

Supplemental Materials

Development of a Reporter System for *In Vivo* Monitoring of γ -Secretase Activity in *Drosophila*

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Fig. S1. Phenotypic characterization of wing vein truncations

(A) Length comparison of L3, L4, and L5 veins in wild-type wing. The average L4 to L3 vein length ratio ($=b/a$) was 0.97 ± 0.0036 ($n=23$). The average L5 to L3 vein length ratio ($=c/a$) was 0.58 ± 0.0056 ($n=23$).

(B) The average percentages of L4 and L5 vein truncations were calculated by the following equations:

$$\text{L4 vein truncation} = [(0.97x-y)/(0.97x)] \times 100 (\%)$$

$$\text{L5 vein truncation} = [(0.58x-z)/(0.58x)] \times 100 (\%)$$

Fig. S2. Genetic interactions among N^{TM} - SV^{42m} , *Notch*, and *presenilin* alleles

(A) Females heterozygous for e16E-Gal4 show a normal pattern of five longitudinal veins. Scale bar indicates 50 μm .

(B) Overexpression of N^{TM} - SV^{42m} in the posterior compartment leads to moderate vein truncation (arrows).

(C) In females heterozygous for N^{Ax-E2} , the wing shows mild truncation only in L5 vein (arrow).

(D) One copy of N^{Ax-E2} mutation slightly enhances the GOF phenotype of N^{TM} - SV^{42m} (arrows).

(E) Overexpression of *psn RNAi* in the posterior compartment results in vein thickening (square brackets).

(F) Overexpression of *psn RNAi* completely suppresses the GOF of N^{TM} - SV^{42m} . Square brackets indicate the vein thickening phenotype.

(G) Percentages of wing vein truncations in females with indicated genotypes (** $p < 0.001$, t test). Error bars indicate S.E.M. by t test. n = number of wings scored for each genotype.

Fig. S3. Genetic interactions among *APPL-SV^{82m}*, *Notch*, and *presenilin* alleles

(A) Females heterozygous for e16E-Gal4 show a normal pattern of five longitudinal veins. Scale bar indicates 50 μm .

(B) Overexpression of *APPL-SV^{82m}* in the posterior compartment causes severe vein truncation (arrows). Asterisks indicate a false vein.

(C) In females heterozygous for *N^{Ax-E2}*, the wing shows mild truncation only in L5 vein (arrow).

(D) One copy of *N^{Ax-E2}* mutation hardly enhances the L4 vein GOF phenotype of *APPL-SV^{85m}* (arrows). Asterisks indicate a false vein.

(E) Overexpression of *psn RNAi* in the posterior compartment results in vein thickening (square brackets).

(F) Overexpression of *psn RNAi* in part suppresses the GOF vein phenotype of *APPL-SV^{85m}* (arrows).

(G) Percentages of wing vein truncations in females with indicated genotypes ($\dagger p > 0.3$ and ** $p < 0.001$, t test). Error bars indicate S.E.M. by t test. n = number of wings scored for each genotype.

Fig. S4. Genetic interactions among *p35*, *NTM-SV^{42m}*, and *APPL-SV^{82m}*

(A) Females heterozygous for e16E-Gal4 show a normal pattern of five longitudinal veins. Scale bar indicates 50 μ m.

(B) Overexpression of *NTM-SV^{42m}* in the posterior compartment results in moderate vein truncation (arrows). Asterisks indicate a false vein.

(C) Overexpression of *APPL-SV^{82m}* in the posterior compartment causes severe vein truncation (arrows).

(D) Overexpression of *p35* in the posterior compartment results in slight vein truncation (arrow).

(E) Coexpression of *p35* in the posterior compartment slightly increases the GOF vein phenotype of *NTM-SV^{42m}* (arrows).

(F) Coexpression of *p35* in the posterior compartment significantly decreases the L4 vein GOF phenotype of *APPL-SV^{85m}* (arrows).

(G) Percentages of wing vein truncations in females with indicated genotypes (* $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$, and †not applicable, *t* test). Error bars indicate S.E.M. by *t* test. n = number of wings scored for each genotype.

