

Supporting Information

Live-cell imaging of the chloroplast outer envelope membrane using fluorescent dyes

Shintaro Ichikawa^{1,2}, Kazuya Ishikawa¹, Hitoshi Miyakawa^{1,2}, Yutaka Kodama^{1,2*}

¹Center for Bioscience Research and Education, Utsunomiya University, Tochigi 321-8505, Japan

²Graduate School of Regional Development and Creativity, Utsunomiya University, Tochigi 321-8505, Japan

*e-mail: kodama@cc.utsunomiya-u.ac.jp

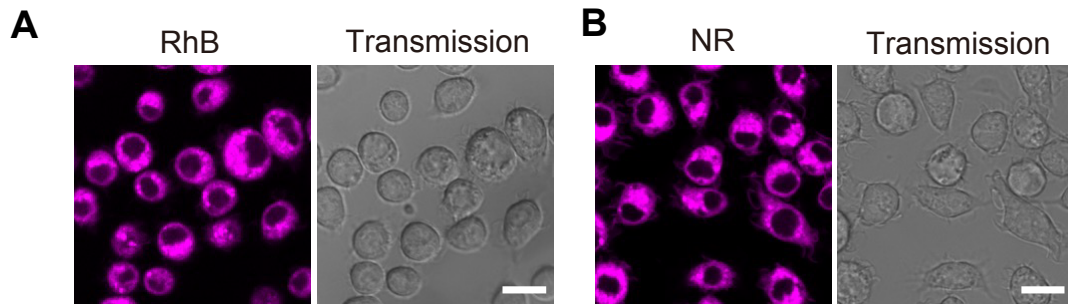


Figure S1. Membrane permeability of RhB and NR.

Drosophila melanogaster S2 cells treated with RhB (A) or NR (B) to confirm membrane permeability. Scale bars, 10 μm .

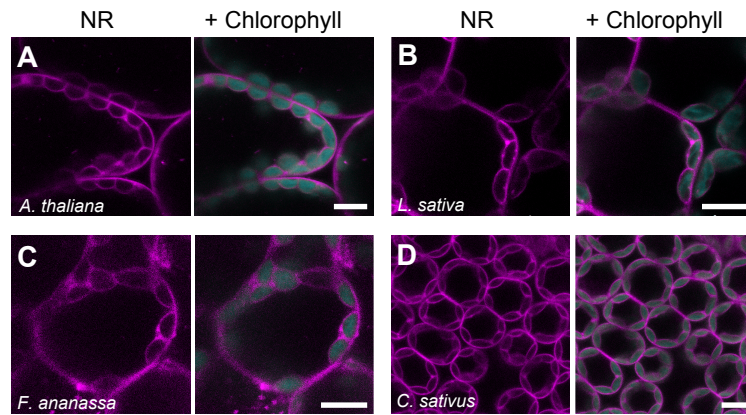


Figure S2. NR staining of the chloroplast envelope in several plant species.

Leaf cells of (A) thale cress (*A. thaliana*), (B) lettuce (*L. sativa*), (C) strawberry (*F. × ananassa*), and (D) cucumber (*C. sativus*) stained with 1 μ M NR. Scale bars, 10 μ m.

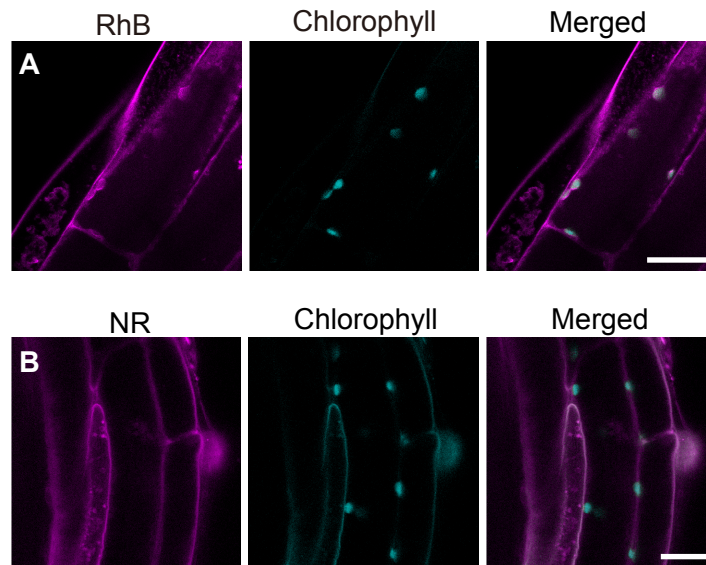


Figure S3. RhB and NR staining in *Arabidopsis thaliana* root.

Arabidopsis thaliana roots were treated with 1 μ M RhB (A) or 1 μ M NR (B). Scale bars, 20 μ m.

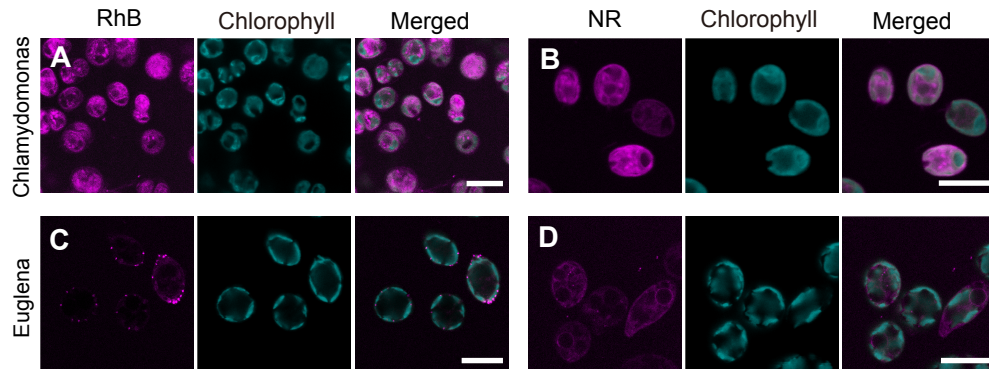


Figure S4. RhB and NR staining in algae

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (A and B) and *Euglena gracilis* (C and D) were treated with 1 μ M RhB or NR. Scale bars, 10 μ m (A and B) or 20 μ m (C and D).

Table S1. Primers used in this study.

Primer name	Primer sequence (5' to 3')
TIC21-SalI-F	AACCAATTCAGTCGACATGCAATCACTACTCTTG
TIC21-EcoRV-R	AAGCTGGGTCTAGATATCCAGCAACCTTAGGAACTAC
mVenus-SalI-F	AACCAATTCAGTCGACATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAG
mVenus-EcoRV-R	AAGCTGGGTCTAGATATCTTACTTGTACAGCTCGTC
OEP7-SalI-F	AACCAATTCAGTCGACATGGGAAAAACTTCGGGA
OEP7-linker-R	ACCGCCGCTACCGCCGTCATCGGGTCTTTGGT
linker-mVenus-F	GGCGGTAGCGGCGGTATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAG