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 ¹⁴C-radiolabeled Gal onto (AO)₇ substrate acceptor in the presence of UDP- $[^{14}C]$ Glc, UDP- $[^{14}C]$ Gal, UDP- $[^{14}C]$ Xyl, and GDP- $[^{14}C]$ 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 <u>http://seedgenenetwork.net/ [36]</u>. 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 μ m. (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 \pm 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 μ M 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 seedlingsFive-day-old seedlings grown on MS plates were transferred to MS plates with 100 mM NaCl and reoriented at an angle of 180° (upside down). The photographs were taken for knock-out 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 \pm 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 <0.05).

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

Gene	Locus	Mutant lines	Location	Full length genomic DNA (bp)	Coding Region (bp)	Amino acids	Predicted Subcellular Localization
GALT1	At1g26810	Salk_006871	Promoter	3327	1932	643	Golgi
		Sail_170A08	Intron				
GALT3	At3g06440	Salk_085633	Promoter	3133	1860	619	Golgi
		Salk_005178	Promoter				
GALT4	At1g27120		Exon	2839	2022	673	Golgi
		Salk_131723	Exon				
GALT6	At5g62620	Sail_59_D08	Promoter	3196	2046	681	Golgi
		Sail_70_B02	Promoter				

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/).

	GALT1	GALT2	GALT3	GALT4	GALT5	GALT6	HPGT1	HPGT2	HPGT3
GALT1	-	33.7	45.4	37.1	35.7	39.3	23.5	21.9	23.2
GALT2	51.5	-	38.9	56.4	57.1	57.9	21.6	25.5	23.5
GALT3	61.3	60.2	-	39.5	39.5	41.9	23.5	23.6	25.0
GALT4	56.1	73.2	61.4	-	68.0	60.2	23.6	20.8	24.8
GALT5	53.1	74.9	61.7	82.0	-	73.1	23.4	21.5	24.3
GALT6	56.1	74.1	64.0	73.6	82.5	-	22.6	20.0	21.9
HPGT1	43.6	42.7	41.6	42.7	43.8	45.7	-	41.9	43.2
HPGT2	43.3	49.1	44.9	42.5	43.7	46.7	64.1	-	82.4
HPGT3	46.3	45.9	45.8	48.6	46.7	44.8	65.2	91.6	-

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.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Gene ID (Trivial name)	Predicted Function
0.59084	At4g21060 (GALT2)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.59083	At1g74800 (GALT5)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.43006	At4g32120 (HPGT1)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.40435	At1g32930 (GALT31A)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.32234	At5g53340 (HPGT2)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.32234	At5g53340 (HPGT3)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.32374	At2g35620	leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein kinase
0.27977	At5g39990 (GlcAT14a)	glycosyltransferase family 14 protein / core-2/I-branching enzyme family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF02485 Core-2/I-Branching enzyme
0.26253	At2g37585 (GlcAT14b)	glycosyltransferase family 14 protein / core-2/I-branching enzyme family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF02485 Core-2/I-Branching enzyme
0.24682	At1g27120 (GALT4)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.23551	At3g61640	AGP20
0.20469	At2g14890	AGP9
0.17328	At2g25300	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.17184	At5g15050 (GlcAT14c)	glycosyltransferase family 14 protein / core-2/I-branching enzyme family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF02485 Core-2/I-Branching enzyme
0.16708	At3g57690	AGP23
0.13205	At3g20865	AGP40
0.13140	At3g01700	AGP11

0.10589	At1g70630	fucosyltransferase, putative (FUT4)
0.09032	At1g24520	AGP1
0.08353	At3g06440 (GALT3)	galactosyltransferase family protein, contains Pfam profile: PF01762 galactosyltransferase
0.07137	At4g26320	AGP13
0.06124	At5g40730	AGP24
0.05883	At1g14080	fucosyltransferase, putative (FUT6)
0.04499	At5g10430	AGP4
0.03263	At5g56540	AGP14

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

Transgene	Supernatant	Total microsomes	Golgi microsomes	
None	0.82 <u>+</u> 0.02	8.14 <u>+</u> 0.07	9.20 <u>+</u> 0.50	
GALT1	0.75 <u>+</u> 0.15	8.25 <u>+</u> 0.02	8.95 <u>+</u> 0.45	
GALT2	0.69 <u>+</u> 0.07	9.94 ± 0.05^{a}	14.49 ± 0.61^{b}	
GALT3	0.86 ± 0.07	9.85 ± 0.02^{a}	14.46 ± 0.42^{b}	
GALT4	0.68 ± 0.01	9.20 <u>+</u> 0.01 ^a	13.24 ± 0.56^{b}	
GALT5	0.73 <u>+</u> 0.02	10.39 ± 0.05^{a}	15.27 ± 0.65^{b}	
GALT6	0.78+0.01	$10.10 \pm 0.07^{\mathrm{a}}$	14.96 ± 0.71^{b}	

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.

