Interdependence of a kinase and its cognate substrate plasma membrane nanoscale dynamics underlies *Arabidopsis* response to viral infection

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ABSTRACT

Plant viruses represent a risk to agricultural production and as only few treatments exist, it is urgent to identify resistance mechanisms and factors. In plant immunity, plasma membrane (PM)-localized proteins are playing an essential role in sensing the extracellular threat presented by bacteria, fungi or herbivores. Viruses being intracellular pathogens, the role of the plant PM in detection and resistance against viruses is often overlooked. We investigated the role of the partially PM-bound Calcium-dependent protein kinase 3 (CPK3) in viral infection and we discovered that it displayed a specific ability to hamper viral propagation over CPK isoforms that are involved in immune response to extracellular pathogens. More and more evidence support that the lateral organization of PM proteins and lipids underlies signal transduction in plants. We showed here that CPK3 diffusion in the PM is reduced upon activation as well as upon viral infection and that such immobilization depended on its substrate, Remorin (REM1.2), a scaffold protein. Furthermore, we discovered that the viral infection induced a CPK3-dependent increase of REM1.2 PM diffusion. Such interdependence was also observable regarding viral propagation. This study unveils a complex relationship between a kinase and its substrate that contrasts with the commonly described co-stabilisation upon activation while it proposes a PM-based mechanism involved in decreased sensitivity to viral infection in plants.

INTRODUCTION

Viruses are intracellular pathogens, carrying minimal biological material and strictly relying on their host for replication and propagation. They represent a critical threat to both human health and food security. In particular, potexvirus epidemics like the one caused by pepino mosaic virus dramatically affect crop production[1] and the lack of chemical treatments available makes it crucial to develop inventive protective methods. Unlike their animal counterparts, which enter host cells by interacting directly with the plasma membrane (PM), plant viruses have to rely either on mechanical wounding or insect vectors to cross the plant cell wall[1]. For this reason, only a few PM-localized proteins were identified as taking part in immunity against viruses[2,3]. Among them, members of the REMORIN (REM) protein family were shown to be involved in viral propagation, with varying mechanisms depending on the studied viral genera[4–9]. REM proteins are well-known for their heterogeneous distribution at the PM, forming nanodomains (ND), PM nanoscale environments that display a composition different form the surrounding PM[10,11]. Increasing evidence supports the role of ND in signal transduction, with the underlying idea that the local accumulation of proteins allows amplification and specification of the signal[11]. For example, *Arabidopsis* RHO-OF-PLANT 6 accumulates in distinct ND upon osmotic stress and auxin treatment in a dose-dependent way for the latter. Recently, *Arabidopsis* REM1.2 (later named REM1.2) form clusters upon exposure to the bacterial effector flg22 to support the condensation of *Arabidopsis* FORMIN 6 and induce actin cytoskeleton remodeling[12]. However, unlike the canonical mechanism describing the accumulation of proteins in ND upon stimulation[12–14], we showed previously that *Solanum tuberosum* REM1.3 (StREM1.3) ND were disrupted and the diffusion of individual proteins increased in response to a viral infection. StREM1.3 lateral organization in lipid bilayers was also shown to be modified upon its phosphorylation status, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*[15,16]. The role of such protein dispersion upon stimuli is not understood yet and only few similar cases are reported in the literature[17,18]. REM1.2 was identified as a substrate of the partially membrane-bound CALCIUM-DEPENDENT PROTEIN KINASE 3 (CPK3)[19]. CPK3 is involved in defense response against herbivores, bacteria and viruses and was recently proposed to be at cross-roads between pattern-triggered immunity and effector-triggered immunity[15,20,21]. We showed previously that transient over-expression of CPK3 in *N. benthamiana* was able to hamper potato virus X (PVX, potexvirus) cell-to-cell propagation[15]. Although partially PM localized, the role of CPK3 PM localization in immunity was never investigated for any pathogen. As the PVX cannot infect *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the dedicated plant model for genetic studies, we used an alternative virus model able to infect this species, the plantago asiatica mosaic virus (PlAMV)[22,23] to investigate the role of CPK3 and of its PM localization in potexvirus propagation. We were able to highlight the specific role of CPK3 among other immune-related CPKs[24–26] in this context. Also, we demonstrated that CPK3 membrane localization was required to hamper viral cell-to-cell propagation and, using single-particle tracking photoactivated light microscopy (spt-PALM), we discovered that CPK3 diffusion was reduced upon activation and viral

infection. Interestingly, this reduction of PM diffusion depended on the expression of Group 1 REM while viral-induced REM1.2 increased PM diffusion depended on CPK3. Overall, our data allowed us to proposed a model for a PM-localized mechanism involved in the reduction of potexvirus propagation, encouraging to explore the involvement of the PM in viral immunity.

RESULTS

Arabidopsis thaliana calcium-dependent protein kinase 3 (CPK3) specifically restricts PlAMV propagation

We previously showed that transient overexpression of *Arabidopsis* CPK3 in *N. benthamiana* leaves restricted the propagation of the potexvirus potato virus X (PVX)[15]. CPKs are encoded by a large gene family of 34 members in *Arabidopsis*[27]. To evaluate the functional redundancy between CPKs regarding viral propagation, a series of *Arabidopsis* lines independently mutated for CPK1, CPK2, CPK3, CPK5, CPK6 or CPK11, that are involved in plant resistance to various pathogens[21,24–26,28], were analyzed in a viral propagation assay. Because PVX does not infect *Arabidopsis*, we used instead a binary plasmid encoding for the genomic structure of a GFP-tagged PlAMV[22,23], a potexvirus that is capable of infecting a wide range of plant hosts, including *Arabidopsis*. Agrobacterium carrying PlAMV-GFP were infiltrated in *A. thaliana* leaves and GFP-fluorescent infection foci were observed 5 days post infiltration (dpi) (Figure 1 – figure supplement 1). The following combinations of mutants were tested: the *cpk1 cpk2* double mutant[25], the *cpk5 cpk6* double mutant[24], the triple mutant *cpk5 cpk6 cpk1*[24] and the two quadruple mutants *cpk1 cpk2 cpk5 cpk6*[25] and *cpk3 cpk5 cpk6 cpk11*[26]. No significant difference of PlAMV-GFP infection foci area was detected between Col-0, *cpk1 cpk2, cpk5 cpk6, cpk1 cpk2 cpk5 cpk6* and *cpk5 cpk6 cpk11,* demonstrating that CPK1, CPK2, CPK5, CPK6 and CPK11 are not involved in PlAMV propagation (Figure 1A, 1B). However, a 20 % increase of PlAMV-GFP infected area was observed in *cpk3 cpk5 cpk6 cpk11* quadruple mutant relative to the control Col-0, which indicates that CPK3 could play a specific role in viral propagation. Since group 1 REMs are known substrates of CPK3[19], we checked REM1.2 phosphorylation specificity by the CPK isoforms tested in viral propagation (Figure 1 – figure supplement 2). CPK1, 2 and 3 displayed the strongest kinase activity on REM1.2 while CPK5, CPK6 and CPK11 displayed a residual activity. In contrast, all 6 CPKs phosphorylated the generic substrate histone, suggesting some substrate specificity for REM1.2 *in vitro*. Since CPK1 and CPK2 were described to be mainly localized within the peroxisome[29] and endoplasmic reticulum[30], respectively, we hypothesize that they likely do not interact in *vivo* with PM-localized REM1.2[31].

To further confirm a role for CPK3 in PlAMV infection, two independent knock-out (KO) lines for CPK3, *cpk3-1*[32] and *cpk3-2*[19] (Figure 1 – figure supplement 3) along with two independent lines overexpressing CPK3 (i.e., Pro35S:CPK3-HA-OE #8.2 and Pro35S:CPK3-HA-OE#16.2[24]; Figure 1 – figure supplement 3) were infiltrated with PlAMV-GFP. In both *cpk3-1* and *cpk3-2* KO lines, PlAMV-GFP propagation was significantly enhanced (40 to 60% compared with WT Col-0), whereas the over-expression lines Pro35S:CPK3-HA-OE#8.2 and Pro35S:CPK3-HA-OE#16.2[24] showed 10% and 20 % restriction of the foci area, respectively (Figure 1C). To assess whether CPK3 regulates viral propagation

at the plant level, the propagation of PlAMV-GFP in systemic leaves was assessed in 3-week-old *cpk3-2* and Pro35S:CPK3-HA-OE#16.2 lines along with Col-0 at 10, 14 and 17 days post infection (dpi) using a CCD Camera equipped with a GFP filter (Figure 1 – figure supplement 1). We observed that loss of CPK3 led to an increase of PlAMV-GFP propagation in distal leaves during the course of our assay while the overexpression of CPK3 did not hamper PlAMV-GFP to a greater extent than WT Col-0 (Figure 1D and E). This would suggest that CPK3 effect on PlAMV propagation is predominant at the site of infection. For this reason, we'll focus on foci in local leaves for further study.

CPK3 Lysine 107 functions as ATP binding site and its substitution into methionine abolishes CPK3 activity *in vitro*[21]. In good agreement, we observed that $CPK3^{K107M}$ can no longer phosphorylate REM1.2 *in vitro* (Figure 1F). To test whether CPK3 kinase activity is required for its function during PlAMV infection, we analyzed the propagation of PlAMV-GFP in complementation lines of *cpk3-2* with WT CPK3 or with $CPK3^{K107M}$. While the WT CPK3 fully complemented *cpk3-2* mutant, it was not the case with *cpk3-2*/Pro35S:$CPK3^{K107M}$, which displayed larger infection foci area compared to WT Col-0 (Figure 1G).

Taken together, these results demonstrate a specific involvement for CPK3 among other previously described immune-related CPKs in limiting PlAMV infection.

