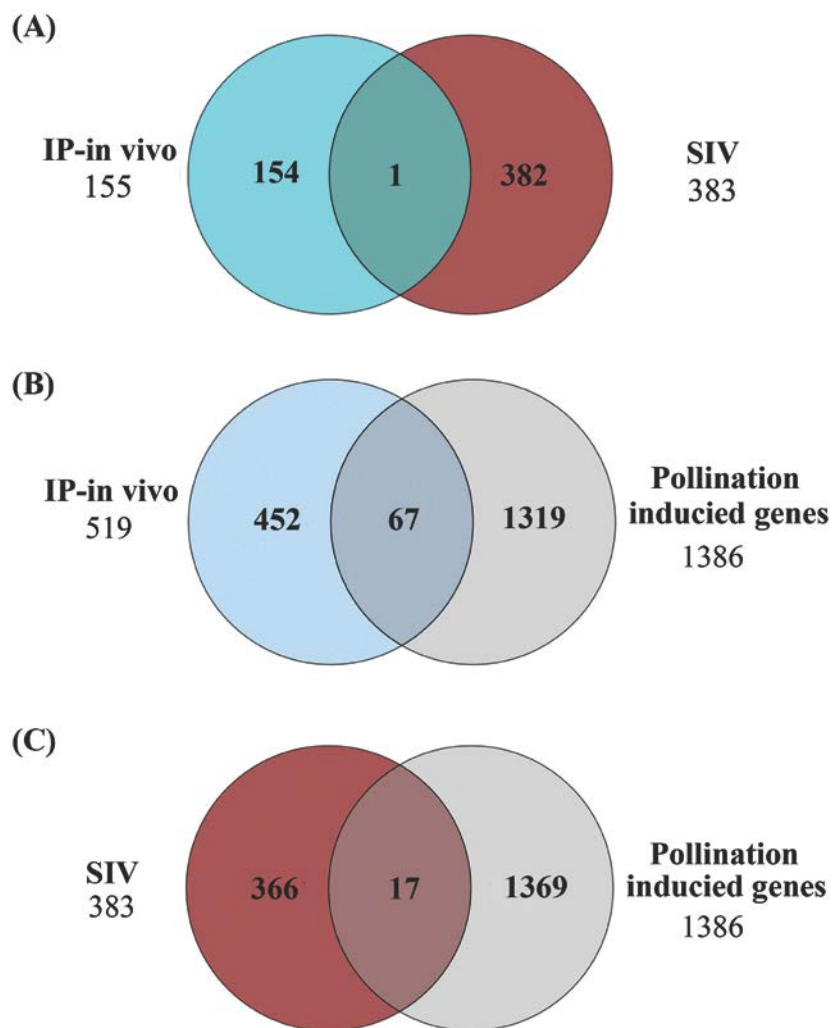


**Supplemental Figure 1. Scheme for extraction of polysome-mRNA from *in vitro* germinated pollen (*in vitro*), pollinated (*in vivo* stage, ST14 and ST15a) and non-pollinated (Bud stage, ST10-12) floral buds.**

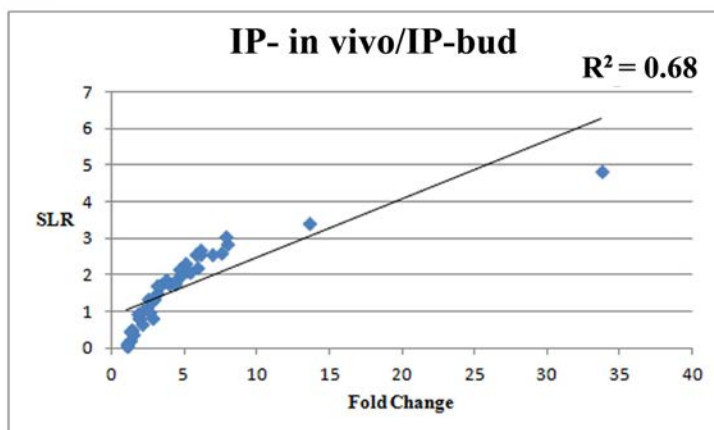
The crude extracts were fractionated by 20% to 60% (w/v) sucrose density gradients and the UV absorbance (260 nm) was recorded. The polysomal fractions were passed through FLAG agarose beads to isolate the FLAG-RPL18 containing polysome-mRNA complex. The actively translated mRNAs isolated from affinity-purified polysomes were used for microarray analyses.



