Supplementary figures

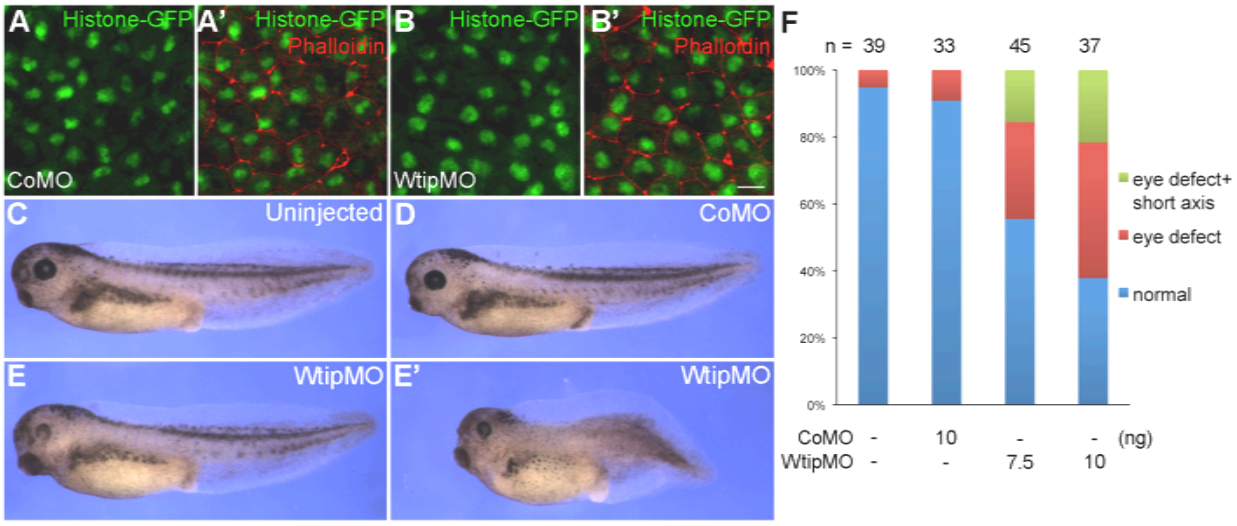

Fig. S1. Phenotypes of WtipMO-injected embryos.

RNAs encoding Histone-GFP (100 pg) and 7.5 ng of control (CoMO) or Wtip MO (WtipMO) were injected animally into one dorsal blastomere. (A-B') stage 10 animal caps stained with phalloidin to visualize cell boundaries. (C-F) stage 40 embryos uninjected or injected with indicated MOs. WtipMO caused eye defects and in some cases short body axis (E-E'). (F) Frequencies of the defects in the injected embryos. n, number of embryos per group. Data are collected from two independent experiments.

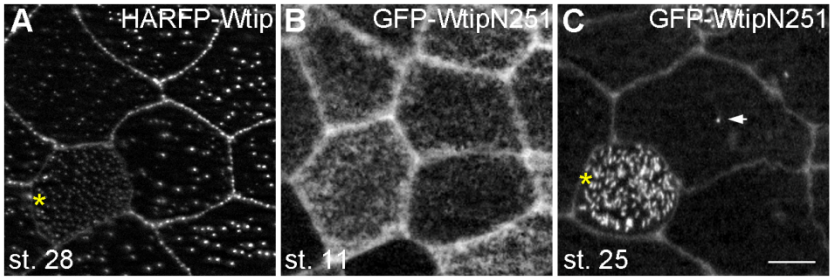

Figure S2. Wtip is localized to the centrosomes and basal bodies.

Embryos were injected with indicated RNA, and epifluorescence of epidermal ectoderm is shown at indicated stage. (A) At stage 28, HARFP-Wtip is detected at cell junctions, cytoplasmic puncta in goblet cells and basal bodies of multiciliated cells (asterisk). (B-C) Localization of GFP-WtipN251 at indicated stages. Note the strong signal at the cell junctions, centrosomes (arrow) and basal bodies (asterisk). Scale bar, 10 μm.

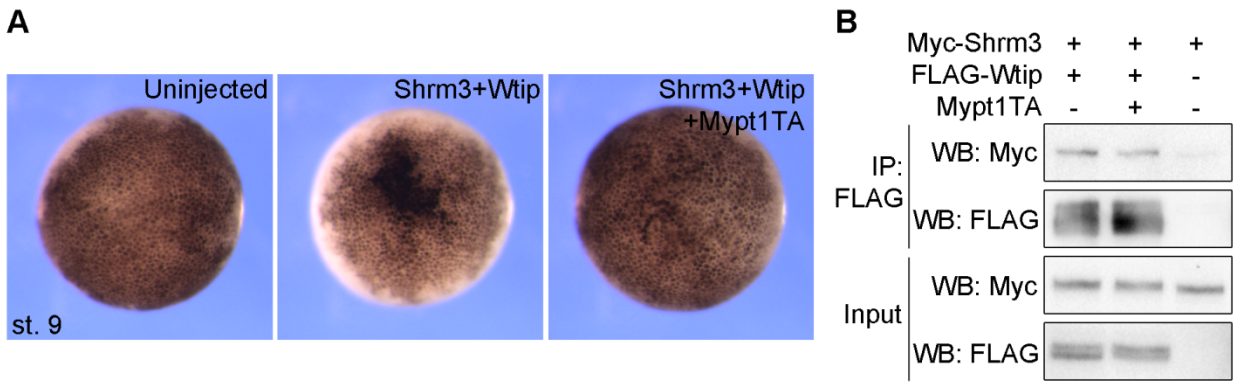

Figure S3. The association between Wtip and Shroom3 is not regulated by tension.
RNA injections and immunoprecipitation were carried out as described in Fig. 6 legend, with the addition of Mypt1T696A RNA (Mypt1TA, 100 pg). (A) Stage 9 embryos uninjected or injected with indicated RNAs. Note that Mypt1TA blocked Shroom3 (Shrm3)-induced cell pigmentation associated with apical constriction. (B) Embryos were lysed at stage 12 and subjected to immunoprecipitation. Similar amounts of Myc-Shroom3 were pulled down by FLAG-Wtip in the presence or absence of Mypt1TA.