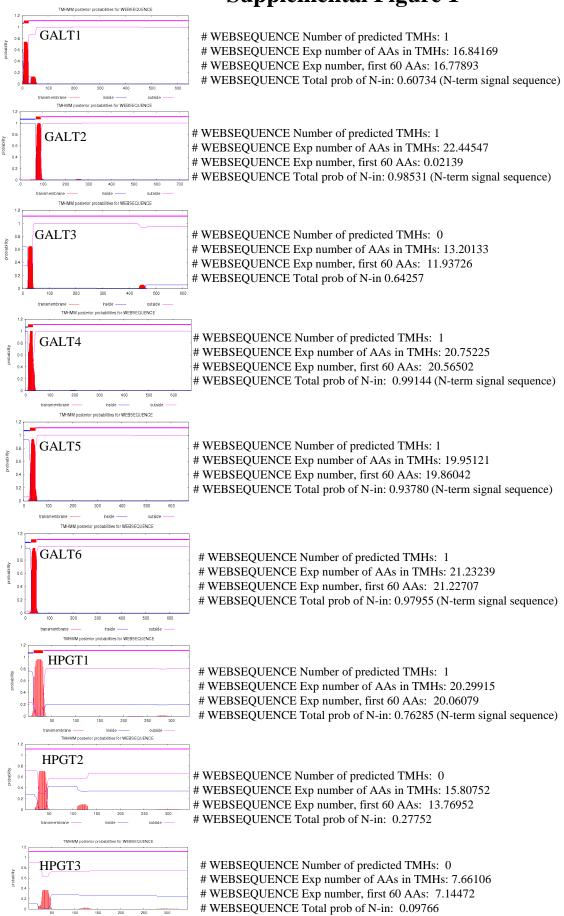
Gene Identifier	Function/GT Family	Mutants	Mutant Phenotype	References
At4g21060 (GALT2) At1g74800 (GALT5)	hydroxyproline-O-β- galactosyltransferase/ GT-31	galt2-1 (SALK_117233) galt2-2 (SALK_141126) galt5-1 (SALK_105404)	Reduced root growth under salt stress, radial swelling of root tips, reduced seed mucilage adherence	[15]
		galt5-2 (SALK_115741)		(17)
At5g53340 (HPGT1) At4g32120 (HPGT2) At2g25300 (HPGT3)	hydroxyproline-O-β- galactosyltransferase/ GT-31	hpgt1-1 (SALK_007547) hpgt2-1 (SALK_070368) hpgt3-1 (SALK_009405)	longer lateral roots, longer root hairs, radial expansion of the cells in the root tip, small leaves shorter inflorescence stems, reduced fertility and shorter siliques	
At1g77810	β-1,3- galactosyltransferase/ GT-31	Not reported	-	[18]
At5g39990 (GlcAT14A)	β-1,6- glucuronosyltransferas/ GT-14	glcat14a-1 (SALK_06433) glcat14a-2 (SALK_043905)	Enhanced cell elongation in seedlings	n [21], [22]
At5g15050 (GlcAT14B) At2g37585		Not reported	-	
(GlcAT14C)				
At2g15390 (FUT4) At1g14080 (FUT6)	α-1,2- fucosyltransferase/ GT-37	fut4-1 (SAIL_284_B) fut4-2 (SALK_12530) fut6-1 (SALK_0783) fut6-2 (SALK_09950)	Reduced root growth under salt stress	[12]-[14]
GALT31A (At1g32930)	β-1,6- galactosyltransferase/ GT-31	galt31A (FLAG_379B06)	Embryo lethal mutant	[19]
At1g08280	β-1,6- galactosyltransferase/ GT-29	Not reported	-	[20]

