

Table S1 *sao-1* mutations do not affect the Egl defect of *lin-12* mutations

Genotype	Temperature	% Egg laying proficiency (n)		
		<i>sao-1(+)</i>	<i>sao-1(ik1)</i>	<i>sao-1(ok3335)</i>
<i>lin-12(n676n930)</i> ^a	25°	1.6 (121)	2.1 (145)	0 (44)
<i>lin-12(n676n930)</i> ^a	15°	85 (318)	93 (251)	85 (112)
<i>lin-12(n302)</i> ^b / +	20°	45 (148)	41 (163)	ND
		% Hermaphrodites with 2AC ^d (n)		
		<i>sao-1(+)</i>	<i>sao-1(ik1)</i>	<i>sao-1(ok3335)</i>
<i>lin-12(n676n930)</i> ^{a,c}	25°	30 (94)	30 (113)	36 (33)

Hermaphrodites that were homozygous for either *sao-1(+)*, *sao-1(ik1)* or *sao-1(ok3335)* and also had the indicated *lin-12* genotype were raised at the specified temperature and scored for egg laying proficiency or anchor cell (AC) development. Egg laying proficiency is defined as active laying for at least two consecutive days. n, number of animals scored. ND, not determined.

a *lin-12(n676n930)* causes a loss-of-function phenotype at 25°C and a gain-of-function phenotype at at 15°C(SUNDARAM and GREENWALD 1993a).

b *lin-12(302)* causes a gain-of-function phenotype that is semi-dominant(SUNDARAM and GREENWALD 1993a).

c Strains also contain the integrated AC-specific marker *zmp-1::gfp* which was used to identify ACs in early L4 stage hermaphrodites (pre-vulval indentation) (WANG and STERNBERG 2000).

d For comparison *lin-12(n676n930); sel-10(ar41)* yields only 3% 2AC(SUNDARAM and GREENWALD 1993b).