Developmental Cell *18*

Supplemental Information

dFezf/Earmuff Maintains the Restricted Developmental Potential of Intermediate Neural Progenitors in *Drosophila*

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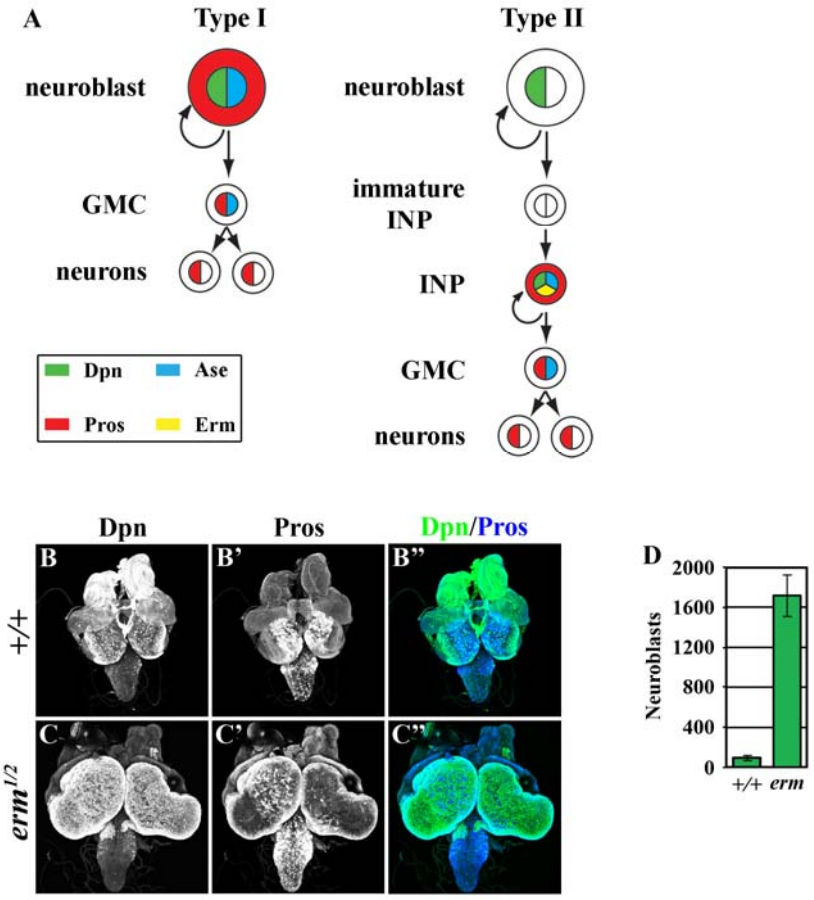
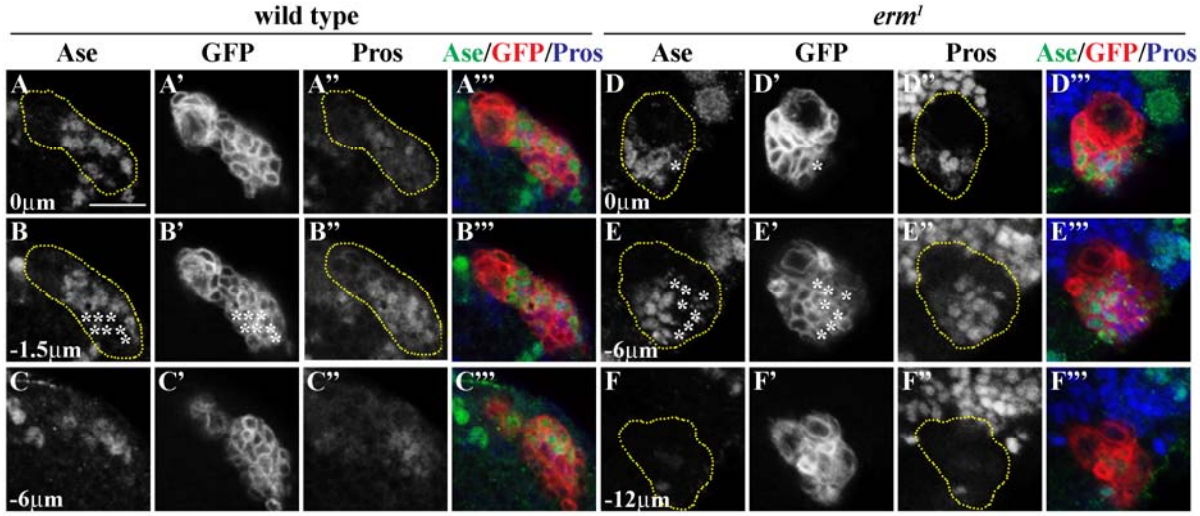
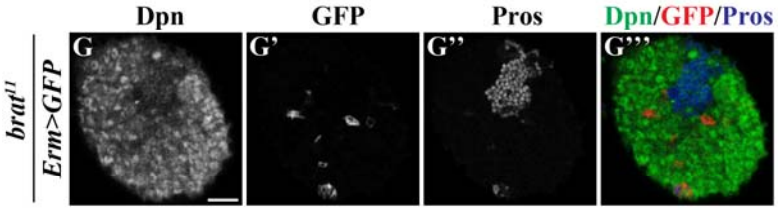


