

Supplementary materials

Figure S1. Relative Wnt genes expression during embryo development stages.

A (females) , B (males)

Figure S2. The structure of Wnt proteins in pelodiscus sinensis.

The green boxes indicate the conserved Wnt1 domains. The blue boxes indicate transmembrane regions. The red boxes indicate signal peptides.

Figure S3. Expressions of sex-related genes after treatment Wnt agonist.

(A-D) Expressions of *Dmrt1*, *Amh*, *Sox3*, and *Wnt4* respectively in females after treatment with Wnt agonist. (E-H) Expressions of *Dmrt1*, *Amh*, *Sox3*, and *Wnt4* respectively in males after treatment with Wnt agonist.

Table S1. Comparison of deduce amino region of *P. sinensis* Wnt2 with that of other species.

Figure S1

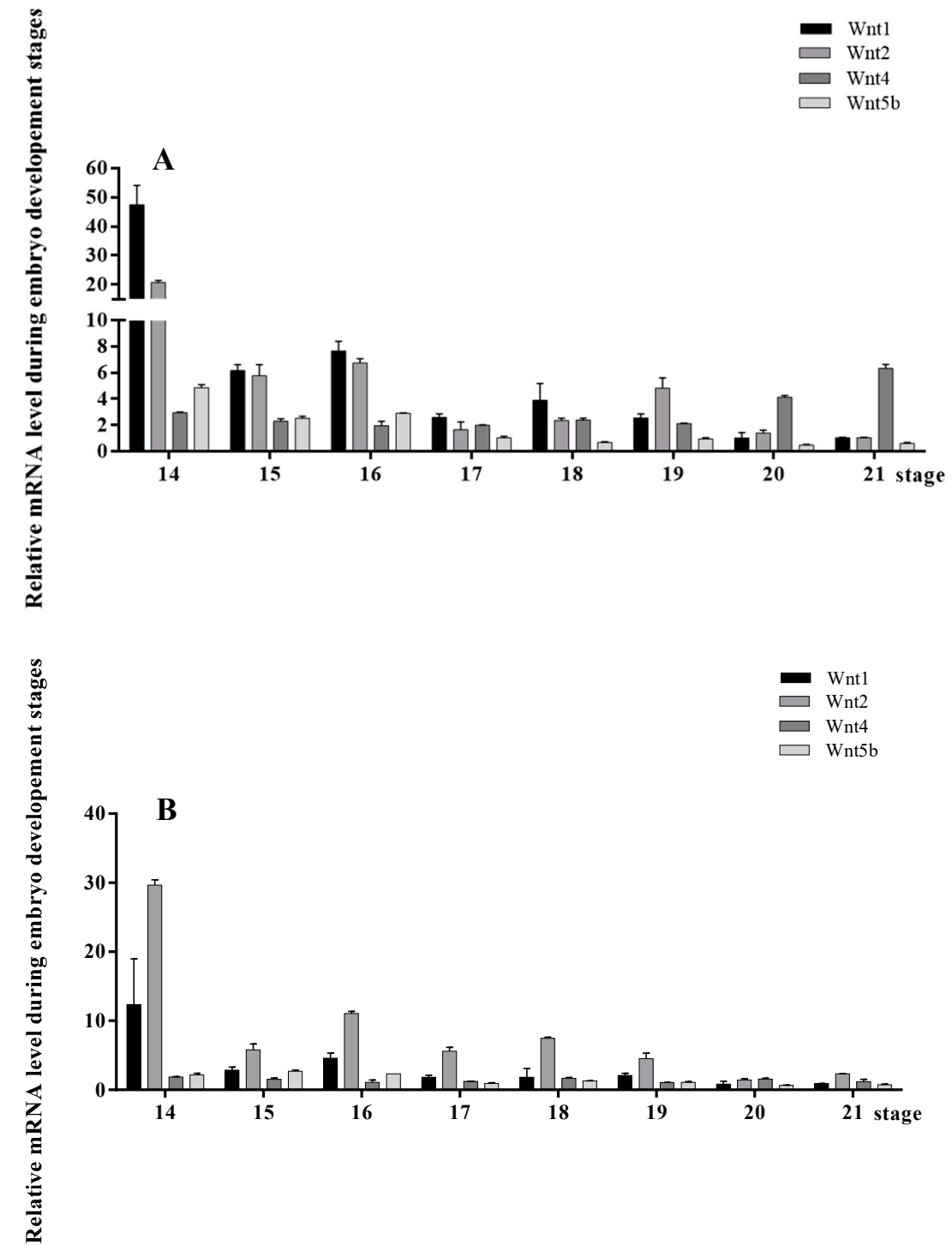
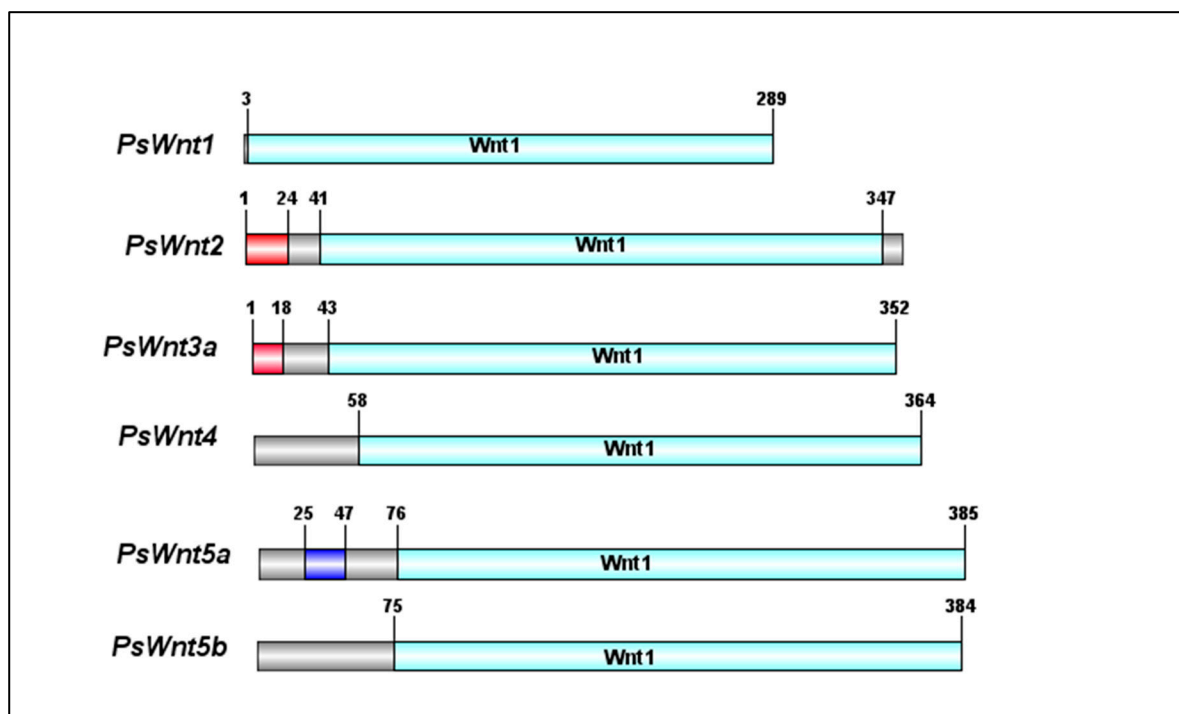