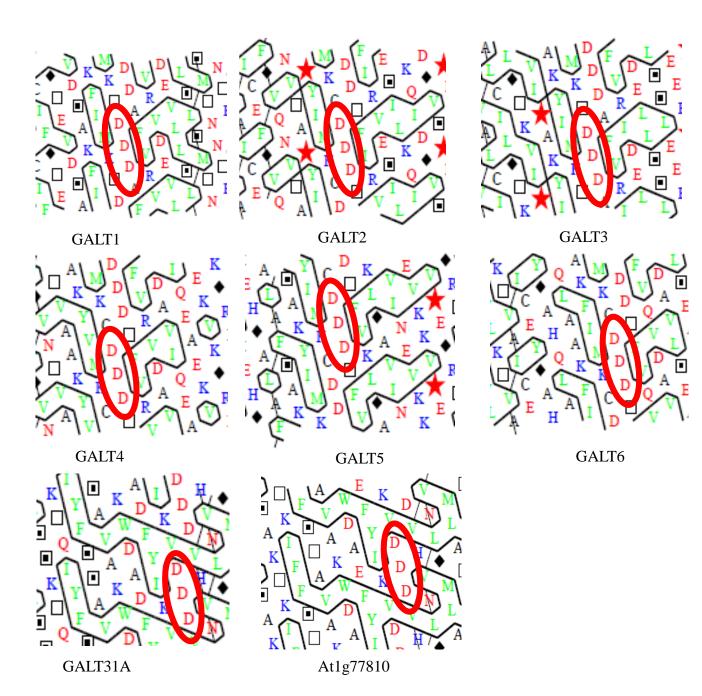
At1g70630 (RAY1)	β-arabinofuranosyl transferase/GT-77	ray1-1 (SALK_053158) ray1-2 (GABI_001C09)	Reduced root growth and reduced rosette size and inflorescence	[23]
At3g46550 (FLA4)	Fasciclin-like AGP	sos5-1 (point mutation) sos5-2 (SALK_125874)	Shorter siliques. fewer seeds, abnormal cell expansion in salt, abnormal seed coat mucilage	[37], [69]
At2g24450 (FLA3)	Fasciclin-like AGPs	fla3 (SALK_016582)	Development of male reproductive organs and pollen grains	[91]
At5g55730 (FLA1)	Fasciclin-like AGPs	fla1-1 (stock CS01810, Wassilewskija-2 fla1-2 (SALK_058964)	Shoot regeneration	[92]
At5g03170 (FLA11) At5g60490 (FLA12)	Fasciclin-like AGPs	fla11 (SALK_046976) fla12 SM.15162	Synthesis of secondary cell wall	[93]
At5g14380 (AGP6)	Classical AGP	RNAi and ami RNA lines	Growth and development of pollen grain and pollen tube	[57]
At3g01700 (AGP11)	Classical AGP	RNAi and ami RNA lines	Growth and development of pollen grain and pollen tube	[60]
At2g23130 (AGP17)	Lys-rich classical	agp17 (SALK_101062)	Influence Agro- bacterium binding	[94], [95]
At4g37450 (AGP18)	Lys-rich classical	agp18 (SALK_117268)	Mediated megaspore selection, reduced hypocotyl cell length, compromised fertility	[62], [94], [96]
At1g68725 (AGP19)	Lys-rich classical	agp19 (SALK_038728)	Reduced hypocotyl cell length, compromised fertility	[94]
At2g33790 (AGP30)	Chimeric AGP	agp30 (transposon insertion)	Root regeneration and seed germination	[97]