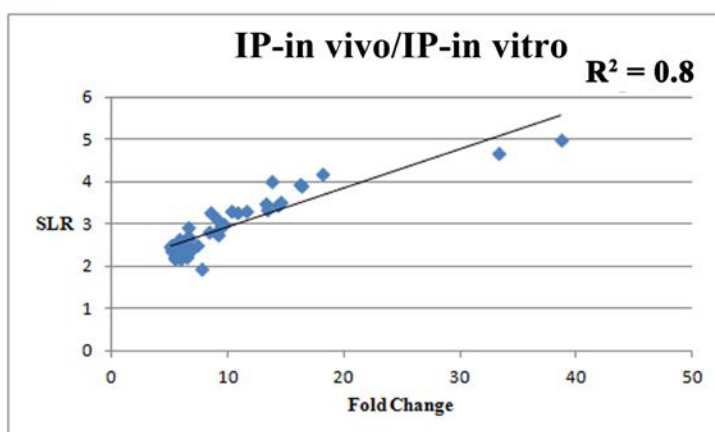
**Supplemental Figure 2. Three Venn diagram comparisons.**

(A) Comparison of highly-enriched *in vivo* pollen tube polysomal mRNAs (probe pair sets) to semi-*in vivo* (SIV) enriched mRNAs (Qin et al., 2009). (B) Comparison between highly-enriched *in vivo* pollen tube polysomal mRNA (probe pair sets) pollen-pistil interaction upregulated mRNAs (Boavida et al., 2011). (C) Comparison of semi-*in vivo* (SIV) enriched mRNAs to pollen-pistil interaction upregulated mRNAs.

