

Figure S1. DIC analysis of ovule primordium. (A-B) wild-type, during the first stages of ovule primordia development any enlarged cell are detected - small detail in A, only after the ovule elongation, at finger like stage, a single enlarged cell is detectable corresponding to the MMC is detectable; (C-F) *stk* mutant; (G-I) *drm1drm2* double mutant. Multiple enlarged cells - MMC-like cells - were detected in several mutant ovules nucellus and are marked with a white asterisks.

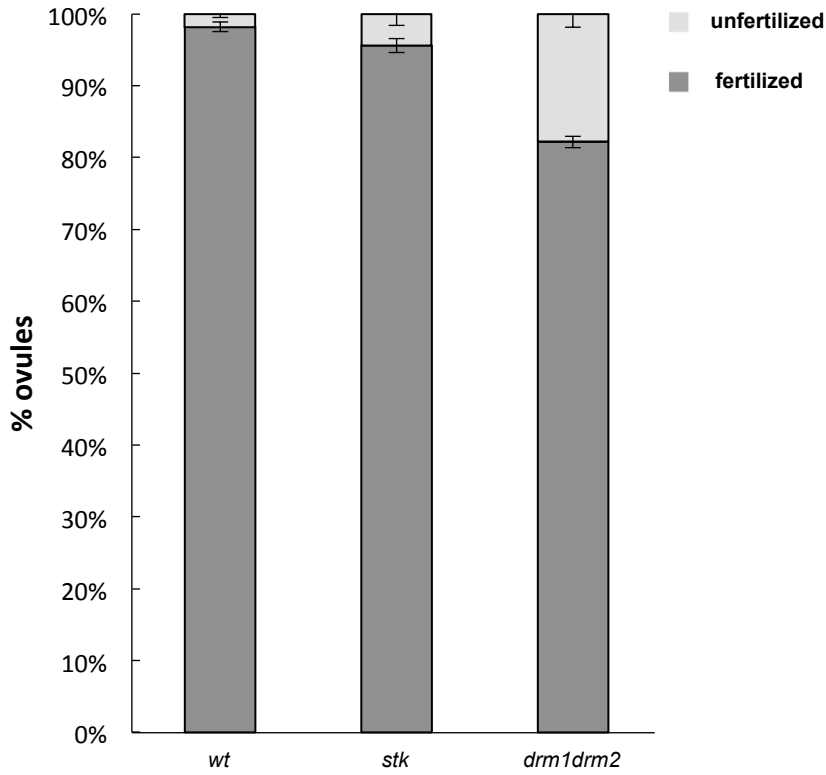


Figure S2. Fertility analyses in the selected mutants. The number of fertilized and unfertilized ovules were counted in *stk* mutant and *drm1drm2* double mutant in comparison with wild-type.

