

Supplementary Material S7:

Rescue experiments in Drosophila

Table SM7.1:

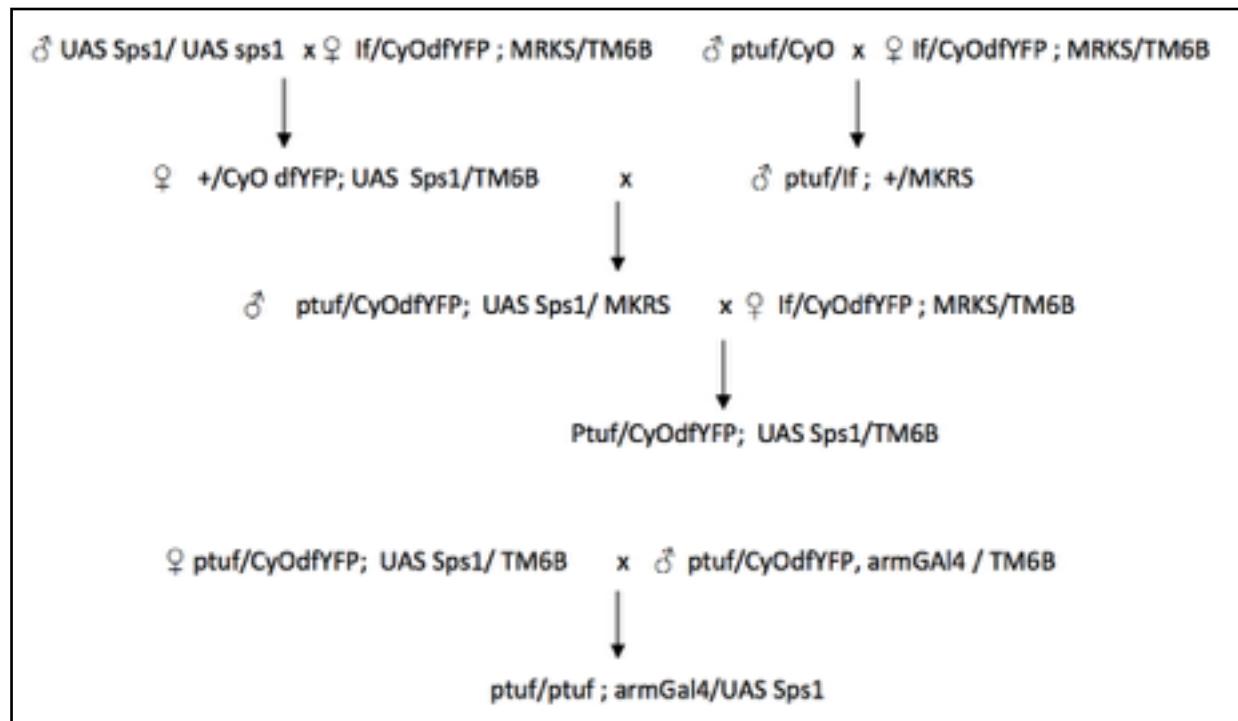
Primers used for cloning the heterologous SPS1 proteins into the *pUAST-attB* vector (see Methods).

Primer name	Primer sequence
Human_SPS1_F	ATTCGTTAACAGATCTATGTCTACGCCGGAGTCCTTAACC
Human_SPS1_R	TAGAGGTACCCCTCGAGACACCCGGGGCACCTCTAA
Ciona_SPS1_F	ATTCGTTAACAGATCTATGGCACTAAGACCAAAATTGACCCCCAATC
Ciona_SPS1_R	TAGAGGTACCCCTCGAGCAAATGCAACAGTTCAGAACATCACCAAGTAA
Atta_SPS1_F	ATTCGTTAACAGATCTATGGCGGAGCTGCAGGGCA
Atta_SPS1_R	TAGAGGTACCCCTCGAGTTACTTTTATATGAATAAAGTGCTACTTGTCAATAAAA

Figures in Supplementary Material S7:

Figure SM7.1:

Schema of crosses to obtain a transgenic fly expressing an heterologous *SPS1* in a *ptuf* mutant background (*ptuf* = drosophila *SPS1* knock out).



Phylogeny of Selenophosphate synthetases (SPS)

Figure SM7.2:

Expression of exogenous *SPS1* in transgenic drosophila larvae. Real time PCR of RNA extracted from larvae from UAS- lines under the control of the arm-Gal4 driver. All transgenes (Ciona *SPS-Gly*, Atta *SPS1-UGA* and human *SPS1-Thr*) are expressed, although there are differences in their relative expression levels. Control bars represent RNA extracted from larvae containing the UAS- transgenes in the absence of *arm-Gal4* driver.

