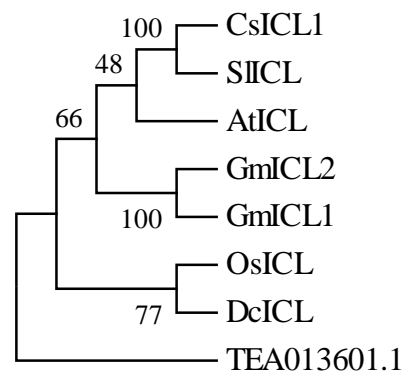
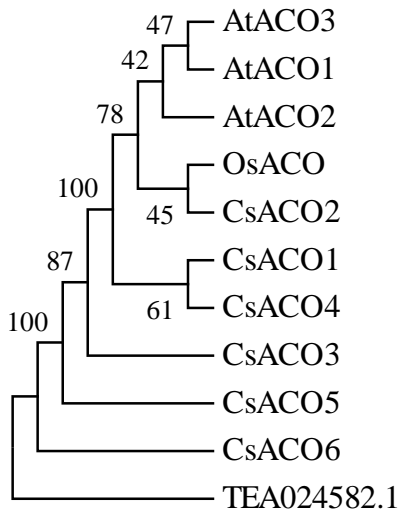
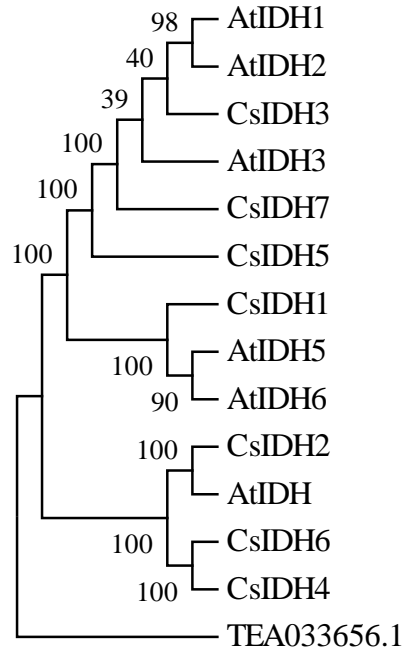
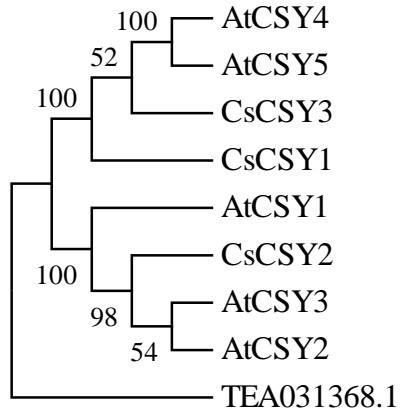
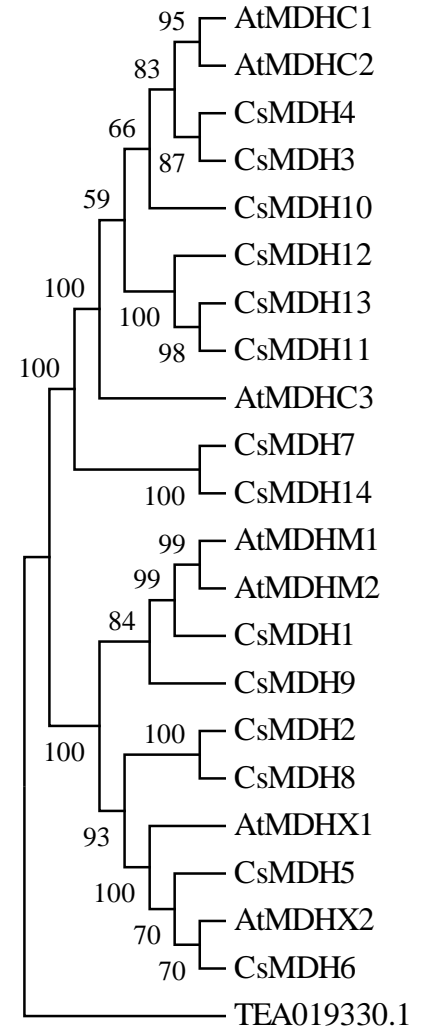
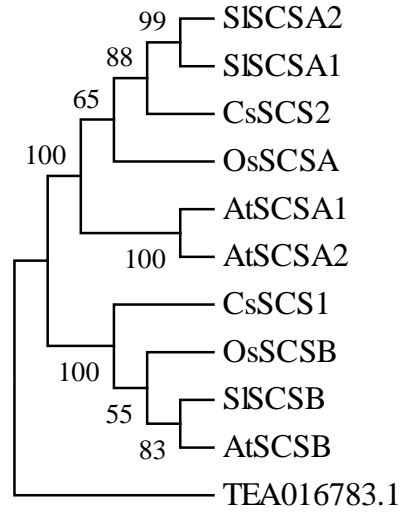
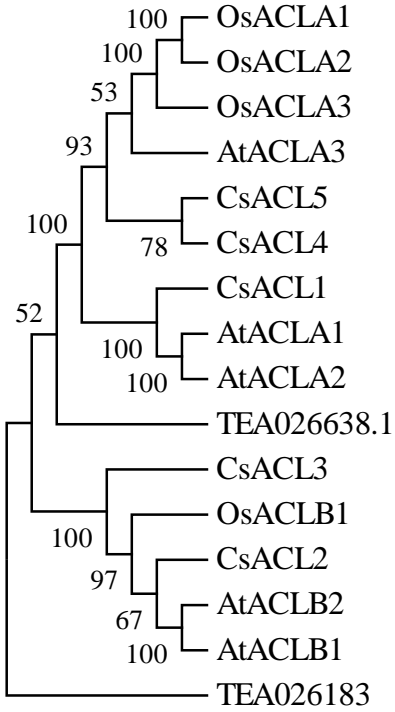
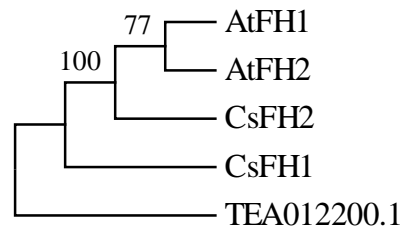
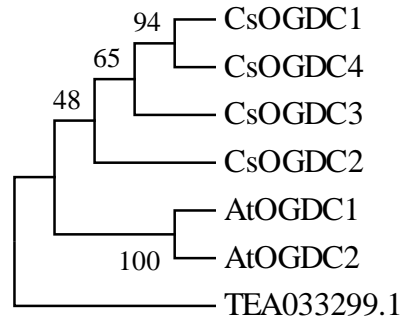
