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Bacterial Effectors Target BAK1 to Disrupt MAMP Receptor-Signaling Complexes and Impede Plant Innate Immunity

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Figure S1. The *avrPto* transgenic plants phenotypically mimic brassinosteroid insensitive mutants. Transgenic *Arabidopsis* plants expressing *35S::avrPto* or a control vector at 6 weeks are shown. Scale bars: 1 cm. The expression of AvrPto (α -HA) and RuBisCO (α -RBC) was detected using specific antibodies and Western blot analysis.



Figure S2. Quantitative analysis of the open-cotyledon phenotype in the DEX-inducible *avrPto* transgenic (1, 2 and 3), *bak1* (1-3 and 1-4), and *det2* mutant seedlings. Seedlings were grown in the dark for seven days with or without 10 μ M DEX. The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.



Figure S3. AvrPto does not affect auxin response. Protoplasts were transfected with an auxin-responsive reporter *GH3-LUC* with or without AvrPto, and incubated for 3 hrs before treatment with 1 μ M NAA for 3 hrs. The data are shown as means \pm standard errors from four independent biological replicates.



Figure S4. The AvrPtoY89D mutation significantly diminishes its association with BAK1 and disrupts its MAMP suppression activity. (A) AvrPtoY89D, but not S147R, significantly reduces its association with BAK1. The Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was performed with protoplasts co-expressing BAK1-FLAG and HA-tagged AvrPto or its mutants. The Co-IP was carried out with anti-HA-agarose (IP: α -HA), and the proteins were analyzed using Western blot with an anti-FLAG antibody (WB: α -FLAG). (B) The AvrPtoY89D mutation compromises its MAMP suppression activity. Protoplasts were co-transfected with *FRK1-LUC* and AvrPto or AvrPto mutants. Transfected protoplasts were incubated for 3 hrs to express AvrPto before treatment with 100 nM flg22 for 3 hrs. AvrPtoS147R did not affect its MAMP suppression activity (He et al., 2006). The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.



Figure S5. AvrPto associates with some receptor-like kinases. (A) AvrPto associates with FLS2 independent of flg22. Protoplasts were treated with 1uM flg22 for 5 min. The Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was performed with protoplasts co-expressing AvrPto-FLAG and FLS2-HA. The Co-IP was carried out with anti-FLAG-agarose (IP: α -FLAG), and the proteins were analyzed using Western blot with an anti-HA antibody (WB: α -HA). (B) AvrPto associates with EFR and CERK1. The Co-IP was performed with protoplasts co-expressing AvrPto-FLAG and EFR-HA, or CERK1-HA. (C) AvrPto does not associate with CLV1 or a putative LysM receptor-like kinase At2g23770, a close homolog of CERK1. The Co-IP was performed with protoplasts co-expressing AvrPto-FLAG and At2g23770-HA, CLV1-HA or FLS2-HA. The experiments were repeated three times with similar results.



Figure S6. AvrPto and AvrPtoB loss-of-MAMP-suppression mutants still associate with FLS2. (A) AvrPtoS46P associates with FLS2. AvrPtoS46P does not have MAMP suppression activity (He, et al., 2006). The Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was performed with protoplasts co-expressing FLAG-tagged effectors and FLS2-HA or BRI1-HA. (B) AvrPtoB deletion mutants still associate with FLS2. The Co-IP was performed with protoplasts co-expressing FLS2-HA and FLAG-tagged AvrPtoB or AvrPtoB deletion mutants. (C) Some AvrPtoB deletions do not exhibit MAMP suppression activity. Protoplasts were co-transfected with *FRK1-LUC* and full-length AvrPtoB (1-553) or AvrPtoB deletion mutants. Transfected protoplasts were incubated for 3 hrs to express AvrPtoB before treated with 100 nM flg22 for 3 hrs. The experiments were repeated three times with similar results



