S1 Table. Summary of the parent-of-origin genotypes and the corresponding parental *TTG2* dosages.

Cross combinations ^a	Antipodal cells ^b	Sperm ^c	Relative TTG2 ^d	Seed phenotype
WT x WT	/	/	balance	Normal
WT x <i>top1α-10</i>	/	Ţ	A <s< td=""><td>Small</td></s<>	Small
top1a-10 x WT	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	/	A>S	Large
top1a-10 x top1a-10	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$	↑	A>S	Large
WT x <i>ttg2-6</i>	/	\downarrow	A>S	Large
ttg2-6 x WT	$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$	/	A <s< td=""><td>Small</td></s<>	Small
ttg2-6 x ttg2-6	$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$	\downarrow	A <s< td=""><td>Small</td></s<>	Small

^a: Since *UPF1* acts similarly as *TOP1* α , only the phenotypes of *TOP1* α and *TTG2* are listed.

^b: Maternal *TTG2* is contributed by three antipodal cells, and its upregulation, downregulation and unchanged status are indicated as " $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$ ", " $\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$ " and "/", respectively.

^c: Paternal *TTG2* is contributed by the sperm cell, and its upregulation, downregulation and unchanged status are indicated as " \uparrow ", " \downarrow " and "/", respectively.

^d: "A" indicates relative *TTG2* level in antipodal cells, while "S" indicates relative *TTG2* level in sperms.