

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Supplementary Method S1. Determination of physicochemical parameters of banana fruits.

Carbon dioxide production was measured at constant room temperature of 23°C by gas chromatography after conservation of individual banana fruits in hermetic jars during two hours (Hewlett Packard 5890A, GmbH, Waldbronn, Germany). Raw data were normalised as follows:

$$A = \frac{(V \times C)}{(0.0464)} \div \frac{W}{T}$$

where A, V, C, W and T represent respectively normalised carbon dioxide production expressed in  $\mu\text{l.Kg}^{-1}.\text{h}^{-1}$ , the jar free volume in litres, raw data from the chromatogram expressed in  $\mu\text{V}$ , fruit weight in kilograms (Kg) and the period of confinement expressed in hours (h). The constant (0.0464) corresponds to the slope of the standard curve. Fruit color was estimated through the CIE L\*a\*b\* color space system using a Minolta Chroma Meter CR-200 (Minolta, Roissy, France). L\*, a\* and b\* values represent lightness of color from 0 (black) to 100 (diffuse white), its position between green (-300) and red (+300) and its position between blue (-300) and yellow (+300), respectively. Pulp firmness and peel hardness were measured using a TA-XT2 penetrometer as described by Chillet et al., 2008. All these parameters were determined for five biological replicates per condition.

The starch content (g/100 g of flour) was computed as follows:

$$\text{Starch}\% = \frac{(Abs \times Slope \times 0.9)}{(1000 \times DM)} \times \frac{100}{0.5} \times \frac{10}{0.05} \times 100 - FG$$

where Starch% is the percentage of starch on dry weight basis (g starch per 100g dried product); Abs is the absorbance at 510 nm against blank; Slope is the slope of the calibration curve daily obtained with a glucose solution; 0.9 is the conversion factor between starch and glucose;  $1000 \times DM$  is the conversion of sample dry weight from mg to g (after correction with its residual moisture content);  $\frac{100}{0.5}$  is the ratio between the total volume (100 ml) and the volume of test sample used (0.5 ml) after alpha-amylase attack;  $\frac{10}{0.05}$  is the ratio between the total volume (10 ml) at amyloglucosidase action stage and the volume (0.05 ml) used for final measuring of glucose (glucose-oxidase/peroxidase/4-aminoantipirine activity); 100 is the

result given in percentage and  $FG$  is the percentage of free glucose (g free glucose per 100g dried product).

The free glucose content (g/100 g of flour) was computed as follows:

$$FG = \frac{(A \times Slope \times 1000)}{DM}$$

where  $FG$  is the free glucose content on dry basis,  $A$  is the absorbance measured for free glucose,  $Slope$  is the slope of the standard curve (in  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$ ),  $1000$  is the conversion between mg to g and  $DM$  is the amount of dried sample (in mg).

**Supplementary Table S1.** The 12 plant predicted proteomes used in the study

<b>Plant species</b>	<b>Protein number</b>	<b>Genome version</b>	<b>Link and reference</b>
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	36,542	Version 1	<a href="http://banana-genome.cirad.fr">http://banana-genome.cirad.fr</a> (D'Hont <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	39,045	MSU version 7	<a href="http://rice.plantbiology.msu.edu">http://rice.plantbiology.msu.edu</a> (Ouyang <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	26,552	Version 1.2	<a href="http://www.brachypodium.org">http://www.brachypodium.org</a> (International Brachypodium Initiative, 2010)
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	34,009	Version 1.4	<a href="http://genome.jgi-psf.org/Sorbi1/Sorbi1_home.html">http://genome.jgi-psf.org/Sorbi1/Sorbi1_home.html</a> (Paterson <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
<i>Zea mays</i>	38,915	Version 5b.60	<a href="http://www.maizesequence.org/index.html">http://www.maizesequence.org/index.html</a> (Schnable <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	41,660	Version 1	<a href="http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/depts/jcg/home/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/depts/jcg/home/Pages/default.aspx</a> (Al-Mssallem <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	27,417	TAIR version 10	<a href="http://www.arabidopsis.org">http://www.arabidopsis.org</a> (Arabidopsis Genome Initiative, 2000)
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	26,346	Version 1	<a href="http://www.genoscope.cns.fr/spip/Vitis-vinifera-whole-genome.html">http://www.genoscope.cns.fr/spip/Vitis-vinifera-whole-genome.html</a> (Jaillon <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	34,728	ITAG Release 2.3	<a href="http://solgenomics.net/organism/Solanum_lycopersicum/genome">http://solgenomics.net/organism/Solanum_lycopersicum/genome</a> (The Tomato Genome Consortium, 2012)
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	39,031	Version 3.4	<a href="http://solanaceae.plantbiology.msu.edu/pgsc_download.shtml">http://solanaceae.plantbiology.msu.edu/pgsc_download.shtml</a> (The Potato Genome Consortium, 2011)
<i>Prunus persica</i>	28,689	Version 1.0	<a href="http://www.phytozome.org/peach">http://www.phytozome.org/peach</a> (Verde <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	34,894	Version 2.0	<a href="http://www.strawberrygenome.org">http://www.strawberrygenome.org</a> (Shulaev <i>et al.</i> , 2011)

