Accessory Publication

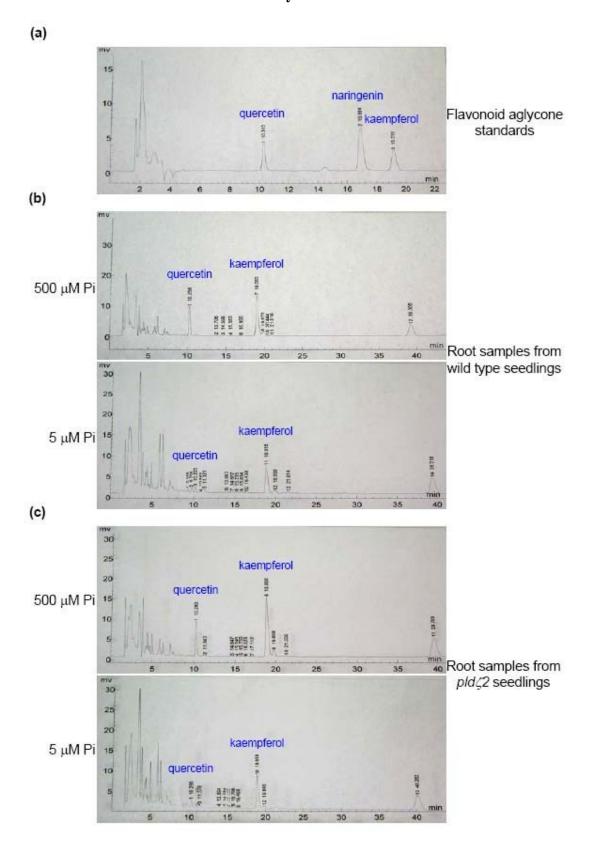


Fig. S1. Typical HPLC chromatograms of major aglycone flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol) prepared from *Arabidopsis* seedling roots grown with high (500 μM) or low (5 μM) Pi concentrations. The peaks representing the major aglyconesare labeled numerically according to their retention timed. The identification of individual aglycone flavonoids was aided by both its retention time and specifc absorption spectrum (not shown). (a) Commercial preparations of quercetin, naringenin and kaempferol. (b) Major aglycone flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol) prepared from wild type *Arabidopsis* grown with 500 (top panel) or 5 (lower panel) μM Pi. (c) Major aglycone flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol) prepared from $pld\zeta 2$ seedling roots grown with 500 (top panel) or 5 (lower panel) μM Pi. The scale of the horizontal axis in (a) differs from that in (b) and (c). But this does not affect comparisons of the retention times for quercetin and kaempferol peaks.

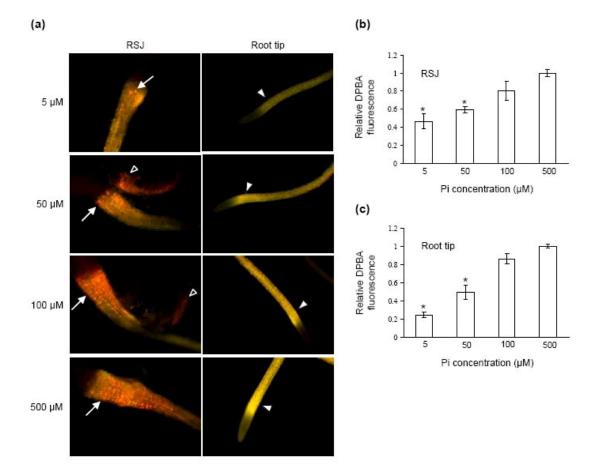


Fig. S2. Effects of Pi deprivation on the root flavonoid level of Lerecotype of Arabidopsis examined using DPBA staining. Four-day-old seedlings grown on the media with four Pi concentrations were treated with the flavonoid specific stain DPBA. (a) DPBA-elicited gold fluorescence (indicated by arrows) in the root-shoot junction (RSJ) and yellow fluorescence (marked by filled arrowheads) in the root tip regions. The seed coat structure (indicated by open arrowheads) is present in somepreparations. The data displayed are representative of five sets of independent staining experiments. In each experiment, 10 (or more) different root samples were examined for each of the four Pi concentrations. (b) Quantitative comparisons of relative DPBA fluorescence levels in the RSJ region of Lerseedlings grown with four different Pi concentrations. (c) Quantitative comparisons of relative DPBA fluorescence levels in the root tipregion of Lersedlings cultured with four different Pi concentrations. In (b) and (c), means ±S.D. were calculated using the measurements from 10 (or more) seedlings per Pi concentration per region (RSJ or root tip). The data set displayed is typical of three independent experiments. Asterisks indicate significant differences (P ≤0.05) from the data determined for the roots grown with 500 µM Pi.

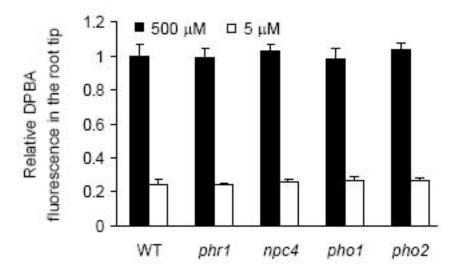


Fig. S3. Comparative analysis of the effects of low Pi treatment on the root flavonoid levels of wild type Arabidopsis(WT, Col-0 ecotype) and the knockout lines of PHR1 (phr1), NPC4 (npc4), PHO1 (pho1) or PHO2 (pho2). Four-day-old seedlings germinated on the media with high $(500 \, \mu M)$, filled column) or low $(5 \, \mu M)$, empty column) Pi concentrations were treated with the stain DPBA. The resulted flavonoid-specifc fluorescence in the rot-shoot junction (RSJ) and root tip regions was quantified. Means ± s.d. were calculated using the measurements from 15 RSJ or roottip samples per genotype per Pi concentration. The data set shown is typical of three independent experiments. No significant differences were found among WT control, phr1, npc4, pho1 and pho2 in the degree of the reduction of root tip flavonoid level by low Pi. The five genotypes also showed a similar magnitude of reduction of flavonoid level in the RSJ region under 5 μM Pi (data not shown).

Table S1. Oligonucleotide primers used in the real-time PCR experiments of this study

Gene	Locus	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')
CHS	At5g13930	CGGTACTGTCCTCCGTATCG	CAAATGTCCGTCTATGGCACC
CHI	At3g55120	TCACCGGTGCGTTTGAGA	CGCCTCCGCCAACAATTT
FLS	At5g08640	TTAGGGTTAAAGCGTGATGCG	GGCGGAGGGAATATACTCTG
F3H	At3g51240	CGATACTAACTTGGTGGCGG	CGACGCATGCATTGGTAAGA
F3 'H	At5g07990	CGGATATAATGGTTAAAGCC	AGCTCTCTGACGCGATGTGT
DFR	At5g42800	CTTATCACCGCGCTCTCTCC	AATGGTTGCATCATGAGAG
Tubulin	At4g14960	TGAGGTTCGATGGTGCCTTG	TGTACTTTCCATGTCGCGGG