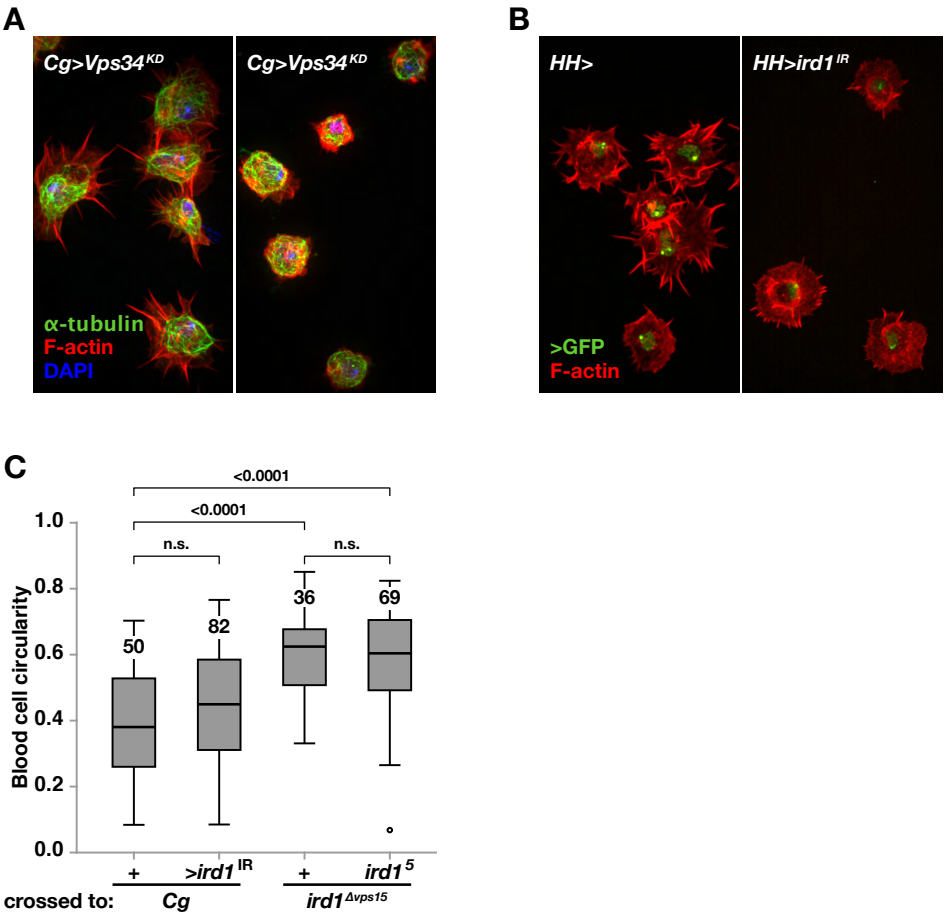

S8 Fig. Effects of *Vps34* and *ird1* suppression on hemocyte morphology. A. Two examples of hemocytes expressing *UAS-Vps34*^{KD} with *Cg-GAL4* (*Cg>Vps34*^{KD}) spread on glass slides and stained with DAPI nuclear dye (blue), AlexaFluor-conjugated phalloidin (red) and FITC-conjugated α-tubulin antibody (green). **B.** Hemocytes expressing *UAS-GFP* with the combined *Hml*$^{\Delta}$- and *He-GAL4* drivers, either alone (*HH>*) or combined with *ird1*-RNAi, (*HH>ird1*^{IR}), and stained with phalloidin only. **C.** Circularity of hemocytes expressing *ird1*^{IR} with the *Cg-GAL4* driver (*Cg>ird1*^{IR}), driver control cells (*+/Cg*) and hemocytes from *ird1*$^{\Delta vps15}$ heterozygotes (*ird1*$^{-/+}$) or *ird1*$^{\Delta vps15}$/*ird1*^{5} transheterozygous null (*ird1*$^{-/-}$) larvae. Blood cells were visualized as in A and their shape assessed in microscopic images using the ImageJ software, with 1.0 indicating perfect circularity. Box-plots indicate medians, quartiles and outliers with the number of analyzed blood cells for each genotype depicted within whiskers. Values for significant differences from pairwise comparisons using Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA are indicated in C. Blood cell images in A and B are maximum intensity projections of *z*-stacks generated by confocal microscopy.