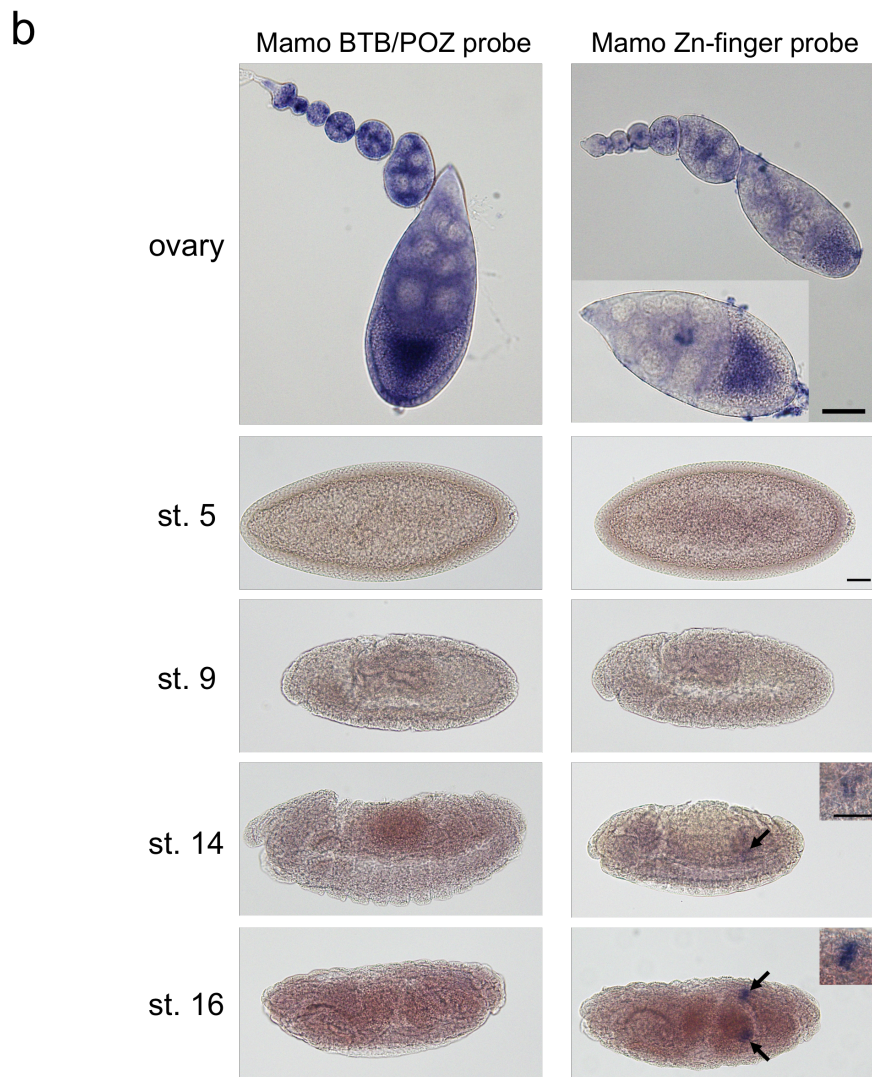
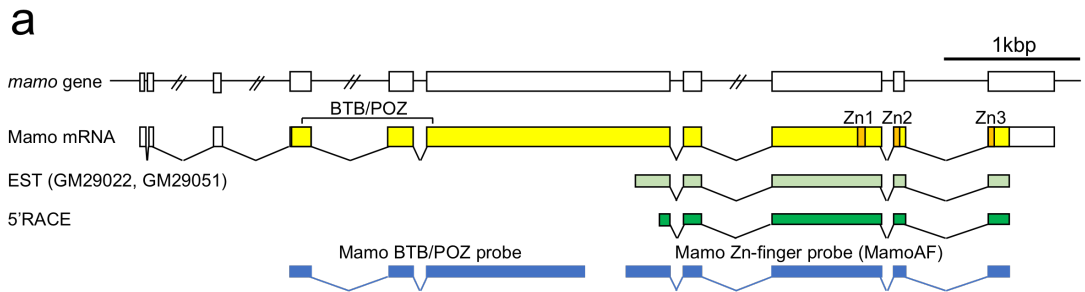


