Supporting Information

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Fig. S1. T-DNA insertions in the *npy* mutants. The rectangular bars represent exons, and straight lines represent introns. The insertion sites are marked with a triangle. The exact insertion sites are described in the text.



| Flowers | <i>npy1npy5</i> flower | | | <i>pid</i> flower | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| | Sepal | Petal | Stamen | Sepal | Petal | Stamen |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 13 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 14 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 15 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 16 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 17 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 18 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 19 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| 20 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Average | 3.1 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 7.45 | 1 |

Fig. S2. Flower defects in npy1 npy5 double mutants. (Upper) (Left) Wild-type Arabidopsis flowers usually have four sepals, four petals, and six stamens. (Center and Right) Both pid (Center) and npy1 npy5 (Right) had more petals. (Lower) Quantitative analyses of the floral organ numbers are detailed.



Fig. S3. Schematic presentation of the T-DNA insertions in the mutants of *pid* and its homologs. Rectangular bars represent exons, and straight lines represent introns. The insertion sites are marked with a triangle. The exact insertion sites are described in the text.

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Fig. S4. Analysis of cotyledon defects in mutants in which *PID* and some of its homologs were disrupted. (*A*) Cotyledon defects in *pid pid2 wag1*. A small percentage of *pid pid2 wag1* did not make cotyledons or only had residual cotyledons. (*B*) A SEM graph shows a residual cotyledon. (*C*) A wild-type heart-stage embryo. (*D*) A heart-stage embryo of *pid wag1 wag2*. (*E*) A mature wild-type embryo. Cotyledons were obvious. (*F*) A mature embryo of *pid wag1 wag2*. No cotyledons were formed.

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Table S1. Genotyping primers for mutations in members of the NPY and PID families

Primer

PNAS PNAS

| Primer | Primer sequence |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| NPY1-LP | 5'-CCTCTGGATATTCTAAACTAGGC-3' |
| NPY1-RP | 5'- CAAACTCCTTGTACCGGTCATC-3' |
| NPY2-LP | 5'-GCTGTGTATCGCCGTGGTTCAC-3' |
| NPY2-RP | 5'-CATCTCGAGCCTTGATTGAATCC-3' |
| NPY3-RP | 5'-GAGATCACCCACATTTGCTTCC-3' |
| NPY3-LP | 5'-ATGAAGTTTATGAAACTTGGATCC-3' |
| NPY4-LP | 5'-CCTCTAGCTTCTTGACCAAGCTAC-3' |
| NPY4-RP | 5'-GTGATGGTTCTGTTGGTGATTGG-3' |
| NPY5-LP | 5'-CTAATGCTTCTTGCTTGTGGAAG-3' |
| NPY5-RP | 5'-CCTGATGAGAAACGTAGCGTTTC-3' |
| PID2-LP | 5'-CGCAGCAGAAACTCTAGTGG-3' |
| PID2-RP | 5'-CGTCCATAATAATCACATGGACCTC-3' |
| WAG1-LP | 5'-ATGGAAGACGACGGTTATTACC-3' |
| WAG1-RP | 5'-GGAGAAACAACCGCCACCACG-3' |
| WAG2-LP | 5'-CTCCGCAGCAACGGAGAAGCAAC-3' |
| WAG2-RP | 5'-GAACTCTCTGCCTCAAAGACACAC-3' |