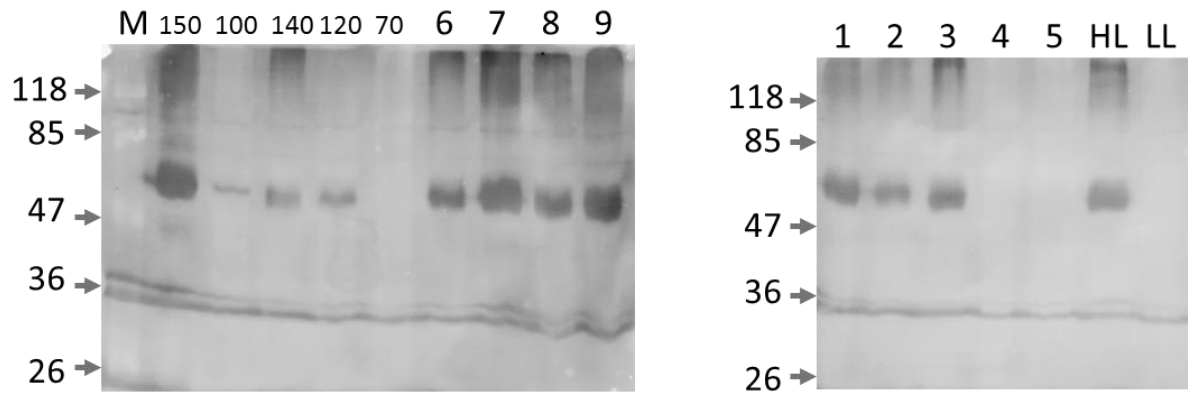
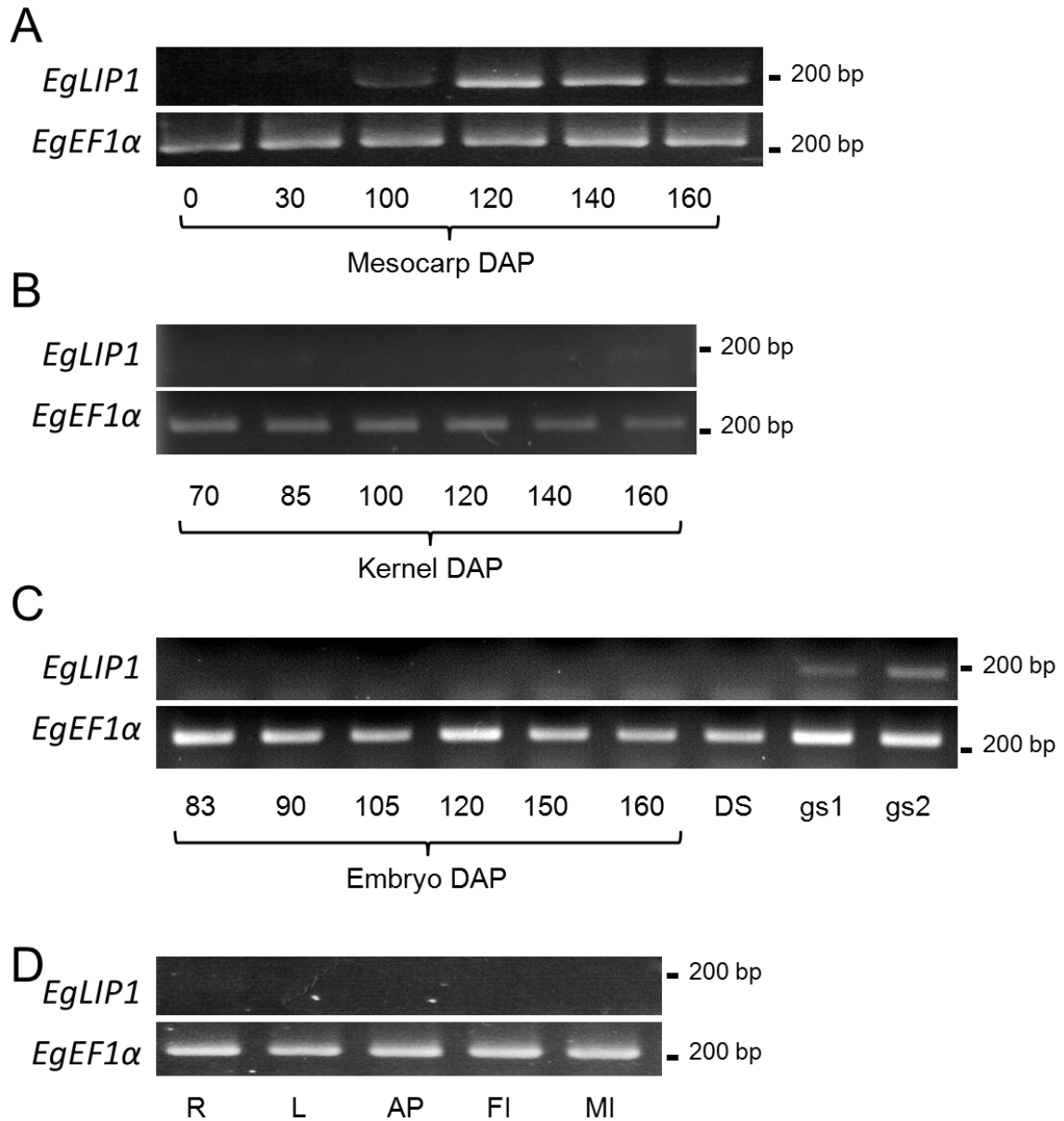


