SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FOR MENG ET AL., 2018

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Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. HXK1, SUC1 and CINV2 cannot directly interacts with YDA in vitro.

GST-HXK1, GST-SUC1 and GST-CINV2 were pulled down (PD) by HIS-YDA immobilized on amylose resin and analyzed by immunoblotting (IB) using an anti-GST antibody. Arrows indicate nonspecific immuno signals. Asterisks indicate target signals.



Supplementary Figure 2. *PAP2* and *MYBL2* are not a target gene of EIN3.

A and **B**. Bar graph showing expressions of *PAP2* and *MYBL2* between Col-0, *ein3-1* and *ein3/eil1* seedlings grown under white light conditions. Seedlings of at least 5 independently propagated lines were utilised. Wild-type data is set as 1.0. Quantification was normalized to the expression of UBQ5. Error bars represent SD (n=3; **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001). C and D. Schematic of the PAP2 and MYBL2 promoter locis and their amplicons for ChIP analysis. E and F. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis. Enrichment of particular PAP2 and MYBL2 chromatin regions with anti-HA antibody (as a control) or anti-FLAG antibody in EIN3-FLAG transgenic plants and wild-type as detected by real-time PCR analysis. Quantifications were normalized to the expression of UBQ5. Input is set as 100% [supernatant including chromatin (input material) is considered as 100%, immunoprecipitated chromatin/ input material X 100% for enrichment product of particular PAP2 and MYBL2 chromatin regions]. P2 promoter of *miR164A* is a positive control, the primers used for the P2 promoter have been described previously (Li et al., 2013).