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Summary of potential functions of identified *NPF* genes in *Arabidopsis* and rice and their phylogeny orthologs in wheat

NPF subfamily	Gene name (Old name)	Species	Gene expression responses	Substrates	Function in planta and phenotype	References	Wheat orthologs	
1	<i>AtNPF1.1 (NRT1.12)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	No affection by N sources	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , ABA, GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	Nitrate allocation to young leaves; <i>atnfp1.1</i> impairs growth at high nitrate supply.	1		
	<i>AtNPF1.2 (NRT1.11)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	No affection by N sources	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	Nitrate allocation to young leaves; <i>atnfp1.12</i> impairs growth at high nitrate supply.	1	<i>TaNPF1.1</i>	
2	<i>OsNPF1.3</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Mycorrhiza inducible	ND	ND	65		
	<i>AtNPF2.1</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	GA24	ND	64		
	<i>AtNPF2.3</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Barely affection by salt stress	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , GA1/3/4	Root-to-shoot nitrate transport under salinity; <i>atnfp2.3</i> reduces shoot biomass under salt stress.	2	<i>TaNPF2.10</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.11</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.4</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Repression by NaCl and ABA	Chloride, GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	Xylem loading of chloride under salinity; Knock down of <i>AtNPF2.4</i> reduces chloride accumulation in shoot.	3	<i>TaNPF2.12</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.13</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.5</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by NaCl	ABA, GA1/3/4	Chloride efflux from root.	4	<i>TaNPF2.14</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.15</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.6</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	GA1/4, JA-Ile	ND	5	<i>TaNPF2.16</i>	
	<i>AtNPF2.9 (NAXT1)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by low pH (pH=5) at protein level	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	Nitrate efflux in roots under acidic conditions.	6		
	<i>AtNPF2.9 (NRT1.9)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by long-term nitrate exposure	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 4MTB	Phloem loading of nitrate in root; <i>atnfp2.9</i> enhances plant growth under high-nitrate conditions.	7	<i>TaNPF2.1</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.10 (GTR1)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by wound and MeJA	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 4MTB, 8MTO, GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	GLS translocation to seeds. JA-Ile translocation to undamaged leaf; <i>atnfp2.10</i> reduces fertility, and <i>atnfp2.10</i> , <i>atnfp2.11</i> reduces seed weight and yield.	8-11	<i>TaNPF2.2</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.3</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.11 (GTR2)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	No affection by wound	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 4MTB, 8MTO, GA3/4/24	GLS translocation to seeds; <i>atnfp2.10</i> , <i>atnfp2.11</i> reduces seed weight and yield.	8, 9, 63	<i>TaNPF2.6</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.7</i> ;	
	<i>OsNPF2.2 (OsPTR2)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by nitrate, mycorrhiza inducible	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Root-to-shoot nitrate transport; <i>osnfp2.2</i> shows severely dwarfism, short panicle, low seed setting, and abnormal seed development.	12, 65	<i>TaNPF2.8</i> ; <i>TaNPF2.9</i>	
	<i>AtNPF2.12 (NRT1.6)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by N starvation	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , GA1/3/8/24	Nitrate transport to embryo. N cycling under low N stress; <i>atnfp2.12</i> reduces leaf area under low N condition and nitrate accumulation in seeds, and increases seed abortion rate.	13, 14, 63		