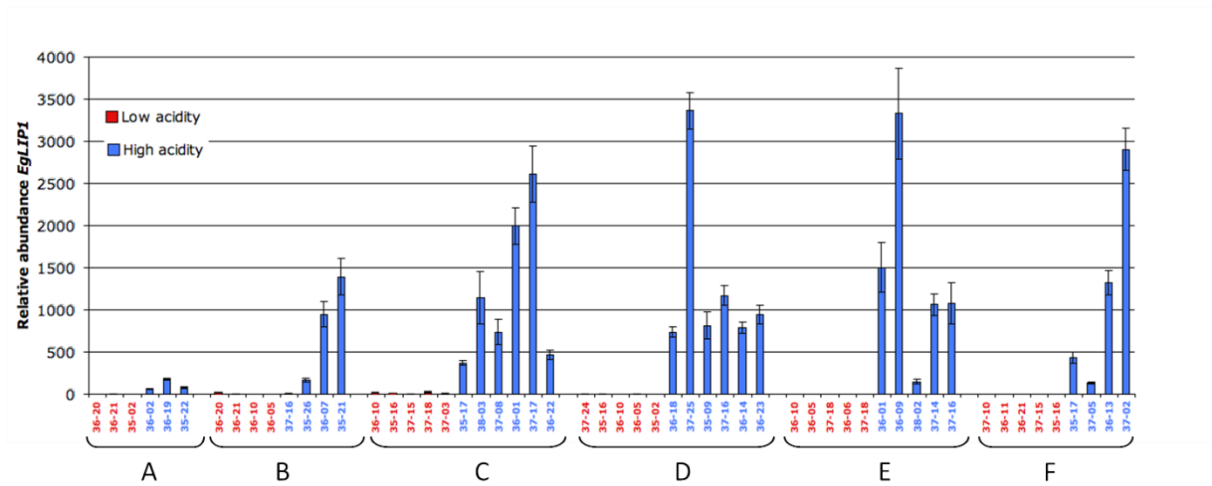
Supplementary Figure S1: Sequence analysis of EgLIPI. (A) *De novo* sequencing of putative mesocarp lipase. *De novo* sequencing was carried out essentially as described in Dhouib et al (30). Screening GenBank non redundant protein database restricted to monocots with FASTS [version 34.26 January 12, 2007] yielded two proteins. One is an enolase and the other an uncharacterized protein with 55% similarity to Castor bean acid lipase. **(B)** Sequence alignment of EgLIPI with castor bean acid lipase (gb AAV66577) using ALIGNX. Conserved residues (34.6%) are in yellow and similar residues (17.2%) in green. Putative residues of the catalytic triad are indicated by a star. Consensus lipase motif (prosite PS00120) is in rose. Peptides identified by MS/MS analysis of tryptic peptides are underlined (22% coverage).