**(A)**

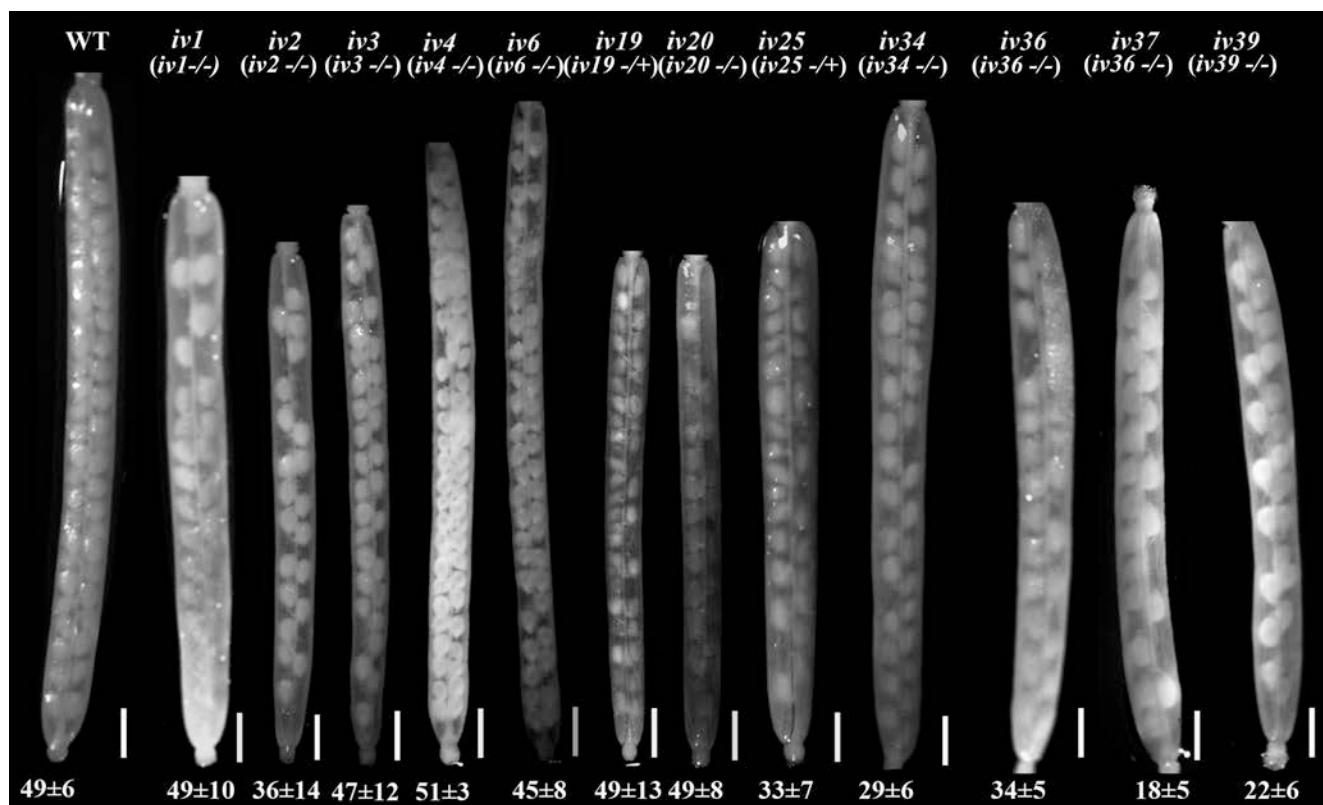


**(B)**



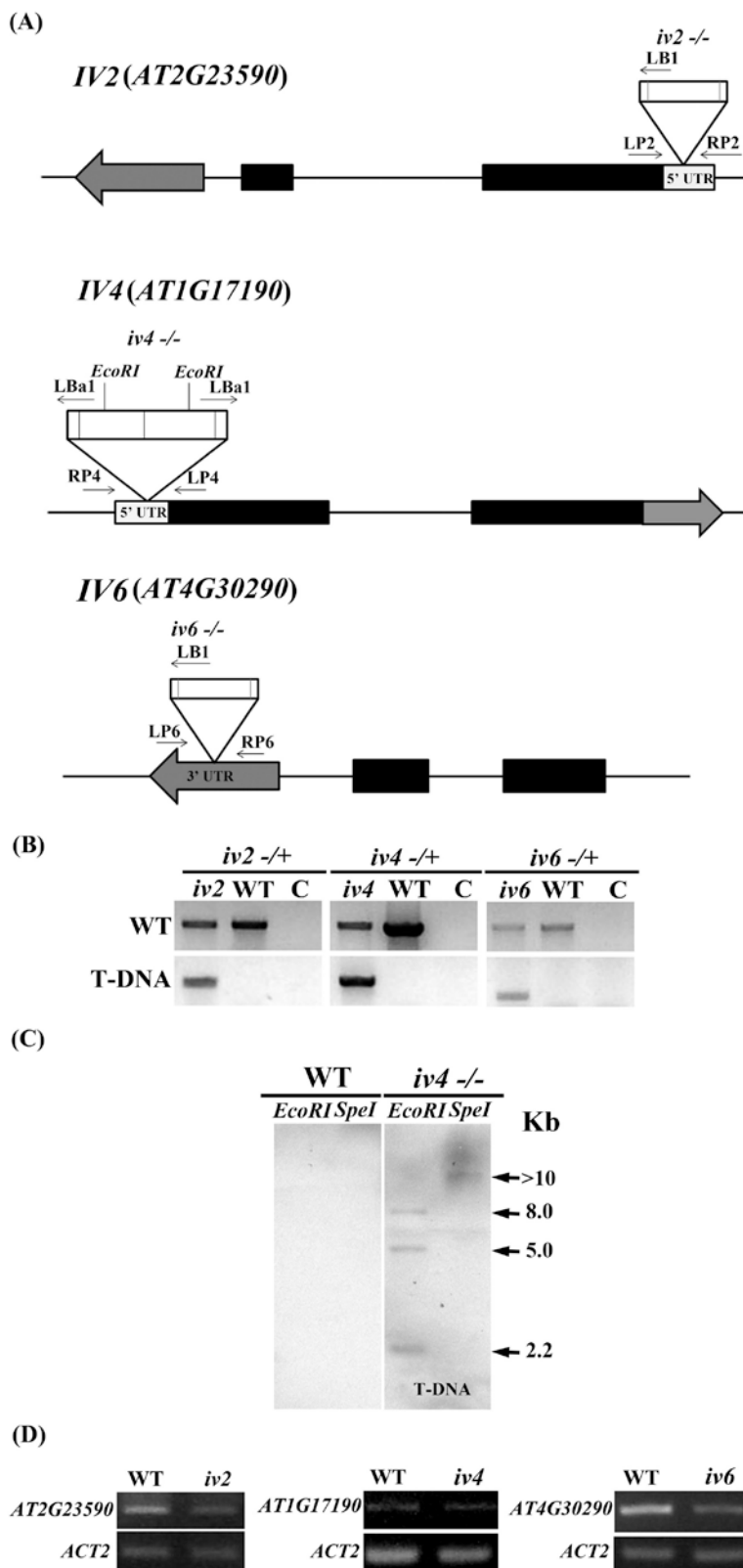
**Supplemental Figure 3. Comparison of fold change data generated with GeneSpring and SLR data generated with R program.**