PlAMV infection induces a decrease in CPK3 PM diffusion

We next wondered whether CPK3 accumulation is regulated at transcriptional and translational level upon PlAMV infection. RT-qPCR and western blots of CPK3 in Col-0 showed that both transcript and protein levels remained unchanged during PlAMV infection (Figure 2 – figure supplement 1). CPK3 is partially localized within the PM[17] and is myristoylated at Glycine 2, a modification required for its association with membranes[19]. To test whether CPK3 membrane localization is required to hamper PlAMV propagation, we transformed *cpk3-2* mutant with either ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2 or ProUbi10:$CPK3^{G2A}$-mRFP1.2 (Figure 2A) and tested PlAMV infection. We observed that, in contrary to ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2, ProUbi10:$CPK3^{G2A}$-mRFP1.2 did not complement *cpk3-2* (Figure 2B). These observations indicate that CPK3 association with the PM is required for its function in inhibiting PlAMV propagation. We next analyzed the organization of CPK3 PM pool in absence or presence of PlAMV-GFP using confocal microscopy. Imaging of the surface of *A. thaliana* leaf epidermal cells expressing *CPK3-mRFP1.2* showed that the protein displayed a heterogeneous pattern at the PM in both conditions (Figure 2C), although the limitation in lateral resolution of confocal microscopy hindered a more detailed analysis of CPK3 PM organization.

Next, we used single particle tracking phospho-activated localization microscopy (sptPALM) which overcomes the diffraction limit of confocal microscopy and allows to analyze the diffusion and

organization of single molecules. We used a translational fusion of CPK3 with the true monomeric photoconvertible fluorescent protein mEOS3.2[33] expressed in stable transgenic *Arabidopsis* lines. We imaged these materials in control and upon PlAMV infection. We tracked single molecule trajectories (Figure 2D) from which CPK3 diffusion coefficient (D) was calculated. We observed that CPK3 proteins were overall mobile in control and infected conditions (log(D) > -2; Figure 2E) although CPK3 diffusion was reduced upon PlAMV infection (Figure 2F). Analysis of the mean squared displacement (MSD), describing the surface explored by single molecules overtime, showed that CPK3 displayed a more confined behavior during a PlAMV infection than in healthy conditions (Figure 2G). Additionally, we performed cluster analysis using Voronoï tessellation, a computation method that segments super-resolution images into polygons based on the local molecule density[34]. Voronoï analysis showed that no difference occurred in CPK3 cluster size or proportion of protein localized in cluster upon viral infection (Figure 2H-K). Taken together, these results show that CPK3 diffusion parameters were modified upon PlAMV infection, although the nano-organization of the proteins was maintained.

CPK3 activation leads to its confinement in PM ND

CPK3 bears an auto-inhibitory domain that folds over the kinase domain and inhibits its kinase activity in the absence of calcium[35,36]. The truncation of this domain along with the C-terminal regulatory domain results in a calcium-independent, constitutively active CPK3 ($CPK3^{CA}$)[24] that is lethal when stably expressed in *Arabidopsis*[37]. For this reason, $CPK3^{CA}$ was transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana* for further analysis. We observed that although both ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2 and ProUbi10:$CPK3^{CA}$-mRFP1.2 were partially cytosolic when transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana* (Figure 3 – figure supplement 1), ProUbi10:$CPK3^{CA}$-mRFP1.2 displayed a PM organization in domains discernable by confocal microscopy (Figure 3A). While the mechanism(s) governing the clustering of membrane proteins are not fully described, it is widely accepted that lateral organization involves – to some extent – protein-lipid interactions and lipid-lipid organization[10,11,38]. We observed that the integrity of ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mRFP1.2 organization relied on sterol and phosphoinositides. Indeed, treatment with fenpropimorph, a well-described inhibitor of sterol biosynthesis[39], abolished $CPK3^{CA}$ ND organization (Figure 3 – figure supplement 2), and the co-expression of ProUbi10:$CPK3^{CA}$-mRFP1.2 with the yeast phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate (PI4P)-specific phosphatase SAC1 targeted to the PM[40], led to sparser and bigger domains (Figure 3 – figure supplement 2), which suggested that PI4P is not required for $CPK3^{CA}$ ND formation but for its regulation.

We analyzed the dynamics of ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 and ProUbi10:$CPK3^{CA}$-mEOS3.2 by spt-PALM (Figure 3B). We observed that the fraction of immobile ProUbi10:$CPK3^{CA}$-mEOS3.2 molecules (log(D) < -2) is more abundant than for CPK3-mEOS3.2 (Figure 3C and D). In addition, MSD analysis showed that $CPK3^{CA}$-mEOS3.2 motion is more confined than CPK3-mEOS3.2 (Figure 3E). Overall, the behavior of $CPK3^{CA}$-mEOS3.2 is reminiscent of CPK3-mEOS3.2 upon PlAMV infection, suggesting

that changes in CPK3 dynamics upon PlAMV infection are linked to its activation. The differences in the amplitude of immobilization of $CPK3^{CA}$ compared to CPK3 upon PlAMV infection may imply that activation of CPK3 upon PlAMV is transient and dynamic. Cluster analysis of CPK3 was performed using tessellation on the localization data obtained with spt-PALM (Figure 3F). During both infected and viral infection conditions, we did not observe any significant differences as compared to $CPK3^{CA}$ (Figure 3G and H). However, CPK3CA displayed a significantly higher number of proteins localized in ND compared to CPK3 (Figure 3I).

All together these observations hint that PlAMV infection leads to the activation of CPK3 and changes its dynamics within the PM.

PlAMV infection induces an increase in REM1.2 PM diffusion

Group 1 REMs are one of the targets of CPK3 and we previously that the restriction of PVX propagation by CPK3 overexpression depended on endogenous group 1 NbREMs[15]. Four REM isoforms belong to the group 1 in *Arabidopsis*: REM1.1, REM1.2, REM1.3 and REM1.4[41]. *REM1.2* and *REM1.3* are amongst the 10% most abundant transcripts in Arabidopsis leaves while REM1.1 was not detected in recently published leaf transcriptomes and proteomes[42]. Therefore, we focused on the three isoforms REM1.2, REM1.3 and REM1.4. REMs are described as scaffold proteins[43], for which physiological function depends on the proteins they interact with and their phosphorylation status[44]. As recently described in[45], REM1.2 and REM1.3 share 95% of their interactome, suggesting that they are functionally redundant. To address this, we isolated single T-DNA mutants *rem1.2*, *rem1.3* and *rem1.4* (SALK_117637.50.50.x, SALK_117448.53.95.x and SALK_073841.47.35, respectively) and crossed them to obtain the double mutant *rem1.2 rem1.3* and the triple mutant *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* (Figure 4 – figure supplement 1). We did not notice any obvious defects in the growth and development of seedlings and adult plants for the single, double and triple mutants, when grown under our conditions (Figure 4 – figure supplement 2). No difference in PlAMV-GFP propagation could be observed in the single mutants, compared to Col-0 (Figure 4A). However, the double mutant *rem1.2 rem1.3* showed a significant increase of infection foci area compared to Col-0, which was further enhanced in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple KO mutant. Such additive effect of multiple mutations shows that REM1.2, REM1.3 and REM1.4 are functionally redundant regarding PlAMV cell-to-cell propagation. Finally, PlAMV-GFP systemic propagation was followed in whole plants every 3-4 days from 10 to 17 dpi and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* displayed an increased infection surface of systemic leaves compared to Col-0 (Figure 4B and C), suggesting that group 1 REMs are involved in both local and systemic propagation of PlAMV-GFP.

Given their role in cell-to-cell viral propagation, we checked whether group 1 REM expression was modified upon infection. RT-qPCR and western blots showed that neither transcripts nor protein levels

were modified upon PlAMV infection (Figure 4 – figure supplement 3). Since REM1.2 and REM1.3 share a large part of their interactome and show functional redundancy regarding PlAMV infection, we decided to focus on REM1.2 for further investigations. Confocal imaging of the surface of epidermal cells of Col-0/ProUbi10:mRFP1.2-REM1.2 showed a rather heterogeneous distribution at the PM, although less striking than previously described when observed in root seedlings[31] (Figure 4D). REM1.2 was next fused to mEOS3.2 and stably-expressed in Col-0 to conduct spt-PALM (Figure 4E). The D of ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 was significantly increased upon PlAMV infection (Figure 4F and G). Moreover, its MSD was increased to a similar extent as what was previously observed with StREM1.3 during a PVX infection[15] (Figure 4H), although REM1.2 is overall more mobile than StREM1.3. Tessellation analysis of protein localization did not show any difference in ND organization, whether in size or regarding the enrichment of proteins in ND (Figure 4I-L).

Taken together, these results show that group 1 REMs are functionally redundant regarding their ability to hamper PlAMV propagation. PlAMV infection promoted an increased diffusion of REM1.2, in the same way as PVX did with StREM1.3. The conservation of such mechanism between plants of different families is indicative of its physiological importance.

PlAMV-induced changes in REM1.2 and CPK3 plasma membrane dynamics are interdependent.

Group 1 REMs from *A. thaliana* were previously identified as *in vitro* substrates of CPK3[17]. Moreover, untargeted immunoprecipitation experiments coupled to mass spectrometry identified CPK3 as an interactor of REM1.2 in *A. thaliana*[45]. We wanted to assess the functional link between CPK3 and group 1 REM in potexvirus propagation by knocking out CPK3 into the *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* mutant background. We isolated two independent CRISPR-generated *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3* #1 and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3* #2 quadruple mutants (Figure 5 – figure supplement 1). We did not observe any developmental defect in these lines when grown under controlled conditions (Figure 5 – figure supplement 2). The analysis of PlAMV-GFP propagation showed that no significant additive effect could be observed between the quadruple mutant lines, *cpk3-2* and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* (Figure 5A and 5B). This indicates that group 1 REMs and CPK3 function in the same signaling pathway to inhibit PlAMV propagation.

We wanted to know whether the increased diffusion of REM1.2 observed on PlAMV infection was dependent on CPK3. Using spt-PALM, we obtained the diffusion parameters of ProUbi10:REM1.2-mEOS3.2 expressed in the *cpk3-2* mutant background. Strikingly, we observed that both the D and MSD of REM1.2 were not anymore affected during a viral infection (Figure 5C-F), showing that REM1.2 PM lateral diffusion upon PlAMV infection depends on CPK3. In a similar manner as in Col-0, REM1.2

clustering upon PlAMV infection in *cpk3-2* background did not display any difference to the mock-infected plants (Figure 5 – figure supplement 3).