	<i>AtNPF2.13 (NRT1.7)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by N starvation	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , 4MTB, GA1/3/4/19/24, JA-Ile	Nitrate remobilization from old to young leaves; <i>atnfp2.13</i> shows retarded growth upon N starvation.	15, 63	<i>TaNPF2.4</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF2.14</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	4MTB	ND	5	<i>TaNPF2.5</i>	
<i>OsNPF2.4</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Affection by nitrate, ammonium and potassium differentially in tissues and by development	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Acquisition and long-distance transport of nitrate; <i>osnfp2.4</i> reduces plant height, panicle length, seed-setting rate and yield.	16	<i>TaNPF2.6</i>		
3	<i>AtNPF3.1 (Nitr)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Repression by GA, induction by ABA and <i>E. necator</i> pathogen inoculation	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> , ABA, GA1/3/4/8/20/24, JA-Ile	Nitrite accumulation in leaves. GA accumulation and responses; Overexpression of <i>AtNPF3.1</i> delays germination, and reduces plant growth. <i>Atnfp3.1</i> mutant is affected in hypocotyl elongation and germination under low N conditions.	17-19, 63	<i>TaNPF3.1</i>	
4	<i>AtNPF4.1 (AIT3)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA, GA1/3/4/8/19/20/24, JA-Ile	ND	5, 63		
	<i>AtNPF4.2 (AIT4)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA, GA1/3	ND	5		
	<i>AtNPF4.5 (AIT2)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA	ND	5	<i>TaNPF4.1</i>	
	<i>AtNPF4.6 (NRT1.2/AIT1)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Repression by nitrate in short time (1h) and induction afterwards. Increased promoter activity by ABA	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , ABA, GA1/3/4/8/24, JA-Ile	Nitrate uptake in roots. ABA-mediated inhibition of seed germination. N cycling under low N stress; <i>atnfp4.6</i> reduces leaf area under adequate N condition, and has more flower stalks under low N condition. <i>Ait1/nrt1.2</i> mutants are less sensitive to exogenously applied ABA. Excess water loss from open stomata.	14, 20-22, 63		
	<i>OsNPF4.1 (SP1)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	ND	ND	<i>osnfp4.1</i> severely reduces panicle length, seed size and number.	23	<i>TaNPF4.9</i>	
<i>OsNPF4.12</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Mycorrhiza inducible	ND	ND	65	<i>TaNPF4.10</i>		
5	<i>AtNPF5.1</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA, GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	ND	5	<i>TaNPF5.1</i> ; <i>TaNPF5.2</i>	
	<i>AtNPF5.2 (PTR3)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by amino acids, wound, salt, SA, MeJA, ABA, <i>hrp4</i>	ABA, GA1/3/4, di-peptides	Biotic and abiotic stresses response; <i>atnfp5.2</i> reduces tolerance to salt stress in germination rate, shows faster disease proceeding inoculated by <i>E. carotovora</i> .	24, 25	<i>TaNPF3.3</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF5.3</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA	ND	5	<i>TaNPF5.7</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF5.5</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	N accumulation in embryo; <i>atnfp5.5</i> reduces N content in embryo.	26		
	<i>AtNPF5.6</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	GA1/4	ND	5	<i>TaNPF5.8</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF5.7</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	ABA, GA1/3/4, JA-Ile	ND	5	<i>TaNPF5.9</i>	
	<i>AtNPF5.10</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	ND	5		
	<i>AtNPF5.11</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Vacuolar nitrate efflux (together with <i>AtNPF5.12</i> and <i>AtNPF5.16</i> ) - modulation of nitrate allocation between roots and shoots via vacuolar nitrate release.	27	<i>TaNPF5.11</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF5.12</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Vacuolar nitrate efflux (together with <i>AtNPF5.11</i> and <i>AtNPF5.16</i> ) - modulation of nitrate allocation between roots and shoots via vacuolar nitrate release.	27	<i>TaNPF5.2</i> ; <i>TaNPF5.34</i>	
	<i>AtNPF5.16</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Vacuolar nitrate efflux (together with <i>AtNPF5.11</i> and <i>AtNPF5.12</i> ) - modulation of nitrate allocation between roots and shoots via vacuolar nitrate release.	27		
6	<i>AtNPF6.2 (NRT1.4)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	No affection by nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate storage in petiole; <i>atnfp6.2</i> increases leaf width.	28	<i>TaNPF6.5</i>	
