# Stem Cell Reports, Volume 1

# **Supplemental Information**

# The CCR4 Deadenylase Acts with Nanos and Pumilio

## in the Fine-Tuning of Mei-P26 Expression

# to Promote Germline Stem Cell Self-Renewal

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## **Inventory of Supplemental information**

Supplemental information contains Supplemental Experimental procedures, as well as six supplemental

figures and one supplemental table, as follows.

Supplemental Figure 1 related to Figure 1

Supplemental Figure 2 related to Figure 2

Supplemental Figure 3 related to Figure 3

Supplemental Figure 4 related to Figure 4

Supplemental Figure 5 related to Figure 6

Supplemental Figure 6 related to Figure 5

Supplemental Table 1: sequences of primers used in the study



**Supplemental Figure 1: Characterization of the**  $twin^{DG24102}$  and  $twin^{41}$  mutant alleles (related to Figure 1) (A) Schematic representation of the  $twin^{DG24102}$  and  $twin^{41}$  alleles showing the *P*-Hobo  $P\{wHy\}$  transposable element (*yHw*) inserted into the *twin* gene. In  $twin^{41}$ , a part of  $P\{wHy\}$  overlapping Hobo and white<sup>+</sup> is deleted. (B) RT-PCR of wild-type,  $twin^{DG24102}$  and  $twin^{41}$  ovaries showing that twin mRNAs are in very low amounts in twin mutants. 3x indicates that the amounts of cDNA were three fold those in 1x. *RpL32* was used as a control mRNA. (C) Quantification of twin mRNAs in wild-type and  $twin^{DG24102}$  ovaries by RT-qPCR. Quantifications were done in triplicate

from two independent RNA extracts. *RpL32* was used as a control mRNA. The amounts of *twin* mRNAs are strongly reduced in *twin*<sup>DG241002</sup> ovaries. \*\*\*\* *p*-value < 0.0001 using the t-Test.



# Supplemental Figure 2: Lack of apoptosis in *twin* mutant GSCs and role of CCR4 as part of the CCR4-NOT complex in GSC self-renewal (related to Figure 2)

(A) Positive control of activated-Caspase 3 staining in a follicle cell undergoing apoptosis, indicated with a white arrow. Anticleaved Caspase 3 staining alone is in the top panel. The merge with GFP is in the bottom panel, showing that the apoptotic follicle cell is not mutant ( $twin^{DG24102}/+$ ). Scale bar: 20 µm.

(B-C'') Mosaic germaria labeled with anti-GFP (green), anti-cleaved Caspase 3 (red) and 1B1 (purple) showing that neither wild-type (B-B'') nor *twin*<sup>DG24102</sup> (C-C'') clonal GSCs undergo apoptosis. Clonal GSCs, marked by the lack of GFP, are outlined by white dotted lines. They are not stained with anti-cleaved Caspase 3. The merge is shown in (B'') and (C''). Scale bars: 10  $\mu$ m.

(D) Western blots of ovaries expressing the CCR4 transgenes under the control of *nos-Gal4*. *UASp-CCR4mut-Flag(1)* and *(2)* are two independent genomic insertions of the same transgene. The relative protein levels of CCR4-HA and CCR4-mut-Flag indicate that *CCR4mut-Flag(2)* is highly expressed, consistent with its better rescue activity than that of *CCR4mut-Flag(1)* (Figure 2F). Western blots were revealed with anti-CCR4.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin (Tub) was used as a loading control.

(E) RNAi-NOT1 mutant phenotype of lack of GSCs and germ cells. Empty germarium labeled with 1B1 (green) and anti-Vasa antibody (red). Scale bar: 20 µm. Quantification of germaria containing at least one GSC in *UAS-RNAi-NOT1/nos-Gal4* females and in control *nos-Gal4* females. n represents the number of germaria scored. nd: not determined. Note that the decrease in NOT1 levels in RNAi-NOT1 ovaries could not be tested due to the lack of germ cells.

(F) Co-immunoprecipitations with CCR4-HA in GSC-like cells. Ovarian extracts from  $bam^{\Delta 86}$  and  $bam^{\Delta 86}$ , nos-Gal4/bam^{\Delta 86}, UASp-CCR4-HA ( $bam^{\Delta 86}$ , CCR4-HA) flies were immunoprecipitated with anti-HA, either in the absence, or the presence (RNase) of RNase A. Western blots were revealed with anti-HA, anti-NOT1 and anti-CAF1 antibodies. Input corresponds to the extract before immunoprecipitation.



