#### **Additional Files**

**Additional File 1. Six supplemental tables, fourteen supplemental figures and their corresponding legends.**

**Supplemental Table 1.** GALT1, GALT3, GALT4, and GALT6 mutant and coding region information.

**Supplemental Table 2.** Subcellular distribution of Hyp-GALT activity obtained from GALT1- GALT6 transiently expressed in *N. tabacum*.

**Supplemental Table 3.** List of candidate AGP specific glycosyltranferases and Arabidopsis AGPs coexpressed with *GALT2* and *GALT5* as query genes using the Gene CAT coexpression tool.

**Supplemental Table 4.** Subcellular distribution of Hyp-GALT activity obtained from GALT1- GALT6 transiently expressed in *N. tabacum*.

**Supplemental Table 5.** List of AGP-specific glycosyltransferases and AGPs with their respective mutant phenotypes.

**Supplemental Table 6.** List of primers used in this study.

#### **Supplemental Figures**

**Supplemental Figure 1. Predicted transmembrane regions of GALT1-GALT6 and HPGT1- HPGT3**. Sequence analysis using the TMHMM2.0 program for prediction of transmembrane helices of five confirmed Hyp-*O*-GALT proteins namely GALT2, GALT5, HPGT1, HPGT2, and HPGT3, and three putative Hyp-*O*-GALTs namely, GALT3, GALT4 and GALT6. GALT1 is reported to be involved in the addition galactose for formation of the Lewis a epitope on *N*–linked glycans [24].

**Supplemental Figure 2. Hydrophobic cluster (HCA) analysis of GALTs showing the DXD motif within a pocket of hydrophobic amino acids.** Protein sequences are represented on a duplicated α-helical net, and the clusters of contiguous hydrophobic residues (V, I, L, F, M, W, and Y) are boxed. Gly, Pro, Ser, and Thr, are represented by symbols: Gly (filled diamond), Pro (red star), Ser (square with a black dot), and Thr (empty square). Vertical lines delineate the hydrophobic pocket in which the DXD motif (highlighted in red elipse) can be found. The six GT31 family members containing both GALT and GALECTIN (i.e., GALT1-GALT6) were used in this analysis along with two previously reported GALTs, At1g77810 [18] and GALT31A [19].

#### **Supplemental Figure 3. Biochemical characterization of Hyp-GALT activity.**

**(A)** Effect of different divalent ions on enzyme activity. Tobacco leaves infiltrated with empty vector were used as WT and buffer with no ions was considered as control. (**B)** Specificity of GALT3, GALT4, and GALT6 enzymes for nucleotide sugar donors was analyzed by monitoring the incorporation of <sup>14</sup>C-radiolabeled Gal onto  $(AO)$ <sub>7</sub> substrate acceptor in the presence of UDP- $[$ <sup>14</sup>C]Glc, UDP- $[$ <sup>14</sup>C]Gal, UDP- $[$ <sup>14</sup>C]Xyl, and GDP- $[$ <sup>14</sup>C]Fuc. Experiments were performed in duplicate. Error bars represent + SD.

**Supplemental Figure 4. Gene expression profile of Hyp-GALTs and GALT1 in different organs/tissues.** (**A)** A Genevestigator developmental expression plot of the indicated genes [30]. (**B)** Transcript profiling of the indicated genes using microarray data of semi-*in vitro* germination of pollen tubes [34]. (**C)** Analysis of developmental expression using the eFP browser [36].

**Supplemental Figure 5. Transcript levels of Hyp-GALTs in the developing seed coat depicted by <http://seedgenenetwork.net/> [**36]. Five stages of seed development were monitored for investigating gene networks in seed, namely pre-globular, globular, heart stage, linear cotyledon and mature green seed stage. PEN-Peripheral endosperm, GSC-General seed coat, EP-Embryo proper, S-Suspensor, ME-Micropylar endosperm, CE-Chalazal endosperm, and CSC-Chalazal seed coat.

**Supplemental Figure 6. Single infiltration in tobacco epidermal cells.** Tobacco leaves were infiltrated with either with ST-GFP, HDEL-GFP orGALT2-YFP as indicated. Size bar=10μm.

**Supplemental Figure 7. RP-HPLC profiles of AGPs extracted from WT and single** *galt* **mutants.** RP-HPLC profiles of AGPs prepared from 14-d-old seedlings of WT and *galt* mutant lines by precipitation with β-Gal-Yariv. Arrows indicate the most prominent AGP peaks in the chromatographs.

**Supplemental Figure 8. Pollen viability, pollen germination frequency and pollen tube growth of** *galt4* **and** *galt6* **mutants. (A)** Pollen viability using Alexander's staining**.** Size Bar = 200 μm. **(B)** Pollen germination frequency of the *galt* mutants compared to WT. The germination rates were calculated as the number of germinating pollen divided by the number of pollen sown multiplied by 100. Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SE (n = 100). **(C)** Determination of pollen tube length at 4, 8 and 16h in pollen germination media. Error bars indicate  $\pm$  SE (n=50). There was no significant difference at  $P < 0.05$  by Dunnett's test.