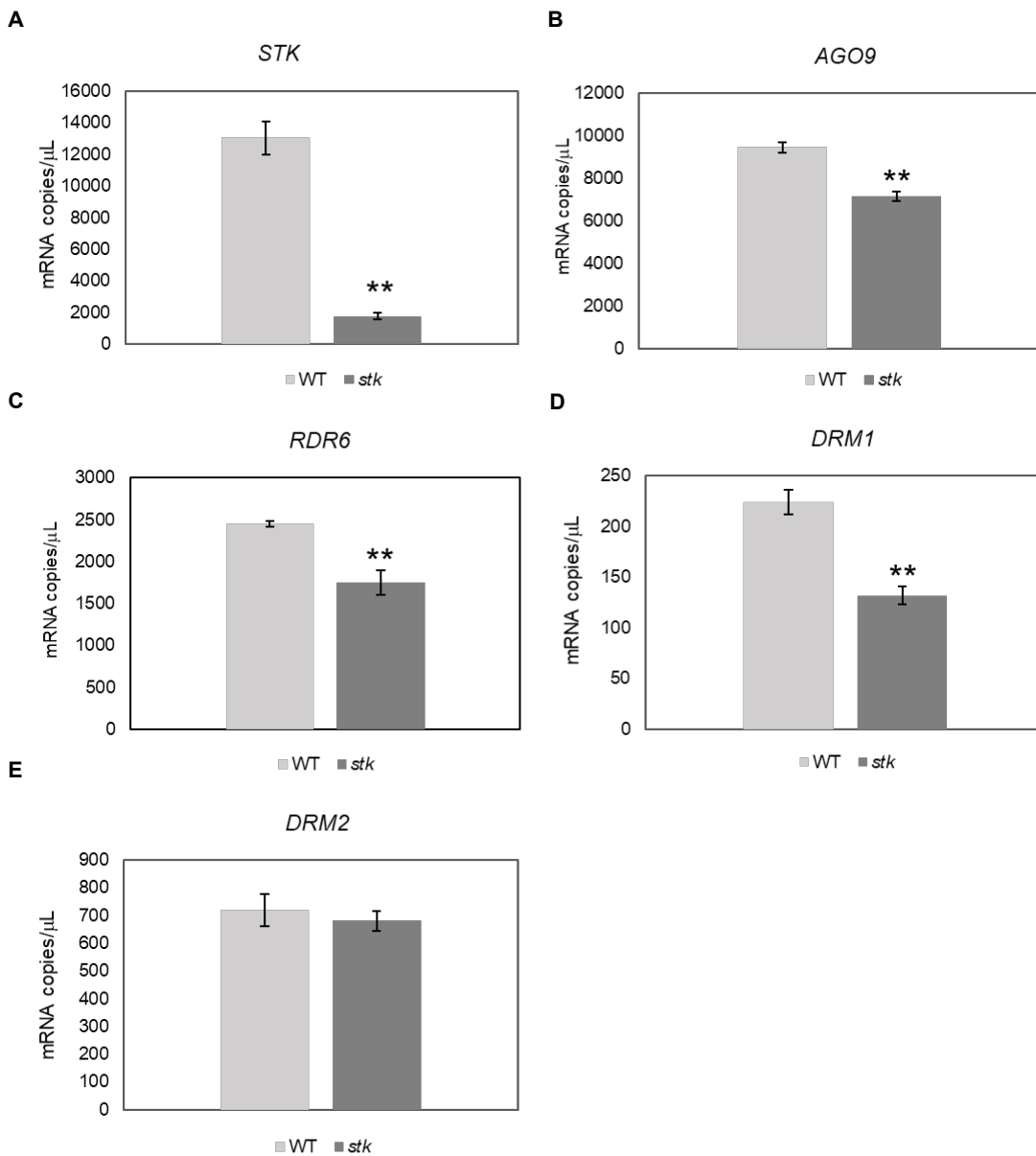


Figure S3. Gene expression analysis in *wt* and *stk* inflorescences and flowers. (A-E) Quantitative PCR was used to examine expression of *STK*, *AGO9*, *RDR6*, *DRM1* and *DRM2* in whole inflorescences. Asterisks (**) indicate significant differences in *stk* compared to *wt* and represent a p -value < 0.01 in a Student's t-test.

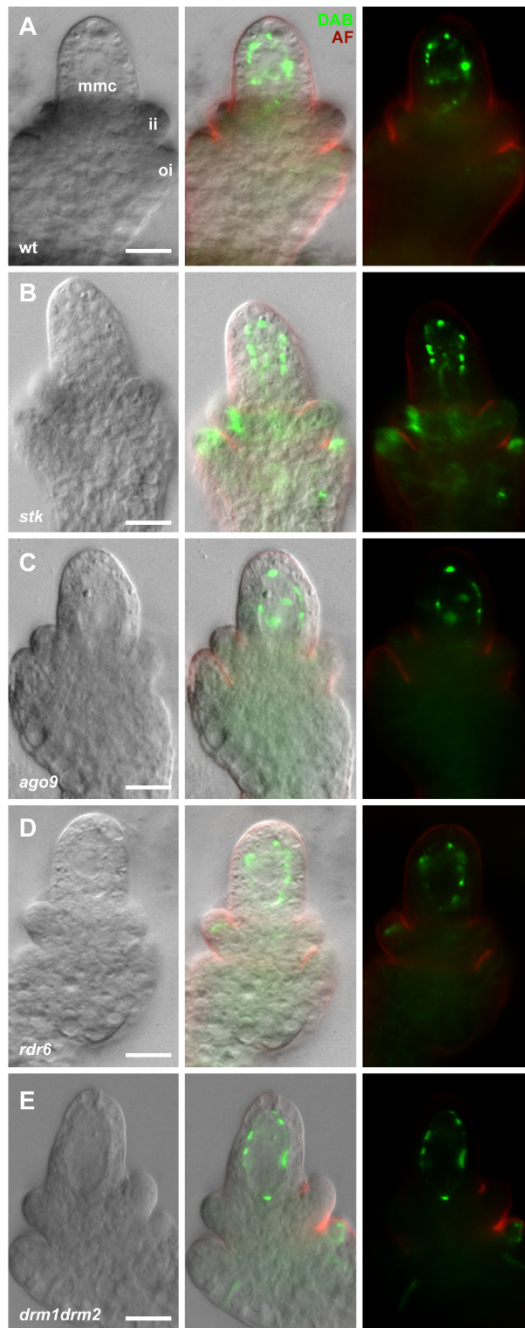


Figure S4. Callose accumulation during megaspore mother cell expansion.

