

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. COR is required for *P. syringae* virulence in LL. (A) Bacterial growth. (B) Images to show disease symptoms. 25-d-old plants grown in LD were transferred to LL for 1 d followed by spraying with *P. syringae* 25 h after onset of LL. Statistical analysis was performed with One-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey HSD test (asterisks for $P < 0.001$).

Figure S2. Expression of selected circadian genes with MJ or COR treatment. (A) MJ treatment. (B) COR treatment. Gene expression plots were generated by ggplot2 package in R using time-series RNA-seq data from MJ (A) or COR (B) treated samples vs. mock treated samples [18, 19].

Figure S3. Heatmap analysis of expression of defense genes with MJ or COR treated samples. (A) Gene expression heatmap of MJ-treated samples. (B) Gene expression heatmap of COR-treated samples. Differential gene expression values in (A) and (B) were obtained from a comparison with mock treated samples [18, 19] followed by a Log_2 transformation.

Figure S4. Gene expression analysis by qRT-PCR. 7 d old LD-entrained seedlings were transferred to LL for 1 d and then treated with MJ (100 μM) or COR (10 μM) for gene expression analysis by qRT-PCR. Water was included as a mock treatment. Expression of CCA and LUX with MJ treatment was shown previously [5]. These experiments were repeated two times with similar results.

Figure S5. Seedling growth inhibition assays. (A) Relative seedling leaf area with COR treatment. (B) Relative seedling leaf area with MJ treatment. (C) Relative seedling leaf area with JA-Ile treatment. At the end of luminescence recording, seedlings were photographed and measured for leaf area with ImageJ. The average leaf area of water-treated samples of each genotype was set to 1 and used to calculate the relative leaf area of chemical-treated seedlings of the same genotype. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n=12$). Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA post-hoc Tukey HSD test. Different letters indicate significant difference among the samples treated at the same time point ($P < 0.05$). These experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

Figure S6. JA-Ile treatment affects clock activity LD-entrained 5 d old seedlings were transferred to LL for 1 d and were treated with JA-Ile at 25 h (top of each panel) or 37 h (bottom of each panel). Luminescence was recorded at 1-h intervals for five days and analyzed for clock activity. A1-D1 Expression of *TOC1:LUC* in Col-0. A2-D2 Expression of *PRR7:LUC* in Col-0. A1-A2 Luminescence traces. RLU: Relative luminescence units. The color indicates JA-Ile concentration, black for 0, magenta for 10 μM , and gray for 100 μM . B1-B2 Normalized amplitude. The amplitude of the reporter was normalized to the relative leaf area shown in Figure S5. C1-C2 Period. D1-D2 Phase shift. Data represent mean \pm SEM ($n=12$). Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA post-hoc Tukey HSD test. Different letters indicate significant difference among the samples ($P < 0.05$). These experiments were repeated three times with similar results.