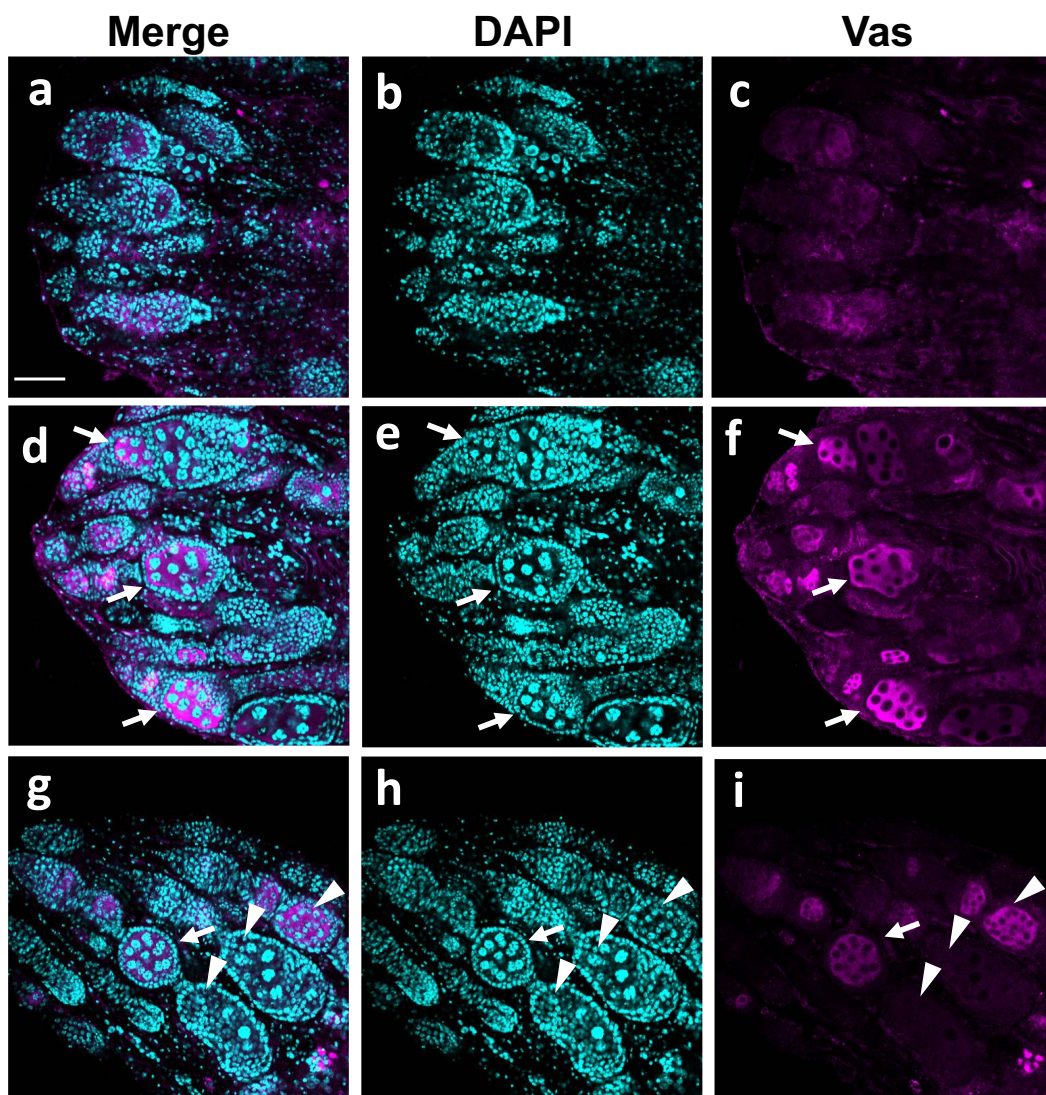
Supplementary Figure 1

Nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences of full-length and short-form Mamo cDNAs. Arrows indicate the transcription initiation site of EST clones (GM29022 and GM29051), and the transcription initiation sites revealed by 5'-RACE, respectively. The alternative transcriptional start sites indicated by the arrows labeled with #1 and #2. The number of clones isolated with each transcription initiation sites are 5 and 2, respectively. Boxes indicates translational start codon of short-isoforms of Mamo, respectively. Grey indicates the BTB/POZ-domain. Yellow indicate the Zn-finger domains.

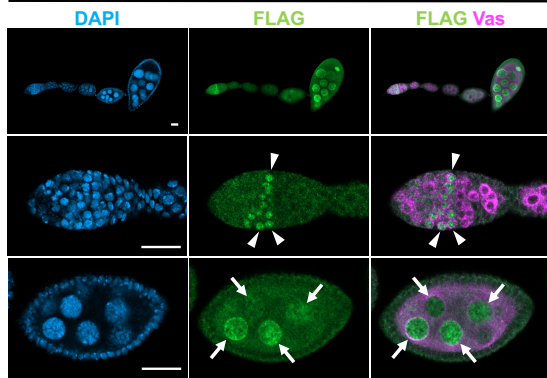
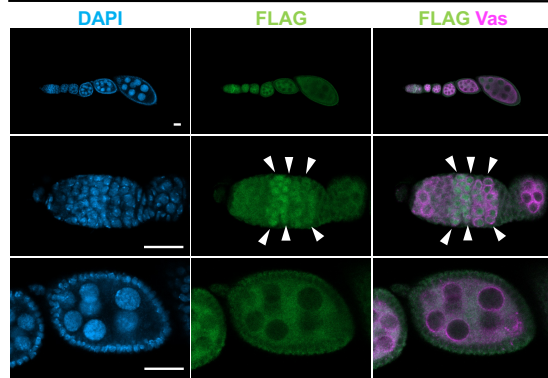


Supplementary Figure 2

The Mamo mRNA encoding Mamo short-isoform is expressed in PGCs. **a** A schematic diagram of *mamo* locus. **b** *in situ* hybridisation of wild type ovaries and embryos using a Mamo BTB/POZ probe (left panels) or a Mamo Zn-finger probe (right panels). Arrows indicate the embryonic gonads containing PGCs, in which Mamo mRNA encoding Mamo short-isoform is expressed. Insets indicate close-up views of the embryonic gonads. Scale bar: 30 μ m.

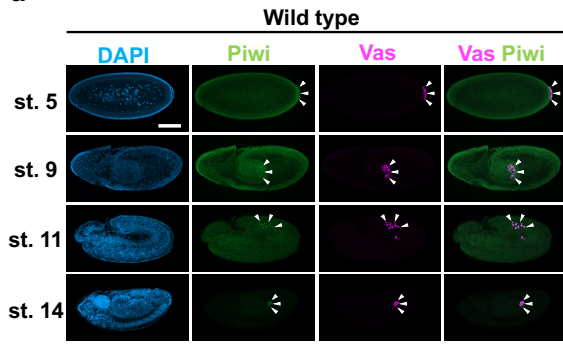


Supplementary Figure 3 Differentiation of egg chambers containing *mamo* mutant germline clones expressing full-length Mamo-FLAG or MamoAF-FLAG. Immunostaining of the ovarioles containing *mamo* mutant germline (**a-c**) and the ovarioles containing *mamo* mutant germline clones expressing full-length Mamo-FLAG (**d-f**) and MamoAF-FLAG (**g-i**). Arrows indicate differentiating egg chambers after oogenic stage 6. Arrowheads indicate degenerating egg chambers. Scale bar: 50 μm .

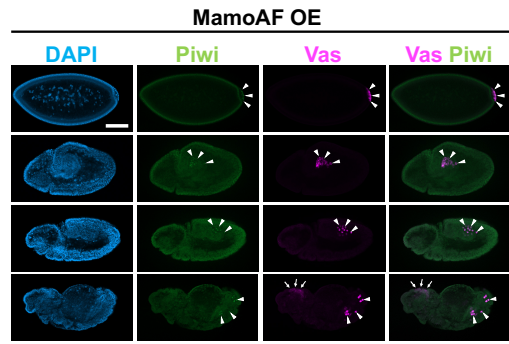
a*nos-Gal4>UASp-Mamo-FLAG***b***nos-Gal4>UASp-MamoAF-FLAG*

Supplementary Figure 4 Expression patterns of full-length Mamo-FLAG and MamoAF-FLAG in ovaries. Immunostaining of the ovarioles expressing full-length Mamo-FLAG (**a**) or MamoAF-FLAG (**b**) under the control of *nos-Gal4* driver. Arrowheads indicate the signals of full-length Mamo-FLAG or MamoAF-FLAG in the nuclei of germline cysts in the germarium. Arrows indicate the full-length Mamo-FLAG signals in the nuclei of nurse cells in the egg chamber at stage 6. Scale bar: 20 μm .

