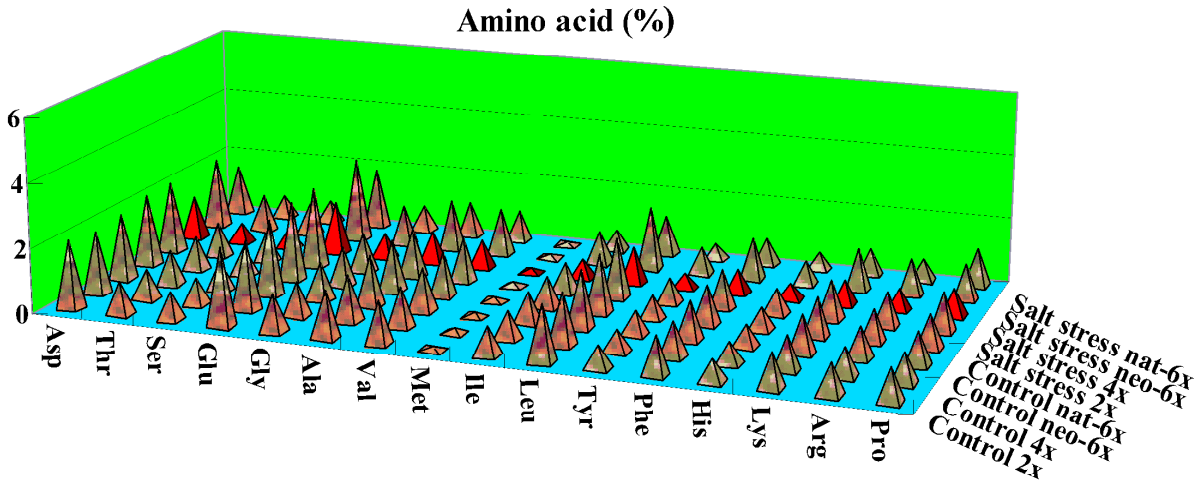
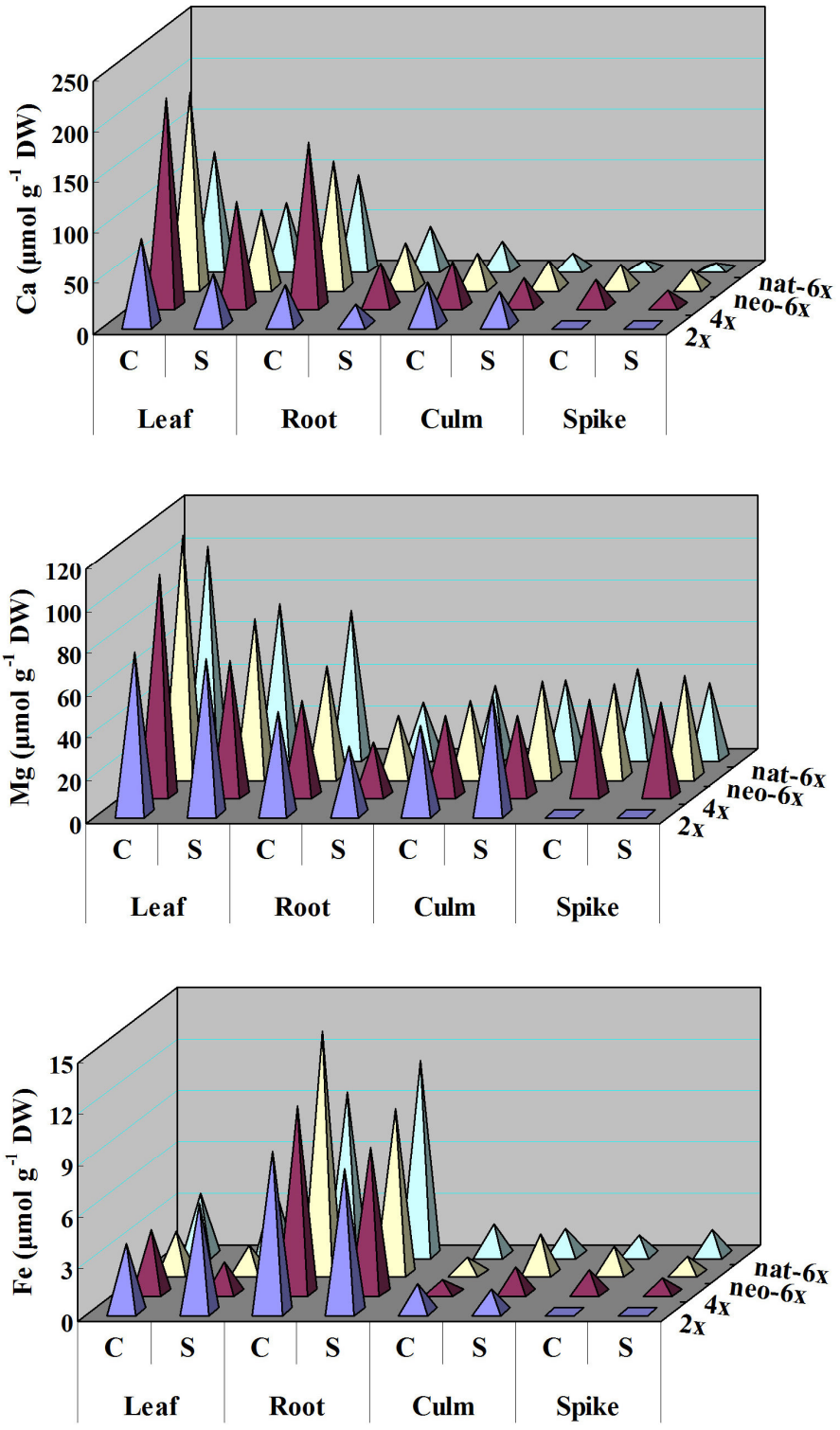
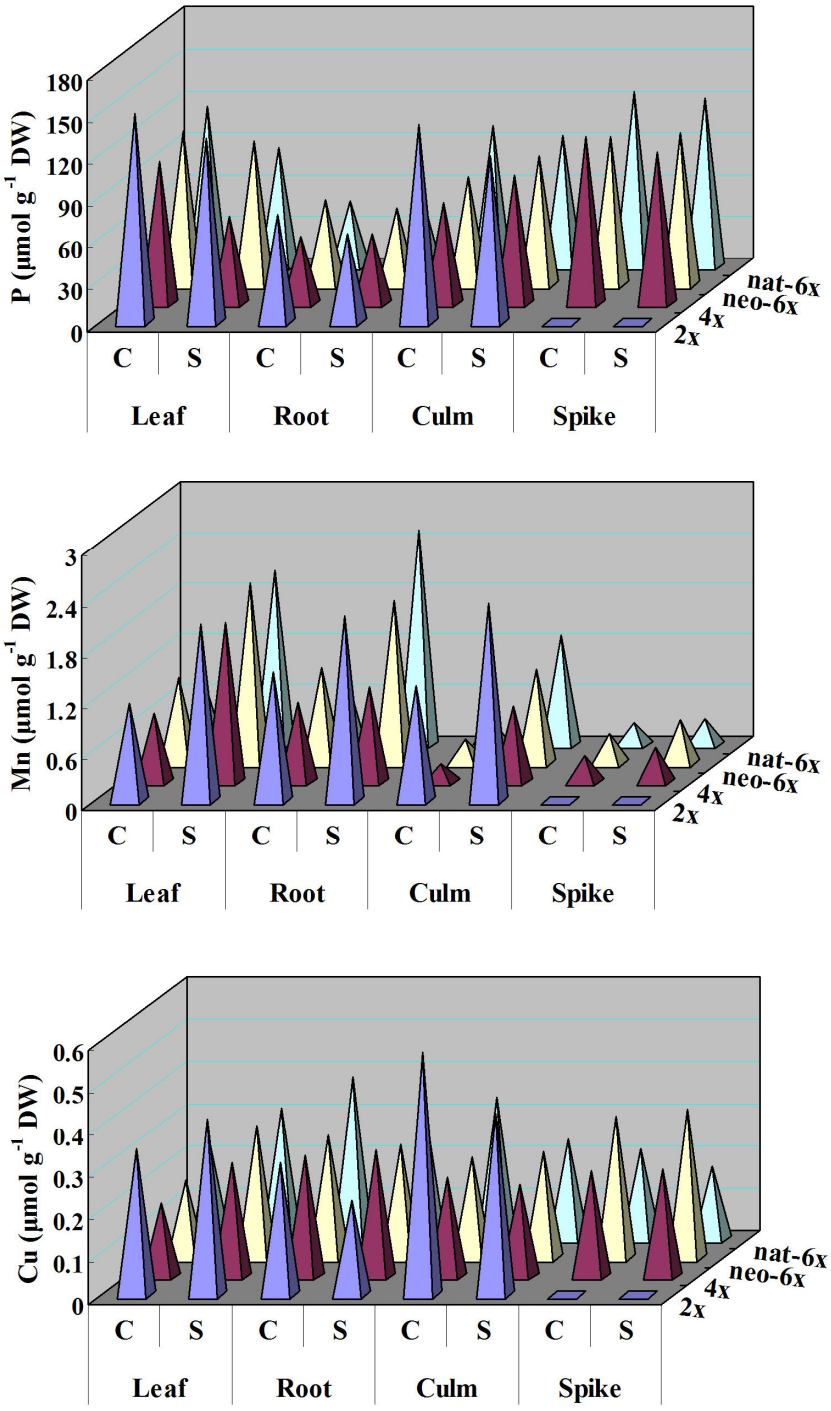


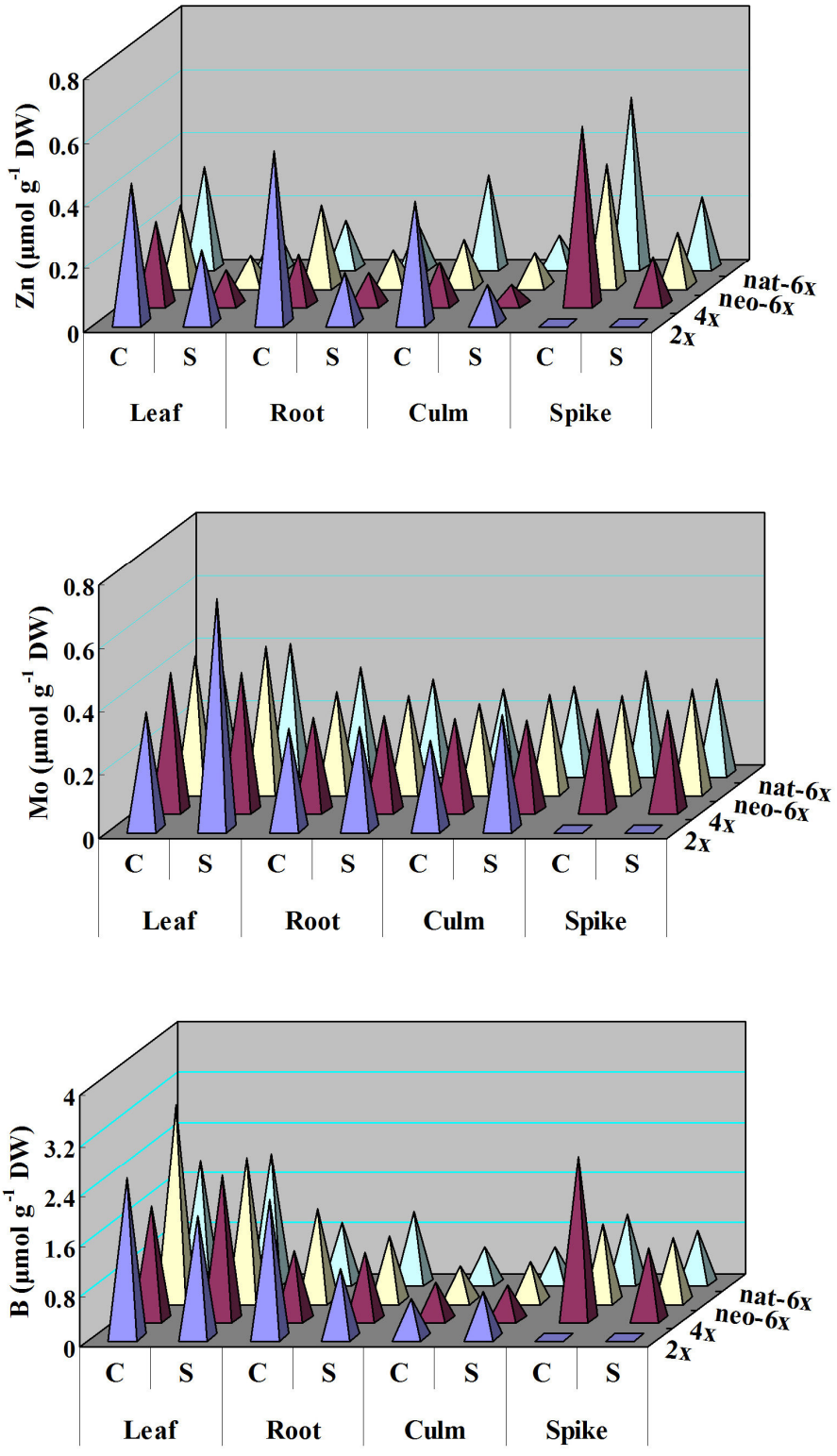
