

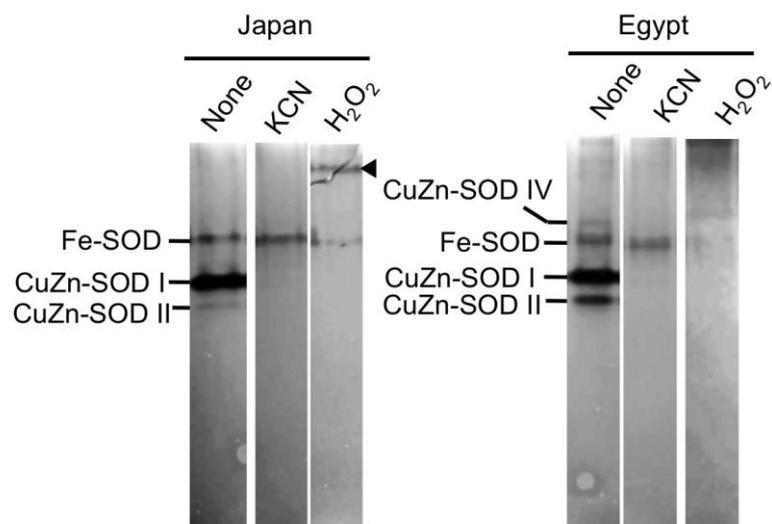
## Supplementary data

**Differential tolerance to high salt with regard to cell growth and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in calluses of the halophyte *Suaeda maritima* from Japan and Egypt.**

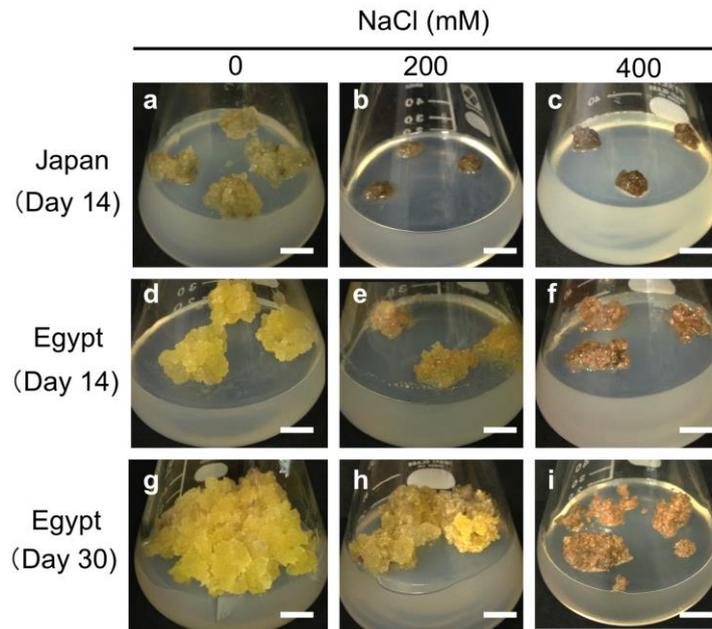
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Supplementary Table 1 RT-PCR primers used in this study.

Target genes	Primer sequences (from 5' to 3')
<i>Actin</i>	F: CACGAGACAACCTACAACCTCCA
	R: ACTGTATTTCTCTCGGGTGGT
<i>CMO</i>	F: CAGTATGGGGACCAATCGTACT
	R: CAGAACGATATGCTGGTGTCTC
<i>BADH</i>	F: GAGTGGAGAGAACCCATCAAAC
	R: CCCATAACCTTGCTTCCAGTAG
<i>Fe-SOD</i>	F: GCAGTAAATCCGAAGCCATC
	R: AGC ATCCCAAGACACGAGTT
<i>CnZn-SOD1</i> (extracellular)	F: CTGGGGTTGCTGGAACCTATCTACT
	R: CGTCTCCATTCAACCTCTCTA
<i>CuZn-SOD2</i> (cytosolic)	F: ACAGGACTTTCACCTGGGTTC
	R: GCTCTAGGGTAAAATCCACCAGTC
<i>Mn-SOD1</i>	F: CAACTACAACAAGGCGCTTGAG
	R: TGGACGAGATACAGCAGACAAG
<i>Mn-SOD2</i> (Egypt specific)	F: GCTACACTACTCCCTCATTTCTTC
	R: CACCAATCTGTTTCGAGAGTTGA



**Supplementary Fig. 1** Identification of SOD isozymes in calluses grown in excess Cu. Calluses grown on normal medium (0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  Cu) were transferred to medium containing 50  $\mu\text{M}$  Cu and cultured for 10 days. Crude extracts were prepared from calluses. The extracts (60  $\mu\text{g}$  protein) were electrophoresed on a native polyacrylamide gel and in-gel SOD activity assay was performed. For identification of SOD isozymes, gels were untreated or treated with 3 mM KCN or 10 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  for 1 hr. After treatment, the gels were exposed to staining solution for 30 min. The arrowhead indicates the catalase activity band.



**Supplementary Fig. 2** Calluses grown in varying concentrations of NaCl. (a-c) Japanese *S. maritima* calluses grown for 14 days on the second transfer. (d-f) Egyptian *S. maritima* calluses grown for 14 days on the fifth transfer. (g-i) Egyptian *S. maritima* calluses grown for 30 days on the fifth transfer. Bar = 1 cm.