

Fig. S1. Transgenic rescue of *chn* RNAi-induced phenotype and the expression of a JAK-STAT pathway reporter after *chn* RNAi. (A-C) The control flies were *esg^{ts}>GFP* crossed with *w*-flies, the *chn* RNAi were *esg^{ts}>GFP* crossed with *UAS-chn^{RNAi}* flies, and the rescue line also contained the *UAS-Chn* construct. Guts from 5 day old flies after placing at 29°C for additional 3 days were dissected and used for Delta staining. (D) Quantification of GFP+ cell number for the flies with the indicated genotype as described above. Confocal images with 40X objective were taken from posterior midguts and the cells were counted. (E-J) The expression of the JAK-STAT pathway reporter gene 10XSTAT-GFP after *chn* RNAi. The reporter containing chromosome were crossed together with the *esg^{ts}>* driver without the *UAS-GFP*, and then crossed with the *UAS-chn^{RNAi}* construct. The flies were shifted to 29°C for the days indicated and guts were dissected for imaging as shown.

Fig. S2. Analysis of HP1, H3K4me3 and suppression by HDAC after *chn* RNAi. (A, B) Confocal images of HP1 and DAPI staining of midgut precursor cells after *esg^{ts}> chn* RNAi. The staining of DNA by DAPI reveals a mild concomitant change of chromatin and HP1 staining after *chn* RNAi (arrowheads). The scale bar in panel A is 10 μm. (C, D) Staining of another marker H3K4me3 showed slight reduction of this chromatin modification in *chn* RNAi fly gut precursor cells (arrowheads). (E) Flies were 5 days old and shifted to 29°C for 3 days and then used for gut dissection and pH3 staining. The genotypes of the flies containing either *chn* RNAi or together with one of the *hdac* RNAi were as indicated. (F-H) The control and RNAi flies as indicated were used for gut dissection and HP-1 staining. The arrows indicate GFP+ cells with normal or rescued HP-1 staining and the arrowheads indicate GFP+ cells with weaker and less focused HP-1 staining.

Figure S1

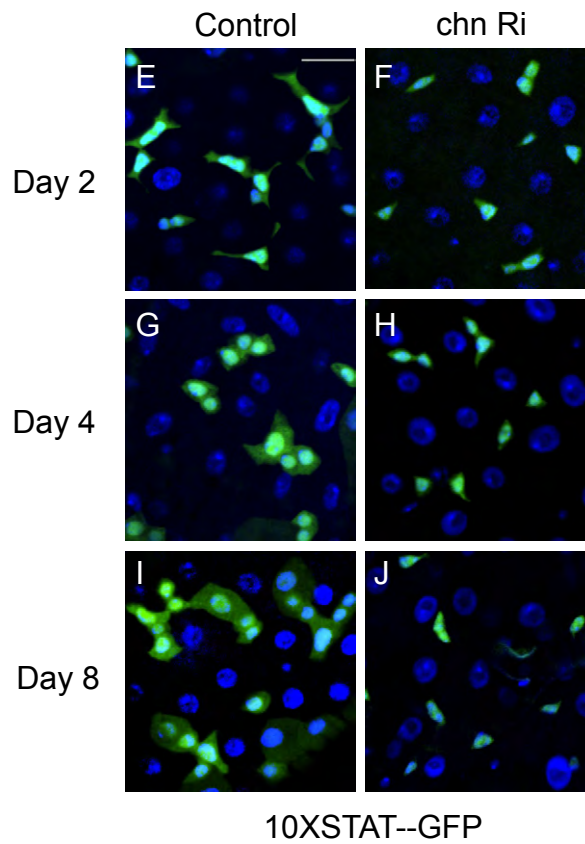
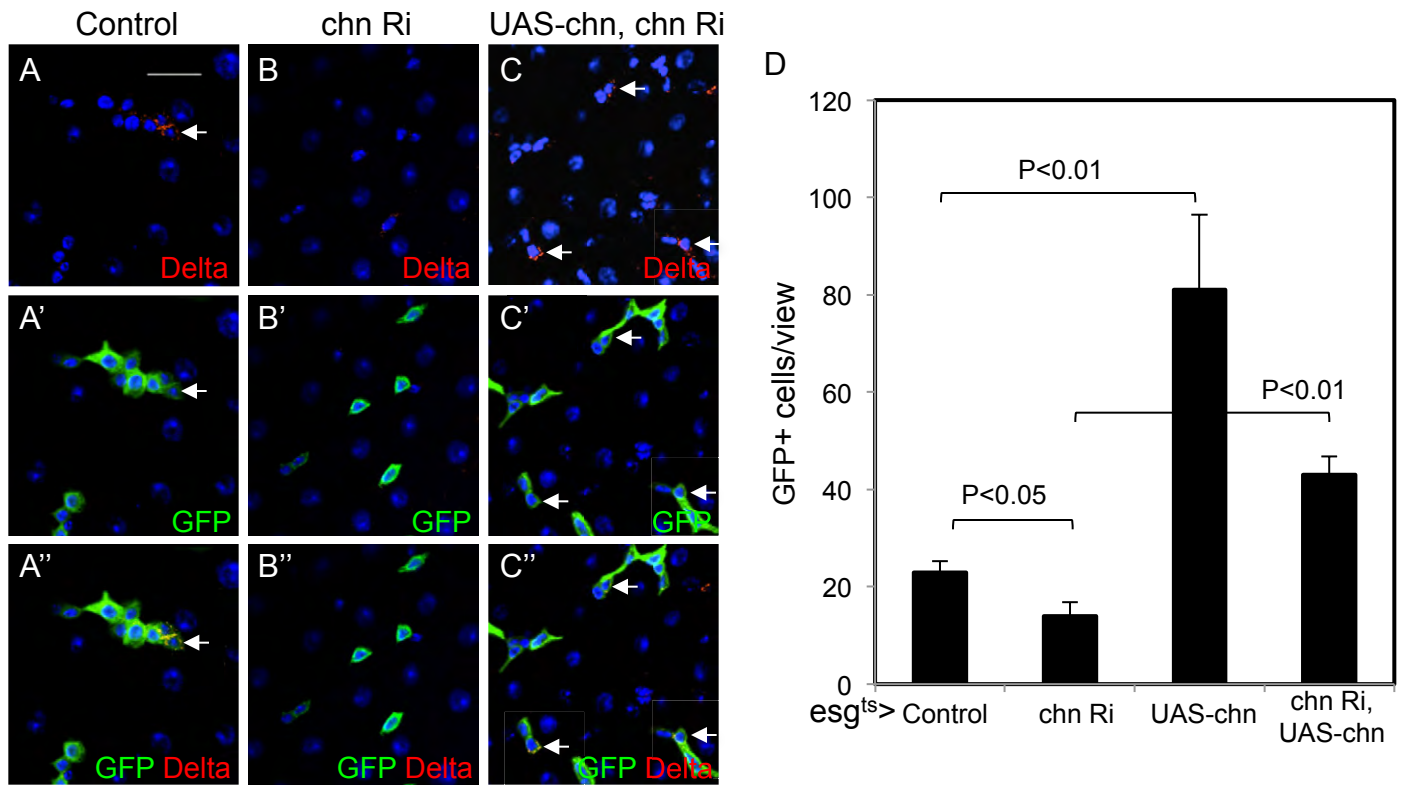


Figure S2