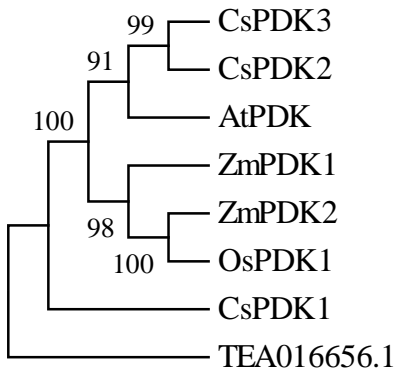
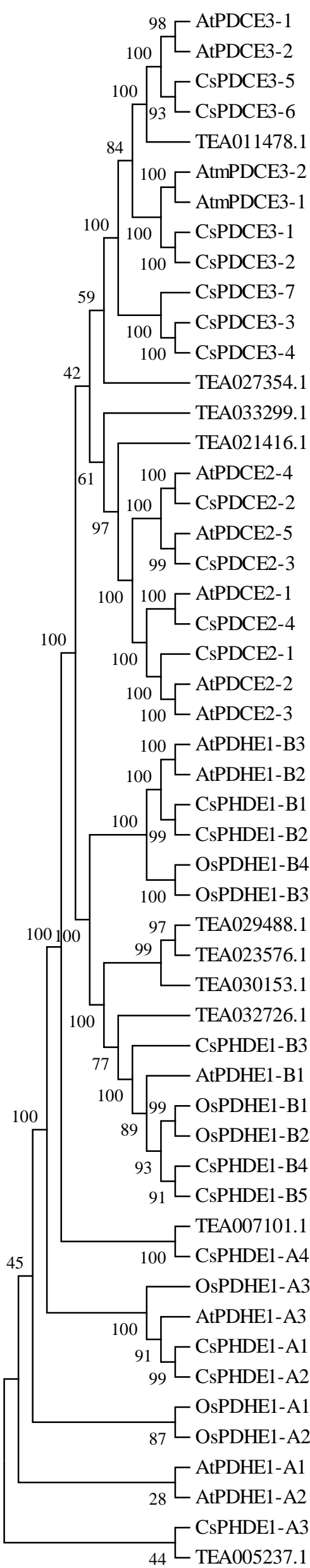
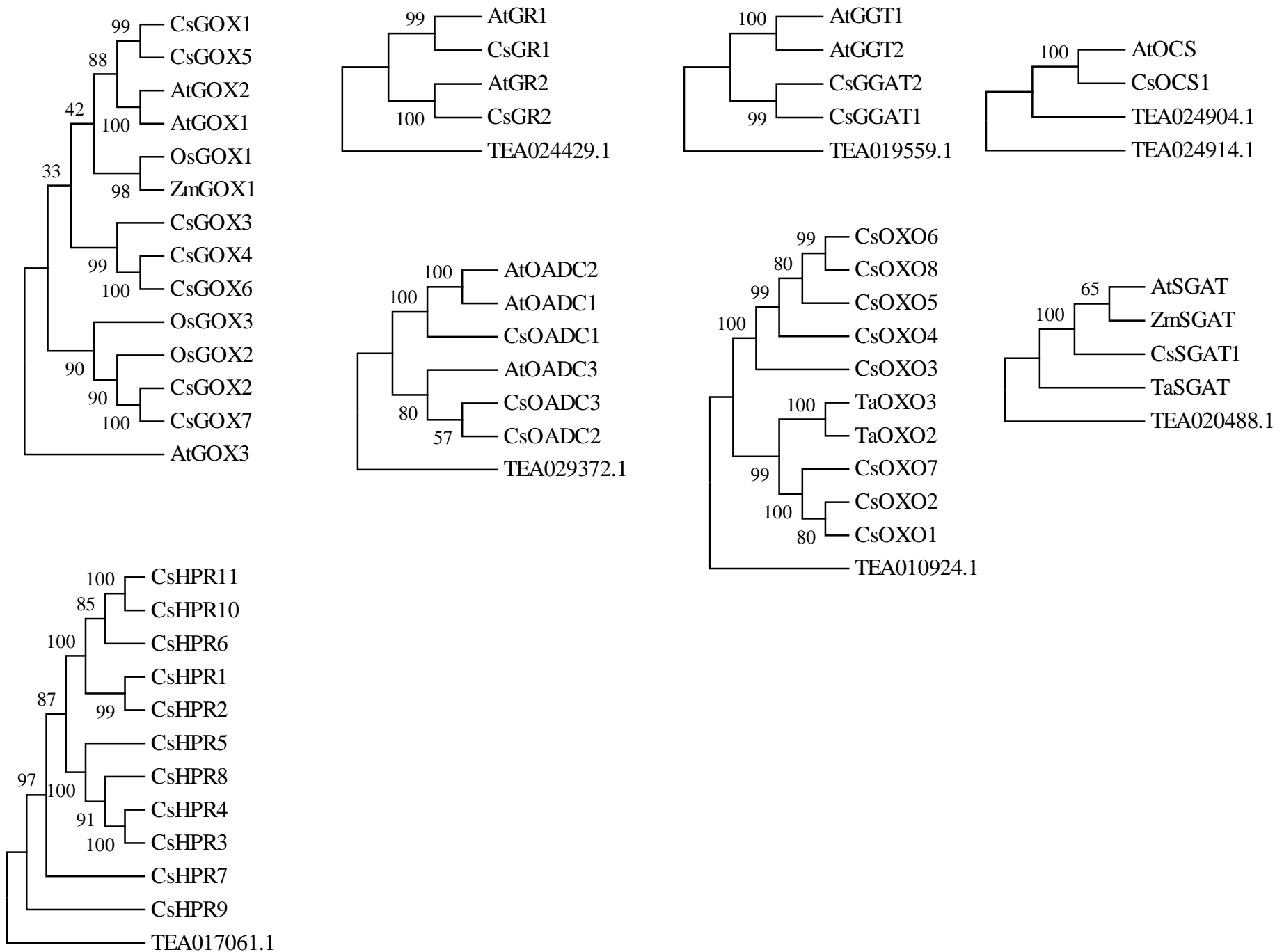


**Figure S1. Trace levels of citric acid secretion into tea seedling culture media under Al and F treatments.**

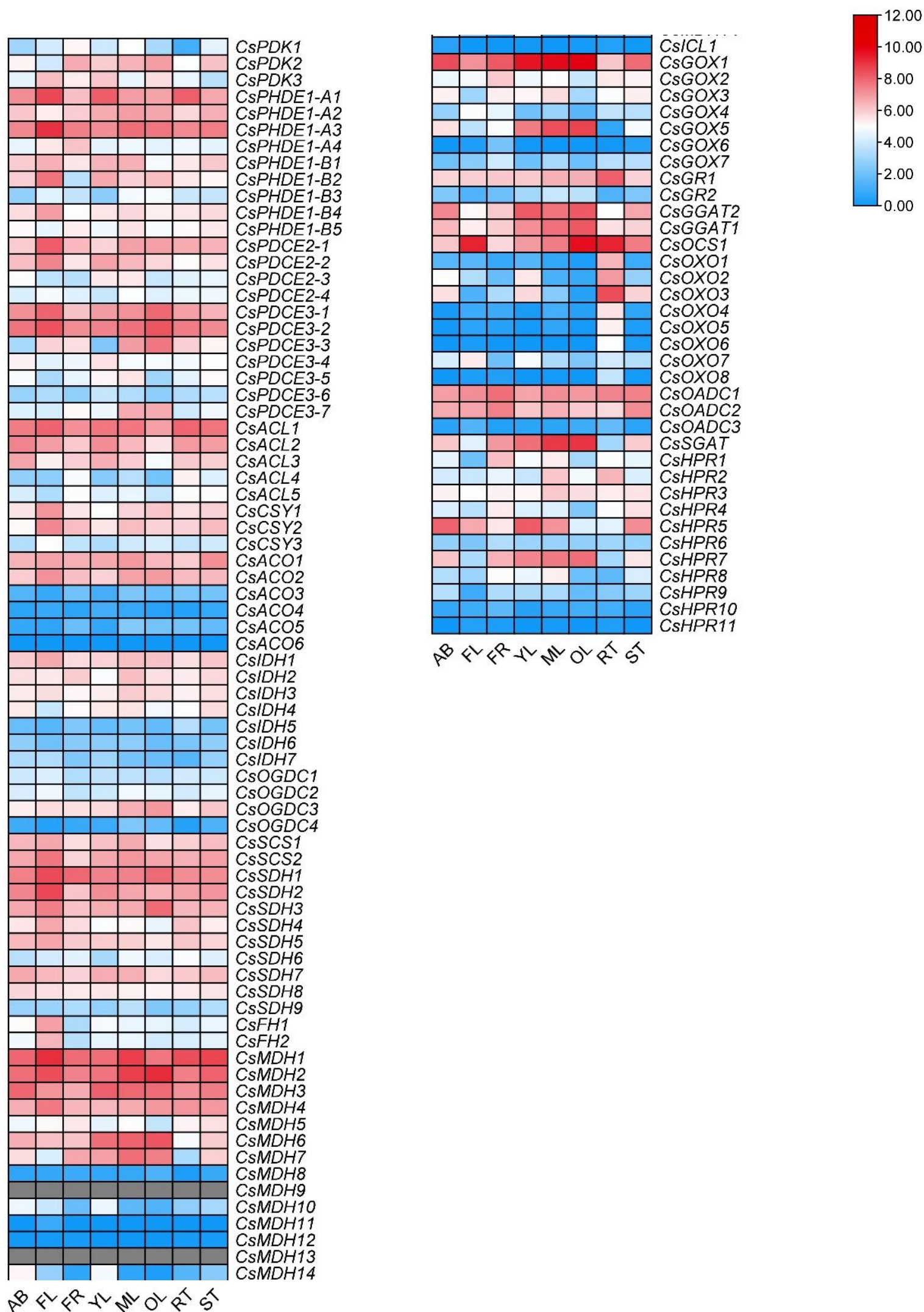
**Media were collected at different time points after Al and F stress treatments for HPLC analysis. Data are from three independent experiments.