Ovule from wt (A), *stk* (B), *ago9* (C) *rdr6* (D) and *drm1drm2* (E) mutant backgrounds were stained with decolourised aniline blue (DAB) and examined at stage 2-I (MMC stage); representative ovules are shown. Callose staining is indicated in green, while autofluorescence (AF) is indicated in red; ii, inner integument; mmc, megaspore mother cell; oi, outer integument. Scale bar = 12µm.

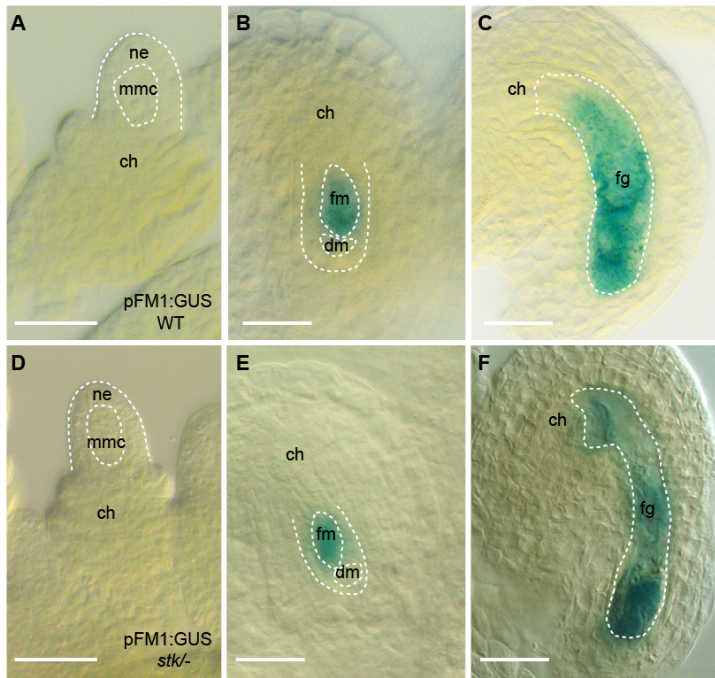


Figure S5. *pFM1::GUS* expression analysis. (A-C) In wild-type the marker is absent at the MMC stage and it is only detectable at the functional megaspore (fm) and in the developing female gametophyte (fg). (D-F) In *stk* mutant any differences were detected.

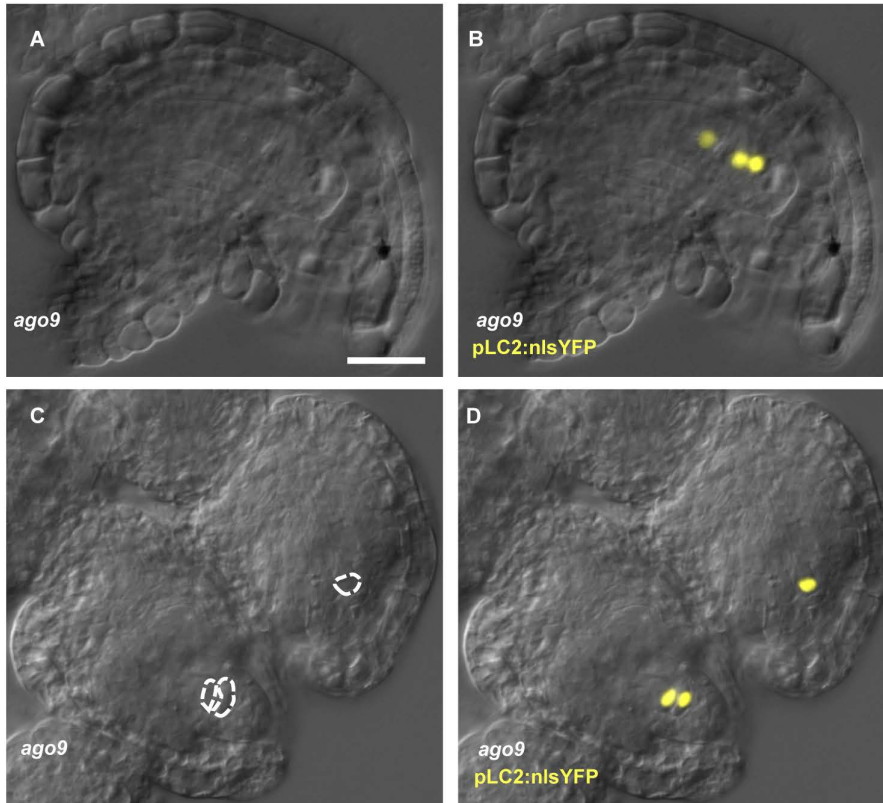


Figure S6. *pLC2:nlsYFP* expression in *ago9-2* mutant.

