

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S3
FOR THE PAPER

Nuclear-cytoplasmic conflict in pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is associated with nuclear and plastidic candidate genes encoding Acetyl-CoA carboxylase subunits.

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Table S3. Pollen fertility in reciprocal F1 hybrids between pea accessions VIR320, L100 and 721 and in these accessions themselves (the main diagonal). The mean percentage \pm standard error (%) of viable ('fertile') pollen grains among all pollen grains counted in samples of n flowers from N analysed plants are given.

Maternal parent	Paternal parent	VIR320	L100	721
VIR320		93.57 \pm 2.41 $n=6$; $N=4$	71.62 \pm 1.92 $n=19$; $N=12$	6.08 \pm 4.61 $n=5$; $N=1$
L100		75.14 \pm 2.25 $n=8$; $N=6$	96.85 \pm 0.65 $n=14$; $N=10$	42.65 \pm 1.87 $n=12$; $N=6$
721		71.6 \pm 1.59 $n=12$; $N=6$	92.36 \pm 0.77 $n=14$; $N=7$	94.51 \pm 2.34 $n=7$; $N=5$

Pollen fertility of F1 hybrids is considered as an indirect indicator of compatibility/incompatibility of the cross performed. Fertility of 50% or less is usually associated with incompatible cross combinations

Plants were grown in a greenhouse in hydroponic beds 4x1 m filled with drainage gravel and fed thrice a day by the standard Knop nutrient solution. Acetocarmine stained pollen (Singh, 2003) was analysed under microscope by counting viable (stained cytoplasm) and dead pollen grains, in total 300-700 grains from an open flower or mature flower bud, with the exception of the VIR320 \times 721 hybrids which were weak and usually did not flower. One plant produced nearly-abortive flowers, some of which had scarce pollen which was analysed.

The data are preliminary, n and N to be increased.

Singh RJ (2003) Plant Cytogenetics. 2nd ed. CRC Press, Boca Raton. p.21