Supplemental information

Anzo297424_FigS1

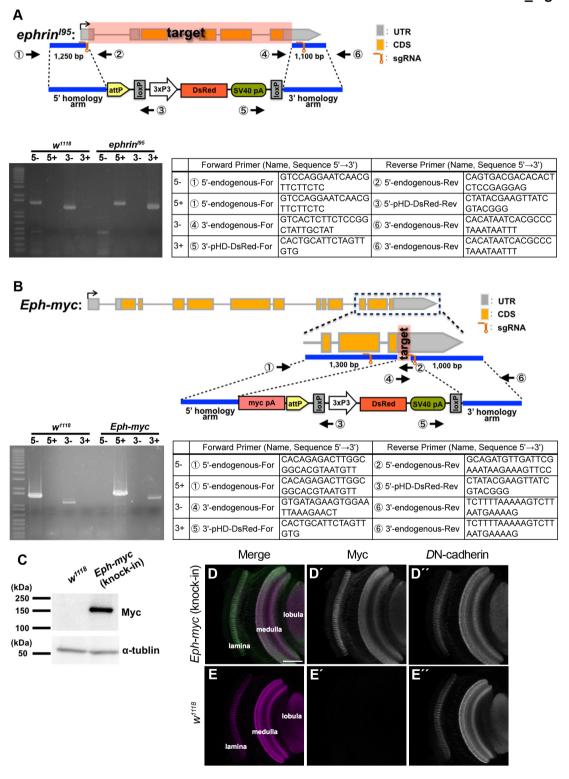


Figure S1. Generation of ephrin¹⁹⁵ and Eph-myc alleles.

(A) ephrin knockout strategy for generating ephrin locus was replaced with the sequences from donor vector. Positions of the sgRNA and homology arms are shown in orange and blue, respectively. Primers used for genomic PCR are shown in arrows in the upper panel, and their sequences are listed in the lower table. The '-' primer sets positively detect endogenous sequence, while '+' primers positively detect sequence from the insert. (B) 7×Myc tag was knocked in to 3' end of Eph coding sequence. The strategy is basically the same with A above. (C) Western blotting of w¹¹¹⁸ (control) or Eph-myc (knock-in) pupal brains (50 h APF) detected by anti-Myc antibody or anti- α -tublin antibody. (D,E) Eph-myc expression in the optic lobe at 50 h APF. (D) n=5. (E) n=5. Scale bar, 50 µm.

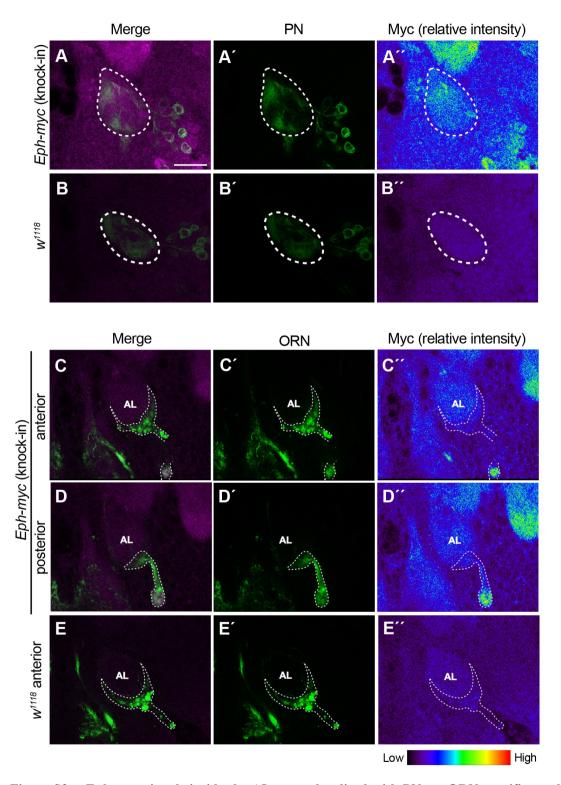


Figure S2. Eph-myc signals inside the AL are co-localized with PN- or ORN-specific marker at 18 h APF.

(A,B) Eph-myc (knock-in) with GH146-Gal4, UAS-mCD8-GFP (PNs are labeled) was stained with

anti-Myc (magenta in merged image, and heatmap in the right image) and anti-mCD8 (green) antibodies. Dotted circle indicates the developing AL. (A) n=5. (B) n=5. (C-E) Eph-myc (knock-in) with peb-Gal4, UAS-mCD8-GFP (ORNs are labeled) was stained with anti-Myc (magenta in merged image, and heatmap in the right image) and anti-mCD8 (green) antibodies. The outline of innervating ORNs is shown in dotted line. AL: antennal lobe. (C,D) n=7. (E) n=8. Scale bar, 25 μ m.