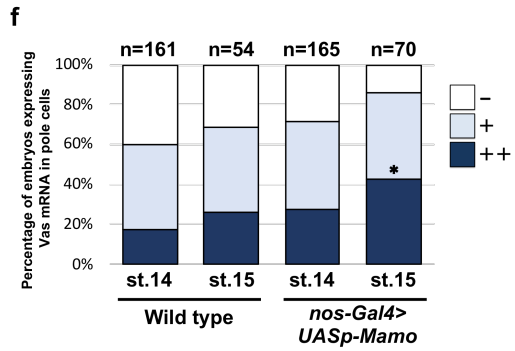
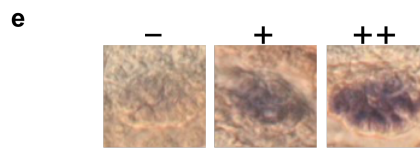
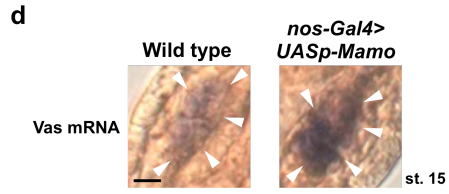
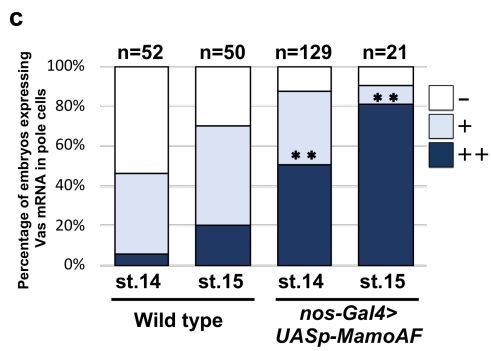
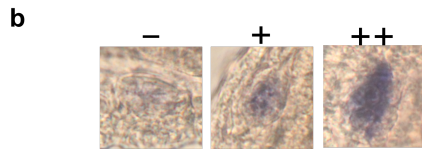
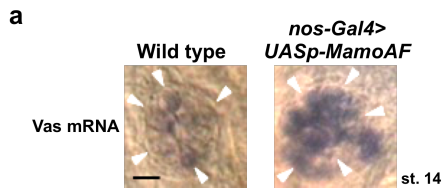
a



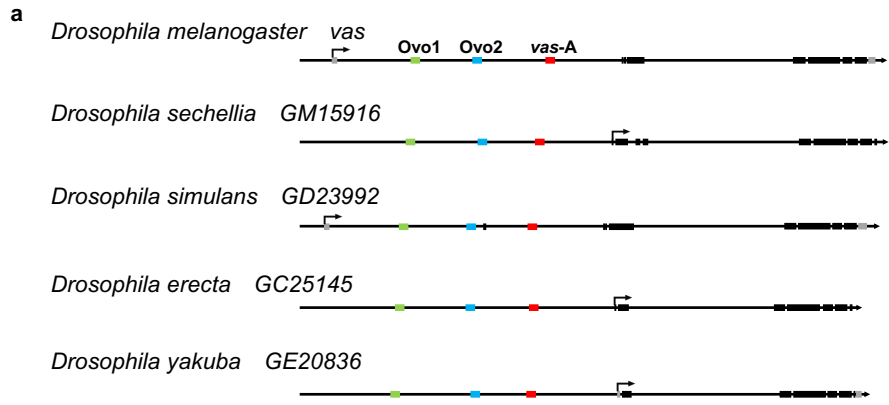
b



Supplementary Figure 5 PGC formation and migration in MamoAF-OE embryos. Immunostaining of wild type **(a)** and MamoAF OE embryos **(b)**. Arrowheads indicate PGCs. Arrows indicate ectopic Vas signals. Piwi was used as a PGC marker. Maternal Piwi is enriched and maintained in PGCs during embryogenesis. Scale bar: 100 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 6 MamoAF and Mamo overexpression promote Vas mRNA expression in PGCs. **a** Vas mRNA *in situ* hybridisation of wild type and the embryos overexpressing MamoAF under the control of maternal *nos-Gal4* driver. Arrowheads indicate Vas mRNA expression in PGCs at stage 14. Scale bar: 10 μ m. **b** Embryos were classified into three groups depending on their strong (++) , middle (+) , and low (-) signal intensities of Vas mRNA in PGCs. **c** Percentages of the embryos carrying PGCs with strong, middle, and low signals in wild type and the embryos overexpressing MamoAF under the control of maternal *nos-Gal4* driver. ** $P < 0.01$ (Significances are calculated with wild type by Fisher's exact test). **d** Vas mRNA *in situ* hybridisation of wild type and the embryos overexpressing Mamo under the control of maternal *nos-Gal4* driver. Arrowheads indicate Vas mRNA expression in PGCs at stage 15. **e** Embryos were classified into three groups depending on their strong (++) , middle (+) , and low (-) signal intensities of Vas mRNA in PGCs. **f** Percentages of the embryos carrying PGCs with strong, middle, and low signals in wild type and the embryos overexpressing Mamo under the control of maternal *nos-Gal4* driver. * $P < 0.05$ (Significances are calculated with wild type by Fisher's exact test).



b

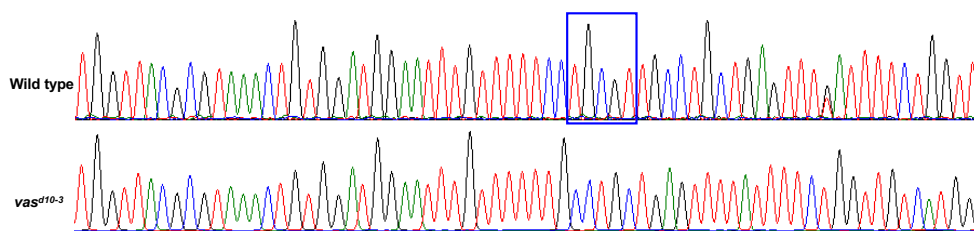
	vas-A
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	ATTGTTTTTCC TGCGT TGCCTGCTGAGT
<i>Drosophila sechellia</i>	TGTTTTTCC TGCGT TGCCTGCTGAGT
<i>Drosophila simulans</i>	TGTTTTTCC TGCGT TGCCTGCTGAGT
<i>Drosophila erecta</i>	TTTTCC TGCGT TGCCCTGCTGAGT
<i>Drosophila yakuba</i>	TGTTTTTCC TGCGT CGCCTGCTGAGT

Supplementary Figure 7 *vas*-A element and Ovo binding consensus sequences in *vas* locus are conserved in several *Drosophila* species. **a** A schematic diagram of *vas* loci in *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Drosophila sechellia*, *Drosophila simulans*, *Drosophila erecta* and *Drosophila yakuba*. **b** *vas*-A element in *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Drosophila sechellia*, *Drosophila simulans*, *Drosophila erecta* and *Drosophila yakuba*. Red indicates Mamo binding consensus sequences.