**Supplementary Table S2.** Protein reference list used for sequence clustering

Gene family	Plant species	Locus identifier	Gene name	Protein identifier	Source
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g05610	<i>AtAPS2</i>	Q7YKW3	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g27680	<i>AtAPL2</i>	P55230	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At2g21590	<i>AtAPL4</i>	Q9SIK1	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g39210	<i>AtAPL3</i>	P55231	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g19220	<i>AtADG2</i>	P55229	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g48300	<i>AtAPS1</i>	P55228	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G027955_P01	<i>ZmAGP1</i>	NP_001105717	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G429899_P01	<i>ZmSH2</i>	NP_001121104	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G163437_P01	<i>ZmL2</i>	AAK69628	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G068506_P01	<i>ZmBT2</i>	NP_001105038	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G106213_P01	<i>ZmAGP2</i>	NP_001105178	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G391936_P01	<i>ZmAPL1</i>	NP_001106017	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G144002_P01	<i>ZmAPL4</i>	NP_001106058	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os08g25734	<i>OsAPS1</i>	NP_001061603	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os09g12660	<i>OsAPS2</i>	NP_001062808	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os03g52460	<i>OsAPL1</i>	NP_001051184	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os01g44220	<i>OsAPL2</i>	NP_001043654	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os05g50380	<i>OsAPL3</i>	NP_001056424	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os07g13980	<i>OsAPL4</i>	NP_001059276	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Sb03g028850	<i>SbSH2</i>	AAB94012	GenBank
AGPase	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400015875	<i>StGLGL3</i>	P55243	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400027938	<i>StGLGL2</i>	P55242	Uniprot
AGPase	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400054142	<i>StGLGS</i>	P23509	Uniprot
GBSS	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g32900	<i>AtWAXY</i>	Q9MAQ0	Uniprot
GBSS	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G024993_P02	<i>ZmWAXY</i>	P04713	Uniprot
GBSS	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os06g04200	<i>OsWAXY</i>	Q0DEV5	Uniprot
GBSS	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os07g22930	<i>OsGBSS2</i>	AU030570	GenBank
GBSS	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400021398	<i>StWAXY</i>	Q00775	Uniprot
SS	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g11720	<i>AtSS3</i>	F4IAG2	Uniprot
SS	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At3g01180	<i>AtSS2</i>	Q9MAC8	Uniprot
SS	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g18240	<i>AtSS4</i>	Q0WVX5	Uniprot
SS	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g24300	<i>AtSS1</i>	Q9FNF2	Uniprot
SS	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os02g51070	<i>OsSSII-2</i>	Q6Z2T8	Uniprot
SS	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os06g12450	<i>OsSSII-3</i>	Q0DDE3	Uniprot
SS	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os10g30156	<i>OsSSII-1</i>	Q7XE48	Uniprot
SS	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400032329	<i>StSS1</i>	P93568	Uniprot
SS	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	PGSC0003DMP400002384	<i>StSSII</i>	Q43847	Uniprot
SBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At2g36390	<i>AtSBE2.1</i>	O23647	Uniprot
SBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g03650	<i>AtSBE2.2</i>	Q9LZS3	Uniprot
SBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At3g20440	<i>AtBE1</i>	D2WL32	Uniprot
SBE	<i>Zea mays</i>	GRMZM2G032628_P01	<i>ZmBEII</i>	Q08047	Uniprot
SBE	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os06g51084	<i>OsSBE1</i>	Q01401	Uniprot
DBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At2g39930	<i>AtISA1</i>	O04196	Uniprot
DBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g03310	<i>AtISA2</i>	Q8L735	Uniprot
DBE	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g09020	<i>AtISA3</i>	Q9M0S5	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g69830	<i>AtAMY3</i>	Q94A41	Uniprot

AMY	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At1g76130	<i>AtAMY2</i>	Q8LFG1	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g25000	<i>AtAMY1</i>	Q8VZ56	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os01g25510	<i>OsAMY1B</i>	Q0JMV4	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os02g52710	<i>OsAMY1.1</i>	P17654	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os06g49970	<i>OsAMY2A</i>	Q0D9J1	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os08g36900	<i>OsAMY1.4</i>	P27934	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os08g36910	<i>OsAMY1.3</i>	P27933	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os09g28400	<i>OsAMY1.2</i>	P27932	Uniprot
AMY	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Os09g28420	<i>OsAMY1.6</i>	P27937	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At2g32290	<i>AtBAM6</i>	Q8L762	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At2g45880	<i>AtBAM7</i>	O80831	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At3g23920	<i>AtBAM1</i>	Q9LIR6	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g00490	<i>AtBAM2</i>	O65258	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g15210	<i>AtBAM5</i>	P25853	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At4g17090	<i>AtBAM3</i>	O23553	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g18670	<i>AtBAM9</i>	Q8VYW2	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g45300	<i>AtBAM8</i>	Q9FH80	Uniprot
BAM	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	At5g55700	<i>AtBAM4</i>	Q9FM68	Uniprot