Figure S1. *erm* mutant brains show a dramatic increase in neuroblasts
(A) A type I neuroblast generates a daughter type I neuroblast and a GMC that produces two neurons. A type II neuroblast generates a daughter type II neuroblast and an immature INP that becomes an INP undergoing limited rounds of asymmetric divisions.
(B and C) *erm* mutant larvae showed dramatically enlarged brain lobes containing supernumerary neuroblasts compared to similarly staged wild type control larvae.
(D) *erm* mutant larval brains contained more than 10-fold increase in ectopic neuroblasts ($Dpn^{+}Pros^{-}$).





H

	Central Brain
9D2-Gal4	3 type I neuroblast lineages
9D3-Gal4	a few neurons & 1 type I neuroblast
9D4Gal4	very few neurons
9D5-Gal4	no expression
9D6-Gal4	neurons
9D8-Gal4	few type I neuroblasts
9D9-Gal4	few neurons
9D10-Gal4	INPs
9D11-Gal4	INPs

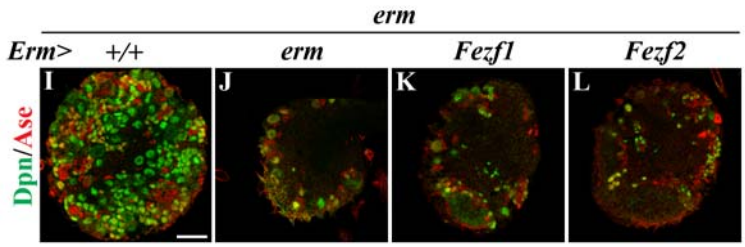


Figure S2. *erm* prevents INPs from reverting into type II neuroblasts
(A-F) At 48 hrs after clone induction, *erm* mutant type II neuroblast clones (yellow circles) contained fewer INPs ($Ase^{+}Pros^{-}$), GMCs ($Ase^{+}Pros^{+}$) and neurons ($Ase^{-}Pros^{+}$; white asterisks) compared to similarly staged wild type neuroblast clones.
(G) The expression pattern of the *R9D* series of *Gal4* lines.
(H) The expression of *Erm-Gal4* in *brain tumor* (*brat*) mutant brains was undetected in ectopic type II neuroblasts and immature INPs despite a dramatic increase in their population.
(I-L) Over-expression of *erm*, *Fezf1* and *Fezf2* in INPs efficiently restored the Erm function and rescued the ectopic neuroblast phenotype in *erm* mutant brains.

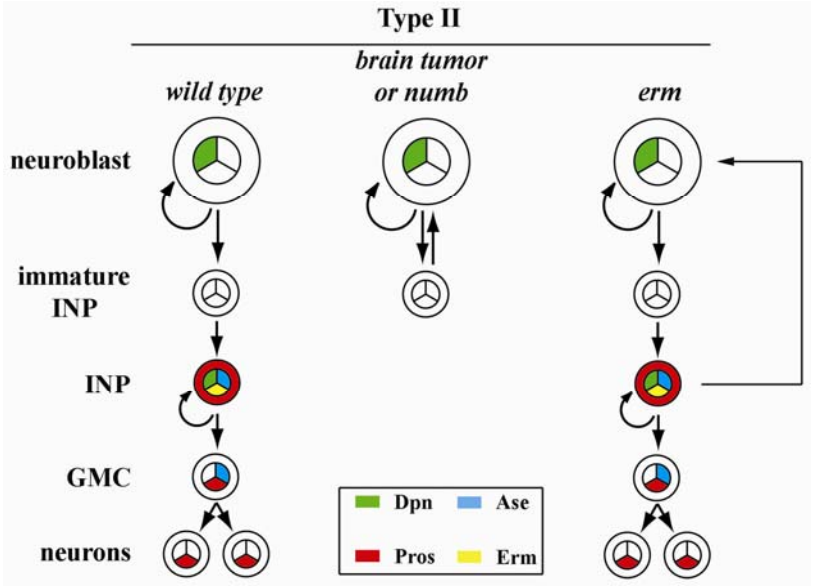


Figure S3. Type II neuroblast lineages in wild-type and mutant larval brains