Figure S2. Climbing index of *dmDys* exposed to CH. The *dmDysC-term* and *dmDysN-term* driven by either *P-tub-Gal4* or *24B-Gal4* were exposed either to normoxia (red) or CH (blue) following the hypoxia protocol. Five vials from each genotype

containing 20 flies in each vial were used. *DmDysC-term* mutation was driven by driven by tubulin (A) or muscle-specific driver (B), and *dmDysN-term* driven by tubulin (D) or muscle-specific (E). The driver *P-tub-Gal4* or *24B-Gal4* was used as control. The starting time was considered as the moment when the normoxia was reestablished and a complete recovery was considered when the fly climbed the vial. Mean ± SEM, n = 100; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ *dmDys* vs. WT under the same condition.