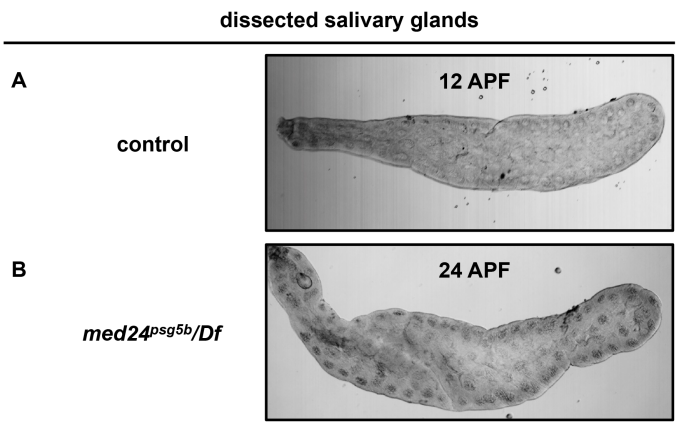

C

salivary gland recovery by dissection at 24 APF

genotype	recovered / total	%
control	0 / 10	0
uas-Atg1^{K38Q}/+; Sgs3-GAL4/+;	0 / 10	0
uas-p35/+; Sgs3-GAL4/+;	0 / 10	0
uas-EcR^{F645A}/+; Sgs3-GAL4/+;	10 / 10	100
med24^{psg5b}/Df	8 / 10	80

Figure S4 Ability to recover larval salivary glands 24 hours after puparium formation (APF). (A) Although control salivary glands are easily recovered at 12 APF, immediately before tissue destruction begins, they cannot be recovered a few hours later. (B) *med24* mutant glands, however, can be recovered by dissection 12 hours later at 24 APF. Note that mutant glands appear morphologically "intact," similar to control glands at 12 APF. (C) Table summarizing the ability to recover larval salivary gland by dissection at 24 APF. Column one indicates the genotype, column two the number recovered over the total number of glands dissected and column three the percentage recovered. Only an upstream block in salivary gland destruction caused by overexpressing *EcR^{F645A}* or a mutation in *med24* leads to a complete block in gland destruction, which allows for recovery by dissection at 24 APF. Blocking activation of caspases or autophagy, by expression of either the caspase inhibitor *p35* or the autophagy inhibitor *Atg1^{K38Q}*, does not allow gland recovery at 24 APF.