Figure S7. AvrPto suppresses BAK1 and BRI1 association but not BL-stimulated BAK1 and BRI1 phosphorylation. (A) AvrPto suppresses BAK1 and BRI1 association. The Co- immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was performed with protoplasts co-expressing BAK1-FLAG and BRI1-HA with or without AvrPto-GFP. The Co-IP was carried out with an anti-FLAG antibody (IP: α -FLAG), and the proteins were analyzed using Western blot with an anti-HA antibody (WB: α -HA). (B) AvrPto does not affect BL-stimulated BAK1 and BRI1 phosphorylation. The immunoprecipitation (IP) was carried out with anti-FLAG-agarose (IP: α -FLAG) or anti-HA-agarose (IP: α -HA), and the proteins were analyzed using Western blot with an anti-phosphothreonine antibody (WB: α -Thr-P) (Wang et al., 2005) (Cell Signaling Biotechnology, Beverly, MA). Protoplasts were stimulated with 0.1 µM BL for 90 min. The experiments were repeated twice with similar results.

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A	CLV1	CLKEENIIGKGGAGIVYRGSMPNNVDVAIKRLVGRGTGRSDHGFTAEIOTLGRIRHRHIVRLLGY	VANKDTNLL
	ERECTA	SHQP-OSMKOFETELEMLSSIKHRNLVSLOAY	SLSHLGSLL
	CERK1	YIAELKYLTRVHHVNLVRLIGY	CVEG-SLFL
	2q23770	FORMING	CFHEGDWYL
	Pto	MGSKYSKATNSINDALSSSYLVPFESYRVPLVDLEEATNNFDHKFLIGHGVFGKVYKGVLRDGAKVALKRRTPESSQG-IEEFETEIETLSFCRHPHLVSLIGF	CDERNEMIL
	SERK4	F	CMTPTERLL
	SERK5	F	CMTPTERLL
	BAK1	F	CMTPTERLL
	BRI1	NGFHNDSLIGSGGFGDVYKAILKDGSAVAIKKLIHVSGQG-DREFMAEMETIGKIKHRNLVPLLGY	CKVGDERLL
	FLS2	TVIAVKVLNLKEFSAESDKWFYTEAKTLSQLKHRNLVKILGFA	WESGKTKAL
	EFR	SRFSSTNLIGSGNFGNVFKGLLGPENKLVAVKVLNLLKHGATKSFMAECETFKGIRHRNLVKLITVCSSLD	SEGNDFRAL
	CLV1	LYEYMPNGSLGELLHGSKGGHLQWETRHRVAVEAAKGLCYLHHDCSPLILHRDVKSNNILLDSDFEAHVADFGLAKFLVDGAASECMSSIAGSYGYIAP	EYAYTLKVD
	ERECTA	FYDYLENGSLWDLLHGP-TKKKTLDWDTRLKIAYGAAQGLAYLHHDCSPRIIHRDVKSSNILLDKDLEARLTDFGIAKSLCVSKS-HTSTYVMGTIGYIDP	EYARTSRLT
	CERK1	VYEYVENGNLGQHLHGSGREPLPWTKRVQIALDSARGLEYIHEHTVPVYVHRDIKSANILIDQKFRAKVADFGLTKLTEVGGSATRGAMGTFGYMAP	ETVYG-EVS
	2g23770	VYEHASNGSLSEWIHTTKSLLSLTQKLQIALDIATGLNYLHNFADPPYVHRLNSNNVFLDLEFRAKIGSLGSARSTTEDFVLTKHVEGTRGYLAP	EYLEHGLVS
	Pto	IYKYMENGALKRHLYGSDLPIMSMSWEQRLEICIGAARGLHYLHTRAIIHRDVKSINILLDENFVPKITDFGISKKGTELDQTHLSTVVKGTGYIDP	EYFIKGRLT
