

Figure S1. Transactivation of the firefly luciferase (LUC) reporter by AtWRI1. A) Schematic representation of constructs used in a transient expression assay in *N. benthamiana* leaves. The *LUC* reporter gene was driven by a 2kb promoter of *GH3.3* (*proGH3.3*). The *Renilla* luciferase (*REN*) reporter gene was controlled by the *CaMV* 35S promoter. B) Relative reporter activity in *N. benthamiana* leaves transiently expressing the effector and reporter constructs as indicated. The LUC activity was normalized to the REN activity. Results are shown as means \pm SE (n=6).

Probe	Relative distance to TSS	Sequence
1 1M	-84	TCTAACGATAACAAA <u>CCGAGCCCAC</u> TTTTATGTCGACGTGGAATTTGGCT TCTAACGATAACAAA <u>CCaAGaaaAa</u> TTTTATGTCGACGTGGAATTTGGCT
2 2M	-125	ATGTCTGCCCAAAGACTAGCCAAAGATTACGTGACC <u>GCGGTCCCTC</u> TTGTCC ATGTCTGCCCAAAGACTAGCCAAAGATTACGTGACC <u>GCaataaat</u> ATTGTCC
3 3M	-170	GACATAT <u>CAGTCCCAC</u> ATGTCTGCCCAAAGACTAGCCAAAGATTACGTGACC GACATAT <u>CAaTaaaAa</u> ATGTCTGCCCAAAGACTAGCCAAAGATTACGTGACC
4 4M	-944	CTATATATTTTAAATATT <u>TAGGTCCCAT</u> TAAATCAGTTTGTGATTTCAGA CTATATATTTTAAATATT <u>TAaataaaAT</u> TAAATCAGTTTGTGATTTCAGA

Figure S2. *In silico* analysis of TCP binding sites in *proGH3.3*. Putative TCP binding sites were identified by AthaMap (<http://www.athamap.de/index.php>) in the *GH3.3* promoter region (from 2kb upstream of TSS (transcription start site) to 200bp downstream of TSS). Putative TCP binding sites were highlighted in red. The nucleotide sequences of the wild-type (1-4) and mutated (1M-4M) probes are indicated. The core sequence of TCP binding motif is underlined. The mutations of the TCP binding sequence in the M probes are indicated by italicized small letters.