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**Supplementary Table S3.** List of primer sequences used for qRT-PCR experiments and characteristics of corresponding amplicons

Gene name	Primer ID	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Amplicon size (bp)	E ( $\pm$ SE) <sup>*</sup>
<i>MaACT2</i>	Ma1067F	GGAGTCTGGTCCCTGCTATCG	147	1.981 ( $\pm$ 0.00494)
	Ma1067R	AAAGTCCGATGCAACAAAGC		
<i>MaAGP1</i>	Ma1149F	CTCGGGCTTTGTTTCATGTTT	125	2.01 ( $\pm$ 0.00992)
	Ma1149R	TGTGCTCCCACAAACATCAT		
<i>MaAGP4</i>	Ma1027F	AATGCCAGTTCTCGACGTTT	132	1.946 ( $\pm$ 0.00523)
	Ma1027R	CTGCATTAGGGCAGCTGATT		
<i>MaAGP5</i>	Ma1202F	ATGATGGGTGCTGACGACTA	90	1.856 ( $\pm$ 0.0229)
	Ma1202R	TGTGTTCTCTCCCCTCCAA		
<i>MaAGP6</i>	Ma1190F	GCGAGGGCTTCTACATACGA	132	2.001 ( $\pm$ 0.0106)
	Ma1190R	GCCGTAGCATCCTCTCCTC		
<i>MaAGP7</i>	Ma1188F	CGAAGGATTCAGCAAGGAAG	129	1.896 ( $\pm$ 0.0265)
	Ma1188R	TGGGCACATACAAAGCTATCA		
<i>MaSS3</i>	Ma1018F	CACTTCATCCACACCTTCCA	88	1.922 ( $\pm$ 0.00442)
	Ma1018R	CGACAGATTCATTTTCGTTTCG		
<i>MaSS8</i>	Ma1205F	CTTGGCTGAGACGAGGACTT	123	1.918 ( $\pm$ 0.0209)
	Ma1205R	TGCCTCAACACCTACAGGAAC		
<i>MaSS10</i>	Ma1208F	CGTGCCGAATGGTATAGCTC	99	1.962 ( $\pm$ 0.00546)
	Ma1208R	ACGGGAATGGTTCAACTCAC		
<i>MaGBSS1</i>	Ma1007F	AAGATCGGCTTCAGACCAGA	82	1.969 ( $\pm$ 0.00768)
	Ma1007R	GGGACTCTGAGGATTGTCCA		
<i>MaGBSS2</i>	Ma1073F	GGAGCTGCTGGTAGTGAAGC	87	2.08 ( $\pm$ 0.0459)
	Ma1073R	TAGTCGCTTTCAGGGAGTGG		
<i>MaGBSS3</i>	Ma1110F	ATTGGAGCAACAGCTTGCAT	86	2.07 ( $\pm$ 0.00164)
	Ma1110R	CATGAGCCAGAGGAACATTG		
<i>MaGBSS4</i>	Ma1109F	GTGAAGCAATGCACCACATT	85	NA
	Ma1109R	TGTTGTGAATGGCGTAGGTG		
<i>MaSBE1</i>	Ma1227F	CATCGGAAGCTAGGTCAGGA	114	1.889 ( $\pm$ 0.0333)
	Ma1227R	TCCAAGATTCCCAGGTTGAC		
<i>MaSBE2</i>	Ma1233F	TCCTGGAACGTTGGTTTCTC	89	2.008 ( $\pm$ 0.0055)
	Ma1233R	TGGTGATGTGTTTGGTCGTT		
<i>MaSBE3</i>	Ma1235F	AGGCCTCGTCTTTCCTAGT	92	1.957 ( $\pm$ 0.00527)
	Ma1235R	ATGCACAACCCAGCAATCTT		
<i>MaSBE4</i>	Ma1238F	GACTTGCAATAGTGGCATTTCG	100	1.939 ( $\pm$ 0.0137)
	Ma1238R	CTGAGGCGACTACGGGACTA		
<i>MaSBE5</i>	Ma1243F	ACCAACCAGCCTCTCATTG	93	1.952 ( $\pm$ 0.0109)
	Ma1243R	GAACCGCAGTTGTTTATGCTC		
<i>MaDBE1</i>	Ma1211F	TGTGATCCAAATGTTTCAGAAGG	101	1.985 ( $\pm$ 0.054)
	Ma1211R	AGGCACAAAGTTCAATCCACA		
<i>MaDBE3</i>	Ma1218F	CCTTCAACACAAGCCATCTG	99	1.902 ( $\pm$ 0.0251)
	Ma1218R	CGTAGGGCACAGGCTTACTC		
<i>MaDBE4</i>	Ma1224F	CGAAGGTGTACCATTACAGCA	83	1.899 ( $\pm$ 0.00424)
	Ma1224R	CACAGGATCATGGCTTTGC		
<i>MaBAM4</i>	Ma1020F	CATGAACCTTCAGACATTACAGG	145	1.961 ( $\pm$ 0.00501)
	Ma1020R	CAGTGTAGCGATTCTACTGCATC		
<i>MaBAM6</i>	Ma1030F	ATCCGCTGCCTGATGACTAC	114	2.083 ( $\pm$ 0.00823)
	Ma1030R	ATTGTTTGCTATGCGTGCAG		
<i>MaBAM7</i>	Ma1034F	TGGCAGCAGAAGAGATATCCA	100	1.921 ( $\pm$ 0.00568)
	Ma1034R	CATACGTTCCGGCAAAATCCTT		
<i>MaAMY1</i>	Ma1155F	CTTGTGCCAGACTGCGTATC	116	1.981 ( $\pm$ 0.0356)
	Ma1155R	ATGCTGCAAGAATCGACAAC		
<i>MaAMY2</i>	Ma1157F	CATGACCCATTGCCAATCTT	99	NA
	Ma1157R	CCATAGTCGCTCCAAGATCA		
<i>MaAMY3</i>	Ma1159F	CTTGTGCCAAACTGCGTATC	131	1.998 ( $\pm$ 0.0163)
	Ma1159R	CTCGCTCCGATCTCTATGCT		
<i>MaAMY4</i>	Ma1161F	ACCAAAGTCGACTCGGTCA	129	2.097 ( $\pm$ 0.064)
	Ma1161R	TATAGCCAACGCTGGAGTCA		
<i>MaAMY5</i>	Ma1194F	TTTCCCTTGTTGGCCGTGAG	134	2.03 ( $\pm$ 0.0333)

