Fast chlorophyll *a* fluorescence induction (OJIP) phenotyping of chlorophyll-deficient wheat suggests that an enlarged acceptor pool size of Photosystem I helps compensate for a deregulated photosynthetic electron flow

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#### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Fast chlorophyll *a* fluorescence transients in bread wheat NS67 and mutants at the  $4^{th}$  week of analysis.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Fast chlorophyll *a* fluorescence transients in durum wheat LD222 and mutants at the  $4^{th}$  week of analysis.

Supplementary Figure 3. Time-course variation of the apparent PSII antenna size (ABS/RC).

Supplementary Figure 4. Variation of apparent PSII antenna size (ABS/RC) over 4 weeks of analysis.

Supplementary Figure 5. Time-course variation of the maximum quantum yield of PSII photochemistry  $F_V/F_M$ .

Supplementary Figure 6. Time-course variation of  $\Delta V_{\rm JP}$ .

Supplementary Figure 7. Time-course variation of  $\Delta V_{\rm IP}$ .

**Supplementary Figure 8.** Time-course variation of the fraction of lost PSII quantum yield ( $F_V/F_M$ ) during a saturating double hit.

# Continuous light



Fast chlorophyll *a* fluorescence transients recorded from wild-type bread wheat NS67 and the chlorophylldeficient mutants ANBW4A, ANBW4B and ANK32A grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. The traces are built using the mean values of 8-14 determinations recorded at the 4<sup>th</sup> week of analysis.

# Continuous light



Fast chlorophyll *a* fluorescence transients recorded from wild-type durum wheat LD222 and the chlorophylldeficient mutants ANDW7A, ANDW8A and ANDW7B grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. The traces using built with the mean values of 8-14 determinations recorded at the 4<sup>th</sup> week of analysis.



Time-course variation of the apparent PSII antenna size (ABS/RC) in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. Values are means  $\pm$  SE (represented as a coloured band) of 8-14 determinations.



On the left, variation rate of PSII antenna size ABS/RC over 4 weeks of analysis in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. The box size is determined by the 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles, with whiskers at the 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles. The circle inside the box is the mean, the segment is the median.

On the right, covariation of the ABS/RC variation rate and the ABS/RC value at the first week; the best fit was obtained with a 2<sup>nd</sup> order polynomial function, shown as a green line with 95% confidence bands.



Time-course variation of the maximum quantum yield of PSII photochemistry  $F_V/F_M$  in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. Values are means  $\pm$  SE (represented as a coloured band) of 8-14 determinations.



Time-course variation of  $\Delta V_{JP}$  (1- $V_J$ ) in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. Values are means  $\pm$  SE (represented as a coloured band) of 8-14 determinations.



Time-course variation of  $\Delta V_{\text{IP}}$  (1- $V_{\text{I}}$ ) in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. Values are means  $\pm$  SE (represented as a coloured band) of 8-14 determinations.



Time-course variation of  $B_0$  - the fraction of lost PSII quantum yield ( $F_V/F_M$ ) during a saturating double hit (two 1 s-long pulses separated by 500 ms darkness) - in wild-type wheat (NS67, LD222) or chlorophyll-deficient mutants grown under a continuous or fluctuating light regime. Values are means ± SE (represented as a coloured band) of 8-14 determinations.