

**Figure S1**

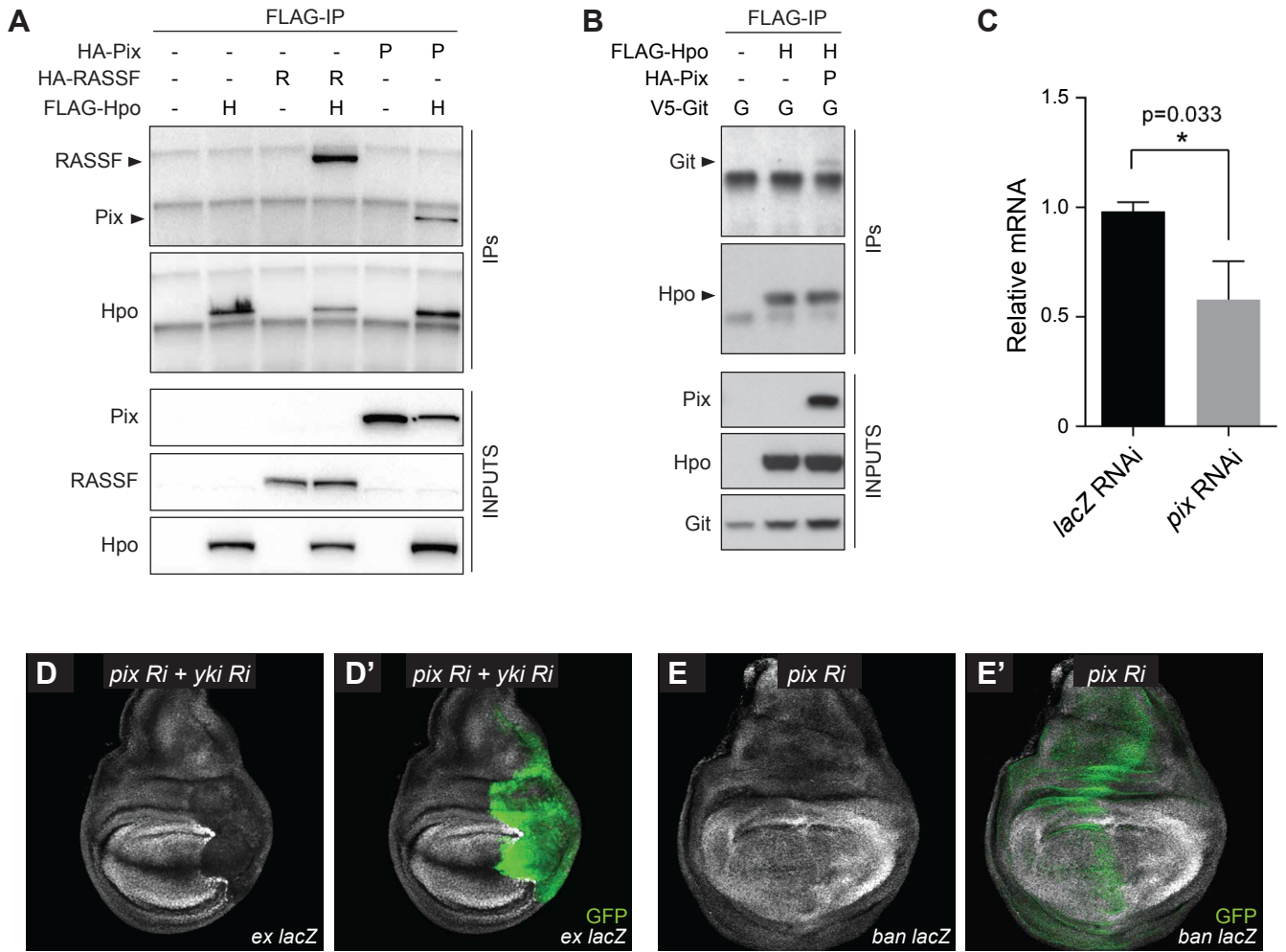


Figure S2



**Figure S3**

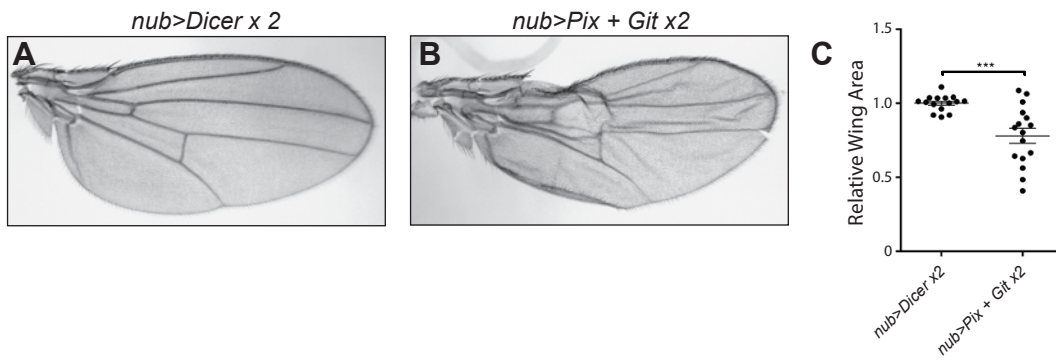
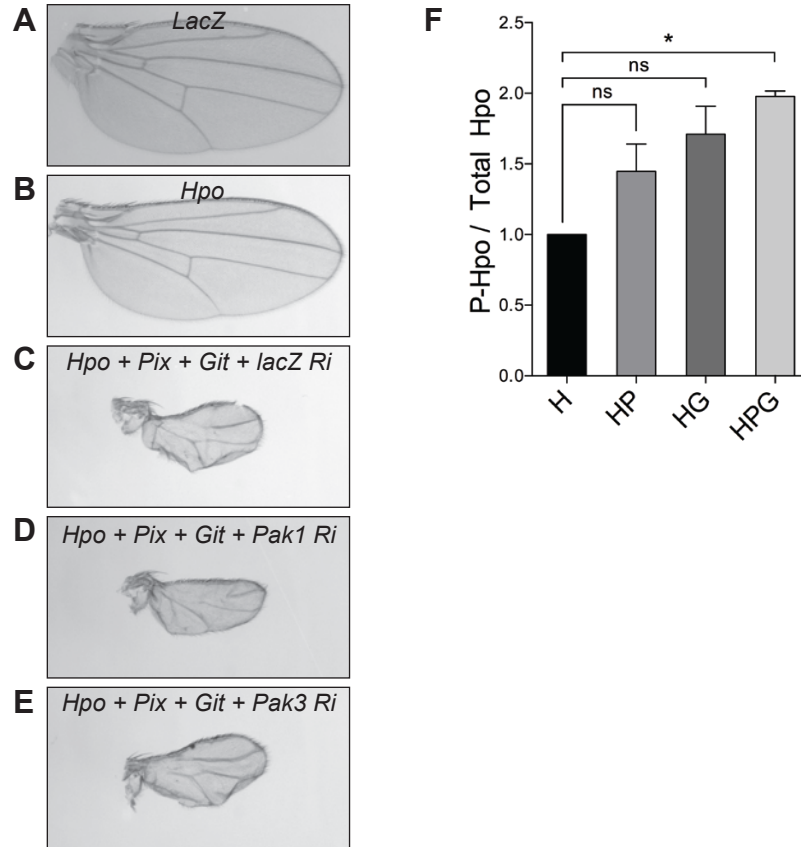


Figure S4



## SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

### **Supplemental Figure 1, related to Figure 1.**

(A and B) Co-immunoprecipitation experiments were performed on protein lysates from S2 cells transfected with the indicated plasmids using anti-Flag antibodies to immunoprecipitate Hpo. In (A) Western blot analysis was performed using anti-Flag to reveal Hpo and anti-HA to reveal RASSF and Pix. Hpo immunoprecipitated with both RASSF and Pix. In (B) Western blot analysis was performed using anti-Flag to reveal Hpo, anti-HA to reveal Pix and anti-V5 to detect Git. Hpo immunoprecipitated with both Git, but only when Pix was co-expressed.

(C) The relative levels of *pix* mRNA to *actin* mRNA were assessed in third instar larval wing imaginal discs expressing either *lacZ* RNAi or *pix* RNAi under the control of *nubbin-Gal4*. *pix* mRNA was significantly lower in tissues expressing *pix* RNAi. Data represents mean +/- SEM. \* indicates a *p*-value <0.05, n=4.

(D-E') *D. melanogaster* third instar larval wing imaginal discs expressing the indicated RNAi lines under the control of *en-Gal4*. Transcriptional activity of the *ex* gene (D and D') or the *ban* gene (E and E') were reported by  $\beta$ -galactosidase expression (grayscale). In the merged images GFP (green) demarcates the posterior compartment (D'), whereas in (E') Cubitus interruptus staining demarcates the anterior compartment.

### **Supplemental Figure 2, related to Figure 2. Greater ptilinum overgrowth occurs when mutant for *fat* and *git*, compared to *fat* alone.**

Adult female *D. melanogaster* heads from *git<sup>ex21c</sup>* mutant animals (A), containing homozygous *fat<sup>fd</sup>* clones generated with *eyeless-Flp* (B), or homozygous *fat<sup>fd</sup>* clones in a *git<sup>ex21c</sup>* mutant background (C).

