

Supplementary Material

Regulation of the chloroplastic copper chaperone (CCS) and cuprozin superoxide dismutase (CSD2) by alternative splicing and copper excess in *Glycine max*

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Table S1. Primers used for RT-PCR

Gene name	Primer name	Primer sequence (5'- 3')
<i>GmCCS</i>	F-CCS	gagctcATGGACCACAAACTCT
	R-CCS	ggtaccCTATCAGACCTTGCTA
<i>GmCSD2</i>	F-CSD2	GTGGCTCTGTGAGTGAGTGAG
	R-CSD2	GCTTCACAGAAGACATAACATCAG
<i>NSP1-GmCCS</i>	F-NSP1CCS	GTTAGTTCCTTGTTGTCTG
<i>NSP2-GmCCS</i>	F-NSP2CCS	GCATGCCATGGATTTCCGTC
<i>NSP3-GmCCS</i>	R-NSP3CCS	GTCAGCCATCATGATGCATC
<i>NSP-GmCSD2</i>	R-NSPCSD2	CATAAGCAGGTCCAGGATCCAG
<i>Actin</i>	F-ACT	ATTGTAGGTCGTCCTCGTC
	R-ACT	TTGCATAAAGTGAAAGAACAG

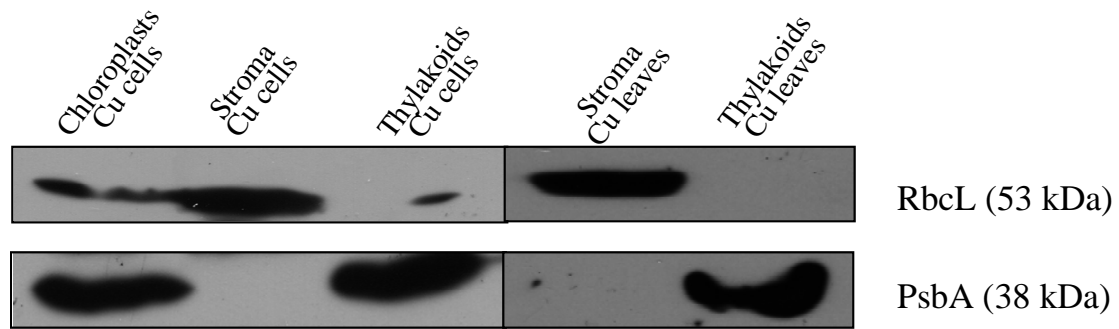


Fig. S1. Western blots of soybean cell suspensions and plant leaves. Anti-RbcL and anti-PsbA were used as specific markers for stroma and thylakoid fractions, respectively. The amount of protein loaded was 18 μ g of chloroplasts from Cu-treated cells, 30 μ g of stroma from Cu-treated cells, 13 μ g of thylakoids from Cu-treated cells, 9 μ g of stroma from CuL leaves and 20 μ g of thylakoids from CuL leaves.