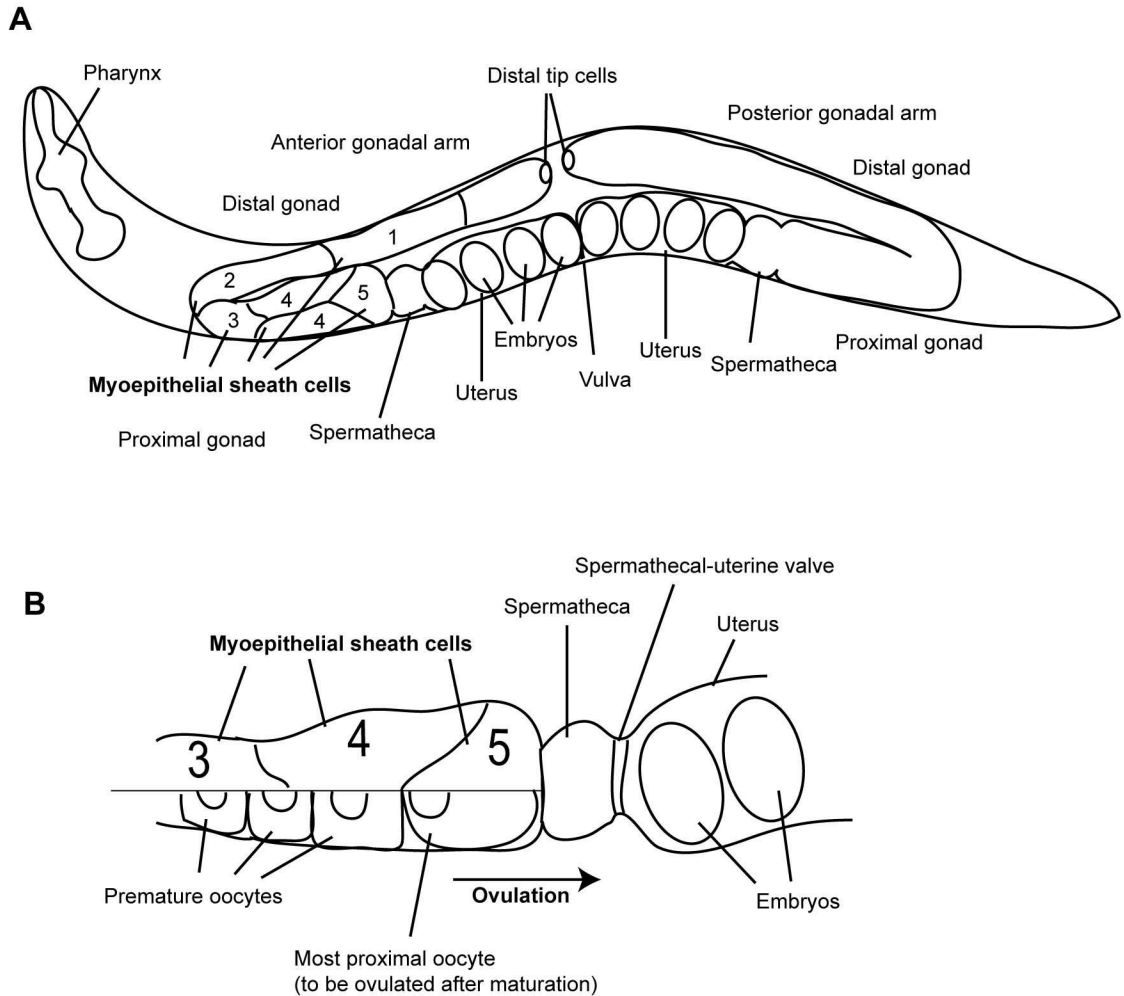


Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Ono and Ono



Supplemental Figure S1. Anatomy of the *Caenorhabditis elegans* hermaphroditic gonad. (A) A hermaphrodite has anterior and posterior gonadal arms. Five pairs of the sheath cells surround the germline and oocytes and are designated as pairs 1 to 5 (not all cells are shown). Pairs 3–5 are the myoepithelial sheath cells that have distinct thin and thick filaments and are responsible for ovulation. After fertilization, embryos begin development in the uterus. Note that sheath cells are shown only in the anterior gonadal arm and that the posterior gonadal arm also has the same set of sheath cells. The illustration was adapted from Ono et al., (2007) with some modifications. (B) A detailed view of the proximal region of the gonad. Only the top half of the myoepithelial sheath cells are shown. Oocytes are surrounded by the myoepithelial sheath (lower half). The most proximal oocyte is ovulated into the spermatheca.