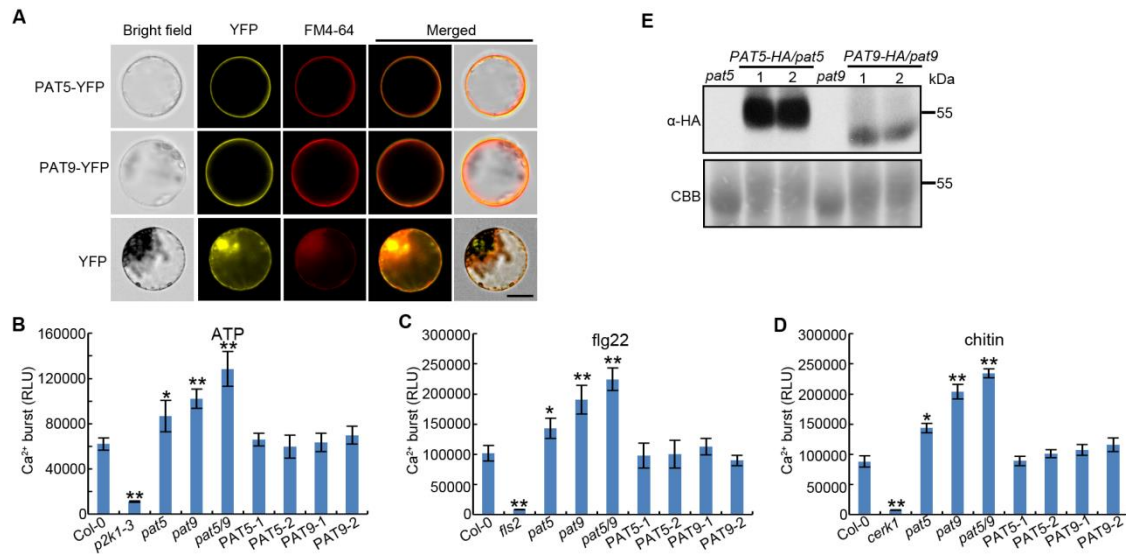


## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

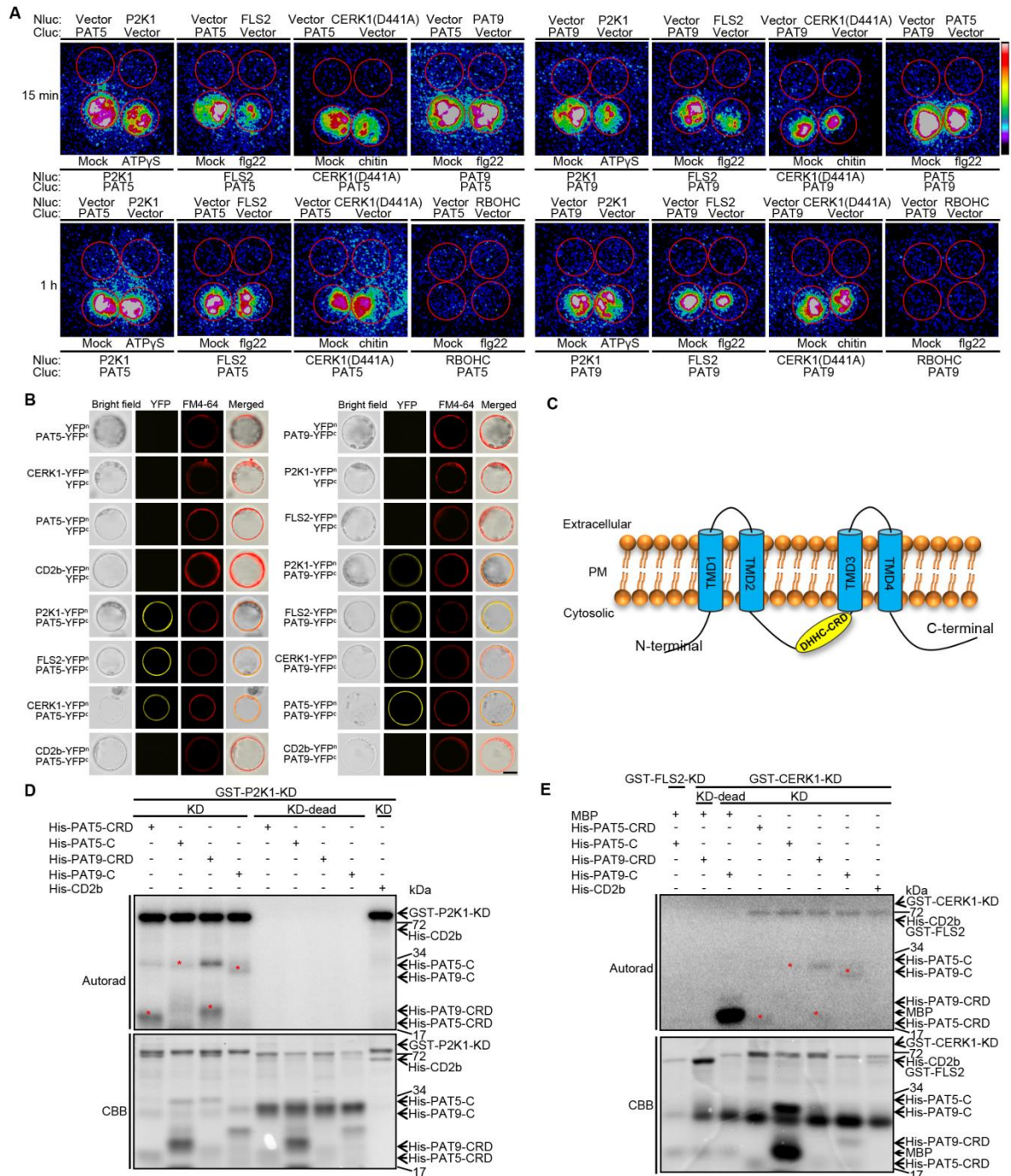


**Figure S1. Subcellular localization of PAT5 and PAT9, Related to Figure 1**

(A) PAT5-YFP and PAT9-YFP were transiently expressed in the *Arabidopsis* protoplasts, and merged well with the plasma membrane marker FM-64. Free YFP was used a control. Bar = 20  $\mu$ m.

(B-D) Ligand-induced calcium influx. 5-day-old seedlings were treated with 100  $\mu$ M ATP, 1  $\mu$ M flg22 or 50  $\mu$ g/ml chitin. RLU, relative luminescence units.

(E) Relative expression protein levels of *NP::ATPAT5-HA/Atpat5* and *NP::ATPAT9-HA/Atpat9* complemented transgenic lines using their own native promoters. CBB was used as a loading control.