Figure S2



FigureS3

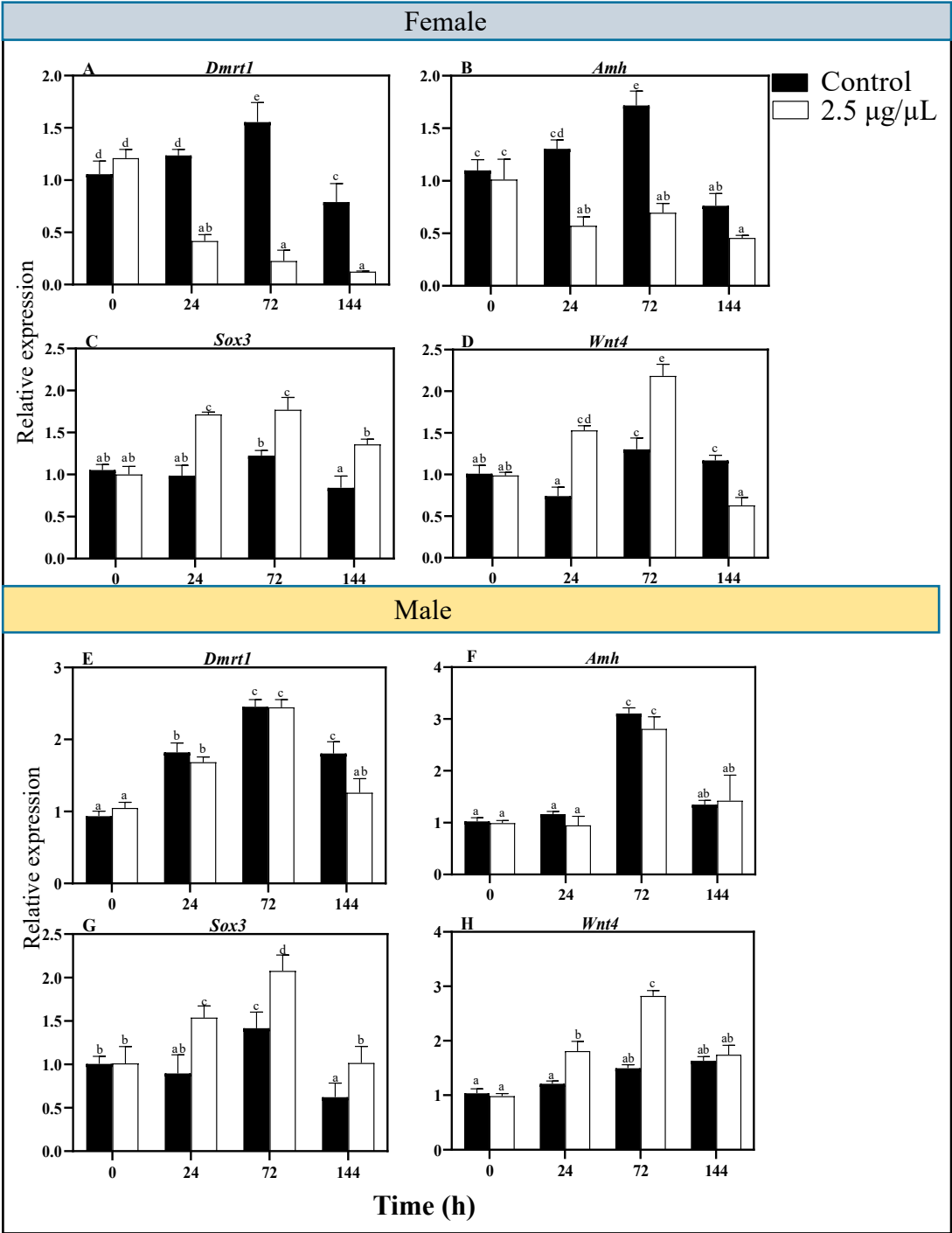


Table S1.

Species	Identity
Chrysemys_picta_bellii	88.3%
Chelonia_mydas	88.56%
Terrapene_carolina_triunguis	88.83%
Gopherus_evgoodei	86.79%
Chelonoidis_abingdonii	87.77%
Trachemys_scripta_elegans	88.30%
Mauremys_reevesii	87.50%
Mus_musculus	79.79%
Homo_sapiens	78.19%
Danio_rerio	63.03%
Gallus_gallus	80.05%