Fold change data and SLR data indicate consistent up-regulation of the 41 transcripts in IPIVV/IPBUD (A) and IPIVV/IPIVT (B) comparisons.



**Supplemental Figure 4. The silique phenotypes and seed number per silique of several self-pollinated *iv* mutants.**

*iv1*, *iv2*, *iv3*, *iv4*, *iv6*, *iv20*, *iv34*, *iv36*, *iv37* and *iv39* are homozygous mutants; *iv19* and *iv25* are heterozygous mutants. The number under each silique represents the average seed number per silique and more over 10 siliques were used for the statistic analysis. WT, wild type silique.



**Supplemental Figure 5. T-DNA insertion patterns and investigation of *iv2*, *iv4*, and *iv6* specific mRNAs detected in flowers of corresponding homozygous mutants.**

(A) T-DNA inserted mutation (triangles) of *iv2*, *iv4*, and *iv6* mutants. LB1, the left border primer of SAIL line mutant. LP2 and RP2, the primers for *IV2* gene. LBa1, the left border primer of SALK line mutant. LP4 and RP4, the primers for *IV4* gene. LP6 and RP6, the primers for *IV6* gene. (B) PCR analysis of *iv2* (*iv2*-/+), *iv4* (*iv4*-/+), and *iv6* (*iv6*-/+ heterozygous plants. *iv2*, *iv2* heterozygous genomic DNA. *iv4*, *iv4* heterozygous genomic DNA. *iv6*, *iv6* heterozygous genomic DNA. WT, wild type genomic DNA. C, the water used as template for PCR control. (C) Southern blot analysis of *iv4* (*iv4* -/-) homozygous plant. Genomic DNA was digested with *EcoRI* and *SpeI* two restriction enzymes, respectively; *EcoRI* is a restricted site on the T-DNA of *iv4* mutant, but *SpeI* is not. WT, wild type genomic DNA. (D) Investigation of *iv2*, *iv4*, and *iv6* specific mRNA. mRNAs were detected in flowers of corresponding homozygous mutants. WT, mRNA was from wild type. *ACT2*, the transcripts used as total RNA loading control.