	SERK4	VYPYMANGSVASCLEREPEGNPALDWPKRKHALGSARGLAYLHDHCDQKIIHRDVKAANILDEEPEAVVGDPGLAK-LMNYNDSHVTTAVRGTTGHIAP	EYLSTGKSS
	SERK5	VYPYMANOSOVASCLERPPEGNPALDWPKRKHIALGSARGLAYLHDHCDQKIIHLDVKAANILLDEEPEAVVGDPGLAK-LMNYNDSHVITAVRGTIGHIAP	EYLSTGKSS
	BAKI	VIPINANCSOVASCLARAPPESQPPLDWPKRQKIADGSARGLASIATHADHODPKIIHRDVKAANILDDEEPEAVVGDPGLAR-LMDIKDIHVIIAVKGIIGHIAP	EILSIGKSS
	BRII	VIEFMKIGSLEDVLEIDEKKAGVKLMWSIKKKIAIGSAKGLAEHENNOS PHIIHKDEKSSNVLLDENLERKVSDFGRAKLMSANDIHLSVSILAGIFGIVPH	EIIQSERCS FF3VMDVUT
	F LSZ	VEPTREMONANT OF DRIVENESS TREASTON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	EFRINKEVI
	LIK	VIEFFERSSEDUWEQEEDEERVNDASRSEIFRERENARIDVASREEIENVACHDEVAACDIRESNIEDEDDEIRAVSDEGERQUEIRIDRESEEWGESSRSVRSIIGIRAE	LIGNGGQFS
	CLV1	EKSDVYSFGVVLLELIAGKKPVGEFGEGVDIVRWVRNTEEEITOPSDAAIVVAIVDPRLT-GYPLTSVIHVFKIAMMC	
	ERECTA	EKSDVYSYGIVLLELLTRRKAVDDESNLHHLIMSKTGNNEVMEMADPDIT-STCKDLGVVKKVFOLALLC	
	CERK1	AKVDVYAFGVVLYELISAKGAVVKMTEAVGEFRGLVGVFEESFKETDKEEALRKIIDPRL-GDSYPFDSVYKMAELGKAC	2
	2g23770	TKLDVYAFGVVLLEIVTGKEASELKKEIDEGKAIDEILIHGRLLPEGLTSFVERLVVDC	
	Pto	EKSDVYSFGVVLFEVLCARSAIVQSLPREMVNLAEWAVESHNNGQLEQIVDPNL-ADKIRPESLRKFGDTAVKC	5
	SERK4	EKTDVFGYGVMLLELITGQKAFDLARLANDDDIMLLDWVKEVLKEKKLESLVDAEL-EGKYVETEVEQLIQMALLC	
	SERK5	EKTDVFGYGVMLLELITGQKAFDLARLANDDDIMLLDWVKEVLKEKKLESLVDAEL-EGKYVETEVEQLIQMALLC	7
	BAK1	EKTDVFGYGVMLLELITGQRAFDLARLANDDDVMLLDWVKGLLKEKKLEALVDVDL-QGNYKDEEVEQLIQVALLC	11/1
	BRI1	TKGDVYSYGVVLLELLTGKRPTDSPDFGDNNLVGWVKQHAKLRISDVFDPELMKEDPALEIELLQHLKVAVAC	
	FLS2	TKADVFSFGIIMMELMTKQRPTSLNDEDSQDMTLRQLVEKSIGNGRKGMVRVLDMELGDSIVSLKQEEAIEDFLKLCLFC	3770
	EFR	IQGDVYSFGILLLEMFSGKKPTDESFAGDYNLHSYTKSILSGCTSSGGSNAIDEGLRLVLQVGIKC	0//0
	CLM		
	EDECTA		
	CERKI		<i>₹K4</i>
	2g23770		31/2
	Pto	LALSSEDRPSMGDVLWKLEYALBLOESVI	(KD
	SERK4	TOSSAMERPKMSEVVRMLEGDGLAERWEEWOKEEMPIHDFNYOAYPHAGTDWLIPYSNSLIENDYPSGPR	~
	SERK5	TQSSAMERPKMSEVVRMLEGDGLAERWEEWQKEEMPIHDFNYQAYPHAGTDWLIPYSNSLIENDYPSGPR BAA	
	BAK1	TQSSPMERPKMSEVVRMLEGDGLAERWEEWQKEEMFRQDFNYPTHHPAVSGWIIGDSTSQIENEYPSGPR	1
	BRI1	LDDRAWRRPTMVQVMAMFKEIQAGSGIDSQSTIRSIEDGGFSTIEMVDMSIKEVPEGKL	,
	FLS2	TSSRPEDRPDMNEILTHLMKLRGKANSFREDRNEDREV	SCTA
	EFR	SEEYPRDRMRTDEAVRELISIRSKFFSSKTTITESPRDAPQSSPQEWMLNTDMHTM	

