Figure legends (Supplemental figures)

Figure S1. Amino acid sequence and genomic structure of pst-1

(A) Amino acid sequence alignment of *C. elegans* PST-1b (Ce_PST-1b/1-440) with human PAPST1 (Hs_PAPST1/1-432) and *Drosophila* SLALOM (Dm_SLALOM/1-465). Khaki lines and the red line show the nine predicted transmembrane domains and the missing region, respectively, predicted in *pst-1*(tm3364). (B) Genomic structure of *pst-1* (*M03F8.2*) and nearby genes. Note the 2 kb scale bar (lower right). (C) The *pst-1* gene intron-exon structures and reporter constructs. The 5'-upstream regions contain the promoters included in the reporter constructs (*P_{pst-1a}::egfp* and *P_{pst-1bc}::egfp*). The reporter constructs end at the ATG transcription initiation sequences. The full-length constructs (*pst-1ab(fl)::egfp* and *pst-1c(fl)::egfp*) end at the TAA signal for the addition of a polyA tail. Note the 1 kb scale bar (lower right).

Figure S2. Amino acid sequence and genomic structure of pst-2

(A) Amino acid sequence alignment of *C. elegans* PST-2a (Ce_PST-2a/1-364) with human PAPST2 (Hs_PAPST2/1-401) and *Drosophila* PAPST2 (Dm_PAPST2/1-396). Khaki lines and the red line show the 10 predicted transmembrane domains and the missing region, respectively, predicted in *pst*-2(tm3316). (B) Genomic structure of *pst-2* (*F54E7.1*) and nearby genes. Note the 1 kb scale bar (lower right). (C) The *pst-2* intron-exon gene structure and reporter constructs. The 5'-upstream regions contain the promoters included in the reporter constructs (*P_{pst-2}::egfp* and *pst-2b(fl)::egfp*). The reporter constructs end at the ATG transcription initiation sequences. The full-length construct (*pst-2a(fl)::egfp*) ends at the TAG stop codon. Note the 0.5 kb scale bar (lower right).

Figure S3. Defects in seam cell maturation and DTC migration in *pst-1(tm3364)* mutant animals. (A-D) Animals were either wild-type or heterozygous for a *pst-1* deletion; to visualize seam cells, both expressed AJM-1::GFP. (A) In wild-type animals, the seam cells (arrows) were aligned on each side during larval development. (C) They fused to each other and formed two parallel syncytia in the late-L4 to adult stage. (B) In *pst-1(tm3364)* homozygotes, the seam cells were often discontinuous in the L3 to L4 stage. (D) They remained unfused and formed abnormal doughnut-shaped structures in the late-L4 to adult stage (arrowheads). (B and D, bracket) Some seam cells were lost or fused to the hypodermis. GFP signals from vulval cells are indicated with a "V". Note that the *pst-1(tm3364)* young adult has increased intestinal auto-fluorescence. (E) A representative DIC image of a wild-type hermaphrodite gonad. DTC that reached the dorsal side migrated along the dorsal body wall muscle and formed a U-shaped gonadal arm. (F) A representative DIC image of a *pst-1(tm3364)* gonad. The DTC that reached the dorsal side migrated and formed a P-shaped gonadal arm. (G) Quantification of the DTC migration defects.

Figure S4. Subcellular localization of PST-1 and PST-2

Confocal images of (A) anti-GFP antibody staining and (A') anti-DsRed antibody staining in the epidermis of a transgenic worm carrying P_{dpy-7} ::*pst-1b::egfp* and P_{dpy-7} ::*aman-2::mCherry* transgene constructs. The epidermis is enclosed in the dashed lines. Confocal images of (B) anti-GFP antibody staining and (B') anti-DsRed antibody staining in the intestine of a transgenic worm carrying *pst-2(fl)::egfp* and P_{aman-2} ::*aman-2::mCherry* transgene constructs. The intestine is enclosed in the dashed lines. (A'') Merged A and A' images; (B'') Merged B and B' images. The area within the box in A'' and B'' were enlarged for A''' and B'''. Scale bar = 20 mm. (C) Quantitative comparison of the Golgi localization of PST-1 and PST-2. The percentages of co-localization with PST proteins and Golgi marker are shown.

