

Table 1 Suppl. Representative studies depicting the role of exogenous application of polyamines, glycine betaine, proline, and reactive oxygen species in cold/freezing stress tolerance.

Regulators	Concentrations [mM]	Temperature [°C]	Plant species	Effect on growth and related attributes	References
Spermidine (Spd)	0.5, 1.0, 2.0	5	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Alleviates injury caused by chilling stress by improving the activity of antioxidant enzymes	Abdel Kader <i>et al.</i> 2011
Putrescine (Put)	1.0	12	<i>Dracocephalum</i>	Increased anthocyanins, flavonoids, phenolic compounds and peroxidase activity	Abavisani <i>et al.</i> 2013
Spd + Put	0.5, 1.0	15	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Pretreatment with Put and Spd decreases electrolyte leakage and malondialdehyde content	Zhang <i>et al.</i> 2009
Glycinebetaine (GB)	50, 100, 200	12, 15, 18	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Improved photosynthetic rate and leaf water relations	Mickelbart <i>et al.</i> 2006
	10	-3.1 to -4.5	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Improved cold stress tolerance by increasing leaf thickness and dark green colour of leaves	Xing and Rajashekar 2001
	5 - 40	15	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Decreased accumulation of H ₂ O ₂ , while increased K ⁺ , Ca ²⁺ , proline, GB, and soluble sugar content	Rasheed <i>et al.</i> 2010
	50, 100, 200	12, 18	<i>V. vinifera</i>	Only photosynthetic rate of GB-treated plants increased, while other attributes remain unaffected	Mickelbart <i>et al.</i> 2006
	2.0	-7, -10	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i>	Enhanced cold tolerance almost two-fold in terms of freezing survival and regrowth of whole plants	Rajashekar <i>et al.</i> 1999
	0.1-10	3	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	GB-treated plants maintain a lower content of H ₂ O ₂ and a higher catalase activity than non-treated plants	Park <i>et al.</i> 2006
	1	≤ 10	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Increased seed yield per plant, number of seeds per pod, number of pods per plant and seed mass, while reduced electrolyte leakage	Nayyar <i>et al.</i> 2005
Proline	1.0, 10, 100	4	<i>Larix leptoeuropaea</i> ; <i>Picea sitchensis</i> ; <i>Quercus robur</i>	Improved cold tolerance by enhancing plant growth	Gleeson <i>et al.</i> 2004
	Not mentioned	2	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Increased cold tolerance due to a high accumulation of proline	Swaij <i>et al.</i> 1985
	5 - 40	15	<i>S. officinarum</i>	Decreased accumulation of H ₂ O ₂ , while increased K ⁺ , Ca ²⁺ , proline, GB, and soluble sugar content	Rasheed <i>et al.</i> 2010
	5.0, 10, 15, 20	4	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Considerable increase in endogenous proline content in shoots which results in enhanced cold stress tolerance	Jonytiene <i>et al.</i> 2012
	10, 20, 30, 40, 50	3	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Improved plant growth and freezing tolerance	Shane 1986
Hydrogen peroxide	15, 20 mM	4	<i>B. juncea</i>	Increased germination rate as well as shoot and root lengths	Kumar <i>et al.</i> 2010

Table 2 Suppl. Selected plants transformed with certain gene(s) for their improved cold-acclimation or tolerance.

