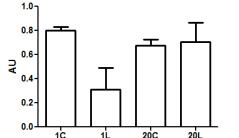
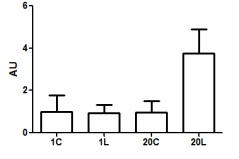
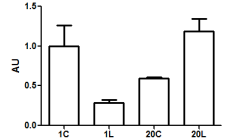
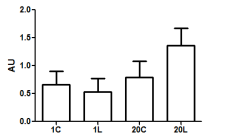
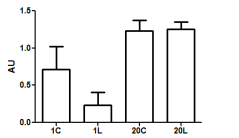
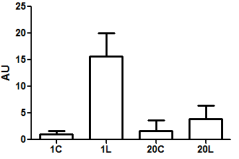
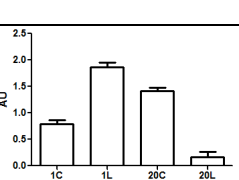
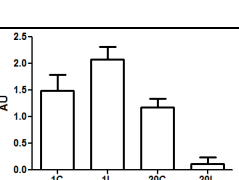


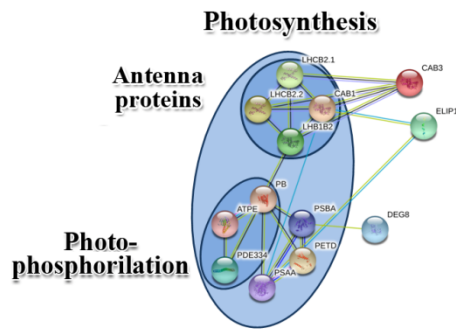
**The increase of photosynthetic carbon assimilation as a mechanism of adaptation to low temperature in *Lotus japonicus***

Calzadilla, Pablo Ignacio; Vilas, Juan Manuel; Escaray, Francisco José; Unrein, Fernando; Carrasco, Pedro; Ruiz, Oscar Adolfo.

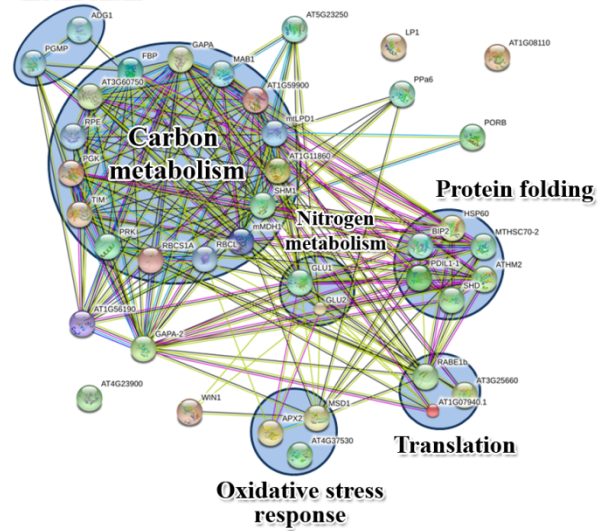
**Supplementary Table 1: Functional assignation of the differentially abundant proteins with significant interaction between ecotypes and temperature treatments.** The classification and functional assignation of the significant abundant proteins ( $p < 0.05$ ) was done using KEGG, LegumeIP and Uniprot databases. Values are the mean  $\pm$  SD of three biological replicates, and are expressed as arbitrary units (AUs) relative to the MG-1 control treatment. 1C, MG-1 Control; 1L, MG-1 Low temperature; 20C, MG-20 Control; 20L, MG-20 Low temperature.

<b>Id Lj</b>	<b>Uniprot</b>	<b># KO</b>	<b>KEGG Annotation</b>	<b>Expression pattern</b>
Lj3g3v3032110.2	>sp P11894 RK9_PEA	K02939	large subunit ribosomal protein L9	
Lj6g3v0925890.1	>sp B6U151 GATA_MAIZE	K02433	aspartyl-tRNA(Asn)/glutamyl-tRNA(Gln) amidotransferase subunit A [EC:6.3.5.6]	
Lj1g3v4154900.1	>sp Q69RJ0 GLTB_ORYS	K00284	glutamate synthase (ferredoxin) [EC:1.4.7.1]	
Lj2g3v1002750.2	>sp P17067 CAHC_PEA	K01673	carbonic anhydrase [EC:4.2.1.1]	
Lj0g3v0100069.1	>sp P46285 S17P_WHEAT	K01100	sedoheptulose-bisphosphatase [EC:3.1.3.37]	
Lj5g3v2045360.1	>sp P93735 ELIP1_ARATH	-----	Chlorophyll a-b binding	
Lj0g3v0050739.1	>sp Q9BBU3 PSBA_LOTJA	K02703	photosystem II P680 reaction center D1 protein [EC:1.10.3.9]	
Lj0g3v0160239.1	>sp Q9BBQ5 PETD_LOTJA	K02637	cytochrome b6-f complex subunit 4	