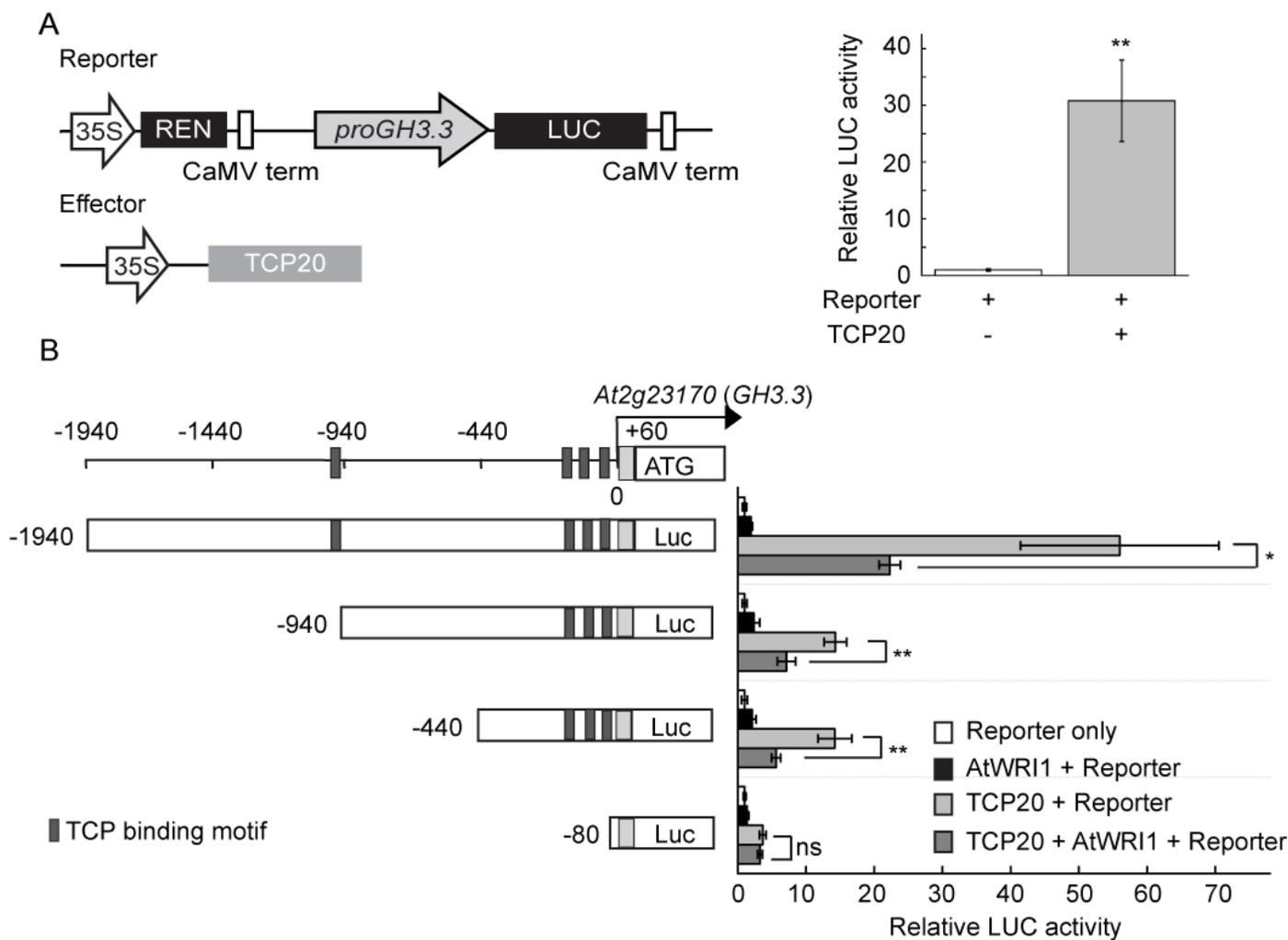


Figure S3. Transactivation of the LUC reporter by TCP20 in *N. benthamiana* leaves. A) Schematic representation of the constructs used in a transient expression assay in *N. benthamiana* leaves. The *LUC* reporter gene was driven by a 2kb *proGH3.3*. The *REN* reporter gene was controlled by the *CaMV* 35S promoter. Relative reporter activity in *N. benthamiana* leaves, infiltrated either using the reporter alone or in combination with the effector, was shown. The LUC activity was normalized to the REN activity. Results are shown as means \pm SE (n=5-6). “***” indicates a significant difference ($P < 0.01$, one-way ANOVA) between reporter alone and co-transformation of TCP20 and reporter. B) The transactivation activity of TCP20 on the *proGH3.3* deletion fragments in *N. benthamiana* leaves. Co-expression of *AtWRI1* with *TCP20* repressed the transactivation activity of TCP20. Results are shown as means \pm SE (n=4-6). “*” and “***” indicate significant differences ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively, one-way ANOVA) between sole expression of *TCP20* and co-expression of *AtWRI1* with *TCP20* as indicated. ‘ns’ represents no statistical significance as determined by one-way ANOVA.

