***TRAUCO*, a Trithorax-group gene homologue, is required for early embryogenesis in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.** Felipe Aquea, Amal J. Johnston, Paola Cañon, Ueli Grossniklaus and Patricio Arce-Johnson.

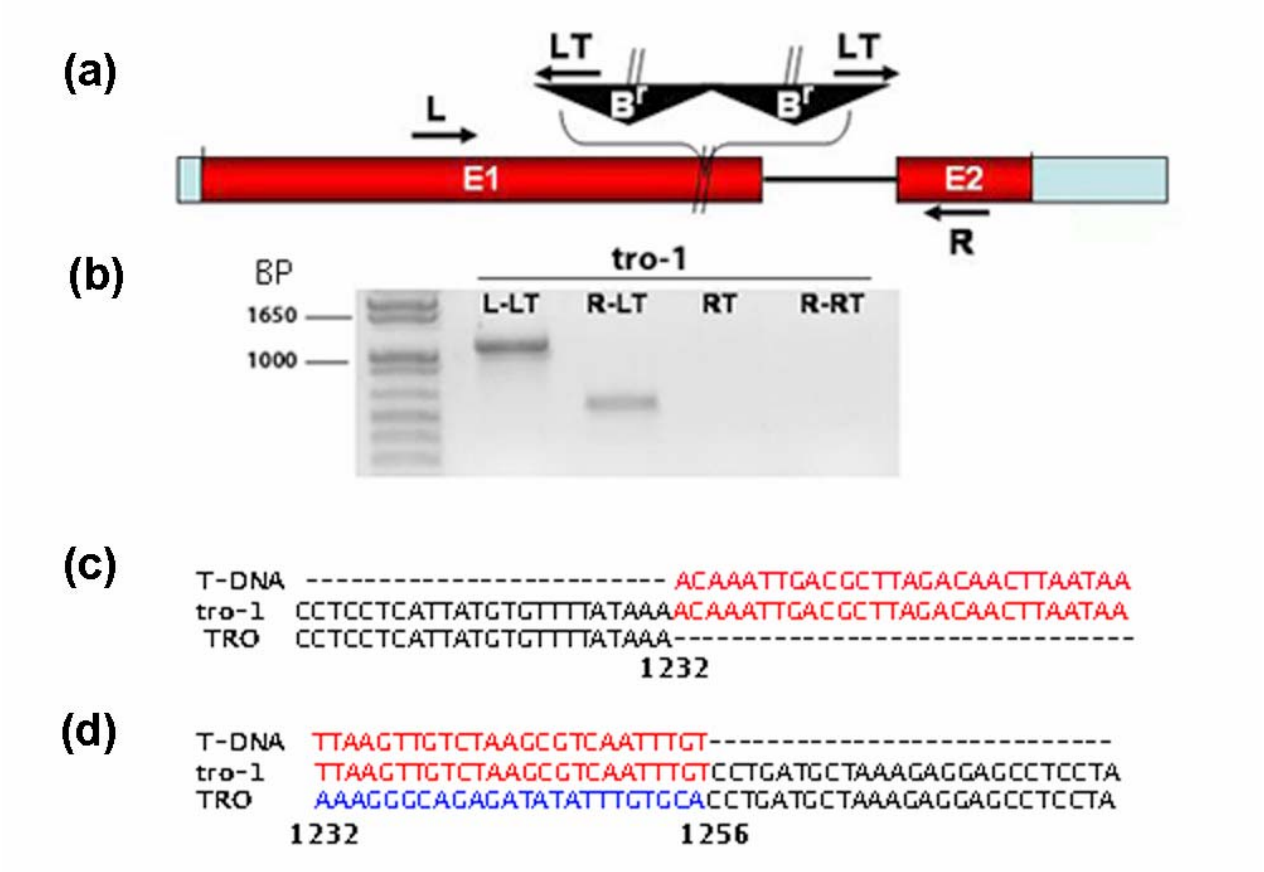
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Figure 1. (a) Diagram of putative T-DNA insertions deduced from PCR genotyping. Black arrows show primers used. (b) PCR genotyping of *tro-1* plant. Lane L-LT, PCR amplification with specific primer L and left border T-DNA primer; Lane R-LT, PCR amplification with specific primer R and left border T-DNA primer; Lane RT, PCR amplification with left border and right border T-DNA primers. Lane R-RT, PCR amplification with specific primerT and right border T-DNA primer. (c) Identification of 5' T-DNA insertion site. PCR product of lane L-LT shown in (b) was sequenced. T-DNA sequence is shown in red and TRO sequence shown in black. T-DNA insertion was at nucleotide 1232(d) Identification of 3' T-DNA insertion site. PCR product of lane R-LT shown in (b) was sequenced. T-DNA sequence is shown in red and TRO sequence shown in black. This insertion was at nucleotide 1256, which lead to deletion of a sequence that is shown in blue.

