

**Supplemental Figure 1.** *proGRP:GFP-GUS* expression.

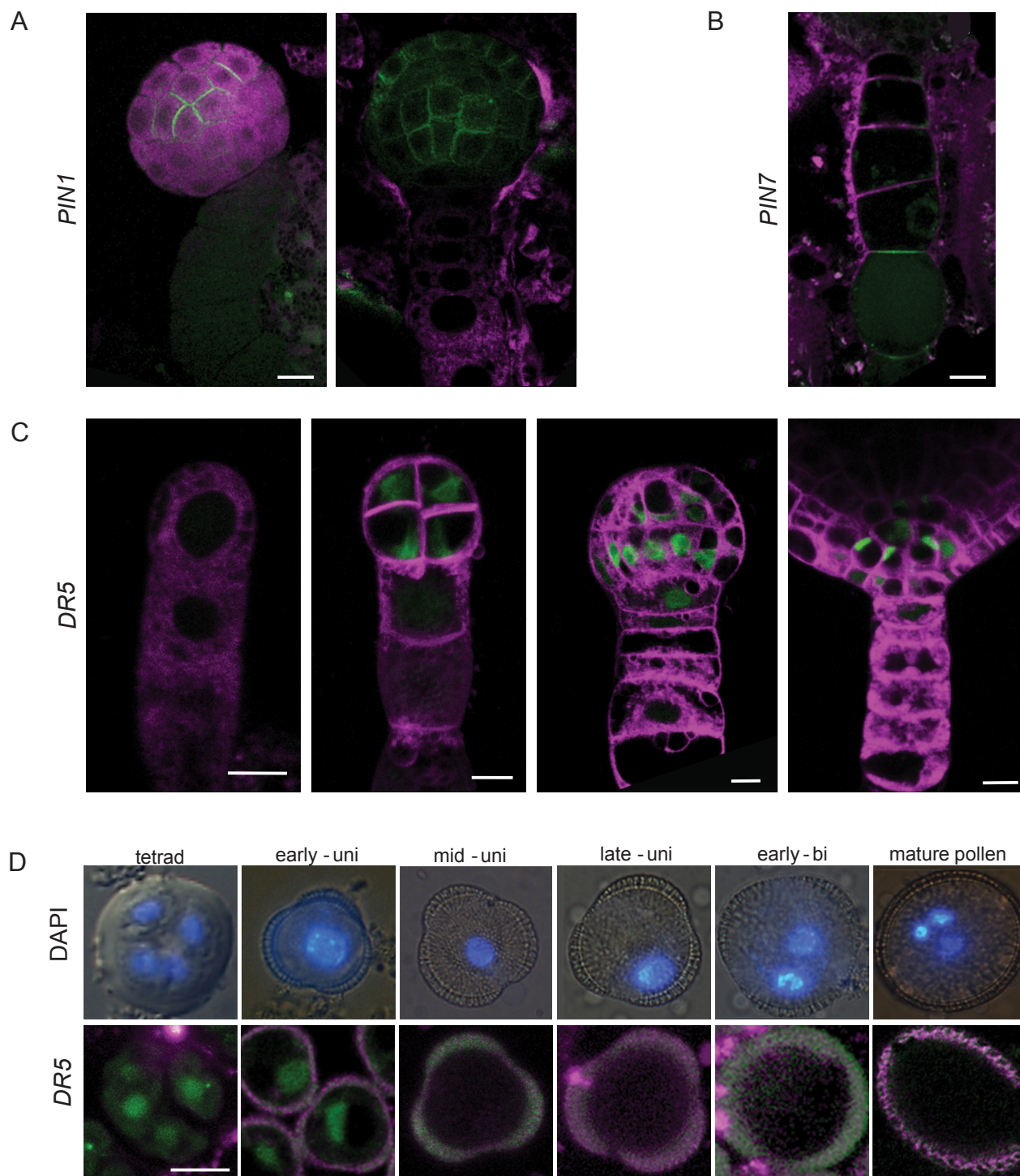
(A-C) Embryo development. (A) One-cell stage embryo proper. GFP is expressed in the apical cell and suspensor. (B) Globular embryo. GFP is expressed in the suspensor and basal domain of the embryo proper. (C) Cotyledon stage embryo. The insert shows GUS staining in the basal tier of the columella root cells.

(D-H) Pollen development. (D) Mid-uninucleate microspores. (E) Late-uninucleate microspores. (F) Early binucleate pollen. (G) Trinucleate pollen. (H) Mature pollen from dehiscent anthers.

(A-H) Bar=10 $\mu$ m

(I) Correlation between the percentage of *GRP*-positive structures and the final embryo yield.

(J-K) *proGRP:GFP-GUS* expression in microspore culture. (J) Symmetrically-divided microspore that does not show *GRP* expression. (K) Pollen-like structure that does not show *GRP* expression.



