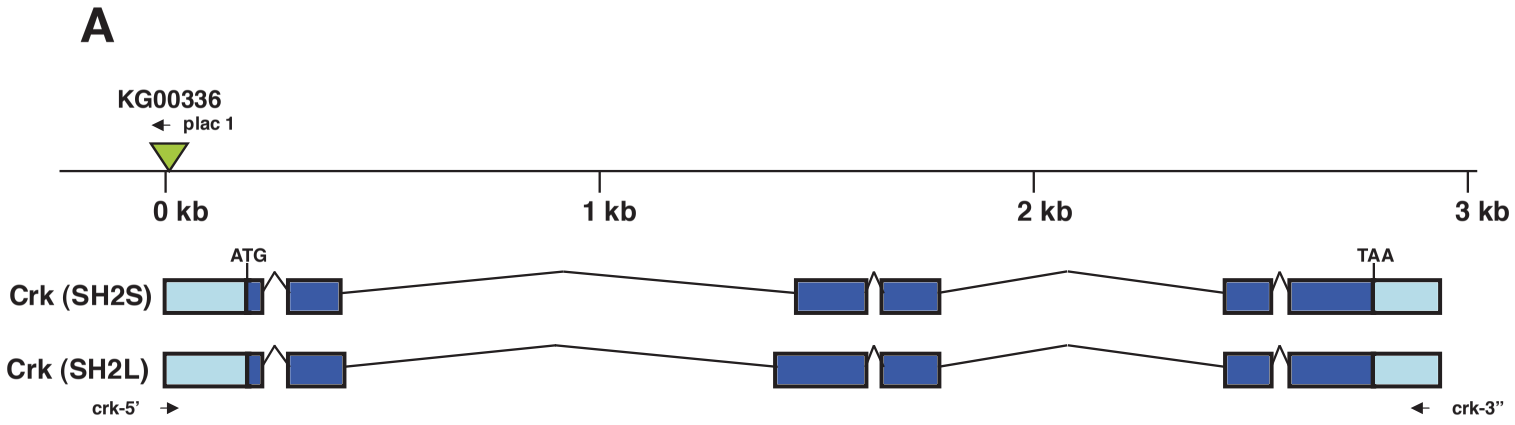

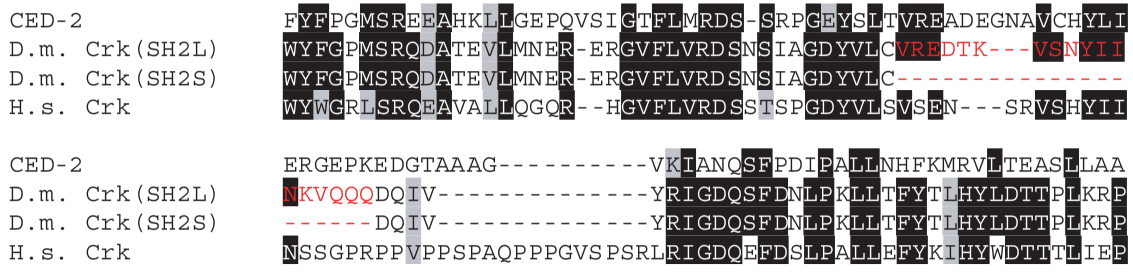

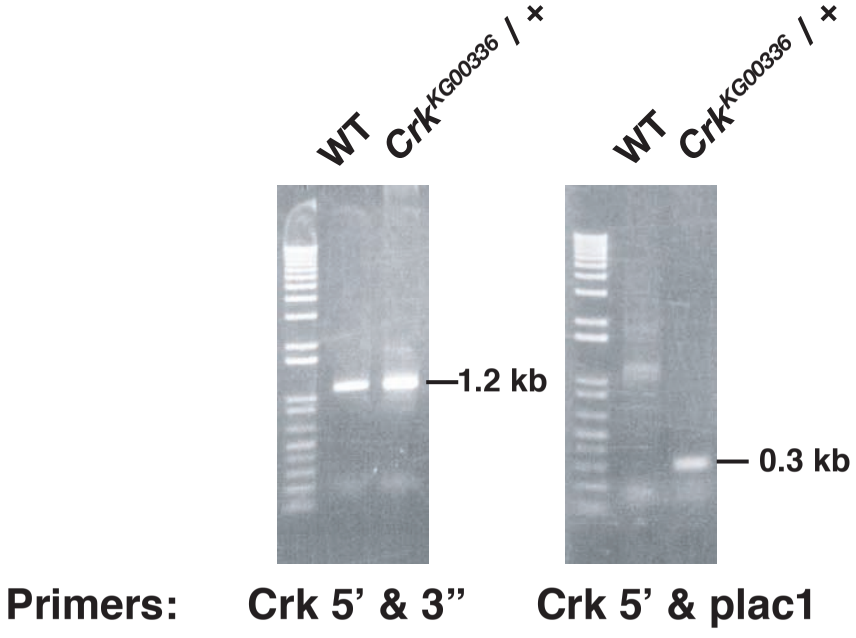

Supplementary Figure S4. The *KG00336* P Element Insertion Site Is Mapped in the *Crk* Exon One. (**A**) Schematic representation of *Crk* transcripts. The *KG00336* insert, which is shown as an inverted triangle, is located 40 bp downstream of the *Crk* transcription initiation site. *Crk (SH2L)* and *Crk (SH2S)* use altered donor- and acceptor-sites for splicing out intron 2, making Crk molecules composed of SH2 domains of different size. Positions of Crk-5', Crk-3", and plac1 primers used for RT-PCR (see Panel C) are shown by arrows. (**B**) Alignment of the SH2 domain sequences of *C. elegans* CED-2, *Drosophila* Crk (SH2L), *Drosophila* Crk (SH2S), and human Crk. Residues conserved in 3 or 4 proteins are boxed in black. Similar residues are boxed in gray. Red letters indicates the 18 amino acid residues of Crk (SH2L) that are absent in Crk (SH2S). (**C**) Insertion of KG00336 P element causes chimeric transcripts between Crk and the P element, SuPor-P. Poly A$^+$ RNA derived from wild type and the KG00336 heterozygote were reverse-transcribed using a SMART cDNA Synthesis Kit, (Clontech). RT-PCR was performed using primers Crk-5' (5'-CGATCAAACATTATCGATAGTGTTTCTATG-3 ') and Crk-3" (5'- CTGATTATGTTAACAATTGGTATGCACAAC-3 '; left panel) or Crk-5' and plac1 (5'-CACCCAAGGCTCTGCTCCCACAAT-3 '; right panel). Crk-5' and plac1 primers amplified a DNA fragment containing 5'-end sequence of Crk fused to the sequence of SuPor-P when cDNA pools originated from KG00336 heterozygotes were used for the RT-PCR template (sequence data not shown).