

Figure S1. Alignment of the sequences of *Gh_D11G2948*, *Gh_D11G2949* and *Gh_D11G2950*. Three candidate genes alignment showed that *Gh_D11G2949* had a 216-bp sequence that *Gh_D11G2948* and *Gh_D11G2950* didn't have (blue grids). A co-owned 599-bp fragment (599-bp in *Gh_D11G2949*, 587-bp in *Gh_D11G2950* and 378-bp in *Gh_D11G2948*) (red grids) been cloned into pTRV2, to silencing all three candidate genes.

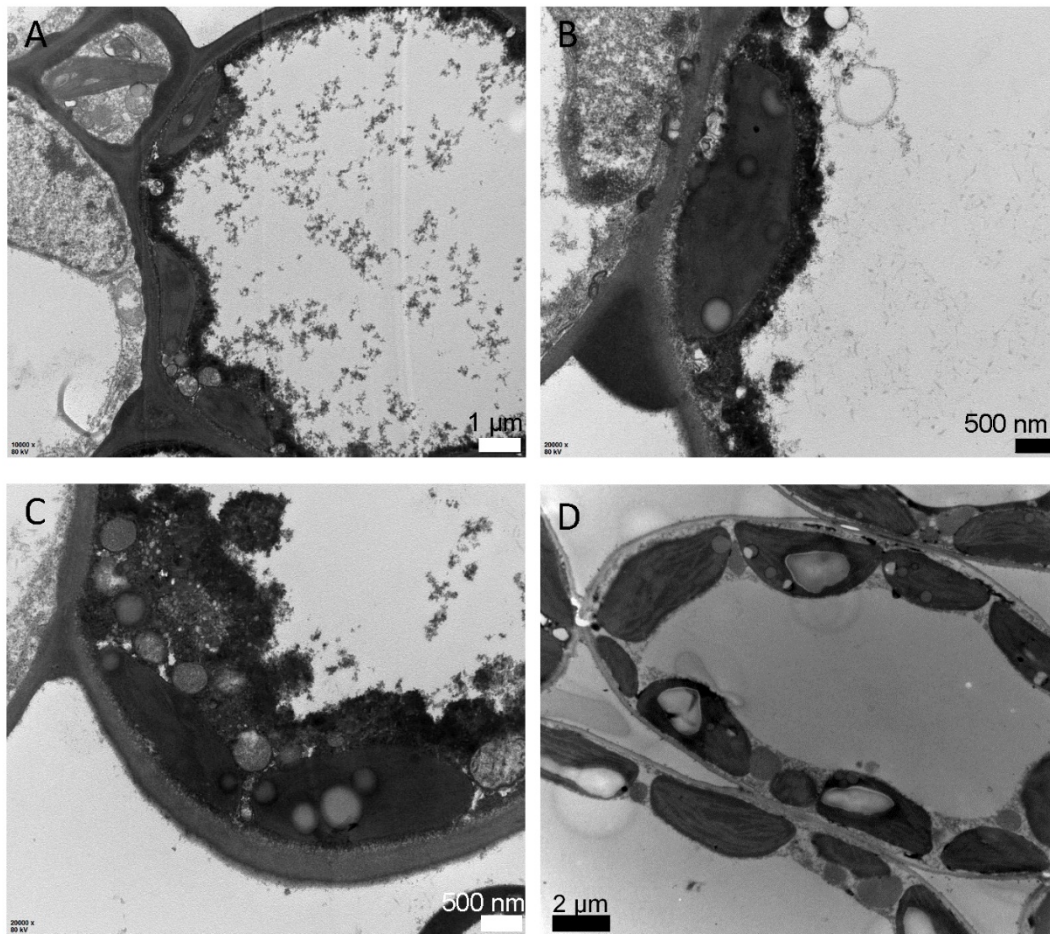


Figure S2. Images of transmission electron microscope of lethal and normal F₁ leaves in S4. Figure A, B and C were the images of cells of lethal F₁ leaves in S4; figure D was the image of cells of normal leaves in S4.