Moreover, we wondered whether the reciprocal effect was true for the diffusion of CPK3 in the absence of group 1 REMs. Similarly, the D and the MSD of mEOS3.2-CPK3 in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple KO background remained the same during an infection compared to control condition (Figure 5G-J), unlike what was observed in a Col-0 background (Figure 2D-G). This result indicated that the confinement of CPK3 proteins upon viral infection depended on the presence of group 1 REMs. However, contrarily to the Col-0 background, the *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* displayed smaller CPK3 ND size with reduced protein concentration upon PlAMV infection (Figure 5 – figure supplement 3). This showed that group 1 REMs might play a role in CPK3 domain stabilization upon viral infection. We investigated whether CPK3 and REM would colocalize in absence or presence of the virus. Using confocal microscopy, we showed that they randomly colocalized in both situations (Figure 5 – figure supplement 4), the interaction between the kinase and its substrate probably occurring in a narrow spatiotemporal window.

Taken all together, those results show a strong inter-dependence of group 1 REMs and CPK3 both in their physiological function and in their PM lateral diffusion upon PlAMV infection.

DISCUSSION

CPK3 specific role in viral immunity is supported by its PM organization

Although calcium-mediated signaling is suspected to be involved in viral immunity, only few calcium-modulated proteins are described to play a role in viral propagation[15,46]. We showed here the crucial role of CPK3 over other immunity-related CPK isoforms[24,25] by a reverse genetic approach in *Arabidopsis*. The precise role of CPK3 in viral immunity remains to be determined. CPK3 phosphorylates actin depolymerization factors to modulate the actin cytoskeleton[21,47], a key player in host-pathogen interaction[48]. In particular, potexviruses induce the remodeling of the actin cytoskeleton to organize the key steps of their cycle, whether it is replication, intra-cellular movement or cell-to-cell propagation[49,50]. PlAMV replication and/or movement could be affected by CPK3-mediated alteration of the cytoskeleton mesh.

The specificity of a calcium-dependent kinase in a given biological process is determined by its expression pattern, subcellular localization and substrate specificity[51]. Controlled subcellular localization ensures proximity with either stimulus or substrate and here we showed that, similarly to *Arabidospis* CPK6[52] and *Solanum tuberosum* CPK5[53], the disruption of CPK3 membrane anchorage led to a loss-of-function phenotype (Figure 2B). Interestingly, we observed a reduction in CPK3 PM diffusion upon PlAMV infection, suggesting that not only membrane localization but also protein organization at the PM is important during viral immunity. Moreover, PlAMV-induced CPK3 PM confinement was reminiscent of the diffusion parameters displayed by $CPK3^{CA}$, hinting that viral infection, kinase activation and lateral diffusion are linked. However, it is necessary to remain careful as a truncated protein deprived of its auto-inhibitory domain does not reflect the controlled and context-dependent activation of CPK3. Indeed, stable expression of $CPK3^{CA}$ was previously shown to be lethal[37]. CPK3CA ever-activated state might lead to stable or unspecific interaction with protein partners along with erratic phosphorylation of substrates, which could explain the PM domains formed by $CPK3^{CA}$ at the PM.

CPK3 nanoscale dynamics upon viral infection might offer another layer of specificity to convey the appropriate response to a given stimulus by ensuring proximity with specific regulators or substrates. It would be interesting to explore whether the reduction of CPK3 diffusion observed upon PlAMV infection is specific to this virus or if it can be extended to other viral species, genera and even pathogens. Indeed, it was recently shown that CPK3 transcription enhanced upon infection by viruses from different genera[54]. Moreover, CPK3 regulates herbivore responses by phosphorylating transcription factors[20], is activated by flg22 in protoplasts[19] and is proposed to be the target of a bacterial effector to disrupt immune response[21]. Finally, the diffusion and clustering of other PM-localized CPKs could be investigated as no experimental data exist yet regarding their PM nano-organization. It would be

especially relevant to describe these parameters for the CPK isoforms phosphorylating ND-organized NADPH oxidases[14,25,28].

Potential functions for REM1.2 increased diffusion upon PlAMV

REM proteins display a wide range of physiological functions and are proposed to function as scaffold proteins[43,44,55]. Group 1 REMs have been shown to be involved in viral immunity, playing apparent contradictory roles depending on the virus genera[8,44,56]. Herein, we show through a combination of genetic and biochemical analysis that the three most expressed isoforms of group 1 *Arabidopsis* REMs were functionally redundant in inhibiting PlAMV propagation (Figure 4A). REMs are anchored at the PM through their C-terminal sequence[44,56–58] but despite display a similar PM attachment, potato StREM1.3 is static and form well defined membrane compartments[57] while *Arabidopsis* REM1.2 appeared mobile in leaves, with small and potentially short-lived membrane domains of around 70nm (Figure 4F-J). Beyond clear organizational differences, both REM1.2 and StREM1.3 showed an increased mobility upon viral infection in *N. benthamiana* and *Arabidopsis*[15] (Figure 4C-F), which is at contrast with the canonical model linking protein activation with its stabilization into ND[11,59]. Particularly, REM1.2 was recently shown to form ND upon elicitation by a bacterial effector[12] or upon exposition to bacterial membrane structures[60]. Conservation across plant and virus species of such increased PM diffusion of group 1 REMs indicates that this specific mechanism is crucial for plant response to potexviruses, although its role remains to be deciphered. It was suggested, in the context of tobacco rattle virus infection, that REM1.2 clusters led to an increased lipid order of the PM and a morphological modification of plasmodesmata (PD), inducing a decrease of PD permeability[31]. Moreover, we showed that StREM1.3 modulated the formation of lipid phases *in vitro*[61] while *Medicago truncatula* SYMREM1 was recently shown to stabilize membrane topology changes in protoplasts[62]. Therefore, REM1.2 increased diffusion upon viral infection might alter lipid organization, with consequences on PM and PD-localized proteins[63]. Based on REM's putative scaffolding role[43,64], its increased PM diffusion might modify the stability of REM-supported complexes and induce subsequent signaling, similarly to the way *Oryza sativa* REM4.1 orchestrates the balance between abscissic acid and brassinosteroids pathways by interacting with different protein kinases[65].

A PM-localized mechanism involved in viral propagation hampering

Increasing evidence supports the role of PM proteins in plant antiviral mechanism[66]. However, while the nano-organization of PM proteins involved in bacterial or fungal immunity begins to be addressed[12,60,67,68], there is still only scarce information in a viral infection context. Our observations pointed towards an interdependence of REM and CPK3 in their PM diffusion upon PlAMV infection. In particular, CPK3-dependent REM increased diffusion in a potexvirus infection is consistent with our previously reported PM diffusion increase of StREM1.3 phosphomimetic mutant, reminiscent of

StREM1.3 behavior upon viral infection[15]. Moreover, we recently published that *in vitro* CPK3-phosphorylated StREM1.3 presented disrupted domains on model membranes compared to the non-phosphorylated protein[16]. The data presented in this paper further support the predominant role of CPK3 in viral-induced REM1.2 diffusion (Figure 5C-F). Since the actin cytoskeleton was shown to favor nanometric scale ND including those of group 1 REM[69], CPK3 mediated regulation of the actin cytoskeleton could regulate REM1.2 PM nanoscale organization. We also discovered the essential role of group 1 REMs in the lateral organization of CPK3 upon viral infection (Figure 5G-J), which is further supported by the difference between CPK3 clustering parameters when expressed in *N. benthamiana* or in *Arabidopsis*: CPK3 was enriched in ND upon PlAMV infection when transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana* but not in *Arabidopsis* (Figure 2H, 2K, 3F and 3I). The discrepancy between both species could be linked to *N. benthamiana* REM1 ability to form stable ND, discernable by confocal microscopy[5] while we observed small and unstable domains of REM1.2 in *Arabidopsis* leaves (Figure 4I-K). Moreover, CPK3 ND organization was disrupted in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple KO background upon PlAMV infection (Figure 5 – figure supplement 4), indicating that group1 REMs are crucial for the spatial organization of CPK3 during a viral infection. Furthermore, the sensitivity of CPK3CA domains to the same lipid inhibitors as StREM1.3[57] (Figure 3 – figure supplement 2) hints that REM1.2 lipid environment might be required for CPK3 nanoscale organization.

Although the data obtained in this paper does not allow to determine the precise sequence of events orchestrating REM1.2 and CPK3 dynamic interaction, hypotheses can be formulated (Figure 6). REM and CPK3 interact in the absence of any stimulus[15,45] but as they display drastically different diffusion parameters (Figure 2E, Figure 4F), likely only a small part of proteins interact at basal state. Upon viral infection, CPK3 activation leads to its REM-dependent confinement (Figure 2 and Figure 5). Whether CPK3 activation is a cause, a consequence or is concomitant to its confinement cannot be determined here. When activated, CPK3 phosphorylates its substrates, including REM1.2, which would then be more mobile, as stated before. In addition to the above-mentioned putative roles of REM's increased diffusion, such "kiss-and-go" mechanism between a kinase and its substrate might also be considered as a negative feedback to hamper constitutive activation of the system. It was recently shown that the PM organization of a receptor-like kinase and its co-receptor relied on the expression of a scaffold protein[68,70], REM might go beyond the role of substrate and be essential to maintain the required PM environment of its cognate kinase to ensure proper signal transduction. Although the complexity of potexvirus' lifecycle as well as technical limitations do not allow to go beyond this model yet, our data supports the significance of fine PM compartmentalization and spatio-temporal dynamics in signal transduction upon viral infection in plants while it explores new concepts underlying plant kinases PM organization.

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DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. *Arabidopsis thaliana* calcium-dependent protein kinase 3 (CPK3) is specifically involved in the restriction of PlAMV cell-to-cell movement.