pLC2:nlsYFP marker in wild-type (A) and *ago9-2* single mutant (B). Inactivation of AGO9, leads to subtle changes in *pLC2:nlsYFP* expression in less than 2% (9/440) of the analyzed ovules. Two signal sources were detected; however, it was unclear whether this signal was in one functional megaspore and one supernumerary enlarged cell, or two megaspores within the meiotic tetrad.

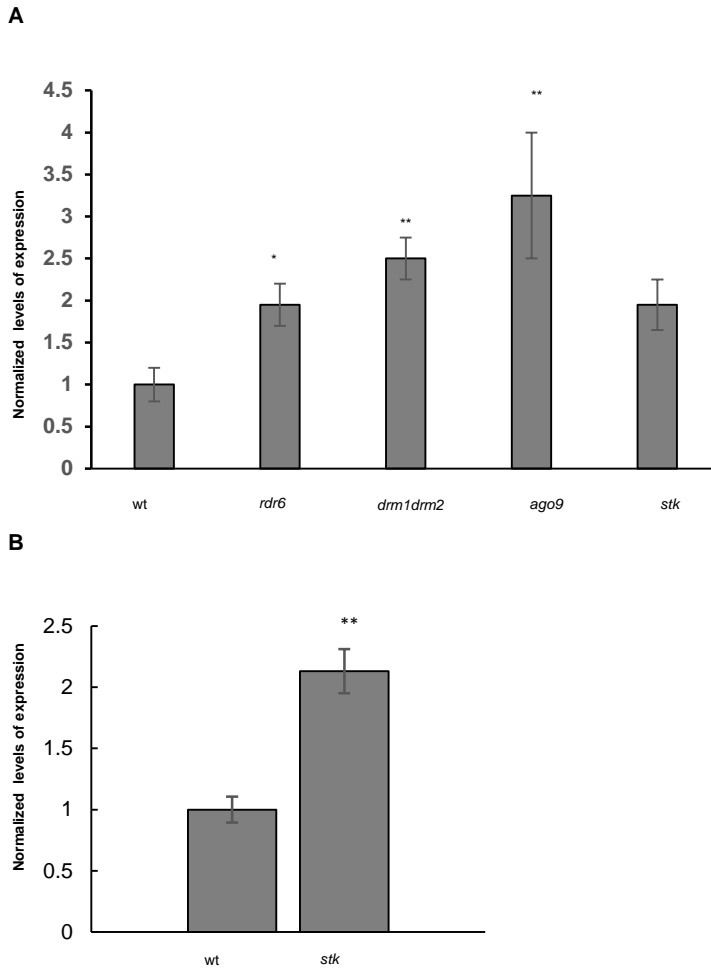


Figure S7. qRT-PCR analysis of *SPL/NZZ* expression. (A) Expression analysis of *SPL/NZZ* by qRT-PCR in wild-type, *rdr6*, *drm1drm2*, *ago9* and *stk* closed flowers. The expression of *SPL* was normalized to that of ubiquitin and the expression level in wild-type was set to 1. Error bars represent the standard error mean of three biological replicates; analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc Tukey honestly significant difference (HSD) test were used; Asterisks (*) and (**) indicate significant differences in the mutants background compared to the wild-type and represent a p -value < 0.05 and $p < 0.01$, respectively. (B) Expression analysis of *SPL/NZZ* by qRT-PCR in wild-type and *stk* mutants in selected stages, encompassing megasporogenesis. Asterisks (**) indicate significant differences in the mutant background compared to the wild-type and represent a p -value < 0.0