**





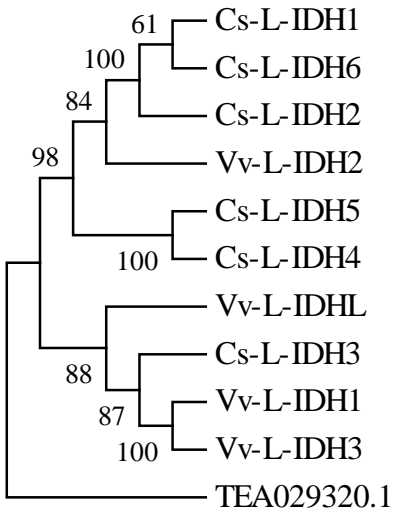
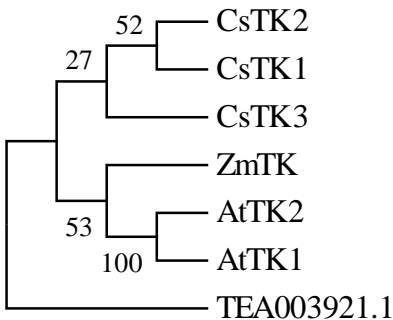
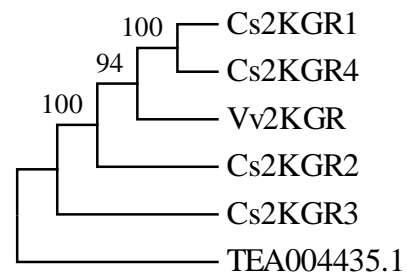
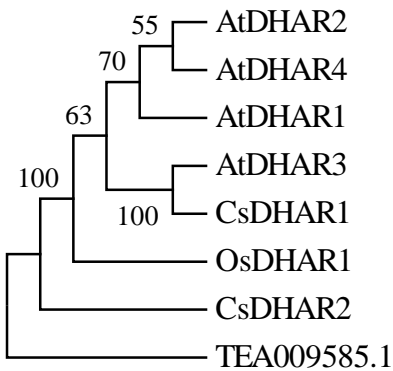
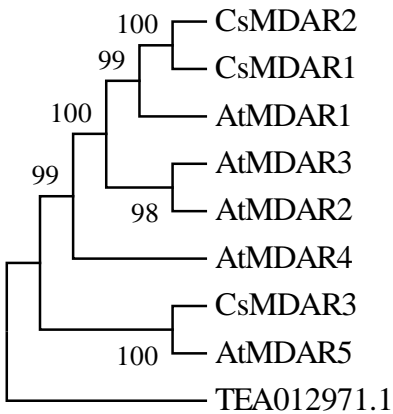
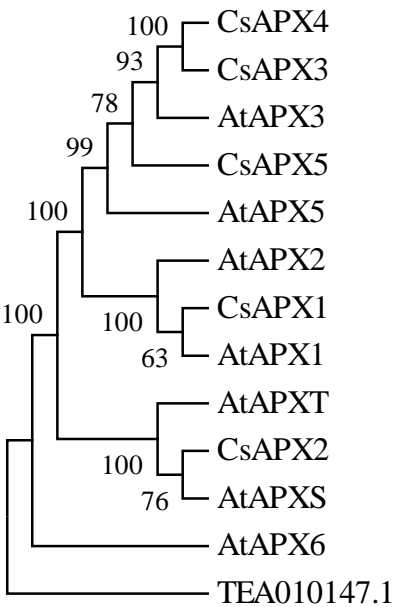
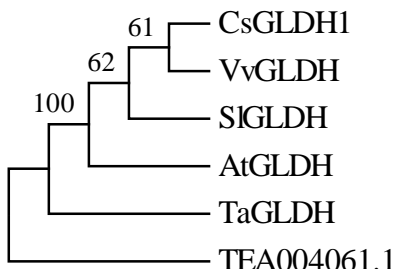
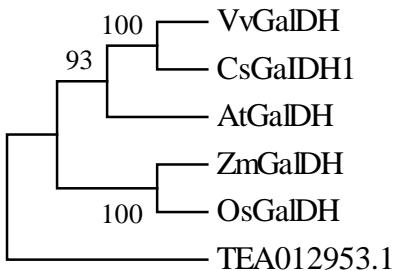
