



Figure S1 Spg protein expression is decreased using RNAi knockdown. (A-C) Fluorescently labeled stage 17 embryos labeled with an antibody against the Spg protein. (A, A') *WT* and *twi::UAS-spgIR¹³* embryos both show Spg protein expression in the developing central nervous system (arrows), as the *twi-GAL4* driver is not active in the nervous system. (B-C) Dorsal views of stage 17 embryos stained for anti-Spg protein. (B) Spg protein is normally detected in cardioblast cells (carat) and alary muscles (arrow) in *WT* embryos. (B') Spg expression is decreased in the cardioblasts (asterisk) upon knockdown of *spg* using RNAi driven with the *twi* promoter. (C) Spg is apparent in the dv of *WT* (carat), but not *twi::UAS-spgIR¹³* embryos (asterisk). Image was taken of both embryos together to eliminate variations in data collection. (D) *WT* or *spg RNAi* embryos were selected and subjected to Western blotting for anti-Spg (top panel) or the loading control anti-tubulin (bottom panel). Spg is apparent at the expected molecular weight in *WT* samples (left lane), but is absent upon knockdown of *spg* using the ubiquitous *daughterless-GAL4* (*da-GAL4*) driver (right lane). (E) Quantitation of relative pixel intensity of the Western blot in D. Values are normalized to the loading control and results are the average of two independent experiments.