

# Supplementary Materials

## Aluminum Stress Induces Irreversible Proteomic Changes in the Roots of the Sensitive but Not the Tolerant Genotype of Triticale Seedlings

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### Content:

**Figure S1** The stages of the experiment: (A) triticale seeds germinating on the polyethylene grid tray; (B) 5<sup>th</sup> days old triticale seedlings; (C) the growth chamber view.

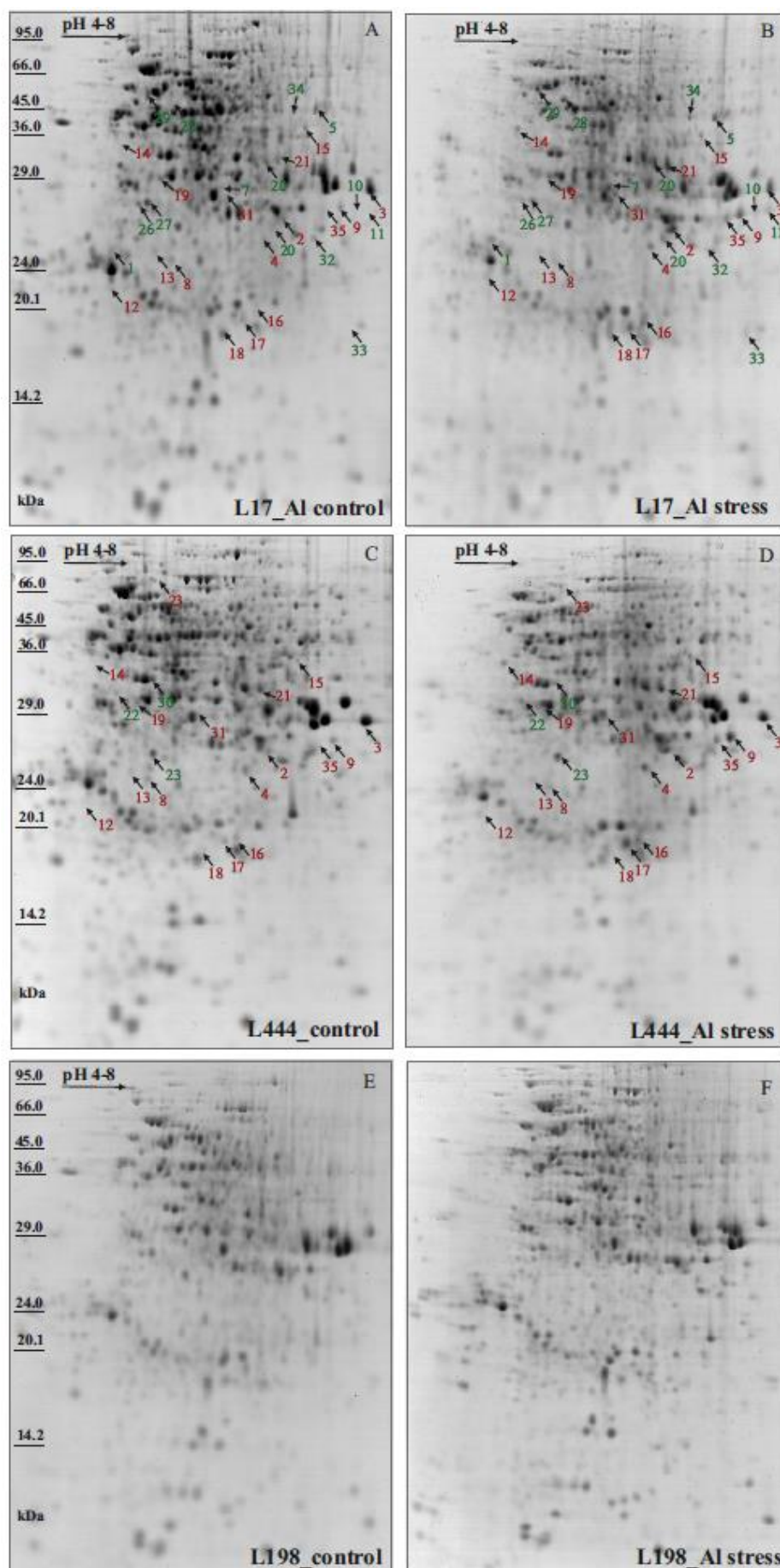
**Figure S2** Protein separation by 2-DE on gels stained in Coomassie Brilliant Blue (A-F). Proteome of L17 Al-sensitive line control (A) and 48h after Al stress treated (B); proteome of L444 Al-sensitive line control (C) and 48h after Al stress treated (D); proteome of L198 Al-tolerant line control (E) and 48h after Al stress treated (F). The differential protein spots, which were common for both studied Al-sensitive lines, are marked in red on gel pictures of L17 and L444 line (control vs. Al-treated). The differential protein spots, which were characteristic only for one studied Al-sensitive lines, are marked in green on gel pictures of L17 and L444 line (control vs. Al-treated). The Image Master 2D Platinum 7.0 software was used for differential spots identification.

