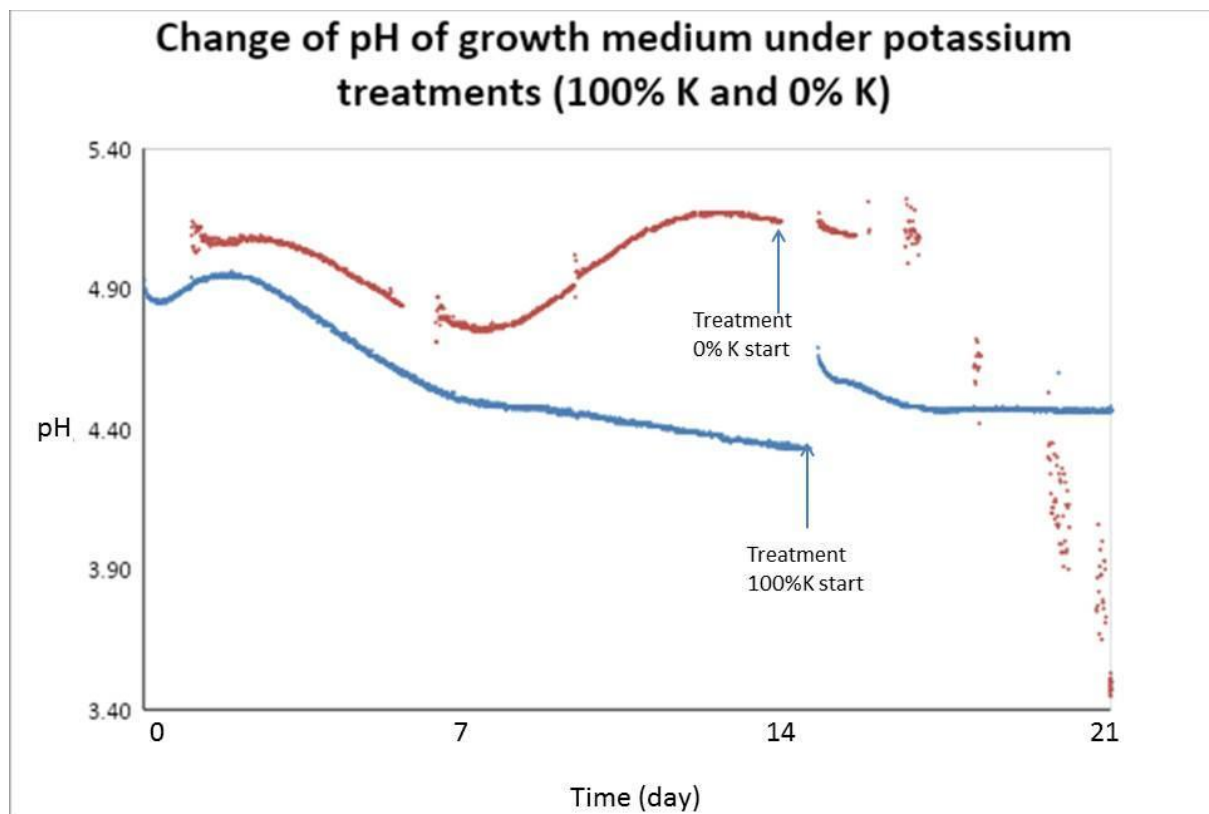


## **Polyamine metabolism of Scots pine under potassium deficiency**

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### **Supplementary Data**



**Supplementary Figure S1.** Change of pH of growth medium in two potassium treated bottles (100% K (indicated with blue) and 0% K (indicated with red)) during the experiment in the SENBIT system. In 0% potassium bottles pH decreased drastically from 5.1 to 3.4., whereas pH was over 4.5 in control bottles (100% K) throughout the experiment.

**Supplementary Table S1.** Modifications of DCR medium for potassium deficiency treatments. 100% K treatment was normal DCR potassium content (4.6 mmol/l), whereas in 0% K-treatment potassium was replaced by  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ . Concentrations of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) were equal in all treatments.

