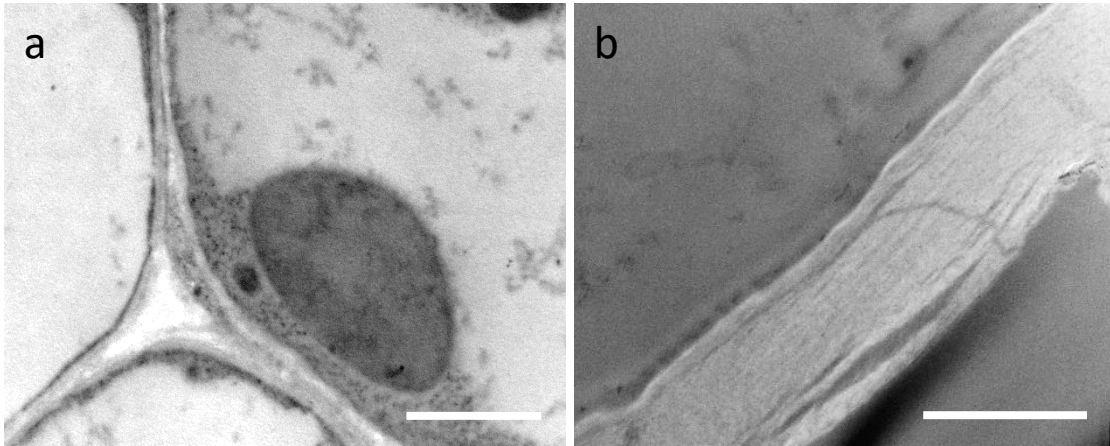




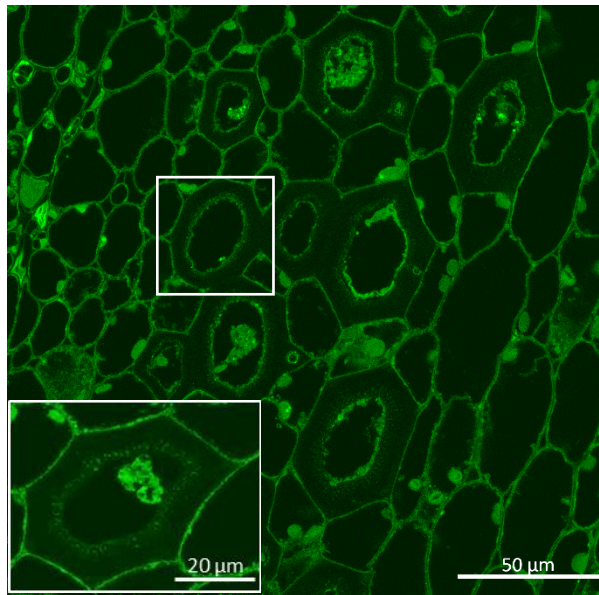
Supplementary Figure S1: Controls of immunogold labelling as carried out by omitting the primary antibodies; no signals were detected due to the secondary antibodies. (a) Detail of a developing bast fiber at the top internode. (b) Detail of the G-layer of a bast fiber sampled at the bottom internode. Bars 2 μm

Immunohistochemical analyses on two distinct internodes of stinging nettle show different distribution of polysaccharides and proteins in the cell walls of bast fibers

Protoplasma

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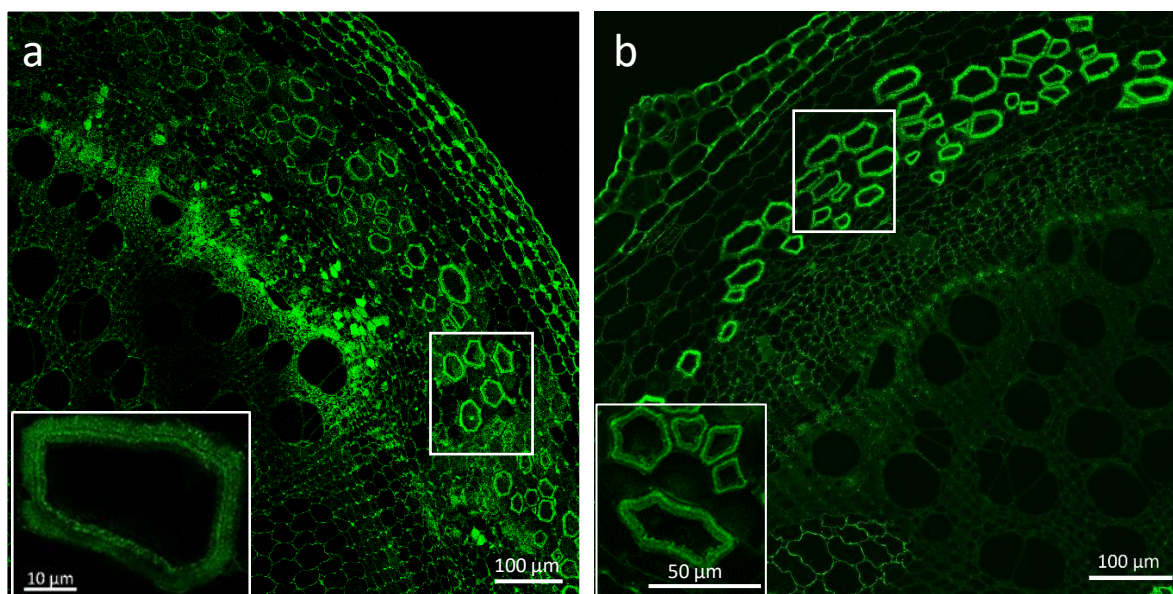
Supplementary Figure S2: Immunodetection of the LM14 epitope specific for AGPs in the bottom internode of the nettle stem. The white square indicates one bast fiber. Inset: detail of a magnified bast fiber. The length of scalebar is indicated in the figure.

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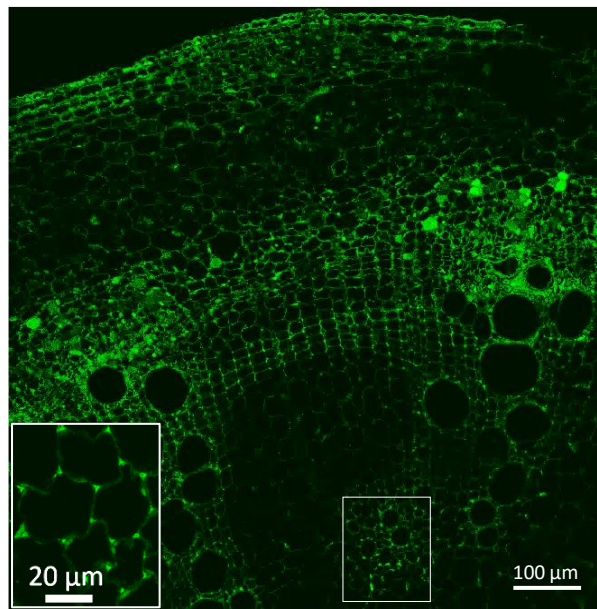
Supplementary Figure S3: Immunodetection of the RU1 (a) and RU2 epitope (b) specific for the RGI backbone in the bottom internode of the nettle stem. The white squares indicate one bast fiber. Inset: detail of a magnified bast fiber. The length of scalebar is indicated in the figure.

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Supplementary Figure S4: Immunodetection of the LM20 epitope specific for methyl-esterified homogalacturonan in the bottom internode of the nettle stem. The white square indicates the pith parenchyma. Inset: detail of a magnified parenchymatic cell in the central pith. The length of scalebar is indicated in the figure.

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