**Supplemental Table 1. Number of the flowers used for the polysome-mRNA extraction of the Bud stage, *in vivo* stage, and *in vitro* germinated pollen in each of three biological replicate samples.**

Sample ID	Flowers NO.	RNA Conc. (ng/ $\mu$ l)	aRNA Conc. (ng/ $\mu$ l)
Bud	800-900	8.761	198.1
<i>in vivo</i>	500-700	0.455	1159.1
<i>in vitro</i>	7200	2.897	1036.4

aRNA: antisense RNA synthesized

**Supplemental Table 2. Investigation of pollen viability and seeds abortion pattern of selected *IV* mutants**

Mutant	AGI number	Genotype	<i>in vitro</i> pollen germination	Seeds abortion	Publicly mutant name	Predicted gene function
Col-0			Normal	No		
<i>IV 1</i>	AT4G18425	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	SALK_063946C	Hypothetical protein
<i>IV 2</i>	AT2G23590	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	SAIL_270_A07	Methyl esterase 8
<i>IV 3</i>	AT1G64405	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	SAIL_198_G04.V1	Expressed protein
<i>IV 4</i>	AT1G17190	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	SALK_047724C	Glutathione S-transferase TAU26
<i>IV 6</i>	AT4G30290	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	SAIL_62_A10	Xyloglucan endotransglucosylase/hydrolase
<i>IV 19</i>	AT1G70090	Heterozygous	Abnormal	Yes	SAIL_510_E07	Galacturonosyl transferase-like 9
<i>IV 20</i>	AT1G70090	Homozygous	Abnormal	Yes	SAIL_510_E07	Galacturonosyl transferase-like 9
<i>IV 25</i>	AT1G29430	Heterozygous	Abnormal	Yes	CS804061	Putative auxin-induced protein
<i>IV 34</i>	AT2G27500	Homozygous	Abnormal	Yes	SALK_068499C	Glycosyl hydrolase superfamily protein
<i>IV 36</i>	AT5G48540	Homozygous	Abnormal	Yes	CS809476	Receptor-like protein kinase-related family protein
<i>IV 37</i>	AT2G01080	Homozygous	Normal	Yes	CS806210	LEA hydroxyproline-rich glycoprotein family
<i>IV 39</i>	AT4G38950	Homozygous	Abnormal	Yes	SALK_080688	ATP binding microtubule motor family protein

Supplemental Table 3. Primer pairs used in this study.

Primers	Sequence 5'→ 3'
<b>Genotyping</b>	
RP2	TCCATAGCTATGACCCACGAG
LP2	TGTAGTTGTGA ACTATTAATGTGCAGTC
RP4	TTTTTGTTCGATGAATTCAGCC
LP4	AACCGATGCATCTTGATTAGC
RP6	TCAAAA ACTCGATT CGAATGG
LP6	GAATCTTGGACCAGTACGTG
LB1	GCCTTTTCAGAAATGGATAAATAGCCTTGCTTCC
<i>Lba1</i>	TGGTTCACGTAGTGGGCCATCG
<b>RT-PCR</b>	
<i>AT1G17190</i>	CCCCC AAAACCGCAACCTCTA AGCCAATGCCTTGACCACACTCT
<i>AT4G30290</i>	CTCTTTGCAGCACAATCTATCAGCG CGGTGAAAGGAGCTTTTGACCAATC
<i>AT2G23590</i>	CGCGTGGTGCTGGTACAAGGTGAA ACGGTGCTTCGTGAACTCAGCG
<i>ACTIN2</i>	CATCAGGAAGGACTTGTACGG GATGGACCTGACTCGTCATAC
<b>Q-PCR</b>	
<i>AT1G17190</i>	TGGCGAACGACCAAGTGATT CATCTTCGTCCTCATCCCGAA
<i>AT2G02650</i>	AACGAAATCACTCGCCTCACTG AGTGGCAATGACAGAAAATGCC
<i>AT5G55590</i>	GCAAAGAGATATGGCGCGATC ACCCGGTATCTTCAGTCTCCGA
<i>AT2G32690</i>	AGTCGCTGAATTTTCGTTTCGG TGTA AATGCCATGCTTGTGGAG
<i>AT4G02050</i>	CAGCGAACATGGTTAATTACGG AAGAAATACCCGCCAAGCGT
<i>AT2G23590</i>	CTTTCATGCCCGACACCAA GGTGTCATGGTGCTTGCAAAC
<i>AT2G27500</i>	ACCGGTTGGCCTTCT AAAGGA CCCATTATACAAAGCCGCGTT
<i>AT3G60290</i>	CTCACGTGCCTACCCGTTACAT CGAGCATTGGTCGTTGTGAAG
<i>AT4G18425</i>	CTTCCATCACCGTCAGCAGA