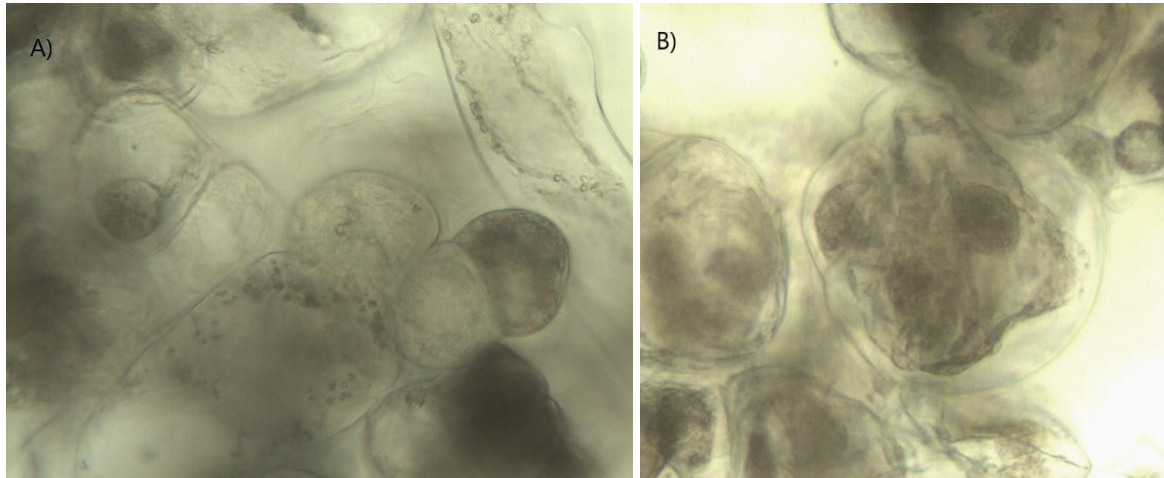
Compound	DCR medium (100% K)	K 0%	K 150%
$\text{KNO}_3$	3,3629 mmol/l	0 mmol/l	5,0444 mmol/l
$\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$	5 mmol/l	5,429 mmol/l	5 mmol/l
$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2,3542 mmol/l	2,3542 mmol/l	2,3542 mmol/l
$\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,131945 mmol/l	0,131945 mmol/l	0,131945 mmol/l
$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,047919 mmol/l	0,047919 mmol/l	0,047919 mmol/l
$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1,001 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	1,001 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	1,001 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l
$\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1,501165 mmol/l	1,501165 mmol/l	1,501165 mmol/l
KI	4,999 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	4,999 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	4,999 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l
$\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l
$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	0,105 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,578175 mmol/l	0,578175 mmol/l	0,578175 mmol/l
$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	0,10027 mmol/l	0,10027 mmol/l	0,10027 mmol/l
$\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1,033 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	1,033 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l	1,033 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/l
$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$	1,2492 mmol/l	0 mmol/l	1,8738 mmol/l
Thiamine-HCl	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	1 mg/l
Pyridoksine-HCl	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l
Niconine acid	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l
Glycine	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l
NaFeEDTA	0,04 g/l	0,04 g/l	0,04 g/l
Myo-Inositol	0,2 g/l	0,2 g/l	0,2 g/l
BAP	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l	0,5 mg/l
2,4-D	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l
Casein hydrolysate	0,5 g/l	0,5 g/l	0,5 g/l
Saccharose	30 g/l	30 g/l	30 g/l
L-glutamiini $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$	0,25 g/l	0,25 g/l	0,25 g/l
Phytigel (only in solid growth medium)	2,5 g/l	0 g/l	0 g/l
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$		1,242 mmol/l	

**Supplementary Table S2.** PCR primers for Real-time PCR amplification of Scots pine PA metabolism (ADC, SPDS, ACL5, DAO and PAO), stress (CAT), programmed cell death (TAT-D) and cell division related (TAT-D) genes.

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer	PCR product size
<i>ADC</i>	5'-AGTCCGTGTGGCCTGTAATC-3'	5'-TGCACAGACACAACGTCAAA-3'	114
<i>SPDS</i>	5'-CCAACGTCCCATTAAACCCTA-3'	5'-TGGCAAACAAAATGATGCTG-3'	106
<i>ACL5</i>	5'-ACTGCTCACATTCCGTCCT-3'	5'-TTCGCCTTTGATTCTCTGCT-3'	117
<i>DAO</i>	5'-AATGGGGAAGTTGGGAGTTC-3'	5'-CCCTCCTCAGTTTCCAGTG-3'	102
<i>PAO</i>	5'-CGAAATTGCAGAACCTCCAC-3'	5'-CGGCCACGAACTACTCATCT-3'	95
<i>CAT</i>	5'-GGGAGGCAAACCTATGTGAA-3'	5'-TTGGTTGCATGACTGTGGTT-3'	110
<i>RBR</i>	5'-ACAGGAAGCAACCTCAGTGC-3'	5'-TCCACTGTCTCATGCCCTAA-3'	118
<i>TAT-D</i>	5'-TGGATGTTCTTAAAGACAGTGG-3	5'-TCTCACAGTATGGAGCGTCTG-3	95

