

Fig. S1. *mdlc* RNAi reduces Mdlc protein levels. Central brain neuroblasts stained for Mdlc; marked by *wor-Gal4 mCD8:GFP*. (A,C) Mdlc is expressed robustly in wt neuroblast lineages. (B,D) *mdlc* RNAi reduces Mdlc protein at 48 hours ALH (B) and 84 hours ALH (D). Scale bar: 10 μ m.

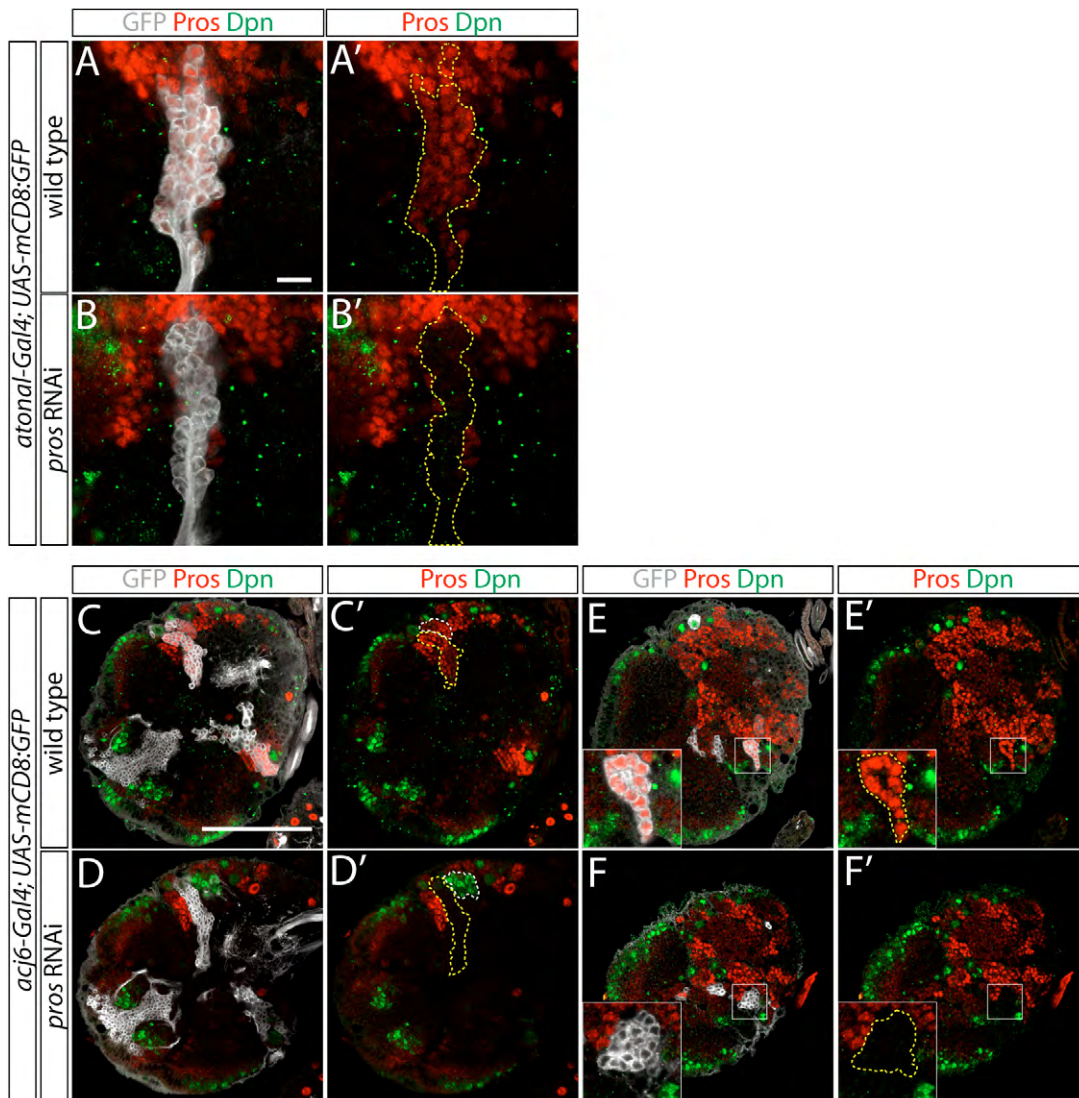


Fig. S2. Loss of Pros in postmitotic neurons does not cause derepression of neuroblast genes. (A-B) *atonal-Gal4* drives expression in a cluster of neurons which is Pros⁺ Dpn⁻ in wt (A, A'); Pros staining is strongly reduced in *pros* RNAi with no derepression of Dpn (B, B'). (C-F) *acj6-Gal4* expression is depicted in multiple lineages: deep in the central brain (C,D) and superficial, near the dorsoposterior surface (E,F). Pros is expressed in these lineages in wt (C,C',E,E') while *pros* RNAi ablates this expression (D,D',F,F'). *acj6-Gal4* does not express in the neuroblasts of the lineages outlined in yellow, but it expresses strongly in the neuroblast of the lineage outlined in white. *pros* RNAi in this lineage causes a neuroblast overproliferation phenotype (note cluster of Dpn⁺ cells in D'), further illustrating the efficacy of *pros* knockdown. Insets in E,F are high magnification views of white boxed regions. Scale bars: A, 10 μ m; C-F, 100 μ m.



Movie 1. Wt MARCM clone., Shows z-stack images of a wt MARCM clone. The neuroblast is Dpn⁺ Ase⁺; neurons are Pros⁺ with the exception of some of the oldest neurons at the distal tip of the clone.



Movie 2. *mdlc* mutant MARCM clone. Shows z-stack images of a *mdlc* mutant MARCM clone. The large Dpn⁺ Ase⁺ parent neuroblast persists. Pros expression is lost in some "middle-aged" neuronal progeny. Ase is derepressed in a subset of the Pros⁻ neurons, and Dpn is derepressed in several of the Ase⁺ neurons.

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