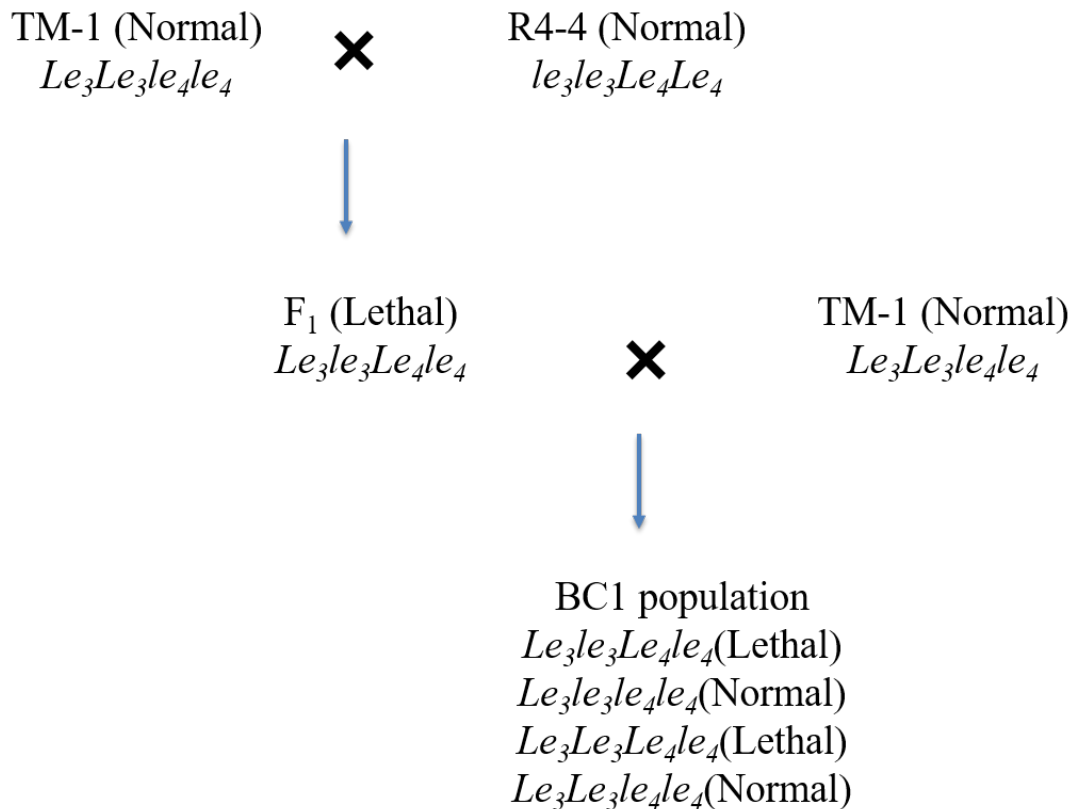


Figure S3. Genotype of BC₁ population. Parent line TM-1 contained $Le_3Le_3le_4le_4$ genotype and normal phenotype. Parent line R4-4 contained $le_3le_3Le_4Le_4$ genotype and normal type. When the cross generated F₁ progeny, the F₁ plants contained Le_3Le_4 at same time, the phenotype were lethal. Use TM-1 as recurrent parent produced BC₁ population. There were four genotype and two phenotype in BC₁ population, Le_4 locus from *G. barbadense* R4-4 were separated. Thus, we can use the BC₁ population to fine mapping the lethal gene Le_4 .