Dataset Fig. S1. Effects of salt stress on amino acids contents from hydrolyzed leaves in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.



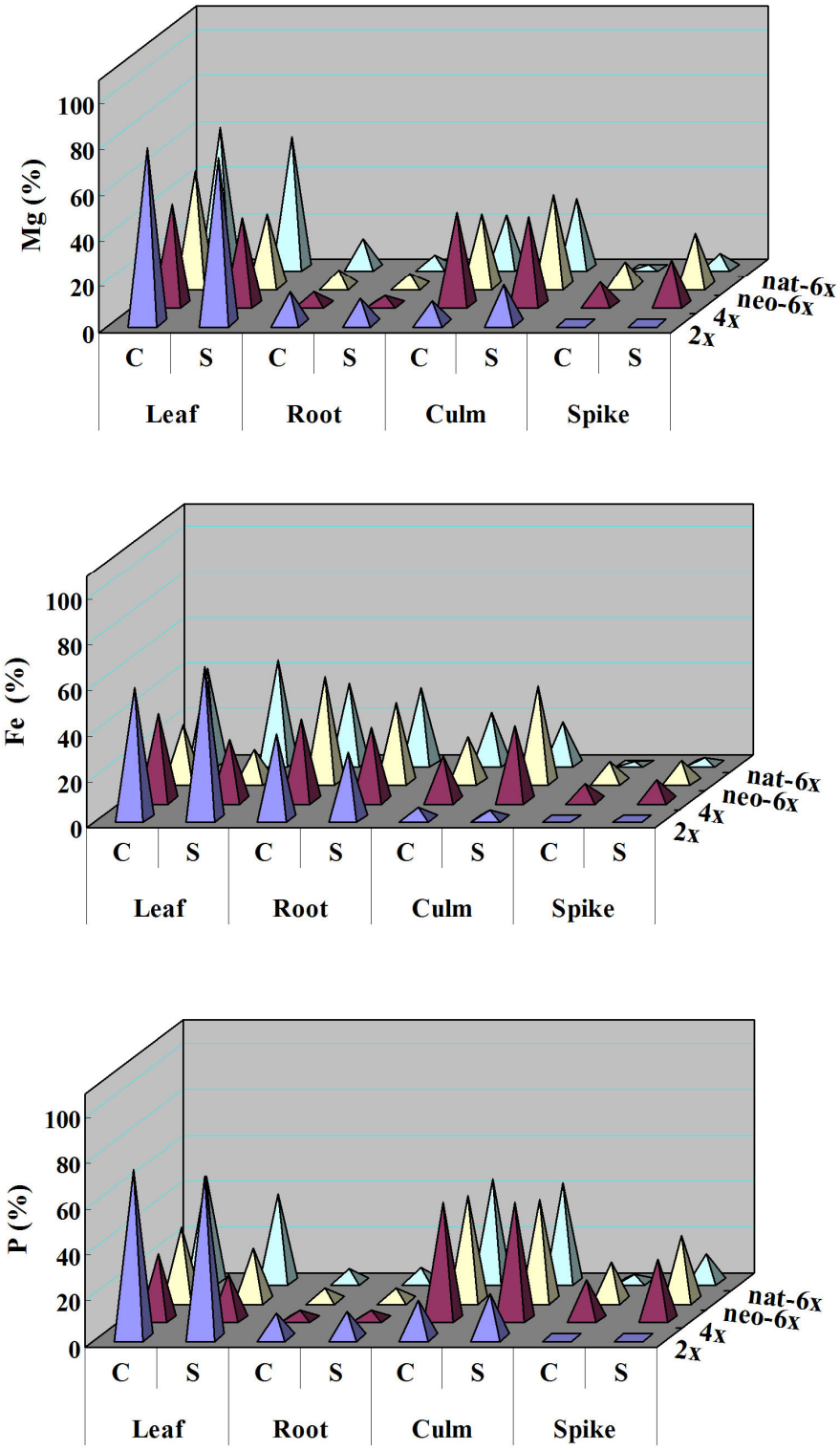
Dataset Fig. S2. Effects of salt stress on Ca, Mg and Fe contents in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. C, control; S, salt stress.



