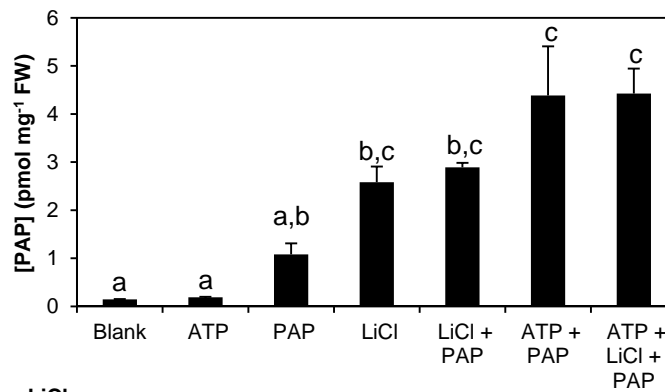


PAP accumulation in leaves in response to petiole feeding with biochemical modulators of SAL1/PAP retrograde signaling pathway



LiCl

Inhibits PAP degradation by SAL1

ATP

Blocks PAP transport to plastids (where it is degraded) and localizes it to the nucleus/cytoplasm

Figure 2 – figure supplement 1. Exogenous PAP feeding to plant leaves *via* epidermal leaf peels or petiole feeding. Petiole feeding of PAP for 1 h results in accumulation of PAP in leaves. Levels were significantly enhanced by co-application with LiCl, an inhibitor of the PAP catabolic enzyme SAL1, or with ATP, which outcompetes PAP for transport into plastids where PAP is degraded. ATP also allows PAP to be localized to its sites of action, the nucleus/cytoplasm. Results averaged from three individual plants \pm SEM. a, b and c represent significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 2 – figure supplement 1.