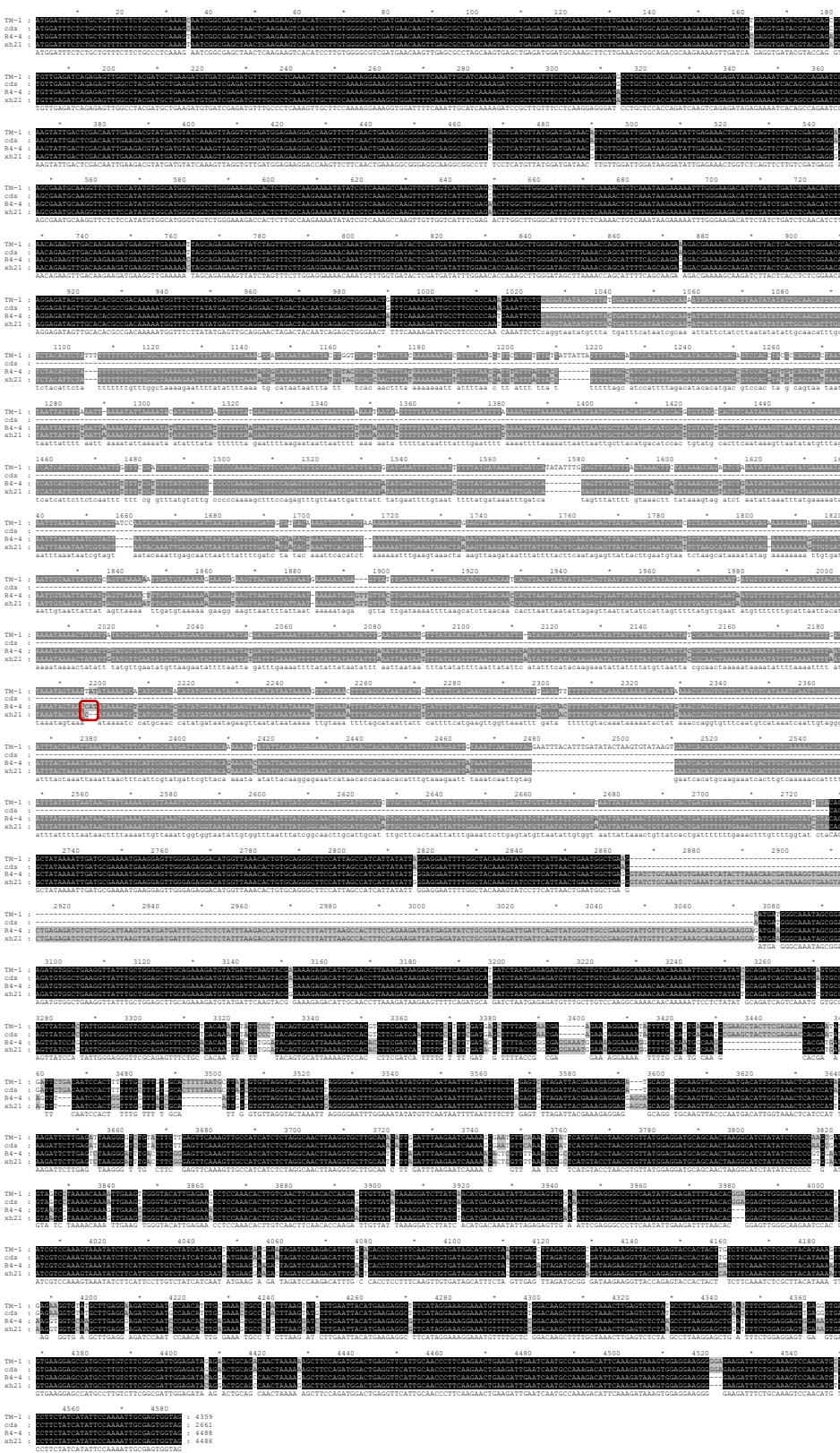


Figure S5. Alignment of the sequences of *Gh_D11G2950*. Hybrid lethality *G. barbadense* parent line R4-4 only has two bases inserted in introns compare with hybrid normal *G. barbadense* parent line Xinhai21. No difference in amino acid sequence between two *G. barbadense* varieties.

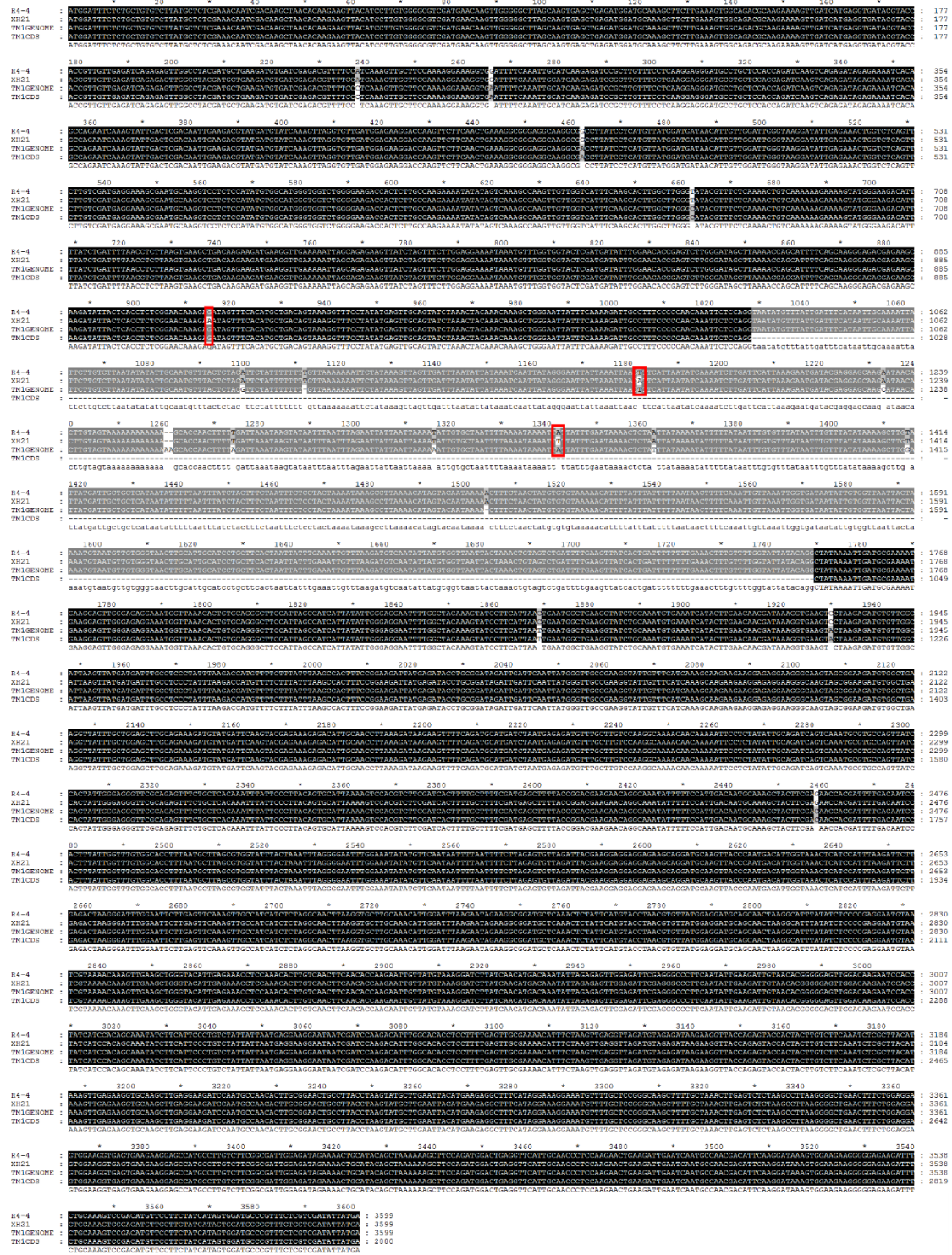
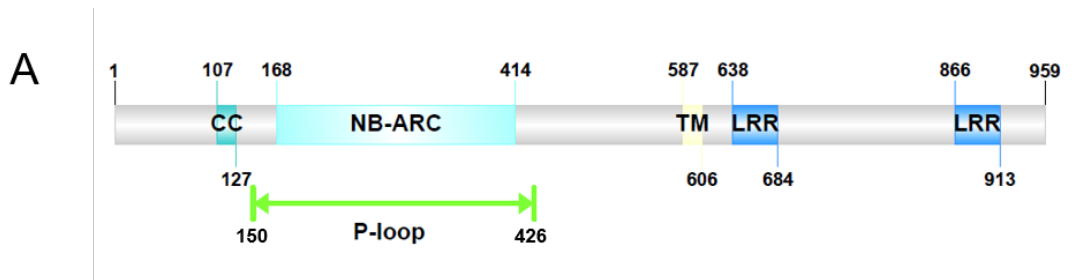


Figure S6. Alignment of the sequences of *Gh_D11G2949*. Three SNPs in genome sequence between *G. barbadense* R4-4 and *G. barbadense* Xinhai21. One SNP was in exon region; two SNPs were in intron. No difference in amino acid sequence between two *G. barbadense* varieties.



