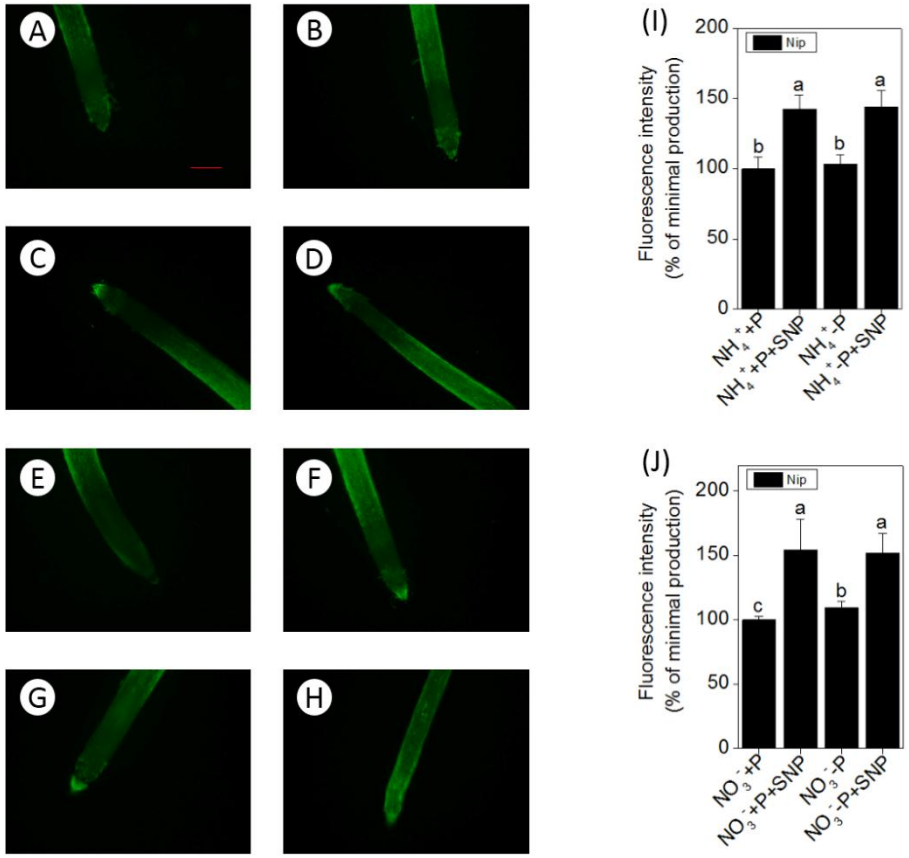
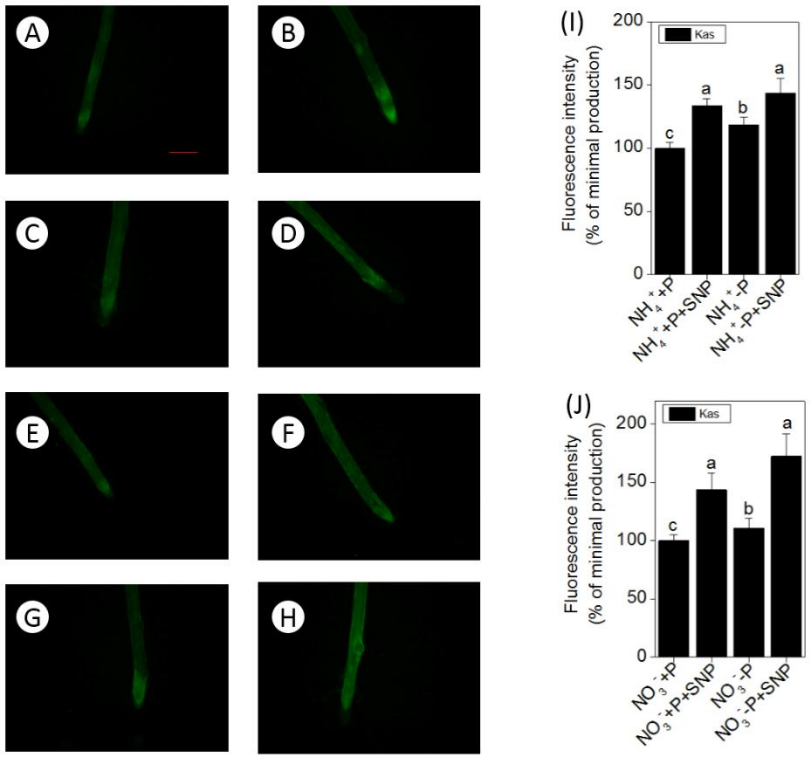
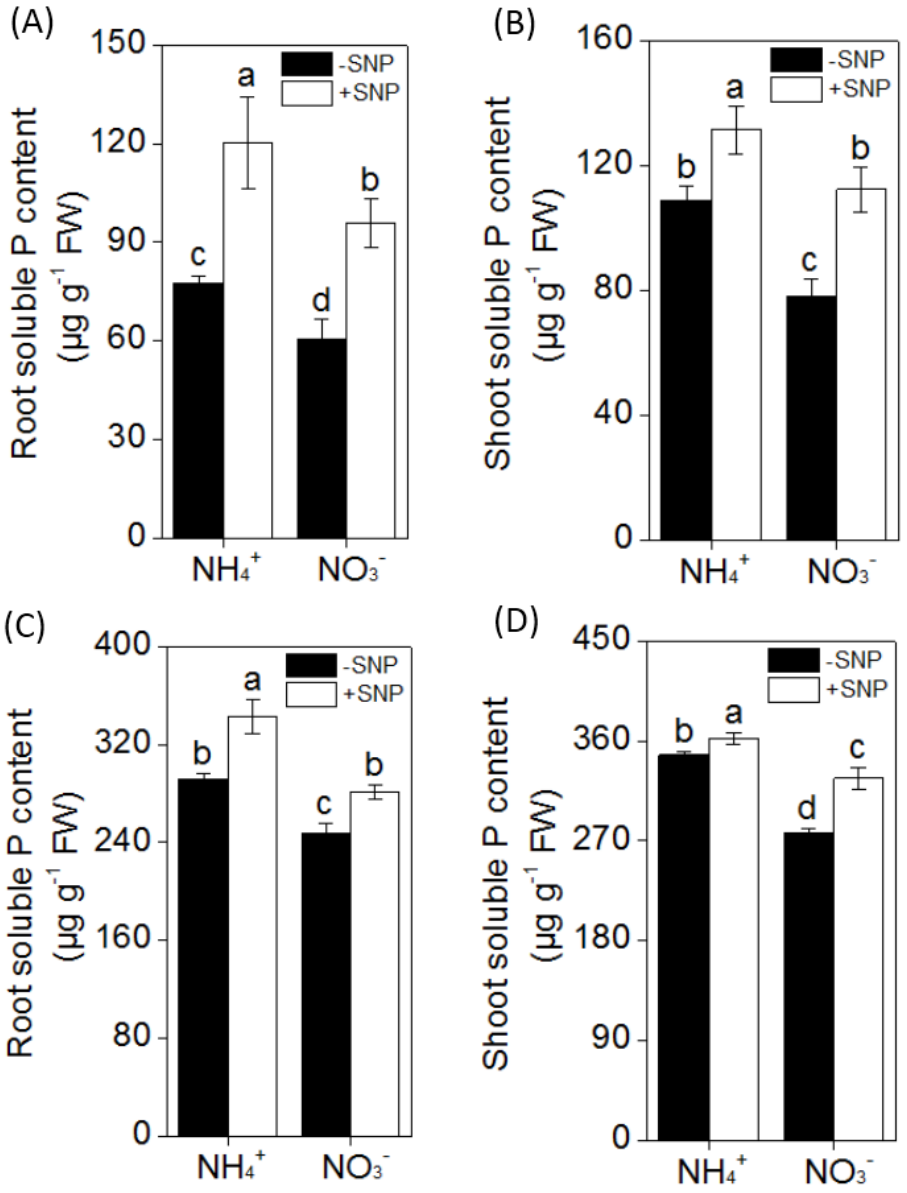


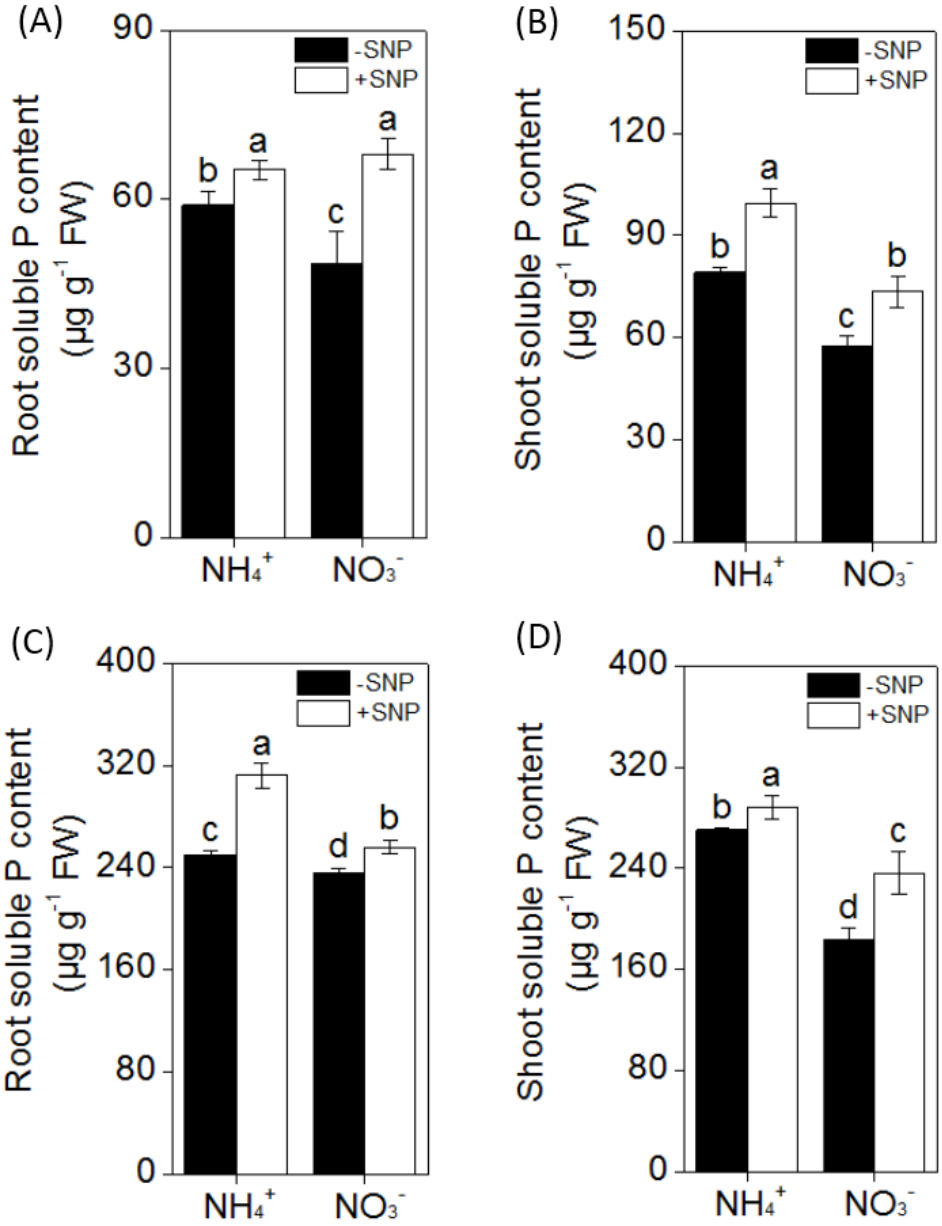
Supplement Figure 1 Effect of exogenous NO addition on NO accumulation in 'Nip' root. Seedlings were treated with (B, D, F and H) or without (A, C, E and G) 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the root tip were collected. (A), (B), (E), and (F) representative the green fluorescence of Nip roots in the P-sufficient solution, while (C), (D), (G) and (H) in the P-deficiency solution. (A), (B), (C) and (D) show culture in the NH_4^+ solution. (E), (F), (G) and (H) show culture in the NO_3^- solution. (I) and (J) NO production expressed as relative fluorescence intensity (% of minimal production). Data are means ± SD (n = 10). Scale bar = 1 mm.