A. Representative images of PlAMV-GFP infection foci at 5 dpi in the different mutant backgrounds. Scale bar = 500 µm

B. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci 5 days after infection in CPK multiple mutant lines, normalized to the mean area measured in Col-0. Three independent biological repeats were performed, with at least 47 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.05$).

C. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci in *cpk3-1* and *cpk3-2* single mutants and in CPK3 over-expressing lines (Pro35S:CPK3-HA #8.2 and Pro35S:CPK3-HA #16.2), normalized to the mean area measured in Col-0. Three independent biological repeats were performed, with at least 56 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.05$).

D. Representative images of *A. thaliana* plants infected with PlAMV-GFP and imaged with a CCD Camera from 10 to 17 dpi. The region of interest used for measurement of pixel intensity is circled with a white dotted line. Multicolored scale is used to enhance contrast and ranges from blue (low intensity) to red (high intensity). Scale bar = 4 cm.

E. Box plots of the mean cumulated intensity measured in infected leaves in Col-0, *cpk3-2* and Pro35S:CPK3-HA #16.2 during systemic viral propagation. Two independent experiments were conducted. Statistical differences could be observed between the genotypes and time-points using a Kruskal-Wallis followed by a Dunn's multiple comparison test ($p<0.05$). For clarity, only the results of the statistical test of the comparison of the different time-points (10, 14 and 17 dpi) within a genotype are displayed and are color-coded depending on the genotype.

F. Kinase activity of CPK3 dead variant. Recombinant proteins GST-CPK3 WT and K107M were incubated with REM1.2$^{1-118}$-6His in kinase reaction buffer in the presence of EGTA (-) or 100 µM free Ca^{2+} (+). Radioactivity is detected on dried gel (upper panel). The protein amount is monitored by Coomassie staining (lower panel).

G. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci in *cpk3-2* complemented lines *cpk3-2*/Pro35S:CPK3-myc and *cpk3-2*/ Pro35S:CPK3^{K107M}-myc. Three independent biological repeats were

performed, with at least 51 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.0001$)

Figure 2. CPK3 diffusion decreases upon PlAMV infection in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

A. Confocal images of the secant view of *A. thaliana* epidermal cells of the *cpk3-2*/CPK3-mRFP1.2 or *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:CPK3^{G2A}-mRFP1.2. Scale bar = 5µm

B. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci in *cpk3-2* and complemented lines *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2 and *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:CPK3^{G2A}-mRFP1.2. Three independent biological repeats were performed, with at least 32 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.0001$).

C. Confocal images of the surface view of *A. thaliana* epidermal cells of the Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2, infiltrated either with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Scale bar = 5µm

D. Representative trajectories of Col-0/CPK3-mEOS3.2 infiltrated either with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP; Scale bar = 2µm

E. Distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D), represented as log(D) for Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Data were acquired from at least 16 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

F. Box plot of the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of log(D) distribution. Significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test. *: $p<0.05$.

G. Mean square displacement (MSD) over time of Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Representative trajectories extracted from Figure 2D illustrate each curve. Scale bar = 1µm. Data were acquired from at least 16 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

H. Voronoi tessellation illustration of Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. ND are circled in red. Scale bar = 2µm

I. Distribution of the ND diameter of Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

J. Box plot representing the mean peak value of ND diameter extracted from the Gaussian fit of Figure 2I. No significant differences were revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

K. Boxplot of the proportion of Col-0/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 detections found in ND five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. No significant differences were revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

Figure 3. PlAMV-induced activation of CPK3 in *N. benthamiana* induces its confinement and clustering in PM domains

A. Confocal images of the surface view of *N. benthamiana* epidermal cells transiently expressing ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2 + PlAMV-GFP or ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mRFP1.2. Scale bar = 5µm

B. Representative trajectories of ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3.2-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV and ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2. Scale bar = 2µm.

C. Distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D), represented as log(D) for ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV-GFP and ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2. Data were acquired from at least 15 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

D. Box plots of the fraction of immobile proteins (log(D)<-2). Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.005$).

E. Mean square displacement (MSD) over time of fast (circle) or slow (triangle) diffusing ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV-GFP, ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2. Standard error is displayed from three independent experiments.

F. Voronoï tessellation illustration of ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV-GFP and ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2. ND are circled in red. Scale bar = 2µm

G. Distribution of the ND diameter of ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV-GFP and ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2

H. Box plot representing the mean peak value of ND diameter extracted from the Gaussian fit of Figure 3G. No significant differences were revealed using a Kruskal-Wallis followed by a Dunn's multiple comparison test.

I. Boxplot of the proportion of detections found in ND of ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 + PlAMV-GFP and ProUbi10:CPK3CA-mEOS3.2. Significant differences were revealed using a Kruskal-Wallis followed by a Dunn's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.005$).

Figure 4. Group 1 REM hampers PlAMV-GFP cell-to-cell propagation and REM1.2 diffusion increases upon infection

A. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci in *rem1.2, rem1.3, rem1.*4 single mutants along with *rem1.2 rem1.3* double mutant and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple mutant. Three independent biological repeats were performed, with at least 36 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.05$).

B. Box plots of the mean cumulated intensity measured in infected leaves in Col-0 and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* during systemic viral propagation. Two independent experiments were conducted. Statistical significance of the difference between Col-0 and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* at each time point was assessed using a Mann-Whitney test. *: $p<0.05$, **: $p<0.01$

C. Representative images of *A. thaliana* plants infected with PlAMV-GFP and imaged with a CCD Camera from 10 to 17 dpi. Systemic leaves are circled with a white dotted line. Multicolored scale is used to enhance contrast and ranges from blue (low intensity) to red (high intensity). Scale bar = 4 cm.

D. Confocal images of the surface view of *A. thaliana* epidermal cells of the Col-0/ProUbi10:mRFP1.2-REM1.2, infiltrated either with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Scale bar = 5µm

E. Representative trajectories of Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Scale bar = 2µm

F. Distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D), represented as log(D) for Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Data were acquired from at least 16 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

G. Box plot of the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of log(D) distribution. Significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test. *: $p<0.05$.

H. Mean square displacement (MSD) over time of Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 infiltrated either with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Representative trajectories extracted from Figure 4E illustrate each curve. Scale bar=1µm.

I. Voronoi tessellation illustration of Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. ND are circled in red. Scale bar = 2µm

J. Distribution of the ND diameter of Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

K. Box plot representing the mean peak value of ND diameter extracted from the Gaussian fit of Figure 4J. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

L. Boxplot of the proportion of Col-0/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 detections found in ND five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

Figure 5. Group 1 REMs and CPK3 are in the same functional pathway and regulate each other PM diffusion upon PlAMV infection

A. Box plots of the mean area of PlAMV-GFP infection foci in *cpk3-2*, *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple mutant and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4/cpk3 #1 and #2* quadruple mutants. Three independent biological repeats were performed, with at least 23 foci per experiment and per genotype. Significant differences were revealed using a One-Way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test. Letters are used to discriminate between statistically different conditions ($p<0.0001$).

B. Representative images of PlAMV-GFP infection foci at 5 dpi in the different mutant backgrounds. Scale bar = 500µm.

C. Representative trajectories of *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with either free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Scale bar = 2µm.

D. Distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D), represented as log(D) for *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with either free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Data were acquired from at least 11 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

E. Box plot representing the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of the distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D) represented in Figure 5D. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

F. Mean square displacement (MSD) over time of *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

G. Representative trajectories of *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Scale bar = 2µm.

H. Distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D), represented as log(D) for *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Data were acquired from at least 10 cells over the course of three independent experiments.

I. Box plot representing the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of the distribution of the diffusion coefficient (D) represented in Figure 5H. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

J. Mean square displacement (MSD) over time of *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

Figure 6. Proposed "kiss-and-run" model describing REM1.2 and CPK3 interdependence

Upper panel: in healthy conditions, REM1.2 displays a smaller mobility at the PM than CPK3. Random interactions between the two proteins can occur.

Middle panel: upon PlAMV infection, CPK3 is activated. CPK3 activation and confinement are related but whether activation of the protein occurs before or after its confinement is not deciphered yet. Activation results in phosphorylation (+P) of local substrates, including REM.

Lower panel: REM phosphorylation induces its diffusion at the PM. The period during which CPK3 remains confined is not determined yet.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plant culture

Nicotiana benthamiana plants were cultivated in controlled conditions (16 h photoperiod, 25 °C). Proteins were transiently expressed via *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* as previously described[57]. The agrobacteria GV3101 strain was cultured at 28°C on appropriate selective medium depending on constructs carried. Plants were observed between 2 and 5 days after infiltration depending on experiments.

Sterilized *Arabidopsis. thaliana* seeds were germinated on ½ MS plates supplemented with 1% sucrose. 10-day-old seedlings were transferred to soil and grown under short day conditions (8 h light/ 16 h dark).

Cloning

REM1.2, CPK3 and CPK3CA sequences were previously published[15]. CPK3^{K107M} was generated by site-directed mutagenesis using CPK3 as a template and primers specified in the Supplemental Table 1.

All vectors built for this project, except for CRISPR and some protein production, were generated using multisite Gateway cloning strategies (www.lifetechnologies.com) with pDONR P4-P1r, pDONR P2R-P3, pDONR221 as entry vectors. pLOK180_pR7m34g[71] was used as a destination vector for plant expression. pGEX-2T (GE Healthcare, N-terminal fusion with GST) was used for CPK protein production in bacteria for previously reported constructs[72] (CPK2/3/5/11). CPK1, CPK3^{K107M} and CPK6 were cloned into pGEX-3X-GW using the gateway cloning system and pDONR207 as entry vector. The N-terminal 118 amino acids of REM1.2 (REM1.2$^{1-118}$) was synthetized with optimized codons for bacterial expression by GenScript (genscript.com) and cloned into pET24a (C-terminal fusion with a 6-histidine tag) between Nde1 and XhoI.