	Ma1194R	AGCACCATGGAACCTCGATTATTC		
<i>MaAMY8</i>	Ma1198F	AACTAGCCCTTGCGGTTAC	115	1.957 ( $\pm 0.0589$ )
	Ma1198R	CTACGTCGAACAAACGCAGC		
<i>MaAMY12</i>	Ma1153F	ATAGCTGAAACCTCGGAGCA	129	2.014 ( $\pm 0.0373$ )
	Ma1153R	TGGGTTGTAGCAGCTGAAGG		

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NA, not available value *i.e.* gene not or very weakly expressed.

\*Efficiency (E) and mean squared error ( $\pm$ SE) for primer pair in pulp tissue.

**Supplementary Table S4.** Isoform numbers of starch metabolism-related gene families in 12 plant genomes

Gene family	Plant species											
	Monocots						Dicots					
	Ma	Os	Bd	Sb	Zm	Pd	At	Vv	Sl	St	Pp	Fv
<i>AGPase</i>	7	6	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	6	5
<i>SS</i>	10	9	7	8	7	8	5	6	6	6	6	6
<i>GBSS</i>	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
<i>SBE</i>	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
<i>DBE</i>	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>BAM</i>	13	10	11	10	13	10	9	9	8	8	10	9
<i>AMY</i>	13	10	5	11	7	4	3	8	5	3	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>

Ma, *Musa acuminata*; Os, *Oryza sativa*; Bd, *Brachypodium distachyon*; Sb, *Sorghum bicolor*; Zm, *Zea mays*; Pd, *Phoenix dactylifera*; At, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, Vv, *Vitis vinifera*; Sl, *Solanum lycopersicum*; St, *Solanum tuberosum*; Pp, *Prunus persica*; Fv, *Fragaria vesca*; AGPase, ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase; SS, soluble starch synthase; GBSS, granule-bound starch synthase; SBE, starch branching enzyme; DBE, debranching enzyme; AMY,  $\alpha$ -amylase and BAM,  $\beta$ -amylase.



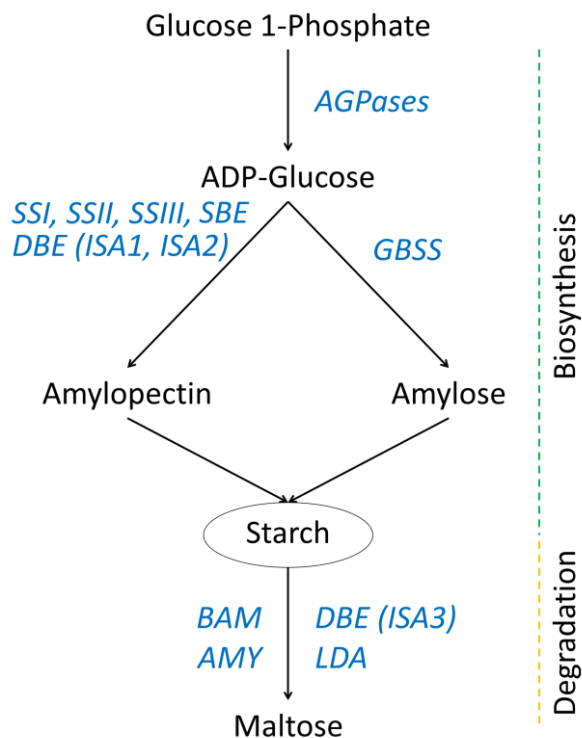
**Supplementary Table S5.** Table of starch metabolism-related genes identified in banana