Plants transformed	Genes or/and gene products	References
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	proline dehydrogenase (<i>prodh</i>) aminophospholipid ATPase 1 (<i>ala1</i>) abscisic acid induced protein (<i>abi3</i>) <i>Osmv4</i> C2H2 zinc finger (<i>ZAT12</i>) chloroplast stromal protein (<i>Cor15am</i>) Acyl-CoA-binding protein (<i>ACBP6</i>) cold shock protein (<i>AtCSP3</i>) regulator of osmotic stress tolerance (<i>mybcl</i>) thermal hysteresis proteins (Antifreeze protein) (<i>Thpl</i>) <i>MdC1bHLLH1</i> (basic helix-loop-helix) <i>CBF expression 1 (ice1)</i> <i>ICE2</i> CBF1 induced COR gene DREB1A/CBF3 and DREB2A CAMTA SIZ1 ICE1 (inducer of CBF expression)	Nanjo <i>et al.</i> 1999 Gomes <i>et al.</i> 2000 Tamminen <i>et al.</i> 2001 Vannini <i>et al.</i> 2004 Vogel <i>et al.</i> 2005 Nakayama <i>et al.</i> 2007 Chen <i>et al.</i> 2008 Kim <i>et al.</i> 2009 Zhai <i>et al.</i> 2010 Zhu <i>et al.</i> 2010 Feng <i>et al.</i> 2012 Lee <i>et al.</i> 2005 Fursova <i>et al.</i> 2009 Jaglo-Ottosen <i>et al.</i> 1998 Maruyama <i>et al.</i> 2009 Doherty <i>et al.</i> 2009 Miura <i>et al.</i> 2007 Yamaguchi-Shinozaki and Shinozaki 2006
<i>Glycine max</i>	At PP2CA and NPK1	Kovtun <i>et al.</i> 2000
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	cold-inducible zinc finger protein (<i>SCOF1</i>) glycerol 3-phosphate acyltransferase (<i>gpat</i>) superoxide dismutase (<i>sod</i>) glutathione <i>S</i> -transferase and glutathione peroxidase (<i>gst/gpx</i>) omega-3-fatty acid desaturase gene (<i>FAD7</i>)	Kim <i>et al.</i> 2001 Murata <i>et al.</i> 1992 Sen Gupta <i>et al.</i> 1993 Roxas <i>et al.</i> 1997 Kodama <i>et al.</i> 1994, Khodakovskaya <i>et al.</i> 2006
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	citrus dehydrin (<i>CuCOR19</i>) R2R3-type protein (<i>HOS10</i>) DNA-binding domain (<i>OsMYB3R-2</i>) DNA-binding repeat MYB (<i>MYBS3</i>)	Hara <i>et al.</i> 2003 Zhu <i>et al.</i> 2005 Ma <i>et al.</i> 2009 Su <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	CCGAC sequences like CRT/DREs in its promoter (<i>WCS120/COR39</i>)	Ouellet <i>et al.</i> 1998
<i>Malus domestica</i>	<i>MdCBF2</i> (basic helix-loop-helix)	Feng <i>et al.</i> 2012
<i>Brassica napus</i>	<i>GSTF2</i> , <i>TRXh5</i> , <i>LTI30</i> , and <i>LACS4</i>	Jeong <i>et al.</i> 2012
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>AtDREB1b</i>	Jin <i>et al.</i> 2009

Table 3 Suppl. Major examples of C-repeat/DRE-binding factor (CBF) / dehydration-responsive element (DRE) B factor significance in plant cold acclimation/tolerance.

CBF/DREB factor	Plants transformed	Sequence from	Temperature [°C]	Observed features	Reference
CBF1, CBF2, CBF3	<i>Brassica napus</i>	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	4	Increased freezing tolerance of both non-acclimated and cold-acclimated plants due to cold induced CBF expression	Jaglo <i>et al.</i> 2001
CBF1	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	5	Improved freezing tolerance; CBF paralogs show differential expression in leaf (annual) and stem (perennial) tissues	Benedict <i>et al.</i> 2006
CBF1	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>H. vulgare</i>	2	Induction of HvCBF1 in response to cold; increase in transcription of <i>HVA1</i>	Xue 2002
CBF1, CBF2, CBF3	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	5	Increases freezing tolerance by improving growth, proline, and sugar content	Gilmour <i>et al.</i> 2004
DREB1A/CBF3	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	1	Improved drought and low temperature stress tolerance	Kasuga <i>et al.</i> 2004
DREB1/CBF homolog, ZmDREB1A	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	4	Higher tolerance to drought and freezing stress	Qin <i>et al.</i> 2004
WRKY	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	<i>T. aestivum</i>	4	Cold resistance in both winter wheat and spring wheat is related to the enhancement in expression of genes for transcription factors CBF4, MYB80, Wabi5, Wrab17, Wrab19, Wcor15, and Wcs120.	Talanova <i>et al.</i> 2011
ICE1 (inducer of CBF expression 1)	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	0	Improved cold and freezing tolerance in transgenic <i>Arabidopsis</i> plants	Chinnusamy <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>AtDREB1b</i>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	-4	Activity of <i>DREB1b</i> in transgenic grape significantly improves its resistance to cold stress	Jin <i>et al.</i> 2009