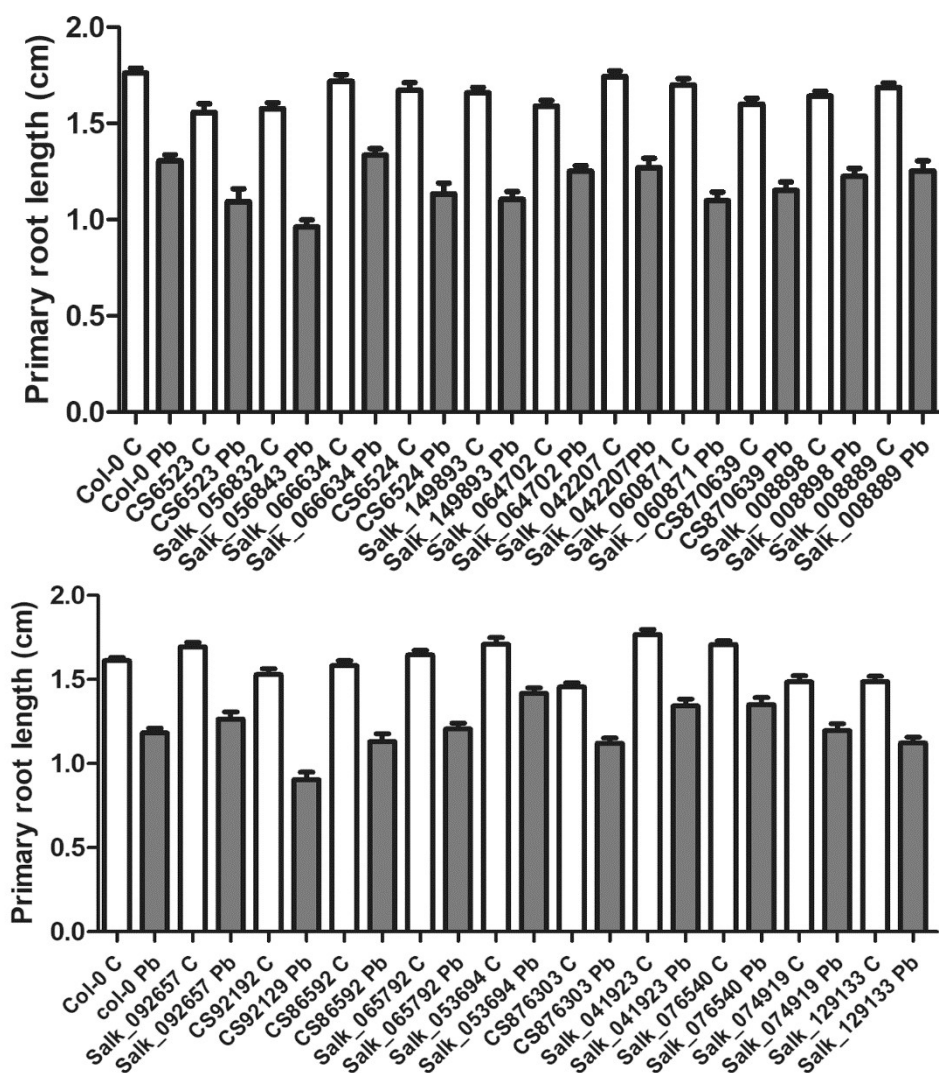


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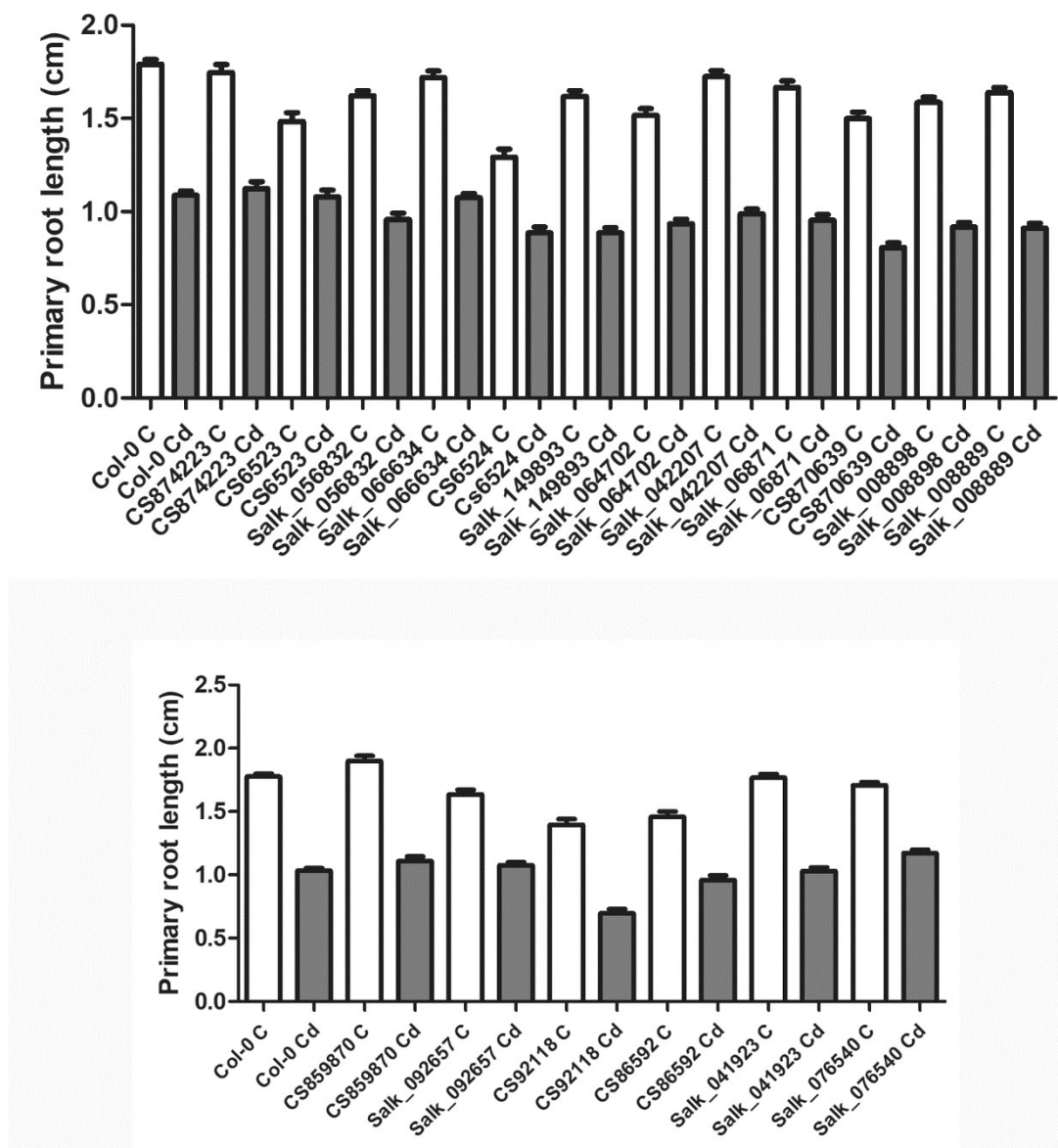
Figure S1. Genotyping of the T-DNA inserted *AtCNGC* mutants. Genomic DNAs were prepared with rosette leaf-tissues of *Arabidopsis* wild-type (Col-0, C) and *atcngc* mutants (numbered). Genotyping PCR assays were performed using the genomic DNAs with sequence-specific primers (LP and RP) and LB1.3 (LB) primers that were provided in Salk Institute Genomic Analysis Laboratory (<http://signal.salk.edu/tdnaprimers.2.html>).

