

Figure S1: Schematic representation of the Bühler MLU-202 laboratory mill. First, three pairs of corrugated break rolls break up the kernels and scrape off the resulting bran particles to remove the adhering starchy endosperm. Second, three pairs of smooth reduction rollers reduce the particle size of the starchy endosperm particles not ending up in the break fractions. BR: break fraction, RF: reduction fraction.

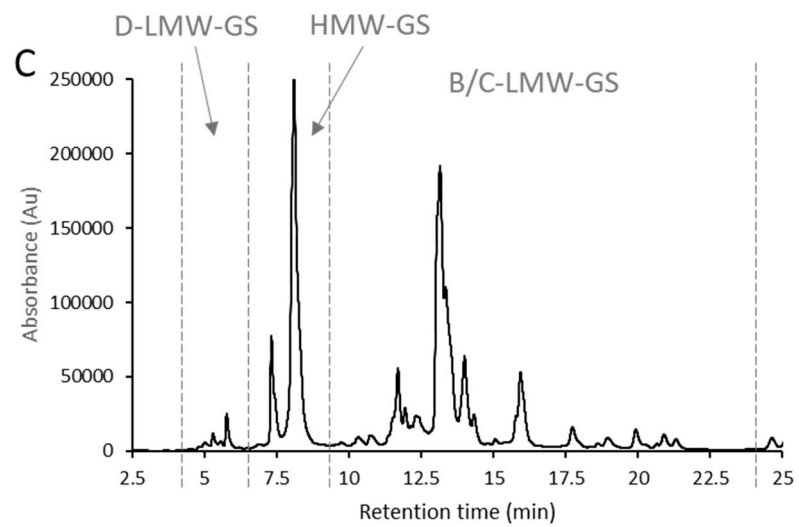
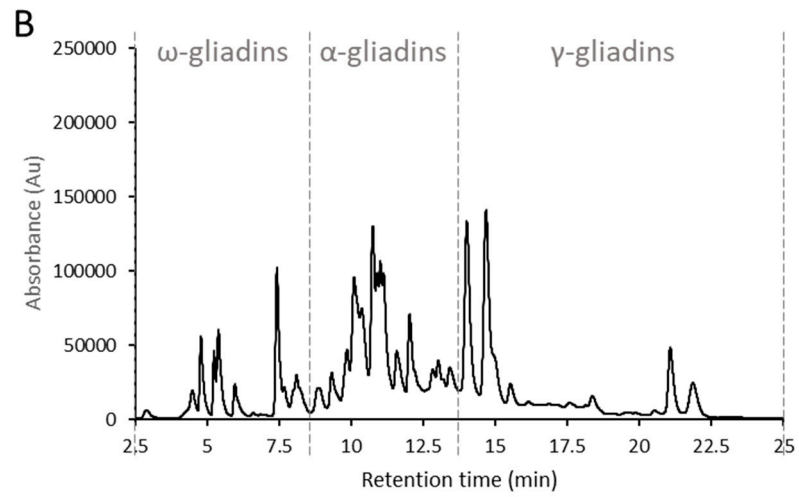
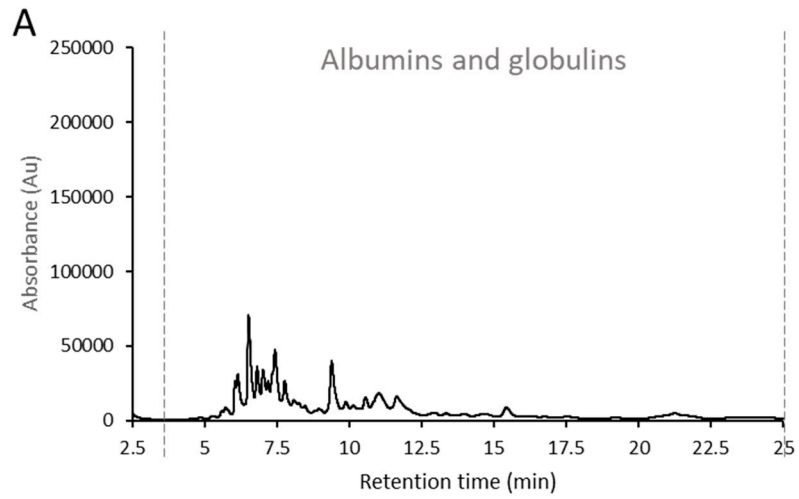


Figure S2: Chromatograms of A) albumins and globulins, B) gliadins and C) glutenins separated by modified Osborne fractionation from the first break fraction of Akteur grown at 300 kg N ha⁻¹ and analyzed using RP-HPLC. HMW-GS: high molecular weight glutenin subunits, LMW-GS: low molecular weight glutenin subunits.