**Figure S2. PAT5 and PAT9 interact with and are phosphorylated by receptors, Related to Figure 2**

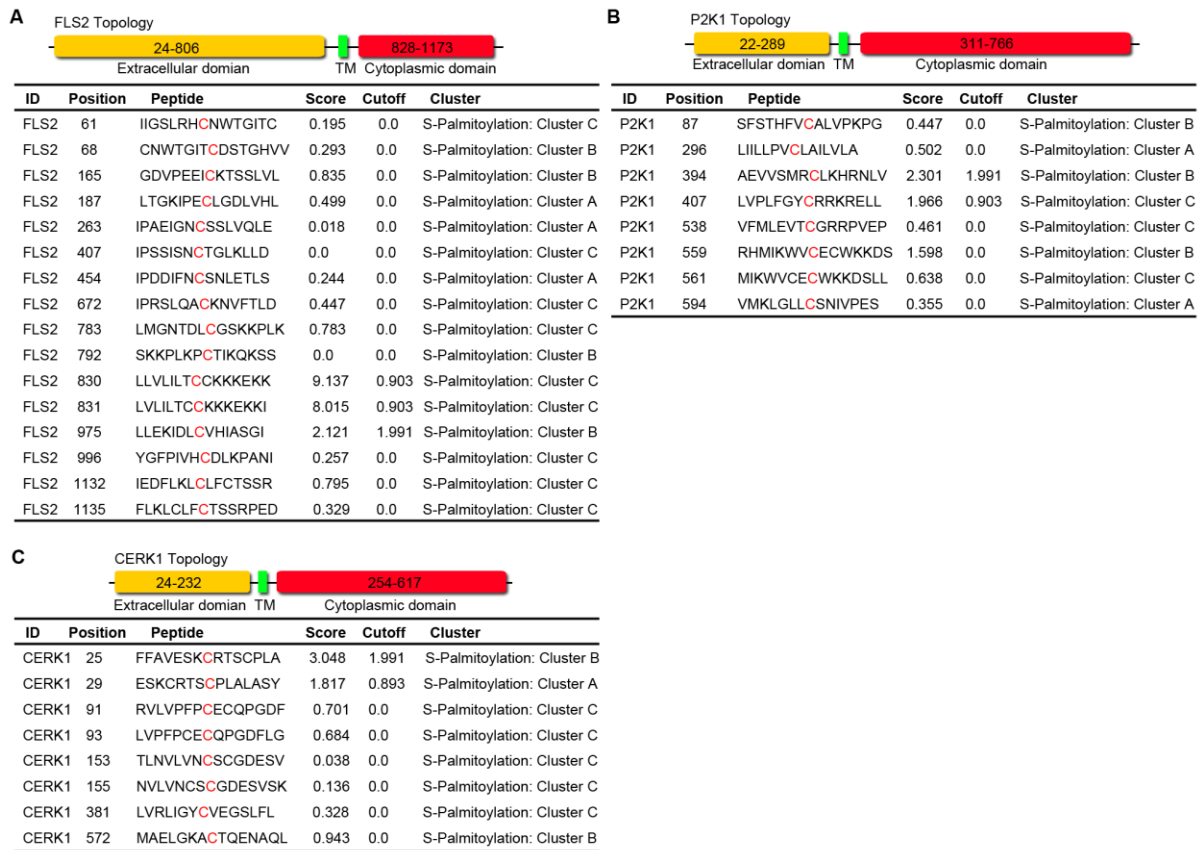
(A) PAT5 and PAT9 interact with P2K1, FLS2 and CERK1 in *N. benthamiana* in an elicitor-dependent manner. The indicated constructs were transiently expressed in *N. benthamiana* leaves with, where indicated in red circles, the addition of 500  $\mu$ M ATP $\gamma$ S, 2  $\mu$ M flg22 or 100  $\mu$ g/ml chitin. Nluc, N-terminal fragment of firefly luciferase; Cluc, C-terminal fragment of firefly luciferase; Vector, empty vector. The color bar represents the color code

for fluorescence intensities.

(B) Interactions of PATs and receptors at *Arabidopsis* protoplast plasma membrane. FM4-64 was used to stain the plasma membrane. Bar = 20  $\mu$ m.

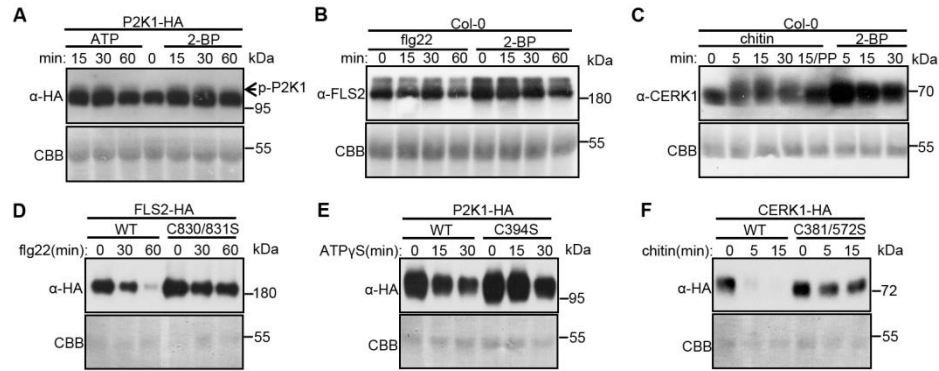
(C) Protein topology of PATs on plasma membrane. PM, plasma membrane. TMD, transmembrane domains. DHHC, Asp-His-His-Cys. CRD, a stretch of DHHC within a Cys-rich domain.

(D and E) Receptors directly phosphorylate PAT5 and PAT9. Purified P2K1, FLS2 and CERK1 kinase domain recombinant proteins were incubated with PAT5/PAT9-CRD and -C domains in an *in vitro* kinase assay. Autophosphorylation and trans-phosphorylation were measured by incorporation of  $\gamma$ -[<sup>32</sup>P]-ATP. MBP and GST-CD2b were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. The protein loading was measured by CBB staining. Red stars represent the trans-phosphorylated proteins.