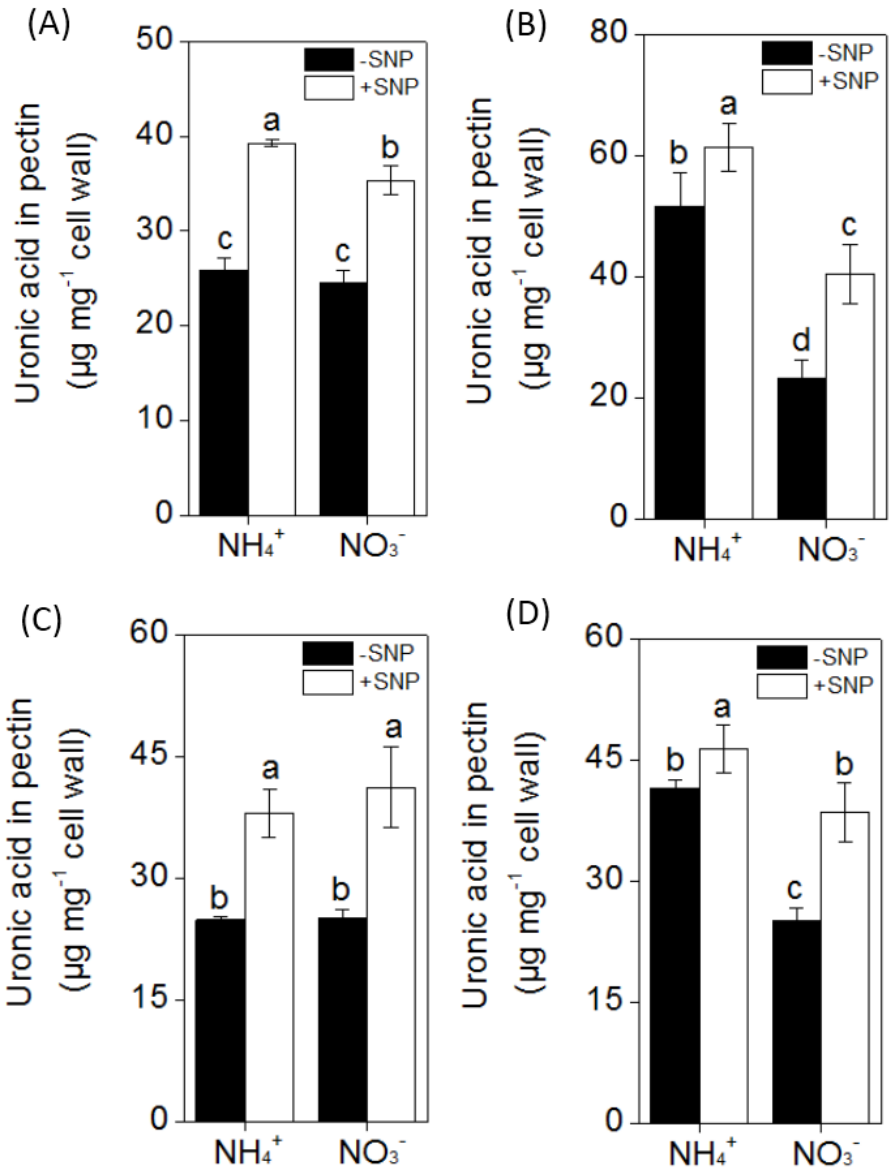
Supplement Figure 2 Effect of exogenous NO addition on NO accumulation in 'Kas' root. Seedlings were treated with (B, D, F and H) or without (A, C, E and G) 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the root tip were collected. (A), (B), (E), and (F) representative the green fluorescence of Kas roots in the P-sufficient solution, while (C), (D), (G) and (H) in the P-deficiency solution. (A), (B), (C) and (D) show culture in the NH_4^+ solution. (E), (F), (G) and (H) show culture in the NO_3^- solution. (I) and (J) NO production expressed as relative fluorescence intensity (% of minimal production). Data are means ± SD (n = 10). Scale bar = 1 mm.