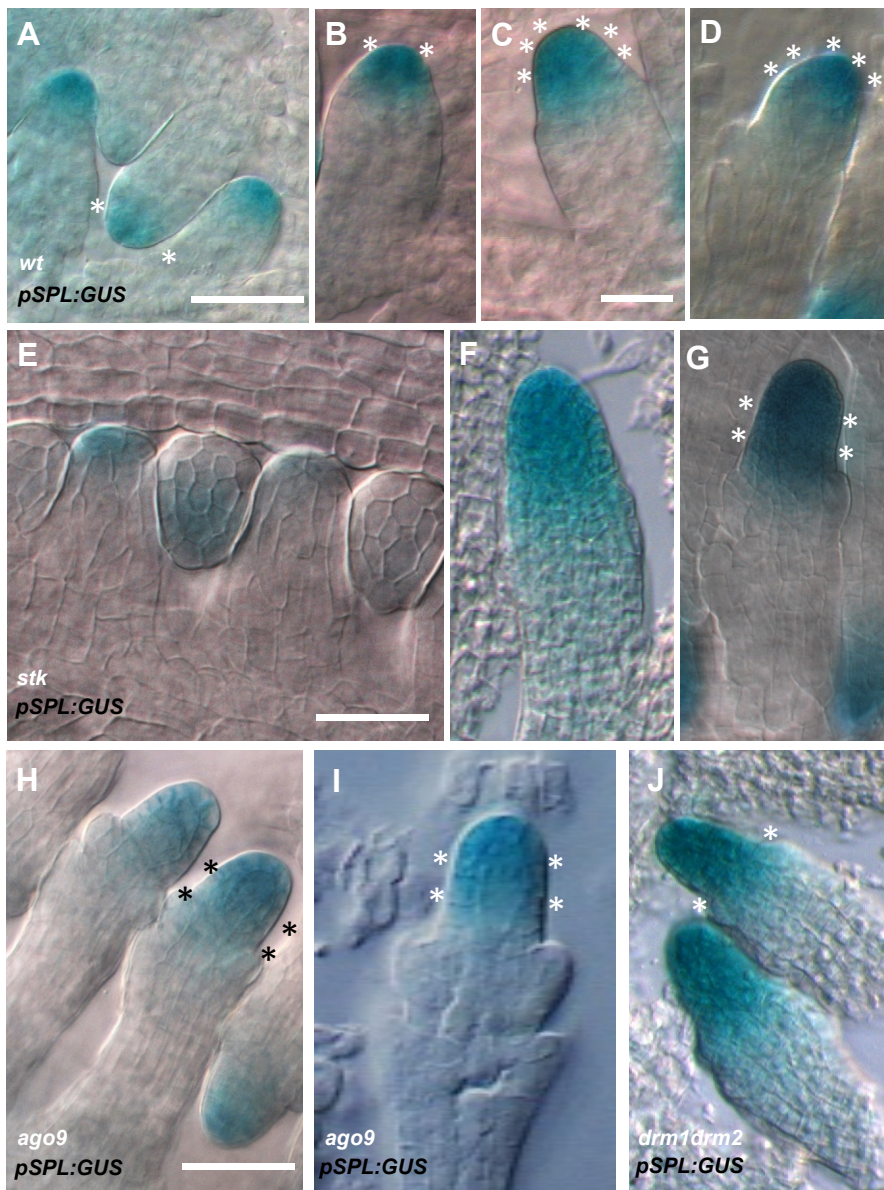


Figure S8. Mutation in STK and in the rdDM pathway affects pSPL expression domain. Analysis of *pNZZ/SPL5'::GUS:3'* expression in wt (A-D); *stk* (E-G), *drm1drm2*, *ago9-2* (H-I) and *drm1drm2* (J) mutants background; scale bar= 15 μm. Asterisks highlight the specific expression domain of pSPL, confined to L1 nucella; in the mutant backgrounds analysed we could observe an extension of the domain, no longer restricted to tip of the nucellus.