**Figure S3. FLS2, P2K1 and CERK1 protein domains and *S*-acylation sites prediction, Related to Figure 3**

(A-C) Schematic representation of FLS2, P2K1 and CERK1 protein structures contain an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain (TM) and a cytoplasmic domain. The numbers in the topology and position indicate amino acids. The receptor protein sequences were analyzed by GPS-Lipid 1.0 software, the *S*-acylation residues were shown in red font.



**Figure S4. PAT5 and PAT9 regulate P2K1, FLS2 and CERK1 phosphorylation and degradation, Related to Figure 4**

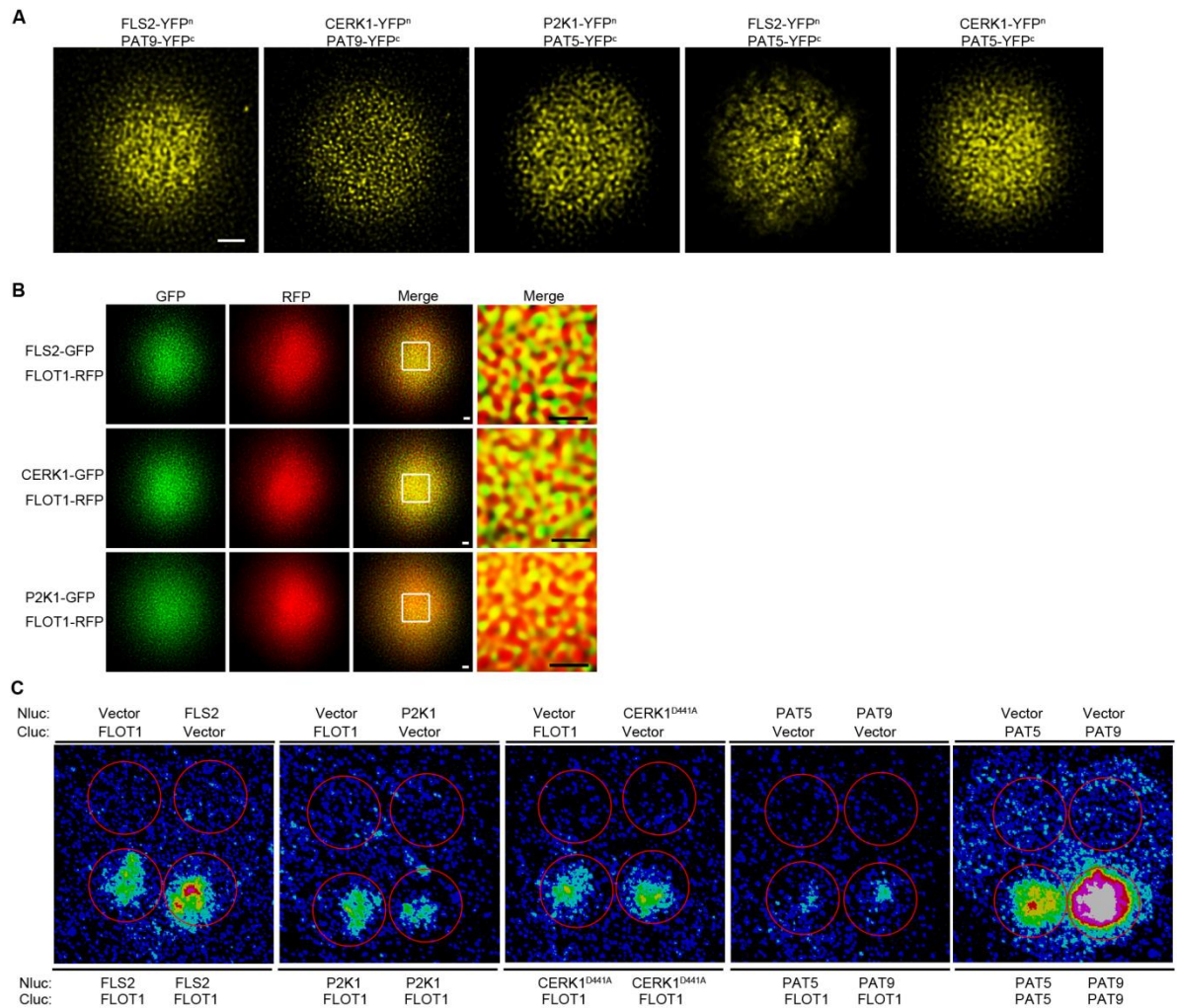
(A) P2K1-HA phosphorylation was analyzed by immunoblot in wild type plant upon addition of 200  $\mu$ M ATP $\gamma$ S or 50  $\mu$ M 2-BP (*S*-acyltransferase inhibitor). p-P2K1, phosphorylation of P2K1.

