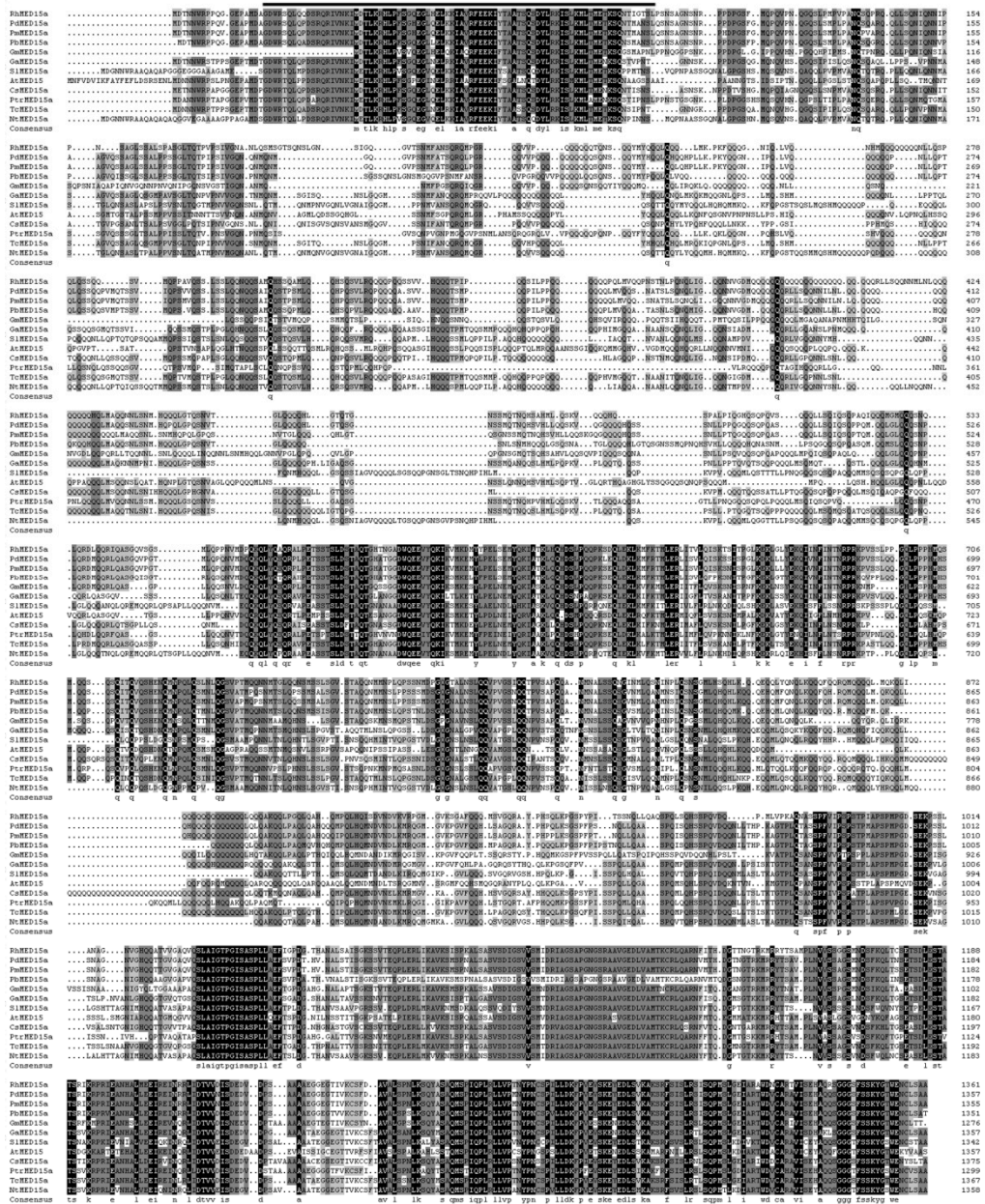
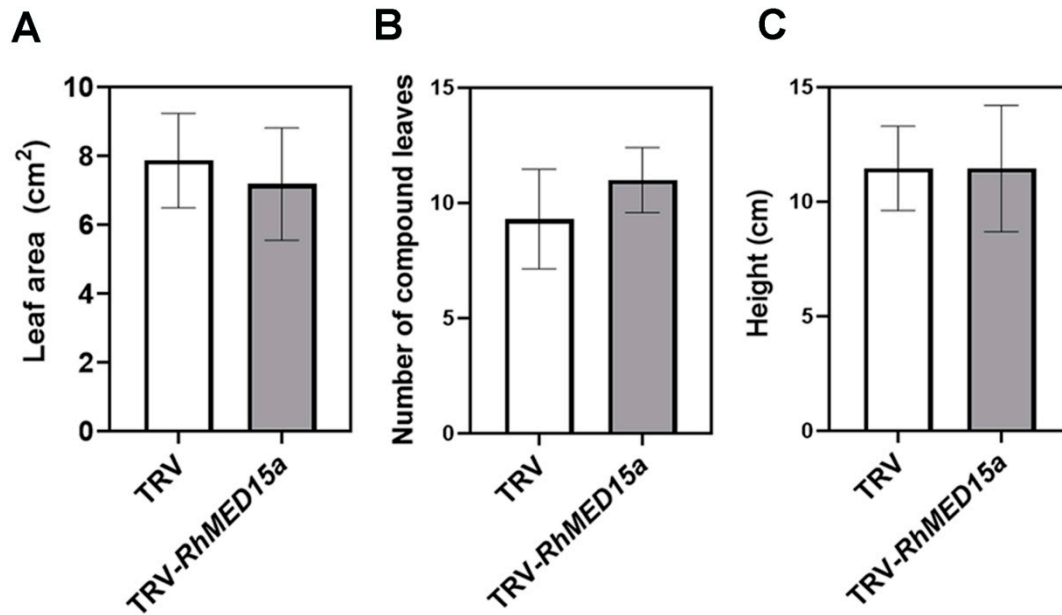


**KIX**



**Figure S1.** The alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of RhMED15a and other homologs with the highest similarity from different plant species. Identical residues are shown on a black background, and conservative substitutions are shown on a gray background. The conserved KIX domain is indicated by line under the putative amino acid sequence. PdMED15a (*Prunus dulcis*, XP\_034219548.1), PbMED15a (*Pyrus x bretschneideri*, XP\_048426092.1), PmMED15a (*Prunus mume*, XP\_008218603.1), RhMED15a (*Rosa hybrida*, XM\_024301679.2), GmMED15a (*Glycine max*, XP\_014623364.1), PtrMED15a (*Populus trichocarpa*, XP\_024449454.1), GaMED15a (*Gossypium arboreum*, XP\_017648934.1),

SIMED15a (*Solanum lycopersicum*, XP\_004236821.1), CsMED15a (*Camellia sinensis*, XP\_028120173.1), TcMED15a (*Theobroma cacao*, XP\_007023331.2), NtMED15a (*Nicotiana tomentosiformis*, XP\_009616506.1), AtMED15 (*Arabidopsis thaliana*, NP\_001321150.1).



**Figure S2.** Silencing of *RhMED15a* in rose does not affect the growth. Leaf area (A), number of compound leaves (B) and plant height (C) of TRV and TRV-*RhMED15a*-silenced plants were measured at 40<sup>th</sup> day after infiltration . Values are means  $\pm$  SD (n = 7–15).