To generate CRISPR lines, sgRNAs targeting the N-terminus of *CPK3* gene were selected using CRISPR-P 2.0 website[73] (http://crispr.hzau.edu.cn/CRISPR2) and cloned into pHEE401 backbone[74] carrying the gene coding for the zCas9 enzyme under the control of Eggcell promoter using the Golden Gate cloning method.

All constructs were propagated using the NEB10 *E. coli* strain (New England Biolabs). Primers used for cloning are detailed in Supplemental Table 1.

Plant lines generation

T-DNA insertion mutants *rem1.2* (salk_117637.50.50.x), *rem1.3* (salk_117448.53.95.x) and *rem1.4* (SALK_073841.47.35) were provided by the ABRC. *rem1.2 rem1.3* double mutant was generated by crossing the respective T-DNA inserted parental plants, *rem2/rem1.3/rem1.4* was created by crossing

rem1.2 rem1.3 with *rem1.4.* The *cpk5 cpk6* (sail_657_C06, salk_025460) and *cpk5 cpk6 cpk11* (sail_657_C06, salk_025460, salk_054495) were described previously[24]. The quadruple mutant *cpk3 cpk5 cpk6 cpk11* was described previously[26]. *cpk1 cpk2* (salk_096452, salk_059237) and *cpk1 cpk2 cpk5 cpk6* (salk_096452, salk_059237, sail_657_C06, salk_025460) were described previously[25]. CPK3 T-DNA insertion lines *cpk3-1* (salk_107620) and *cpk3-2* (salk_022862) were obtained from Julian Schroeder[32] and Bernhard Wurzinger[19], respectively. All mutants are in the same genetic ecotype Columbia Col-0. All plants were genotyped using primers indicated in the Supplemental Table 1.

Pro35S:CPK3-HA #16.2, *cpk3-2*/Pro35S:CPK3-myc and *cpk3-2*/Pro35S:CPK3^{K107M}-myc used for viral propagation were previously published[21,72] . Pro35S:CPK3-HA #8.2 was generated at the same time as Pro35S:CPK3-HA #16.2, and protein expression was confirmed (Figure 1 – figure supplement 3).

Col-0 plants were floral dipped with either ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2, ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 or ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2. *cpk3-2* plants were floral dipped with either ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2, ProUbi10:CPK3^{G2A}-mRFP1.2 or ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2. *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* plants were floral dipped with ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2. Col-0/ProREM1.2:YFP-REM1.2 was obtained from Thomas Ott[75] and transformed with ProUbi10:CPK3-mTagBFP2. Transformed seeds were selected based on the seedcoat RFP fluorescence.

For CRIPSR-mediated site mutagenesis of CPK3, *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* was transformed by floral dip with the plasmid carrying z*Cas9* encoding gene and the sgRNA. Transformed candidates were selected on hygromycin and grown for seed collection. Harvested seeds were grown and a leaf sample was harvested for genomic DNA extraction. PCR were performed to amplify the targeted region, and CRISPR-induced mutation were screened using capillary electrophoresis. Mutated candidates were sent to sequencing to obtain homozygous lines for the mutation and then backcrossed with *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* to remove the Cas9. Primers used for CRIPSR screening are listed in Supplemental Table 1.

Local viral propagation assay

Viral propagation assays were performed using PlAMV-GFP, an agroinfiltrable GFP-tagged infectious clone of PlAMV [22]. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain GV3101 carrying PlAMV-GFP was infiltrated on 3-week-old *A. thaliana* plants at OD_{600nm} = 0.2. Viral spreading was tracked using Axiozoom V16 macroscope system 5 days after infection. Infection foci were automatically analyzed using the Fiji software (http://www.fiji.sc/) via a homemade macro. The statistical significance was assessed using a two-way ANOVA, followed by a Tukey's multiple comparison test.

Systemic viral propagation assay

At 3-week-old, leaves were infiltrated with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 strain carrying PlAMV-GFP vector. Infection was followed every three-four days from the 10th day of infection to the 17th using a closed GFP-CAM FX 800-0/1010 GFP camera and the Fluorcam7 software (Photon System Instruments, Czech Republic; https://fluorcams.psi.cz/). Image analysis was performed using Fiji software (https://fiji.sc/). Integrated density of the fluorescence of systemic leaves was measured. Two independent experiments with at least 30 plants per genotype were performed. Statistical significance was determined with a Mann-Whitney test or a Kruskal-Wallis followed by a Dunn's multiple comparison test, depending on the number of conditions.

Confocal microscopy

Live imaging was performed using a Zeiss LSM 880 confocal laser scanning microscopy system using either a 40x objective or a 68x objective and the AiryScan detector. mRFP1.2 fluorescence was observed using an excitation wavelength of 561 nm and an emission wavelength of 579 nm. Acquisition parameters remained the same across experiments for SCI quantification. The SCI was calculated as previously described [57]. Briefly, 10 µm lines were plotted across the samples and the SCI was calculated by dividing the mean of the 5% highest values by the mean of 5% lowest values. Three lines were randomly plotted per cell. Three independent experiments were done, on at least 10 cells each time. Fenpropimorph (10µg/mL) or DMSO was infiltrated 24 hours before observation.

spt-PALM microscopy

N. benthamiana and *A. thaliana* epidermal cells were imaged at RT. Samples of leaves of 3-week-old plants stably or transiently expressing mEOS3.2-tagged constructs were mounted between a glass slide and a cover slip in a drop of water to avoid dehydration. Image acquisitions were done on an inverted motorized microscope Nikon Ti Eclipse equipped with a 100Å~ oil-immersion PL-APO objective (NA = 1.49), a TIRF arm and a sCMOS Camera FUsion BT (Hamamatsu). Laser angle was adjusted to obtain the highest signal-to-noise ratio while laser power of a 405nm and 561nm laser, respectively to activate and image mEOS3.2, was adjusted to obtain a sufficient concentration of individual particles. Particle localization, tracks reconstructions, D and MSD parameters were obtained using PALMtracer, as previously described[57]. The D was calculated from the four first points of the MSD. Three independent experiments were conducted for each tested condition. Tessellation analysis was conducted using SR-Tesseler as previously described[34,57]. ND were considered to be at least 32 nm², to contain at least 5 particles and to have a particle density twice the average particle density within the sample.

RT-qPCR

3-week-old *A. thaliana* leaves were infiltrated with PlAMV-GFP at final OD_{600nm} = 0.2. Leaf samples were harvested 7 days after infiltration and immediately frozen. RNA extraction was done using Qiagen

Plant Mini Kit and was followed by a DNase treatment. cDNA was produced from the extracted RNA using Superscript II enzyme from Invitrogen. RT-qPCR was performed on obtained cDNA using the iQ™ SYBR® Green supermix (BioRad) on the iQ iCycler thermocycler (BioRad). The transcript abundance in samples was determined using a comparative threshold cycle method and was normalized to actin expression. Statistical differences were determined using a Mann-Whitney test. Primers used for RT-qPCR are listed in Supplemental Table 1.

Production of recombinant proteins and *in vitro* kinase assay

GST-CPK proteins were produced in BL21(DE3)pLys and purified as previously reported[24]. 6His-AtREM1.2$^{1-118}$ was produced like GST-CPK and purified on Protino® Ni-TED column following manufacturer's instructions (Macherey-Nagel). After elution with 40-250 mM imidazole, proteins were dialyzed overnight in 30 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5, 10% glycerol. Kinase assay was performed as previously described[15] using 400 ng recombinant GST-CPK and 1-2 µg substrate (6His-AtREM1.2$^{1-118}$ or histone).

Production of CPK3 antibodies

Polyclonal antibodies against *Arabidopsis* CPK3 were raised in rabbit by Covalab (France) using purified recombinant GST-CPK3. The antibodies were purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on CH-Sepharose 4B (GE Healthcare) coupled to 6His-CPK3.

To produce the recombinant 6His-CPK3 and GST-CPK3 proteins, the Arabidopsis CPK3 cDNA was cloned into the expression vectors pDEST17 and pDEST15 (Invitrogen), respectively. Expression of 6His-CPK3 was induced in *Escherichia coli* strain BL21-AI (Invitrogen) with 0.2% (m/v) arabinose and the recombinant protein was affinity purified using Ni-NTA agarose (Qiagen). For GST-CPK3, protein expression in *E.coli* Rosetta cells (Novagen) was induced with 0.5 mM IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside) and recombinant GST-CPK3 was purified by Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow chromatography (GE Healthcare) as described by the manufacturer.

Western Blots

Protein samples were extracted from *A. thaliana* leaf tissue using 2X Laemmli buffer or in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM EGTA, 1X anti-protease cocktail [Roche], 1% Triton X-100, 2 mM DTT. Proteins were transferred to PVDF and detected with polyclonal antibodies raised against CPK3 or REM1.2[63], followed by incubation with secondary anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated antibodies (Sigma).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATIONS

Figure 1 – figure supplement 1. Viral propagation experimental design

Schematic representation of the method used for local and systemic PlAMV propagation assays. Shorty, 3-week-old *A. thaliana* leaves are infiltrated with PlAMV-GFP. For local propagation, the inoculated leaves are cut out at 5 dpi to observe individual foci using a macroscope. For systemic propagation, the whole plant is imaged with a CCD camera at 10, 14 and 17 dpi to follow the evolution of PlAMV propagation.

Figure 1 – figure supplement 2. Specificity of CPK kinase activity towards REM1.2 *in vitro*

A. GST-CPKs recombinant proteins were incubated with REM1.2$^{1-118}$-6His or histone as substrates, in kinase reaction buffer in the presence of Ca^{2+}. The radioactivity is detected on dried gel and the protein amount is monitored by Coomassie staining.

B. The radioactive signals were quantified with ImageQuant and the ratio between REM1.2 and histone phosphorylations is shown in a boxplot (n=4). Different letters indicate statistical differences ($p<0.05$, ncompar test from R).