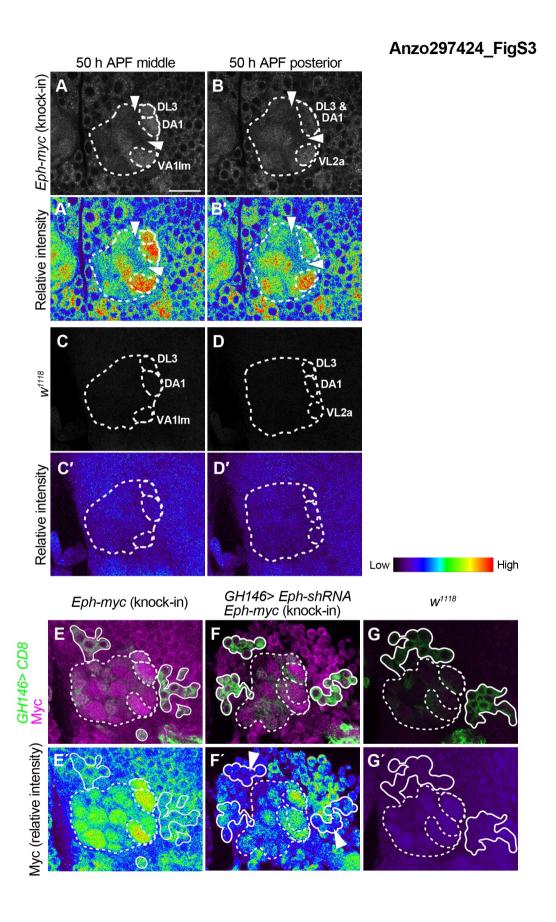


Figure S3. Eph is highly expressed in the developing PNs that send dendrites to the glomeruli related to reproductive behaviors.

(A-D) Anti-Myc staining of pupal brain at 50 h APF. (A'-D') Relative intensity of anti-Myc staining shown in pseudocolors. (A-B') w;;; Eph-myc (n=7). High Myc signal was observed in DL3, DA1, VA1lm, and VL2a glomeruli. Myc signal was markedly low at the neighboring region of Eph-positive glomeruli (arrowheads). (A) Middle section (posterior than Fig. 2G). (B) Posterior section (posterior than Supplemental Fig. S2A). (C-D') Anti-Myc staining against w¹¹¹⁸ (negative control; n=8). (E-G) Anti-Myc staining was performed at 50 h APF. (E'-G') Relative intensity of anti-Myc staining shown in pseudocolors. (E) Eph-myc (knock-in) (n=8). (F) UAS-Eph-shRNA was driven by GH146-Gal4 together with UAS-mCD8-GFP in Eph-myc (knock-in) background (n=9). Decreased Myc signal was observed in GH146-positive PN cell bodies (arrowheads). (G) w^{1118} (n=8). Scale bar, 25 µm.

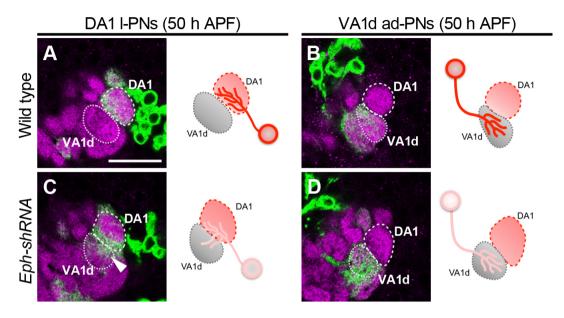


Figure S4. Eph is cell-autonomously functions from the developmental stage.

(A,B) Wild-type PN neuroblast clones at 50 h APF, labeled by mCD8-GFP driven by GH146-Gal4-driven MARCM. Magenta represents DN-cadherin staining. 1-PNs (A, n=3) and ad-PNs (B, n=10) are shown. (C,D) Eph knockdown at 50h APF. (C) Dendritic spillover phenotype of DA1 PN expressing Eph-shRNA was observed at 50 h APF (n=8). (D) VA1 PNs expressing Eph-shRNA did not show any spillover (n=10). Scale bar, 25 µm.

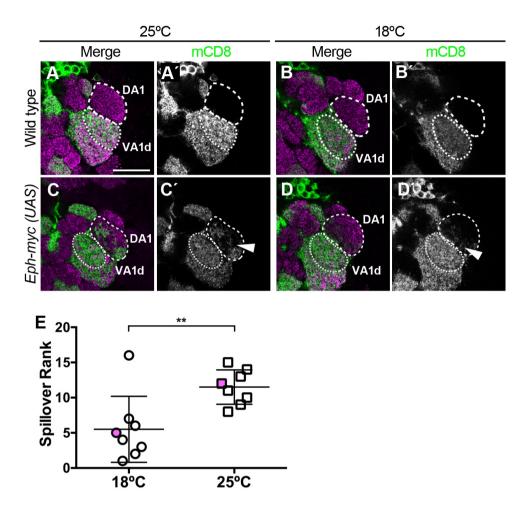


Figure S5. Severity of VA1d dendritic spillover phenotype depends on the expression level of ectopic Eph.