	<i>AtNPF6.4 (NRT1.3)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Polyamine resistance	29, 66	<i>TaNPF6.6</i> ; <i>TaNPF6.7</i>	
	<i>AtNPF6.3 (NRT1.1)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by nitrate, acidic pH	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , IAA, 2,4-D	Nitrate uptake, root-to-shoot transport and transceptor in sensing/signaling. Lateral root growth by nitrate-regulated auxin transport. N signaling control of PSR. Abiotic stress responses; <i>atnfp6.3</i> reduce growth of nascent roots, stems, leaves, flower buds, and delay flowering time.	20-40, 62	<i>TaNPF6.1</i> ; <i>TaNPF6.2</i> ; <i>TaNPF6.3</i> ; <i>TaNPF6.4</i>	
	<i>OsNPF6.1</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate uptake and utilization; The elite haplotype B confer high NUE under low N supply and increasing grain yield.	67	<i>TaNPF6.8</i>	
	<i>OsNPF6.3 (OsNRT1.1A)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by ammonium (not nitrate)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Toponast localization. N utilization and flowering time regulation; Overexpression of <i>OsNPF6.3</i> significantly promote NUE, grain yield and early maturation in field conditions, while mutation of <i>OsNPF6.3</i> reduce both nitrate and ammonium utilization, and lead to severe yield loss and late flowering.	41	<i>TaNPF6.1</i>	
	<i>OsNPF6.4</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Mycorrhiza inducible	ND	ND	65	<i>TaNPF6.4</i>	
	<i>OsNPF6.5 (OsNRT1.1B)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by nitrate (not ammonium)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Functional homologue of <i>AtNPF6.3</i> in nitrate uptake, transport, and signaling. Component of signaling crosstalk of nitrate and phosphate. Modulate root microbiome; <i>OsNPF6.5</i> diverge between <i>indica</i> and <i>japonica</i> rice subspecies, and <i>indica</i> -type allele improve NUE and actual yield.	42-44	<i>TaNPF6.2</i> ; <i>TaNPF6.3</i>	
7	<i>AtNPF7.1 (NRT1.7)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by low N	ND	N cycling under low N stress; flower - anther specific; <i>atnfp7.1</i> reduce leaf area under adequate N condition, have more and longer flower stalks under low N condition.	14	<i>TaNPF7.2</i> ; <i>TaNPF7.10</i>	
	<i>AtNPF7.2 (NRT1.8)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by nitrate; Upregulation by Cd and salt stress	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate retrieval from xylem; knockout mutants show enhanced sensitivity to abiotic stress.	45, 70	<i>TaNPF7.1</i> ;	
	<i>AtNPF7.3 (NRT1.5)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Induction by nitrate and phosphate starvation, repression by pH increase and potassium limitation, salt, drought and cadmium stress	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , K <sup>+</sup>	Xylem loading of nitrate and potassium. Involve in phosphate deficiency response.	46, 47, 68, 69	<i>TaNPF7.10</i> ;	
	<i>OsNPF7.1 (OsPTR4)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Affection by nitrate and/or ammonium differentially in tissues	ND	Involve in nitrate uptake and axillary buds growth; Overexpression of <i>OsNPF7.1</i> increase biomass, tiller number and grain yield, while knock down of <i>OsNPF7.1</i> has opposite effect.	48	<i>TaNPF7.8</i> ; <i>TaNPF7.10</i>	
	<i>OsNPF7.2</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by high nitrate concentration	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Intracellular nitrate allocation in roots. Regulation of cell proliferation in tiller bud; Toponast localization. Overexpression of <i>OsNPF7.2</i> promote growth and increase tiller number and grain yield, while mutation of <i>OsNPF7.2</i> has opposite effect.	49, 50	<i>TaNPF7.9</i> ; <i>TaNPF7.10</i>	
	<i>OsNPF7.3 (OsPTR6)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by both organic and inorganic N	ND	Vacuolar membrane localization; N allocation - N-recycling from leaf to panicle. Overexpression of <i>OsNPF7.3</i> promote growth, tiller number, grain N content and yield, while knock down of <i>OsNPF7.3</i> has opposite effect. N-recycling from leaf to panicle.	51, 52	<i>TaNPF7.4</i> ;	
	<i>OsNPF7.4 (OsPTR5)</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Affection by nitrate and/or ammonium differentially in tissues	ND	Involve in nitrate uptake and axillary buds growth; <i>osnfp7.4</i> increase biomass, tiller number and grain yield, while overexpression of <i>OsNPF7.4</i> has opposite effect.	48	<i>TaNPF7.10</i> ;	
