



### Supplementary Fig. S5

Introducing the *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP* vector partially rescues the *clv3-2* mutant phenotype. (a) Expressing *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP* partially rescued the *clv3-2* seedling phenotype at 30 DAG. For *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3*, Line 1 seedlings are shown. Bar = 2 cm. (b) Silique phenotype of the *clv3-2* was rescued in the *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3-2* lines. For *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3*, siliques from Line 1 seedlings are shown. Bars = 2 mm. (c) Statistics of plant height in (a). (d) Flowers of the *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3-2* lines were similar to those of the wild type. For *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3*, flowers from Line 1 seedlings are shown. Bar = 2mm. (e) Proportion of petal numbers per flower of seedling of wild type (n = 15) , *clv3-2* mutant (n = 6) and two *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP clv3-2* lines (line1, n = 6; line2, n = 6). Data are mean  $\pm$  s.d. of three independent biological repeats. In total, 12 *pAtCLV3::PagCLV3-GFP* lines with consistent and stable phenotypes were obtained. Line 1 was used in (a), (b) and (d). NS (No Significance),  $P > 0.05$ ,  $*P < 0.05$ ,  $**0.001 < P < 0.01$  and  $***P < 0.001$  are determined by two-tailed Student's t-tests.