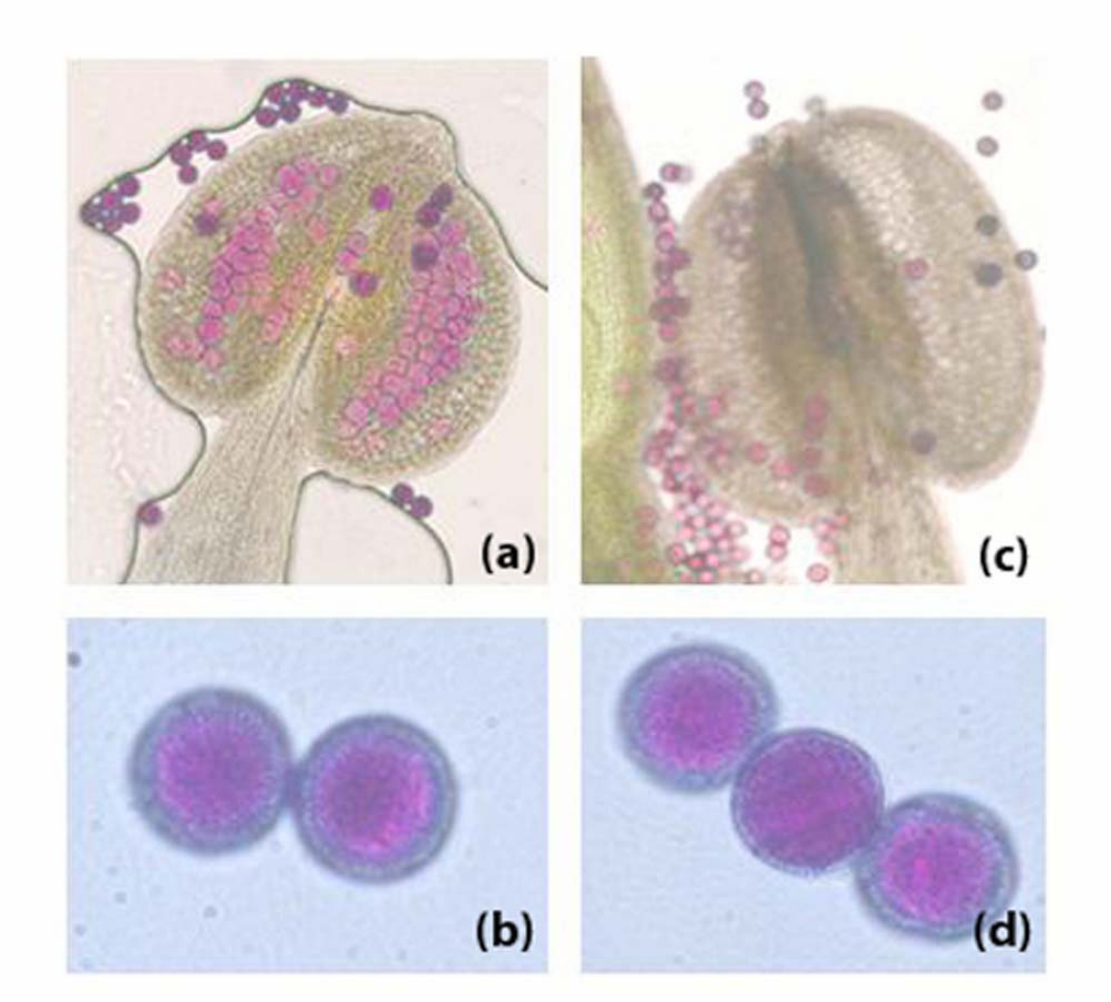
Supplementary Figure 2. Loss of TRO function does not affect pollen viability. Alexander's staining was performed with wild type (a and b) and heterozygous *tro-1/+* mutant (c and d) anthers. In these bright-field images, wild-type and *tro-1* viable pollen grains show intense purple staining in the cytoplasm.

Supplementary Figure 3. Subcelullar localization of TRO-GFP *in vivo*. (a) Localization of GFP-Lti6b protein, (b) Localization of TRO-GFP. Propidium iodide was used as a red counterstain in (b).

Supplementary figure 1



Supplementary figure 2



Supplementary figure 3