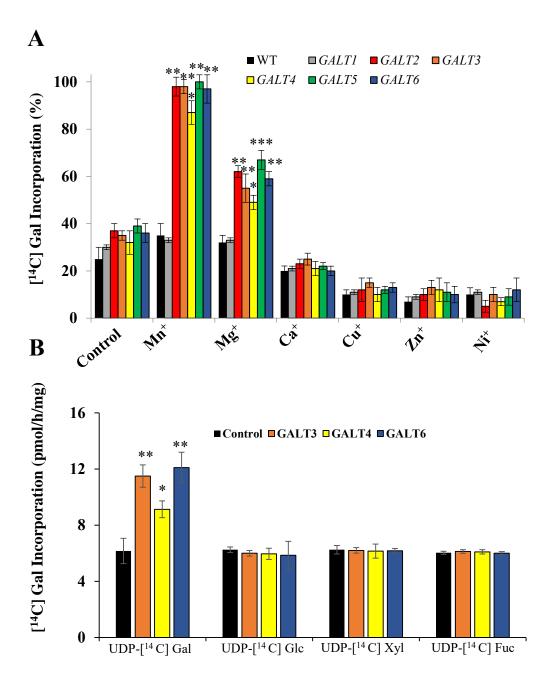
Purpose	Forward	Reverse
Cloning		
GALT1	CACCATGCATCATCATCATCATCACAAG	TTACCATTCGCGGCAGCAAA
	AGATTTTATGGAGGGCTTC	
GALT3	CACCATGCATCATCATCATCATCACAAG	TTATTCGCAGCAAATAGATTGGTTC
	CAATTCATGTCAGTGGT	
GALT4	CACCATGCATCATCATCATCATCACAAG	TCATCTCATGTTGCAGCATTG
	AAGTCTAAACTCGATAATTC	
GALT6	CACCATGCATCATCATCATCATCACAGG	TCATCTCATGTTGCAGCACTG
	AAGCCCAAGTTGTCA	
Subcellular lo	calization	
GALT3	CAGGACGTCTAGATGAAGCAATTCATGT	CATGACCGTCGACTTTTCGCAGCAAATA
	CAGTGGTGAGATTC	GATTGGTTCTC
GALT4	CAGGACGTCTAGATGAAGAAGTCTAAA	CATGACCGTCGACTTTCTCATGTTGCAG
	CTCGAT	CATTG
GALT6	CAGGACGTCTAGATGAGGCCCAAGTTG	CATGACCGTCGACTTTCTCATGTTGCAG
	TCA	CACTG
Screening for	T-DNA	
galt1-1	TTTTTCACAGCCGAAAATCAC	TTGGGAACTTGTTTTTACCCC
galt1-2	GAGTTCCAGTAGCCAGGGAAG	TTCGAATAGGTTGAGAGTCGG
galt3-1	AGGCAAATGGAATAACTTGGC	TGGGGTTACTTCGCTTACATG
galt3-2	ACTGGTTTCTTCGTGGTTGTG	TGAATTGGTGCAGAAAGGATC
galt4-1	GATTAAACCCGAATCGAGTCC	TTTGAACTTGGAATTTGGTCC
galt4-2	GACTTCCTTTCTTGCATGCTG	GGACTCGATTCGGGTTTAATC
galt6-1	AGAACACGAGTTTGTCCCATG	TTTTGGTCGATTTGCTTAACC
galt6-2	GATGCAAAGGTGTCACACATG	CTCGAGTTTTGACAACTTGGG
LBa1.3	ATTTTGCCGATTTCGGAAC	
LB3	TAGCATCTGAATTTCATAACCAAT	
	CTCGATACAC	
RT-PCR		
GALT1	CATCTTCGGGACAGAGGTTG	AAACCAAACGCTCTCTTTGCTGC
GALT2	TCTTTGTTGCACTTAATCCAAGAAG	TGTGGTCGACCTTTCAACAAATTAT
GALT3	GTTGACTACTATGGTTTACTTAGCTTG	TTATTCGCAGCAAATAGATTGGTTCTC
GALT4	CTTTGTGGCATTGCATGCAAGAAAG	CCATCTTGAATAATCTTAATCGCTTTTG

