

Supplementary Information

Table S1: *Drosophila* strains used in this study

Strain	Description	Source
$y^1 M \{nos-Cas9.P\}ZH-2A w^*$ (referred as nos.Cas9)	Expresses Cas9 in germ line under <i>nanos</i> promoter	Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center #54591 [19]
$yw; TM3 Sb e/TM6B Tb Hu e$	Balancers for 3 rd chromosome (TM3 with <i>Stubble</i> marker. TM6B with <i>Tubby</i> and <i>Humoral</i> markers)	IMBB flyroom stock
$yw; CyO/Sco$	Balancer (CyO) for 2 nd chromosome, marked with <i>Curly</i> .	
$(FRT)w^+ / FM7c Hw w B$	Balancer (FM7c) for X chromosome marked with <i>Bar</i>	
$FM7 ; CyO / Sp$	Balancer (FM7c) for X chromosome marked with <i>Bar</i> ; balancer for 2 nd chromosome (CyO) marked with <i>Curly</i> , non-balancer 2 nd chromosome marked with <i>Sternopleural</i>	
$yw nos.int; attP40$	Expresses Phic31 integrase under <i>nanos</i> promoter; contains attP40 landing site in 2 nd chromosome, yw genetic background	[18]
UAS-CYP9J28	Bears a <i>Cyp9j28</i> transgene under UAS at random P-element insertion point at 2 nd chromosome, yw genetic background.	[17]
HR-GAL4	Bears HR-GAL4 transgene (marked with miniwhite) at P-element insertion site in 2 nd chromosome	[10]
$para^{L1014F}$	Bears a L1014F mutation in <i>para</i> ; X-chromosome derived from nos.Cas9, other chromosomes from yw background.	This study
$para^{V1016G}$	Bears a V1016G mutation in <i>para</i> ; X-chromosome derived from nos.Cas9, other chromosomes from yw background.	
$yw;HR-GAL4 > UAS-CYP9J28(2N)$	Bears both HR-GAL4 and UAS-CYP9J28 at the 2 nd chromosome, derived from genetic crossover, other chromosomes from yw background.	
UAS-CYP6BQ23	Bears a <i>Cyp6bq23</i> transgene under UAS at the attP40 insertion point at 2 nd chromosome, yw genetic background.	
$yw;attP40$	Contains empty attP40 landing site in 2 nd chromosome, yw genetic background (same as UAS-CYP6BQ23 but without the transgene)	
$para^{L1014F};HR-GAL4$	X-chromosome derived from $para^{L1014F}$, 2 nd chromosome from HR-GAL4, other yw	
$para^{L1014F};UAS-CYP6BQ23$	X-chromosome derived from $para^{L1014F}$, 2 nd chromosome from UAS-CYP6BQ23, other yw	
$para^{V1016G};HR-GAL4 > UAS-CYP9J28(2N)$	X-chromosome derived from $para^{V1016G}$, 2 nd chromosome from $yw;HR-GAL4 > UAS-CYP9J28(2N)$, other yw	

Table S2: Primers used in this study

Primer Name	Sequence (5' – 3')	Use	Reference
935F	CTTCGCAGGTCGCCATCCGGAAAG	sgRNA935	This study
935R	AAACCTTTCCGGATGGCGACCTGC		
406F	CTTCGACTTGTAACCGATGTTTAC	sgRNA406	
406R	AAACGTAAACATCGTTTACAAGTC		
205F	CTTCGCCAATTCGATTGAAGGCCT	sgRNA205	
205R	AAACAGGCCTTCAATCGAATTGGC		
kdrF	TCGCTCCAAATCCAACCTGAT	Sequencing, allele screening	
kdrR	ACCGACTTTATGCACAGCTT		
ParaInF	GTTTGATTTGCTGTCAAGCC	Sequencing <i>para</i> genomic region	
ParaInR	CTGGCATTTTAACTTGTAACACAC		
exoF	AATTTGCCATGTGGGAGTTGC		
exoR	GATCGATCGCATCCTCAACT		
seq_F	CGAAGGTGCGGCAAGTAAC		
seq_R	GTGGCTTGAATGGCTGAGTC		
1014UP	ACCGCTTTCCCGACGGAGAT	Allele screening	
1014DOWN	GCATTATAGCCAGTAAGCATCGTA		
Cyp6bq23_RT_F	AAGTGGAAGAGCTTGAGGGC	RT-PCR	
Cyp6bq23_RT_R	CTCGGGGTTCTTGATGCTGT		
Cyp6bq23_q_F	TCTACGAGAACCCCGAGAAGTTC	qPCR	
Cyp6bq23_q_R	CTTGCTCAGGGTGATGTTGTAGTTC		
Cyp9j28_RT_F	CTCCACGTTTCATTCAGACGCT	RT-PCR	[17]
Cyp9j28_RT_R	CTCGAGTTCCCAAATACCTGC		
RPL11_Dm_F	CGATCCCTCCATCGGTATCT	RT-PCR qPCR	[10]
RPL11_Dm_R	AACCACTTCATGGCATCCTC		
RPL32_Dm_F	AGCATAACAGGCCCAAGATCG	qPCR	[38]
RPL32_Dm_R	GCACCAGGAACTTCTTGAATCC		
pPel_uas F	GAAGAGAACTCTGAATAGGGAATTG	Sequencing	[26]
pPel_sv40 R	CAAATGTGGTATGGCTGATTATG		