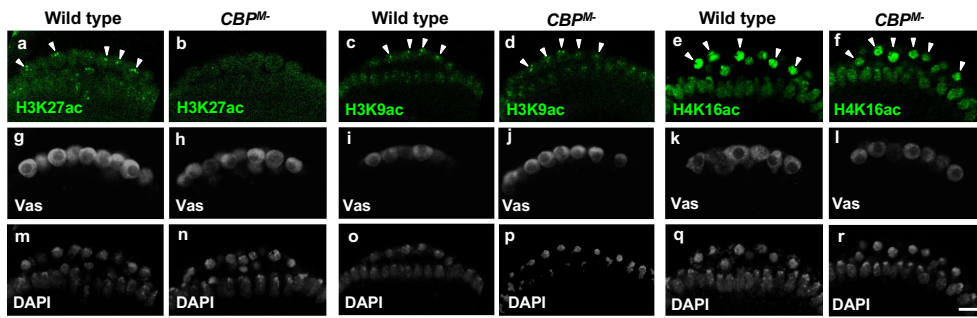
vas-A

gRNA

Wild type GTAATTGGTTACGCGTAAACTGGGATGGAATTTGTTTTCTGCGTTGCCTGCTGAGTTTTATTTTCTGGTTGTCATGGAGTGGCTT
vas^{df10-3} GTAATTGGTTACGCGTAAACTGGGATGGAATTTGTTTT-----TGCCTGCTGAGTTTTATTTTCTGGTTGTCATGGAGTGGCTT

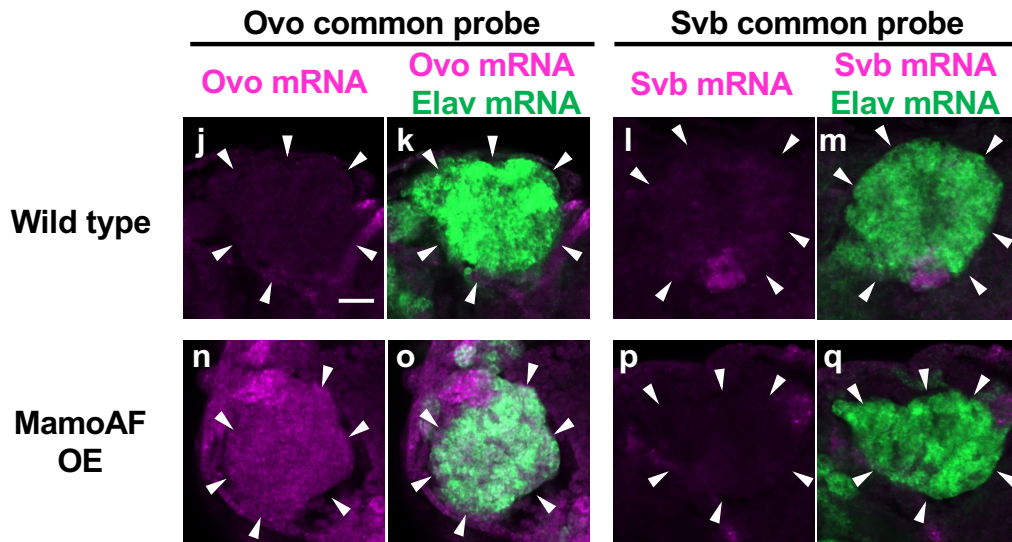
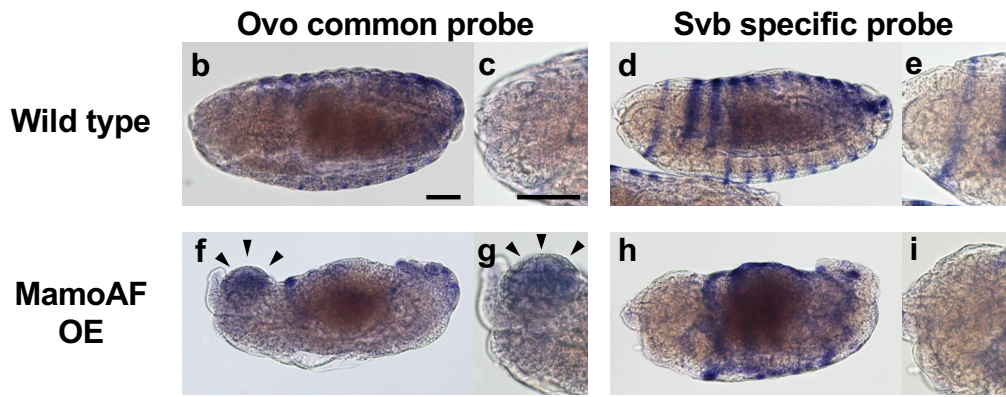
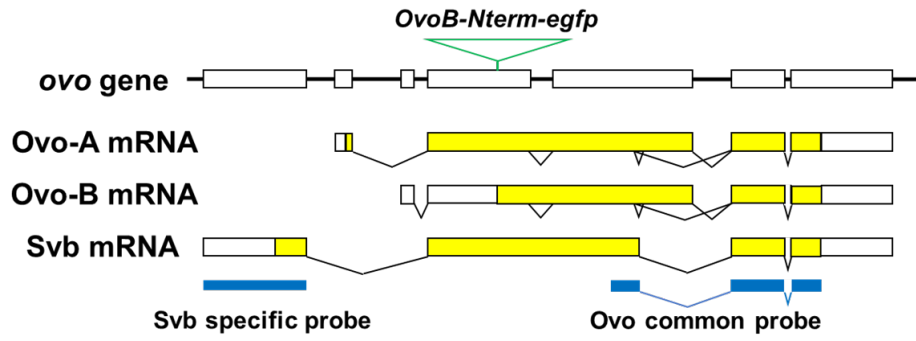


Supplementary Figure 8 *vas*-A element is deleted in *vas*^{d10-3} mutant. Sequences of the intronic region encompassing *vas*-A element of wild type and *vas*^{d10-3}. Red indicates *vas*-A element. A blue box indicates a Mamo binding consensus sequence. *vas*^{d10-3} mutation was generated by using CRISPER-Cas9 system. A line indicates the sequence corresponding guide RNA used for the mutagenesis.

