

Mouse ISSVQKLVLYETRARYFLVGSNHAETKYRVLKIDRTEPKDLVVIDDRHVYTQQEVRELLGRLDLGNR 75

Human ISSVQKLVLYETRARYFLVGSNNAETKYRVLKIDRTEPKDLVIIDDRHVYTQQEVRELLGRLDLGNR 75

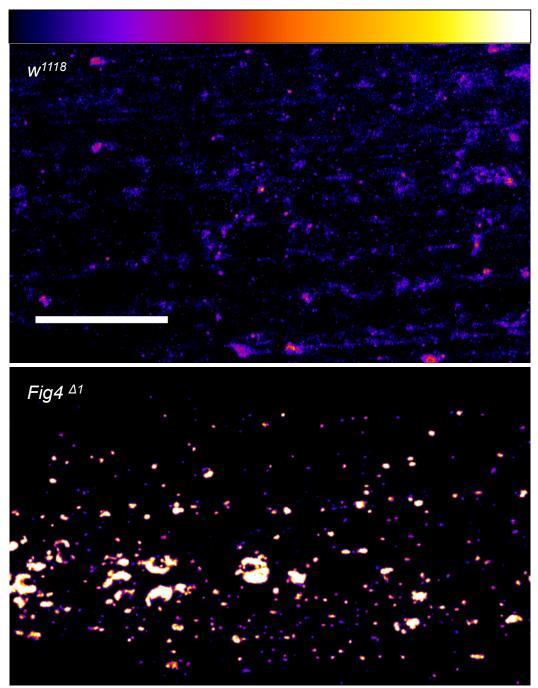
Dros mel ISSIQKVVLYETRARLYLVGSNNRETRFRLLTIDRLAHNRLSIEENANEFNSLEIRRFVASLSGS-- 78

C. elegans PCRLRKITVYETKSRFYIIGCDSTGSRYNVLKIDRIDPKALITGEPEYDYTREEILELLATISDGSS 68

#### Supplemental Figure S1: Protein alignment of Human and *Drosophila* FIG4.

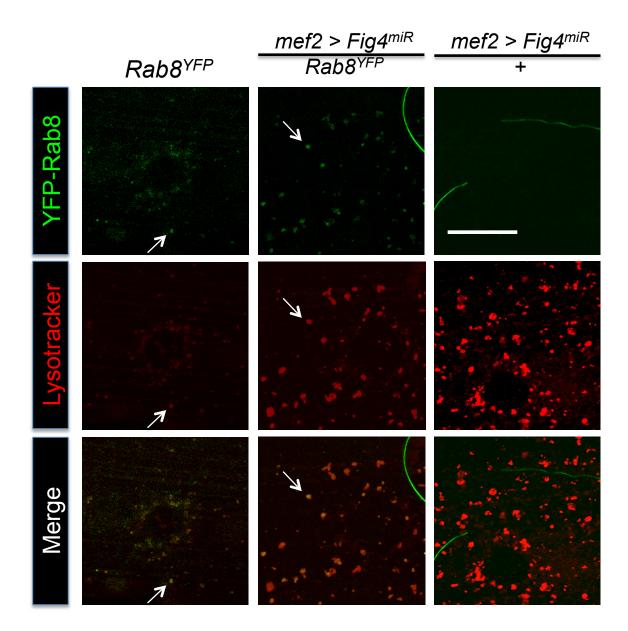
(A) Drosophila melanogaster (Dros mel) FIG4 (CG17840) is 59% similar and 42% identical to Homo sapiens (Human) FIG4. Asterisks show disease causing missense mutations in the protein interaction domain (PID) that are characterized in this study (see **Figure 1**). The SAC phosphatase domain is highly conserved, including the conserved  $CX_5R(S/T)$  motif (underlined). This study analyzes the effect of the catalytic cysteine to serine (asterisk, C450S in Drosophila), known to inactivate the phosphatase. Alignment performed using <a href="http://www.bioinformatics.org/sms2/pairwise align protein.html">http://www.bioinformatics.org/sms2/pairwise align protein.html</a> (Stothard P (2000) The Sequence Manipulation Suite: JavaScript programs for analyzing and formatting protein and DNA sequences. Biotechniques 28:1102-1104). (B) Multiple sequence alignment (ClustalW) of FIG4 protein-interaction domain showing conservation of disease-associated residues from multiple species. Light blue is identity; dark blue similarity.

