

# **Disruption of the Rice Nitrate Transporter OsNPF2.2 Hinders Root-to-Shoot Nitrate Transport and Vascular Development**

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Supplementary figure legends

**Figure S1.** Alignment of the amino-acid sequence for OsNPF2.2 to those of several nitrate and glucosinolate transporters from *Arabidopsis*.

**Figure S2.** Spatiotemporal expression profile of *OsNPF2.2* in various organs throughout the entire life cycle of rice under natural paddy conditions.

**Figure S3.** *OsNPF2.2*-RNAi phenotypic copy of the *osnpf2.2* mutants.

(a) Relative expression level of the independent *OsNPF2.2*-RNAi transgenic lines by qRT-PCR analysis. (b-c) Comparison of the seedling growth between the *OsNPF2.2*-RNAi transgenic lines and the wild types (WT), bar = 2cm. (d) Panicle length comparison of the *OsNPF2.2*-RNAi transgenic lines and the wild types (WT), bar = 2cm. (e, f) Statistic analysis of panicle length and seed setting rate of the transgenic lines and the wild types.

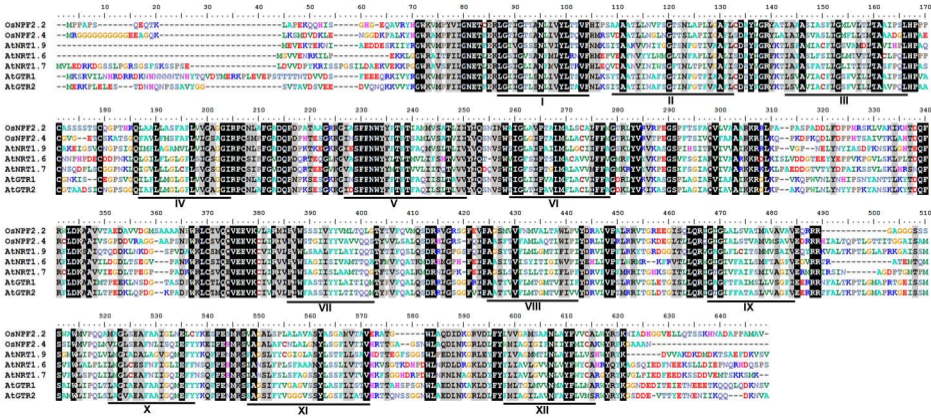
**Figure S4.** Growth retardation of the *osnpf2.2* mutants when low or high levels of nitrate were supplied.

(a-c) The seedlings were grown in IRRI solution for two weeks with 0.2 mM (a), 1.4 mM (b) or 10 mM (c) nitrate as sole N source, bar = 2cm. (d) Statistic analysis of plant height under different concentration of nitrate. One or double asterisks indicate a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ) of plant height (d) compared with the values of the wild types.

**Figure S5.** Cross sections of various organs from wild-type plants and the *osnpf2.2*

mutants.

Less and disordered arrangement of vascular bundles were observed in culms (a-d, bar: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), leave blades (e-h, bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ), leave sheath (i-l, bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), primary branches (m-p, bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), anthers (q-t, bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and filaments (u-x, bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of the *osnpf2.2* mutants, compared with the wild types. WT, wild-type.



## RXP\_0001: Organs and tissues; Os12g0638200\_34105