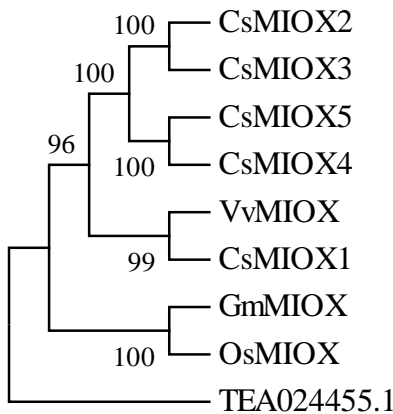
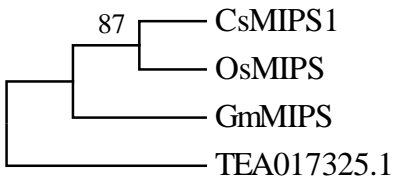
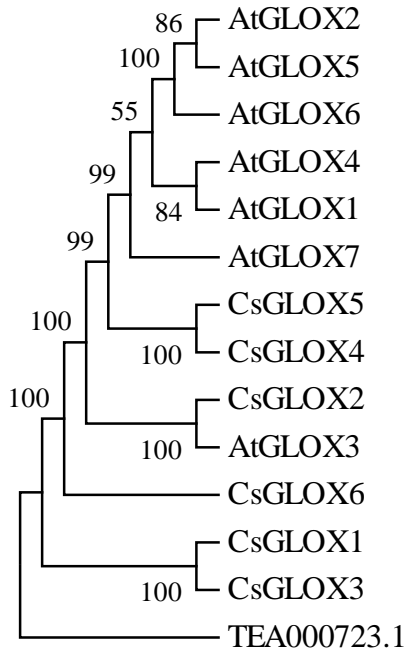
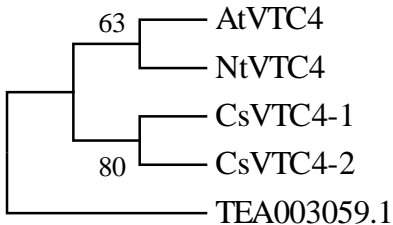
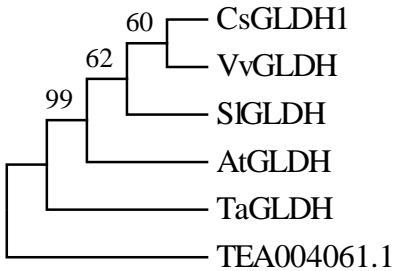
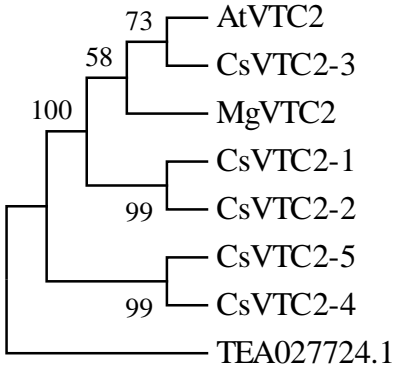
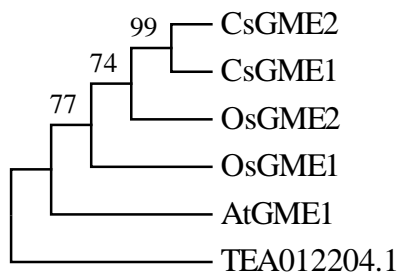
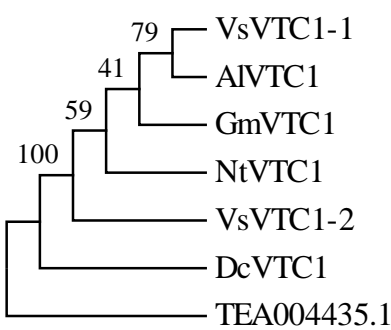
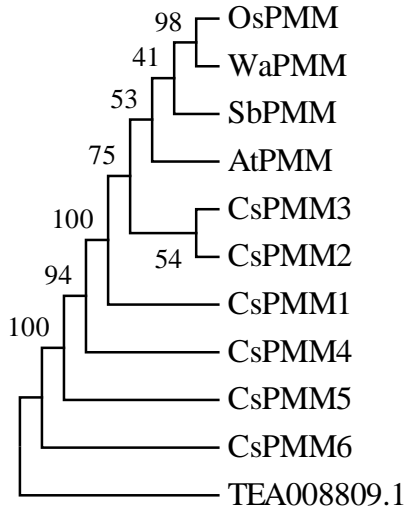
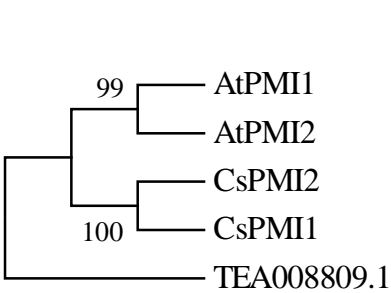
**Figure S2. phylogenetic analysis of the key genes involved in oxalate biosynthesis.**

PDK, Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase; PHDE, pyruvate dehydrogenase; PDCE, dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase; CSY, citrate synthase; IDH, isocitrate dehydrogenase; OGDC, 2-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase; SCS, succinyl-CoA synthase; ACO, aconitate; SDH, Succinate dehydrogenase; FH, fumarase hydratase; MDH, malate dehydrogenase; ACL, ATP-citrate synthase/lyase; ICL, isocitrate lyase; GOX, glycolate oxidase; GR, glyoxylate reductase; GGT, glutamate: glyoxylate aminotransferase ; OADC, oxaloacetate decarboxylase; OXO, oxalate oxidase; OCS, oxalyl-CoA reductase.



