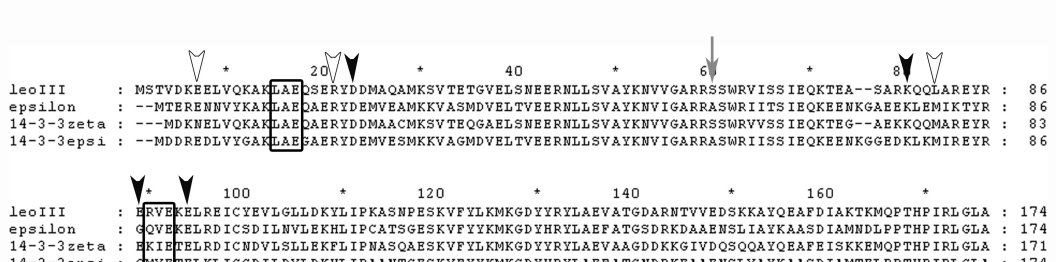
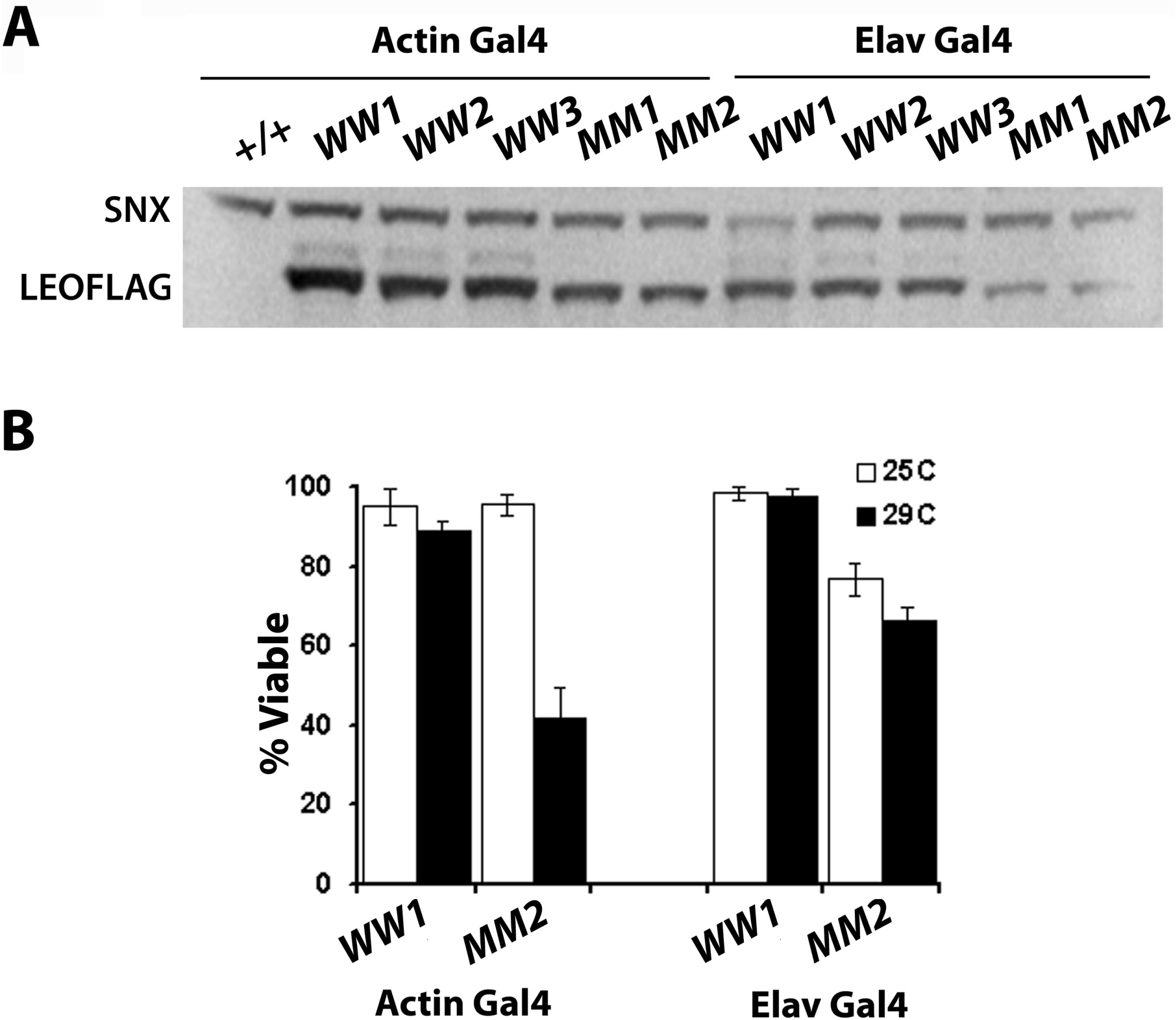
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Fig 1.
Sequence alignment of the Drosophila 14-3-3ζ used in this study (LEOIII), D14-3-3ε (epsilon), and their human homologs 14-3-3zeta and 14-3-3epsi respectively. Open arrowheads denote amino acids on D14-3-3ε which can form salt bridges with amino acids in LEO denoted with the black arrow heads. The gray arrow denotes the Serine that is putatively phosphorylated by SDK1.


A
Actin Gal4
Elav Gal4
+/+
WW1
WW2
WW3
MM1
MM2
WW1
WW2
WW3
MM1
MM2
SNX
LEOFLAG
B
25C
29C
100
80
60
40
20
0
% Viable
WW1
MM2
WW1
MM2
Actin Gal4
Elav Gal4

Supplementlal Fig 2.

(A) The levels of LEOFLAG^{MM} are suppressed relative to controls irrespective of the tissue where they accumulate. Multiple independent lines of wild type (WW) and doubly mutant LEO (MM) transgenes are represented and driven by the panneuronal driver *Elav-Gal4* and the ubiquitous *Actin-Gal4*.The levels of the transgenic proteins (LEOFLAG) are shown relative to the endogenous syntaxin (SNX), which was used as the loading control. (B) Viability of animals overexpressing the wild type and double mutant transgenes pan-neuronally under *Elav-Gal4* or ubiquitously under *Actin-Gal4* raised at the two different temperatures as indicated. To calculate viability as represented by the bars in the graph the ratio of non-CyO flies expressing the transgenes to non-expressing CyO flies was determined in a cross between homozygotes for the transgene and *Actin-Gal4*/CyO. Because the *Elav-Gal4* is on the X chromosome, we used males carrying the driver and crossed them to female homozygotes for the transgene, such that the transgenic protein would be present in the female progeny, but not in the males. The ratio of females to males plotted in the graph represents the lethality due to trangene expression