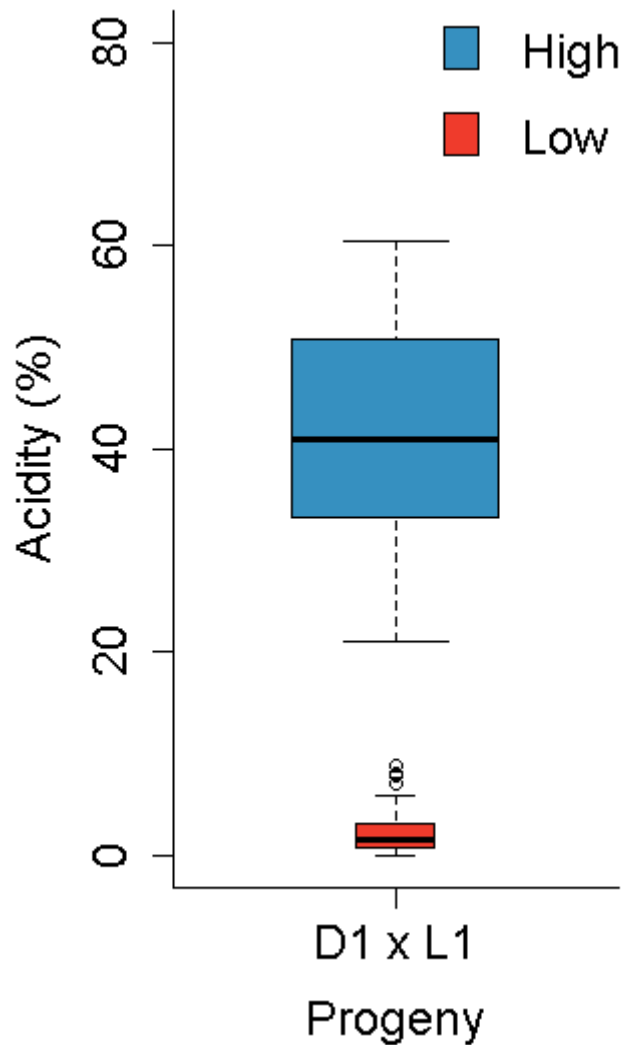
Supplementary Figure S2: Western Blot analyses. Lanes labeled 70 to 150 (weeks after pollination). Lipase levels in the mesocarp during fruit ripening. Lanes labeled 1 to 9: Lipase levels in mesocarp from lines segregating for the lipase trait. Lanes labeled HL (high lipase and LL (low lipase): lipase levels in progenies of D1 x L1 cross. M: molecular weight markers (118, 85, 47, 36, 26 kDa).



Supplementary Figure S3: RT-PCR analysis of *EgLIP1* transcripts during fruit development and in oil palm tissues. (A) *EgLIP1* transcript profile in mesocarp (0 to 160 DAP). (B) *EgLIP1* transcript profile in kernel (70 to 160 DAP). (C) *EgLIP1* transcript profile in embryos (83 to 160 DAP ; DS, dry seed) and gs1, embryo from germinated seed; gs2, embryo from early post-germinated seed. (D) *EgLIP1* transcript profile in other tissues (R, root; L, young leaves; AP, vegetative shoot apex; FI, female inflorescence; MI, male inflorescence). Oligonucleotides used to amplify *EgLIP1* transcript were as in Material and Methods section while oligonucleotides *EgEF1S2* (GGTGTGAAGCAGATGATTTGC) and *EgEF1AS2* (CCTGGATCATGTCAAGAGCC) were used to amplify *EgEF1α*.