Figure S1

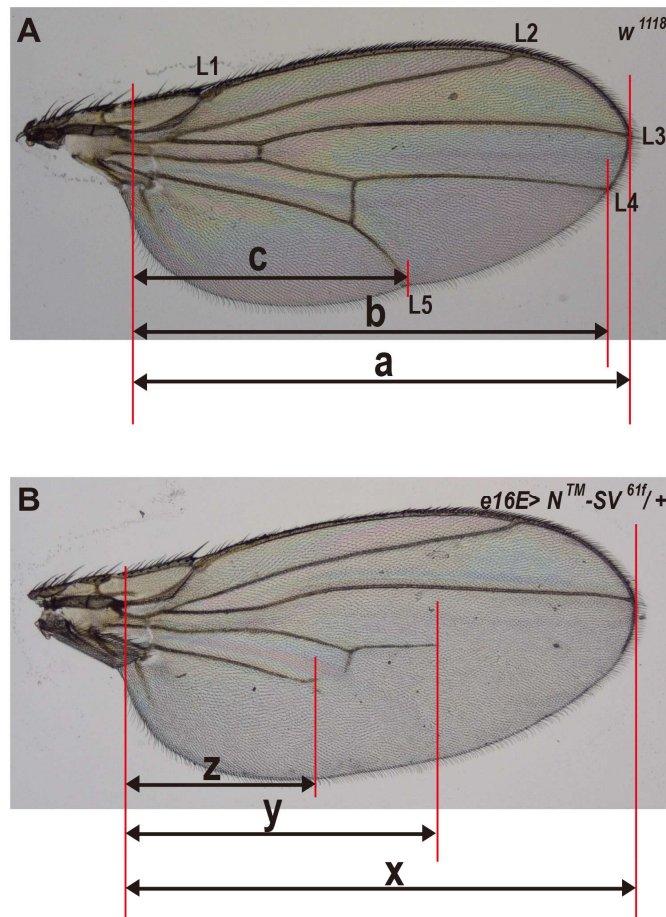


Figure S2

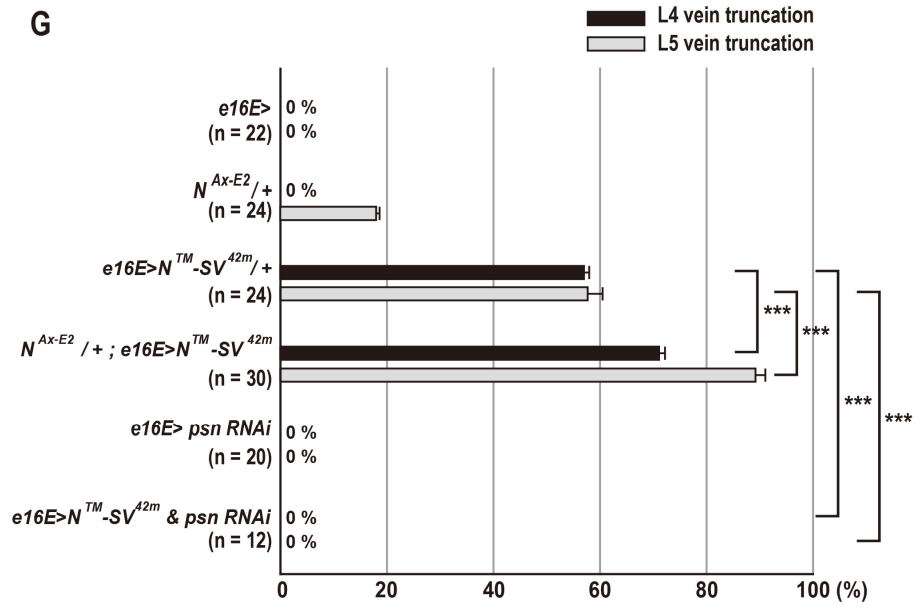
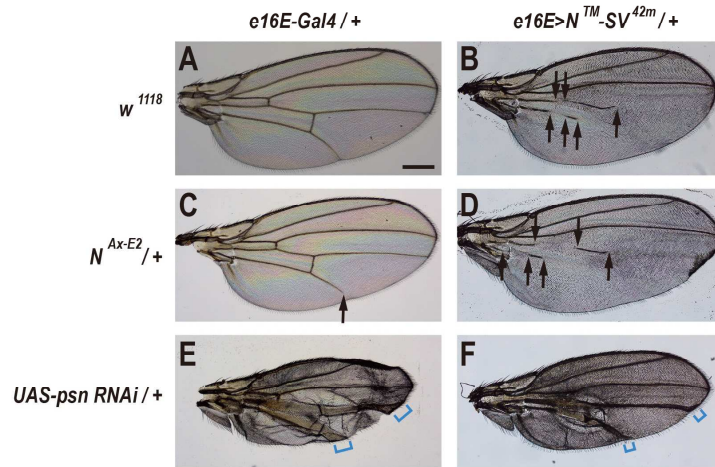


