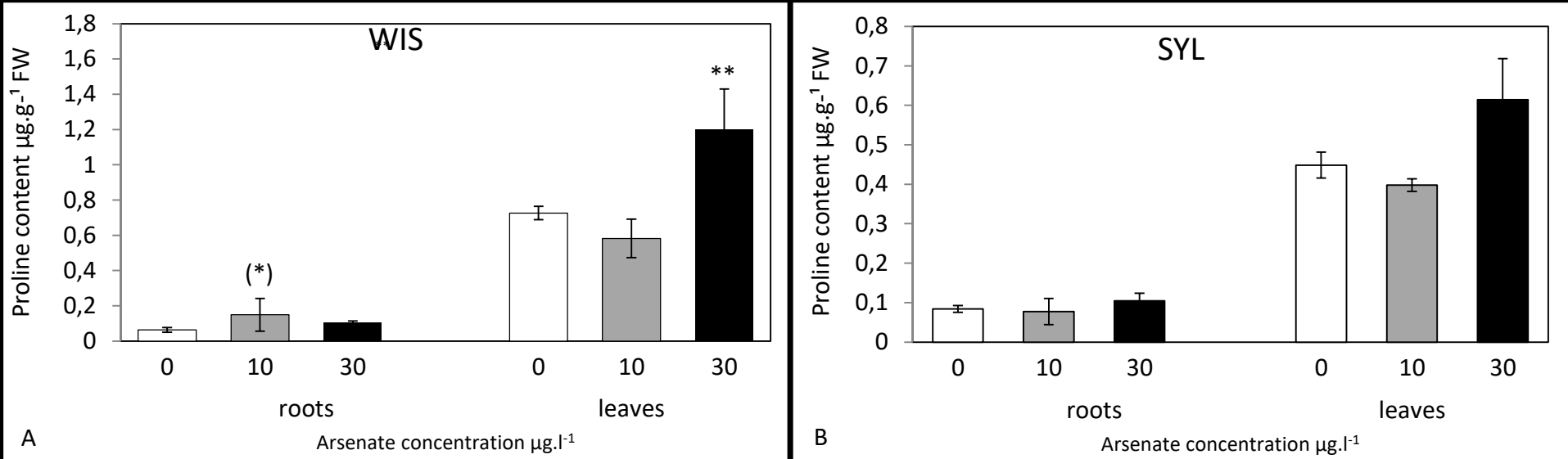


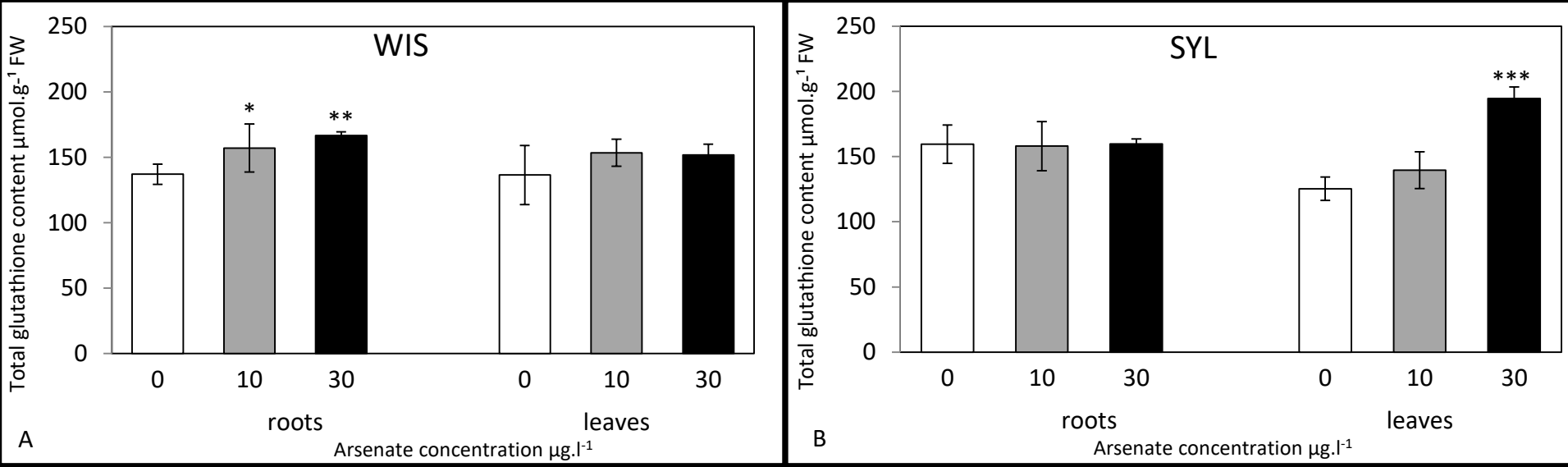
**Fig.S1: Effects of arsenic on stomatal conductance in two contrasting tobacco genotypes (A, C – tolerant *N. tabacum* Wisconsin, B, D – sensitive *N. sylvestris*). 0, 10, and 30 μg.l<sup>-1</sup> - arsenic treatments. Bars indicate standard deviations. Stars mean a statistically significant differences from control at the level  $\alpha = 0.1$  (\*), 0.05(\*), 0.01 (\*\*), or 0.001(\*\*\*),  $n = 5-7$**



**Fig.S2: Effects of arsenic on proline contents in two contrasting tobacco genotypes** (A, C – tolerant *N.tabacum* Wisconsin, B, D – sensitive *N. sylvestris*). 0, 10, and 30  $\mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$  - arsenic treatments. Bars indicate standard deviations. Stars mean a statistically significant differences from control at the level  $\alpha = 0.1$  ((\*)), 0.05(\*\*), 0.01 (\*\*\*) or 0.001(\*\*\*),  $n = 5-7$

**Proline level** was measured following Bates (1973). Samples (0.5 g) were crushed in 2 ml of 3% sulfosalicylic acid (v/v) and centrifuged at 4472 x g for 5 min at room temperature. Whole supernatant sample was mixed with equivalent volume of ninhydrin and concentrated acetic acid and incubated at boiling water for 1h. The proline was extracted with 3 ml of toluene and quantified spectrophotometrically at 520 nm.

Bates, L.S. SHORT COMMUNICATION Rapid determination of free proline for water-stress studies. *Plant and Soil* 1973, 39, 205-207.



**Fig.S3: Effects of arsenic on total glutathione contents in two contrasting tobacco genotypes (A, C – tolerant *N.tabacum* Wisconsin, B, D – sensitive *N. sylvestris*). 0, 10, and 30  $\mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$  - arsenic treatments. Bars indicate standard deviations. Stars mean a statistically significant differences from control at the level  $\alpha = 0.1$  (\*), 0.05(\*), 0.01 (\*\*), or 0.001(\*\*\*) , n = 5-7**