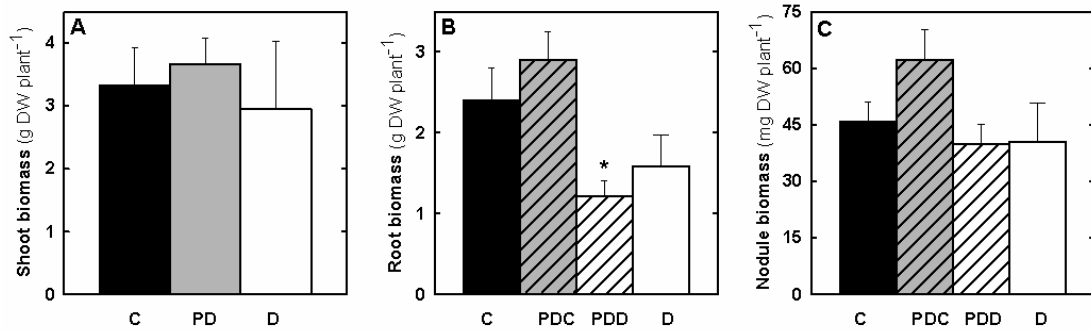
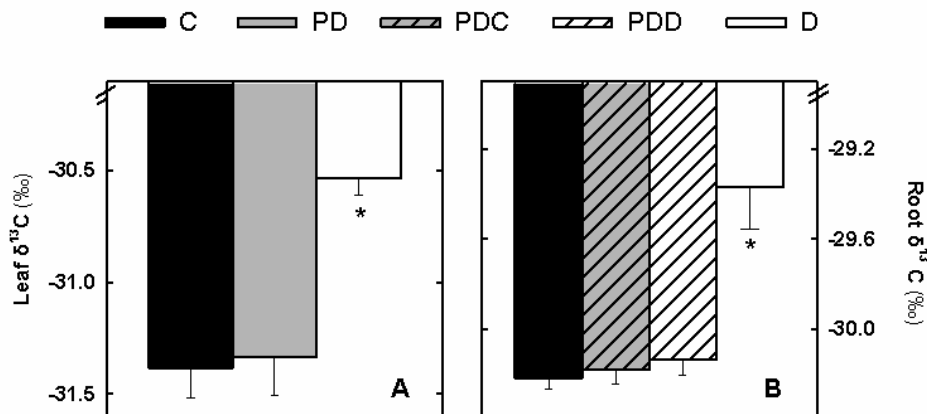


**Are transpiration and N-feedback involved in the inhibition of nitrogen fixation in drought-stressed *Medicago truncatula*?**

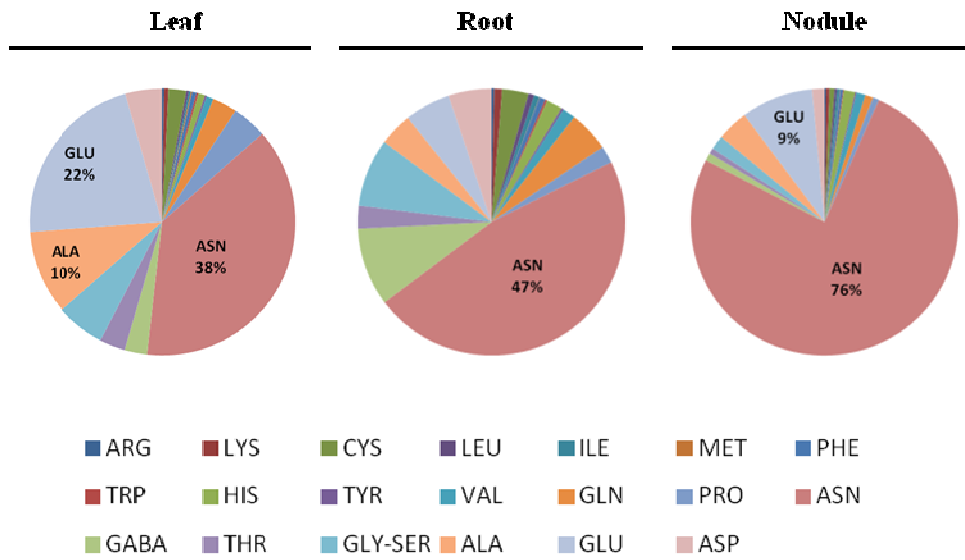
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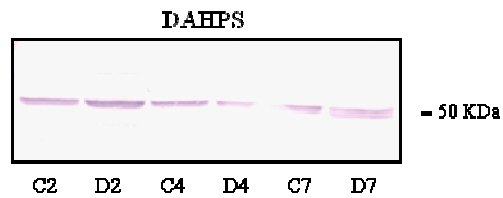
**Fig. S1** Plant biomass after 7 days of partial drought treatment in shoot (A), root (B) and nodules (C). Values represent mean  $\pm$  SE (n=6). An asterisk hash (#) denotes significant differences ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) between PDD and C. Root and nodule weight values in C and D correspond to half of the SRS as it is for PD treatment. Plant biomass values at the beginning of the experiment were: shoot ( $2.12 \text{ g} \pm 0.2$ ), root ( $1.68 \text{ g} \pm 0.18$ ) and nodule ( $33.6 \text{ mg} \pm 6.0$ ).



**Fig. S2** Effect of 7 days of partial drought on carbon isotopic composition in leaves (A) and roots (B). Treatments are as in Fig. 1b. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SE (n=3). An asterisk (\*) denotes significant differences ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) between D and C treatments.



**Fig. S3** Distribution of Aa content in leaves, roots and nodules of control plants. Values represent the abundance in percentage of each Aa.



**Fig. S4** Immunodetection of the levels of DAHPS in control and drought nodules of *M. truncatula* after 4 days of drought treatment.