<b>Gene family</b>	<b>Gene order*</b>	<b>Gene name</b>	<b>Locus identifier</b>	<b>Genome version 1<sup>s</sup></b>
<i>AGPase</i>	1	<i>MaAGP1</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G09400	001
<i>AGPase</i>	2	<i>MaAGP2</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G11820	001
<i>AGPase</i>	3	<i>MaAGP3</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G21710	001
<i>AGPase</i>	4	<i>MaAGP4</i>	GSMUA_Achr4G02930	001
<i>AGPase</i>	5	<i>MaAGP5</i>	GSMUA_Achr4G10620	001
<i>AGPase</i>	6	<i>MaAGP6</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G27190	001
<i>AGPase</i>	7	<i>MaAGP7</i>	GSMUA_Achr9G06920	001
<i>SS</i>	1	<i>MaSS1</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G24640	001
<i>SS</i>	2	<i>MaSS2</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G24650	001
<i>SS</i>	3	<i>MaSS3</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G03290	001
<i>SS</i>	4	<i>MaSS4</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G16340	001
<i>SS</i>	5	<i>MaSS5</i>	GSMUA_Achr4G10220	001
<i>SS</i>	6	<i>MaSS6</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G00700	001
<i>SS</i>	7	<i>MaSS7</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G23190	001
<i>SS</i>	8	<i>MaSS8</i>	GSMUA_Achr8G24090	001
<i>SS</i>	9	<i>MaSS9</i>	GSMUA_Achr8G27560	001
<i>SS</i>	10	<i>MaSS10</i>	GSMUA_Achr11G18560	001
<i>GBSS</i>	1	<i>MaGBSS1</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G06140	001
<i>GBSS</i>	2	<i>MaGBSS2</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G08190	001
<i>GBSS</i>	3	<i>MaGBSS3</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G16610	001
<i>GBSS</i>	4	<i>MaGBSS4</i>	GSMUA_Achr9G20780	001
<i>SBE</i>	1	<i>MaSBE1</i>	GSMUA_Achr4G04690	001
<i>SBE</i>	2	<i>MaSBE2</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G16760	001
<i>SBE</i>	3	<i>MaSBE3</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G07530	001
<i>SBE</i>	4	<i>MaSBE4</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G13530	001
<i>SBE</i>	5	<i>MaSBE5</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G24120	001
<i>DBE</i>	1	<i>MaDBE1</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G16190	001
<i>DBE</i>	2	<i>MaDBE2</i>	GSMUA_Achr6G16200	001
<i>DBE</i>	3	<i>MaDBE3</i>	GSMUA_Achr9G14020	001
<i>DBE</i>	4	<i>MaDBE4</i>	GSMUA_Achr9G14980	001
<i>AMY</i>	1	<i>MaAMY1</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G02190	001
<i>AMY</i>	2	<i>MaAMY2</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G02210	001
<i>AMY</i>	3	<i>MaAMY3</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G02230	001
<i>AMY</i>	4	<i>MaAMY4</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G07130	001
<i>AMY</i>	5	<i>MaAMY5</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G07190	001
<i>AMY</i>	6	<i>MaAMY6</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G08130	001
<i>AMY</i>	7	<i>MaAMY7</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G08290	001
<i>AMY</i>	8	<i>MaAMY8</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G08340	001
<i>AMY</i>	9	<i>MaAMY9</i>	GSMUA_Achr5G10560	001
<i>AMY</i>	10	<i>MaAMY10</i>	GSMUA_Achr7G18920	001
<i>AMY</i>	11	<i>MaAMY11</i>	GSMUA_Achr7G26940	001
<i>AMY</i>	12	<i>MaAMY12</i>	GSMUA_Achr8G04140	001
<i>AMY</i>	13	<i>MaAMY13</i>	GSMUA_Achr10G30130	001
<i>BAM</i>	1	<i>MaBAM1</i>	GSMUA_Achr1G17440	001
<i>BAM</i>	2	<i>MaBAM2</i>	GSMUA_Achr2G04590	001
<i>BAM</i>	3	<i>MaBAM3</i>	GSMUA_Achr2G14060	001
<i>BAM</i>	4	<i>MaBAM4</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G08860	001
<i>BAM</i>	5	<i>MaBAM5</i>	GSMUA_Achr3G27320	001
<i>BAM</i>	6	<i>MaBAM6</i>	GSMUA_Achr4G17840	001

<i>BAM</i>	7	<i>MaBAM7</i>	GSMUA	Achr5G08040	001
<i>BAM</i>	8	<i>MaBAM8</i>	GSMUA	Achr5G10120	001
<i>BAM</i>	9	<i>MaBAM9</i>	GSMUA	Achr6G05840	001
<i>BAM</i>	10	<i>MaBAM10</i>	GSMUA	Achr7G11100	001
<i>BAM</i>	11	<i>MaBAM11</i>	GSMUA	Achr8G14930	001
<i>BAM</i>	12	<i>MaBAM12</i>	GSMUA	Achr10G09320	001
<i>BAM</i>	13	<i>MaBAM13</i>	GSMUA	AchrUn	randomG28890 001