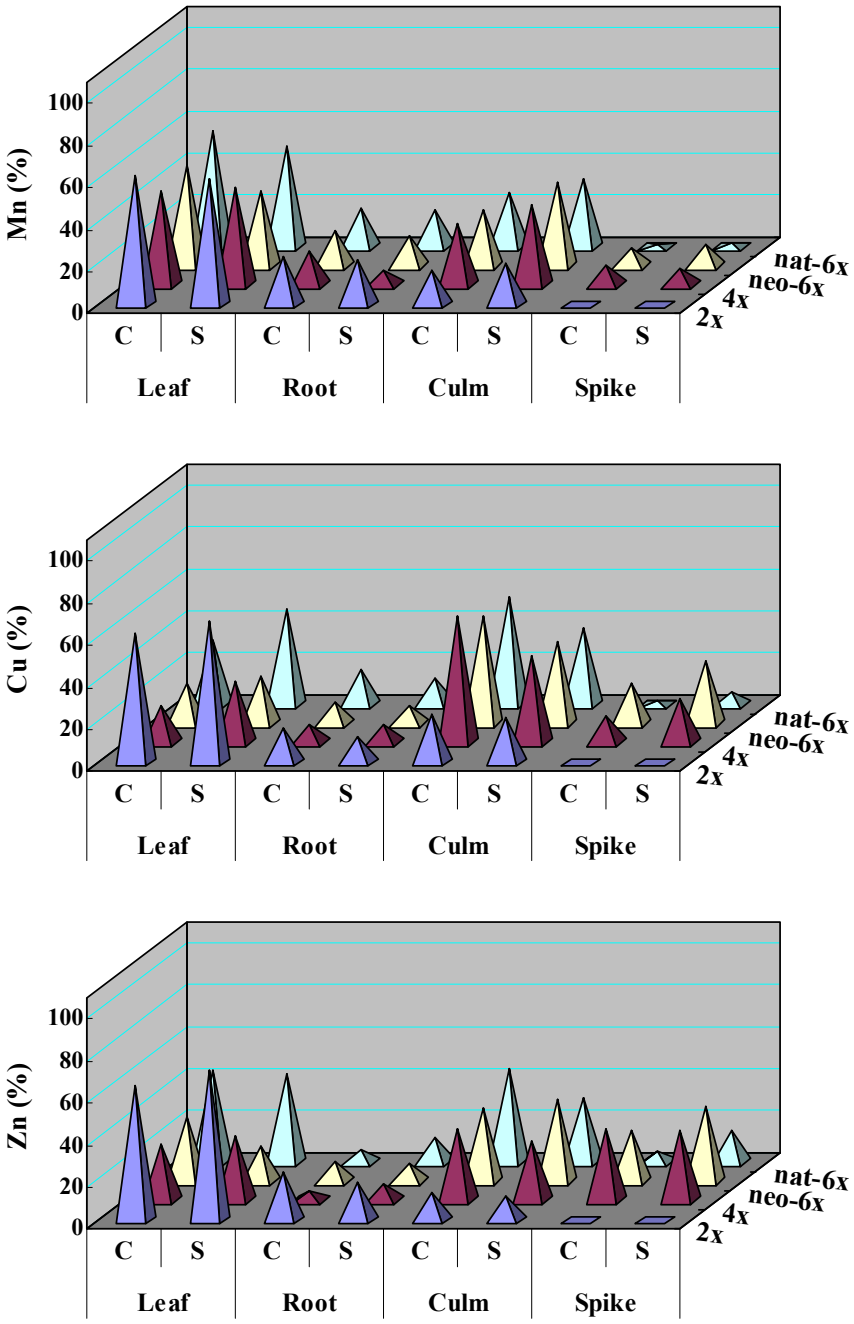
Dataset Fig. S3. Effects of salt stress on P, Mn and Cu contents in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. C, control; S, salt stress.