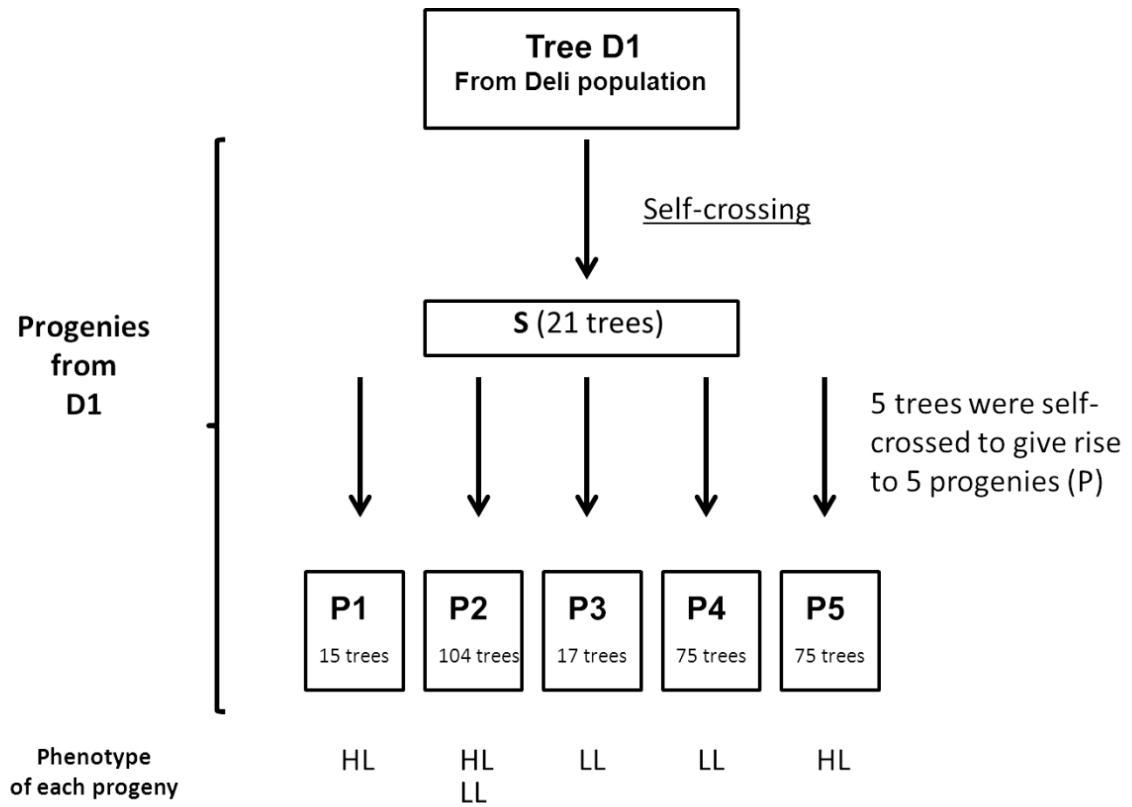


Supplementary Figure S4: *EgLIP1* transcript levels in segregating fruits during ripening. Total RNA was extracted from the mesocarp of fruits at different stages of development from high or low lipase lines (P2 progeny) and Q-PCR was carried out as described in the Material and Methods section. Gene abundance is expressed as mean and standard error bars are calculated from three technical replicates. Stage of fruit development (minimum-maximum DAP) A: 76-101, B: 118-125, C: 146-156, D: 160-167; E: 175-179 and F: 183-184. The numbers on the x-axis are the plantation localization coordinates of the individual trees tested.



Supplementary Figure S5: Segregation of the acidity trait in a D1xL1 progeny.

Free fatty acids released during one hour after grinding mesocarp were titrated and two acidity classes were evidenced, with about 5% and 40% FFA, respectively. Width of Boxplots is proportional to the number of trees. The observed 3:1 ratio is consistent with Mendelian inheritance of a monogenic recessive trait ($\chi^2 = 0.303$, $P = 0.58$, d.f. = 1, $N = 110$).



Supplementary Figure S6: D1 progenies. D1 belongs to Deli germplasm. It is a Dura tree, that is a homozygous $Sh^{+/+}$; Sh locus controls shell thickness.