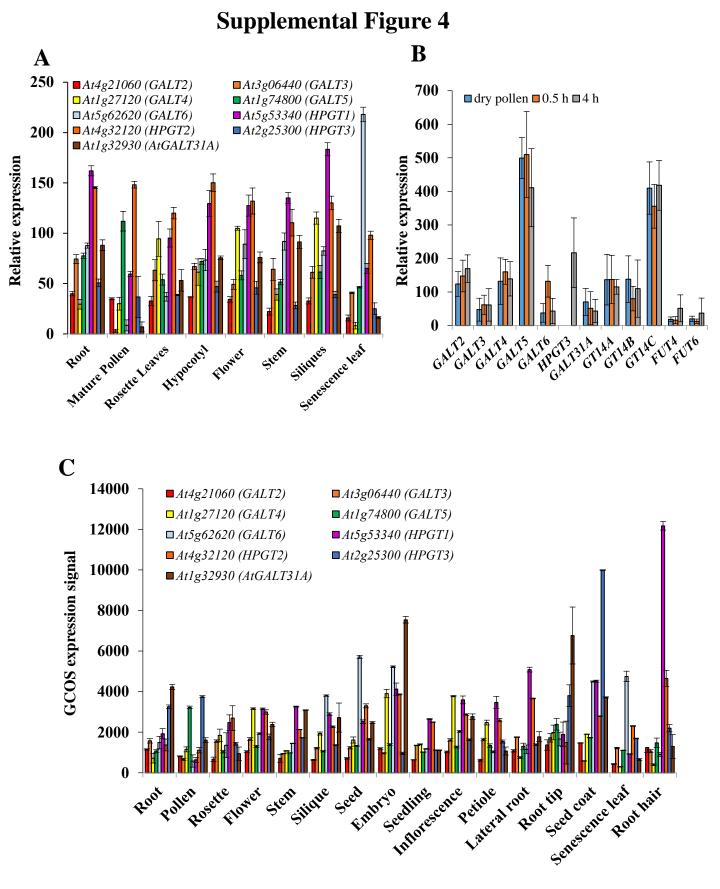
Supplemental Table 6. List of primers used in this study.

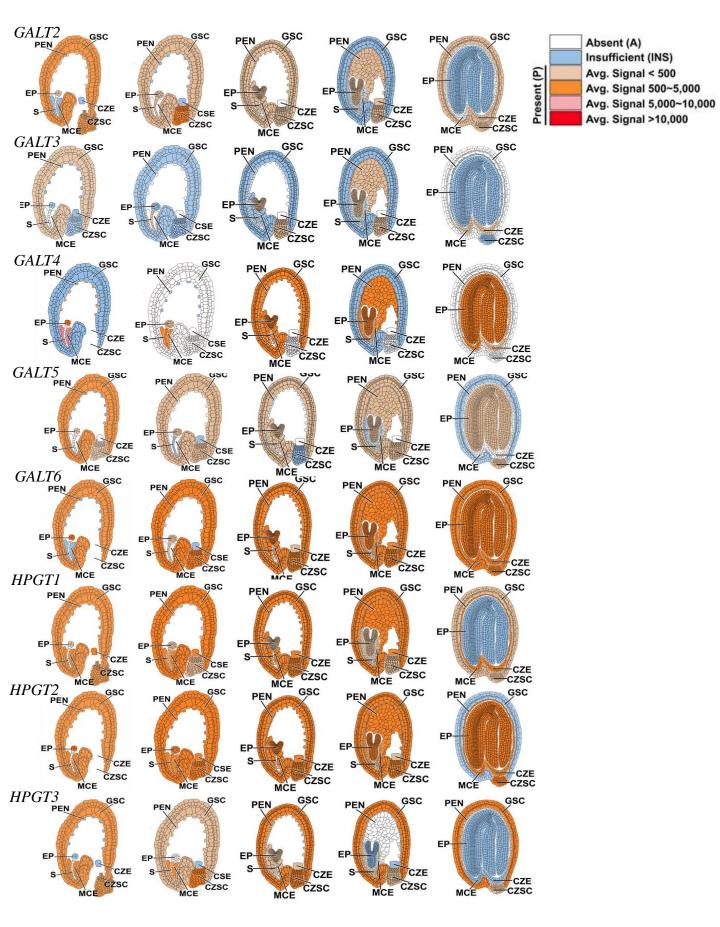
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GALT6	GCAATTTGCGAGTACGGGGGCTCATCAG	CGCCGTCAAGTAATTCTCTATGC
UBQ10	TCGACCCTTCACTTGGTGT	ATAAGCTGGTGTTGACAGGCA
qRT-PCR		
GALT1	AGGAAACCTAAAGATGTTTAAGCTG	GCAGCAAAGAGAGCGTTTGGTTT
GALT2	CATAAGCTTAGGCTATTCAAGATGG	GGTCGACCTTTCAACAAATTAT
GALT3	AGCGAAATTT GTGGTGAAGG	TTATTCGCAGCAAATAGATTGGTT
GALT4	CCAGAAGAGTATTATCCTCCATATG	GCTTATCCCACATGCAAATCAT
GALT5	ACATAAATTACGGCTGTTCAAGATGGA	TCTTAAGAGCTTATCCCATAAGCATA
GALT6	ACACAAATTAAGGATGTTCAAAATGG	TGCCTGTCAACACCAGCTTAT