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Figure S2. Growth of *Arabidopsis atcngc* mutants on an agar medium containing Pb²⁺. *Arabidopsis* wild-type and *atcngc* mutants were grown for eight days on vertical agar medium plates containing 150 μM Pb(NO₃)₂. The values presented represent the mean ± se of primary root length (n = ≥ 80 plantlets per treatment from three replicated experiments). C: no Pb²⁺ treatment



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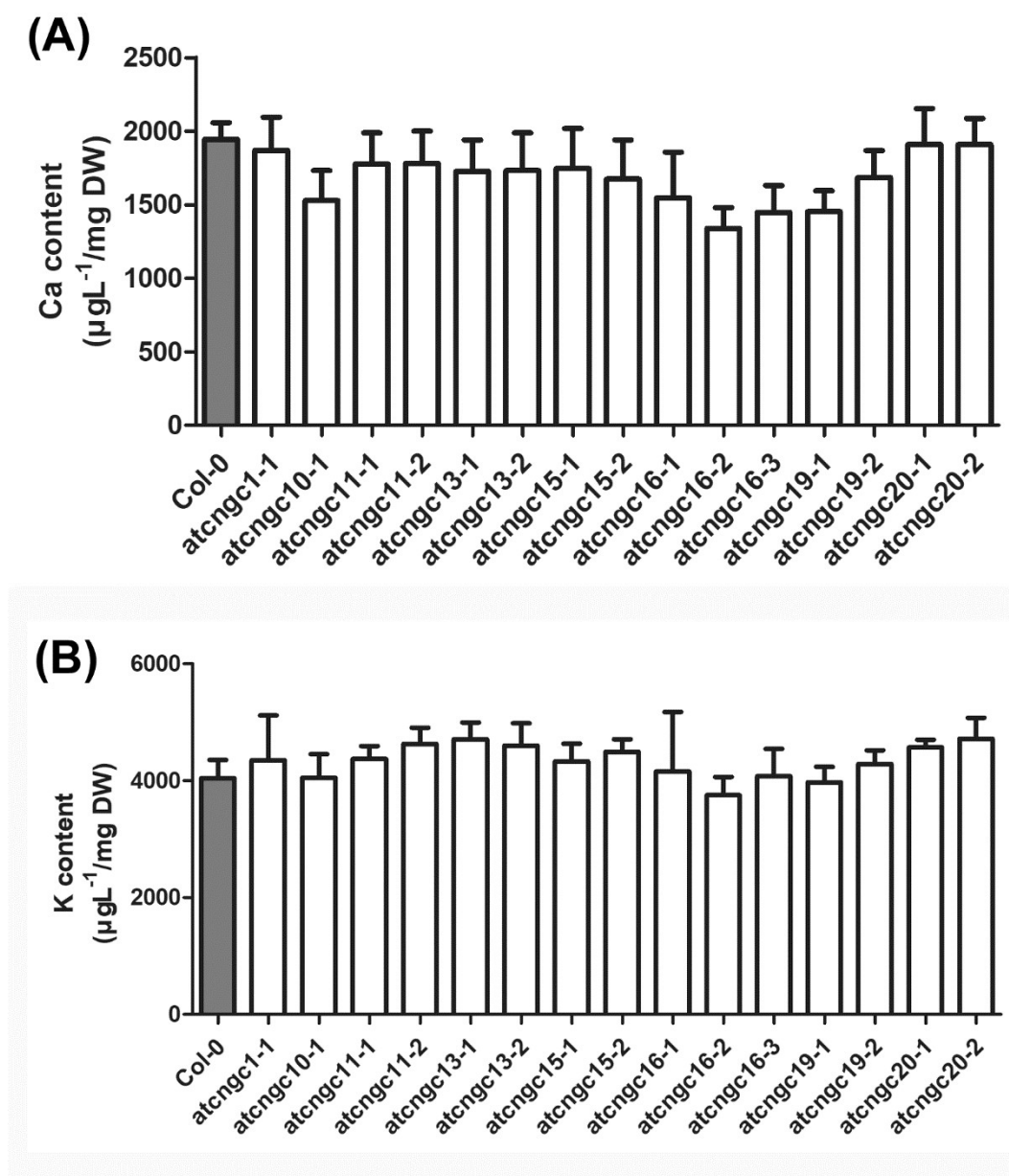
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Figure S3. Growth of *Arabidopsis atcngc* mutants on an agar medium containing Cd²⁺. *Arabidopsis* wild-type (Col-0) and *atcngc* mutants were grown for eight days on vertical agar medium plates containing 55 μ M CdCl₂·2.5H₂O. The values presented represent the mean \pm se of primary root length ($n \geq 80$ plantlets per treatment from three replicated experiments). C: no Cd²⁺ treatment



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Figure S4. Ca^{2+} and K^{+} content in the *Arabidopsis* wild-type and *atcngc* mutants. Eight-day-old plantlets grown on media without heavy metal ions were collected from individuals from three replicated experiments and extracted in 60% (v/v) HNO_3 . Elemental analysis was conducted with an ICP-MS System. Data presented represent the mean \pm se ($n = 3$).