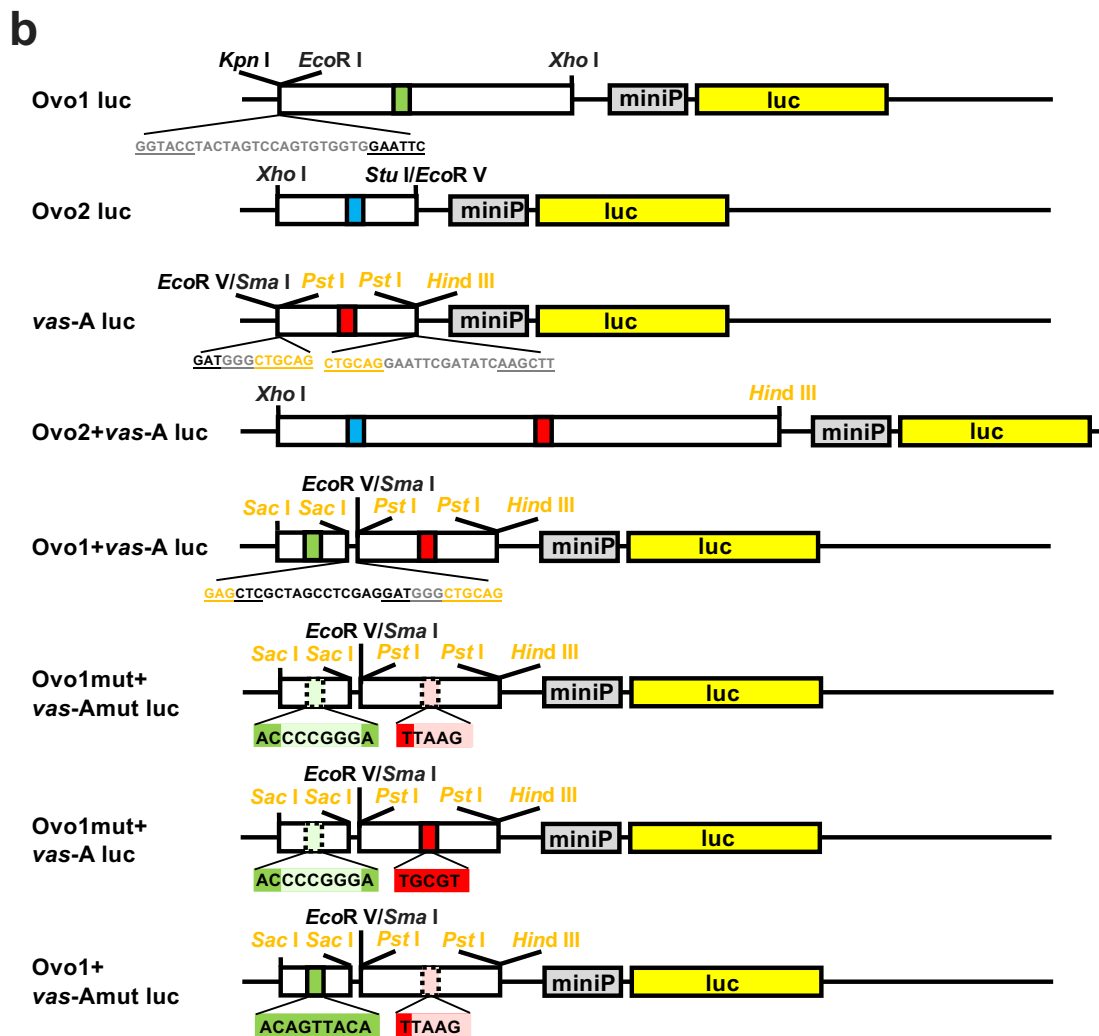
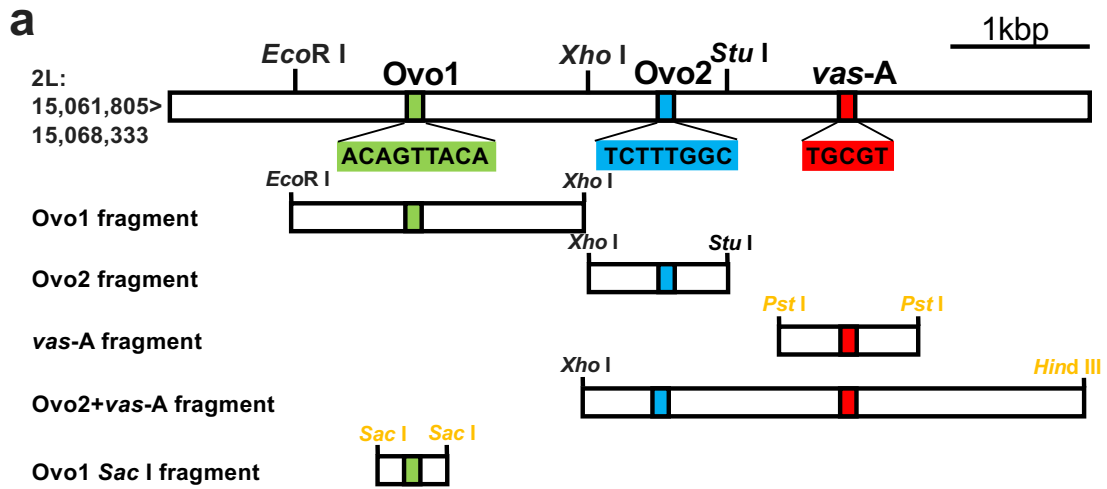


Supplementary Figure 9 Maternal CBP activity is required for H3K27ac accumulation in PGCs. **a-r** Wild type embryos and *CBP^M*- embryos derived from germline clones homozygous for *nej^{0.3}* mutation at stage 5 are stained for histone modifications (**a-f**), Vas (**g-l**) and DAPI (**m-r**). Embryos are stained for H3K27ac (**a, b**), H3K9ac (**c, d**) and H4K16ac (**e, f**), respectively. Arrowheads indicate signals of the histone modification in PGCs. H3K27ac preferentially marks active enhancers. H3K9ac and H4K16ac, both of which are active histone markers. Scale bar: 10 μ m.