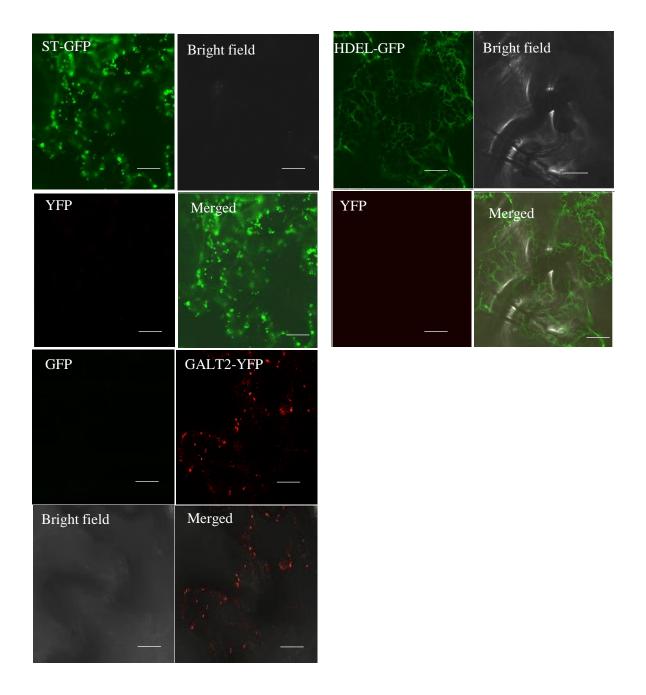


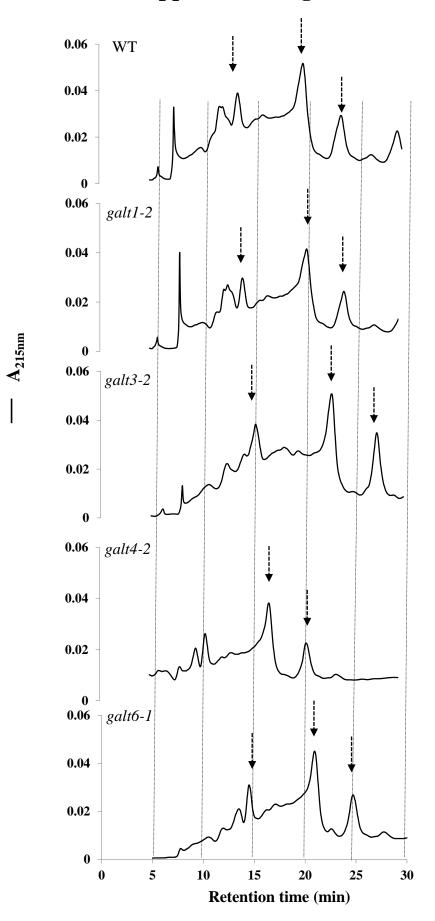


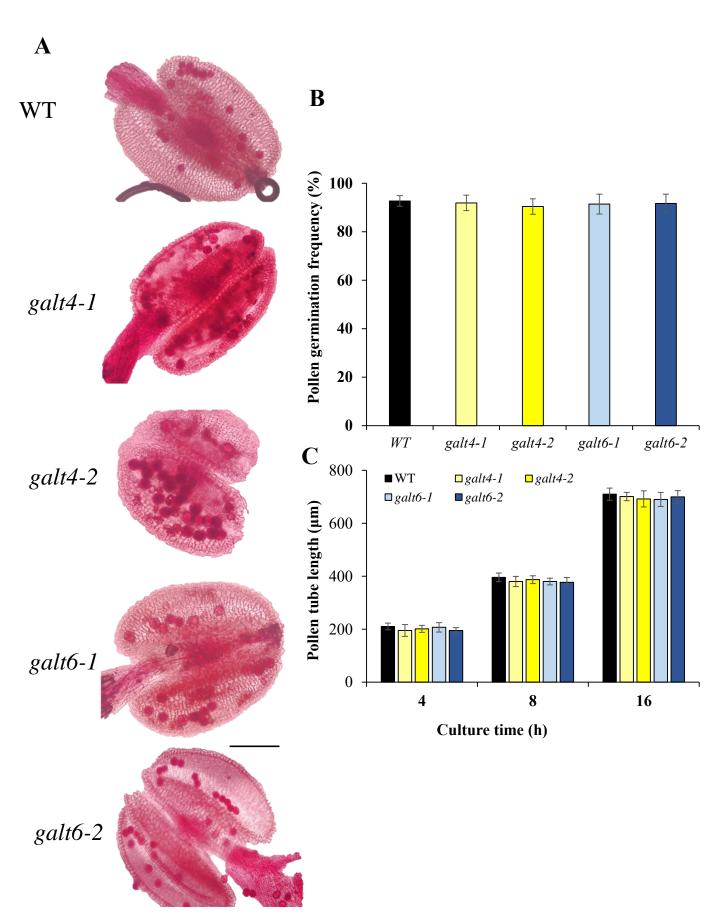


