



S5 Fig. *ird1* null mutant larvae have melanization defects. *ird1* heterozygotes but not *ird1^{IR}* animals show Toll pathway activation in the fat body. **A.** Spontaneous melanotic nodule formation (arrowhead) in an *ird1⁵/ird1 ^{Δ ups15}* (*ird1^{-/-}*) transheterozygous larva. **B.** Posterior parts of wild-type control (+) and *ird1^{-/-}* larvae, 4 h after injection with an *E. coli* suspension (upper panels), and filter paper incubated together with the infected animals (lower panel). **C and D.** Toll pathway activation, as detected by the *Drs-GFP* reporter, in larval fat bodies (C) or extracted hemocytes (D) of *ird1 ^{Δ ups15}* heterozygotes (*ird1^{+/-}*), or in larvae expressing *UAS-Tl^{10b}* (*>Tl^{10b}*) or *UAS-ird1-RNAi* (*>ird1^{IR}*) in fat body alone by the *FB-Gal4* (*FB>*) driver, or in fat body and hemocytes by the *Cg-GAL4* (*Cg>*) driver. *Drs-GFP* expression is also visible in sessile (C) and circulating (D) blood cell populations of larvae expressing *UAS-Tl^{10b}* in hemocytes only by the *Hml⁴-Gal4* (*Hml>*) driver.