



Figure S1 Generating an embryo from *asl^{mecd}* homozygote oocytes (related to Figure 4). We recently showed that *asl^{mecd}*, unlike any other *Drosophila* mutant, completely blocks centriole duplication (BLACHON *et al.* 2008). Since the *asl^{mecd}* flies die shortly after emerging from pupa, these flies are not suitable for mating. This lethality can be avoided by using heterozygous *asl^{mecd}* females. However, these females provide wild type *asl* mRNA to their oocytes via the maternal contribution; thus, centriole duplication will not be completely blocked in these oocytes. To address this, we generated oocytes that completely lack the Asl protein except in heterozygous *asl^{mecd}* females. For this, we created germline *asl* mutant fly lines that lacked any *asl* maternal contribution. This was done using a FLP-FRT recombination technique and *ovo^{D1}* mutation that blocks the formation of oocytes that are not *asl^{mecd}* homozygotes (CHOU and PERRIMON 1996). Recombination was induced in larvae via a heat shock-inducible Flippase enzyme. Thus, as adults, they produced homozygous *asl^{mecd}* oocytes that lacked any Asl protein. Adult females were then mated to wild type males and their zygotes were analyzed.