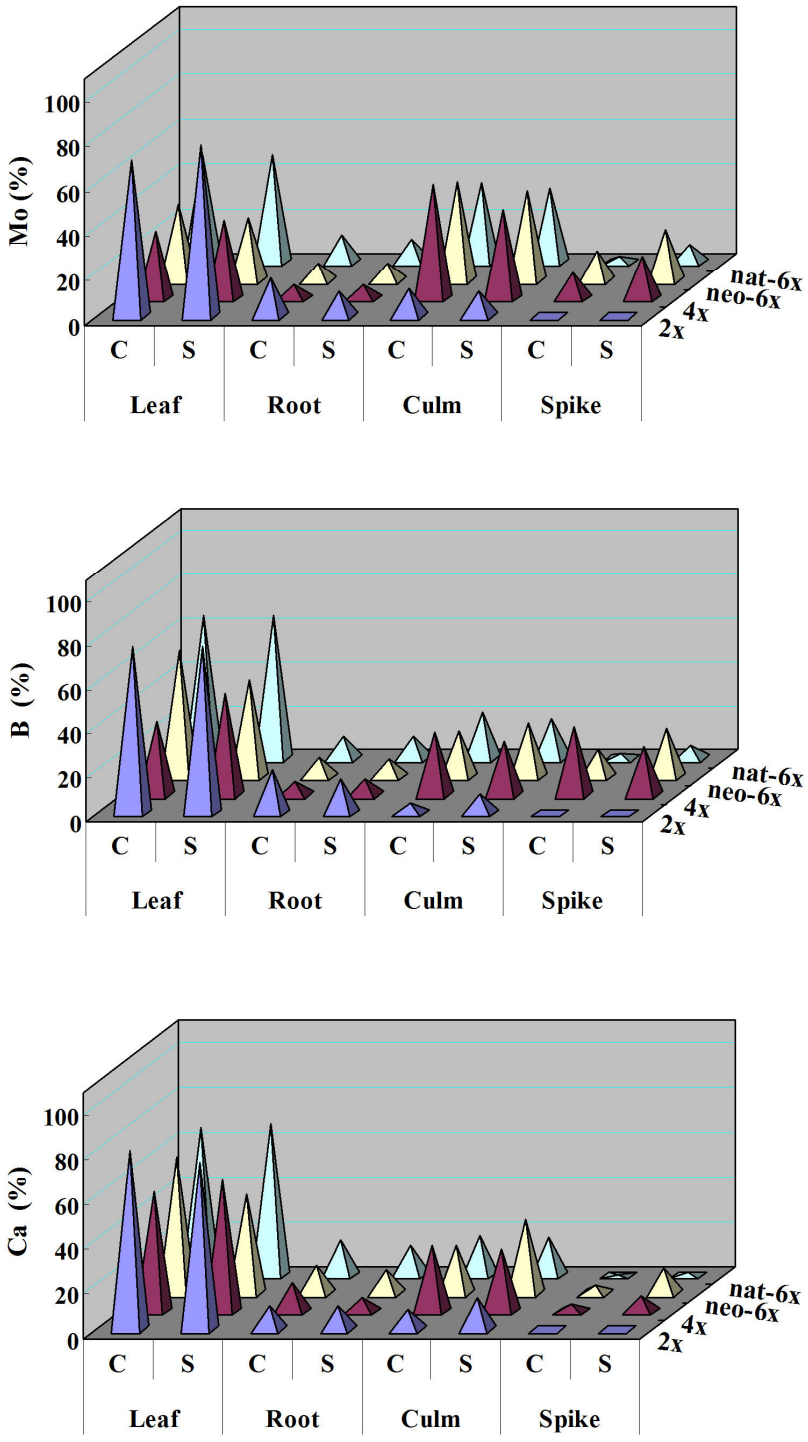
Dataset Fig. S4. Effects of salt stress on Zn, Mo and B contents in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. C, control; S, salt stress.



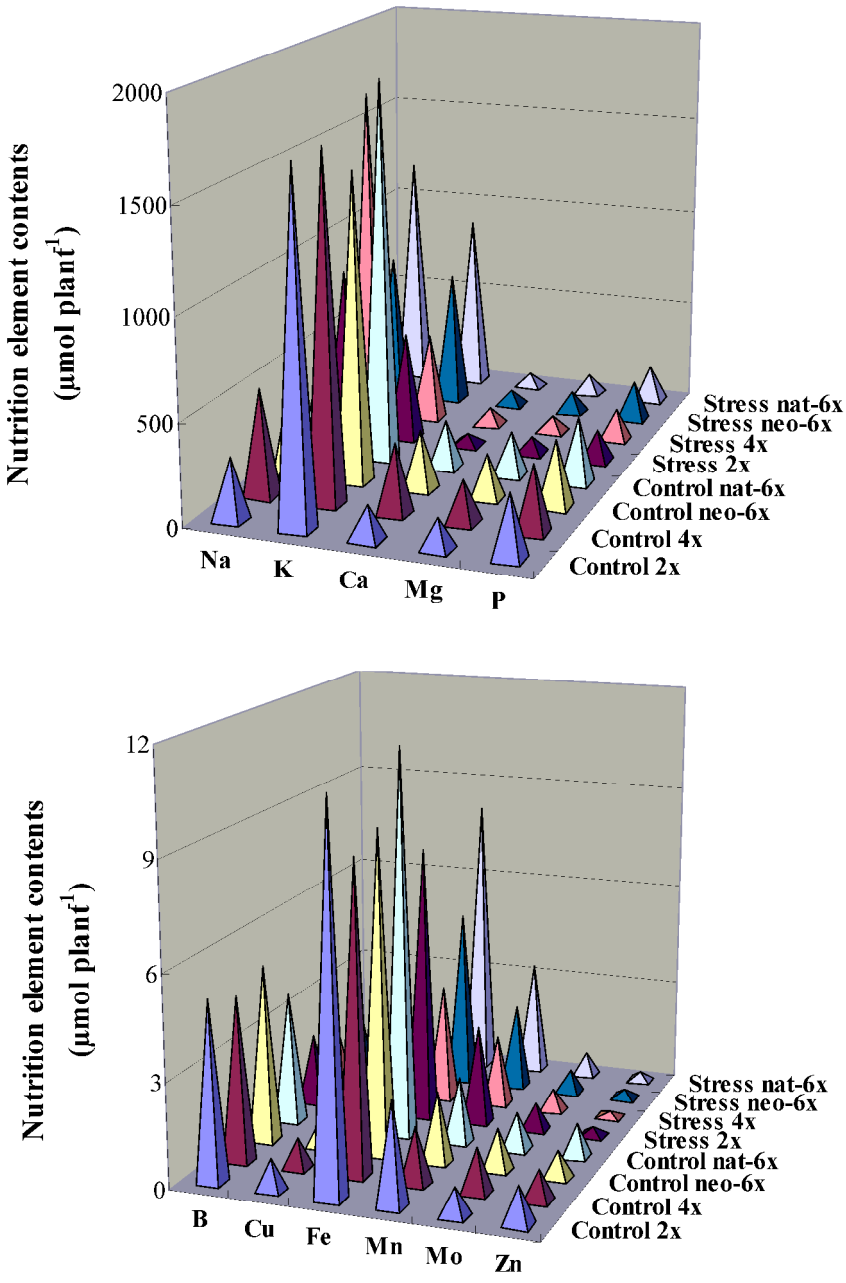
Dataset Fig. S5. Distributions of Mg, Fe and P among organs in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. The values are percentages the ion amount accumulated in a given tissue to the total amount accumulated in whole plants. C, control; S, salt stress.