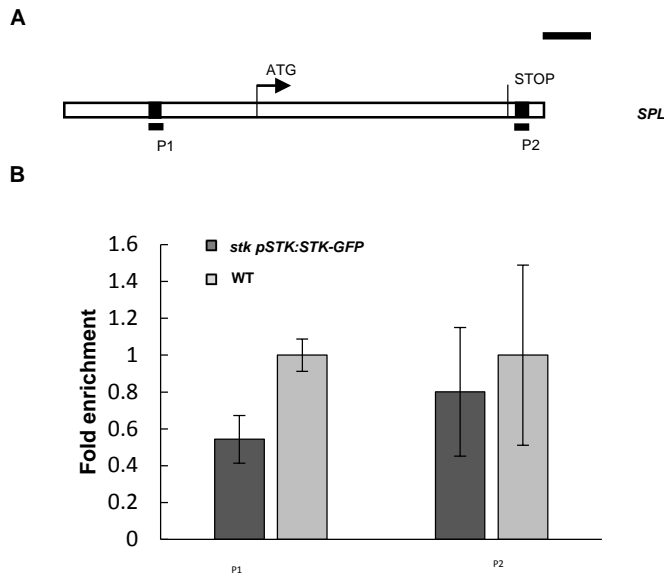


Figure S9. STK do not directly bind to the *SPL* locus. (A) Schematic diagram of the *SPL* locus, indicating the regions analysed by chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP; black bars); black boxes, CArG boxes; scale bar =500 bp. (B); Quantitative Real-Time PCR analysis of ChIP assay using chromatin extracted from *pSTK::STK_GFP* and wt (as a negative control), testing the CArG boxes regions on *SPL* locus. For the IP, commercial antibodies against GFP were used; Error bars represent the propagated error value using three replicates. ChIP results of one representative experiment are shown. Positive binding site fragments were considered only if they were enriched compared with the controls in at least three independent experiments.

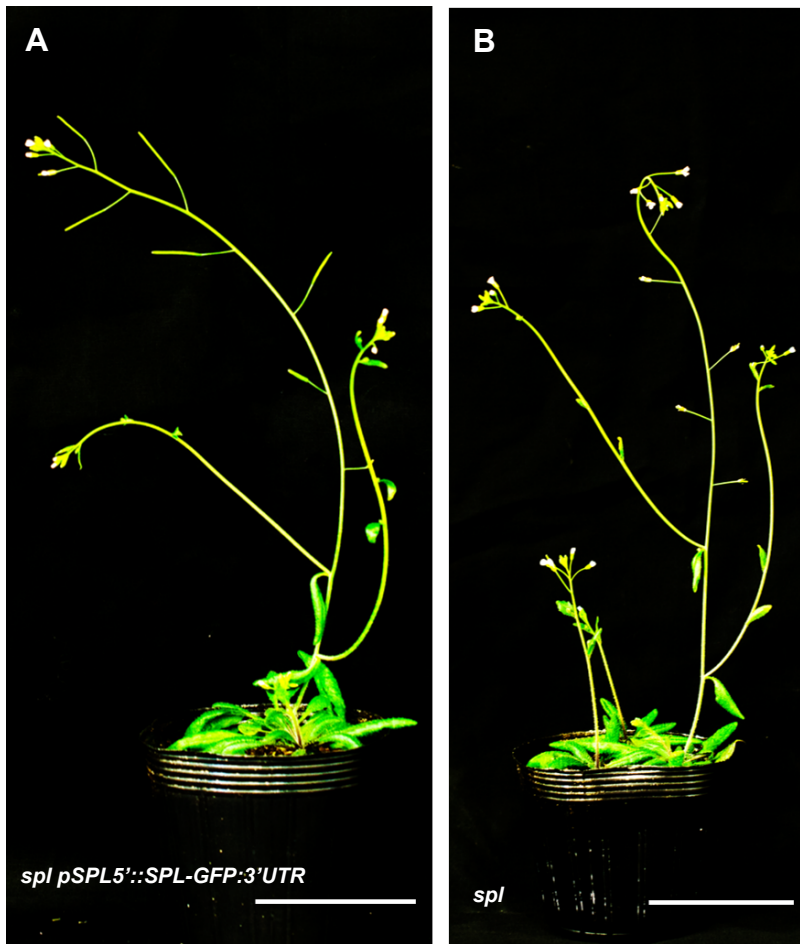


Figure S10. Complementation analysis. (A) *spl/nzz* mutant complemented with *pSPL5'UTR::SPL-GFP:3'UTR*; (B) *spl* mutant; scale bar=5 cm.