B

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MDFSAVSYALETIDKLTQEVTSLWGVDEQVGGGLASELRWMQSFLLKQVADARKVDHEVIRTTVVEIRELAYDAED
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Figure S7. Protein coding sequence and protein domain structure of Gh_D11G2949. (A) Protein domain structure of Gh_D11G2949. CC: Colied-coil domain, TM: Transmembrane. (B) Protein coding sequence of Gh_D11G2949.

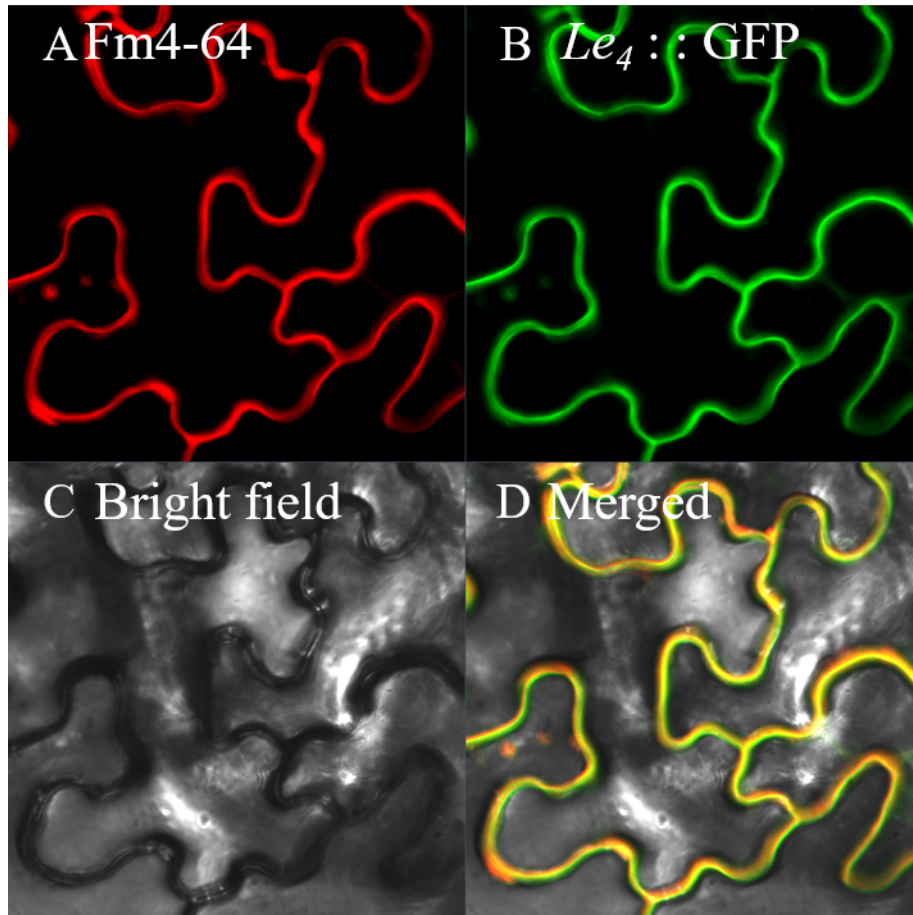


Figure S8. Subcellular localization of *Le4*(Gh_D11G2949). Subcellular localization of *Le4*::GFP of *Nicotiana benthamiana* leaf epidermal cell. FM4-64 dye the cell member (red), overlap with *Le4*::GFP.

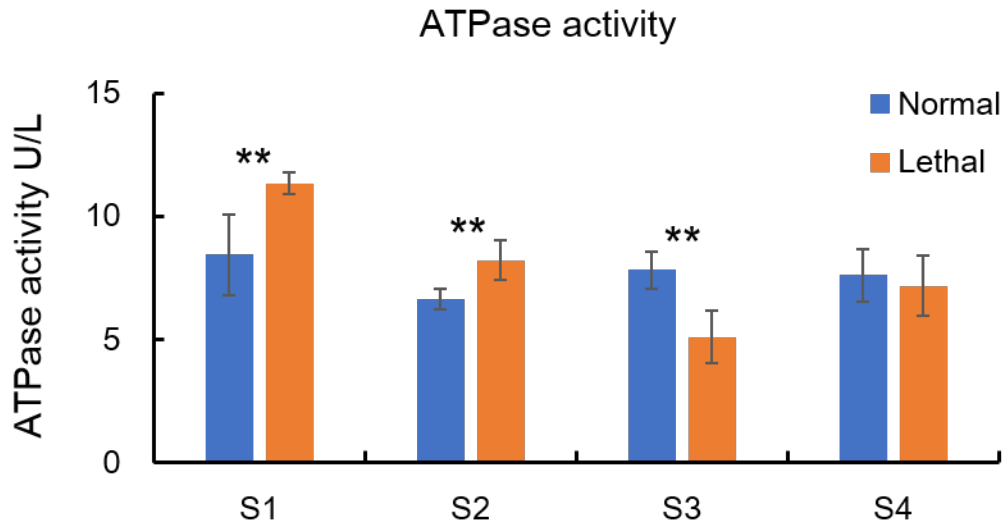


Figure S9. ATPase activity between normal and lethal F₁s in leaves from four different developmental stages. ATPase concentration was significant different higher in lethal F₁ than in normal F₁ in S1 and S2.