**Supplemental Figure 3: Colocalization of CCR4-HA with Pum and Nos in the GSCs** (related to Figure 3) (A-A") *twin*<sup>DG24102</sup>, *nos-Gal4/twin*<sup>DG24102</sup>, *UASp-CCR4-HA* germaria labeled with anti-Pum (red) and anti-HA (green). The merge is shown in A".

(B-B") twin<sup>DG24102</sup>, nos-Gal4/twin<sup>DG24102</sup>, UASp-CCR4-HA germaria labeled with anti-Nos (red) and anti-HA (green). The merge is shown in B". Scale bars in (A-B"): 10 µm.

In cells that co-express CCR4-HA and either Pum or Nos, although some colocalization can occur in a few foci, it is mostly seen diffusely in the cytoplasm. Pum and Nos foci are often found in close proximity to, or surrounded by CCR4-HA foci.

(C-D) Validation of the rabbit anti-Pum antibody produced in this study. (C) Wild type and  $pum^{MSC}/pum^{01688}$  mutant germaria labeled with anti-Pum (red) and 1B1 (green) showing that the anti-Pum staining is decreased in pum mutant. (D) Western blots of wild type and different *pum* mutant ovaries from 1 day-old females showing the decrease or disapearance of both Pum proteins in the mutants. \* indicates a non-specific band recognized by the anti-Pum antibody. Western blots were revealed with anti-Pum.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin (Tub) was used as a loading control.

(E) Co-immunoprecipitations (IP) with Pum in GSC-like cells showing that proteins are not degraded in the extract containing RNase A (Input). This indicates that the lack of Nos in Pum IP in the presence of RNase is due to a lack of co-IP. Ovarian extracts from *bam<sup>486</sup>* flies were immunoprecipitated with anti-Pum (Pum IP), or mock immunoprecipitated (with pre-immune serum, Mock IP), either in the absence, or the presence (RNase) of RNase A. Western blots were revealed with anti-Pum and anti-Nos antibodies.





# Supplemental Figure 4: Bam is not ectopically expressed in *pum* and *nos* mutant GSCs and *twin* is epistatic to *bam* (related to Figure 4) (A) *pum<sup>MSC</sup>/pum<sup>01688</sup>* (left panels) and *nos<sup>18</sup>/nos<sup>53</sup>* (right panels) germaria labeled with anti-Bam (green), 1B1 (red) and DAPI

(A) *pum<sup>MSC</sup>/pum<sup>01688</sup>* (left panels) and *nos<sup>18</sup>/nos<sup>53</sup>* (right panels) germaria labeled with anti-Bam (green), 1B1 (red) and DAPI (blue). Top panels show Bam staining alone, bottom panels show the merge. White arrows indicate GSCs. Bam protein levels are not upregulated in GSCs in *pum* and *nos* mutant germaria. Scale bars: 20 µm in (A, B).

(B) Examples of "Mixed" and "*twin*-like" phenotypes in *twin bam* double mutant germaria quantified in Figure 4E; the "*bam*-like" phenotype is as in Figure 4C. Germaria labeled with 1B1 (green) and anti-Vasa (red). The white arrow indicates a differentiating cyst with a fusome, the white arrow-head indicates GSC-like cells.

(C) *twin bam* double mutant cysts labeled with DAPI (blue), anti-Vasa (red) and anti-Hts-RC (green) which revealed ring canals (RC), showing the presence of ring canals (top panels) and polyploid nuclei (bottom panel), as differentiation markers.

IBI Vasa	Α	UASp-mei-P26/+;	<i>nos-Gal4/+</i> at	21°C	В	UASp-mei-P26/+; nos-Gal4/+
		1B1 Vasa		tore of the second seco		DAPI Vasa
UASp-mei-P26/+; nos-Gal4/+ 1 day 3 days 7 days	С	UASp-mei-P26/+: nos-Gal4/+	1 day	3 days		7 days
21°C 72.6% (n=383) 64.5% (n=485) 53.9% (n=284)		21°C	72.6% (n=383)	64.5% (n=485)	5	3.9% (n=284)
		UASh mai B26/11 noo Cold/1	1 day	4 dovo		7.4010
$25^{\circ}$ C $80^{\circ}$ (n=90) $25.5^{\circ}$ (n=145) $8.8^{\circ}$ (n=141)		25°C	80% (n-90)	9 udys	0	9% (n-194)

#### Supplemental Figure 5: Mei-P26 overexpression in germ cells leads to GSC loss (related to Figure 6)

(A) *UASp-mei-P26/+; nos-Gal4/+* germaria labeled with 1B1 (green) and anti-Vasa (red) showing the presence of GSC and differentiating cysts with fusome (top), and a lack of germ cells (bottom). Scale bars: 20 µm.