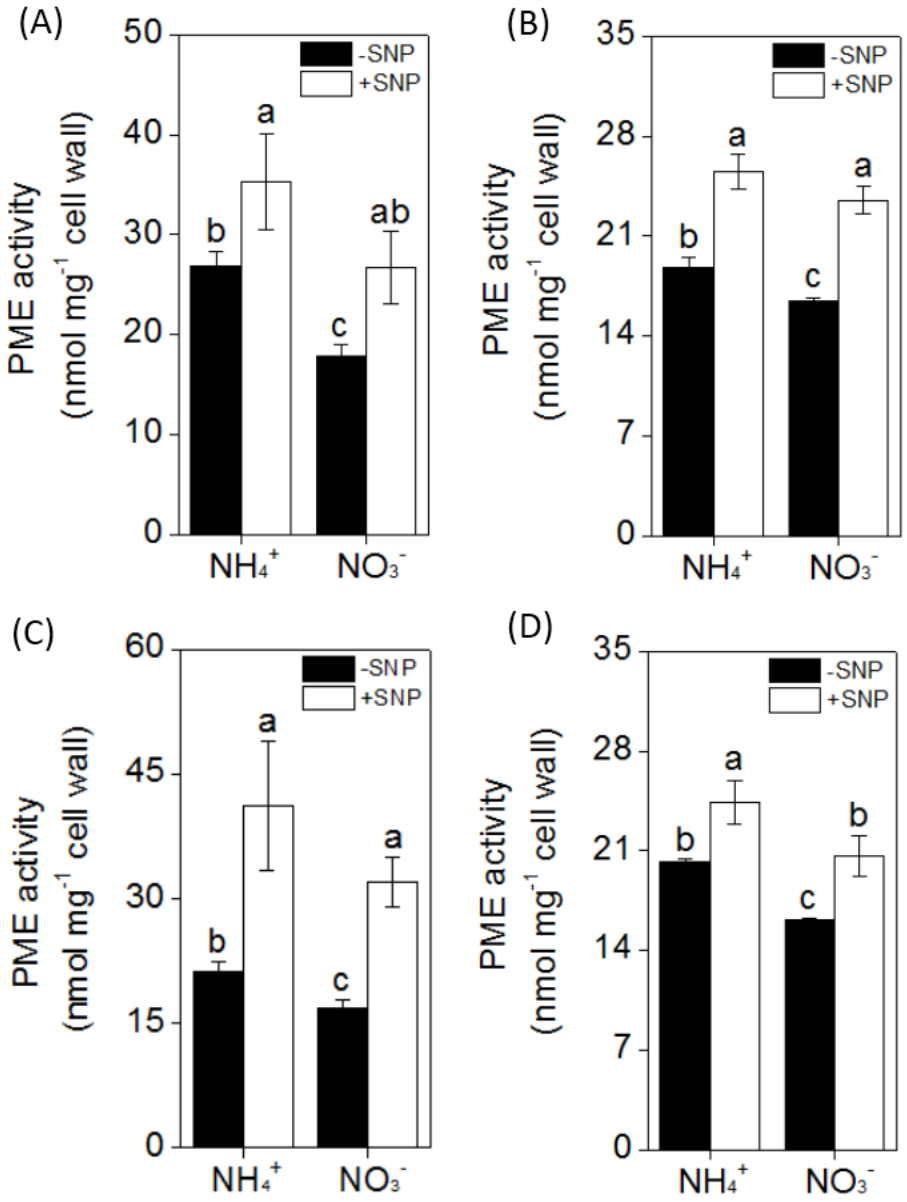
Supplement Figure 3 Soluble Pi in the rice cultivar 'Nip'. Seedlings were treated with or without 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the nutrient solution was totally renewed and the treated seedlings were still grown in P-deficient (A, B) or P-sufficient (C, D) solution containing different nitrogen forms (NH_4^+ or NO_3^-) for another 6 d, the root (A, C) and shoot (B, D) soluble Pi contents were measured. Data are means ± SD (n = 4). Columns with different letters are significantly different at $P < 0.05$.



Supplement Figure 4 Soluble Pi in the rice cultivar 'Kas'. Seedlings were treated with or without 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the nutrient solution was totally renewed and the treated seedlings were still grown in P-deficient (A, B) or P-sufficient (C, D) solution containing different nitrogen forms (NH_4^+ or NO_3^-) for another 6 d, the root (A, C) and shoot (B, D) soluble Pi contents were measured. Data are means ± SD (n = 4). Columns with different letters are significantly different at $P < 0.05$.



Supplement Figure 5 Effect of exogenous NO addition on the pectin content in Nip (A, B) and Kas (C, D) roots under P-sufficient (A, C) or P-deficient (B, D) condition. Seedlings were treated with or without 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the nutrient solution was totally renewed and the treated seedlings were still grown in P-deficient or P-sufficient solution containing different nitrogen forms (NH_4^+ or NO_3^-) for another 6 d. Pectin content is indicated as uronic acid content in the cell wall. Data are means ± SD (n = 4). Columns with different letters are significantly different at $P < 0.05$.



Supplement Figure 6 Effect of exogenous NO addition on the activity of pectin methylesterase (PME) in the cell wall of Nip (A, B) and Kas (B, D) roots under P-sufficient (A, C) and P- deficient (B, D) condition. Seedlings were treated with or without 2.5 μM SNP for 24 h under four respective treatments (+P+NH_4^+, -P+NH_4^+, +P+NO_3^- and -P+NO_3^-), then the nutrient solution was totally renewed and the treated seedlings were still grown in P-deficient or P-sufficient solution containing different nitrogen forms (NH_4^+ or NO_3^-) for another 6 d. Data are means ± SD (n = 4). Columns with different letters are significantly different at $P < 0.05$.