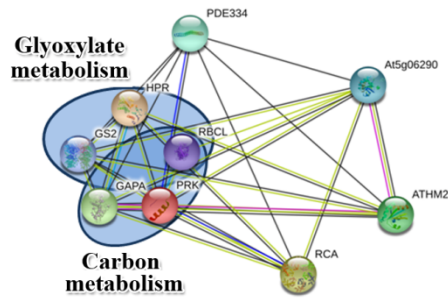
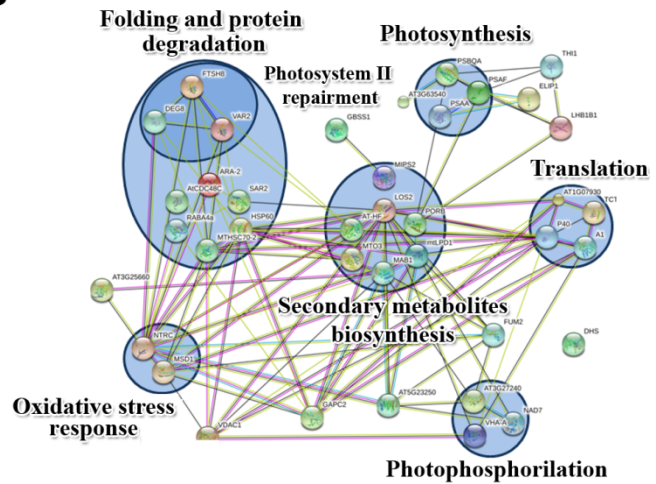
Lj0g3v0341139.1	sp P31853 ATPX_SPIOL	K02109	F-type H <sup>+</sup> -transporting ATPase subunit b [EC:3.6.3.14]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1L</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20C</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20L</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	AU	1C	1.0	1L	0.1	20C	0.1	20L	0.1
Condition	AU													
1C	1.0													
1L	0.1													
20C	0.1													
20L	0.1													
Lj2g3v0609720.1	>sp Q6DQL1 SUCA2_SOL LC	K01899	succinyl-CoA synthetase alpha subunit [EC:6.2.1.4 6.2.1.5]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1L</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20C</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20L</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	AU	1C	1.0	1L	0.5	20C	1.5	20L	4.0
Condition	AU													
1C	1.0													
1L	0.5													
20C	1.5													
20L	4.0													
Lj2g3v0609720.1	>sp Q6ZL94 SUCA_ORYS J	K01899	succinyl-CoA synthetase alpha subunit [EC:6.2.1.4 6.2.1.5]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1L</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20C</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20L</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	AU	1C	1.0	1L	0.8	20C	1.0	20L	2.5
Condition	AU													
1C	1.0													
1L	0.8													
20C	1.0													
20L	2.5													
Lj6g3v2133230.1	>sp Q38732 DAG_ANTM A	K06236	collagen, type I/II/III/V/XI/XXIV/XXVII, alpha	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>AU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1L</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20C</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20L</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	AU	1C	1.0	1L	0.8	20C	0.6	20L	2.2
Condition	AU													
1C	1.0													
1L	0.8													
20C	0.6													
20L	2.2													

