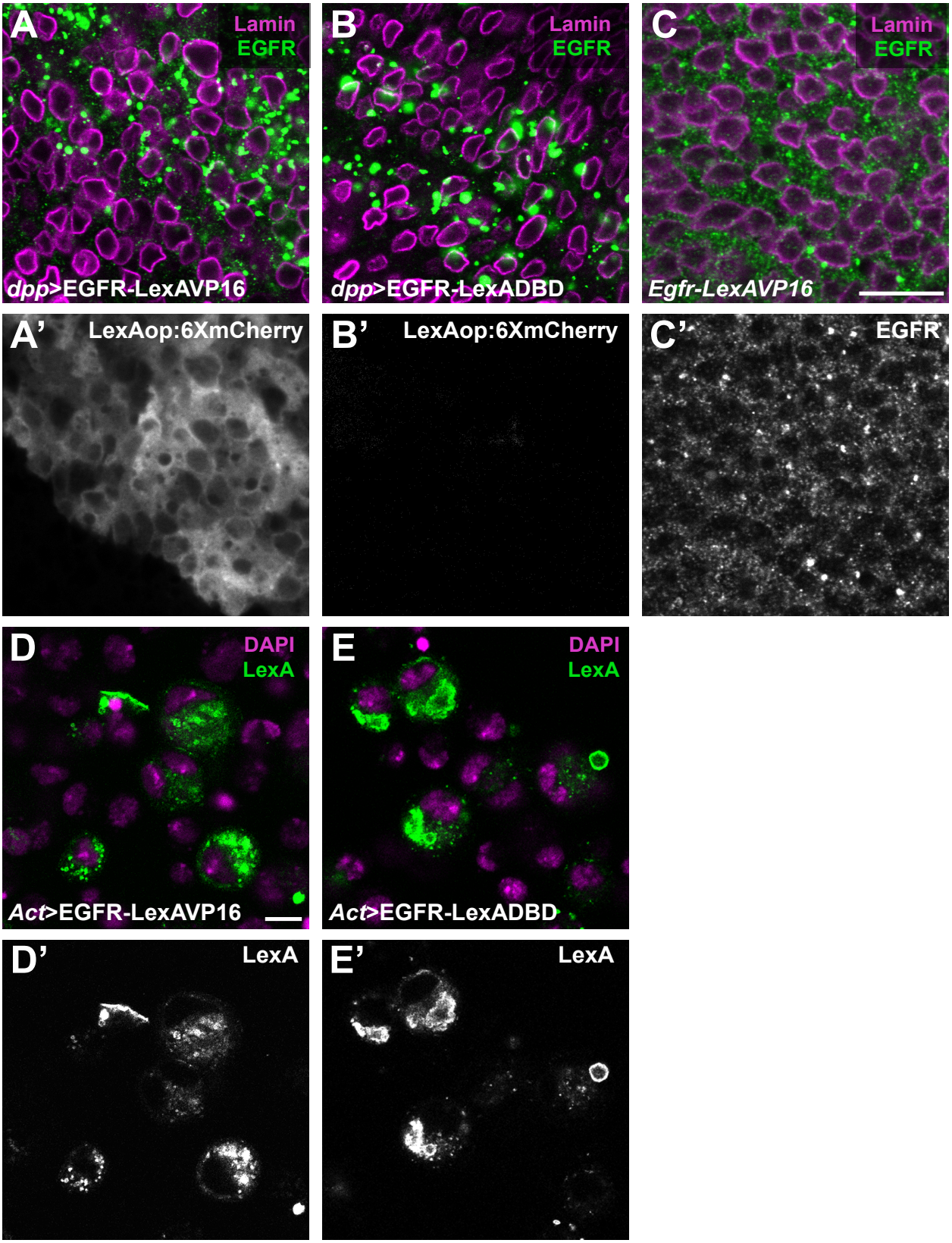

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Figure S1: Chimeric EGFR proteins primarily localize to the cytoplasm. (A-C) show single confocal sections from central regions of wing imaginal discs stained for Lamin (magenta) to outline the nuclei and for EGFR (C', green in A-C). LexAop:6XmCherry fluorescence is shown in (A', B'). (A) *dpp-GAL4; UAS-EGFR-LexAVP16*; (B) *dpp-GAL4; UAS-EGFR-LexADBD; (C)* homozygous *Egfr-LexAVP16* CRISPR. Scale bar (C), 10 μm. Overexpressed EGFR-LexAVP16 and EGFR-LexADBD both accumulate in large cytoplasmic aggregates, with little detectable expression in the nucleus, but only EGFR-LexAVP16 activates the reporter. When expressed at endogenous levels, EGFR-LexAVP16 is present in the secretory pathway and at the plasma membrane but not in the nucleus. (D, E) show S2R+ cells transfected with *Actin-GAL4* and *UAS-EGFR-LexAVP16* (D) or *UAS-EGFR-LexADBD* (E), stained with anti-LexA (D', E', green) and with DAPI to mark the nuclei (magenta). Scale bar (D), 10 μm. Both proteins are primarily in the cytoplasm.