(B) 2-BP reduced endogenous FLS2 degradation. Leaf discs of Col-0 treated with 20  $\mu$ M flg22 and 50  $\mu$ M 2-BP were used for FLS2 protein detection.

(C) 2-BP enhances endogenous CERK1 phosphorylation and reduces CERK1 degradation. Leaves of Col-0 infiltrated with 100  $\mu$ g/ml chitin and 50  $\mu$ M 2-BP were used for CERK1 protein detection. PP, lambda protein phosphatase.

(D-F) Analysis of the rate of turnover of P2K1, FLS2 and CERK1 proteins modified (C $\rightarrow$ S) at the site of *S*-acylation. The indicated constructs were transformed into *Arabidopsis* wild-type Col-0 protoplasts treated with 200  $\mu$ M ATP $\gamma$ S, 10  $\mu$ M flg22 or 100  $\mu$ g/ml chitin.



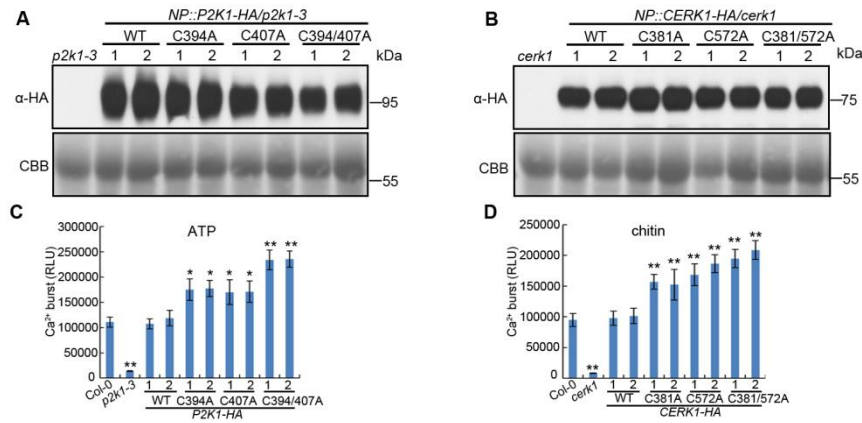


**Figure S5. PAT5, PAT9 and FLOT1 interact with FLS2, CERK1 and P2K1 in PM nanodomains, Related to Figure 5**

(A) PAT9 and PAT5 interact with receptors in PM nanodomains. The indicated constructs were transiently co-expressed in *Arabidopsis* protoplasts, the dispersed punctate fluorescence signaling was observed and analyzed using confocal microscopy. Bar = 5  $\mu$ M.

(B) FLS2, CERK1 and P2K1 co-localize with the nanodomain marker flotilin (FLOT1). Confocal micrographs of FLS2-, CERK1- and P2K1-GFP plasma membrane localization after transient co-expression with FLOT1-RFP in *Arabidopsis* protoplasts. The dashed squares represent the areas magnified within the far right image. Bar = 1  $\mu$ M.

(C) FLOT1 interacts with FLS2, CERK1, P2K1, PAT5 and PAT9 by the firefly LCI assays in tobacco leaves in the dark. PAT5 and PAT9 form homodimers and show stronger LCI signaling.



**Figure S6. S-Acylation of FLS2, CERK1 and P2K1 negatively mediate PTI, Related to Figure 6**

(A and B) Total P2K1-HA and CERK1-HA proteins were detected by anti-HA immunoblot for the stable transgenic plants. CBB, Coomassie brilliant blue staining.

(C and D) ATP and chitin-induced calcium influx were significantly increased in plants expressing CERK1 or P2K1 proteins lacking critical cysteine residues for S-acylation. RLU, relative luminescence units; Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SEM;  $n = 12$  (biological replicates, one-sided ANOVA). \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , Student's  $t$  test.