Supporting Information

Murata *et al.* 10.1073/pnas.0802828105

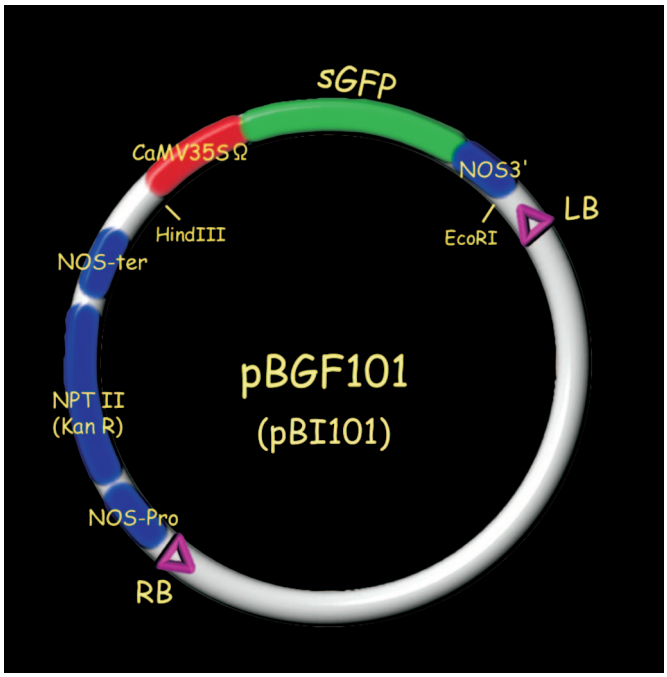

Fig. S1. Map of the binary vector pBGF101 used for *in planta* transformation. The GUS gene in pBI101 (1) has been replaced with the GFP (S65T) gene (2).

1. Jefferson RA, Kavanagh TA, Bevan MW (1987) GUS fusions: β-glucuronidase as a sensitive and versatile gene fusion marker in higher plants. *Embo J* 6:3901–3907.
2. Niwa Y, Hirano T, Yoshimoto K, Shimizu M, Kobayashi H (1999) Non-invasive quantitative detection and applications of non-toxic, S65T-type green fluorescent protein in living plants. *Plant J* 18:455–463.

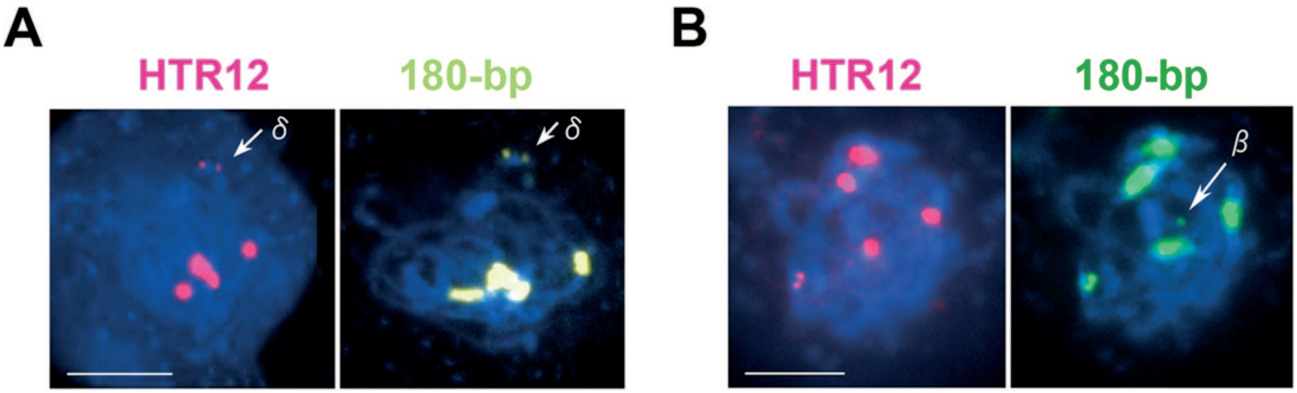

Fig. S2. HTR12-immunostaining and FISH analysis. (*A*) A pachytene cell of a Tr δ plant carrying mini δ following fluorescent immunolabeling using anti-HTR12 antibodies (pink) and FISH using 180-bp repeats (yellow). The arrows indicate mini δ. (*B*) A pachytene cell of a plant carrying chromosome β following fluorescent immunolabeling using anti-HTR12 antibodies (pink) and FISH using 180-bp repeats (green) to the pachytene chromosomes. The arrow indicates the small 180-bp sites on chromosome β. (Scale bars: 5 μm.)

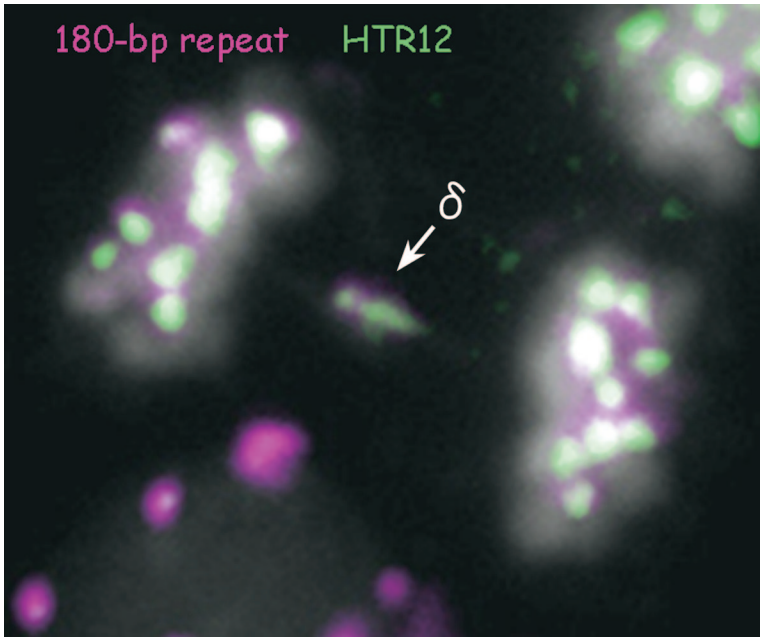

Fig. S3. Lagging of mini δ in a mitotic anaphase cell.

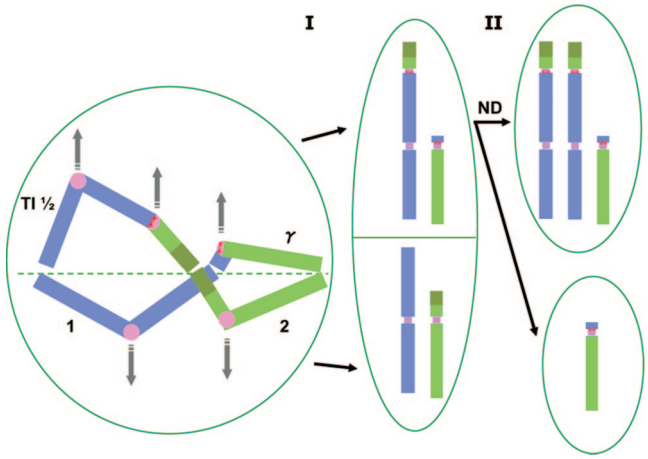

Fig. S4. Presumed chromosomal configuration and segregation at metaphase I to anaphase I and nondisjunction (ND) at the second division (II).