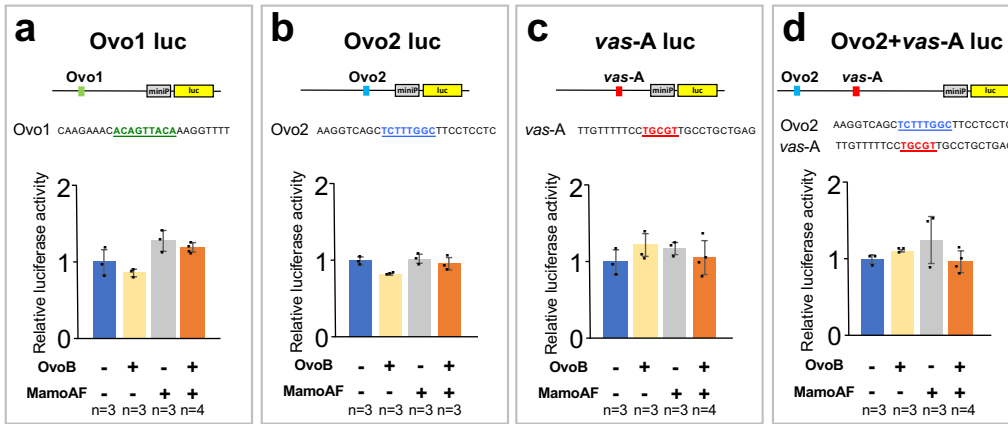
a



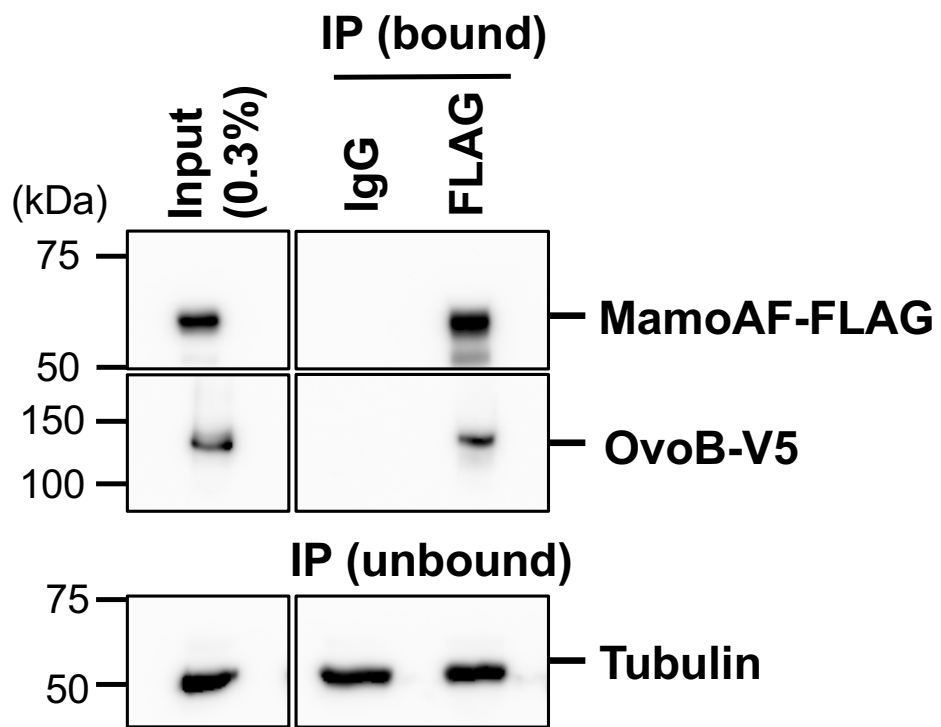
Supplementary Figure 10 MamoAF induces ectopic Ovo mRNA expression in brain. **a** A schematic diagram of *ovo* locus. **b-i** *in situ* hybridisation of wild type embryos and MamoAF OE using an Ovo common probe (**b, c, f** and **g**) and a Svб specific probe (**d, e, h** and **i**). Right panels (**c, e, g** and **i**) are close-up views of brain of left panels (**b, d, f** and **h**), respectively. Arrowheads indicate ectopic Ovo signals. Scale bar: 50 μm . **j-q** Double FISH of wild type embryos and MamoAF OE. Confocal sections of the brain of the embryos hybridised with Ovo and Elav probes (**j, k, n** and **o**) and with Svб and Elav probes (**l, m, p** and **q**). Elav is a neural marker. Scale bar: 20 μm .



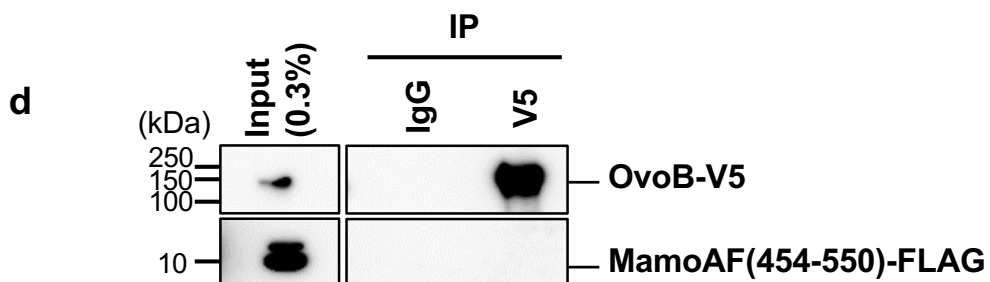
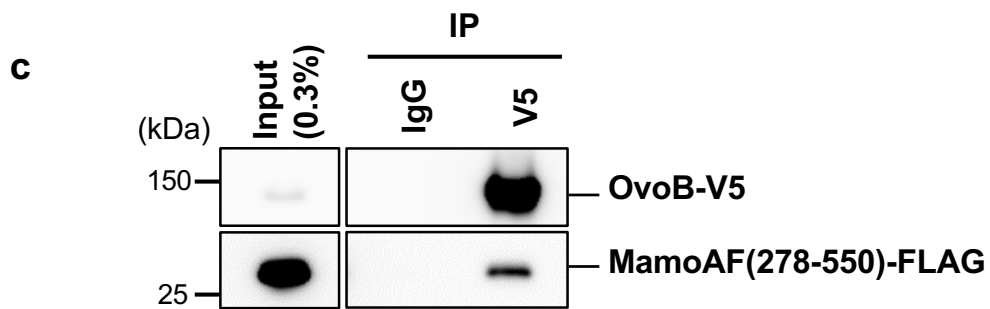
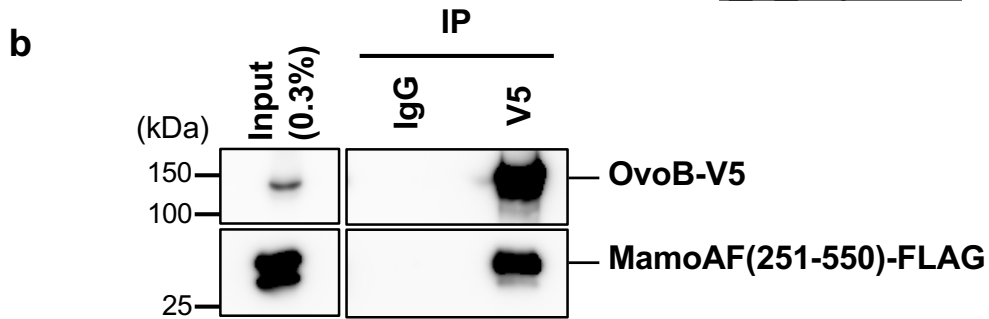
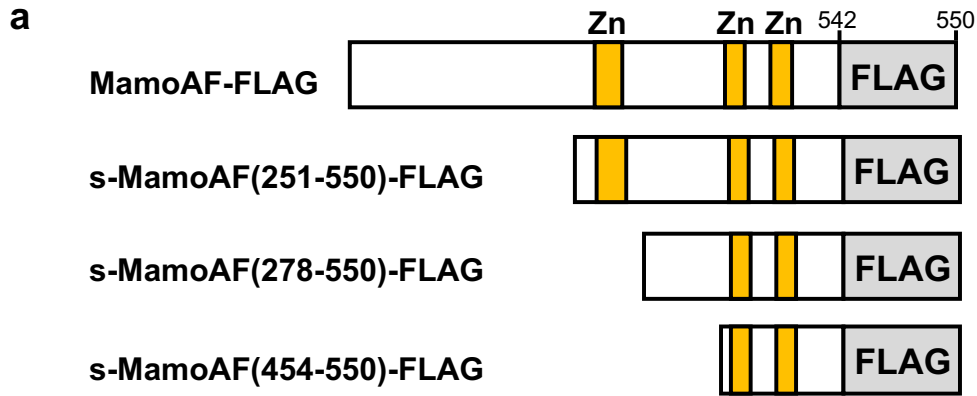
Supplementary Figure 11 The luciferase reporter constructs containing cis-elements in the first intron of *vas*. **a** Schematic representation of the first intron of *vas* (2L: 15,061,805–15,068,333) and the genomic fragments containing the cis-elements used to construct the luciferase reporters. **b** Schematic representation of the luc reporter constructs used in this study. Restriction enzymes and linker sequences are shown. Restriction sites indicated by black are endogenous sites. Yellow indicates the primer-induced restriction sites. Gray box, mini promoter. Yellow box, luciferase reporter gene.