**Supplemental Figure 9. Age-dependent leaf senescence phenotype of** *galt6-1* **and** *galt6-2* **mutant plants. (A)** Progression of leaf senescence. Representative WT, *galt6-1* and *galt6-2* leaf 7 was sampled from each plant and was shown from 20 days after germination (DAG) to 37 DAG at 2-day intervals. The leaves were detached and arranged according to their age. **(B**) and **(C)** depict enlarged images of 32 and 34 d old senescent leaves. **(D)** Total protein content was measured from leaf samples at each stage of development. **(E)** Chlorophyll content was measured from the WT and mutant leaves. Values shown in **(D)** and **(E)** represent the means + SD of three independent biological replicates per time point. Asterisks indicate significant difference from the wild type at the same age (Dunnett's test;  $*P < 0.05$ ).

**Supplemental Figure 10. Representative images of WT and** *galt* **roots treated with 50 µM β-Gal-Yariv reagent. (A)** *galt1*, **(B)** *galt3,* **(C)** *galt4* and **(D)** *galt6* plants. Seeds of the indicated genotypes were stratified for 3d followed by seedling establishment for 5 d in unsupplemented MS media. The 5-old-seedling were transferred to MS plates supplemented with β-Gal-Yariv reagent and were grown for 7 d. The arrow indicates the root tips. Size bar  $= 1$  cm.

**Supplemental Figure 11. Representative images of WT,** *galt1***,** *galt3, galt4* **and** *galt6* **plants after 14 d of growth on MS plates supplemented with 100 mM NaCl.** Photographs were taken 5 d after NaCl treatment. **(A)**  $galt1$ , **(B)**  $galt3$  **(C)**  $galt4$  and **(D)**  $galt6$ . Size bar = 1 cm.

#### **Supplemental Figure 12. The** *galt* **mutants are insensitive to mannitol stress.**

Four-day-old seedlings of WT, *galt1-galt6* single mutants, and the *galt2galt5* double mutants were transferred to MS medium (control) and MS medium supplemented with various concentrations

of mannitol (100, 200, 250 and 300 mM); root length measurements were recorded after 7 days of growth. Error bars indicate standard deviations ( $n = 25$ ). There was no significant difference at P  $< 0.05$  by Dunnett's test.

**Supplemental Figure 13. Conditional root anisotropic growth defects of** *galt2-6* **mutants and**  *galt2galt5* **double mutants compared to WT and** *galt1* **plants. (A)** Light microscopic images of root tips of plant seedlings from indicated genotypes grown for 7 d in MS plates with 100 mM NaCl. Seeds were germinated in MS plates and grown for 3d before transferring the seedlings to MS plates supplemented with 100 mM NaCl. Bar =1mm. (**B)** Analysis of root tip width in WT and *galt* mutants. Quantitation of root tip width was measured at the level of the youngest root hair using ImageJ software. Statistical differences were determined by one-way ANOVA. Values are the means  $(n>15) \pm SE$ . Asterisks indicate values significantly different from the WT (Dunnett's test, \* P < 0.05 \*; \* \* P < 0.01; \* \* \* P < 0.001).

**Supplemental Figure 14. Root-bending assay of WT,** *galt1***,** *galt3***,** *galt4,* **and** *galt6* **mutant seedlings**Five-day-old seedlings grown on MS plates were transferred to MS plates with 100 mM NaCl and reoriented at an angle of  $180^{\circ}$  (upside down). The photographs were taken for knockout mutants of **(A)** *GALT1*, **(B)** *GALT3*, (**C)** *GALT4* and (**D**) *GALT6* seedlings 7 d post transfer to the MS plates supplemented with 100 mM NaCl. Bar = 10 mm. **(E)** Analysis of root curvature in WT, *galt1, galt3*, *galt4, galt5* and *galt6* mutant plants. Vertical bars represent mean ± SE of the experimental means from at least three independent experiments  $(n=5)$ , where experimental means were obtained from 15 seedlings per experiment. Asterisks indicate values significantly different from the WT (Dunnett's test,  $* P \le 0.05$ ).

**Supplemental Table 1**. *GALT1*, *GALT3*, *GALT4*, and *GALT6* mutant and coding region information.



**Supplemental Table 2.** Amino acid identity/similarity among the predicted amino acid sequences of GALT1-GALT6 and HPGT1-HPGT3 to GT31 family by MATCHER (http://mobyle.pasteur.fr/).



Identity is displayed in the upper-half and similarity in the lower half of the table. Pair-wise analysis was done using Clustal W with a gap opening penalty of 14 and a gap extension penalty of 4 using EBLOSUM62 matrix.

**Supplemental Table 3.** List of candidate AGP specific glycosyltranferases and Arabidopsis AGPs coexpressed with *GALT2* and *GALT5* as query genes using the Gene CAT coexpression tool.





**Supplemental Table 4.** Subcellular distribution of Hyp-GALT activity obtained from GALT1- GALT6 transiently expressed in *N. tabacum*.



Experiments were performed using duplicate samples, and the data represent mean  $\pm$  SD from three independent experiments. Letters indicate mean values significantly different from the WT (Dunnett's test,  ${}^{a}P$  < 0.05;  ${}^{b}P$  < 0.01).

**Supplemental Table 5.** List of AGP-specific glycosyltransferases and AGPs with their respective

mutant phenotypes.





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**Supplemental Table 6.** List of primers used in this study.





















**Supplemental Figure 10**



**Supplemental Figure 11** 







