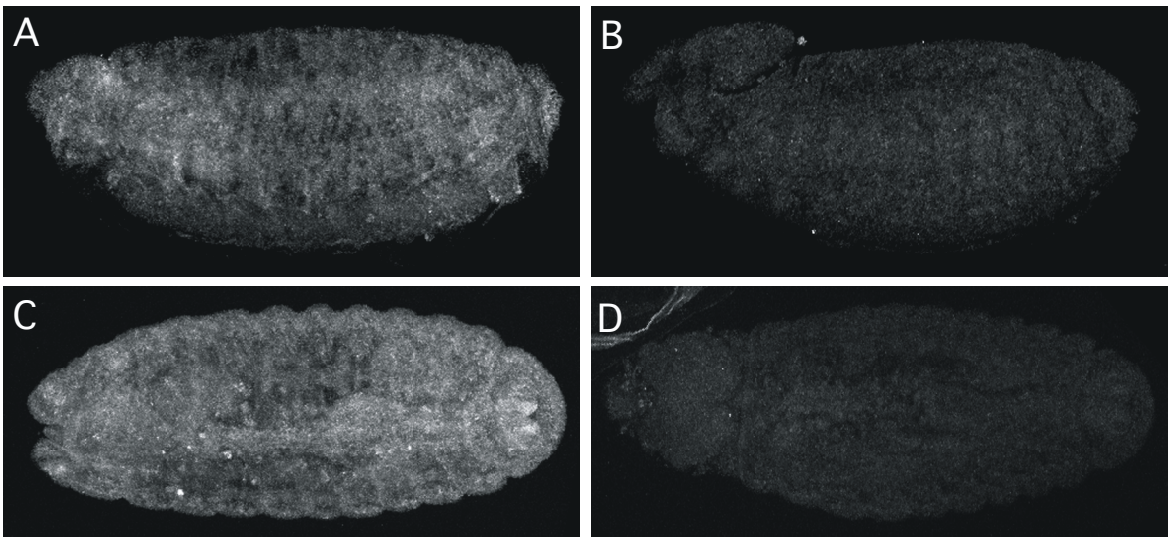
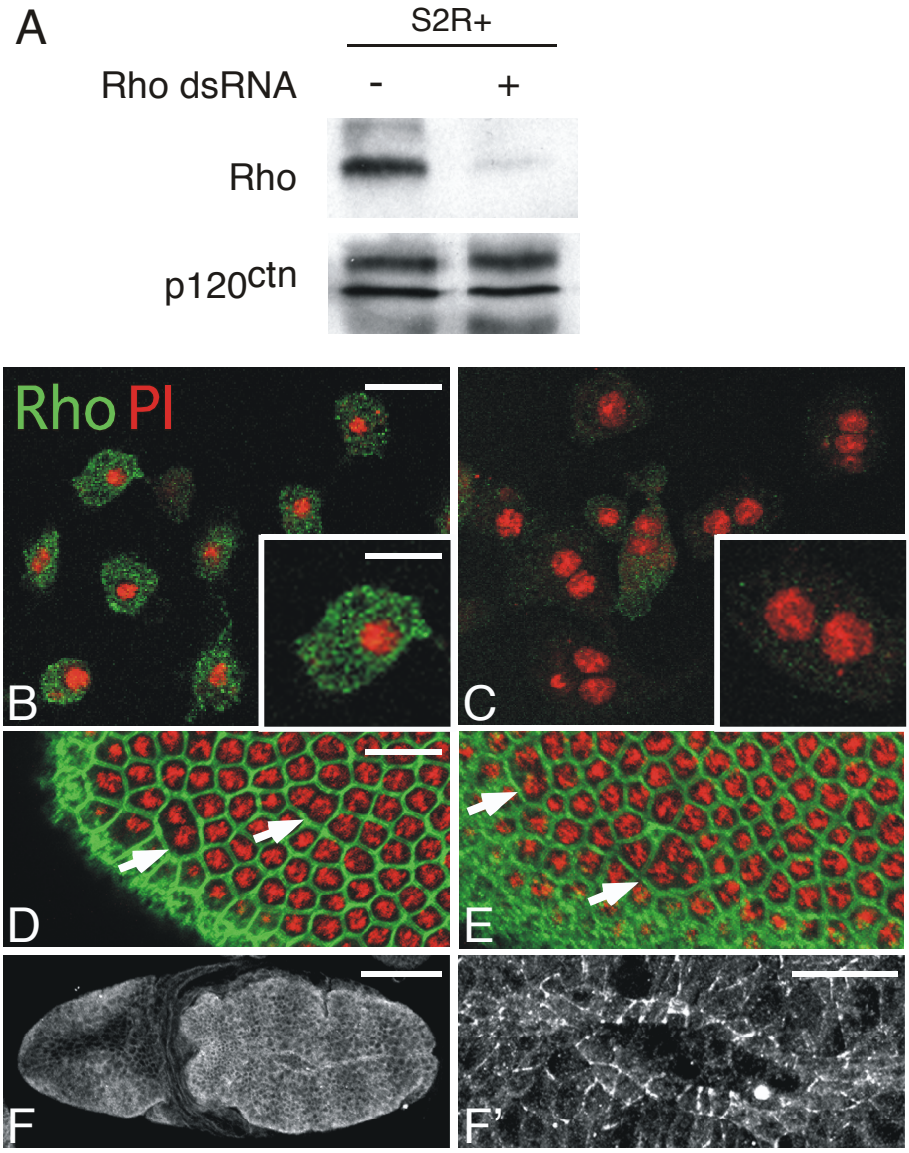
Supplemental Figure 1
(Magie and Parkhurst)



Supplemental Figure 1. *Rho*^{1b} is a protein null. The *Rho*^{1b} allele was generated by the imprecise excision of a P-element inserted between exons 3 and 4 of the *Rho1* locus. Southern analysis indicates an internal deletion of approximately 3kb which removes a portion of the *Rho1* coding region. Embryos homozygous for the *Rho*^{1b} allele lack detectable Rho1 protein (B,D) compared to sibling heterozygotes (A,C). All images were collected by confocal microscopy from the same slide with the same settings. Anterior is left in all images, (A,B) show a lateral view with dorsal up, (C,D) show a dorsal view.

Supplemental Figure 2
(Magie and Parkhurst)



Supplemental Figure 2. *Drosophila* S2R+ cells respond to treatment with *Rho1* dsRNA. (A) Western analysis of lysates made from untreated S2R+ cells and those treated with *Rho1* dsRNA indicates that Rho1 protein levels are greatly reduced, while levels of other proteins such as p120 ^{ctn} are unaffected. (B, C) Cells untreated (B) or treated with *Rho1* dsRNA (C) stained with antibodies against *Rho1* (green) and the nuclear marker propidium iodide (PI, red). Note the lack of staining for Rho1 and the multinucleate phenotype in the treated cells. (D, E) Stage 5 maternal *Rho1* mutant embryos labeled with antibodies against phosphotyrosine (green) to outline cells and PI (red) to label nuclei. Note the multinucleate cells (arrows in D, E), which indicate a defect in cellularization. (F, F') Maternal *Rho1* mutants stained with a DE-Cadherin antibody demonstrating the defect in ventral furrow formation observed in some embryos. Scale bars: (B) 10μm, inset 5μm; (D) 10μm; (F) 100μm; (F') 25μm.