Real-time imaging of photosynthetic oxygen evolution from spinach using LSI-based biosensor

Shigenobu Kasai^{1,2*}, Yamato Sugiura¹, Ankush Prasad^{3#}, Kumi Y Inoue⁴, Teruya Sato¹, Tomohiro Honmo¹, Aditya Kumar³, Pavel Pospíšil³, Kosuke Ino⁵, Yuka Hashi⁴, Yoko Furubayashi⁴, Masahki Matsudaira⁴, Atsushi Suda⁶, Ryota Kunikata⁶ and Tomokazu Matsue^{4,5}

¹Graduate Department of Environmental Information Engineering, Tohoku Institute of Technology, Sendai, Japan

²Biomedical Engineering Research Center, Tohoku Institute of Technology, Sendai, Japan
³Department of Biophysics, Centre of the Region Haná for Biotechnological and Agricultural Research, Faculty of Science, Palacký University, Olomouc, Czech Republic
⁴Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan
⁵ Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Japan
⁶Japan Aviation Electronics Industry, Limited, Tokyo, Japan

*Corresponding author:

S. Kasai, Graduate Department of Environmental Information Engineering, Tohoku Institute of Technology, Sendai, Japan.

Tel.: +81-22-305-3970; Fax: +81-22-305-3970 *E-mail address*: kasai@tohtech.ac.jp

#Co-Corresponding author:

E-mail address: prasad.ankush@gmail.com

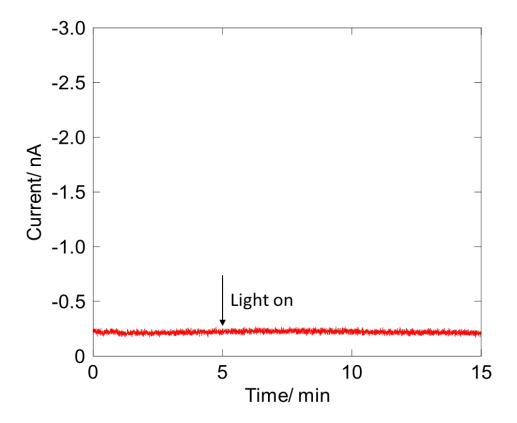


Figure S1: Real-time monitoring of oxygen reduction current in system containing spinach leaf in the presence of DCMU (5mM). The spinach leaf was illuminated at 3klx.

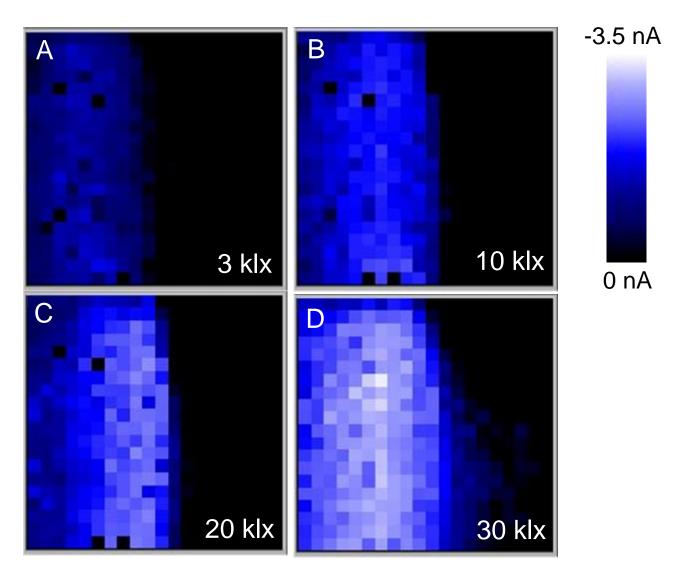


Figure S2: Biological replicate on O_2 evolution at different light intensities. Images of O_2 evolution after 5 min of light exposure from the spinach illuminated with 3klx (A), 10klx (B), 20klx (C) and 30klx (D).