

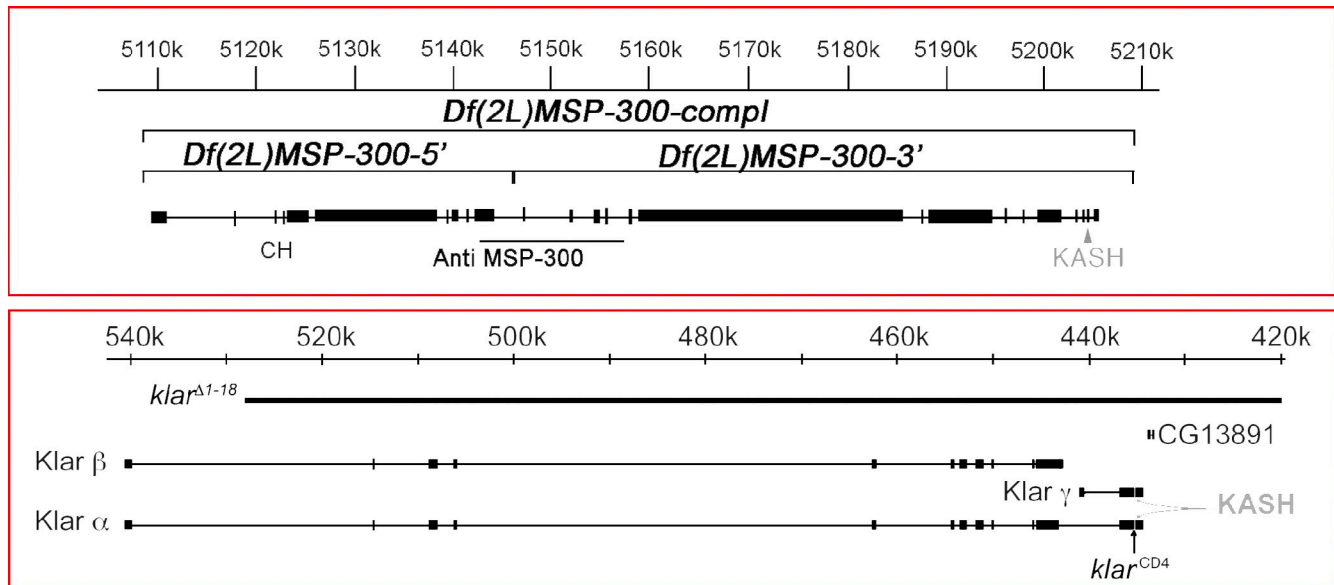
Elhanany-Tamir, <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201204102/DC1>

Figure S1. **Gene deletions in MSP-300 and Klar loci.** (top) A scheme of the *MSP-300* gene locus spanning ~ 100 kb is shown. The different alleles of *MSP-300* are shown. *MSP-300^{3'}* is identical to *Df(2L)MSP-300-3'*. (bottom) A scheme of the *klar* locus, which gives rise to three isoforms, α , β , and γ . Shown are the exons for the three isoforms Klar β , Klar γ , or Klar α . Klar α and γ have C-terminal KASH domains. The *klar*-null allele *klar^{Δ1-18}* deletes all of *klar*'s coding exons plus the neighboring gene *CG13891*. The *klar^{ΔKASH}* allele (also known as *klar^{mCD4}*) is a nonsense mutation that truncates Klar α and Klar γ just before the KASH domain. The top shows the chromosomal location (in kilobases) from the tip of the left arm of the third chromosome.

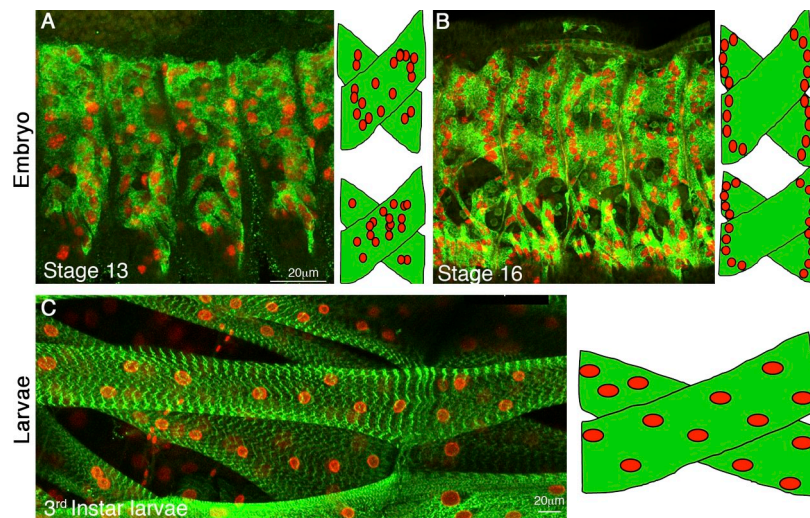


Figure S2. **Rearrangement of muscle nuclear organization during different stages of development.** (A and B) Wild-type embryos stained for MHC (green) and MEF-2 (Red; A and B) at embryonic stage 13 (A) and stage 16 (B). (C) Third instar larvae were doubly stained with MHC (green) and lamin (red) antibodies. The cartoon in each panel represents the relative distribution of the muscle nuclei. Bars, 20 μ m.