

ATH1 and KNAT2 proteins act together in regulation of plant inflorescence architecture

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Running Title: *ATH1* is required for inflorescence architecture

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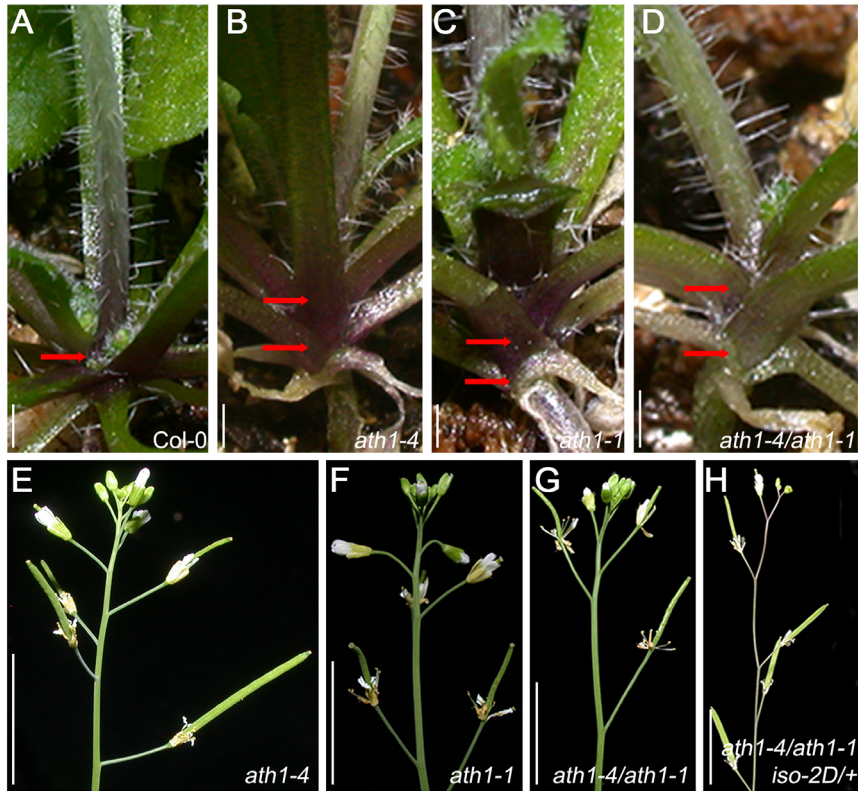


Fig. S1. The *iso-2D* suppressor corresponds to the *ATH1* gene. (A-D) The rosette of the wild-type Col-0 plants displays compacted internodes between rosettes leaves (A), whereas rosette internodes in *ath1-4* (B), *ath1-1* (C), and *ath1-4/ath1-1* (D) were elongated (red arrows). (E-H) Another typical *ath1* mutant phenotype is that sepals, petals, and stamens remain attached to the fruits until their maturation. This phenotype was observed in *ath1-4* (E), *ath1-1* (F), *ath1-4/ath1-1* (G), and *ath1-4/ath1-1 iso-2D/+* plants. Bars =0.1 cm in (A) to (D), and 1 cm in (E) to (H).

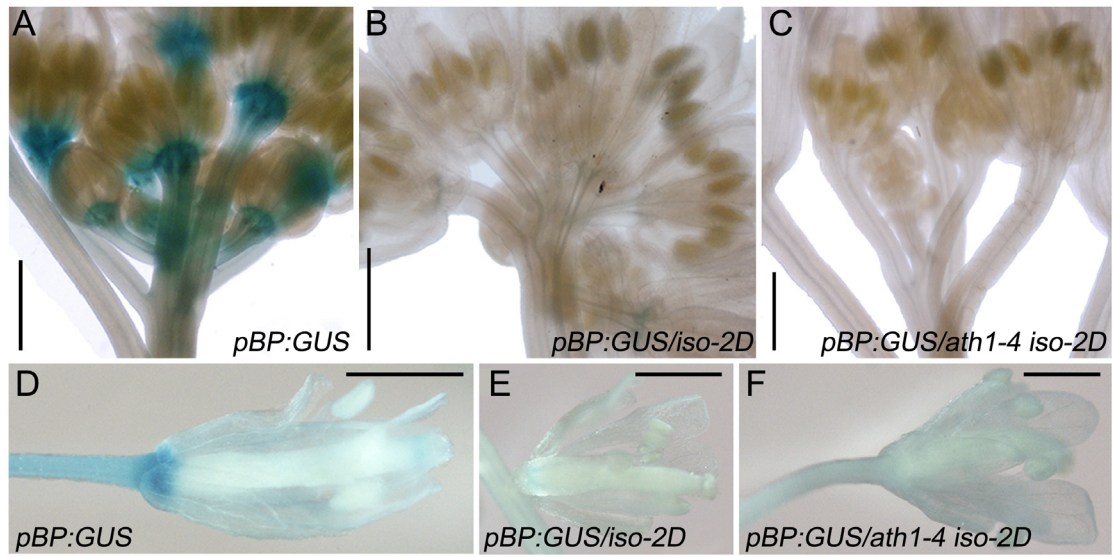


Fig. S2. *pBP:GUS* staining in wild-type Col-0 (A, D), *iso-2D* (B, E), and *ath1-4 iso-2D* (C, F). Bars = 0.5 cm.