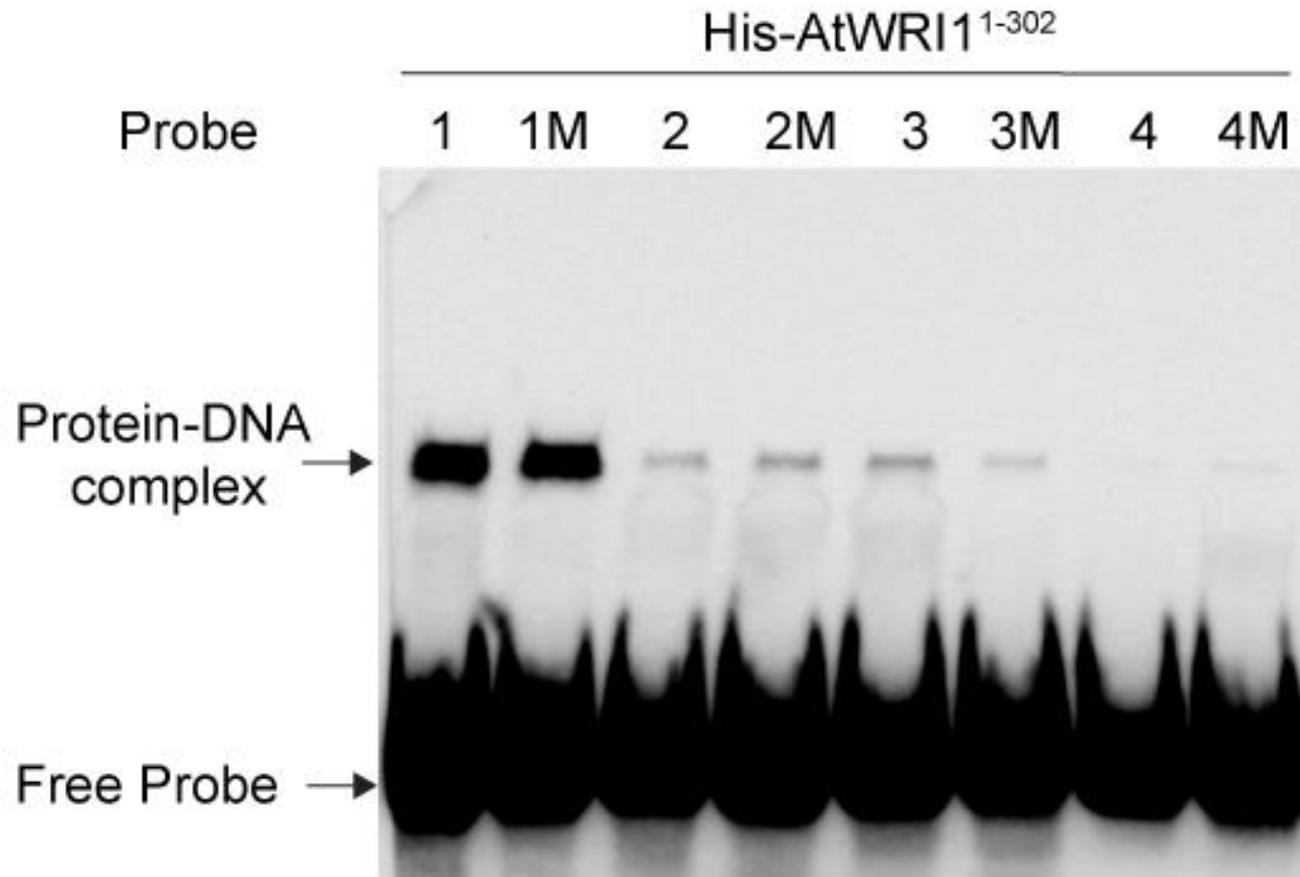


Figure S4. Examination of AtWRI1 binding to *proGH3.3* fragments that are also recognized by TCP20. AtWRI1¹⁻³⁰² binds to probe 1-4 as well as probe 1M-4M (see Figure S2) in EMSA.

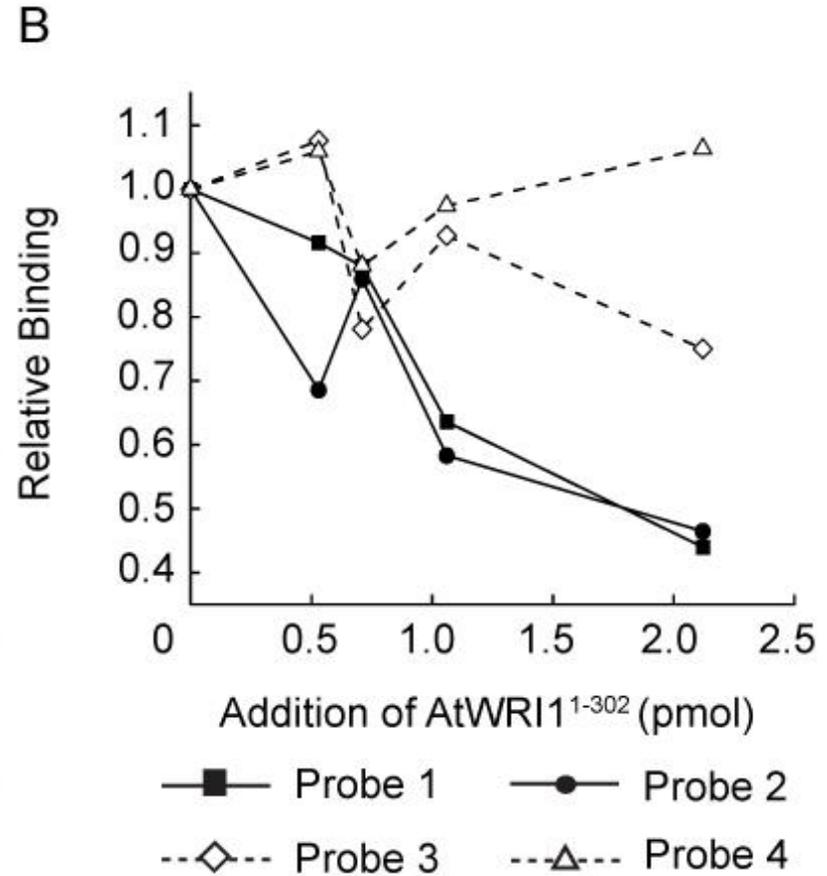
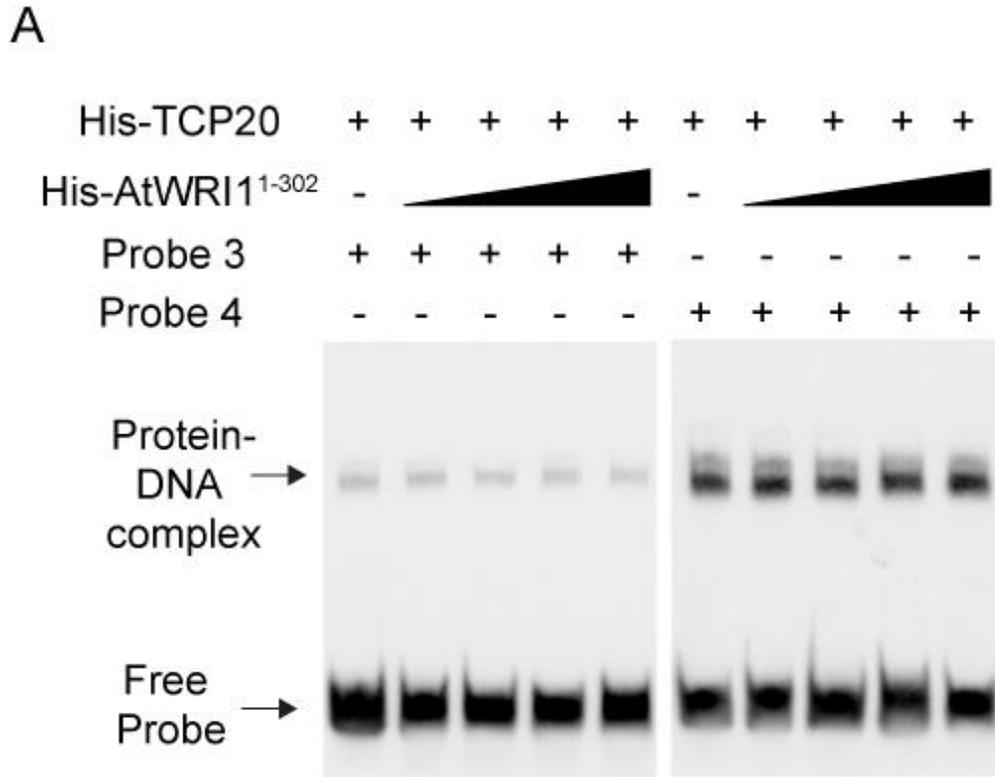