Figure S8. Comparison of tomato Pto with different *Arabidopsis* receptor-like kinases. (A) Alignment of amino acid sequences of tomato Pto with different *Arabidopsis* receptor-like kinases. The kinase domains of BAK1, FLS2, EFR, CERK1, At2g23770, ERECTA, CLV1 and BRI1 are shown. Pto residues that form the two interfaces with AvrPto are in bold. Key Pto residues that determine the specific recognition of AvrPto are marked in red (Xing et al., 2007). (B) Phylogenetic tree of tomato Pto with different *Arabidopsis* receptor kinases. The alignment and phylogenetic tree were generated by CLUSTALW at http://clustalw.genome.jp/sit-bin/clustalw.



Figure S9. BAK1 is important in HrpZ- but not chitin- or NPP1-mediated activation of *FRK1*. Wild-type (Ws) and *bak1-1* mutant seedlings (12 days) were collected 1 hr after treatment with 1 μ M HrpZ, 50 μ g/ml chitin, or 20 nM NPP1. Endogenous *FRK1* expression was analyzed by real-time RT-PCR. The data are shown as means ± standard errors from three independent biological replicates. * indicates a significant difference with p<0.05 when compared with data from wild-type (Ws) based on the results of an unpaired Student's t-test.



Figure S10. AvrPto associates with SERK4/BKK1 and SERK5 in *Arabidopsis* protoplasts. The Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) was performed with protoplasts co-expressing AvrPto-HA and SERK4/BKK1-FLAG, or SERK5-FLAG. The Co-IP was carried out with anti-HA-agarose (IP: α -HA), and the proteins were analyzed using Western blot with an anti-FLAG antibody (WB: α -FLAG). The experiments were repeated twice with similar results.



Figure S11. The *bak1* mutants reduce flg22-induced resistance to *P. s. tomato* DC3000 infection. *Arabidopsis* plants (4 weeks) were hand-inoculated with DC3000 at a concentration of 5×10^5 cfu/ml after infiltration with 200 nM flg22 for 24 hrs. The bacterial growth assay was performed two days after inoculation. Each data point is shown as triplicates. * indicates a significant difference with p<0.05 when compared with data from wild-type (Col-0) based on the results of an unpaired Student's t-test. The experiments were repeated twice with similar results.

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Primers for constructs in protoplast transient assays

BAK1 (At4g33430) was amplified with primers 5'-CATGCCATGGAACGAAGATTAATGATC-3' and 5'GAAGGCCTTCTTGGACCCGAGGGGTATTC-3'. *FLS2 (At5g46330)* was amplified with primers 5'CGGGATCCATGAAGTTACTCTCAAAGAC-3' and 5'-TCCCCCGGGAACTTCTCGATCCTCGTTACG-3'. *BR11 (At4g39400)*was amplified with primers 5'-CGGGATCCATGAAGACTTTTTCAAGCTT-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTTAATTTTCCTTCAGGAAC-3'. *RPS2 (At4g26090)* was amplified with primers 5'-GGGGTACCATGGATTCATCATCTCATCTCTTATC-3' and 5'TCCCCCGGGATTTGGAACAAAGCGCGGTAA-3'. *BKK1/SERK4 (At2g13790)* was amplified with primers 5'CGGGATCCATGACAAGTTCAAAAATGGA-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTTCTTGGACCCGAGGGGTAAT-3'. *SERK5 (At2g13800)*was amplified with primers 5'-CATGCCATGGAACATG GATCATCCCG-3' and 5'GGGGATCCATGAAGCTAAAGATTTCTCT-3' and 5'- GAAGGCCTCCGGGCCGGACATAAGACTGAC-3'. *At2g23770* was amplified with primers 5'-CGGGATCCATGATCTCGTTTTCATTTCA-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTGTACGACGATCAAGACTGACGATCCAGTT-3'. *CLV1 (At1g75820)* was amplified with primers 5'-CGGGATCCATGGCAAGTTCGCCA-3'. EFR (*At5g20480*) was amplified from Col-0 genomic DNA with primers 5'-CGGGATCCATGAAGCTGTCTG-3' and 5'- GAAGGCCTCATAGTATGCATGTCCGTATTTAAC-3'.

