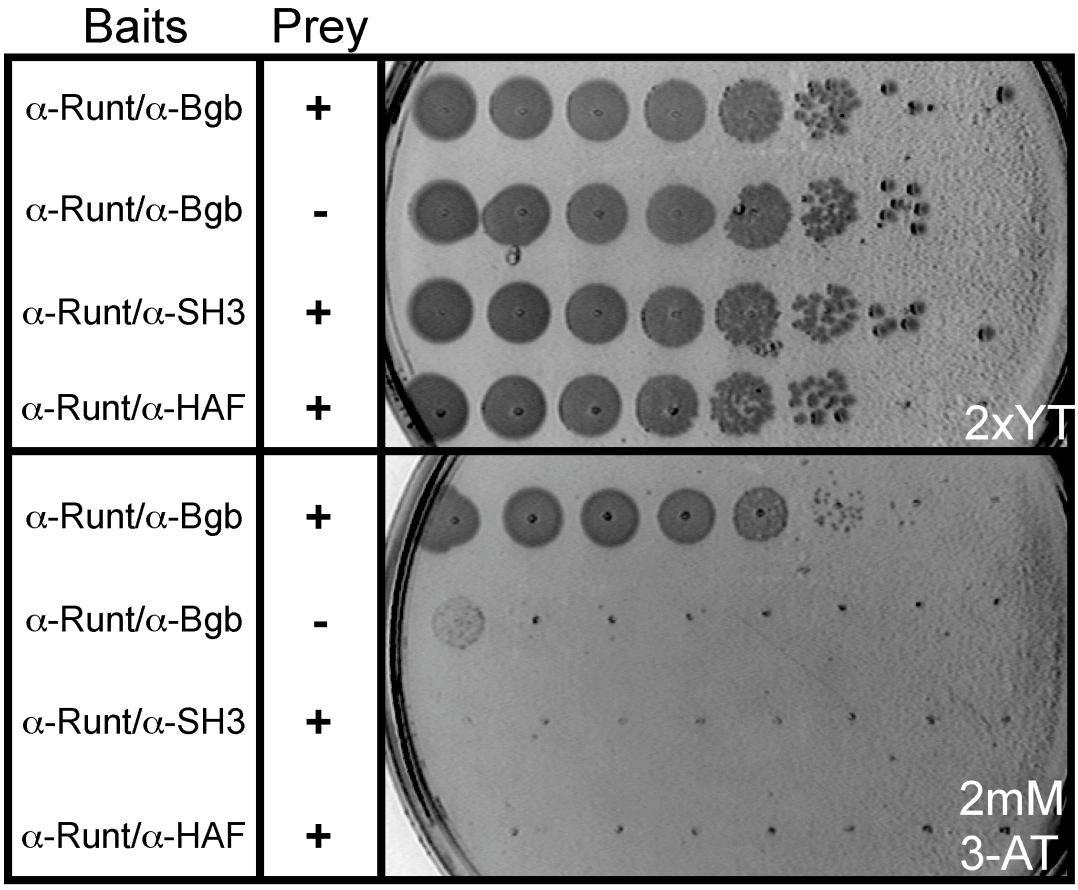
Supplementary Figure 2.

The Runt/Bgb heterodimer is required for reporter activation. Growth rates of cells containing different bait combinations were examined under positive selection. In these experiments the α-Runt bait was paired with α-Bgb, α-SH3 or α-HAF, where α-SH3 contains the *crk* SH3 domain and α-HAF contains a *crk* SH3 ligand (PPPALPPKRRR). Neither α-SH3 nor α-HAF are anticipated to facilitate or inhibit the interaction of Runt with its target sequence. These bait combinations were tested with a reporter vector containing either the consensus α-Runt/α-Bgb binding site (**+** = TTGCGGTTT) or with a control reporter (**-**) containing an unrelated sequence. Each population of cells was serially diluted 10-fold from left to right and plated on 2xYT (top panel) or on NM minimal media containing 2 mM 3-AT (bottom panel). Both plates contain carbinicillin, kanamycin and chloramphenicol to select for cells containing all three plasmids. The left-most spot of cells in each titration contains approximately 10^6 cells. Robust growth is observed under selective conditions for the α-Runt/α-Bgb combination with the appropriate prey (**+**), whereas no significant growth is observed for the other bait/prey combinations. These results are consistent with *in vitro* data for this complex: the Runt/Bgb complex binds efficiently to its recognition sequence, whereas Runt in the absence of Bgb has a lower affinity for its sequence, and Bgb cannot bind DNA by itself[1].



1. Golling, G., Li, L., Pepling, M., Stebbins, M. & Gergen, J.P. Drosophila homologs of the proto-oncogene product PEBP2/CBF beta regulate the DNA-binding properties of Runt. *Mol Cell Biol* **16**, 932-942 (1996).