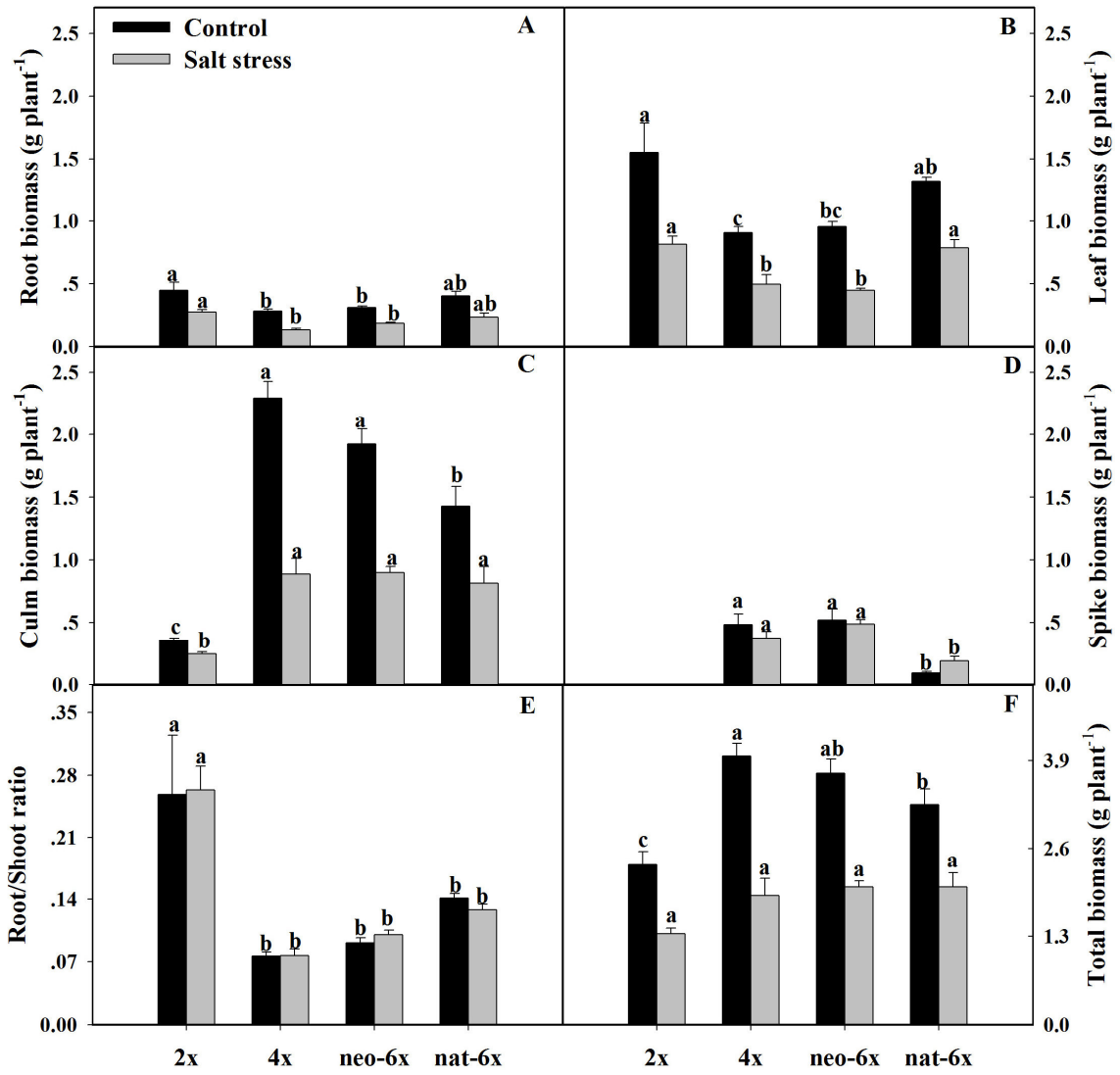
Dataset Fig. S6. Distributions of Mn, Cu and Zn among organs in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. The values are percentages of the ion amount accumulated in given tissue to the total amount accumulated in whole plants. C, control; S, salt stress.



