Line	Total Lines Counted	Full complementation	Partial complementation Strong/Weak	No complementation
ACR4	26	22	2/0	2
ACR4:GFP	22	18	1/0	3
ΔREPEAT	25	0	0/3	22
ΔREPEAT:GFP	28	0	0/5	23
ΔTNFR	23	16	2/2	3
ΔTNFR:GFP	56	42	7/6	1
ΔC-TER	27	20	3/2	2
ΔC-TER:GFP	30	20	0/6	4
KIN-NULL	21	20	0	1
KIN-NULL:GFP	26	19	1/2	4
ΔTM/KIN/C-TER:GFP	27	0	0	27
ΔKIN/C-TER	22	0	0/3	19
ΔKIN/C-TER:GFP	25	0	0/5	20
GFP:ACR4	20	0	0/1	19
GFP:ACR4:GFP	23	0	0/3	20
ACR4C180Y:GFP	33	0	0/8	25

Table S1

Summary of complementation study results. 2 siliques from each independent F1 transformant were analysed in which embryos were at roughly walking-stick stage. Full complementation is defined as fertilized siliques containing a full complement of wild-type shaped seeds. No complementation is defined as a phenotype indistinguishable from *acr4-2* siliques, i.e. high levels (>40%) of non-fertilized ovules, high levels (>10%) of subsequent seed abortion, heterogeneity of seed development and abnormal seed shape (small, rounded and irregular). Strong partial complementation is defined as almost wild-type to wild-type seed set (90-100%), little or no seed abortion, but seeds still abnormally rounded in shape. Weak partial complementation is defined as siliques showing medium seed set (10-40% unfertilized ovules) and reduced heterogeneity of developmental stage, but maintaining severe seed-shape defects.