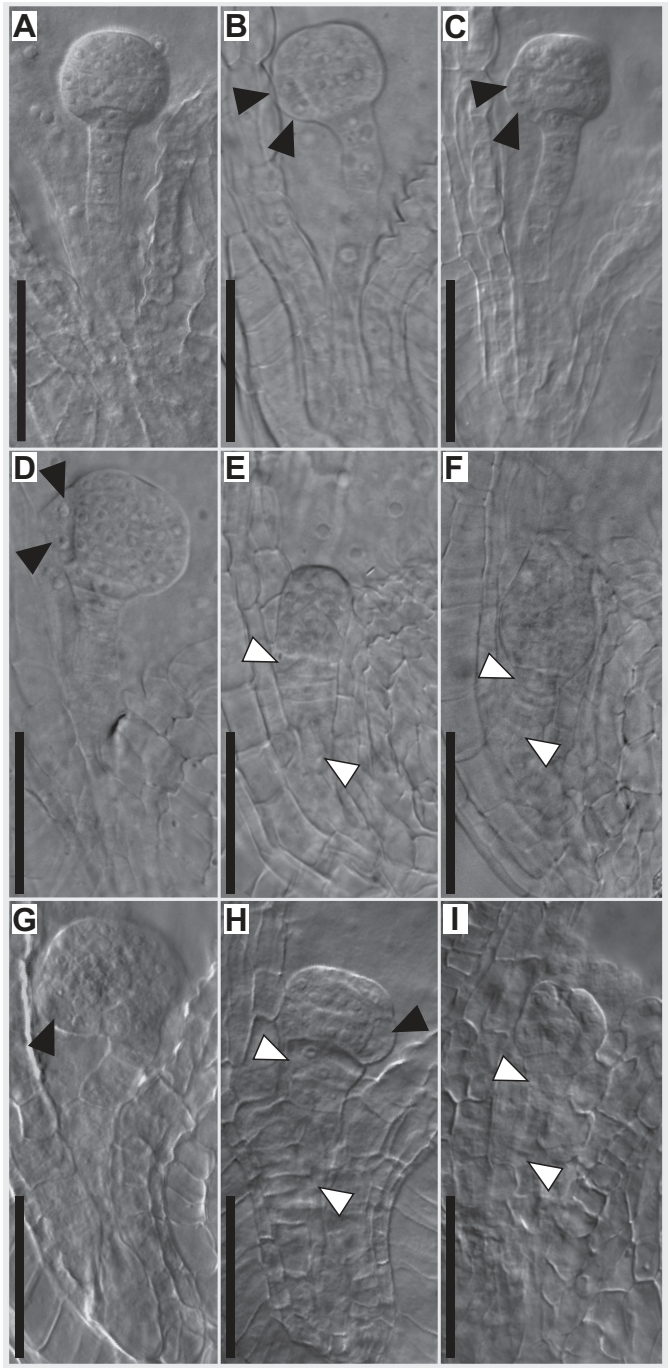

Supplemental Figure 5: Irregular embryo development seldom observed in seeds of stage 16 and 17A siliques harboring globular embryos. (A), Normally developed Col-0 wild type embryo with a long suspensor and regularly sized protoderm cells. (B) and (C), Ws-4 wild type embryo and *shp1 shp2* mutant embyro, respectively. Black arrowheads point at individual protoderm cells which are swollen and cause a slightly irregular shape of the embryo outline. (D) to (F), *tt16* mutant embryos; (G) to (I), *tt16 shp1 shp2* triple mutant embryos. Black arrowheads mark protoderm cells which are swollen to varying degrees. Conspicuously short suspensors (white arrowheads) represent another defect which may hinder the unrestrained embryo development in the seed cavity. Jamming the embryo at the micropylar end (E and H) may cause mechanical problems (F) leading to early embryo abortion (I). However, the very low number of seeds in which the suspensor defect was observed would by far not explain the large proportion of seeds with developmental defects found in the *tt16* mutant and in the *tt16 shp1 shp2* triple mutant (cf. Fig. 2A). Endosperm defects seem to be more common (cf. Figs. 2G, 2J, 2K). Scale bars are 50 µm.