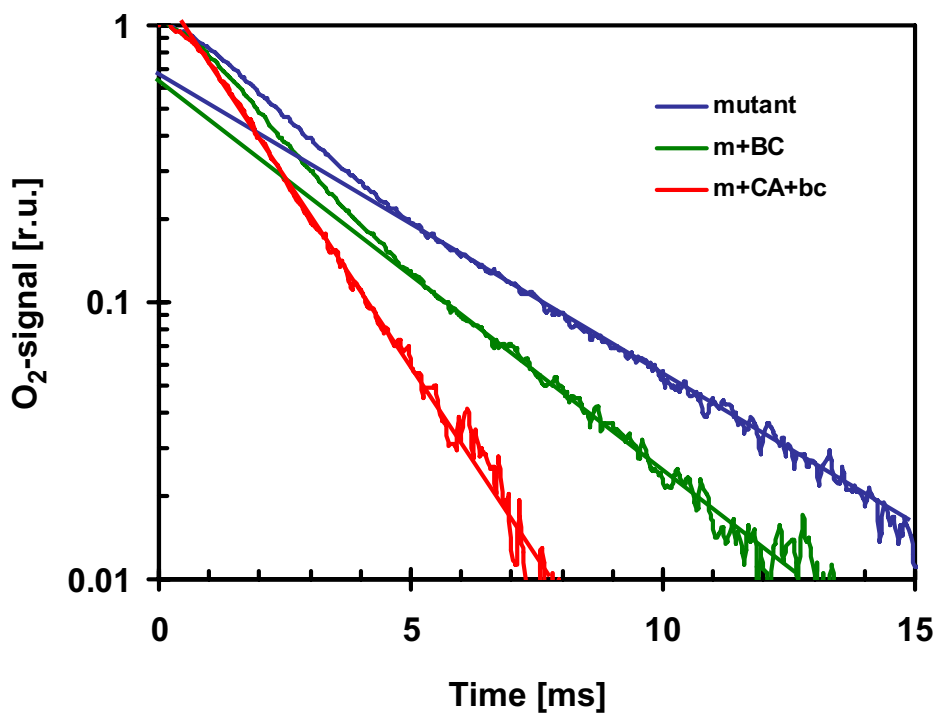


Supplementary Online Material

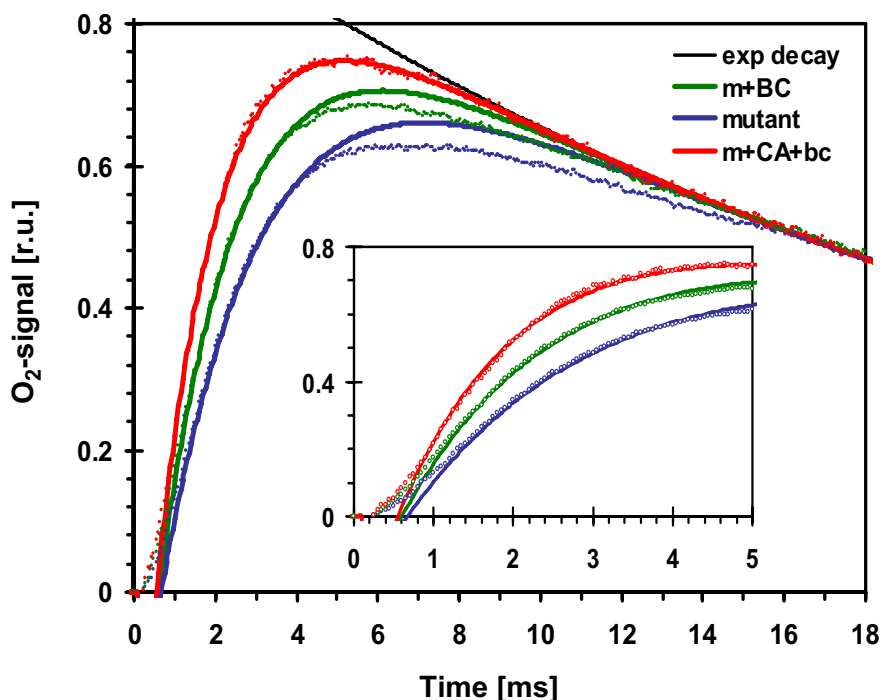
This figure supplements the discussion of Figure 3 of the article. For further details, see legend of Figure 3 and the related parts of the main body of the manuscript.