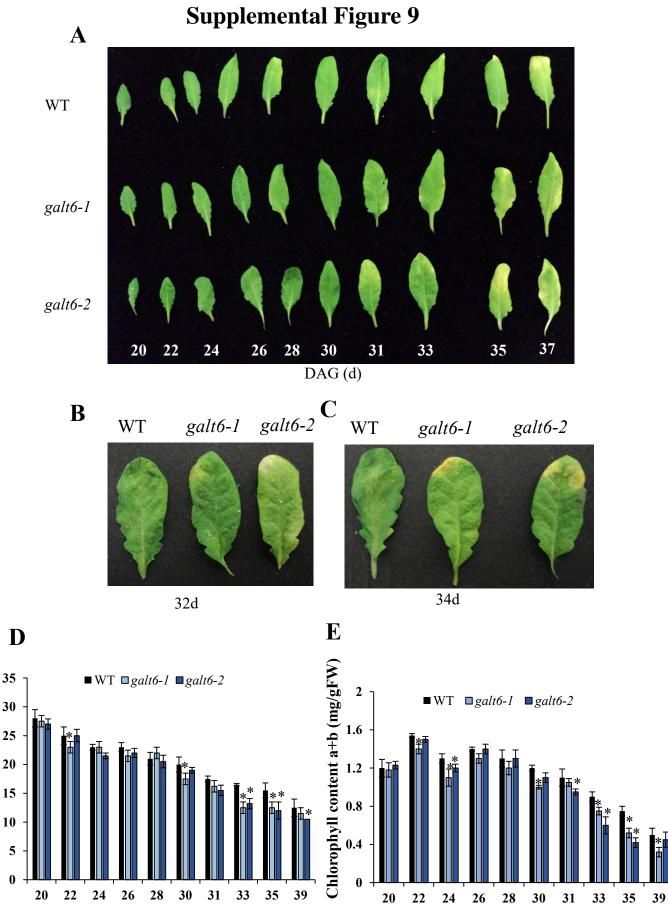








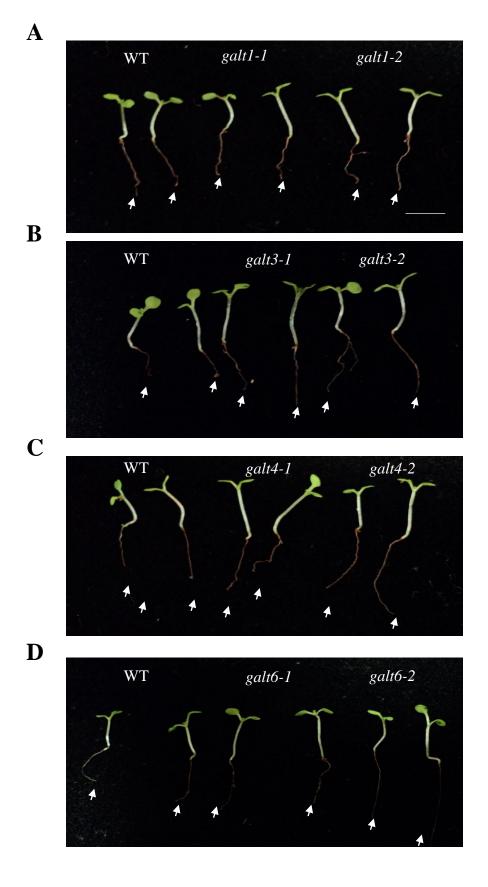




DAG (d)

DAG (d)

Supplemental Figure 10



Supplemental Figure 11