Figure S5. Effects of AtWRI1 on TCP20 binding to *proGH3.3*. A) EMSA showed the binding of TCP20 to *proGH3.3* (probe 3 and 4) in presence of increasing amount of AtWRI1¹⁻³⁰² (0.53, 0.71, 1.06, and 2.12 pmol, respectively). B) Relative binding of TCP20 to probe 1-4 in the presence of increasing amount of AtWRI1¹⁻³⁰² as shown in Figure 3C and Figure S5A.

Table S1. Primers used for plasmid construction in this study.

Primer Name	Sequence 5' to 3'
AtWRI1-FW	5'-AATGGATCCGGACAATGAAGAAGCGCTTA-3'
AtWRI1-RV	5'-TCCCTCGAGTCAGACCAAATAGTT-3'
AtWRI1 ⁵⁸⁻²⁴⁰ -FW	5'-GCAGGATCCATGCTTCTACCCGA-3'
AtWRI1 ¹⁻²⁴⁰ -RV	5'-TAACTCGAGTTACGGGAAAACACC-3'
AtWRI1 ¹⁻³⁰⁶ -RV	5'-TGACTCGAGTCATTCTTCTGAATATCC-3'
TCP20-FW	5'-CGCAGATCTATGGATCCCAAGAACCTA-3'
TCP20-RV	5'-TCCCTCGAGTTAACGACCTGAGCCTTG-3'
proGH3.3 (-1940)-FW	5'-ACTCTCGAGTATTAATTTTTATATCCTTATT-3'
proGH3.3 (-940)-FW	5'-ACTCTCGAGATCAGTTTGTGATTTTCAGAAT-3'
proGH3.3 (-440)-FW	5'-ACTCTCGAGTCACACACATACTCTAATTCA-3'
proGH3.3 (-80)-FW	5'-ACTCTCGAGTATGTCGACGTGGAATTTGGC-3'
proGH3.3-RV	5'-GCTGGATCCGATTAATGTTATTTGTAAG-3'

Table S2. Primers used for quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) in this study.

Primer Name	Sequence 5' to 3'
GH3.3-FW	5'-ATCAGTACAAGGTGCCGAGG-3'
GH3.3-RV	5'-AAAGCTGGGCTGAAGTGTGT-3'
IPP2-FW	5'-GAGAAAGGAACTTTGGTTGAAGC -3'
IPP2-RV	5'-GTTTTGTAAGTGTCTCACATATCCC -3'