	<i>OsNPF7.7</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	The two splicing forms response differentially to nitrate and/or ammonium in tissues	ND	N allocation and axillary buds growth; Overexpression of the two splicing variants of <i>OsNPF7.7</i> both increase tiller number, effective panicle number, filled grain number, grain yield and NUE, while knock down of <i>OsNPF7.7</i> has opposite effect.	53	<i>TaNPF7.6</i> ; <i>TaNPF7.10</i>	
	8	<i>AtNPF8.1 (PTR1)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	di-peptides, JA-Ile	Peptide uptake by root.	54-56	<i>TaNPF8.1</i> ;
		<i>AtNPF8.2 (PTR5)</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	ND	di-peptides, ABA, GA1/4, JA-Ile	Peptide transport into germinating pollen; Overexpression of <i>AtNPF8.2</i> enhances shoot growth.	55, 56	<i>TaNPF8.8</i>
<i>AtNPF8.3 (PTR2)</i>		<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	No affection by cold stratification during germination	di-peptides, Histidine	Involve in water uptake during seed germination; <i>atnfp8.3</i> delays seed germination.	57	<i>TaNPF8.9</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.29</i>	
<i>OsNPF8.1 (OsPTR7)</i>		<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by As(III)	DMA	Dimethylarsenate accumulation in rice grain; <i>osnfp8.1</i> reduces As in brown rice without influence on grain yield and N content	58	<i>TaNPF8.1</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.4</i>	
<i>OsNPF8.9 (OsNRT1)</i>		<i>Oryza sativa</i>	No affection by short term nitrate presence	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Overexpression of <i>OsNPF8.9</i> and its 6 transmembrane splicing variant <i>OsNPF8.9b</i> both promote shoot growth.	59, 60	<i>TaNPF8.13</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.14</i>	
<i>OsNPF8.20 (OsPTR9)</i>		<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Induction by inorganic N sources	ND	Involve in ammonium uptake, N assimilation and root development; Overexpression of <i>OsNPF8.20</i> promotes plant growth, increases tiller number and grain yield, while mutation of <i>OsNPF8.20</i> has opposite effect.	61	<i>TaNPF8.26</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.27</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.28</i> ; <i>TaNPF8.29</i>	

Note: Based on reviews by Wang *et al.* (2018) and Corraze and Lamonde (2017) and with the exception of recently reported or new discovery of *NPF* genes of *AtNPF2.12*, *AtNPF4.6* and *AtNPF7.1* (Babst *et al.*, 2019), *AtNPF3.1* (David *et al.*, 2016), *AtNPF6.3* (Fang *et al.*, 2016; Jian *et al.*, 2018; 2019; Medici *et al.*, 2019; Pan *et al.*, 2020; Teng *et al.*, 2019; Zhu *et al.*, 2019), *AtNPF7.3* (Cui *et al.*, 2019; Li *et al.*, 2017), *OsNPF6.1* (Tang *et al.*, 2019), *OsNPF6.3* (Wang *et al.*, 2018), *OsNPF6.5* (Hu *et al.*, 2019; Zhang *et al.*, 2019), *OsNPF7.1* and *OsNPF7.4* (Huang *et al.*, 2019), *OsNPF7.7* (Huang *et al.*, 2018).

Abbreviations: ABA, abscisic acid; As, arsenic; DMA, Dimethylarsenate; 2,4-D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; GA, gibberellin; GLS, glucosinolate; *hrp4*, hypersensitive response and virulence; IAA, Indole-3-Acetic Acid; JA-Ile, jasmonoyl-isoleucine; MeJA, methyl jasmonate; MTB, methylthiobutyl glucosinolate; MTO, methylthioethyl glucosinolate; N, nitrogen; ND, not determined; NUE, nitrogen use efficiency; PSR, phosphate starvation response.

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	root	leaf	stem	node	spike	grain	
NPF1.1							AtNPF1.1/2
NPF2.5							-
NPF2.6							OsNPF2.4
NPF2.10							-
NPF2.11							-
NPF2.12							-
NPF2.15							-
NPF3.1							AtNPF3.1
NPF3.2							-
NPF4.1							-
NPF4.2							-
NPF4.4							-
NPF4.6							-
NPF5.4							-
NPF5.5							-
NPF5.7							-
NPF5.8(5A)							AtNPF5.5
NPF5.9(1)							-
NPF5.15							-
NPF5.16(3B)							-
NPF5.20							AtNPF5.10/12/16
NPF5.26							-
NPF5.30							-
NPF5.32							-
NPF5.34							-
NPF6.3							NRT1.1
NPF6.4							-
NPF6.6							-
NPF7.1							OsNPF7.2
NPF7.3							-
NPF7.4(2D)							-
NPF7.6							-
NPF7.7(1B)							-
NPF7.10							-
NPF8.4							AtNPF8.1/2 OsNPF8.1
NPF8.9							-
NPF8.13							-
NPF8.15							-
NPF8.16							-
NPF8.17							-
NPF8.18							-
NPF8.19							-
NPF8.24							-
NPF8.28							OsNPF8.20 PTR9