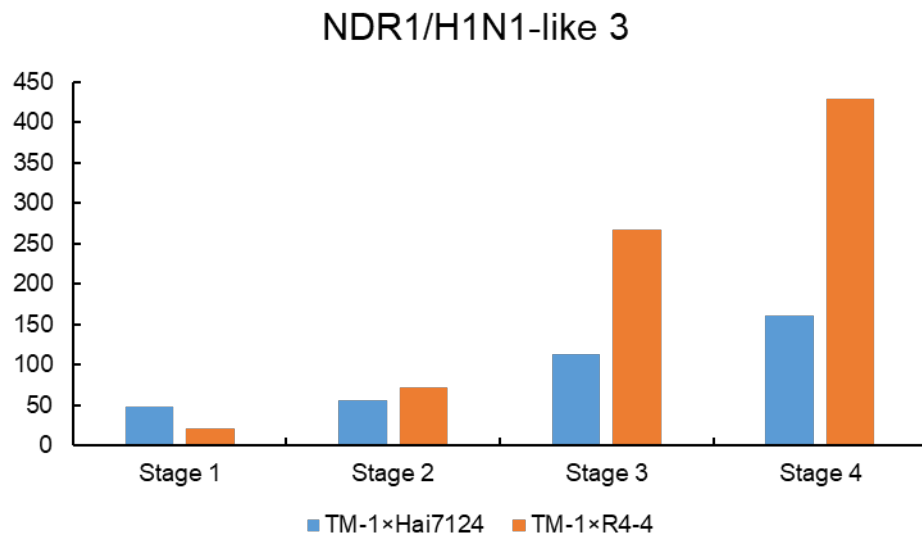


Figure S10. FPKM value of *NDR1/H1N1-like 3* gene. *NDR1/H1N1-like 3* gene up-regulated after stage 2 in lethal F₁.

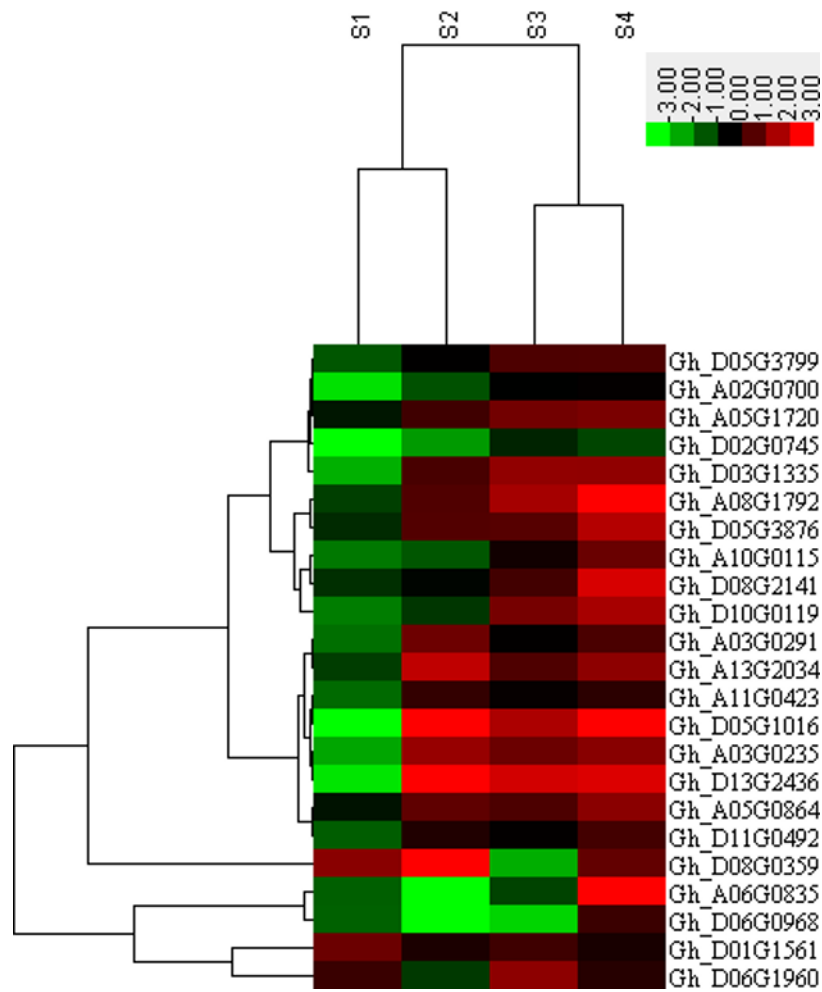


Figure S11 Heatmap of differential expressed *MAPK/MAP2K/MAP3K* genes in the four stages. The quantitative changes in expression are shown in red (indicating up-regulation) and green (indicating down-regulation) in lethal F₁.