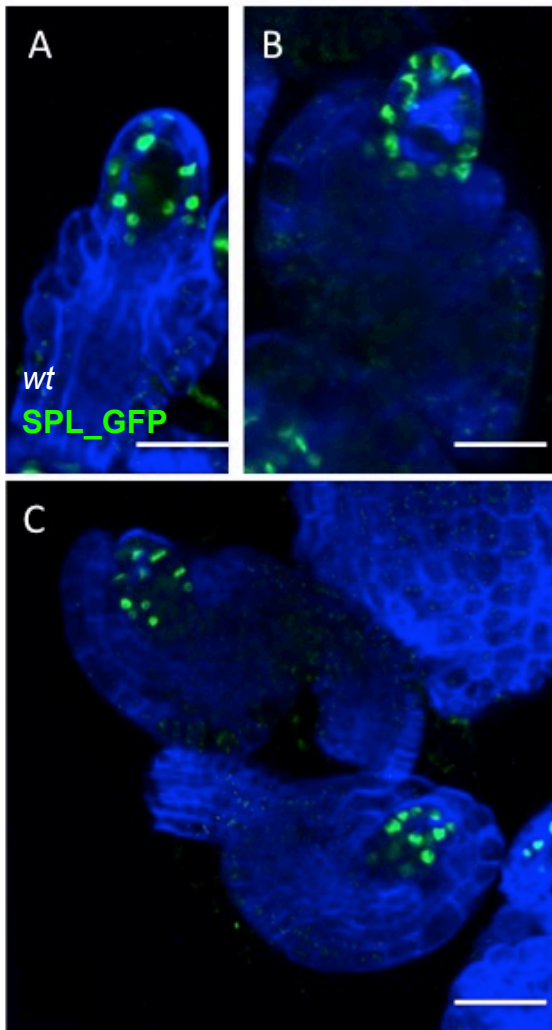


Figure S11. *SPL_GFP* expression analysis during meiosis. Analysis of SPL/NZZ protein localization using *pSPL_5'UTR::SPL-GFP_3'UTR*. (A-C) In wild-type SPL expression during meiosis is restricted to the layers that involve the MMC that goes in meiosis. In blue Renaissance staining.

Table S1. *pKNU::nlsYFP* analysis in all mutant backgrounds

Mutant	Single cell	Two cells with expression	No expression (or v. weak)	Total
<i>stk</i>	290	0	178	468
	62%	0%	38%	
<i>SD</i>	3%		2%	
<i>wt</i>	411	0	51	462
	89%	0%	11%	
<i>SD</i>	2%		2%	
<i>drm1drm2</i>	349	0	222	571
	61%	0%	39%	
<i>SD</i>	3%		2%	
<i>wt</i>	142	0	11	152
	93%	0%	7%	
<i>SD</i>	3%		2%	
<i>ago9-2</i>	623	12	48	683
	91%	2%	7%	
<i>SD</i>	3%	0.5%	2%	
<i>wt</i>	659	15	14	688
	96%	2%	2%	
<i>SD</i>	1%	0.5%	2%	
<i>rdr6-11</i>	280	0	70	350
	80%	0%	20%	
<i>SD</i>	3%		3%	
<i>wt</i>	99	0	11	110
	90%	0%	10%	
<i>SD</i>	1%		2%	

Table S2. Mutant and marker lines of *Arabidopsis* used in this study

Mutant	AT*G	Allele	Line
<i>drm1drm2</i>	AT5G15380 (<i>DRM1</i>)	<i>drm1-2</i>	SALK_021316
	AT5G14620 (<i>DRM2</i>)	<i>drm2-2</i>	SALK_150863
<i>ago9-2</i>	AT5G21150	<i>ago9-2</i>	SALK_112059
<i>spl</i>	AT4G27330	<i>spl-1</i>	T-DNA
<i>stk</i>	AT4G09960	<i>stk-2</i>	TE
<i>rdr6-11</i>	AT3G49500	<i>rdr6-11</i>	N24285

Marker line	Publication
<i>pKNU::YFP</i>	Tucker et al., 2012
<i>pLC2::YFP</i>	Tucker et al., 2012

Table S3. Primers used for qPCR experiments

Gene name	Gene	Sequence	Amplicon size	Acquisition temperature
<i>AGO9</i>	AT5G21150	CACCTTTCGTTCCAGCAAAT CCGCTTGGTTTGTGAACTT	154	79°C
<i>RDR6</i>	AT3G49500		187	75°C
<i>SPL/NZZ</i>	AT4G27330	CTTGGGAAGCCTTGTAGCAC AGCTCGAGCGTCAGAGAATC	148	75°C
<i>DRM1</i>	AT5G15380	CCAATTCCGGATATTGCTCGTG TTGGCCCAAACACCTTTTGG	80	75°C
<i>DRM2</i>	AT5G14620	TGTGCTGCTCAAATGGCTAG GCTCTCCTTTTACTCAAACCG	106	75°C
<i>AtCyclophilin</i>	AT2G36130	TGGCGAACGCTGGTCCTAATACA GTCAGCCAAGTCAACAACCTCTCTG	223	79°C
<i>AtGAPdH</i>	AT3G26650	TGGTTGATCTCGTTGTGCAGGTCTC GTCAGCCAAGTCAACAACCTCTCTG	262	79°C
<i>AtActin</i>	AT5G43500	GAGTTCTTCACGCGATACCTCCA GACCACCTTTATTAACCCCATTTACCA	180	79°C
<i>AtTubulin</i>	AT1G50010	ATGTGGGTCAGGGTATGGAA	143	79°C