(B) *UASp-mei-P26/+; nos-Gal4/+* cyst labeled with DAPI (blue) and anti-Vasa (red) showing the presence of polyploid nuclei as differentiation marker.

(C) Quantification of germaria containing at least one GSC in UASp-mei-P26/+; nos-Gal4/+ females showing the loss of GSCs with time and that this loss is increased with higher levels of Mei-P26 at 25°C (Gal4 activity increases with temperature). n represents the number of germaria scored.

1	TTGCAAATCAAAGCGCGCAACAATCGTCCATCAGTCGATATGAACAAATATAACTACAAATACTCGTCGGGCAAGATATA	80	
81	CGGATGTCGACGGCAGCAGCAATCAACAACACCAGCAATAGCAACACCATCTGCAACAGCAACAGCAACAGCAACAGCA	160	
161	ACAGCAACAGTAATAGCAATAGCAATAGCAACCTCAACATAAATATCTTGGCAAGGAGTCAACACCGCGTACACTGCAAT	240	
241	AACAACAGTCAACTGGACAAGATAAGCAGGATAAGTAGCATGAGCAACATTTGCCTCATCGACAGCAACAGCAACAGCAA	320	
321	CATCAATCAACAACCATTGACTACAACAGCGTCAATCATCTAATAGAACCGAGAAGCAAGAATTAGAACAAACTAAGACA	400	
401	${\tt T}{\tt T}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt C}{\tt A}{\tt C}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt G}{\tt G}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A}{\tt A$	480	
481	<b>ATA</b> TATGAGTGGGGAATGCTAATAGACTAAATACGAATGATTAACTACGAATACGTGAAAATGAAA <mark>AGGTCGAGCTCCTA</mark>	560	
561	TTTTTTTTTCCCCCGTTTATCTGTATAGTCCCCTATCAACGTTCGAATTCTTAAAGCTGATCAAATCTGCGGCTGCACAGA	640 #	1
641	CTCGCTCTATATATATGGAGTACAGCTGGAGGCAAATGCAATGCGTTGAATGCGACTTGAAACACATTTTGTTTAATGCG	720	
721	AAACACGAGAAACGTTGCCGCTGCAACCGTATGAAACACATAAACAAAC	800	
	∇nosition 844		
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001		000	
881	AGGAAAAACAAAACAAAATATAAATATAACAACAAAAACGGTGGAAAAACAAGAAGAATCGACATGAAAACTTCGAATAT	900	
961	TTTCAAAACGTTTATAAAAACAAAAAACTCTTTTTAAATTGTTTTTGATTATATTCCTTTTTAATTGAATTTTTGTTCTT	1040 #	-2
1041	GTTAAAATTGTCATAACACACACACACACACACGCCACACTCACACAAACACGACTACTTTACATGTTACTTATTATC	1120	
1121	TATATAGACATATATATTGTTATATCGACCGATTAGCTTTTTTGTGCATACCCTTCCAGAATCTTTTTCTAAAAAAACGA	1200	
	$\nabla$ poly(A) site 1		
1201	AAACAAAAAAAAAA	1280	
1281	AATGTGCAACTTTTGTGCACAGGTTTTTTGCTAACAAATAAGGAAGTAAACAATTTGTTGAGGGCGTCATCAGAGGTCGC	1360	
1361	GTACAGGCAATAATTATAGAAGAAGATGAAATCTAAGTAGTTTATTTCGATTTCAAACTGAAACCAAAACACTAAGATAC	1440	
1441	AATTTCAGAAAATAACAAAAACTGTTTAGGTTTTTCCTTACGCTGCTTATATAAGGTGATATCTATTTATATATA	1520	
1521	ATATGAGTATATGAAAACAAAACAAAACAAACTATATATA	1600	
1601	GCCATATAATATACAAAGCAGGACGAGAGAAGAGAGAGTAGGGAGTTAGGCATATAGGGATAGCAAGGGACGGAGGATGACG	1680	
1681	GAACGAATGGAGGCAACACACAACAACACACCACCACGACAGATATGATATCCAGAGACCCAGAGATCTAGAGATTCAT	1760	
1761	AGATCCAGAGAATACATTCGATATGTATCAACTAAGTGCGTTCATCACGATAGAGATCATCCGACATAAACTACAGACAA	1840	
1841	GAACTCAACATACAAATTAATCTGTAAGCTAAAAAAAAAA	1920	
1921	ACTATAATAACTAATACATCAGATTTGATTGAACCTACAGAGATGACATACGCGTATCTGTTAAGTTCTTATATACATTG	2000	
2001	TTAAAGAAGCAAAACACACAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	2080	
2081	GCAATACACACGTGCGCATTTAAGCGACAGATGTGCACACAAAACAAAC	2160	
2161	ΑΑΑΑCΑΑCCACCCAAAAAACACTCACGATTTATATAGACGATATATAGACAACCAAC	2100 2240 #	3
2241	ΑΤΑΑΑΤΑΑΑΤΑΑΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤΑΤ	2320	5
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2321		2400	
2481	Α G C G A A G C A A C T T A T T T T T T T T T T T T T	2560	
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2641		2720	-
2041		2800	
2801		2800	
2881		2000	
2001		3040	
3041		3120	
3121		3200	
3201		3280	
3281		3360	
3361		3440	
3//1		3520	
3521		3600	
3601		3680	
3681		3760	
2761		3700	
29/1		3040 2020 #	5
2021		3720 # 4000	5
3721 4001		4000	
4001		4000	
4081		4100	4
4101		4240 #	0
42.41	$\mathbf{v}$ poly(A) site 2	4220	
4241	CTATGGCATACAAATTTTTTAAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAA	4320	
4321	TAGTTGAGATTACGCAACTTAACGA	4345	

