

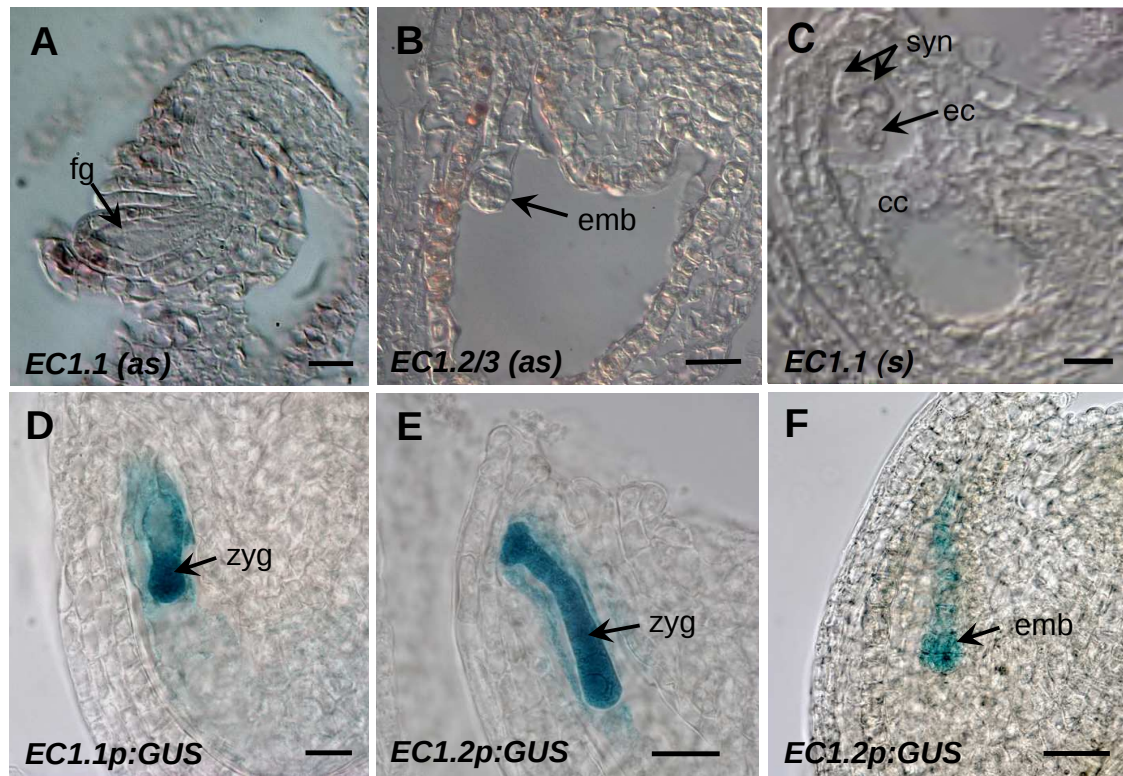


Figure S6.1 | GUS activity, observed in *EC1p:GUS* zygotes and early embryos, is likely the result of the reporter mRNA and/or protein stability.

(A), (B) and (C) *In situ* hybridization experiments. *EC1* transcripts are neither detectable within the developing female gametophyte before egg cell differentiation (A), nor in early embryos (B). Similar *in situ* hybridization data were obtained for *EC1.1*, *EC1.2/EC1.3*, and *EC1.5* (not shown). Note that the high sequence similarity of *EC1.2* and *EC1.3* prevents the distinction between those two transcripts. (C) *In situ* control hybridization with *EC1.1* sense RNA. (D), (E) and (F) Histochemical detection of β -glucuronidase (GUS) reporter activity in fertilized ovules. GUS expressed either under control of the *EC1.1*, or the *EC1.2* promoter, is active in young (D) and elongated (E) zygotes and can still be detected in early embryos (F). Abbreviations: (as) antisense RNA; cc, central cell; ec, egg cell; emb, embryo; fg, female gametophyte; (s) sense RNA (control); syn, synergid cell; zyg, zygote. Scale bars = 20 μ m.