

Table S1

Disruption of a gene for rice sucrose transporter, *OsSUT1*, impairs pollen function but pollen maturation is unaffected

Tatsuro Hirose, Zujian Zhang, Akio Miyao, Hirohiko Hirochika, Ryu Ohsugi, Tomio Terao

Table S1. The percentage of matured pollen in the three gene disruption lines. Measurements of four glumaceous flowers per plant were averaged and processed as the value of each plant, and the means of five individual plants for each genotype were presented (means \pm SD). “ns” shows not significantly different between the two genotypes (*t*-test).

Line	Genotype	Percentage of matured pollen (%)	
NC7083	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/+}	82.1 \pm 1.7	
	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/-}	84.5 \pm 2.6	ns
NF2752	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/+}	79.6 \pm 2.4	
	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/-}	82.9 \pm 1.9	ns
NF8036	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/+}	80.4 \pm 1.3	
	<i>SUT1</i> ^{+/-}	82.5 \pm 1.4	ns

Fig. S1

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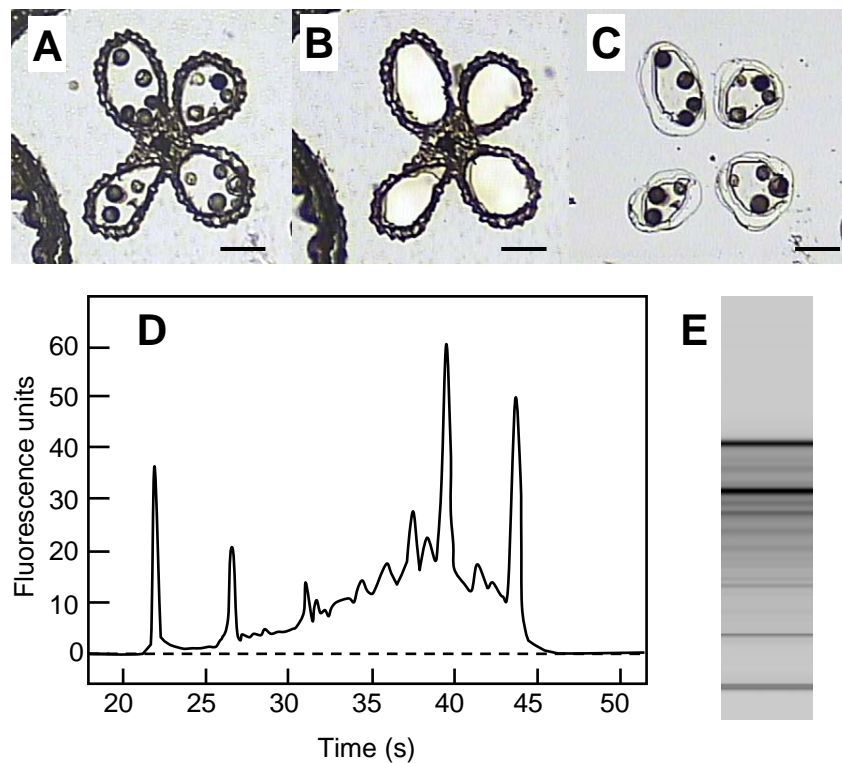


Fig. S1. Typical images showing the procedure of LM to obtain the developing pollen and qualitative assessment of the resultant RNA. A cross section of a stage IV anther before LM (A) and after LM (B), and captured pollen (C). Bars= 0.1 mm. The electropherogram (D) and the gel-like image (E) of the RNA from the LM sample.