Figure 1 – figure supplement 3. CPK3 protein levels in knock-out and overexpressing lines

Western blot of CPK3 on seedlings of *cpk3-1* and *cpk3-2* mutant lines along with Pro35S:CPK3-HA #8.2 and Pro35S:CPK3-HA #16.2 overexpressing lines. CPK3 was detected with anti-CPK3 antibody (upper panel). Protein loading was monitored by Coomassie staining.

Figure 2 – figure supplement 1. *CPK3* transcript and protein levels are not modified upon viral infection

A. Transcript levels of *CPK3* in leaves infiltrated with either free GFP or PlAMV-GFP and harvested 7 days after infection. Three independent experiments were performed with three independent plants for each condition per experiment. Transcript levels were normalized to actin transcripts. No significant difference could be deciphered using a Mann-Whitney test.

B. Left panel: CPK3 protein levels were determined by quantification of western-blot signal of Col-0 plants infiltrated with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP blotted with an anti-CPK3-specific antibody. Three independent assays were performed. No difference could be deciphered using a Mann-Whitney test. Right panel: representative western blot. Protein loading was monitored by stain-free staining.

Figure 3 – figure supplement 1. CPK3 and CPK3^{CA} display a similar subcellular localization

Confocal images of the secant view of *N. benthamiana* epidermal cells transiently expressing ProUbi10:CPK3-mRFP1.2 or ProUbi10:CPK3^{CA}-mRFP1.2. Scale bar = 5µm

Figure 3 – figure supplement 2. Lipids involved in CPK3^{CA} PM domains

A. Left: Confocal images of the surface view of *N. benthamiana* epidermal cells transiently expressing ProUbi10:CPK3^{CA}-mRFP1.2 and infiltrated with either DMSO or 50 µg/mL fenpropimorph. Scale bar = 5µm; Right: Box plot of the mean Spatial Clustering Index (SCI) of CPK3^{CA}. At least three experiments were performed, with at least 10 cells per experiment; statistical significance was determined using a Student *t*-test, ****: $p < 0.0001$.

B. Left: Confocal images of the surface view of *N. benthamiana* epidermal cells transiently co-expressing ProUbi10:CPK3^{CA}-mRFP1.2 with active or dead SAC1, mutated for its phosphatase activity. Scale bar = 5µm; Right: Box plot of the mean SCI of CPK3^{CA}. At least three experiments were performed, with at least 10 cells per experiment; statistical significance was determined using a Student *t*-test, ****: $p < 0.0001$.

Figure 4 – figure supplement 1. Group 1 REM single, double and triple knock-out lines

A. Positions of the T-DNA insertions of the single mutants used in this study for viral propagation and crossing. For *rem1.2*, the T-DNA is inserted in an exon, for *rem1.3* in the promoter and for *rem1.4* in an intron. Boxes represent exons while black lines represent introns.

B. Western blots of Col-0, *rem1.2*, *rem1.3*, *rem1.4* single mutants, *rem1.2 rem1.3* double mutant and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple mutant, with antibodies raised against REM1.2/1.3 (upper panel) or specifically against REM1.3 (middle panel). Protein loading was monitored by stain-free staining.

Figure 4 – figure supplement 2. Group 1 REMs single and multiple knock-out lines do not display any obvious developmental phenotype

A. 7-day-old seedlings of Col-0, *rem1.2, rem1.3* and *rem1.4* single mutants. Neither of the single mutants showed developmental defects. All seedlings were grown on the same plate. Scale bar = 2 cm.

B. 7-day-old seedlings of Col-0, *rem1.2 rem1.3* double and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple mutants. *rem1.2 rem1.3* nor *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* showed obvious developmental defects. All seedlings were grown on the same plate. Scale bar = 2 cm.

C. 3-week-old plants of Col-0, *rem1.2, rem1.3* and *rem1.4* single mutants. Plants were grown together in the same conditions. Scale bar = 5 cm.

D. 3-week-old plants of Col-0, *rem1.2 rem1.3* double and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* triple mutants. Plants were grown together in the same conditions. Scale bar = 5 cm.

Figure 4 – figure supplement 2. Group 1 REMs transcript and protein levels are not modified during a PlAMV infection

A. Transcript levels of *REM1.2*, *REM1.3* and *REM1.4* in leaves infiltrated with either free GFP (dark grey) or PlAMV-GFP (light grey) and harvested 7 days after infection. Three independent experiments were performed, with three independent plants for each condition per experiment. Transcript levels were normalized to housekeeping genes. Statistical significance was determined using a Mann-Whitney test. No significant difference could be deciphered.

B. Left panel: REM1.2 protein levels were determined by quantification of western-blot signals from three independent assays, performed with antibodies raised against REM1.2/1.3. No significant difference could be deciphered using a Mann-Whitney test. Right panel: representative western blot of REM1.2/1.3. Protein loading was monitored by stain-free staining.

Figure 5 – figure supplement 1. CRISPR-mediated knock-out of cpk3 in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* background

A. Sequences of wild-type CPK3 along with the CRISPR-generated mutants in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4* background. In *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #1,* an insertion of one adenosine at position 209 bp induced a frameshift leading to an early stop codon at position 234-236 bp (235-237 bp after insertion). In *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4/cpk3 #2,* a deletion of 121 nucleotides at position 88-208 bp induced a frameshift leading to an early stop codon at position 284-286 bp (163-165 bp after deletion). As a result, the CRISPR mutations led to a truncated CPK3 protein of 78 aa and 54 aa, in *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #1* and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #2,* respectively.

B. Schematic representation of the amino-acid sequence of wild-type and truncated CPK3. The mutations in the CRISPR-generated lines resulted in proteins deprived of the kinase domain, the junction domain and the calcium-binding domain.

C. Western blots of the two CRISPR lines *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #1* and *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #2* using anti-REM1.2/1.3 and anti-CPK3 antibodies. Protein loading was monitored by stain-free staining.

Figure 5 – figure supplement 2. *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3* quadruple knock-out lines do not display any obvious developmental phenotype

A. *In vitro* growth of 7-day-old seedlings of Col-0, *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #1 and rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #2*. All seedlings were grown on the same plate. Scale bar = 2 cm.

B. Growth on soil of 3-week-old plants of Col-0, *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #1 and rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4 cpk3 #2*. Plants were grown together under the same conditions. Scale bar = 5 cm.

Figure 5 - figure supplement 3. CPK3 and group1 REM role in each other PM nanoorganization during PlAMV infection

A. Voronoi tessellation illustration of *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. ND are circled in red. Scale bar = 2 µm.

B. Distribution of the ND diameter of *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

C. Box plot representing the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of the panel B. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

D. Boxplot of the proportion of *cpk3-2*/ProUbi10:mEOS3.2-REM1.2 detections found in ND five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

E. Voronoi tessellation illustration of *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4/*ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. ND are circled in red. Scale bar = 2 µm.

F. Distribution of the ND diameter of *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP.

G. Box plot representing the mean peak value extracted from the Gaussian fit of the panel F. No significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test.

H. Boxplot of the proportion of *rem1.2 rem1.3 rem1.4*/ProUbi10:CPK3-mEOS3.2 detections found in ND five days after infiltration with free GFP ("mock") or PlAMV-GFP. Significant difference was revealed using a Mann-Whitney test, **: $p<0.001$.

Figure 5 - figure supplement 4. PlAMV infection does not modify CPK3 and group1 REM colocalization coefficient

A. Boxplot of Pearson's correlation coefficient between ProREM1.2:YFP-REM1.2 and ProUbi10:mTagBFP2-CPK3 five days after infiltration of Col-0/ProREM1.2:YFP-REM1.2/ProUbi10:mTagBFP2-CPK3 with free RFP ("mock") or PlAMV-RFP. No significant difference could be deciphered using a Student *t*-test.

B. Representative confocal images of the surface view of *A. thaliana* epidermal cells of Col-0/ ProREM1.2:YFP-REM1.2/ProUbi10:mTagBFP2-CPK3. Scale bar = 5µm.

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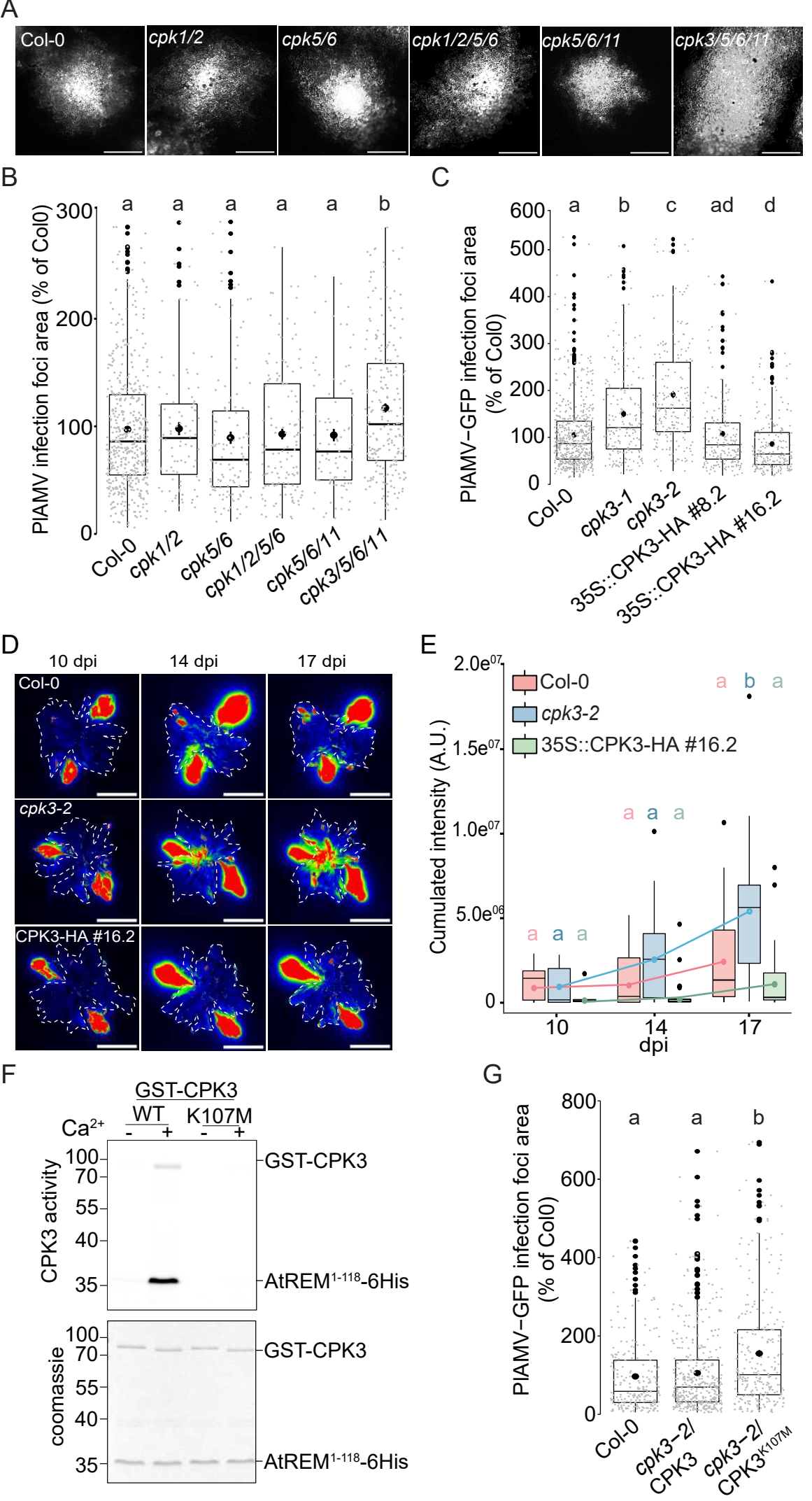