		AGAAAACACCCCTACGCCTACC
<i>AT4G30290</i>		TATGAATGCCGAGTCACGTGG
		TCCCCTTGTAGCCCAATGCTCT
<i>AT5G13580</i>		TAGAAACGCGGCGAATACG
		GAGATTCCACGGTGTCTTCA
<i>AT2G17845</i>		TGGAGTCGCATACGCTTGTT
		CCTGGTGCATCGAATTCA
<i>AT1G66120</i>		ACCTGCCATGTACGAGATGCA
		GGTTAAGTACGGCTCCGGTCAT
<i>AT1G70090</i>		TCTGCCGTTTTAGCGTTTGC
		AAAGCCATTTCCGACGGTG
<i>AT1G64405</i>		AAGAAGAGCGTGTCTGGTTCC
		ACTCAAGCTCACTAGCCGTCGA
<i>AT1G66540</i>		ATGCGGCTGATCATTTACCG
		CTTTACCCGCCTCTCGAAATC
<i>AT3G53300</i>		TTCCGCGAGTGCGATTACA
		TCTGTCTCTTGCACCAGCTCTT
<i>AT4G18425</i>		TACCAACAGGAACCGTTCTCG
		ATCGCATTGACCGCCATT
<i>AT2G20595</i>		ATGTTCTCAGCCTTGTCGCAGT
		GGACCACCGCATTTCGATTT
<i>AT3G55870</i>		GATGAAGTTCGCGGAAGGTTCT
		ATGGTGTGACGAAGCGGAA
<i>AT5G22970</i>		GGATGTGGTTCGTTTTGTACGA
		GGCAAAAATGGAACACGAGTCT
<i>GAPDH</i>		TTACAGTTCCCGTGTGGTTCGA
		GCTTAGGCCTTTGACATGTGGA
<i>Actin2</i>		GGCTCCTCTTCTTAACCCAAAGGC
		CACACCATCACCAGAATCCAGC
<i>FLAG-RPL18</i>	<i>QF</i>	TATGCGAGACGCCTATGATCG
	<i>QR</i>	CGTGCACAACAGAATTGAAAGC
<i>API</i>	<i>QF</i>	TACTCTTACGCCGAAAGACAGC
	<i>QR</i>	TGTATTGACGTCGGACTCAGGT
<i>CRP1</i>	<i>QF</i>	AGGTGCGAACAAGAGGTGTCAC
	<i>QR</i>	GCAAGCCTTGTTCCCATCATT
<i>SHP1</i>	<i>QF</i>	GTACCTGCGAGCAAAGATAGCC
	<i>QR</i>	TCACACTCGATTCCCTGCTGGTC
<i>SR1</i>	<i>QF</i>	TGATATCTGGTGTGGCGCTTG
	<i>QR</i>	TGGTTCAGCGGCTATAATCCG
<i>VGD1</i>	<i>QF</i>	GTAAACTCAGCCCTGGAACCA
	<i>QR</i>	AACCTGGACTGTGCCACTAAGG
<i>PLIM2 (CRP1)</i>	<i>QF</i>	GACTTGCTTCAGGTGCACACAC
	<i>QR</i>	AGGACGCCATTAAGAGAAGCG

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## **SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS:**

### **Analysis for T-DNA Mutants**

SALK and SAIL lines were obtained from the ABRC and they were analyzed the genotype according to the primers offered from T-DNA express website (<http://signal.salk.edu/tdnaprimers.2.html>).