(A,B) Wild-type VA1d ad-PNs labeled in flies raised at 25°C (A, n=7) or 18°C (B, n=13). Magenta represents presynaptic marker Bruchpilot. (C,D) VA1d dendritic spillover phenotype by Eph-myc overexpression flies raised at 25°C (C, n=8) or 18°C (D, n=8). (E) Rank order of VA1d dendritic spillover at different temperature as indicated. The VA1d dendritic spillover degree to DA1 was blindly ranked with the lowest score denoting the mildest and highest score denoting the severest. Student's t-tests were performed to determine significance (**p<0.05). Magenta symbols indicate the examples shown in C-D'.

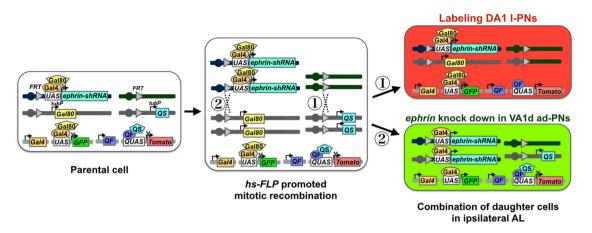


Figure S6. Scheme representing the principle of independent-double-MARCM.

Gal4-driven MARCM and QF-driven MARCM were simultaneously performed in the same individual. In the parental cell, both Gal80 and QS were expressed under tub-P, thus Gal4 and QF activities are both repressed. hs-FLP promoted mitotic recombination at either (1) or (2) followed by chromosome segregation produce differently labeled daughter cells. The ALs incidentally bearing I-PNs labeled in red and ad-PNs labeled in green were analyzed; DA1 I-PNs devoid of QS but carries Gal80 resulted in the expression of mtdTomato (1), and VA1d ad-PNs lacking Gal80 but having QS resulted in the expression of ephrin-shRNA and mCD8-GFP ((2)).

Table S1. Genotype list, Related to all Figures

Figure			Genotype
I D	D-E	Wild type	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
_		Eph^{X652}	hs-FLP 122 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT 40A /tubP-Gal80 FRT 40A GH146-Gal4;; Eph X652
_		ephrin ¹⁹⁵	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4;; ephrin ¹⁹⁵
E		Eph-myc (knock-in)	w;;; Eph-myc
Figure 2		w^{1118}	w^{1118}
A		Eph-shRNA	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
_		Wild type	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
Figure 3 H		Eph-shRNA	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-shRNA FRT ^{40A} / tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
K		Eph ^{resi} rescue	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; UAS-Flag-Eph ^{resistant} -HA/+
M		Eph-myc (UAS)	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-myc FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
ъ. В		Wild type	hs-FLP122 UAS-mCD8-GFP QUAS-mtdTomato-HA/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; FRT ^{2A} FRT ^{82B} /GH146-QF FRT ^{82B} tubP-QS
Figure 4 F-		ephrin-shRNA in ad-PNs	hs-FLP122 UAS-mCD8-GFP QUAS-mtdTomato-HA/+; UAS-ephrin-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; FRT ^{2A} FRT ^{82B} /GH146-QF FRT ^{82B} tubP-QS
A		ephrin-shRNA	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-ephrin-shRNA FRT ^{40A} / tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
Figure 5 $\frac{\Lambda}{C}$		ephrin ^{resi} rescue	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-ephrin-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; UAS-ephrin ^{resistant} -myc/+
. D)	Eph ^{ALBD} rescue	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; UAS-Eph ^{resistant, ΔLBD} -HA/+
Figure 6 E	Ε	ephrin ^{E320K} rescue	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-ephrin-shRNA FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4; UAS-ephrin ^{resistant, E320K} -myc/+
Figure S1		Eph-myc (knock-in)	w;;; Eph-myc
Figure S1 E	Ξ	w ¹¹¹⁸	w^{III8}
A	Α	Eph-myc (knock-in)	GH146-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+;; Eph-myc/+
Figure S2 B	3	w ¹¹¹⁸	GH146-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/ +
C.		Eph-myc (knock-in)	peb-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; tft or CyO/+;; Eph-myc/+
Е		w ¹¹¹⁸	peb-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; tft or CyO/+
_		Eph-myc (knock-in)	w;;; Eph-myc
C-	_	w ¹¹¹⁸	w^{III8}
Figure S3 E		Eph-myc (knock-in) GH146> Eph-shRNA	GH146-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+;; Eph-myc/+
F		Eph-myc (knock-in)	GH146-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/ UAS-Eph-shRNA;; Eph-myc/ +
G	j	w ¹¹¹⁸	GH146-Gal4 UAS-mCD8-GFP/+
A		Wild type	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
Figure S4		Eph-shRNA	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-shRNA FRT ^{40A} / tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
A		Wild type	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4
Figure S5		Eph-myc (UAS)	hs-FLP ¹²² UAS-mCD8-GFP/+; UAS-Eph-myc FRT ^{40A} /tubP-Gal80 FRT ^{40A} GH146-Gal4