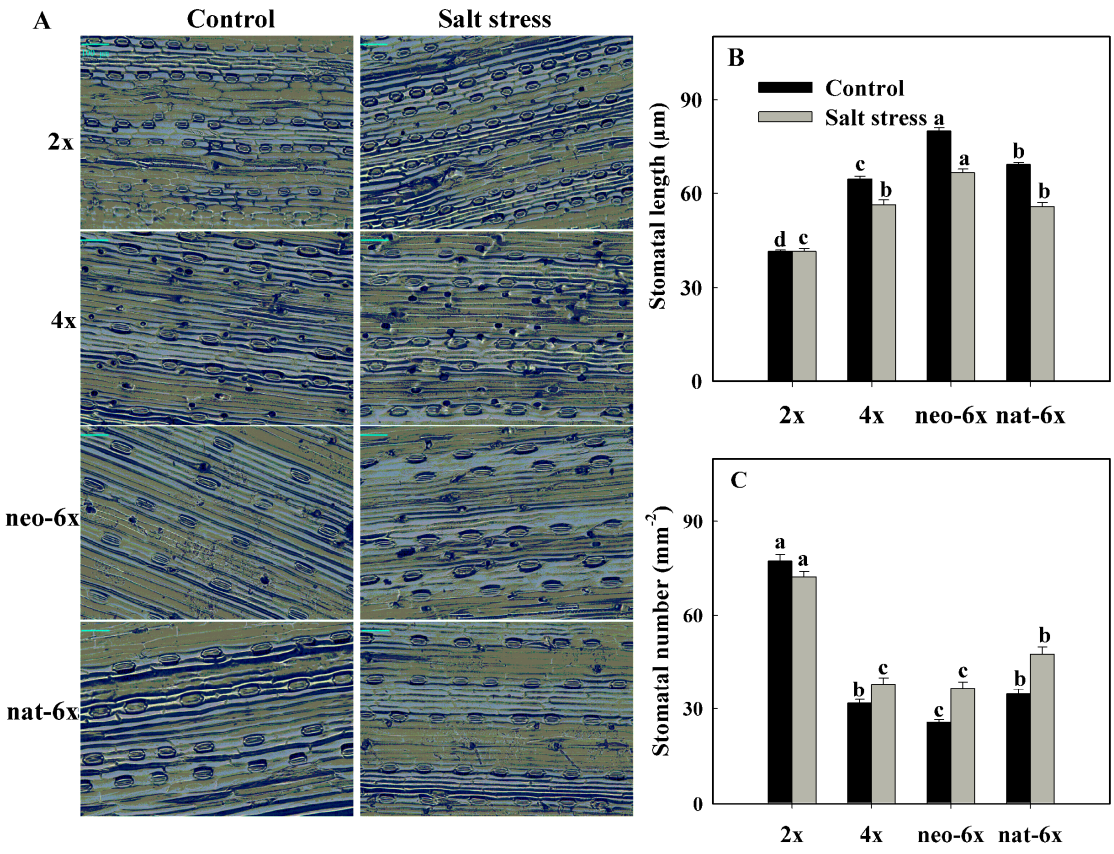
Dataset Fig. S7. Distributions of Ca, Mo and B among organs in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. The values are percentages of the ion amount accumulated in given tissue to the total amount accumulated in whole plants. C, control; S, salt stress.



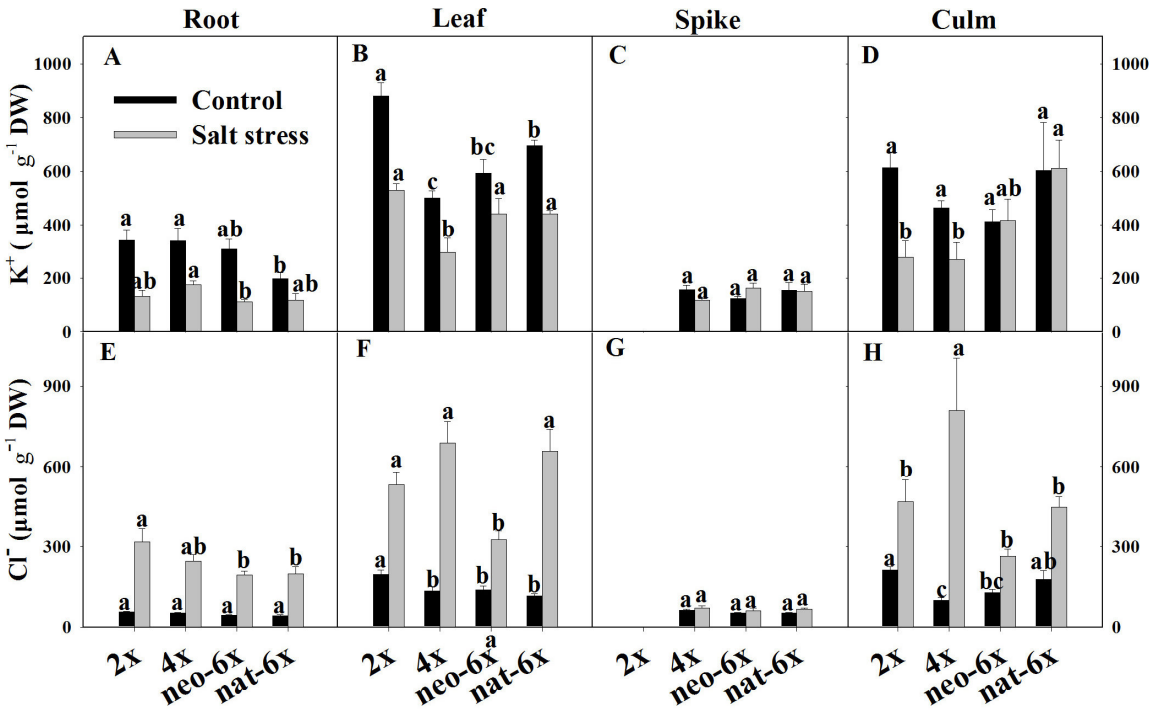
Dataset Fig. S8. Effects of salt stress on nutrition element accumulations of whole plant in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural allohexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.