#### Supplemental Figure 6: Sequence of *mei-P26* 3'UTR (related to Figure 5)

Annotated sequence of *mei-P26* 3'UTR, starting after the stop codon. Potential Pum binding motifs are indicated in red, including the non-canonical motif in fragment #2. The NRE is indicated in green. The Vasa binding site is highlighted in blue. Position 844 which potentially corresponds to a poly(A) site, as well as poly(A) site 1 and poly(A) site 2 that were identified by mRNA circularization are indicated with a purple triangle and a purple nucleotide. Fragments #1 to #6 that were used in RNA pull-down assays are underlined (#1, #3, #5) or highlighted in grey (#2, #4, #6).

#### Supplemental Table 1: List of primers used

#### RT-PCR from the RNA-IP

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
mei-P26	CGAGCCCTCCGACATCGCTATACG	TCAGTGAACATAGAGGGTGTTCAG
sop	CACCCCAATAAAGTTGATAGACCT	ATCTCGAACTCTTTGATGGGAAGC

#### RT-qPCR from the RNA-IP

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
mei-P26	ACAATCGTCCATCAGTCGATATG	ACTGTTGCTGTTGCTGTTGC
	GACACCATCAACAGATGCAGATAG	GCAGCCGCAGATTTGATCAGCTTT
sop	CACCCCAATAAAGTTGATAGACCT	ACCACCACGAGAGCCAAAT

#### **RNA** circularization

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
<i>mei-P26</i> RT-PCR	TATTGCAGTGATCCTCCTCC	
mei-P26 first PCR-	CGACATGAAAACTTCGAA	TATTGCAGTGATCCTCCTCC
poly(A) site 1		
mei-P26 nested	CGACATGAAAACTTCGAA	CTTGTTGCACAAGGACGAAAT
PCR-poly(A) site 1		
mei-P26 first PCR-	CTTGTTGCACAAGGACGAAAT	CCTCTCTCTTTGTTGAAATCACAAAATGG
poly(A) site 2		
mei-P26 nested	GAAGAACACGGCGATGCAAAT	GGAAAAAGTCAATTGTTGCTTTAACG
PCR-poly(A) site 2	TGG	