**Figure S3. Heatmap analysis of the key genes involved in oxalate biosynthesis in various tissues.**

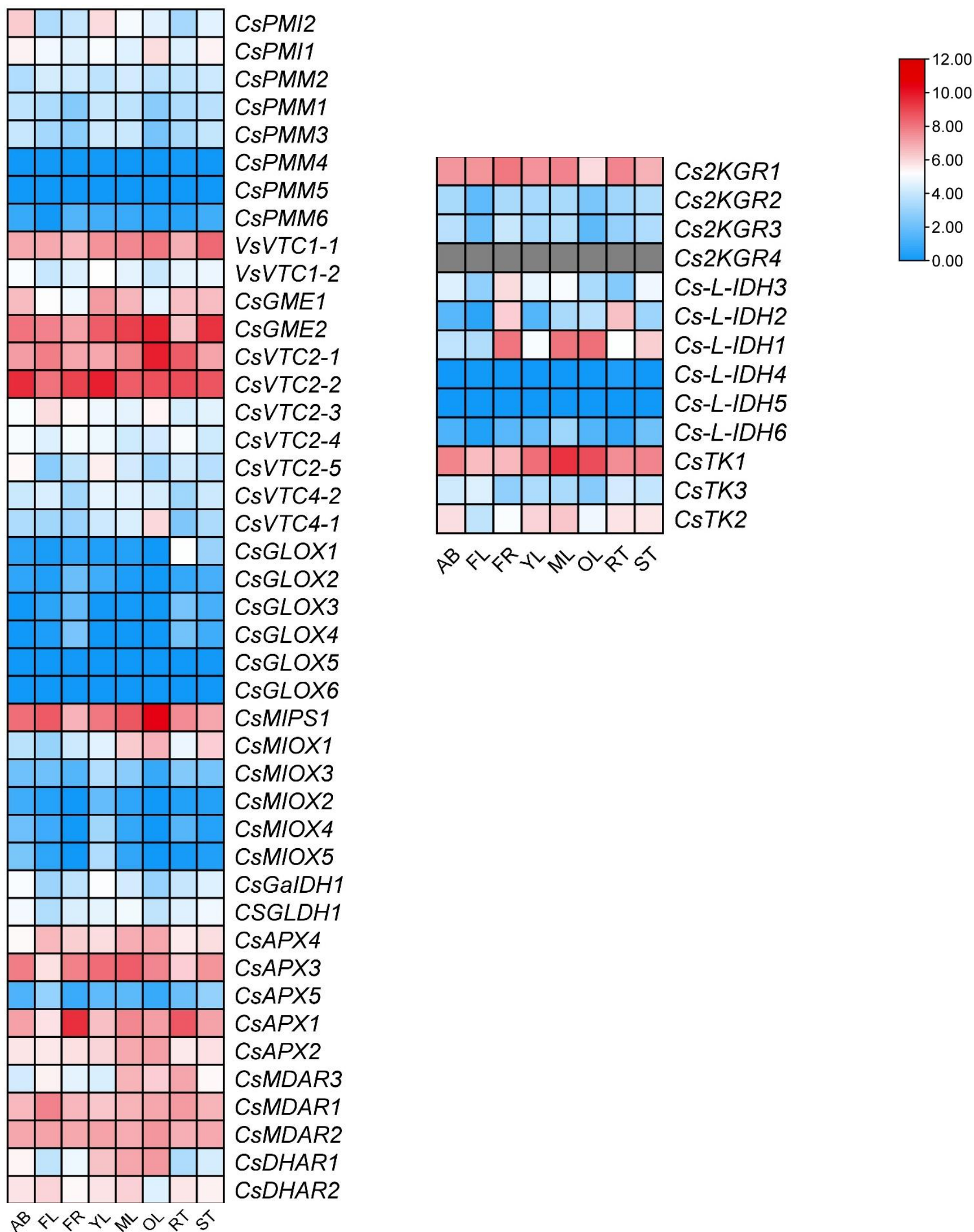
Heatmap analysis of gene expression was made with these transcriptome data retrieved from previous transcriptome data, expressed as FPKM. The Tbtools software was used to structure the heat map.