AvrPtoB deletion mutants were generated by following primers, AvrPtoB₁₋₃₈₇: 5'-CATGCCATGGCGGGTATCAATAGAGC-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTCATCACCCGCAATCGTGTTG-3'; AvrPtoB₁₋₃₀₇: 5'-CATGCCATGGCGGGTATCAATAGAGC-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTCATTACATGTCTTTCAAGGG-3'; AvrPtoB₃₀₈₋₅₅₃: 5'-CGGGATCCATGCAGCGCCTCCCTATCCC-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTGGGGACTATTCTAAAAGCATAC-3'. BAK1 deletion mutants were generated by following primers, BAK1ETJ: 5'-CATGCCATGGAACGAAGATTAATGATC-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCT CGAAGCAACTTGTAGTTCAC-3'; BAK1TJK: 5'-CATGCCATGGGTTCCTTTTCACTTTTCACT-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTTCTTGGACCCGAGGGGTATTC-3'; BAK1JK:5'-CGGGATCCATGCGA AGGAAAAAGC CGCAGGAC-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTTCTTGGACCCGAGGGGTATTC-3'; BAK1K:5'-CATGCCATGGATAATTTTAGCAACAAG-3' and 5'-GAAGGCCTTCTTGGACCCGAGGGGTATTC-3'; BAK1 and AvrPto point mutations were generated by site-specific mutagenesis kit (Stratagene) using following primers, BAK1F300A: 5'-GGGTAGAGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGAAAGTTTATAA-3' and 5'-TTATAAACTTTACCAGCACCACCTCTACCC-3'; BAK1T455N: 5'-GCAGTGCGTGGGAACATTGGTCATATA-3' and 5'-TATATGACCAATGTTCCCACGCACTGC-3'; AvrPtoY89D: 5'- GACATGCAGCATAGGGACATGACGGGAG-3' and 5'-CTCCCGTCATGTCCCTATGCTGCATGTC-3'

Primers for yeast split-ubiquitin assay

The primers of *avrPto* are 5'-ACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTCTCCAACCACCATGGGAAATATATGTGTCGG-3', and 5'-TCCGCCACCAACCAACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTATTGCCAGTTACGGTACG-3'. The primers of *avrRpt2* are 5'-ACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTCTCCAACCACCATGAAAATTGCTCCAGTTGC-3', and 5'-TCCGCCACCAACCAACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTAGCGGTAGAGCATTGCGTGTG-3'

Primers for RT-PCR analysis

The RT-PCR primer sequences of *UBQ10* (*At4g05320*), *FRK1* (*At2g19190*), *At2g17740* and *CPD* (*At5g05690*) were described previously (He et al., 2005; He et al., 2006). The RT-PCR primer sequences of *SAUR-AC* (*At4g38850*) are 5'-CGTCGACACCAAGAGGATTC-3' and 5'-AAGTATGAAACCGGCACCAC-3'. The RT-PCR primer sequences of *IAA5* (*At1g15580*) are 5'-TCCTTGGGAAATGTTCCTTG-3' and 5'-TCATCCTCTGTTACATGATCTCTTC-3'.

Supplemental References

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