

Proton Gradient-Dependent Transport of *p*-Glucocoumaryl Alcohol in Differentiating Xylem of Woody Plants

**Taku Tsuyama^{1*}, Yasuyuki Matsushita², Kazuhiko Fukushima², Keiji Takabe³,
Kazufumi Yazaki⁴, Ichiro Kamei¹**

¹Faculty of Agriculture, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki 889-2192, Japan

²Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8601,
Japan

³Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

⁴Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, Uji 611-0011,
Japan

***Corresponding Author:**

T. Tsuyama

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Miyazaki, 1-1 Gakuen-kibanadai-nishi, Miyazaki
889-2192, Japan

Tel.: 81-985-58-7182 Fax: 81-985-58-7182 E-mail: tsuyama@cc.miyazaki-u.ac.jp

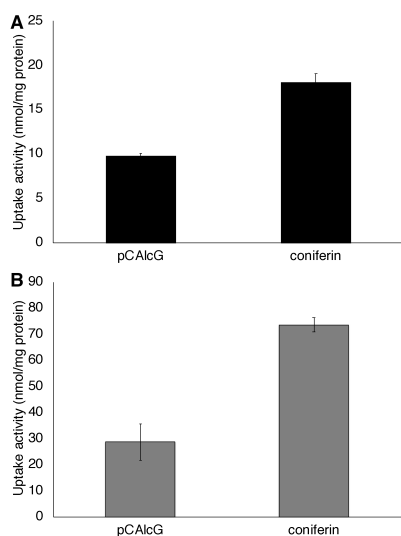


Figure S1. Uptake of lignin precursors into membrane vesicles obtained from differentiating xylem of hybrid poplar (*Populus sieboldii* × *P. grandidentata*) (A), Japanese cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) (B), respectively. Membrane vesicles were incubated with 50 μ M of each compound in the presence of 5 mM ATP for 20 min. pCAlcG; *p*-glucocoumaryl alcohol. Data are means \pm SD of three replicates.

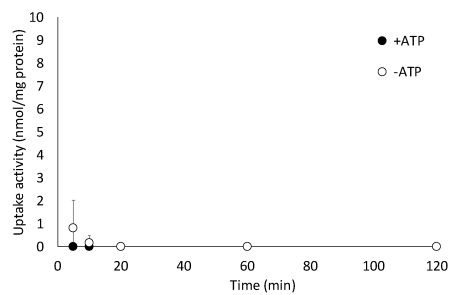


Figure S2. A time course of *p*-coumaryl alcohol uptake in hybrid poplar membrane vesicles. Membrane vesicles were incubated with 50 μ M of *p*-coumaryl alcohol in the presence (●) or absence (○) of 5 mM Mg/ATP. Data are means \pm SD of three replicates.

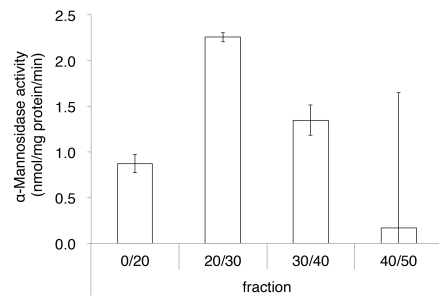


Figure S3. Alfa-mannosidase activity in sucrose gradient-fractions of hybrid poplar was used as a marker of central vacuole²⁴. Membrane fractions were incubated with 5 mM *p*-nitrophenyl- α -D-mannopyranoside in 100 mM sodium citrate buffer (pH 4.6) for 1 h, followed by measurements of absorbance at 400 nm for determination of liberated *p*-nitrophenol. Data are means \pm SD of three replicates.

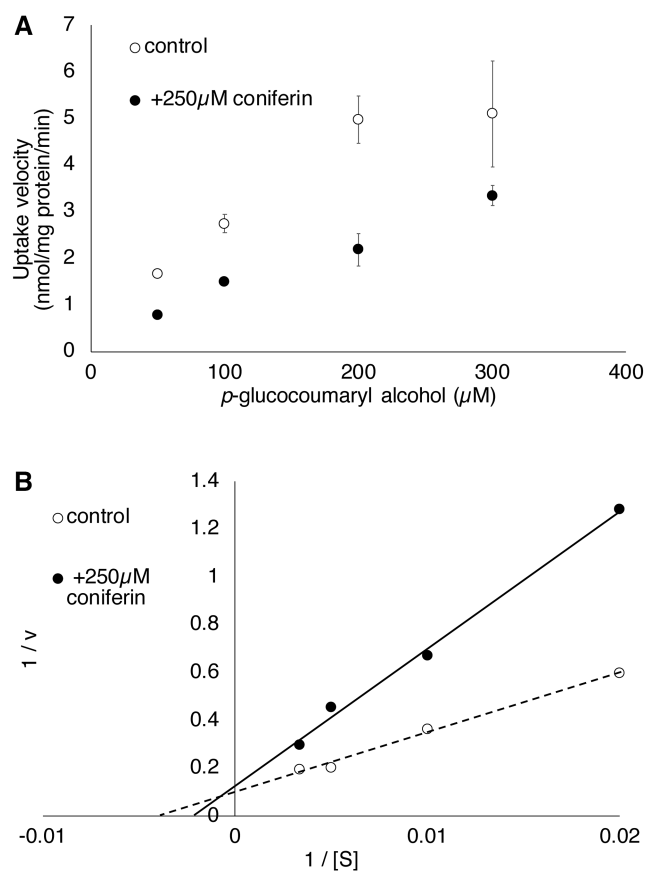


Figure S4. Mixed-inhibition of *p*-glucocoumaroyl alcohol transport by coniferin. (A), Membrane fractions of hybrid poplar were incubated for 5 min in the presence of 5 mM Mg/ATP and each concentration of *p*-glucocoumaroyl alcohol with (\bullet) or without (\circ) 250 μM coniferin. Data are means of three replicates. (B), Lineweaver-Burk plots of results in (A). Calculated apparent K_m values were 256 μM (control) or 451 μM (+250 μM coniferin) and calculated V_{\max} values were 10.14 $\text{nmol} \cdot \text{mg protein}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ (control) or 7.86 $\text{nmol} \cdot \text{mg protein}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ (+250 μM coniferin).

Table S1. K_m values of the *p*-glucocoumaryl alcohol uptake for comparison with respect to secondary transporters

Compounds	plant species	K_m
<i>p</i> -glucocoumaryl alcohol	hybrid poplar	160-260 μM^*
coniferin	hybrid poplar	60-80 μM^{16}
coniferin	Japanese cypress	24-26 μM^{16}
isovitexin	barley	82 μM^{19}
saponin	barley, <i>Arabidopsis</i>	50–100 μM^{20}
salicylic acid 2- <i>O</i> -D-glucoside	tobacco	11 μM^{21}
berberine	<i>Coptis japonica</i>	43.7 μM^{22}
salicylic acid glucose ester	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	38 μM^{23}

* , present study.