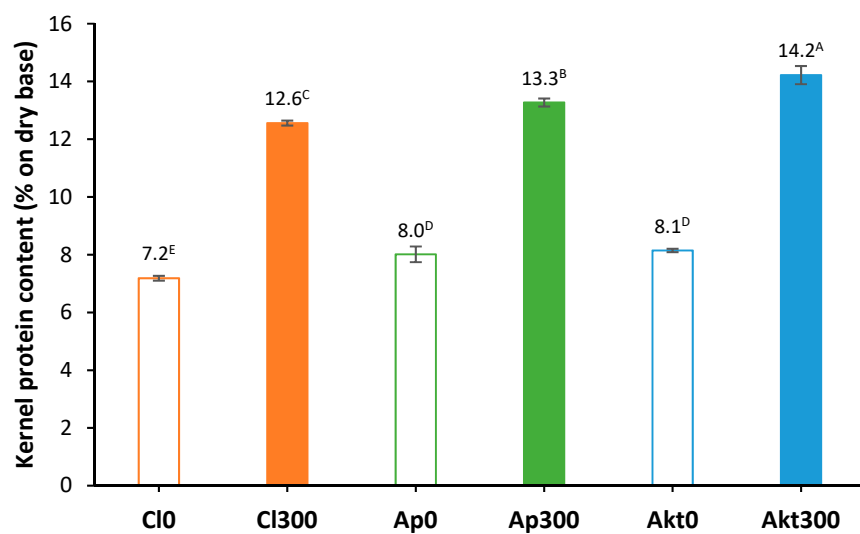


Figure S3: Wheat kernel protein content on dry base of the cultivars Claire (Cl), Apache (Ap) and Akteur (Akt), grown at 0 or 300 kg N ha⁻¹. Different letters indicate significant differences.

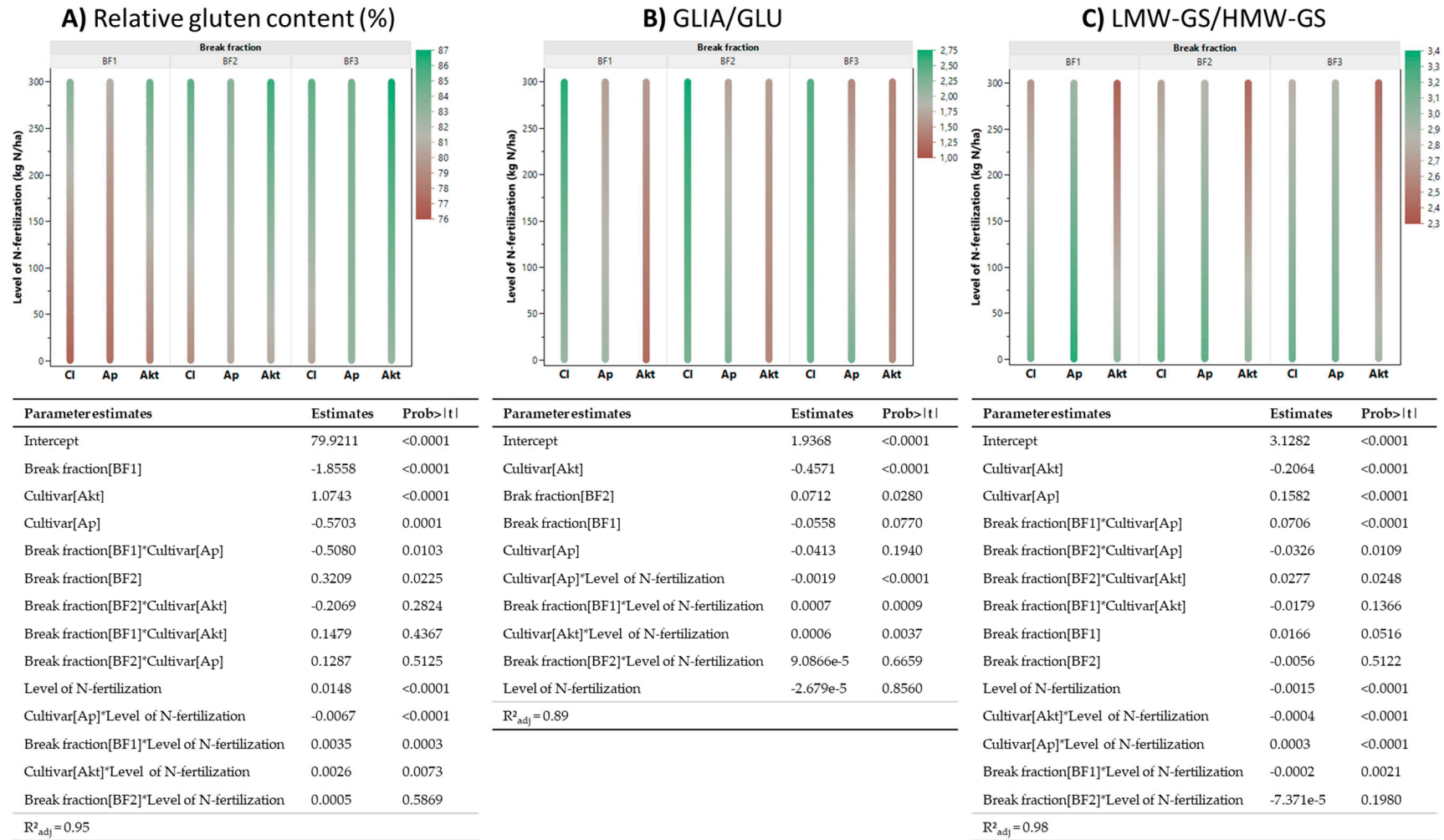


Figure S4: Visual representations of models estimating A) the relative gluten content, B) GLIA/GLU ratio and C) the LMW-GS/HMW-GS ratio in function of the level of N-fertilization, the wheat cultivar and mill fraction. Abbreviations: Cl: Claire, Ap: Apache, Akt: Akteur, GLIA: gliadin, GLU: glutenin, HMW-GS: high molecular weight glutenin subunits, LMW-GS: low molecular weight glutenin subunits, BF: break fraction.