### **Supplemental Figure 3, related to Figure 3. Pix and Git overexpression limits wing size.**

Adult female *D. melanogaster* wings expressing the following transgenes under the control of *nub-Gal4*: (A) *UAS-Dicer*; (B) *UAS-pix*, *UAS-git* (two copies of each transgene and Gal4 driver). (C) Quantification of wing area of the indicated genotypes. n=15 in (A), n=16 in (B). Data represents mean +/- SEM. \*\*\* indicates a *p*-value <0.001.

### **Supplemental Figure 4, related to Figure 4. Pak1 and Pak3 depletion do not affect the ability of Pix and Git to enhance Hippo's ability to retard wing size.**

Adult female *D. melanogaster* wings expressing the following transgenes under the control of *nub-Gal4*: (A) *UAS-lacZ*; (B) *UAS-hpo*; (C) *UAS-hpo*, *UAS-pix*, *UAS-git*, *UAS-lacZ RNAi*; (D) *UAS-hpo*, *UAS-pix*, *UAS-git*, *UAS-Pak1 RNAi*; (E) *UAS-hpo*, *UAS-pix*, *UAS-git*, *UAS-Pak3 RNAi*. (F) Quantification of Hpo phosphorylation in (Figure 4D), n=3, error bars represent mean SEM. \* indicates a *p*-value <0.05.

**Supplemental Table 1, related to Figure 1. Binding partners of Hippo identified by mass spectrometry.** Data from experimental and control purifications were analyzed by SAINT. For each protein identified in the Hippo purification, the number of unique peptides is shown in column E (Spec). This number was compared to data from six biological replicates of control samples using extracts from untransfected S2 cells (column J, ctrlCounts). AvgP indicates the probability of a protein being a *bona fide* interactor, with values greater than 0.8 considered significant. Hippo itself is

highlighted green (hpo), and Git and Pix (RtGEF) are highlighted yellow. Both Git and Pix were identified with a highly significant SAINT probability and were not detected in control purifications.