

Figure S1

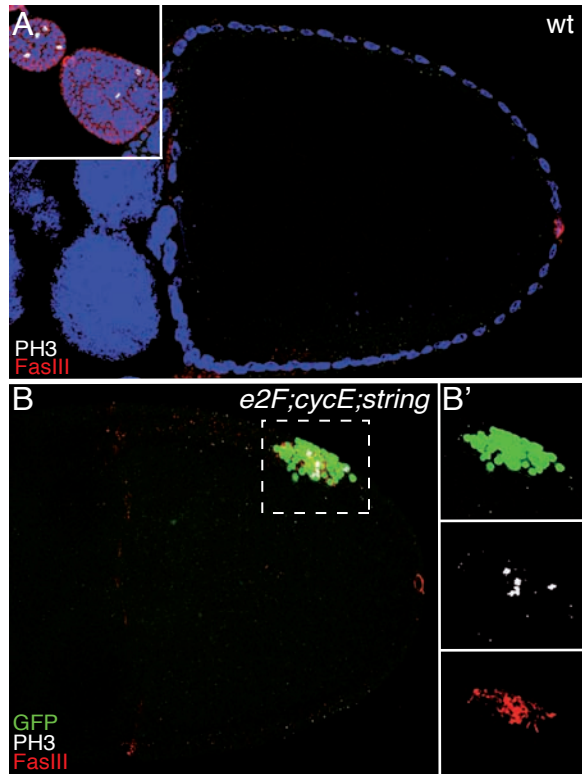
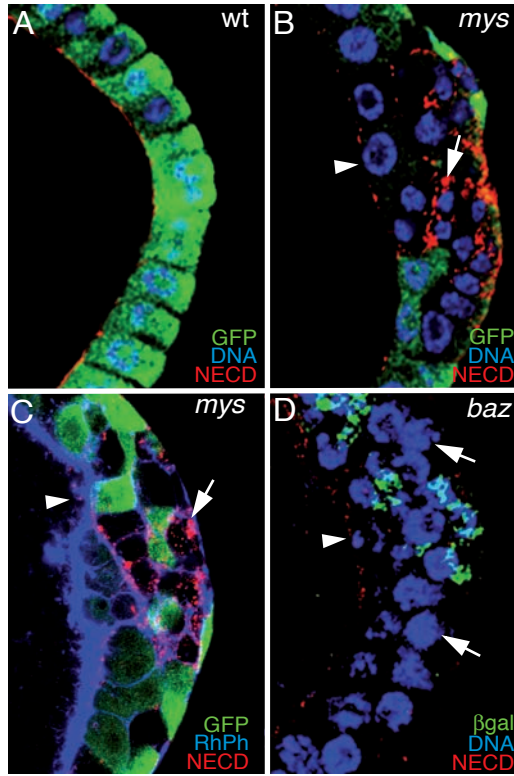


Figure S2



Supplementary Figure 3

Supporting Figure Legends

Supplementary Fig.1 Staufen is localized properly in *mys* mutant PFCs.

S10 wild type (A) and mosaic egg chambers carrying *mys* (B) mutant clones stained for anti-GFP (green), anti-Staufen (red) and the DNA marker TO-PRO-3 (blue). (A) Staufen (red) is found at the posterior in wild type S10 oocytes. (B) This localization is not affected in egg chambers carrying *mys* mutant PFCs (GFP⁺, arrowhead).

Supplementary Fig.2 Cell cycle exit and differentiation are coupled in FCs.

(A, B) Egg chambers stained for anti-phosphohistone H3 antibody (white), anti-FasIII (red), anti-GFP (green) and TO-PRO-3 (A, blue). (A) In wild type egg chambers, cell proliferation stops after S6, as it can be seen by the absence of PH3 positive cells. Upper left panel shows PH3 staining in a S4 egg chamber from the same ovariole. (B) However, cells simultaneously overexpressing E2F, CycE and Stg (green) do not differentiate and continue proliferating, as seen by the high levels of FasIII and the expression of PH3, respectively). (B') magnification of the white box in (B).

Supplementary Fig.3 NECD distribution in *mys* and *baz* PFCs.

Wild type (A) and mosaic egg chambers carrying *mys* (B, C) and *baz* (D) PFCs stained for anti-GFP (A-D, green), anti-NECD (A-D, red), TO-PRO-3 (B, blue) and Rhodamine-Phalloidin to visualize the cell surface (C, blue). (A) NECD in wild type egg chambers. (B, C) NECD accumulates in *mys* PFCs in ectopic layers (arrow) at the level of the membrane and in cytoplasmic puncta. Note that *mys* PFCs in contact with the germline show normal NECD localization (GFP⁺, arrowhead in B, C). (D) NECD distribution is not affected in *baz* PFCs.