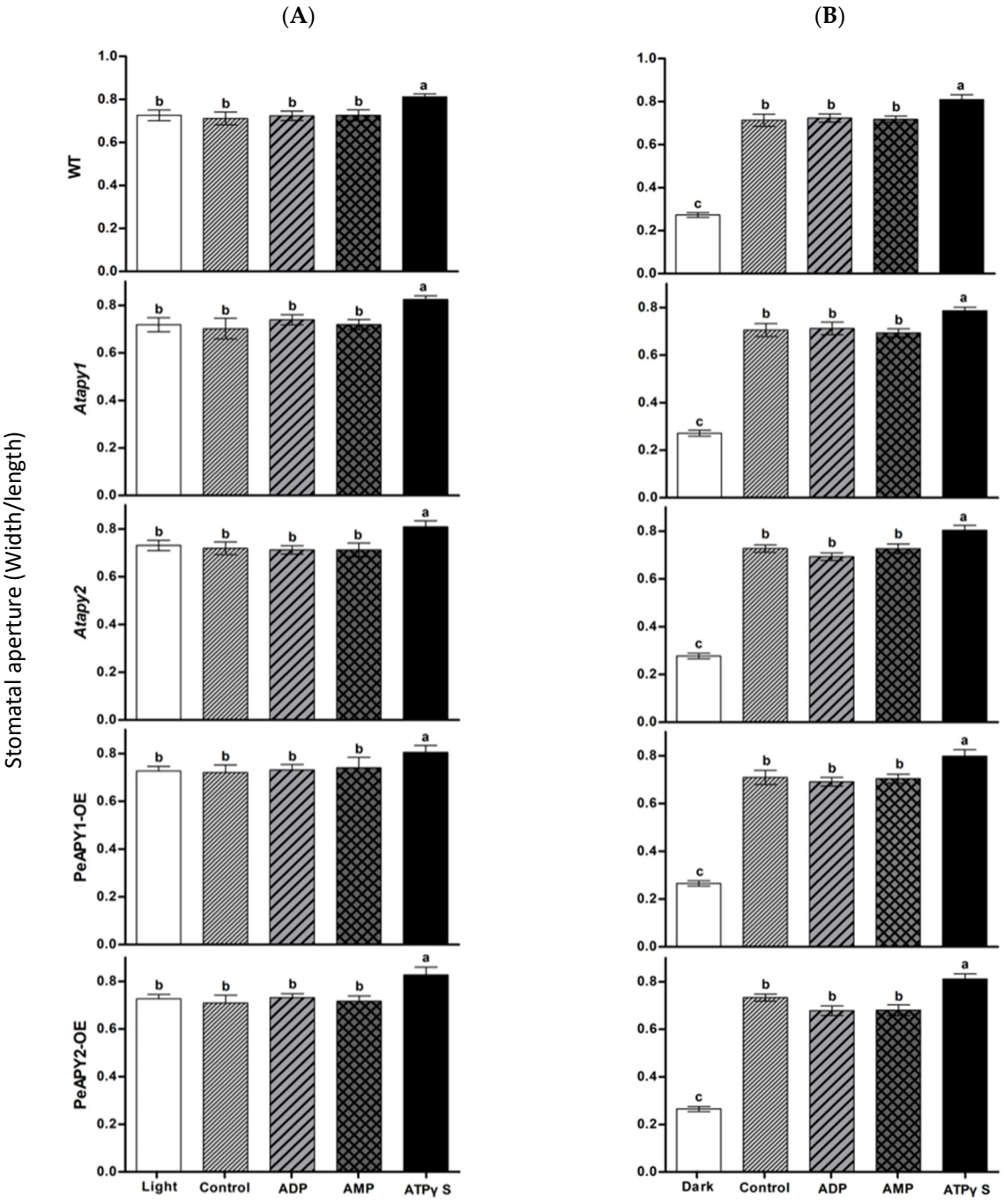

Figure S1. Effects of ADP, AMP and ATPγS on stomatal aperture in wild type (WT), Arabidopsis loss-of-function mutants for *APY1* and *APY2* (*Atapy1* and *Atapy2*), and transgenic lines of *PeAPY1* and *PeAPY2* (PeAPY1-OE and PeAPY2-OE). Leaves from three-week-old seedlings were incubated in MES-Tris buffer containing 50 mM KCl and 10 mM MES-Tris (pH 6.15) in light (150 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) (**A**) or in darkness (**B**). Thereafter leaves were exposed to 0.3 mM ADP, AMP or ATPγS for 2 h in light (150 μmol m^{-2} s^{-1}). Controls were treated without the addition of ADP, AMP or ATPγS. Stomatal aperture was measured in continuously illuminated leaves (**A**) and dark-adapted leaves transferred to light (**B**), respectively. Each column is the mean of three independent experiments, and error bars represent SE. Columns labeled with different letters, a, b, c, showed significant difference at $P < 0.05$ between treatments and genotypes under conditions of continuous light (**A**) or dark-adapted leaves transferred to light (**B**).