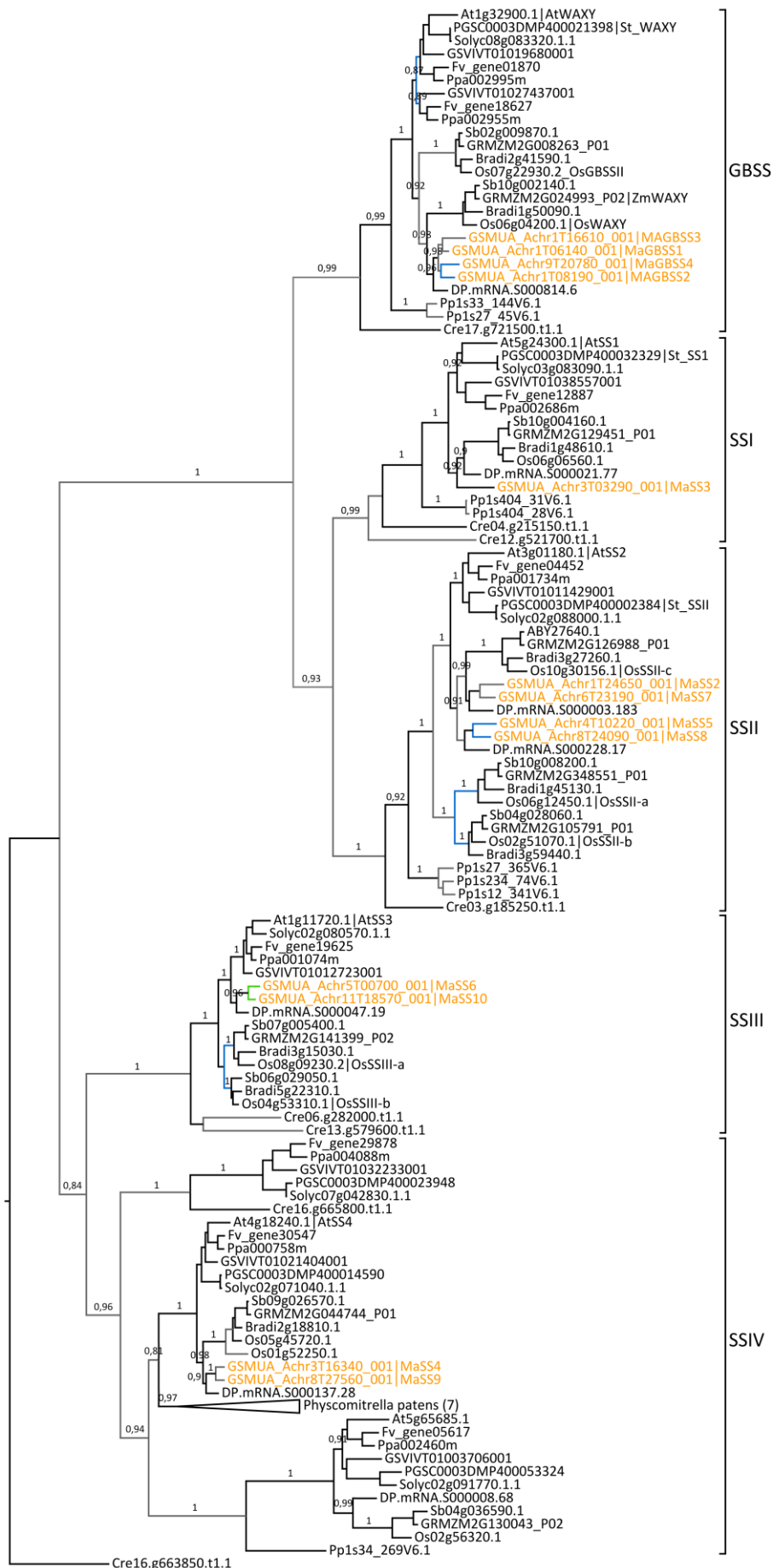
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\*Gene order in Fig. 4A; <sup>S</sup>D'Hont et al., 2012