**Supplementary Table S3.** The effect of potassium treatments on proembryogenic cell mass growth, cellular viability and potassium concentration in the SENBIT system (linear model). Coefficients with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are presented. Coefficients with CIs not including zero are statistically significant (indicated in bold).

treatment	FW (g)		Viability (abs)		potassium (mg/gDW)	
	Est.	CI 95%	Est.	CI 95%	Est.	CI 95%
intercept	10.8	8.9–12.6	0.20	0.13–0.26	11.5	10.0–12.9
K 100 %						
K 0 %	<b>-5.99</b>	<b>-8.63 – -3.34</b>	-0.01	-0.10–0.08	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-11.1– -5.8</b>
K 50 %	<b>-3.84</b>	<b>-6.48 – -1.20</b>	-0.03	-0.12–0.06	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-6.9– -2.8</b>
K 150 %	1.47	-1.17 – 4.11	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.02–0.20</b>	2.0	-0.1–4.0



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Scots pine proembryogenic cells under A) 100% K (control) and B) 0% K treatments. Potassium deficiency decreased water content and tonus of the cells, which is seen as shrinkage of the cells when potassium content is 0%.

**Supplementary Table S4.** Mean and range of the dry weight (DW) per 1g fresh weight (FW) of the cell mass and moisture content of the cells under K treatments.

Treatment	DW/gFW (cells)		MC% (cells)	
	mean	range	mean	range
<b>0 %</b>	0.9	0.72–1	92.3	91.8–93.2
<b>50 %</b>	0.89	0.8–0.95	93.7	92.9–95.1
<b>100 %</b>	0.95	0.5–1.12	94.8	92.9–96.1
<b>150 %</b>	1.02	0.57–1.32	95.6	94.4–96.2

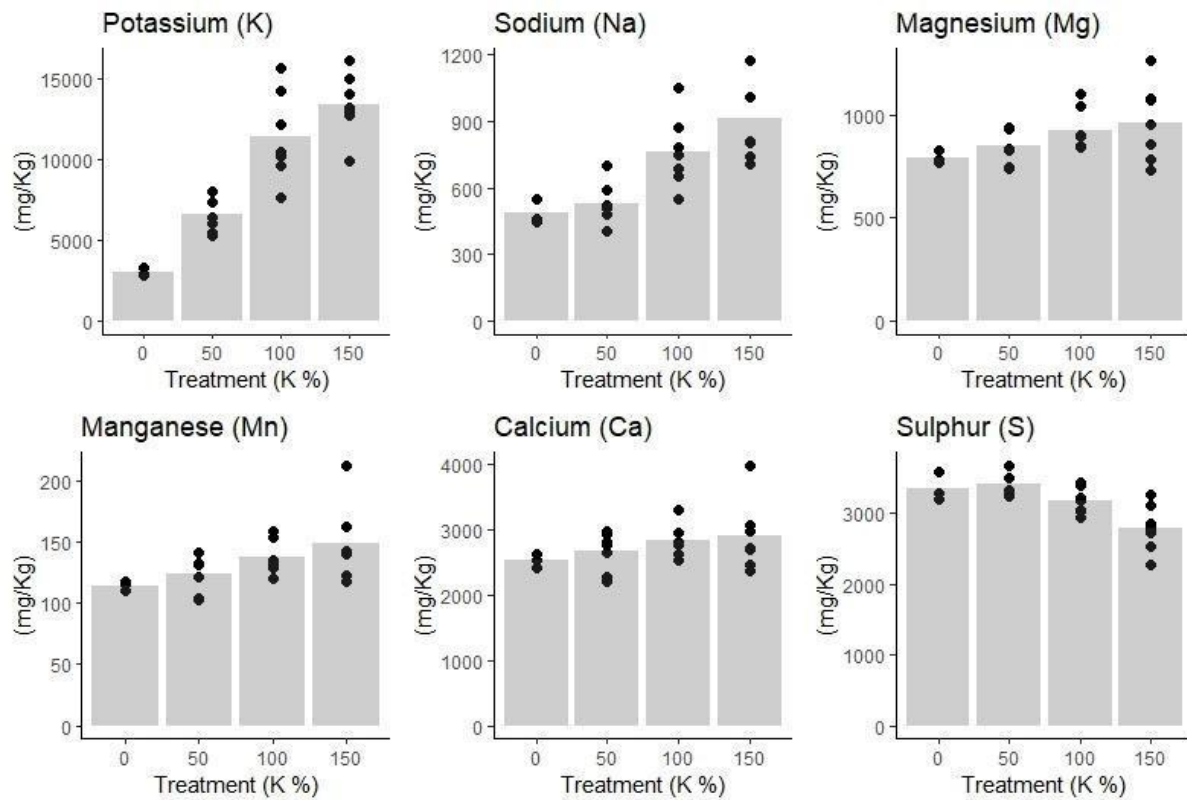
**Supplementary Table S5.** The effect of potassium treatments on baseline relative gene expression and estimated relative contrasts (with 95% confidence intervals CI) of key PA-enzyme genes (ADC, SPDS, ACL5, DAO and PAO) and three stress and programmed cell death related genes (CAT, RBR, TAT-D). Coefficients with CIs not including number one are statistically significant (indicated in bold).