#### PAT assays

	Forward Primer
mei-P26 position 844/poly(A) site 1	GCGGCTGCACAGACTCGCTCTATA
<i>mei-P</i> 26 poly(A) site 2	CCTCTCTCTTTGTTGAAATCACAAAATGG
sop	GCTACATATGCCGCCATCG

#### Primers used to quantify mei-P26 transcripts by RT-qPCR

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
Primers 1	ACAATCGTCCATCAGTCGATATG	ACTGTTGCTGTTGCTGTTGC
Primers 2	GACACCATCAACAGATGCAGATAG	GCAGCCGCAGATTTGATCAGCTTT
Primers 3	CTGAATTTCTGTGACCACCTAATTAGG	CCATTTTGTGATTTCAACAAAGAGAGAGG

#### RNA pull down assays

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
oskar	AATCAATTTGGCTCCACCTG	GCATTCGCTTCGGATAAACT
hunchback	GTTCCCCATCACCATCACCTTG	GAACTGAGTGTTATGCGCATATACG
<i>mei-P</i> 26 #1	GACACCATCAACAGATGCAGATAG	TCAAAAATAGTATTTGTTGCATTTTG
mei-P26 #2	ATGCAACAAATACTATTTTTGATCTC	GCGAGCTCCGCGGCCGCGTTTTTTTTT
		TVN
mei-P26 #3	CACACGTGCGCATTTAAGCGACAG	CGCCATTTTTGTTCTACCTAACGCC
mei-P26 #4	GGCGTTAGGTAGAACAAAAATGGCG	CTAGCAATTAAAATTAGAAAAATGACAAG
mei-P26 #5	CTGAATTTCTGTGACCACCTAATTAGG	GCGAGCTCCGCGGCCGCGTTTTTTTTT
		TVN
mei-P26 #6	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGATCAC	GTCGTTAAGTTGCGTAATCTCAAC
	AACATAAAGAGGTTAC	

## Primers used to quantify twin transcripts by RT-PCR and RT-qPCR

	Forward primer	Reverse primer
RT-PCR	GGAGCTGTTGCTGAACAACAAC	CTGGTCGCGTTTTGTTGGGCT
RT-qPCR	AAGCTGTTCCACCTCGTCAT	GCGGTGGATTCACGGTAA

#### Supplemental Experimental Procedures *Drosophila* stocks and genetics

The  $w^{1118}$  stock was used as a control. Mutant and transgenic stocks used were  $twin^{DG24102}$  (Bloomington Stock Center),  $twin^{8115}$  (Zaessinger et al., 2006), Df(3R)Exel6198 (Bloomington Stock Center),  $pum^{MSC}$  (Barker et al., 1992),  $pum^{01688}$  (Lin and Spradling, 1997),  $nos^{18}$  and  $nos^{53}$  (Wang et al., 1994),  $bam^{486}$  (McKearin and Ohlstein, 1995), nos-Gal4 (Rorth, 1998),  $FRT82B twin^{DG24102}$ , UASp-ccr4-HA (Semotok et al., 2005), UASp-mei-P26 (Neumuller et al., 2008), TRIP.HMS00526 (RNAi-NOT1) (Bloomington Stock Center), FRT82B, FRT82B twin<sup>41</sup> allele was generated by mobilization of the Hobo element of the  $P\{wHy\}$  insertion in  $twin^{DG24102}$  as described previously (Huet et al., 2002). New twin alleles were selected on the basis of loss of the white<sup>+</sup> marker and analyzed by PCR. The  $twin^{41}$  allele harbors a deletion of the 5' region of the *P*-Hobo-element and shows a similar phenotype to  $twin^{DG24102}$ . Once collected, females of interest were maintained on standard culture medium supplemented with dry yeast until dissection, at 25°C unless specified otherwise. For the clonal analysis, 2 to 3 day-old females were heat-shocked twice daily at 37°C for 1 h with 8 h of recovery, for three consecutive days. Females were dissected 3, 7, 14 or 21 days after the last heat shock (clone induction) and ovaries were fixed and immunostained as previously described (Song and Xie, 2002).

