Abundant Protein Phosphorylation Potentially Regulates Arabidopsis Anther Development

Juanying Ye, Zaibao Zhang, Chenjiang You, Xumin Zhang, Jianan Lu, Hong Ma^{*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering and Collaborative Innovation Center of Genetics and Development, Institute of Plant Biology, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

Supplemental Figure legends.

Figure S1. Mapman analysis of total identified proteins (including phosphoproteins). Only functional bins with $P < 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ are presented.

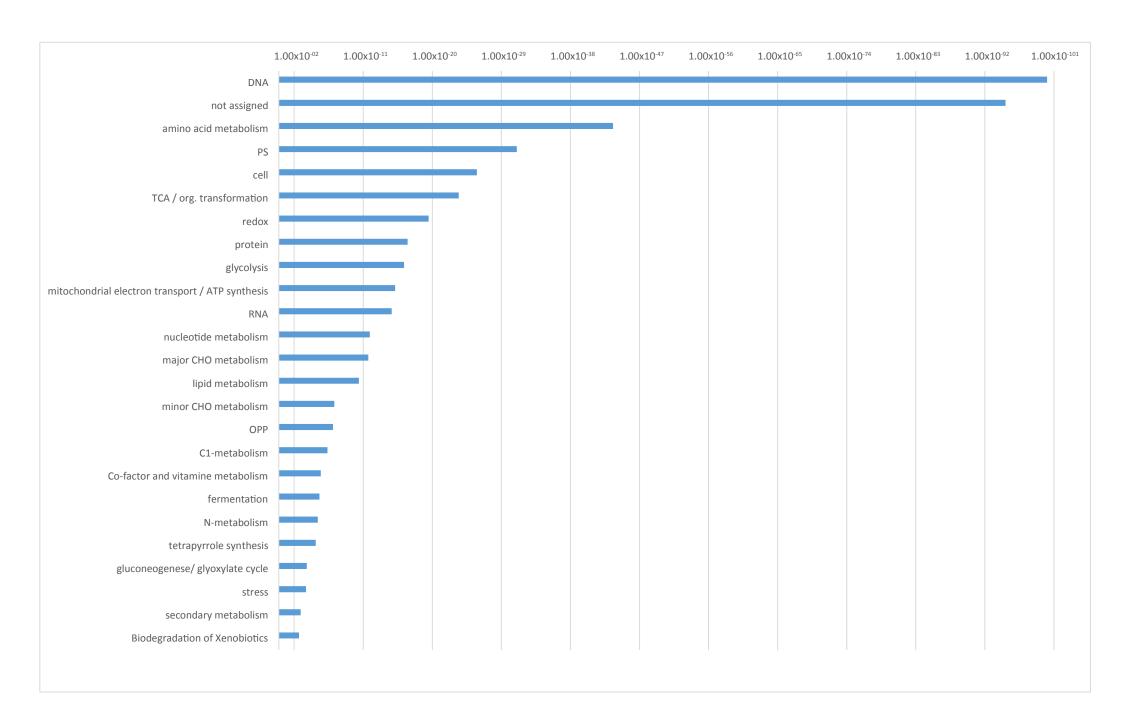
Figure S2. Overlap of proteomic and phosphoproteomic analyses in anther phase I and II. (a) Overlap between phosphoproteome (4-7phos) and proteome (4-7proteome) at anther stage 4-7 (phase I); (b) Overlap between phosphoproteome (8-12phos) and proteome (8-12proteome) at anther stage 8-12 (phase II).

Figure S3. The enriched MapMan bins (bin numbers and bin names) of identified phosphoproteins (proteins identified in proteomic analysis were set as background) for anther phase I (a) and II (b). Only functional bins with $P < 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ for identified proteins are presented.

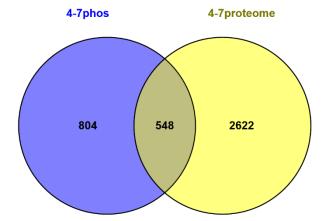
Figure S4. The enriched MapMan bins (bin numbers and bin names) of proteomic datasets for anther phase I and II. Only functional bins with $P<1.0\times10^{-2}$ for identified proteins are presented.

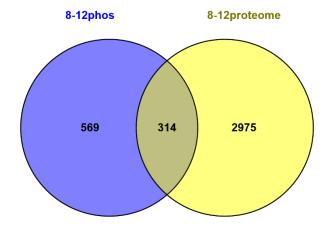
Figure S5. Phosphorylation motifs of phosphoSer and phosphoThr predicted by Motif-X.

Figure S6. The kinase-substrate network extracted from phosphoproteome of anther phase II.



a b





Ъ

