

## **Supplemental Protocol S1**

Protocol to design and clone amiRNAs or syn-tasiRNAs in *BsaI/ccdB*-based ('B/c') vectors containing *AtMIR390a* or *AtTAS1c* precursors, respectively.

### **INDEX**

#### **1. Selection of the amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA(s) sequence(s)**

#### **2. Design of amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides**

##### **2.1 Design of amiRNA oligonucleotides**

2.1.1 Sequence of the *AtMIR390a* cassette containing the amiRNA

2.1.2. Sequence of the amiRNA oligonucleotides

##### **2.2 Design of syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides**

2.2.1 Sequence of the *AtTAS1c* cassette containing the syn-tasiRNA(s)

2.2.2. Sequence of the syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides

#### **3. Cloning of the amiRNA/syn-tasiRNA sequences in *BsaI/ccdB* (B/c) vectors**

3.1 Oligonucleotide annealing

3.2. Digestion-ligation reaction

3.3. *E.coli* transformation and analysis of transformants

## 1. Selection of the amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA(s) sequence(s)

A link to a web tool for automated design of the amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA sequence(s) will be available at <http://p-sams.carringtonlab.org/>

## 2. Design of amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides

A link to a web tool for automated design of the amiRNA or syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotide sequences will be available at <http://p-sams.carringtonlab.org/>

### 2.1 Design of amiRNA oligonucleotides

#### 2.1.1 Sequence of the *AtMIR390a* cassette containing the amiRNA

The following FASTA sequence includes the amiRNA sequence inserted in the *AtMIR390a* precursor sequence:

##### >amiRNA in *AtMIR390a* precursor

```
TATAGGGGGGAAAAAAGGTAGTCATCAGATATATATTTTGGTAAGAAAATATAGAAATGAATA
ATTTACGTTTAACGAAGAGGAGATGACGTGTGTTCCCTTCGAACCCGAGTTTTGTTTCGTCTATA
AATAGCACCTTCTCTCTCCTTCTCCTCACTTCCATCTTTTAGCTTCACTATCTCTCTATAA
TCGGTTTTATCTTTCTCTAAGTCACAACCCAAAAAACAAGTAGAGAAGAATCTGTAX1X2X3X4
X5X6X7X8X9X10X11X12X13X14X15X16X17X18X19X20X21ATGATGATCACATTCGTTATCTATTTTT
TX1X2X1X2X3X4X5X6X7X8X9X10X11X12X13X14X15X16X17X18X19CATTGGCTCTTCTTACTACAAT
GAAAAAGGCCGAGGCAAAACGCCTAAAATCATTGAGAATCAATTCCTTTTACTGTCCATTTAA
GCTATCTTTTATAAACGTGTCTTATTTTCTATCTCTTTTGTTTAACTAAGAACTATAGTATT
TTGTCTAAAAACAAAACATGAAAGAACAGATTAGATCTCATCTTTAGTCTC
```

Where:

- X is a DNA base of the amiRNA sequence, and the subscript number is the base position in the amiRNA 21-mer
- X is a DNA base of the amiRNA\* sequence, and the subscript number is the base position in the amiRNA\* 21-mer
- X is a DNA base of the *AtMIR390a* foldback
- X is a DNA base of the *AtMIR390a* foldback included in the oligonucleotides required to clone the amiRNA insert in B/c vectors
- X is a DNA base of the *AtMIR390a* foldback that may be modified to preserve the authentic *AtMIR390a* duplex structure

-X is a DNA base of the *AtMIR390a* precursor

In the sequence above:

-Insert the amiRNA sequence where you see

**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>**

-Insert the amiRNA\* sequence that has to verify the following base-pairing:

<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>7</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>8</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>9</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>11</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>13</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>14</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>15</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>17</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>18</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>19</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>20</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>21</sub></b>
<b>X<sub>19</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>18</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>17</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>15</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>14</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>13</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>11</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>9</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>8</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>7</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>6</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>

Note that:

-In general, **X<sub>1</sub>=T** for amiRNA association with AGO1. In this case, **X<sub>19</sub>=A**