#### Immunostaining

For immunostaining, the following antibodies were used, mouse anti-Hts (1B1) and anti-Hts-RC (1/10, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank), rabbit anti-Vasa (1/1000, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit anti-cleaved caspase-3 (1/500, Cell Signaling Technology), rabbit anti-CCR4 (1/300, (Temme et al., 2004)), rabbit anti-Nos (1/1000, a gift from A. Nakamura), rabbit anti-Pum (1/1000), rabbit anti-Mei-P26 (1/1000, (Liu et al., 2009)), rabbit anti-Bam (1/2000, a gift from D. Chen), rabbit anti-GFP (1/1000, Invitrogen), mouse anti-HA (1/2000, ascites produced from 12CA5, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank). DNA was revealed with 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml DAPI. Data were collected with a Zeiss LSM510 confocal microscope. Fluorescence quantification was performed using ImageJ software. For each wild-type or mutant germarium, the fluorescence was quantified both in GSCs and in the most posterior cyst where Mei-P26 expression peaks. Two different cytoplasmic regions of the same size were quantified within a single GSC, while a single cytoplasmic region of the same size was quantified per cell in cysts, for two independent cells of the same cyst. The ratio was calculated by dividing the mean fluorescence in GSCs by that in cysts. Quantification in mosaic germaria was performed using mean fluorescence in whole heterozygous or mutant GSCs, in two confocal sections.

#### Immunoprecipitations and western blots

For protein co-immunoprecipitations, the ovaries from 100 females were used per point. Ovaries from bam<sup>486</sup> or bam<sup>486</sup> females overexpressing CCR4-HA were dissected and homogenized as described previously (Zaessinger et al., 2006). 500 µl of cleared supernatant were mixed with 50 µl of Dynabeads Protein A (Invitrogen), covalently linked with dimethyl pimelimidate dihydrochloride (Sigma) to 5 µl of mouse monoclonal anti-HA antibody (acite produced from 12CA5, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank), or to 4  $\mu$ l of rabbit anti-Pum antibody (Mock IP with 4  $\mu$ l of rabbit pre-immune serum). Co-immunoprecipitations were performed in the presence of either RNasin (0.25  $U.\mu l^{-1}$ , Promega) or RNase A (0.1 µg,µl<sup>-1</sup>, Sigma). Western blots were performed as reported (Benoit et al., 1999) with antibodies used at the following dilutions: rabbit anti-CCR4 (1/1000), rabbit anti-CAF1 (1/1000, (Temme et al., 2004)), mouse anti-NOT1 (1/250, (Temme et al., 2010)), mouse anti-HA (1/2000), rabbit anti-Nos (1/2000), rabbit or guinea pig anti-Pum (1/2000). For RNA co-immunoprecipitations, the ovaries from 500 bam<sup>486</sup> females were used per point. Ovaries were homogenized as described previously (Zaessinger et al., 2006) in 300 µl of DxB supplemented with RNasin. The supernatant was pre-cleared with 40 µl of Dynabeads Protein A and then incubated with either 4 µl of rabbit anti-Pum antibody (Mock IP with 4 µl of rabbit pre-immune serum) or 5 µl of mouse monoclonal anti-HA antibody (ascites produced from 12CA5), for 3 hours on a wheel at 4°C. 50 µl of Dynabeads Protein A were then added to each sample and incubated for 45 minutes on a wheel at 4°C. After six washes with DxB, a phenol-chloroform extraction was performed to extract RNA. DNA was removed with Turbo DNA-free (Ambion). The reverse transcription was performed on the total amounts of RNA, which were then used for PCR.

#### **RNA pull-down assays**

The different fragments used in pull-down assays were PCR amplified from ovarian cDNAs and either used directly for transcription (using a T7 promotor in the primer) or cloned into pCRII-TOPO (Invitrogen). The primers used for PCR amplification are listed in Supplemental Table 1. UTP-biotinylated RNA baits were synthesized using Sp6 or T7 Megascript kits (Ambion) and 1.5 µg of each RNA bait was linked to streptavidin magnetic beads (Roche). An equal amount of HA-PumC, synthesized by *in vitro* translation in reticulocyte lysate (TNT coupled reticulocyte lysate system, Promega), was incubated in binding buffer (10 mM HEPES-KOH at pH 7.9, 3 mM MgCl2, 40 mM KCl, 5 mM EDTA, 5% glycerol, 2 mM DTT, 0.5% NP40, 3 mg/ml Heparin, and 0.5 mg/ml tRNA) during 1h30 at 4°C with the different baits. After two washes in binding buffer, and two washes in binding buffer containing 1M NaCl, the bound proteins were analyzed by western blots using mouse anti-HA.

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