Table S1. **Lethality during development for three hemocyte-depleted lines**

Genotype	UAS/Balancer	TM6B/MKRS	UAS/Balancer (axenic conditions)	TM6B/MKRS (axenic conditions)
Hml-GAL4,UAS-GFP; UAS-ced3(line#7-1)	62 (228)	114	221 (240)	120
Hml-GAL4,UAS-GFP; UAS-ice(line#7-1)	88 (296)	148	182 (208)	104
Hml-GAL4,UAS-GFP; UAS-ced3(line#12-5)	92 (390)	195	209 (224)	112
Hml-GAL4,UAS-GFP; UAS-ice(line#2-2)	16 (262)	131	229 (252)	126

Lethality during development observed for three hemocyte-depleted lines by counting the number of adult progeny with (a) both TM6B and MKRS balancers (TM6B/MKRS) on the third chromosome, or (b) one of the balancers and hence with the presence of a *UAS*-pro apoptotic construct *in trans* (UAS/Balancer, see below). The expected number of progeny appears in parenthesis.

The following cross was set up: *CyO/Hml-GAL4, UAS-GFP; TM6B/MKRS* × *CyO/IF; TM6B/UAS*-pro-apoptotic gene. For the progeny carrying *Hml-GAL4, UAS-GFP* on the second chromosome the expected ratios for the third chromosome were 2 *UAS-pro-apoptotic gene*/Balancer to 1 *TM6B/MKRS* (TM6B homozygous is embryonic lethal). In contrast to Mendelian expectations the observed ratios were

1:1.7 to 1.8 (when *UAS-ced#7-1* was used), 1:2.0 (when *UAS-ced3#12-5* was used) and in the most extreme case 1:8.2 (when *UAS-ice#2-2* was used). However, these skewed ratios were not observed when cultures were grown in axenic conditions in the presence of antibiotics. This indicated that lethality of haemocyte-ablated larvae was due to failure of the cellular arm of the immune system to respond to infection.