Supplemental Table 1: Primers used for plasmid construction

egfp: enhanced green fluorescent protein;

Construction		Primer sequences (5'3')
P_{pst-1a} ::egfp	Forward	5'- ACTGTTTCGTGGCAAGATCA –3'
	Reverse	5'- CATGATTGCTCTGAATACCTGG –3'
$P_{pst-1bc}$::egfp	Forward	Same as P_{pst-Ia} ::egfp Forward
	Reverse	5'- CATTAACCCGTTCGTGATGTCTC –3'
pst-1ab(fl)::egfp	Forward	Same as <i>P_{pst-la}::egfp</i> Forward
	Reverse	5'- CCAACTCCTCTGTGGTCCTC –3'
pst-1c(fl)::egfp	Forward	Same as P_{pst-Ia} ::egfp Forward
	Reverse	5'- ATTTGAGACGAAACGGTTCAG –3'
P_{pst-2a} ::egfp	Forward	5'- TTGACTCCTTTATTTGCCTGAAA –3'
	Reverse	5'- CATTTGAAAGAGTGGGTGGAAAG –3'
P_{pst-2b} ::egfp	Forward	Same as P_{pst-2a} : egfp Forward
	Reverse	5'- CATTGTTGCTACTGTGAAAAAGG -3'
pst-2a(fl)::egfp	Forward	Same as P_{pst-2a} ::egfp Forward
	Reverse	5'- AACCGTCATTGGATCCTTCC –3'
$P_{unc-119}$::egfp	Forward	5'- TGCAATTGTTTTGTGCCAAG –3'
	Reverse	5'- CTCTGCCTTCATATATGCTGTTG –3'
P_{rgef-I} ::egfp	Forward	5'- TGTATGATTCCTCGAATGTATTGAA –3'
	Reverse	5'- GCTCATCGTCGTCGTCGT –3'
P_{dpy-7} ::pst-1b::egfp	Forward	5'- TG <u>GCGGCCGC</u> GATCCATTGAGCTGGGGT –3'
	Reverse	5'- TG <u>GCGGCCGC</u> ACCAACTCCTCTGTGGTCCTC –3'
P_{dpy-7} ::pst-2a::egfp	Forward	5'- TG <u>GCGGCCGC</u> ACTGCAGCTCAAATACATTCTG -3'
	Reverse	5'- TG <u>GCGGCCGC</u> AAACCGTCATTGGATCCTTCC –3'
P _{eft-4} ::hPAPST1::Venus	Forward	5'- TG <u>GGCGGCCGC</u> ATGGACGCCAGATGGTGGGC -3'
	Reverse	5'- TG <u>GGCGGCCGC</u> AAACCTTCTGCACAGGAGAC –3'
P _{eft-4} ::hPAPST2::Venus	Forward	5'- TG <u>GGCGGCCGC</u> ATGGACTTGACACAGCAAGC –3'
	Reverse	5'- TG <u>GGCGGCCGC</u> ATACAGTCTGTGCCAGCGTC -3'

a		
Construction		Primer sequences (5'3')
YEp352GAP-II-pst-1a- HA	Forward	5'- AAAAAGCAGGCTTCGCCGCCACCATGGATCGGTC AATCATGCCGATTG -3'
	Reverse	5'- AGAAAGCTGGGTACCAACTCCTCTGTGGTCC -3'
VEn352GAP-II-nst-2-	Forward	5'- AAAAAGCAGGCTTCGCCGCCACCATGACTGCAG
1Lp5520AI -II-pst-2-		CTCAAATACATTCTGATTGT -3'
НА	Reverse	5'- AGAAAGCTGGGTAAACCGTCATTGGATCCTTCC TAG -3'
attB adaptive primers	Forward	5'- GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAGCAGGCT -3'
	Reverse	5'- GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGT -3'

Supplemental Table 1 (continued): Primers used for plasmid construction





0.5 kb