**Figure S3** Comparison in: A) number of up/down-regulated and silenced/induced proteins and B) number of common protein spots according to established criterions ( $p \leq 0.01$  and difference in spot intensity  $\geq 2$ -fold or 0.2 relative intensity of silenced/induced proteins).

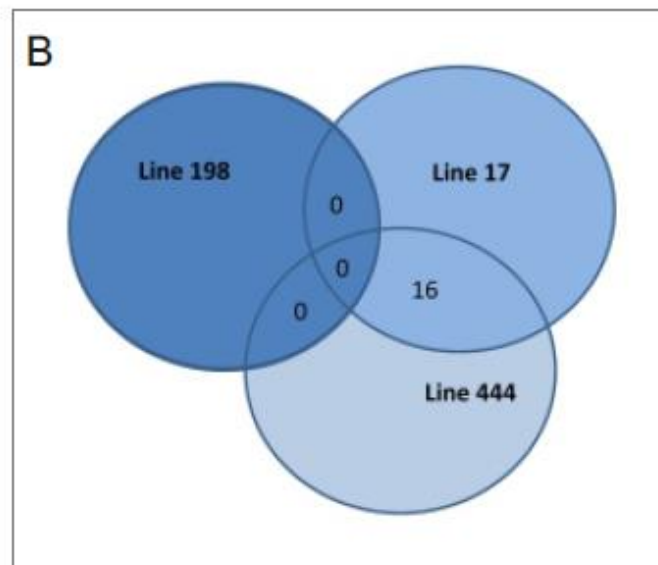
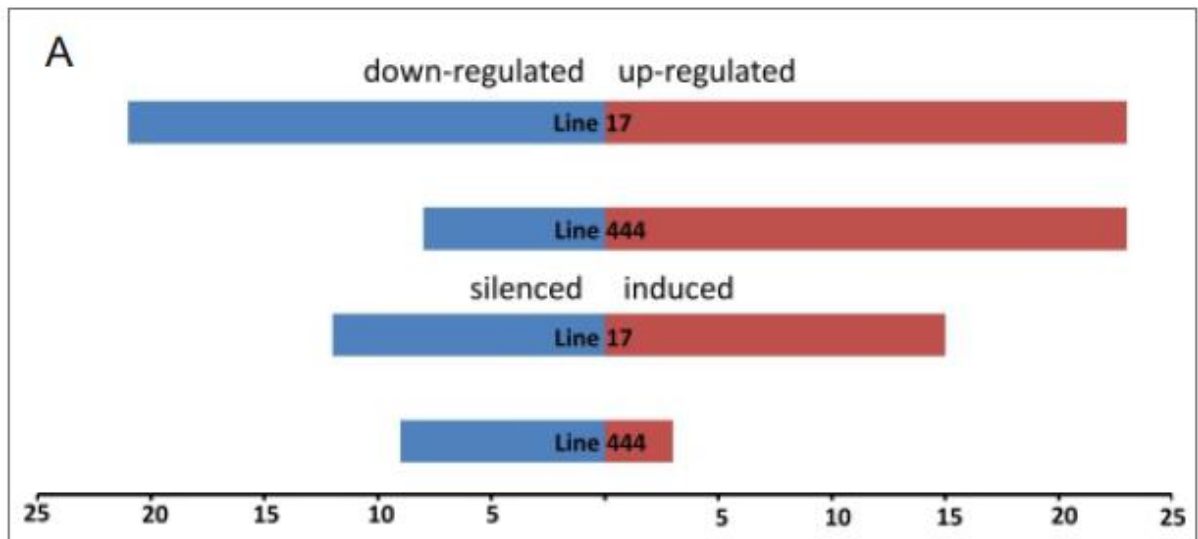
When the criterion of probability has been weakened from 99% to 95% and twofold difference was not considered, more than 80% of differential proteins were common between control and stress-treated roots tips proteomes of Al-sensitive seedlings.



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