Figure 1. *Arabidopsis thaliana* calcium dependent kinase 3 (CPK3) is specifically involved in the restriction of PlAMV cell-to-cell movement.

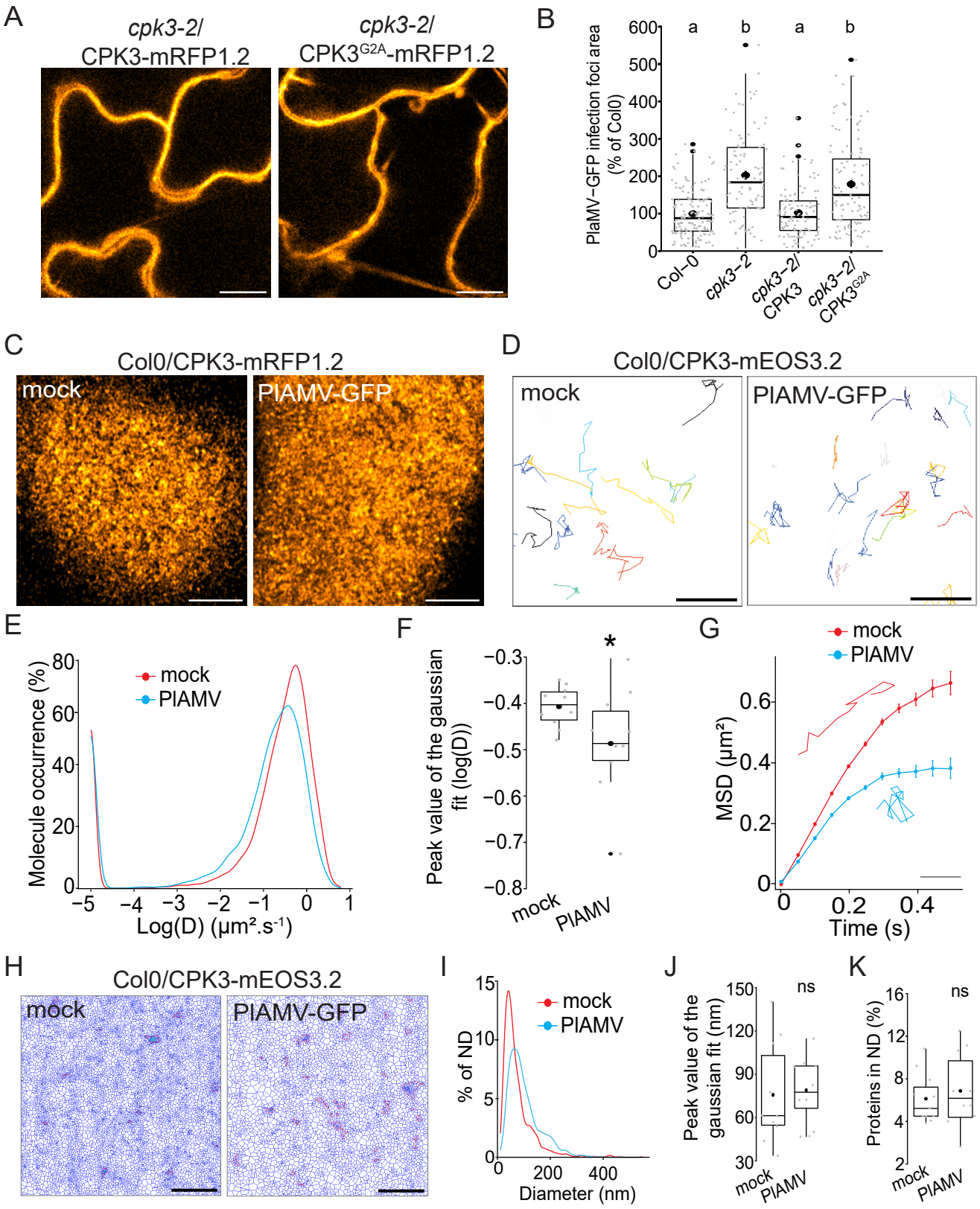

Figure 2. CPK3 diffusion decreases upon PlAMV infection in *A. thaliana*

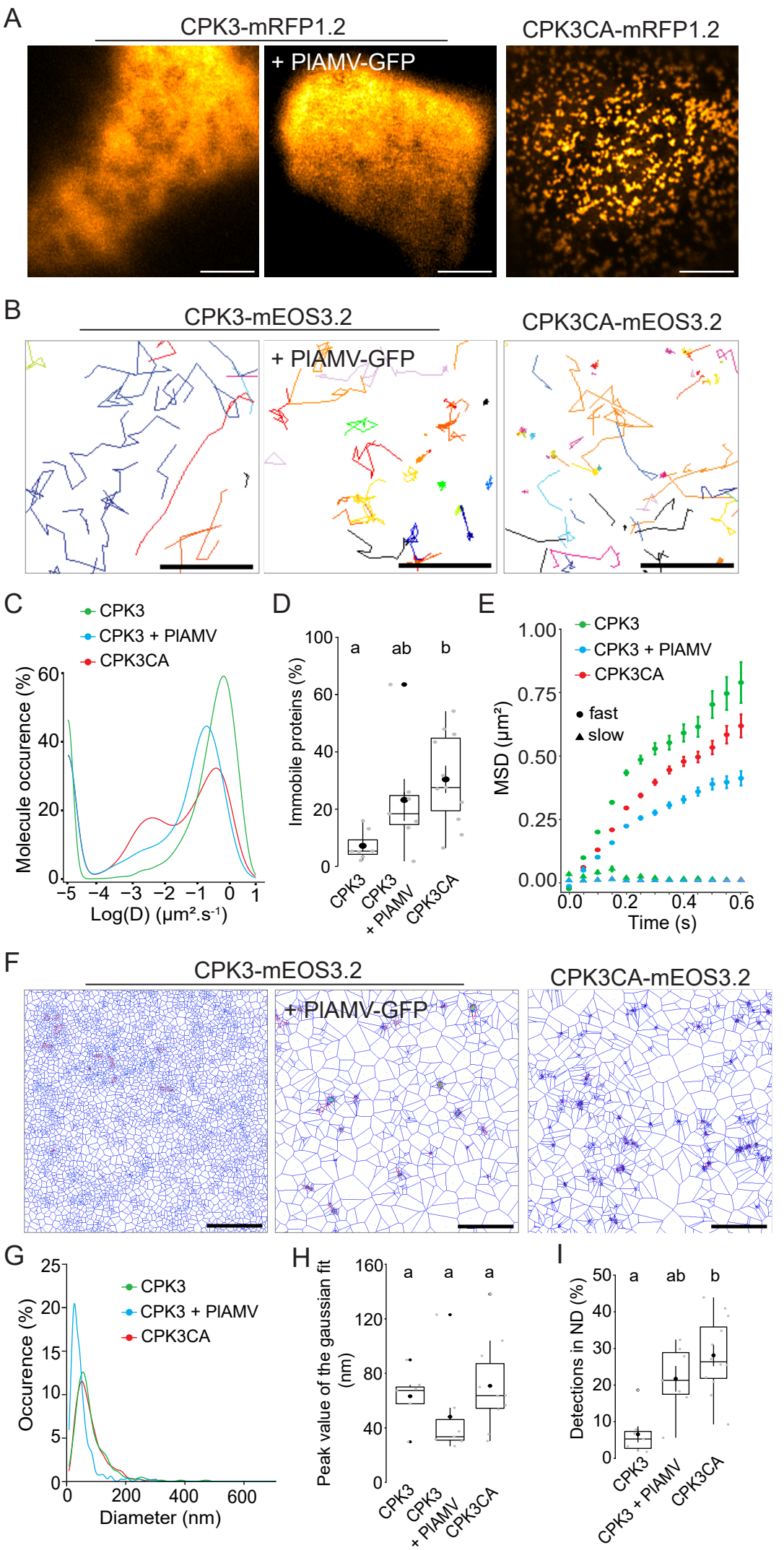

Figure 3. PlAMV infection and activation of CPK3 in *N. benthamiana* induces a decrease in diffusion and an accumulation in ND