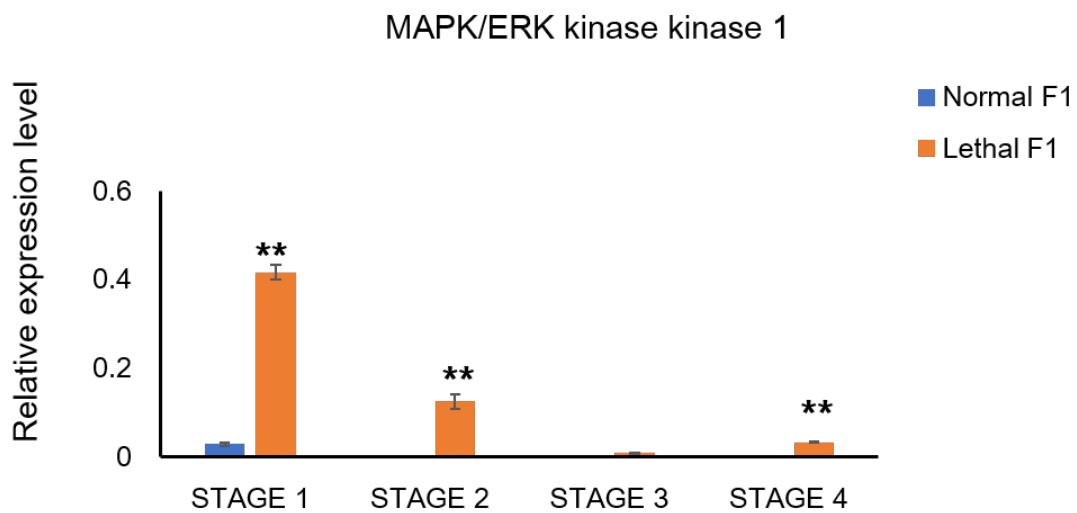
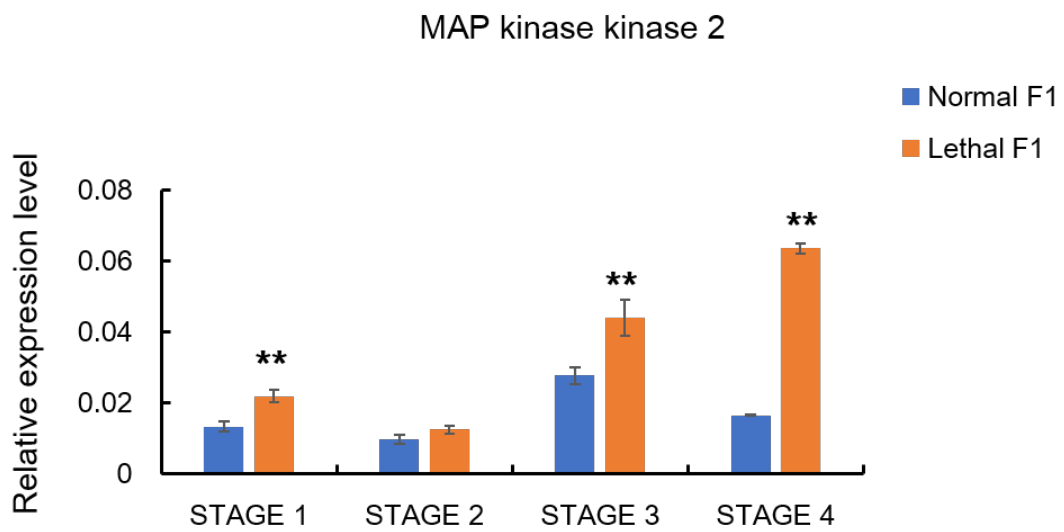


Figure S12. qPCR of *MAPKs* genes. qPCR analysis conformed the *MAPK/MAPKK/MAPKKK* genes transcriptome analysis results. *MAPKs* genes up-regulated in lethal F₁ plants.