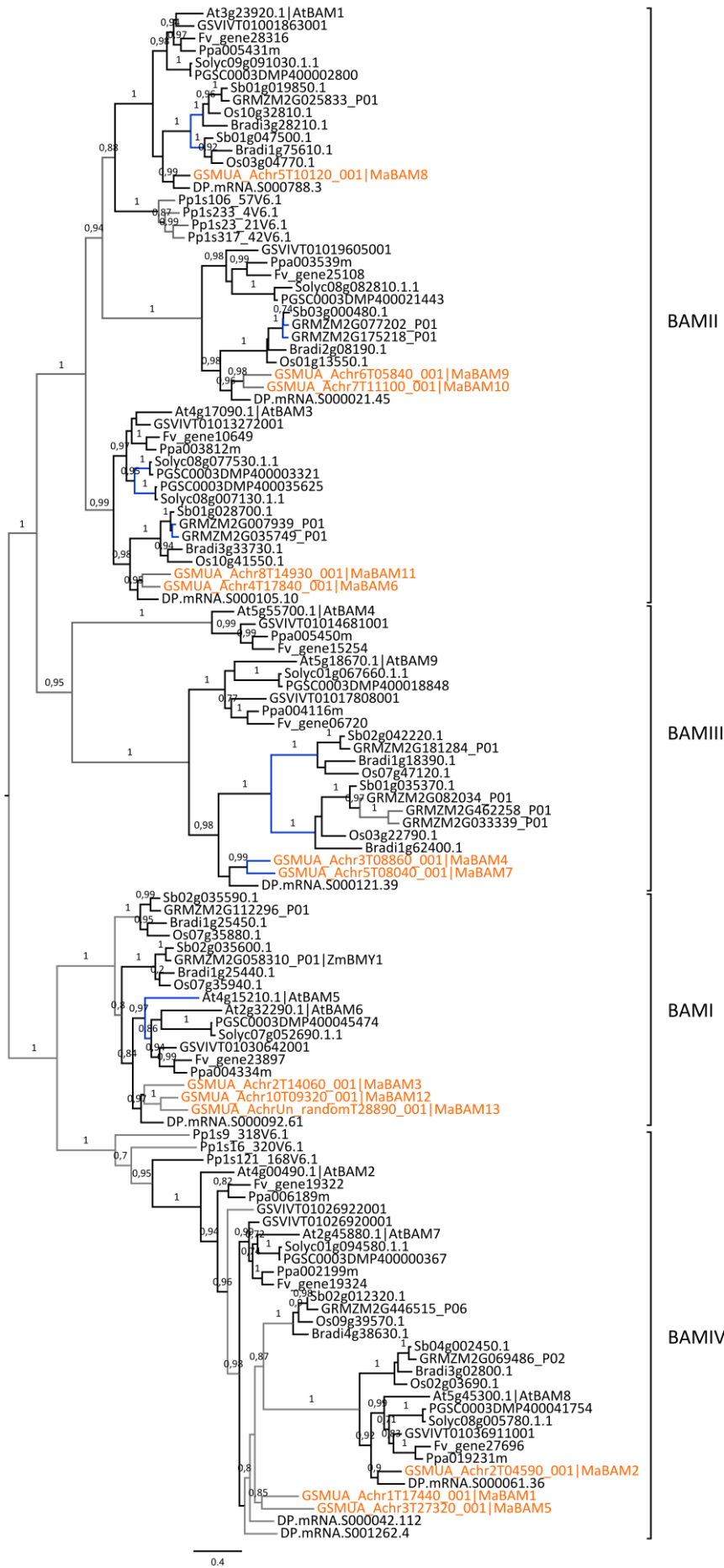
### Supplementary Figure S1. Schematic and simplified view of starch biosynthesis and degradation

Major gene families involved are indicated in blue. Adenosine diphosphoglucose (ADP-glucose), the glucose donor for starch synthesis is synthesized by ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylases (AGPases) that use adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and glucose-1-phosphate as substrates. Starch synthases (SS) catalyze the transfer of glucose from ADP-glucose to non-reducing ends of glucose chains via  $\alpha$ -1,4-bonds. Synthesis of amylopectin requires the elongation of glucan chains by SSI-IV soluble starch synthases and the introduction of branch points by SBE starch branching enzymes. ISA1 and ISA2 debranching enzymes (DBE) are proposed to be involved in the removal of misplaced amylopectin branches. Granule-bound starch synthases (GBSS) synthesizes very long glucan chains that are found mainly in amylose. Starch breakdown is dependent on the phosphorylation status of glucans at the surface of starch granules. The exo-acting  $\beta$ -amylases (BAM) release  $\beta$ -maltose from exposed non-reducing ends of chains. Endo-acting  $\alpha$ -amylases (AMY) hydrolyze  $\alpha$ -1,4-linked glucose chains and release a mixture of soluble linear and branched oligosaccharides. Debranching enzymes ISA3 and pullulanases/limit dextrinases (LDA) are involved in breakdown of branched amylopectin chains. Based on reviews by (Zeeman et al., 2010; Streb and Zeeman, 2012).