-Bases **X<sub>11</sub>** and **X<sub>9</sub>** DO NOT base-pair to preserve the central bulge of the authentic *AtMIR390a* duplex. The following base-pair rule applies:

-If **X<sub>11</sub>=G**, then **X<sub>9</sub>=A**

-If **X<sub>11</sub>=C**, then **X<sub>9</sub>=T**

-If **X<sub>11</sub>=A**, then **X<sub>9</sub>=G**

-If **X<sub>11</sub>=U**, then **X<sub>9</sub>=C**

## 2.1.2. Sequence of the amiRNA oligonucleotides

The sequences of the two amiRNA oligonucleotides are:

-Forward oligonucleotide (75 b),

**TGTAX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>ATGATGATCACA**  
**TTCGTTATCTATTTTTT**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>**

-Reverse oligonucleotide (75 b),

**AATGY<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**AAAAAATGATAACG**  
**AATGTGATCATCATY<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**

Where:

-**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>**=amiRNA  
sequence

-**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>**=partial amiRNA\*  
sequence

-**Y<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**=amiRNA  
reverse- complement sequence

-**TGY<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**=amiRNA\* reverse-complement sequence

-**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>** = *AtMIR390a* sequence that may be modified to preserve authentic *AtMIR390a* duplex structure.

-**Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>** = reverse-complement of **X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>**

### Example:

The sequences of the two oligonucleotides to clone the amiRNA ‘amiR-Trich’

(**TCCCATTCGATACTGCTCGCC**) are:

-Sense oligonucleotide (75 b),

**TGTATCCCATTCGATACTGCTCGCCATGATGATCACATTCGTTATCTATTTTTTGGCG**  
**AGCAGTCTCGAATGGGA**

-Antisense oligonucleotide (75 b),

**AAATGTCCCATTCGAGACTGCTCGCCAAAAATAGATAACGAATGTGATCATCATGGCG**  
**AGCAGTATCGAATGGGA**

**Note:** the 75 b long oligonucleotides can be ordered PAGE-purified, although oligonucleotides of ‘Standard Desalting’ quality worked well.

## 2.2 Design of syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides

### 2.2.1 Sequence of the *AtTAS1c* cassette containing the syntasiRNA(s)

The following FASTA sequence includes two syn-tasiRNA sequences inserted in the *AtTAS1c* precursor sequence:

#### >syn-tasiRNA-1 and syn-tasiRNA-2 in *AtTAS1c*

AAACCTAAACCTAAACGGCTAAGCCCGACGTCAAATACCAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAGAGCGCCGT  
CAAGCTCTGCAAATACGATCTGTAAGTCCATCTTAACACAAAAGTGAGATGGGTTCTTAGATCA  
TGTTCGCCGCTTAGATCGAGTCATGGTCTTGTCTCATAGAAAGGTACTTTTCGTTTACTTCTTTT  
GAGTATCGAGTAGAGCGTCGTCTATAGTTAGTTTGAGATTGCGTTTGTGAGAAGTTAGGTTCAA  
TGTCCCGGTCCAATTTTCACCAGCCATGTGTCAGTTTCGTTCCCTCCCGTCCTCTTCTTTGATT  
TCGTTGGGTTACGGATGTTTTCGAGATGAAACAGCATTGTTTTGTTGTGATTTTTCTCTACAAG  
CGAATAGACCATTTATCGGTGGATCTTAGAAAA**ATTAX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>**  
**X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>****GAAC**TAGA  
AAAGACATTGGACATATTCCAGGATATGCAAAAGAAAACAATGAATATTGTTTTGAATGTGTTCT  
AAGTAAATGAGATTTTCAAGTCGTCTAAAGAACAGTTGCTAATACAGTTACTTATTTCAATAAA

