Supplementary figure 1. Phylogenetic analysis of rice thioredoxin *m* isoforms and their expression in *Ostrxm* RNAi transgenic rice

(A) Phylogenetic analysis and (B) sequence divergence of rice thioredoxin *m* isoforms. DNA sequence alignment was carried out using Clustal W. (C) Quantification of genes coding rice thioredoxin *m* isoforms. Total RNA was prepared from leaves of 12-d-old WT (lanes 1,3,5) and *Ostrxm* RNAi #14 (lanes 2,4,6) rice seedlings. RT-PCR was performed using specific oligonucleotide primers for Os02g42700 (lanes 1,2), Os04g44830 (lanes 3,4) and Os12g08730 (lanes 5,6) as described in the materials and methods section.

Supplementary figure 2. Northern blot analysis of nuclear- and chloroplast-encoded chloroplast genes

Northern blots were probed with sequences encoding Ostrxm, light-harvesting Chl *a*/*b*-binding protein (*cab*; X13908), a plastid RNA polymerase sigma factor (*OsSigA*; AB005290), D1 protein of photosystem II (*psbA*; M36191), large subunit of ribulose-bisphosphate carboxylase (*rbcL*; NP_039391), and small subunit of ribulose-bisphosphate carboxylase (*rbcS*; AY445627). Total RNA was prepared from leaves of 30-d-old rice seedlings grown (200 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1} at 30°C).