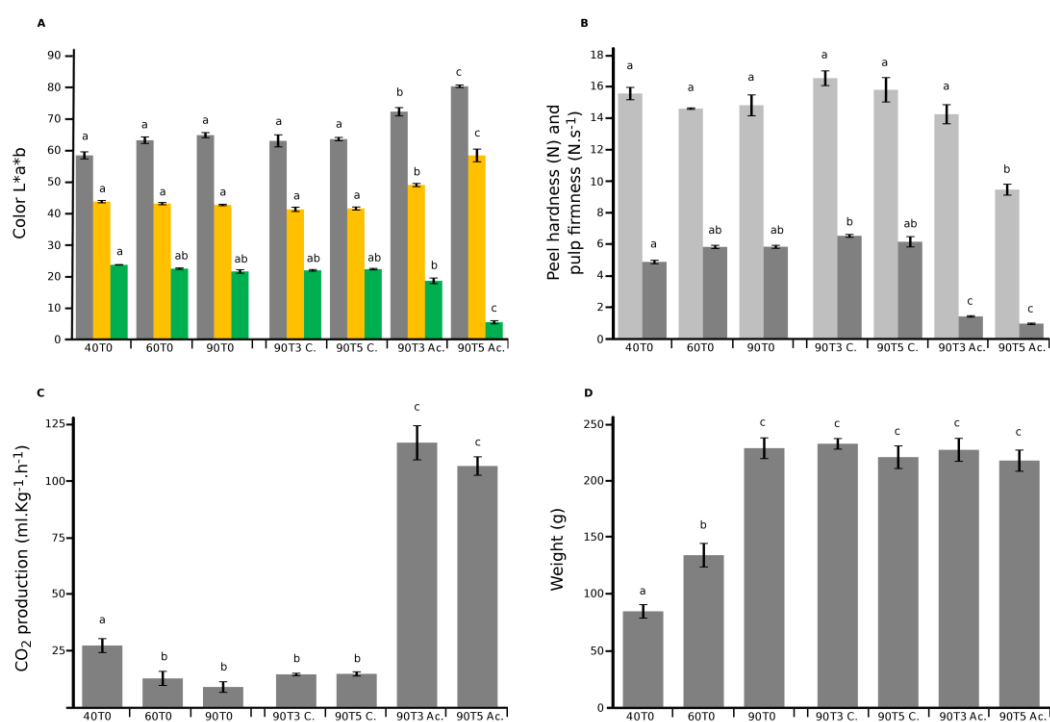
**Supplementary Figure S2. Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree of starch synthase (SS and GBSS) predicted proteins.**

Only supports (aLRT statistics with SH-like procedure) of main branches are indicated. *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* (Cre), *Physcomitrella patens* (Pp), Grapevine (GSVIV), tomato (Solyc), potato (PGSC), woodland strawberry (Fv), *Arabidopsis* (At), peach (Ppa), *Brachypodium* (Bradi), rice (Os), maize (GRMZM), sorghum (Sb), date palm (DP) and banana (Ma) identifiers are indicated (in brown for banana). Branches are colored according to gene duplication modes: WGD (blue), segmental (green), tandem/proximal (red) and unknown (grey). Black branches correspond to speciation events. The scale bar corresponds to estimated amino acid substitutions per site. Sequences were grouped using the tree topology and previously published classifications (Patron and Keeling, 2005; Leterrier et al., 2008).



**Supplementary Figure S3. Phylogenetic analysis of the BAM family.**

The maximum likelihood tree of BAM predicted proteins was rooted using midpoint. Supports  $>0.70$  (aLRT statistics with SH-like procedure) are indicated. *Physcomitrella patens* (Pp), Grapevine (GSVIV), tomato (Solyc), potato (PGSC), woodland strawberry (Fv), *Arabidopsis* (At), peach (Ppa), *Brachypodium* (Bradi), rice (Os), maize (GRMZM), Sorghum (Sb), date palm (DP) and banana (GSMUA) identifiers are indicated (in brown for banana). Branches are colored according to gene duplication modes: WGD (blue), segmental (green), tandem/proximal (red) and unknown (grey). Black branches correspond to speciation events. The scale bar corresponds to estimated amino acid substitutions per site. Sequences were grouped using the tree topology and a previous classification (Fulton et al., 2008).



**Supplementary Figure S4. Changes of physicochemical parameters of banana fruits during green fruit development and ripening.**

(A) Switch from green banana fruits to yellow banana fruits. Banana fruit colors were estimated through the color space CIE L\*a\*b\*. Green, yellow and grey histograms represent - a, b and L values without unit, respectively. (B) Rheological properties of banana fruits before and after acetylene treatment. Light grey and dark grey histograms represent peel hardness (expressed in Newton (N)) and pulp firmness (expressed in N.s<sup>-1</sup>), respectively. (C) Respiration of banana fruits before and after acetylene treatment. Carbon dioxide productions of banana fruits are expressed in ml.Kg<sup>-1</sup>.h<sup>-1</sup> (D) Filling of banana fruits during green banana fruit development. Fruit weight is expressed in grams (g). All parameters were measured individually on all fruits harvested at 40, 60 and 90 DAF immediately after harvest (40T0, 60T0 and 90T0, respectively), on fruits harvested at 90 DAF then treated 24h with acetylene and stored two or four additional days (90T3 Ac. and 90T5 Ac., respectively) and on control fruits not treated and stored three (90T3C.) and five days (90T5C.). Means, standard errors and different groups from multiple comparisons with confidence interval at 95% (ANOVA followed by Tukey's test) are indicated.



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