Figure S3

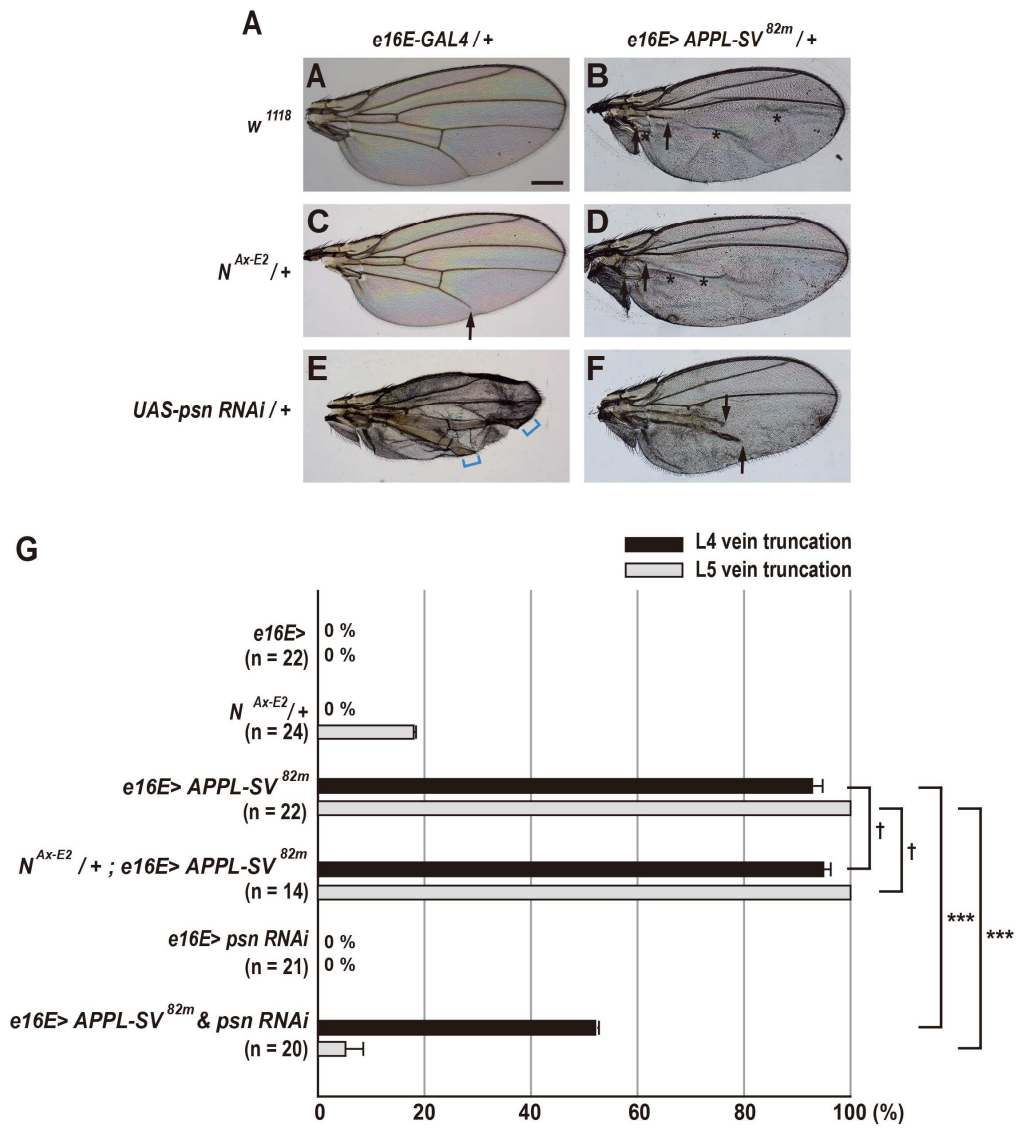


Figure S4