TAATTGGTTCTAATAATACAAAACATATTCGAGGATATGCAGAAAAAAGATGTTTGTATTTT  
GAAAAGCTTGAGTAGTTTCTCTCCGAGGTGTAGCGAAGAAGCATCATCTACTTTGTAATGTAAT  
TTTCTTTATGTTTTCACTTTGTAATTTTATTTGTGTTAATGTACCATGGCCGATATCGGTTTTA  
TTGAAAGAAAAATTTATGTTACTTCTGTTTTGGCTTTGCAATCAGTTATGCTAGTTTTCTTATAC  
CCTTTCGTAAGCTTCCTAAGGAATCGTTCATTGATTTCCACTGCTTCATTGTATATTAAACTT  
TACAACGTATCGACCATCATATAATTCTGGGTCAAGAGATGAAAATAGAACACCACATCGTAA  
AGTGAAAT

Where:

- X** is a DNA base of the syn-tasiRNA-1 sequence, and the subscript number is the base position in the syn-tasiRNA-1 21-mer
- X** is a DNA base of the syn-tasiRNA-2 sequence, and the subscript number is the base position in the syn-tasiRNA-2 21-mer
- X** is a DNA base of the *AtTAS1c* precursor included in the oligonucleotides required to clone the syn-tasiRNA insert in B/c vectors
- X is a DNA base of the *AtTAS1c* precursor

Note that in general, **X<sub>1</sub>=T** and **X<sub>1</sub>=T** for syn-tasiRNA association with AGO1.

In the sequence above, replace the sequences

**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>** and  
**X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>** by the sequences of syn-tasiRNA\_1 and syn-tasiRNA\_2, respectively.

## 2.2.2. Sequence of the syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides

The sequences of the two syn-tasiRNA oligonucleotides are:

-Sense oligonucleotide (46 b):

**ATTAX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>**  
**X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>**

-Antisense oligonucleotide (46 b):

**GTTCY<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>Y<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>**  
**Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>**

Where:

-X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>=syn-tasiRNA-1  
sequence

-X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub>X<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>X<sub>19</sub>X<sub>20</sub>X<sub>21</sub>=syn-tasiRNA-2  
sequence

-Y<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>=syn-tasiRNA-1  
reverse-complement sequence

-Y<sub>21</sub>Y<sub>20</sub>Y<sub>19</sub>Y<sub>18</sub>Y<sub>17</sub>Y<sub>16</sub>Y<sub>15</sub>Y<sub>14</sub>Y<sub>13</sub>Y<sub>12</sub>Y<sub>11</sub>Y<sub>10</sub>Y<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>8</sub>Y<sub>7</sub>Y<sub>6</sub>Y<sub>5</sub>Y<sub>4</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>Y<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>1</sub>=syn-tasiRNA-2  
reverse-complement sequence

### Example

The sequences of the two oligonucleotides to clone syn-tasiRNAs ‘syn-tasiR-Trich’ (TCCCATTCGATACTGCTCGCC) and ‘syn-tasiR-Ft’ (TTGGTTATAAAGGAAGAGGCC) in positions 3’D3[+] and 3’D4[+] of *AtTAS1c*, respectively, are:

-Sense oligonucleotide (46 b):

**ATTATCCCATTCGATACTGCTCGCCTTGGTTATAAAGGAAGAGGCC**

-Antisense oligonucleotide (46 b):

**GTTCGGCCTCTTCCTTTATAACCAAGGCGAGCAGTATCGAATGGGA**

## 3. Cloning of the amiRNA/syn-tasiRNA sequences in *BsaI/ccdB* (B/c) vectors

*Notes:*

-Available B/c vectors are listed in Table I at the end of the section.

-AtMIR390-B/c- and AtTAS1c-B/c-based vectors must be propagated in a *ccdB* resistant *E. coli* strain such as DB3.1.

-Alternatively, *BsaI* digestion of the B/c vector and subsequent ligation of the amiRNA oligonucleotide insert can be done in separate reactions

### 3.1. Oligonucleotide annealing

-Dilute sense oligonucleotide and antisense oligonucleotide in sterile H<sub>2</sub>O to a final concentration of 100 μM.

