Table S1. Survival of *nopo* larvae after hydroxyurea treatment or irradiation

Genotype	Percentage homozygotes*		Percentage eclosion†	
	–HU	+HU	0 Gray	10 Gray
mei-41^{RT1}	62 (557)	3 (235)	82 (170)	3 (177)
nopo^{Z1447}	34 (562)	35 (587)	86 (107)	87 (112)
nopo^{Exc142}	nd	nd	92 (149)	88 (129)
nopo^{Z1447}*/Df(2R)Exel7153*	nd	nd	98 (124)	89 (128)
nopo^{Exc142}*/Df(2R)Exel7153*	35 (440)	31 (397)	92 (210)	97 (167)
nopo^{Z1447}*/nopo*^{Exc142}	nd	nd	99 (147)	99 (192)

*Sensitivity to hydroxyurea (HU). First instar larvae were grown on food minus or plus HU and allowed to develop. For each genotype, the ratio of homozygous mutant to total progeny is expressed as a percentage with total number of adult flies scored shown in parentheses. Expected percentages (based on Mendelian ratios) were 50% and 33% for *mei-41* and *nopo*, respectively.

†Sensitivity to irradiation. Third instar larvae were untreated or exposed to low-dose irradiation and allowed to develop. For each genotype, the ratio of eclosed adults to total pupae is expressed as a percentage with total pupae shown in parentheses.

nd, not determined.