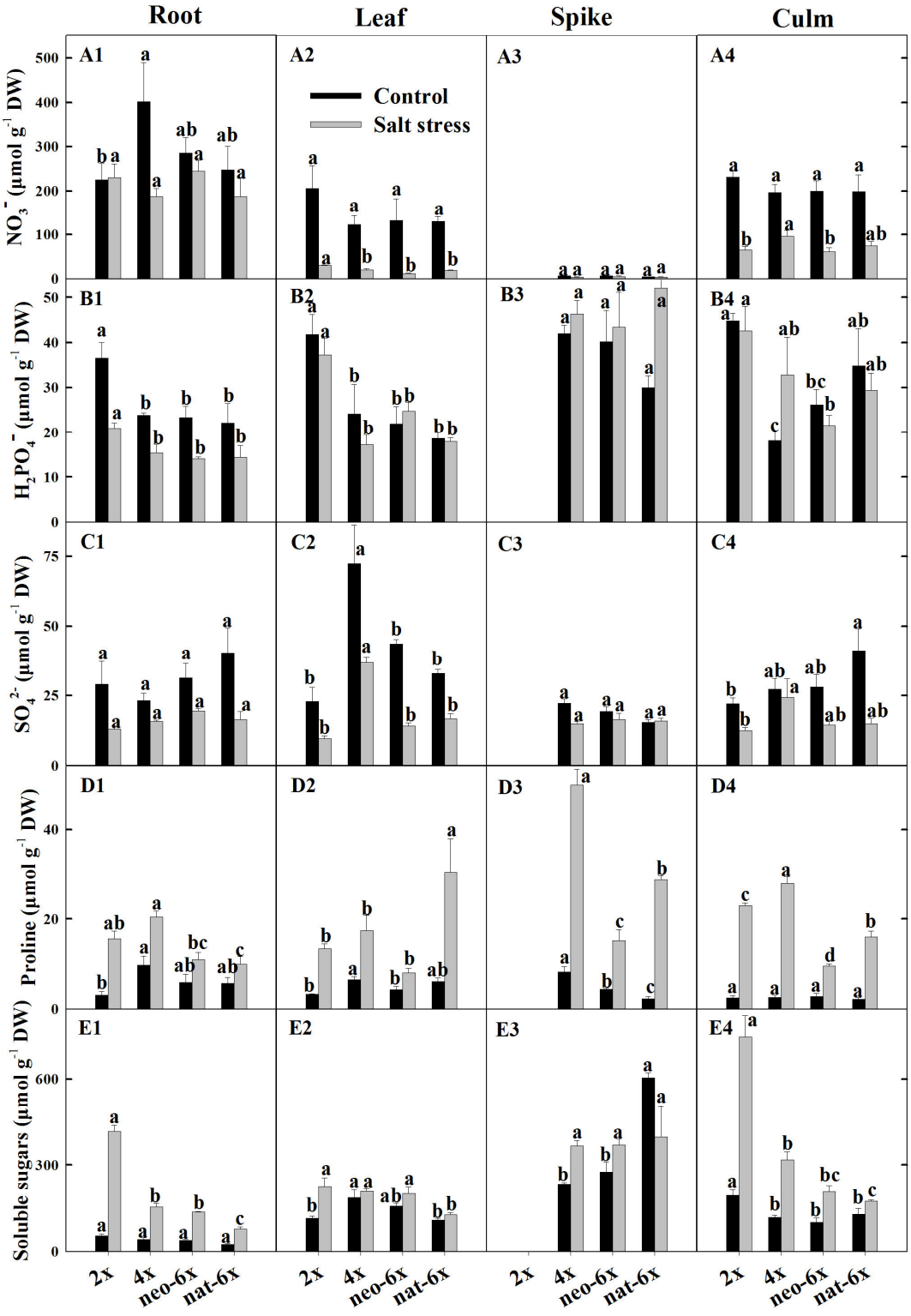
Dataset Fig. S9. Tissue-specific biomass of neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*) under salt stress. Twenty individuals for each genotype were determined. Means followed by different letters among genotypes at the same treatment are significantly different according to LSD ($P < 0.05$). The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.



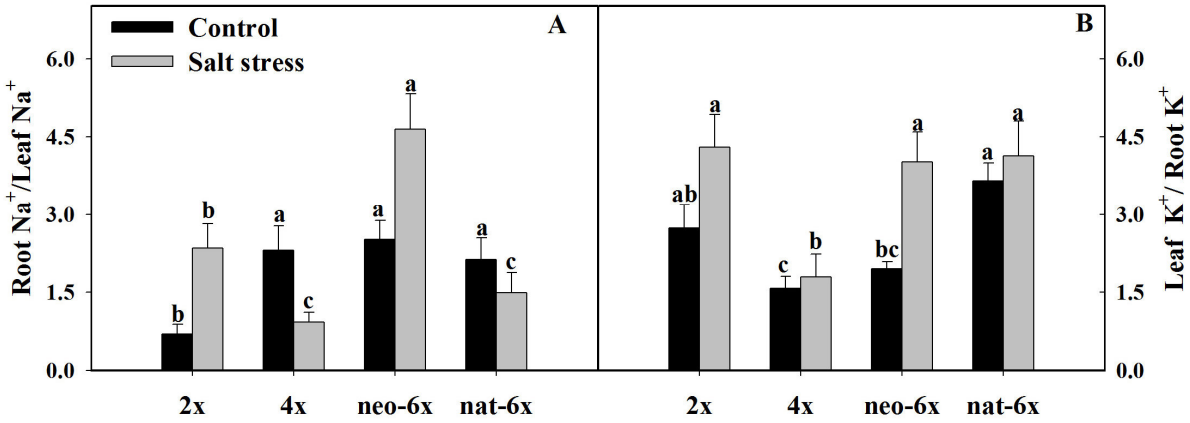
Dataset Fig. S10. Effects of salt stress on stomata anatomy in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). Means followed by different letters among genotypes of the same treatment are significantly different according to LSD ($P < 0.05$). The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days. From 15 to 25 individuals for each genotype were determined. Bar = 100 μm.



Dataset Fig. S11. Effects of salt stress on the contents of K^+ and Cl^- in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means (± SE) of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. Means followed by different letters among genotypes of the same treatment are significantly different according to LSD ($P < 0.05$). The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.



Dataset Fig. S12. Effects of salt stress on the contents of anions and organic solutes in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means (± SE) of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. Means followed by different letters among genotypes at the same treatment are significantly different according to LSD ($P < 0.05$). The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.



Dataset Fig. S13. Balance of Na^+ and K^+ among organs in neoallohexaploid wheat (neo-6*x*), its diploid (2*x*) and tetraploid (4*x*) parents, and natural hexaploid wheat (nat-6*x*). The values are means (± SE) of four replicates, and each replicate consisted of a pool of five plants. Means followed by different letters among genotypes of the same treatment are significantly different according to LSD ($P < 0.05$). The 30-day-old seedlings were subjected to 150 mM NaCl for 32 days.