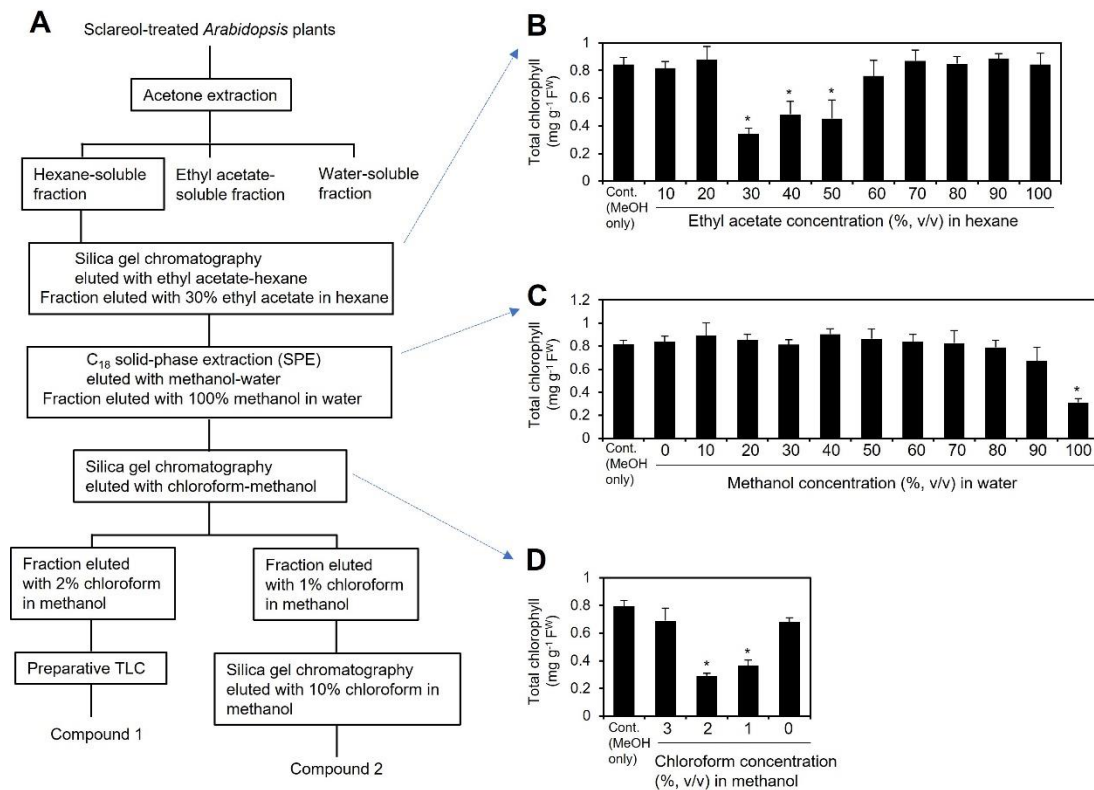


**Supplementary Figure S1.** The effect of acetone extracts prepared from *Arabidopsis* plants on the accumulation of chlorophyll. Four-week-old *Arabidopsis* plants were treated by soaking their roots in a solution containing 100  $\mu$ M sclareol or 0.1% methanol (Mock) for 48 h. The leaves of the treated plants were collected and subjected to the acetone extraction system. Each acetone extract was applied to Col-0 plants, and the contents of total chlorophyll, represented as the sum of chlorophyll *a* and *b*, were measured. As a control, 0.1% methanol (MeOH) was used. Values are the means  $\pm$  standard deviation of three biological replicates. Different letters indicate significant differences among treatments (Tukey's test,  $P < 0.05$ ).



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Flow diagram for purification and isolation of chlorophyll content-reducing substances from *Arabidopsis* plants. **(A)** Extraction and purification procedure. **(B)** Chlorophyll content-reducing activity in fractions obtained by first silica gel column chromatography. **(C)** Chlorophyll content-reducing activity in fractions obtained by  $C_{18}$  SPE chromatography. **(D)** Chlorophyll content-reducing activity in fractions obtained by second silica gel column chromatography. For **B** to **D**, 0.1% methanol (MeOH) was used as a control. Values for **B** to **D** are the means  $\pm$  standard deviation of three biological replicates. Asterisks denote significant differences from the 0.1% methanol sample (Dunnett's test,  $P < 0.05$ ).

**Table S1.** List of primers used for the quantitative real-time PCR analysis.

Gene name	AGI code	Forward	Reverse
<i>AtPDR12</i>	At1g15520	CTTTCGCTCAGGTTTTCATCG	CTTCACCGCCGTCCACTC
<i>AtHMGR</i>	At1g76490	CCTGCTGCTGTGAAGTGGATT	TTGTTCAC-GATCTCTCCTCTGATT
<i>AtSMO1-2</i>	At4g22756	CGTTGGAGGACAAAGCCAGA	CCAGCTTGTTGCTCTTCTTGG
<i>AtDWF1</i>	At3g19820	GCAGCCAATCAAAGGCCAAA	GCCAGGTGCGTAGTAGACTC
<i>Atactin2</i>	At3G18780	GGTAACATTGTGCTCAG-TGGTGG	GGTGCAACGAC-CTTAATCTTCAT