	ADC		SPDS		ACL5		DAO		PAO		CAT		RBR		TAT-D	
treatment	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI	Est.	95% CI
Intercept	0.97	0.75–1.26	0.99	0.85–1.17	0.86	0.54–1.37	0.95	0.71–1.26	0.97	0.59–1.60	0.99	0.78–1.26	1.40	1.09–1.78	1.55	1.21–1.98
K 100 %	1.31	0.90–1.89	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.54–0.84</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.17–0.65</b>	0.82	0.55–1.24	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.26–0.99</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.46–0.91</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.50–0.99</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.45–0.90</b>
K 0 %	1.36	0.94–1.97	0.93	0.74–1.17	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.25–0.92</b>	0.93	0.62–1.40	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.24–0.91</b>	0.77	0.55–1.08	0.76	0.54–1.08	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.50–1.00</b>
K 50 %	0.93	0.64–1.35	0.93	0.74–1.16	1.12	0.58–2.18	0.86	0.57–1.28	1.15	0.59–2.24	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.98–1.93</b>	0.94	0.67–1.33	0.95	0.67–1.35

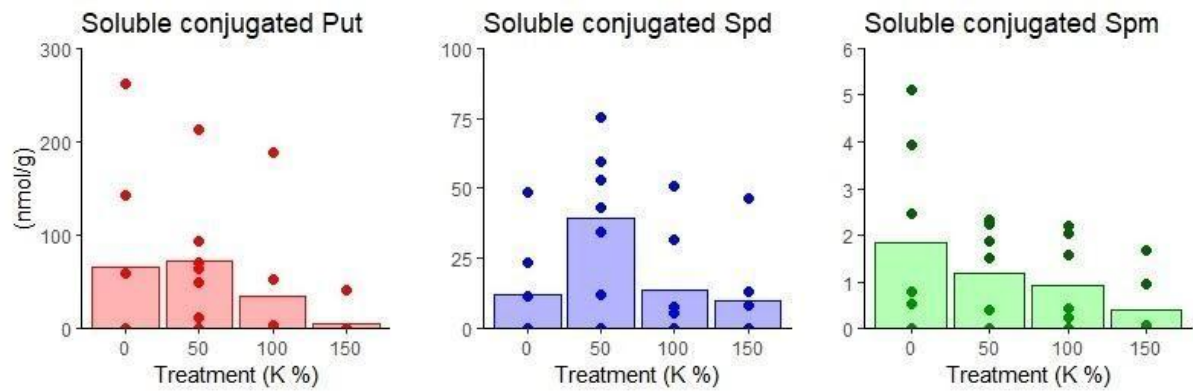
**Supplementary Table S6.** The effect of potassium treatments on baseline relative polyamine concentrations and estimated relative contrasts (with 95% confidence intervals CI). Coefficients with CIs not including number one are statistically significant (indicated in bold).

	freePut		freeSpd		freeSpm	
treatment	Est.	CI 95%	Est.	CI 95%	Est.	CI 95%
intercept	366	308–434	105	85–130	23.18	1.73–2.94
K 100 %						
K 0 %	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.22–3.60</b>	1.31	0.97–1.77	1.12	0.74–1.70
K 50 %	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.22–1.97</b>	1.05	0.78–1.42	0.99	0.65–1.50
K 150 %	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.63–1.02</b>	1.07	0.79–1.44	1.07	0.71–1.63





**Supplementary Figure S3.** Concentrations of potassium (K), sodium (Na), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), calcium (Ca) and sulphur (S) in potassium treated cells.



**Supplementary Figure S4.** Potassium treatment did not affect the content of soluble conjugated PAs, except probably soluble conjugated Put that was detected only from two out of seven bottles under potassium excess (K 150%).