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Figure S5 Transcriptome analysis of *com2.g* using microarray experiments and independent qRT PCR validations. (A) Heat map of genes conjointly up-regulated in the BW-NIL(com2.g) as compared to the corresponding wild type cv. Bowman. For down-regulated genes in the mutant; see Figure S5A. The scale bar at the top of the heat map indicates the transcript level of differentially regulated genes observed between wild type and mutant (blue color indicates down-regulation while red shows up-regulation). (B) qRT-PCR analysis performed for validation of down-regulated genes identified in the BW-NILcom2.g (red) as compared to the corresponding wild type cv. Bowman (green). Only highly relevant genes (9 genes) were picked up for qRT-PCR validation. Of these genes, five randomly selected genes were validated using three different biological replicates (B; upper panel) while the remaining four genes were validated using one biological, (with four technical replicates). The mean \pm SE of three biological or technical replicates is shown. Expression values were log10 transformed. Asterisks show the significance level calculated by Student's t-test, (no asterisk corresponds to p > 0.05. While, single, double and triple asterisks stand for p \leq 0.05, p \leq 0.01 and p \leq 0.001, respectively). The Y-axis value shows the expression relative to HvActin. For the description of the genes; see Figure 4A and File S1. Corresponding unigene IDs or barley MLOC IDs are given in parentheses. Mean \pm S.E of one biological replicate is shown. Y axis is the relative expression of the corresponding gene to HvActin. The developmental stages analyzed during microarray and qRT PCR experiments include TM: triple mound, GP: glume primordium, SP: stamen primordium and AP: awn primordium.