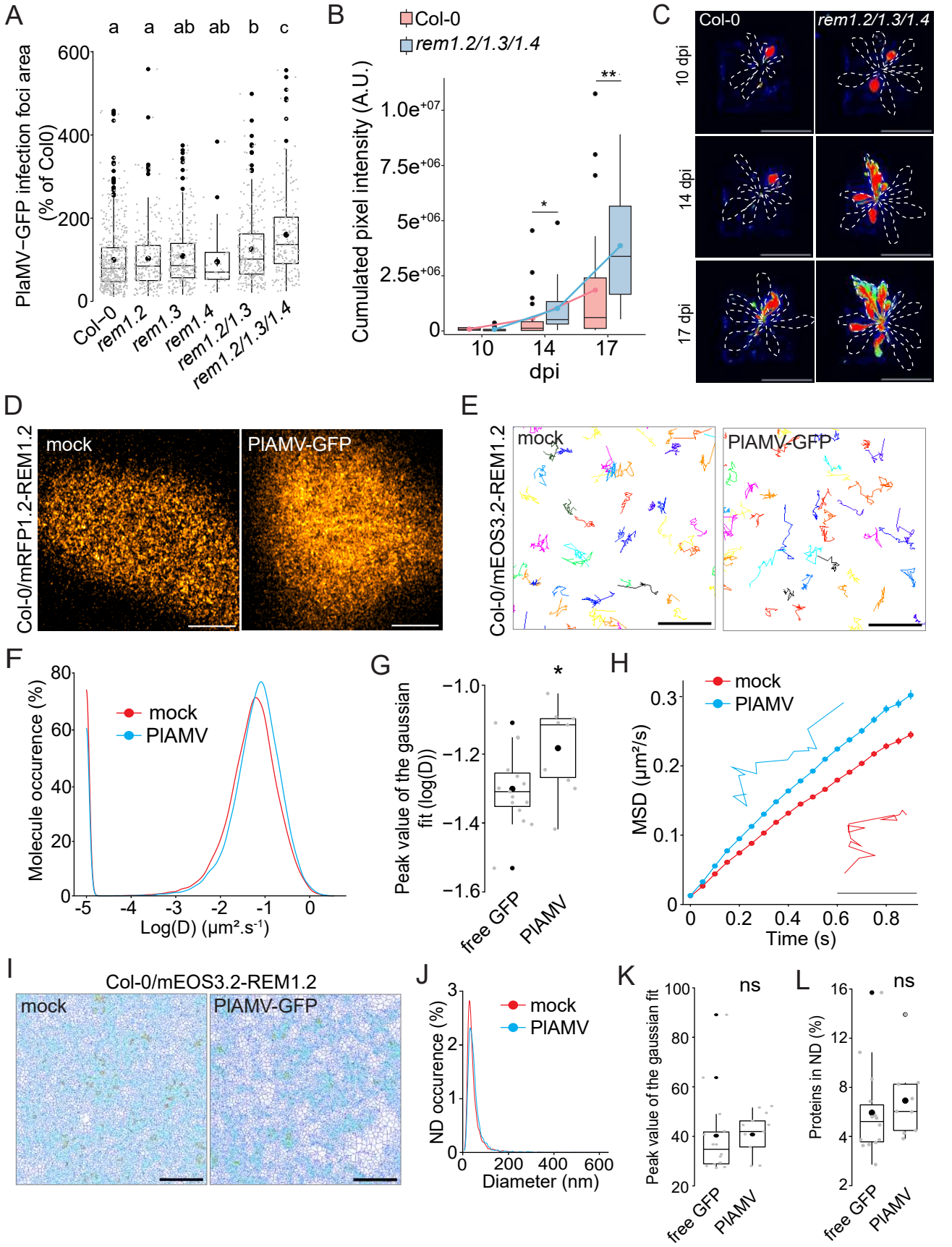

Figure 4. Group 1 REM hampers PlAMV-GFP cell-to-cell propagation and REM1.2 diffusion increases upon infection

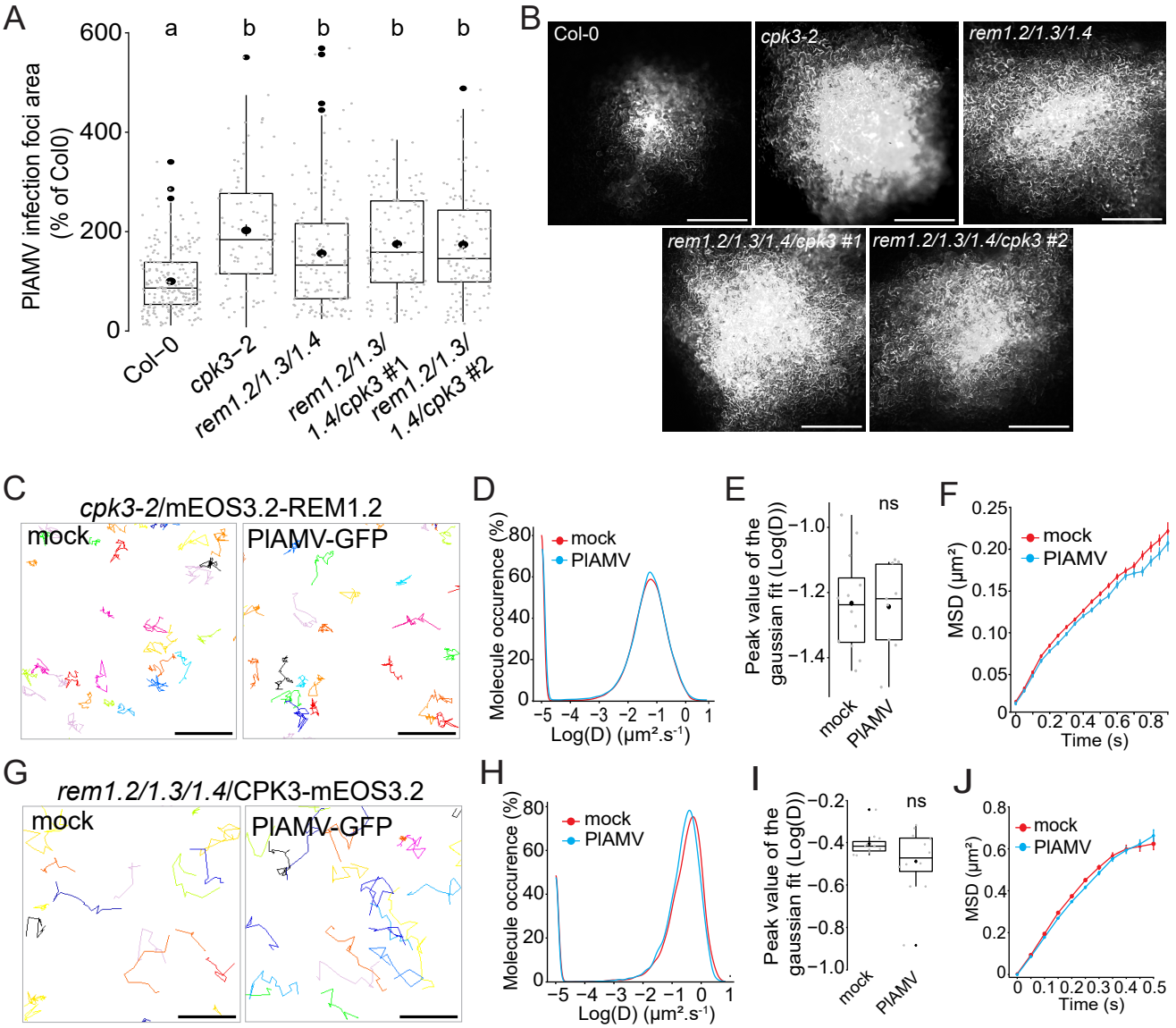

Figure 5. Group 1 REMs and CPK3 are in the same functional pathway and regulate each other PM diffusion upon PlAMV infection

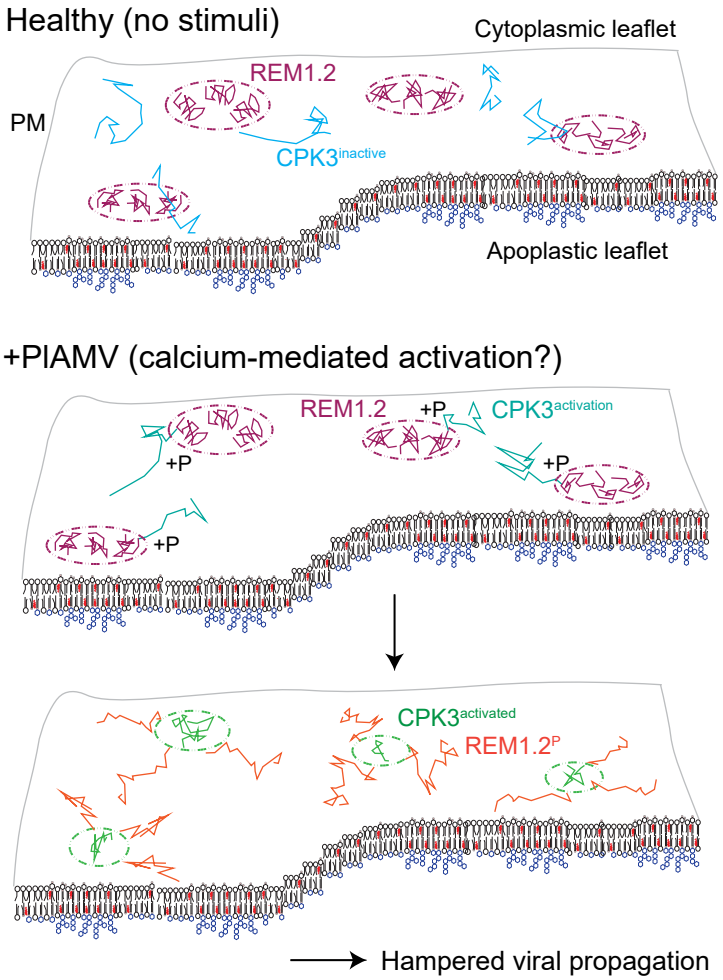

Figure 6. Proposed «kiss-and-run» model describing REM1.2 and CPK3 interdependence