A monoexponential decay (time constant of 24 ms), which describes the O₂-signal well for $t > 15$ ms, was subtracted from the O₂-release signal detected after the third flash. The semi-logarithmic plot shows that the O₂-rise is bi-exponential in the PSII(Cah3-) mutant unless both bicarbonate and Cah3 are provided.

Supplementary Online Material

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The O₂ rise was simulated by a single exponential term such that a good match of the initial rise ($t < 5$ ms) and the decay phase ($t > 15$ ms) was obtained. The need for a second rise component is clearly visible. A mono-exponential rise is sufficient only, if bicarbonate and the carbonic anhydrase are simultaneously added to the medium.

The following function was used for simulating the O₂ transients:

$$R_{ox}(t) = A1 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T1\} + A2 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T2\} + A3 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T3\} \quad \text{for } t > \Delta T$$

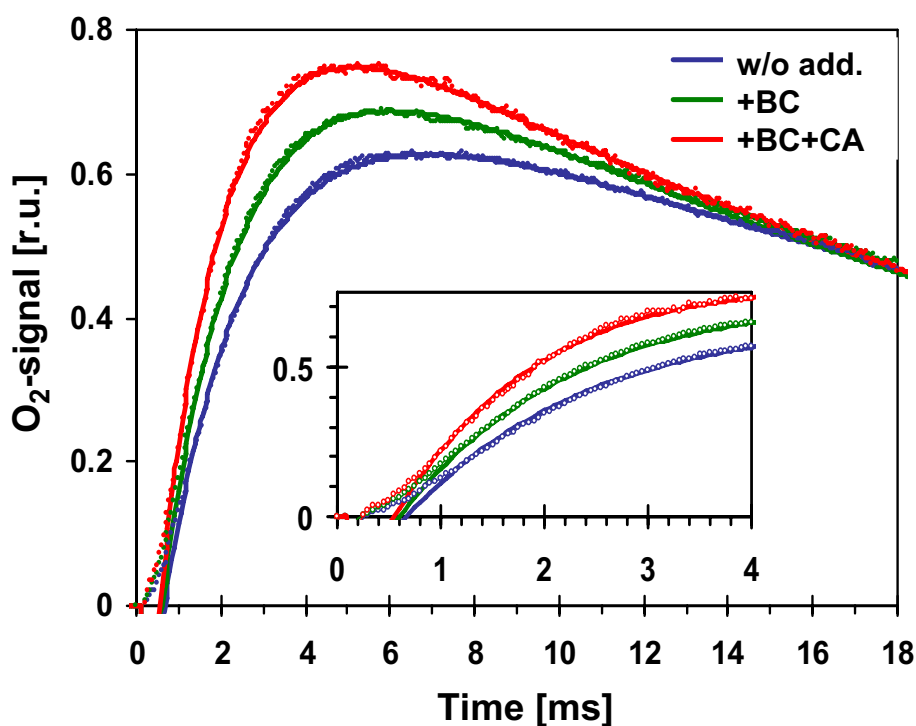
An exact modeling of the complex origin of the initial time lag was not approached.

Instead we approximated the delayed rise by a shift of the time scale by ΔT (for $t > \Delta T$).

<u>Simulation Parameter</u>	mutant	m+BC	m+BC+CA
ΔT [ms]	0.67	0.60	0.55
A1	-0.971	-0.971	-0.972
T1 [ms]	2.60	2.05	1.59
A2	0	0	0
T2 [ms]	--	--	--
A3	0.971	0.971	0.972
T3 [ms]	23.95	23.95	23.9
fit error	57.17	22.40	3.32

Supplementary Online Material

This figure supplements the discussion of Figure 3 of the article. For further details, see legend of Figure 3 and the related parts of the main body of the manuscript.



The O₂ rise was simulated by a biexponential. For addition of both, bicarbonate and the carbonic anhydrase, a monoexponential simulation was used.

The following function was used for simulating the O₂ transients:

$$R_{\text{ox}}(t) = A1 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T1\} + A2 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T2\} + A3 \exp\{-(t-\Delta T)/T3\} \quad \text{for } t > \Delta T$$

An exact modeling of the complex origin of the initial time lag was not approached.

Instead we approximated the delayed rise by a shift of the time scale by ΔT (for $t > \Delta T$).

<u>Simulation Parameter</u>	mutant	m+BC	m+BC+CA
ΔT [ms]	0.67	0.6	0.55
A1	-0.65	-0.81	-0.97
T1 [ms]	1.8	1.8	1.6
A2	-0.36	-0.15	--
T2 [ms]	6.0	4.0	--
A3	1.00	0.96	0.97
T3 [ms]	23.95	23.95	23.95
error	1.97	1.79	3.33