**Supplemental Figure 2.** Expression of auxin and embryo reporters in *B. napus* embryos and pollen.

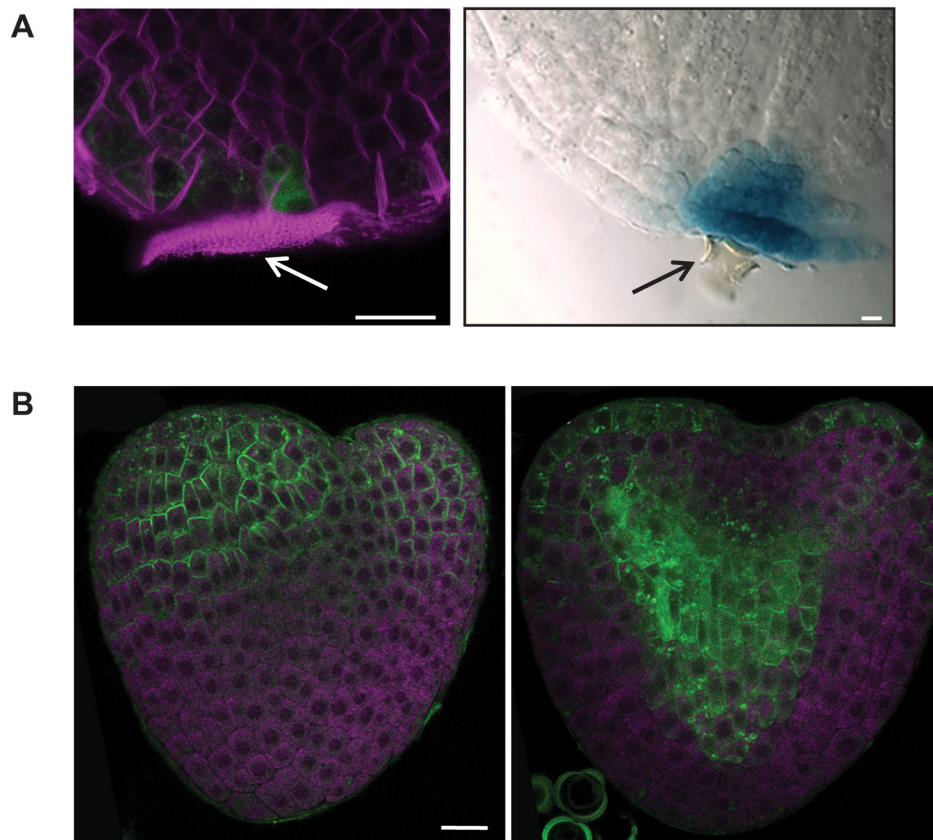
(A) PIN1-GFP expression in the embryo proper.

(B) PIN7-GFP expression in the suspensor.

(C) *proDR5:GFP* expression in the embryo is observed from the 8-celled stage onward.

(D) *proDR5:GFP* is expressed in meiocytes and in early uninucleate microspores but not at later stages of microspore and pollen development.

Bar=10 $\mu$ m



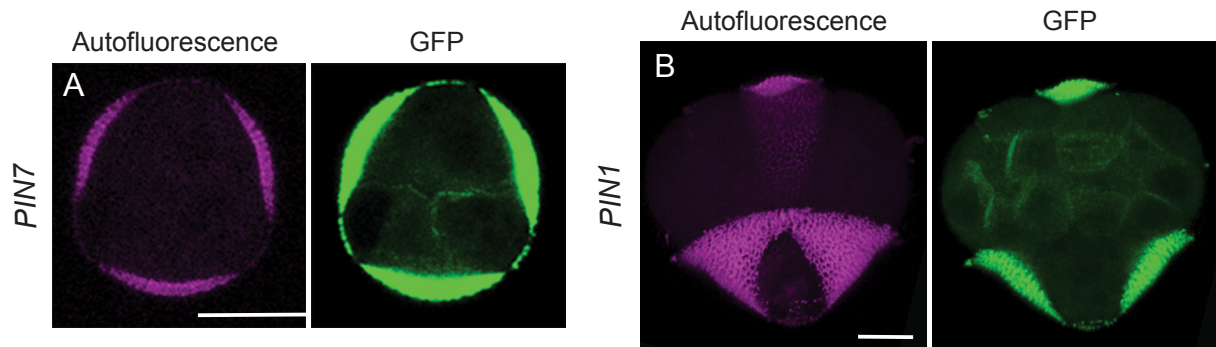
**Supplemental Figure 3.** *GRP* and *PIN1* expression in microspore embryos after exine rupture.

(A) Expression of *proGRP:GFP-GUS* is associated with the exine remnants. *proGRP*-driven GFP (left) and GUS (right) expression. Arrow, exine remnants.

(B) Expression of *proPIN1:PIN1-GFP* in heart stage microspore embryos. PIN1-GFP in the protodermal cells (left) and in the provasculature (right).

Bar=20 $\mu$ m





**Supplemental Figure 4.** Expression of *proPIN1:PIN1-GFP* and *proPIN7:PIN7-GFP* in two-domain, exine-enclosed embryos.

(A) PIN7:GFP expression.

(B) PIN1:GFP expression.

Autofluorescence (magenta) and GFP (green).

Bar=20 $\mu$ m