### **Genomic DNA Extraction and Southern Blot Analysis**

Genomic DNA was extracted from the wild type and *iv4* homozygous plants. About 1g plant sample was grinded with liquid nitrogen briefly and then grinded with 5 mL extraction buffer (0.1 M Tris HCl pH8.5, 50 mM EDTA, 0.1 M NaCl, 2% Sodium dodecyl sulfate). The crude extract was poured into a 50 mL centrifuge tube and added proteinase K (0.1 mg/ mL) for degrading protein in 1hour at room temperature. The 5 mL of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (12:12:1) was added into crud extract and mixed gently, and then separated the phases by centrifuge at 4000g, 5 min at room temperature. Supernatant was transferred into new tube and repeated the phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol purification. Genomic DNA was precipitated with 3M sodium acetate (1mL, pH 5.5) and 100% ethanol (10 mL) from the supernatant. After centrifugation (12000rpm, 20 min, 4°C), the pellet was suspended in 0.2-0.3 mL Tris-EDTA (TE) buffer (pH 7.0). Genomic DNA for Southern blot was digested with *EcoRI* and *SpeI* restriction enzymes, respectively. The probe designed and detail steps for Southern blot were followed the protocol of DIG-High Prime DNA Labeling and Detection Starter Kit II (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). The primers for DNA probe preparation are Southern SALKF (5' ATCGGGGAAATTCGAGCTCGGTACC 3') and Southern SALKR (5' CCCACTGAATCAAAGGCCATGG 3').

### **RT-PCR analysis of RNA**

Total RNA was extracted by use of the RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen). For RT-PCR, 92 ng of total RNA was treated with DNaseI (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) for 30 min and first-strand cDNA was synthesized with 10  $\mu$ M oligo dT primer and MMLV reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The PCR mix contained 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> 0.2 mM dNTPs, 0.5  $\mu$ M each of sense and antisense primers, 2.5 U of Taq polymerase (MDBio, Taipei, Taiwan) and 1  $\times$  PCR buffer supplied with the Taq polymerase. The PCR program was conducted at 94°C for 5 min, 25–35 cycles at 94°C for 1 min, annealing at 55–59°C for 1 min, 72°C for 1–3 min, final elongation at 72°C for 7 min with use of a Biometra® T3 Thermocycler (Whatman Biometra, Gottingen, Germany). PCR products were analyzed on a 1% (w/v) agarose gel containing 0.01% (w/v) ethidium bromide. *ACTIN 2* (*ACT2*; AT3G18780) was used as a positive control for monitor cDNA synthesized in PCR amplification, and a 761 bp fragment was obtained by use of the primer sets listed in Supplemental Table 3 online.

**Boavida, L.C., Borges, F., Becker, J.D., and Feijó, J.A.** (2011). Whole genome analysis of gene expression reveals coordinated activation of signaling and metabolic pathways during pollen-pistil interactions in *Arabidopsis*. *Plant Physiol.* **155**, 2066-2080.

**Qin, Y., Leydon, A.R., Manziello, A., Pandey, R., Mount, D., Denic, S., Vasic, B., Johnson, M.A., and Palanivelu, R.** (2009). Penetration of the stigma and style elicits a novel transcriptome in pollen tubes, pointing to genes critical for growth in a pistil. *PLoS Genet.* **5**, e1000621.