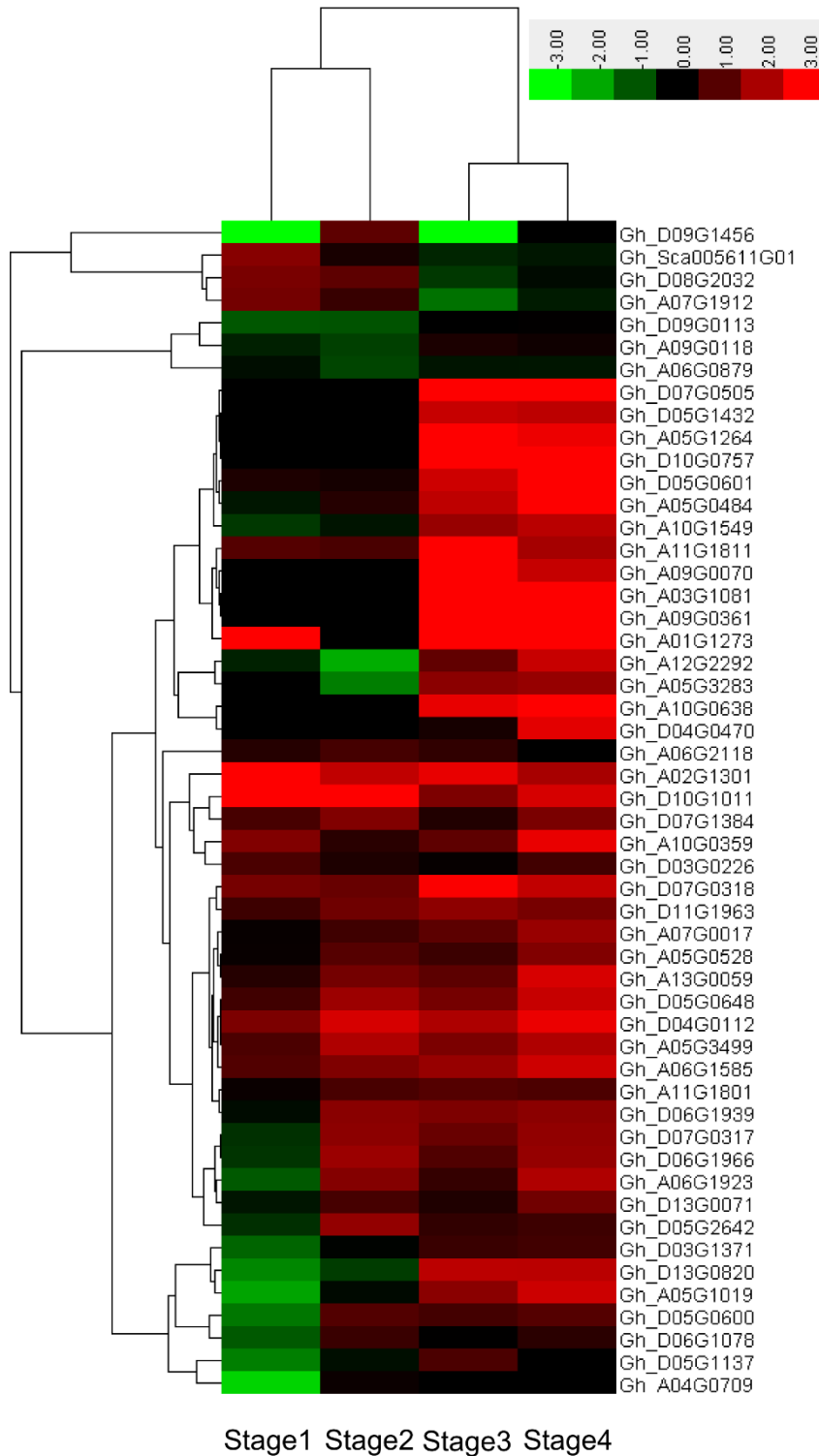


Figure S13. Heatmap of differentially expressed *WRKY* TFs in the four stages. The quantitative changes in expression are shown in red (indicating up-regulation) and green (indicating down-regulation) in lethal F₁.

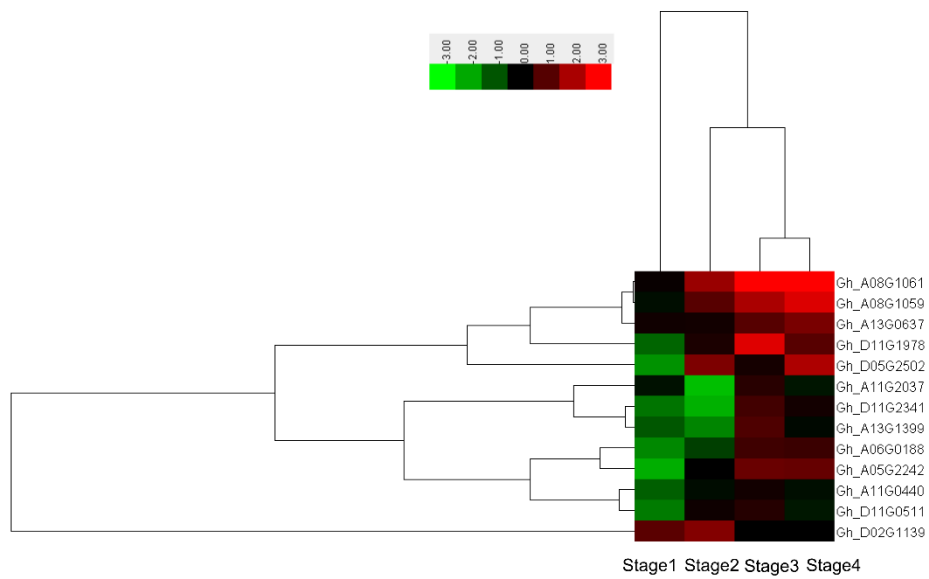


Figure S14. Heatmap of differentially expressed *MYB* TFs in the four stages. The quantitative changes in expression are shown in red (indicating up-regulation) and green (indicating down-regulation) in lethal F₁.

