

Supplementary Table I. *Src42*<sup>S-382</sup> and *Src42*<sup>S-527</sup> alleles suppress *raf*<sup>HM7</sup> and *raf*<sup>C110</sup> male hemizygous lethality

♂ \ ♀	<i>raf</i> <sup>HM7</sup> / <i>FM6K</i> ; +/+		<i>raf</i> <sup>C110</sup> / <i>FM7</i> ; +/+	
	# of <i>raf</i> <sup>HM7</sup> males	# of non-CyO <i>FM6K</i> males	# of <i>raf</i> <sup>C110</sup> males	# of non-CyO <i>FM7</i> males
<i>w</i> <sup>-</sup> ; +/+	0	76	0	34
<i>w</i> <sup>-</sup> ; <i>Src42</i> <sup>S-382</sup> / <i>Cyo</i>	29	36	25	31
<i>w</i> <sup>-</sup> ; <i>Src42</i> <sup>S-527</sup> / <i>Cyo</i>	15	32	14	11
<i>w</i> <sup>-</sup> ; <i>Src42</i> <sup>l(2)k10108</sup> / <i>Cyo</i>	0	58	0	25

Male progeny distribution of a representative large-scale cross (15 males X 20 females) to demonstrate the ability of *Src42*<sup>S-382</sup> and *Src42*<sup>S-527</sup> alleles to suppress the lethality associated with two *raf* hypomorphic alleles, compared to a *bona fide Src42* loss-of-function allele (*Src42*<sup>l(2)k10108</sup>).