Table S4. Primers used in ChIP experiments

Primer name	Gene	Sequence	Amplificate size	Objective
RT_2905	AT5G21150	GTCACATCACGTAAATCA	178	<i>pAGO9</i>
RT_2905		GTGGAAACTGTTTAACC		region 1
RT_2907	AT5G21150	AACGACGACCTGCAAAC	300	<i>pAGO9</i>
RT_2908		TGTCATCACCTCAAATTTG		region 2
RT_2909	AT5G21150	CACAATTGTTTATTGGAACAC	137	<i>pAGO9</i>
RT_2910		CACAAAAAGAGCTATATGAAC		region 3
RT_2911	AT5G21150	GAACAACATCTTTAGCAC	220	<i>pAGO9</i>
RT_2912		CAGGTACTTAAACCGGTTATTC		region 4
RT_2293	AT3G49500	CCTTCAGTCTGTTCTCTGTTGCT	180	<i>pRDR6</i>
RT_2294		TGTGCTGCTCACGTGCTATT		region 1
RT_2295	AT3G49500	CAGTCTCCGCATTGCTTCTAT	150	<i>pRDR6</i>
RT_2296		CGATCACCTAATAACATTGTTGATTG		region 2
RT_2297	AT3G49500	CAATCAACAATGTATTAGGTGATCG	110	<i>pRDR6</i>
RT_2298		CGCTACTCCGTTGGAAGATC		region 3
RT_2299	AT3G49500	GATCTTCCAACGGAGTAGCG	120	<i>pRDR6</i>
RT_2300		CCCTCTGACCCCATTTCTC		region 4
RT_0045	AT5G09810	CGTTTCGCTTTCCTTAGTGTTAGCT	134	<i>ACT 7</i>
RT_0046		AGCGAACGGATCTAGAGACTCACCTTG		
RT_0795	AT5G18000	GGGAAGGTCATGGCAAGTTA	170	<i>pVDD</i>
RT_0796		CCATCTGCCTCGAATATGGT		
RT_2915	AT4G27330	ccaagattaacatggaggca		<i>pSPL reg 1</i> <i>fw</i>
RT_2916		ctcactatacttagctgac		<i>pSPL reg 1</i> <i>rv</i>
RT_2917	AT4G27330	gtctgagtgttaggttag		<i>SPL 3-UTR</i> <i>fw</i>
RT_2918		CCATTGATTTGTCCTTGAAGC		<i>SPL 3-UTR</i> <i>rv</i>

Table S5. Primers used for cloning

Primer name	Gene	Sequence	Amplificate size	Objective
ATP_6475	AT4G27330	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTcaATGGCGACTTCTCTCTTCTTC	1171	SPL locus
ATP_6476	AT4G27330	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTcGAAGCTTCAAGGACAAATCAATG		SPL locus
ATP_6548	GFP	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTC TCACTTGTACAGCTCGTCCAT	1850	SPL-GFP
ATP_6234	5'_AT4G27330	GGGGACAACCTTTGTATAGAAAAGTTGtagaatgcaatacatggctg	3906	5'SPL (attB4)
ATP_6235	5'_AT4G27330	GGGGACTGCTTTTTTGTACAAACTTGtgatgatgatcttctctcgga		5'SPL (attB1r)
ATP_6236	3'_AT4G27330	GGGGACAGCTTTCTTGTACAAAGTGGatgtttatcttctatattg	1609	3'SPL (attB2r)
ATP_6237	3'_AT4G27330	GGGGACAACCTTTGTATAATAAAGTTGgatcgtcttcttctctctctgc		3'SPL (attB3)
ATP_1575	β -glucuronidase (GUS)	CCACTGTTACGTCCTGTAGAAACCCC	1809	GUS for TOPO cloning
ATP_1576	β -glucuronidase (GUS)	TCATTGTTTGCCTCCCTGCTG		GUS rev
ATP_4196	AT4G27330	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGCAGGCTTCATGGCGACTTCTCTCTTCTTC	945	SPL CDS fw
AtP_4197	AT4G27330	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTTTAAAGCTTCAAGGACAAATC		SPL CDS rv