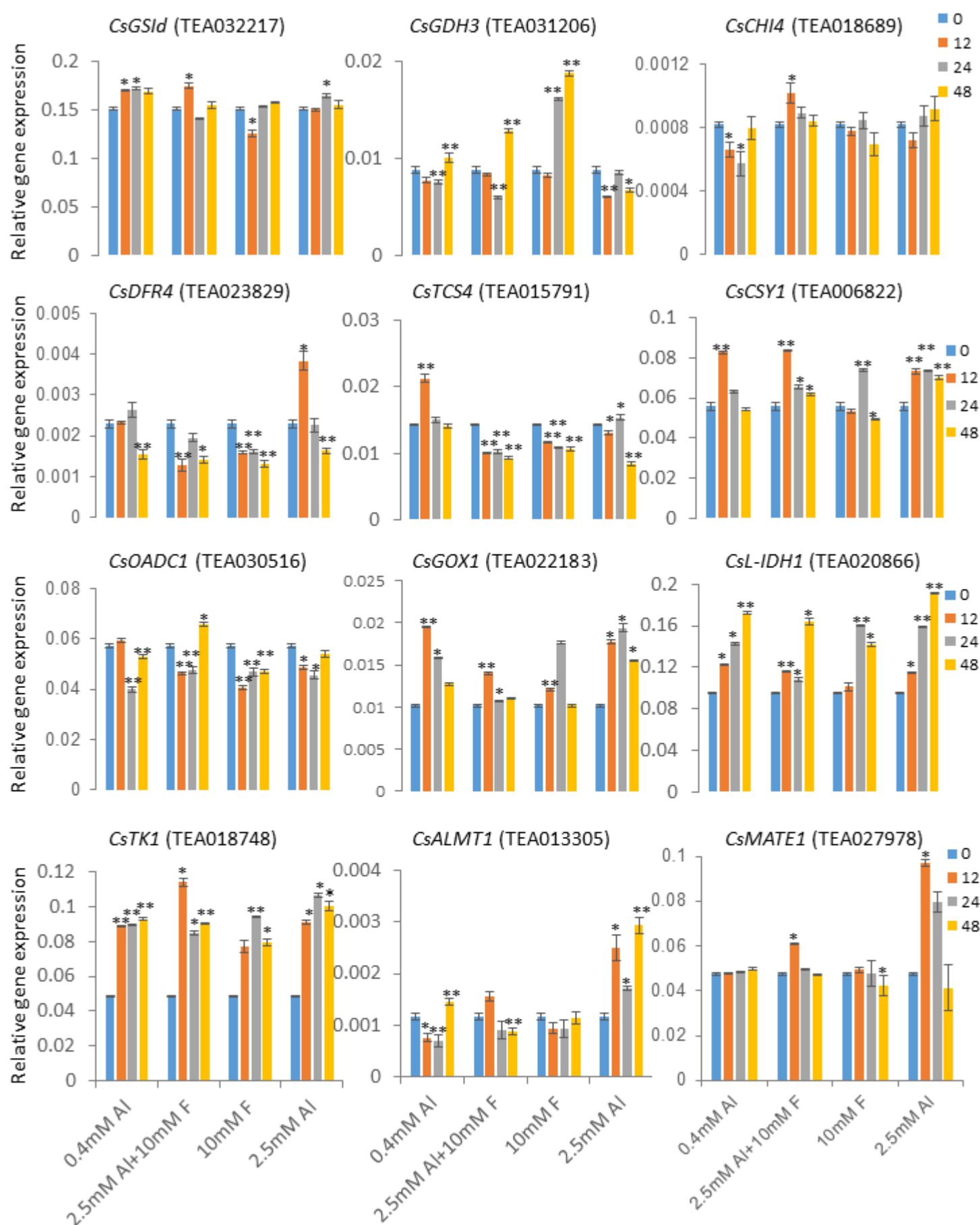
**Figure S4. Identification of the key genes involved in tartaric acid biosynthesis in tea plants.**

A-R. the key gene’s phylogenetic analysis including PMI, Phosphomannose isomerase; PMM, phosphomannomutase; VTC1, GDP-D-mannose pyrophosphorylase; GME, GDP-D-mannose epimerase; VTC2, GDP-L-galactose phosphorylase; VTC4, L-galactose-1-phosphate phosphatase; L-GalDH, L-galactose dehydrogenase; GLDH, L-galactono-1,4-lactone dehydrogenase; MIPS, myo-inositol-3-phosphate synthase; MIOX, myo-inositol oxidase; GLOX, L-gulonolactone oxidase; MDAR, monodehydroascorbate reductase; DHAR, Dehydroascorbate reductase; APX, ascorbate peroxidase; 2KGR, 2-keto-L-gulonate reductase; L-IDH, L-idonate dehydrogenase; TK, transketolase.





**Figure S5. Heatmap analysis of the key genes involved in tartaric acid biosynthesis in various tissues.** Heatmap analysis of gene expression was made with these transcriptome data retrieved from previous transcriptome data, expressed as FPKM. The Tbtools software was used to structure the heat map.



**Figure S6. qRT-PCR validation of gene expression patterns in transcriptome.**

Tea roots under normal SK medium containing 0.4 mM Al, or Al stress with 2.5 mM Al, F stress medium containing 10 mM F, and combined treatment with 2.5 mM Al and 10 mM NaF (Al+F), were sampled at interval times of treatments for RNA analysis. Both *CsACTIN* and *CsGAPDH* were used as internal references in qRT-PCR analyses. Data were from three experiments (n=3) and expressed as means  $\pm$  s.d, and the significant differences between comparison was analyzed by using Student's t-test in a two-tailed comparison (\*P < 0.05 and \*\*P < 0.01).