDONOR gateway cloning |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PMNLR_01 } \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTtTGTTTCTCTCCACCGCCACCTGGATGA AGG | RPS5 reward primer for pDONOR gateway cloning |
| FEK_1311 | cgtagatctatttaggtgacactatagaacagaccaccATGGCTTCGGCTACTGTTGATTTT | SP6 RPM1 CC 1- $156 \text { (TnT) }$ |
| FEK_1312 | cgtagatcCTAAGCGTAATCTGGAACGTCATATGGATACTTTGCATCGCCATCATCAAT | 1xHA rev for RPM1 CC 1-156 (TnT) |
| FEK_1329 | cgtagatctatttaggtgacactatagaacagaccaccATGGCTTCGTTCATAGATC | SP6 ADR1 CC 1- $146(\mathrm{TnT})$ |
| FEK_1330 | cgtagatcCTAAGCGTAATCTGGAACGTCATATGGATAATCATTCCGCTCAGTCAAC | 1xHA rev for ADR1 CC 1-146 (TnT) |
| FEK_1331 | cgtagatctattaggtgacactatagaacagaccaccATGGCCATCACCGATTTTTTCG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SP6 ADR1-L1 CC } \\ & \text { 1-155 (TnT) } \end{aligned}$ |
| FEK_1332 | cgtagatcCTAAGCGTAATCTGGAACGTCATATGGATATCCCCCAATTTTCATGGAAC | 1xHA rev for ADR1-L1 CC 1155 (TnT) |
| FEK_1313 | cgtagatctatttaggtgacactatagaacagaccaccATGGCAGATATAATCGGCG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SP6 ADR1-L2 CC } \\ & \text { 1-153 (TnT) } \end{aligned}$ |
| FEK_1314 | cgtagatcCTAAGCGTAATCTGGAACGTCATATGGATATCCCCTGAGTTTCATAGAACC | 1 xHA rev for ADR1-L2 CC 1153 (TnT) |
| FEK_1425 | cgtagatctatttaggtgacactatagaacagaccaccATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAG | SP6 Citrine (TnT) |
| FEK_1426 | cgtagatcTCAGGCATAGTCTGGGACGTCATATGGATACTTG | 1xHA rev for Citrine (TnT) |
| 5phos | catcatactcetttgcctgctgccgetgccgctatggtgagcaagggcgaggagg | 5' phosphorylated primers for MAPmCherrynoSTOP/ pDONR207 cloning |
| 5phos_R | TCGACTTCTACTGCAGAGTAAGCCCATGGTAGCCTGCTTTTTTGTACAAACTTGGC | 5' phosphorylated primers for MAPmCherrynoSTOP/ pDONR207 cloning |





S1 Fig.








S8 Fig.

d

f

h

g


YFP


Chlorophyll A

mCherry


YFP
e

mCherry


## S9 Fig.

b


C


(b)
>AT1g33560_ADR1
MASFIDLFAGDITTQLLKLLALVANTVYSCKGIAERLIT MIRDVQPTIREIQYSGAELSNHHQTQLGVFYEILEKAR KLCEKVLRCNRWNLKHVYHANKMKDLEKQISRFLNS QILLFVLAEVCHLRVNGDRIERNMDRLLTERNDSLSFP ETMMEIETV
>AT4g33300_ADR1-L1
MAITDFFAGEIATELLKQLFTISTTAWRYKNTAKQLLTL IDSIRPTIKEIQYSGVELPAHRQAQIGMLFDTLEKGKKL TDKVLSSKRWNLYRQLTLARKMEKLEKTISNFLKNEV FTHILADVHHLRADTSVRLDRVDMSLDRVIQQVGSMK IGGGGLIS
>AT5g04720_ADR1-L2
MADIIGGEVVTELVRQLYAVSQKTLRCRGIAKNLATMI DGLQPTIKEIQYSGVELTPHRQAQLRMFSETLDKCRK LTEKVLKSSRWNMVRQLLHVRKMENLQSKVSSFLNG QLLVHVLADVHHVRADSEFRFDRIDRKVDSLNEKLGS MKLRGSESLREALKTAEATV
>At3g07040_RPM1
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>AT3g50950_ZAR1
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>AT5g66900_NRG1.1
MNDWASLGIGSIGEAVFSKLLKVVIDEAKKFKAFKPLS KDLVSTMEILFPLTQKIDSMQKELDFGVKELKELRDTI ERADVAVRKFPRVKWYEKSKYTRKIERINKDMLKFC QIDLQLLQHRNQLTLLGLTGNLVNSVDGLSKRMDLLS VPAPVFRDLCS
>AT5g66910_NRG1.2
MVVVDWLGLGLGSVAGALVSEGLKVLISEAKKVLAFK SVSNELASTMESLLPVIKEIESMQDGMELQDLKDTIDK ALLLVEKCSHVEKWNIILKSKYTRKVEEINRKMLKFCQ VQLQLLLFRNQLKSMPSMEAILNNYFQNINKKLDRLS GSPAPPLVSK
>AT1g12220_RPS5
MGGCFSVSLPCDQVVSQFSQLLCVRGSYIHNLSKNL ASLQKAMRMLKARQYDVIRRLETEEFTGRQQRLSQV QVWLTSVLIIQNQFNDLLRSNEVELQRLCLCGFCSKD LKLSYRYGKRVIMMLKEVESLSSQGFFDVVSEATPFA DVDEIPFQPTIVGQ

## S11 Fig.