**A****B**

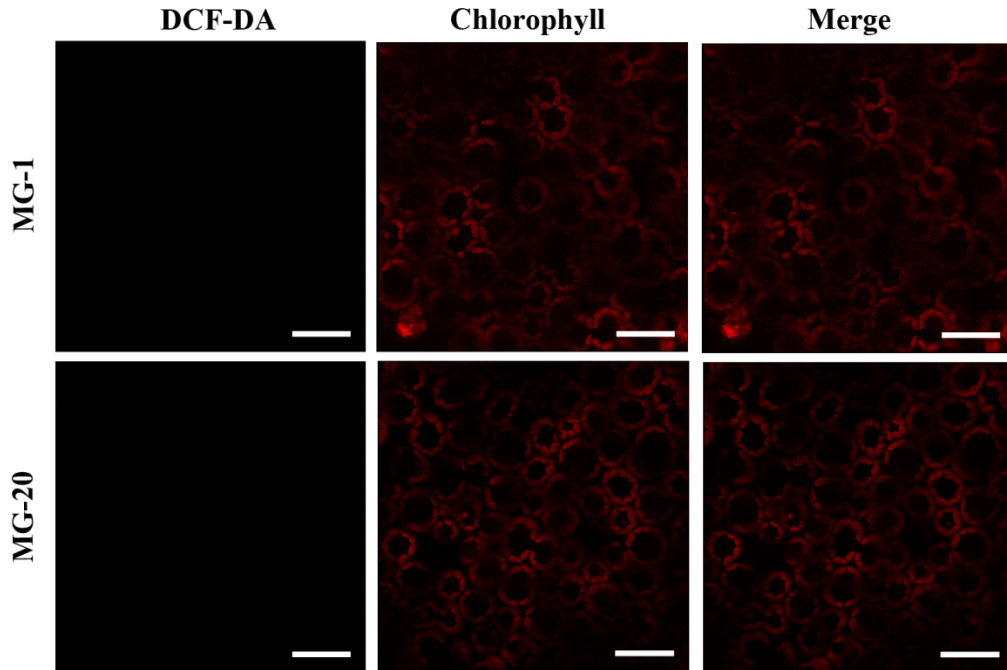
**Starch and saccharose metabolism**



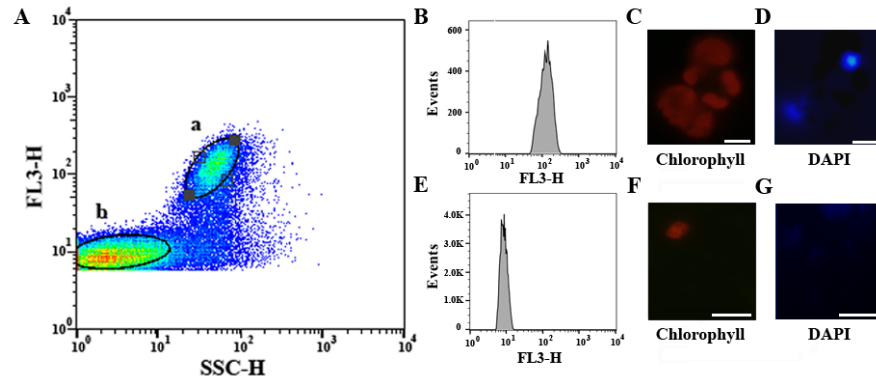
*Supplementary Figure 1: Functional association networks of differentially abundant proteins between MG-1 and MG-20 chloroplasts. A. Higher abundant proteins in MG-1 compared to MG-20. B. Higher abundant proteins in MG-20 compared to MG-1. Data from gene co-occurrence (blue lines), co-expression (black lines), curated databases (light blue lines), experimentally determined (violet lines) and textmining (yellow lines) were used as the prediction methods in the STRING software. The confidence value used for the analysis was  $Score = 0.4$ .*

**A****B**

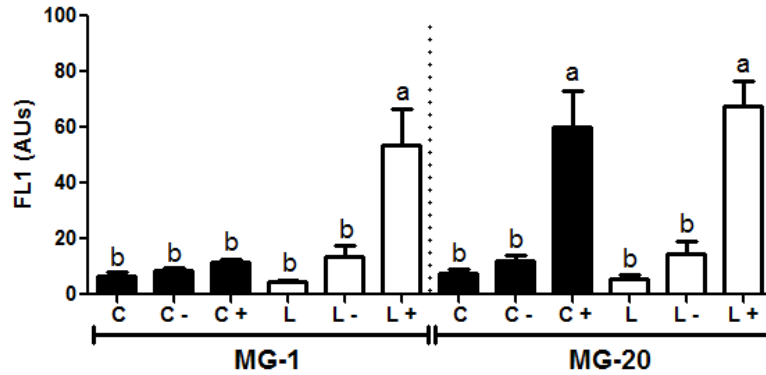
**Supplementary Figure 2: Functional association networks of differentially abundant proteins between temperature treatments.** **A.** Higher abundant proteins in control compared to low temperature treatment. **B.** Higher abundant proteins in the low temperature treatment compared to control. Data from gene co-occurrence (blue lines), co-expression (black lines), curated databases (light blue lines), experimentally determined (violet lines) and textmining (yellow lines) were used as the prediction methods in the STRING software. The confidence value used for the analysis was  $Score = 0.4$ .



*Supplementary Figure 3: Absence of green fluorescence in leaves of *L. japonicus* not incubated with DFC-DA. Representative images of laser confocal microscopy. Scale bars = 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .*



**Supplementary Figure 4: Characterization of cells population extracted from *L. japonicus* leaves.** **A.** SSC vs FL3 cytogram of isolated cells obtained from *L. japonicus* leaves. *a.* Intact cells population. *b.* isolated chloroplasts population and cellular debris. **B.** and **E.** Representative histograms of FL3 fluorescence intensity of *a* and *b* population, respectively. **C-D** and **F-G.** Epifluorescence microscope images of *a* and *b* populations, respectively. **C, F;** Images showing chlorophyll autofluorescence. **D, G;** Images showing the presence of nucleus, after DAPI incubation. Scale bars = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Supplementary Figure 5: ROS production quantification by flow cytometry in *L. japonicus* isolated cells.** Values are the mean  $\pm$  SD of 5 biological replicates and are expressed as arbitrary units (AUs), for each ecotype and treatment. C, Control; C-, Control cells incubated with DCF-DA but without light; C+, Control cells incubated with DCF-DA and light; L, Low temperature; L-, Low temperature cells incubated with DCF-DA but without light; L+, Low temperature cells incubated with DCF-DA and light. Different letters indicate significant differences between treatments (Tukey test,  $p < 0.05$ ).