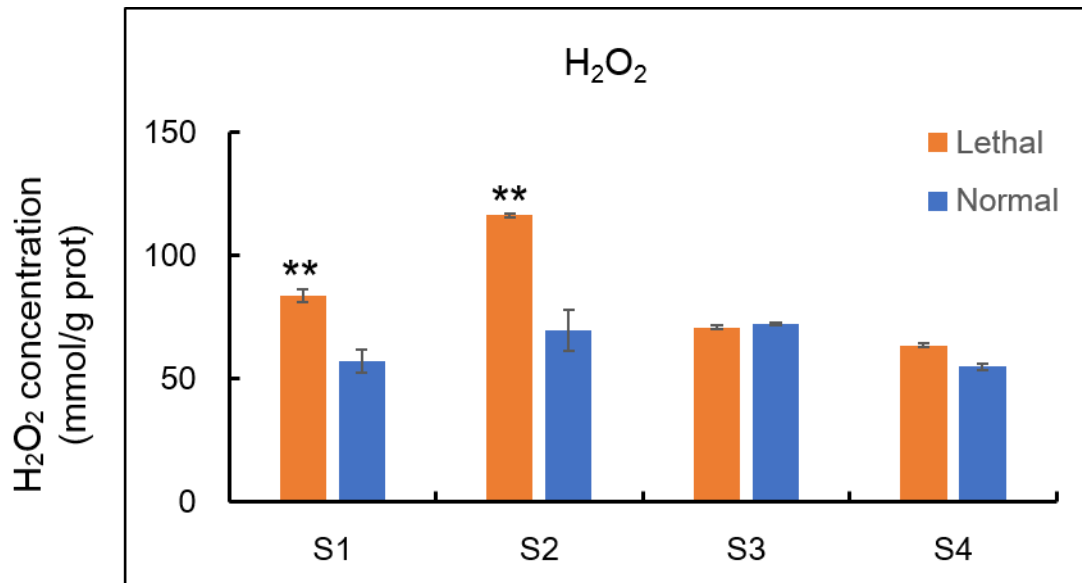


Figure S15. H₂O₂ concentration in lethal and normal F₁s in the four stages. Lethal F₁ had higher H₂O₂ concentration than normal F₁ in early stages.

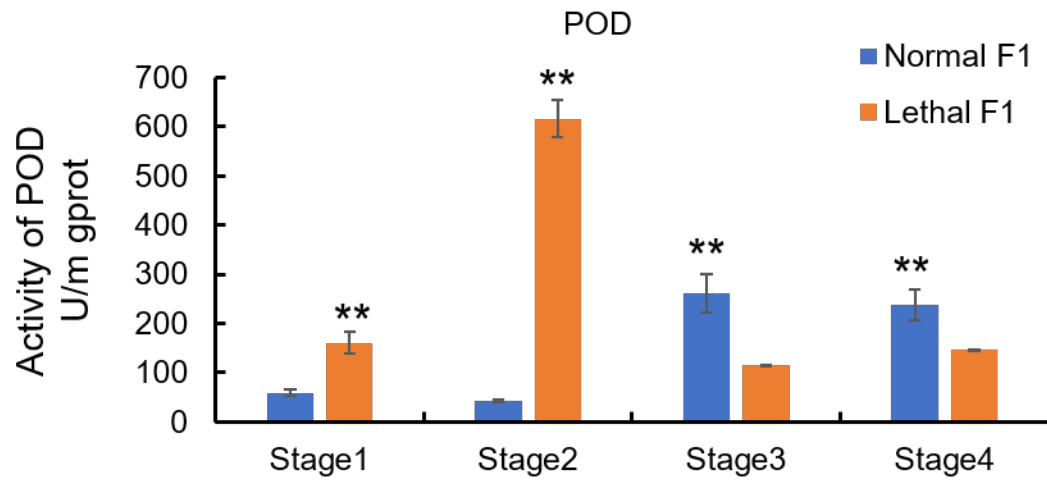


Figure S16. Activity of POD in lethal and normal F₁s in the four stages. Lethal F₁ plants had higher POD activity in early stages, especially in S2.

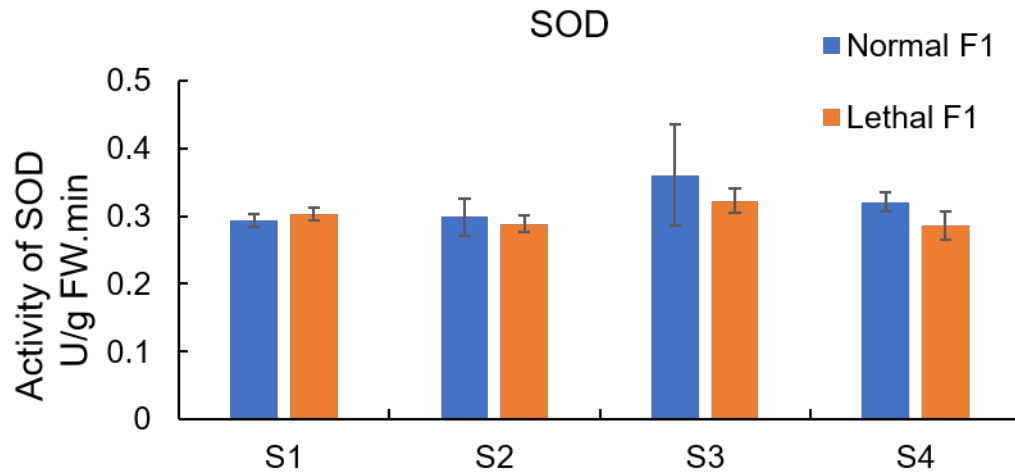


Figure S17. SOD activity in normal and lethal F₁s in the four stages. There was no difference between normal and lethal F₁s in any stage.