-Prepare Oligo Annealing Buffer:

60 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)

500 mM NaCl

60 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>

10 mM DTT

*Note: Prepare 1 ml aliquots of Oligo Annealing Buffer and store at -20°C.*

-Assemble the annealing reaction in a PCR tube as described below:

Forward oligonucleotide (100 µM)      2 µL

Reverse oligonucleotide (100 µM)      2 µL

Oligo Annealing Buffer                      46 µL

Total volume                                      50 µL

The final concentration of each oligonucleotide is 4 µM.

-Use a thermocycler to heat the annealing reaction 5 min at 94°C and then cool down (0.05°C/sec) to 20°C.

-Dilute the annealed oligonucleotides just prior to assembling the digestion-ligation reaction as described below:

Annealed oligonucleotides    3 µL

dH<sub>2</sub>O    37 µL

Total volume                                      40 µL

The final concentration of each oligonucleotide is 0.15 µM.

*Note: Do not store the diluted oligonucleotides.*

### 3.2. Digestion-ligation reaction

- Assemble the digestion-ligation reaction as described below:

B/c vector (x ug/uL)	Y $\mu$ L (50 ng)
Diluted annealed oligonucleotides	1 $\mu$ L
10x T4 DNA ligase buffer	1 $\mu$ L
T4 DNA ligase (400 U/ $\mu$ L)	1 $\mu$ L
<i>Bsa</i> I (10U/ $\mu$ L, NEB)	1 $\mu$ L
dH <sub>2</sub> O	to 10 $\mu$ L
Total volume	10 $\mu$ L

Prepare a negative control reaction lacking *Bsa*I.

-Mix the reactions by pipetting. Incubate the reactions at room temperature for 5 minutes at 37°C.

### 3.3. *E.coli* transformation and analysis of transformants

-Transform 1-5 ul of the digestion-ligation reaction into an *E. coli* strain that doesn't have *ccdB* resistance (e.g. DH10B, TOP10, ...) to do counter-selection.

-Pick two colonies/construct, grow LB-Kan (100 mg/ml) cultures and purify plasmids.

-Sequence with appropriate primers: M13-F  
(CCCAGTCACGACGTTGTAAAACGACGG) and M13-R  
(CAGAGCTGCCAGGAAACAGCTATGACC) for *pENTR*-based vectors, attB1  
(ACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCT) and attB2  
(ACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGT) primers for *pMDC32B*-, *pMDC123SB*- or  
*pFK210B*-based vectors).



**Table I:** *BsaI/ccdB*-based ('B/c') vectors for direct cloning of amiRNAs and syn-tasiRNAs.

Vector	Small class	RNA	Bacterial antibiotic resistance	Plant antibiotic resistance	GATEWAY use	Backbone	Promoter	Terminator	Plant species tested
<i>pENTR-AtMIR390a-B/c</i>	amiRNA		Kanamycin	-	Donor	<i>pENTR</i>	-	-	-
<i>pFK210B-AtMIR390a-B/c</i>	amiRNA		Spectomycin	BASTA	-	<i>pGreen III</i>	<i>CaMV 35S</i>	<i>rbcS</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>
<i>pMDC123SB-AtMIR390a-B/c</i>	amiRNA		Kanamycin	BASTA	-	<i>pMDC123</i>	<i>CaMV 2x35S</i>	-	<i>A. thaliana</i> <i>N. benthamiana</i>
<i>pMDC32B-AtMIR390a-B/c</i>	amiRNA		Kanamycin Hygromycin	Hygromycin	-	<i>pMDC32</i>	<i>CaMV 2x35S</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i> <i>N. benthamiana</i>
<i>pENTR-AtTAS1c-B/c</i>	syn-tasiRNA		Kanamycin	-	Donor	<i>pENTR</i>	-	-	-
<i>pMDC123SB-AtTAS1c-B/c</i>	syn-tasiRNA		Kanamycin Hygromycin	BASTA	-	<i>pMDC123</i>	<i>CaMV 2x35S</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>N. benthamiana</i>
<i>pMDC32B-AtTAS1c-B/c</i>	syn-tasiRNA		Kanamycin Hygromycin	Hygromycin	-	<i>pMDC32</i>	<i>CaMV 2x35S</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i> <i>N. benthamiana</i>