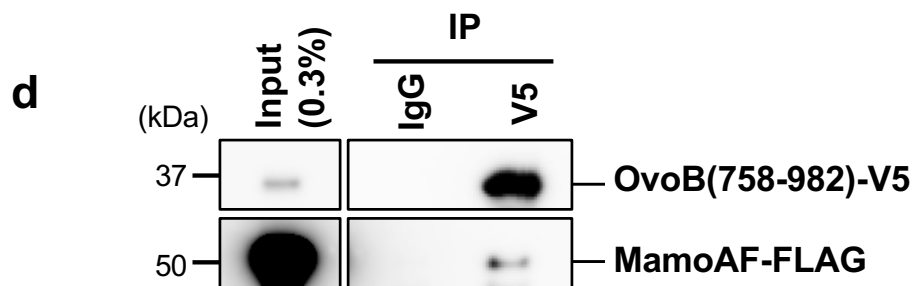
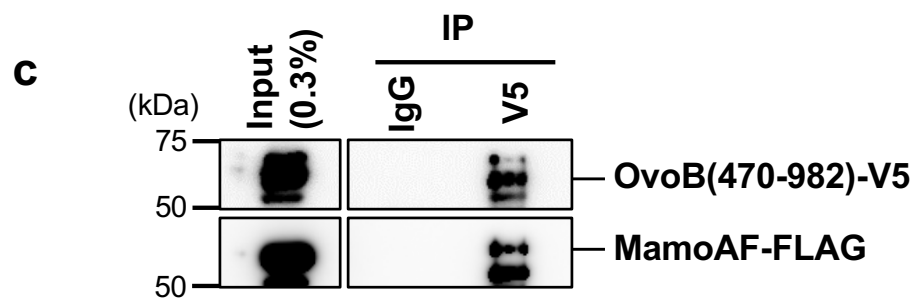
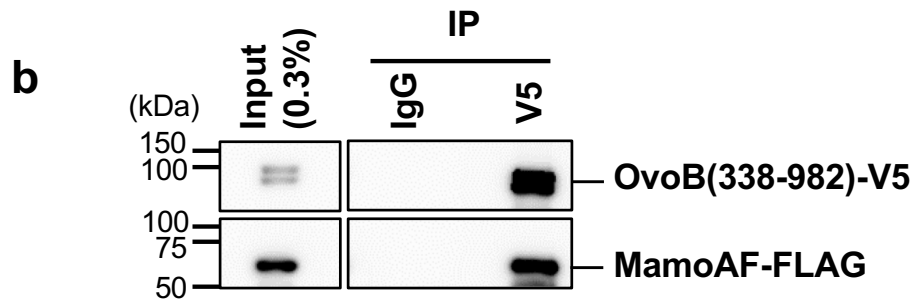
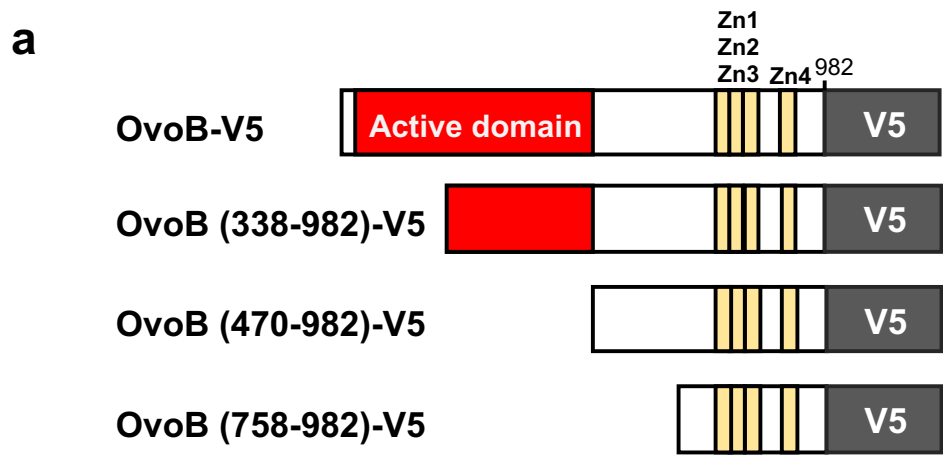
Supplementary Figure 12 The individual cis-elements in the first intron of *vas* does not response to MamoAF and OvoB. The luciferase reporter constructs containing the *vas* intronic fragments, Ovo1 luc, Ovo2 luc, *vas*-A luc and Ovo2+*vas*-A luc were used for reporter assays. The mean of relative luciferase activities and SD are shown.