Min Max



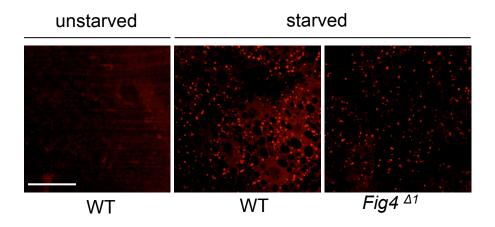
# **Supplemental Figure S2**

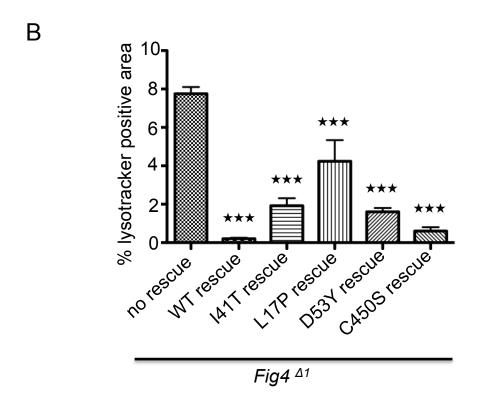
Heat-map showing that with confocal settings that detect lysosomes with Lysotracker staining in wild-type muscles, the Lysotracker staining becomes saturated in Fig4 animals. Scale bar is 20  $\mu$ m.



## **Supplemental Figure S3**

Endogenous Rab8<sup>YFP</sup> colocalizes with Lysotracker (arrows) in wild-type (left) and *Fig4* knockdown (*Fig4*<sup>miR</sup>) animals (middle). Note that punctae are much larger with *Fig4* knockdown. Right panels show that using identical confocal settings, there is no crossover of Lysotracker into YFP channel (note trachea autofluorescence). Scalebar is 20 µm.

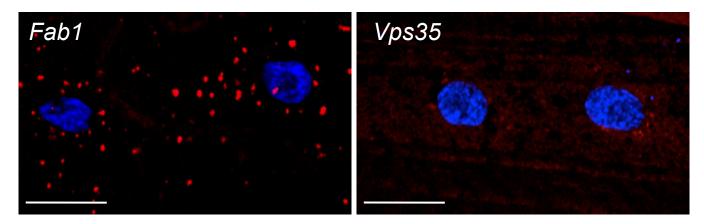




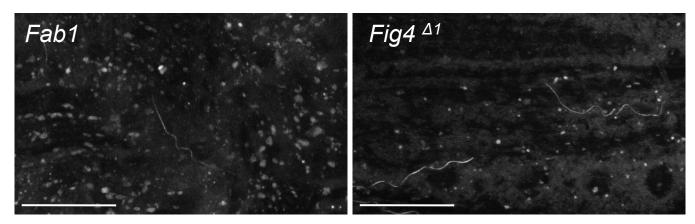
### **Supplemental Figure S4**

- (A) Starvation-induced autophagolysosome formation does not appear to be disrupted in the fat body of  $Fig4^{\Delta 1}$  third-instar larvae. Scale bar 70  $\mu$ m.
- (**B**) *Drosophila* FIG4 containing I41T, L17P, and D53Y missense mutations partially rescue the  $Fig4^{\Delta 1}$  Lysotracker phenotype. The C450S phosphatase-inactive mutation rescues the Lysotracker phenotype almost as well as wild-type FIG4. n= 30 hemisegments. Data are mean±s.e.m, \*\*\*P<0.005 (pairwise t-test compared with no rescue).

Α

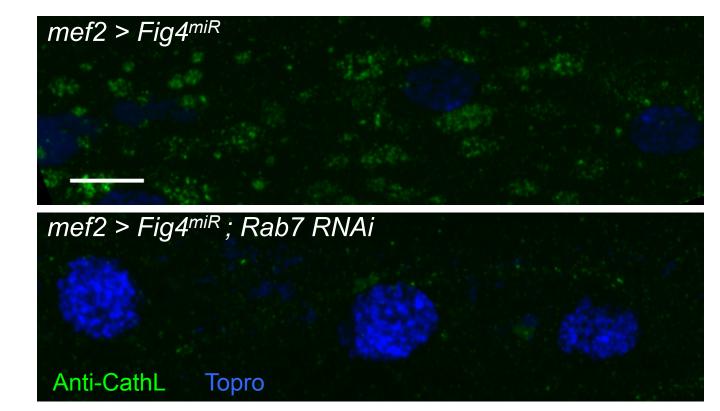


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### Supplemental Figure S5

- (A) Lyostracker staining of late third-instar larvae demonstrating that lysosomes are markedly enlarged compared with control animals (Vps35, which is not significantly different than wild-type, is shown—same panel as in Figure 6 for comparison). Note Fab1 late third-instar larvae are significantly smaller than wild-type animals and arrest development at this stage. Scale bar is 20  $\mu$ M
- (B) Lysotracker staining of early, size-matched third-instar larvae show that the lysosomal expansion phenotype of Fab1 null animals is at least as severe as that of Fig4 animals at that stage. Scale bar is 20  $\mu$ M



## **Supplemental Figure S6**

Rab7 knockdown suppresses Lysosome expansion (labeled with Cathepsin L antibody) observed with Fig4 knockdown. Scale bar is 10  $\mu$ m.