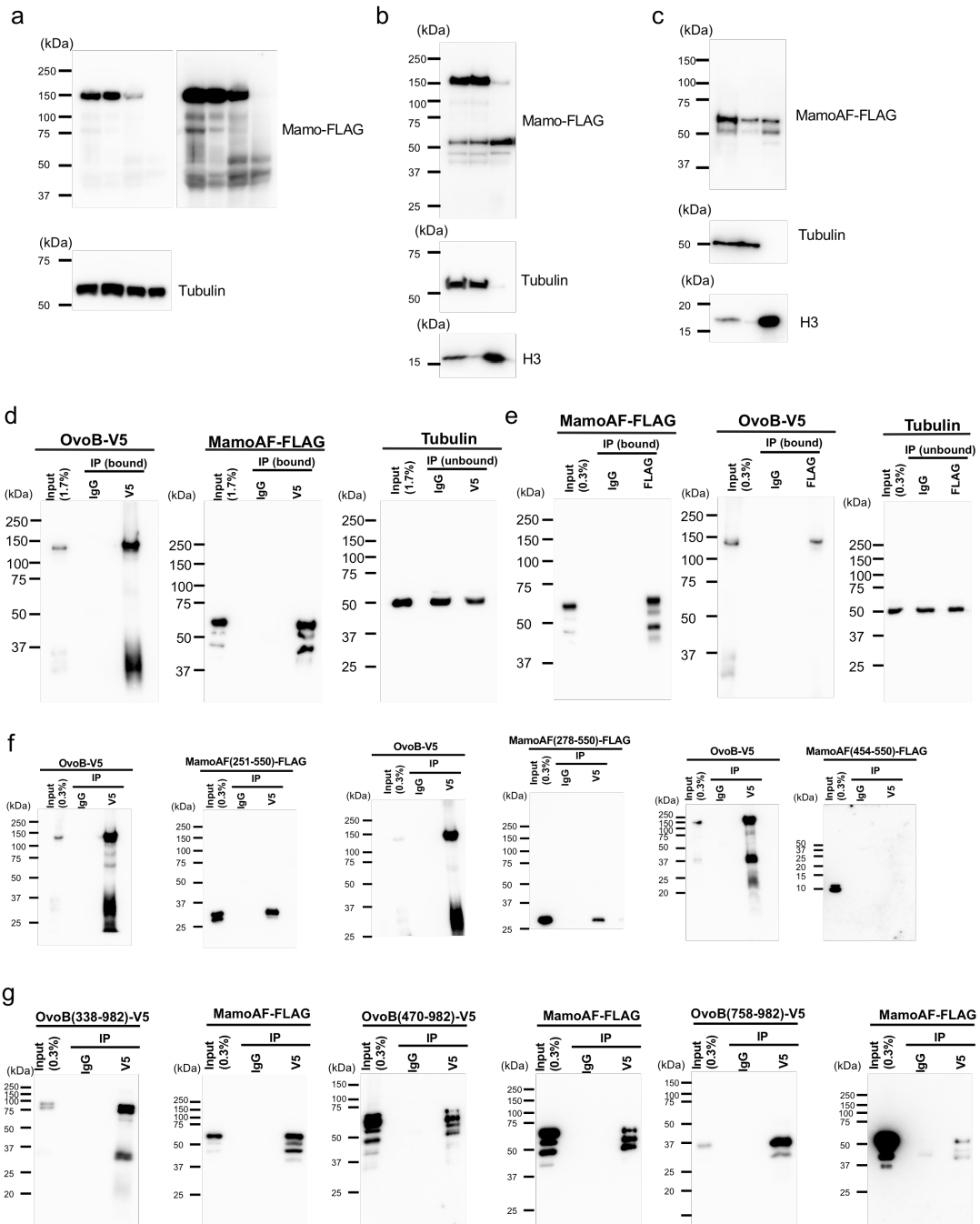
Supplementary Figure 13 MamoAF interacts with OvoB. Immunoprecipitation assays with nuclear extracts of S2 cells that had been transfected with both FLAG-tagged MamoAF and V5-tagged OvoB. The precipitate with a FLAG antibody were analysed by FLAG and V5 antibodies.



Supplementary Figure 14 N-terminal region of MamoAF is required for the interaction with OvoB. **a** A schematic diagram of FLAG-tagged MamoAF fragments used for immunoprecipitation assays. **b-d** Immunoprecipitation assays with nuclear extracts of S2 cells that had been transfected with both V5-tagged OvoB and FLAG-tagged MamoAF fragments: MamoAF(251-550)-FLAG (**b**), MamoAF(278-550)-FLAG (**c**) and MamoAF(454-550)-FLAG (**d**).



Supplementary Figure 15 N-terminal region of OvoB enhances the interaction between MamoAF and OvoB. **a** A schematic diagram of V5-tagged OvoB fragments used for immunoprecipitation assays. **b-d** Immunoprecipitation assays with nuclear extracts of S2 cells that had been transfected with both MamoAF-FLAG and V5-tagged OvoB fragments: OvoB(338-982)-V5 (**b**), OvoB(470-982)-V5 (**c**) and OvoB(758-982)-V5 (**d**).



Supplementary Figure 16 Original blots.

a Original blots of Figure 1a. Membranes were cut before incubation with the antibody.

b Original blots of Figure 1b. Membranes were cut before incubation with the antibody.

c Original blots of Figure 1c. Membranes were cut before incubation with the antibody.

d Original blots of Figure 6g.

e Original blots of Supplementary Figure 13.

f Original blots of Supplementary Figure 14.

g Original blots of Supplementary Figure 15.

Supplementary Table 1

Differentiation of egg chambers containing *mamo* germline clones can be rescued by overexpressing full-length Mamo-FLAG and MamoAF-FLAG

Genotype ^a	Percentages of ovarioles with differentiating egg chambers (n) ^e
Wild type	97.7 (128)
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^b	1.4 (74)
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>UASp-Mamo-FLAG</i> , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^c	28.8 (73)
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>UASp-MamoAF-FLAG</i> , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^d	13.2 (197)

^a Genotypes of females.

^b Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying *nos-Gal4* driver were dissected and the ovaries were examined.

^c Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying both *UASp-Mamo-FLAG* and *nos-Gal4* driver were dissected and the ovaries were examined.

^d Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying both *UASp-MamoAF-FLAG* and *nos-Gal4* driver were dissected and the ovaries were examined.

^e Ovarioles containing egg chambers after oogenic stage 6 were scored.

Supplementary Table 2

Differentiation of mature eggs derived from *mamo* germline clones can be rescued by overexpressing full-length Mamo-FLAG but not MamoAF-FLAG

Maternal genotype ^a	Eggs/h/female ^e	n	Hatching (%) ^f	n
Wild type	1.07 ± 0.37	8	92.1 ± 1.5	8
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^b	0	4	-	-
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>UASp-Mamo-FLAG</i> , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^c	0.29 ± 0.1	4	36.9 ± 9.1	4
<i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} / <i>mamo</i> ^{SVA53} , <i>UASp-MamoAF-FLAG</i> , <i>nos-Gal4</i> ^d	0	4	-	-

^a Genotypes of females.

^b Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying *nos-Gal4* driver were used.

^c Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying both *UASp-Mamo-FLAG* and *nos-Gal4* driver were used.

^d Females with germline clones homozygous for the *mamo* mutation and carrying both *UASp-MamoAF-FLAG* and *nos-Gal4* driver were used.

^e Females with each genotype were mated with *y w* males. 30–77 females were used. Eggs produced by the females were scored. Standard deviation is given.

^f 30–151 embryos were collected, and incubated at 25 °C for 1 day. Hatching rate of embryos was scored. Standard deviation is given.