Table S3: Contact bioassay deltamethrin responses of transgenic flies expressing pyrethroid metabolizing P450s alone or along engineered target site resistance mutations in their voltage gated sodium channel (*para*)

Strain/Cross	LC ₅₀ (µg/vial)	(95% FL)	Slope (±SE)	RR (vs HR-GAL x yw.attP40)	RR (vs nos. Cas9)
HR-GAL4 x yw; attP40	1.689	(0.65-2.61)	1.406(±0.270)	1	
HR-GAL4 x UAS-CYP6BQ23	16.35	(9.15 – 25.9)	2.455(±0.388)	9.68	
¹ HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	4.249	(2.83- 6.814)	2.9(±0.33)	2.52	
nos.Cas9	5.45	(2.4- 8.57)	2.748(±0.514)	3.23	1
<i>para</i> ^{L1014F}	866.02	(746.4 – 1,029.2)	6.895(±1.063)	512.74	158.9
<i>para</i> ^{V1016G}	295.567	(222.252-440.5)	2.27(±0.42)	174.99	54.23
² <i>para</i> ^{L1014F} ; HR-GAL4> UAS-CYP6BQ23	>5,000	n/a		>2960	>917
³ <i>para</i> ^{V1016G} ; HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	2441.675	(1611.612-3816.105)	2.67(±0.44)	1445.63	448.13

¹: homozygous recombinant yw; HR-GAL4>UAS-CYPJ28(2N) contains two copies of driver and responder

²: *para*^{L1014F}; HR-GAL4 x *para*^{L1014F}; UAS-CYP6BQ23

³: *para*^{V1016G}; HR-GAL4>UAS-CYPJ28(2N) contains two copies of driver and responder in *para*^{V1016G} X-chromosome background

Table S4: P-values of One-Way ANOVA test (Figure 3) for pupation time (Day 7 above diagonal, Day 8 below diagonal) among different genotypes of “Beetle” and “Mosquito” allelic combinations. Significant values are shown in bold.

Beetle	<i>para</i> ^{L1014F}	nos.Cas9	<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	<i>para</i> ^{L1014F} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40
<i>para</i> ^{L1014F}		0.9932	0.7676	0.0044	0.8876
nos.Cas9	0.9987		0.9590	0.0249	0.9915
<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	0.9148	0.9845		0.0896	0.9991
<i>para</i> ^{L1014F} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	0.0274	0.0807	0.1829		0.0504
HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40	0.9583	0.9957	0.9999	0.1338	
Mosquito	<i>para</i> ^{V1016G}	nos.Cas9	<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	<i>para</i> ^{V1016G} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40
<i>para</i> ^{V1016G}		0.9802	0.8092	0.0110	>0.9999
nos.Cas9	0.9993		0.9896	0.0039	0.9869
<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	0.4952	0.6988		0.0004	0.8399
<i>para</i> ^{V1016G} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	0.0048	0.0045	<0.0001		0.0093
HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40	0.9995	0.9920	0.3678	0.0089	

Table S5: P-values of One-Way ANOVA test (Figure 3) for total oviposition among different genotypes of “Beetle” and “Mosquito” allelic combinations. Significant values are shown in bold.

Beetle	<i>para</i> ^{L1014F}	nos.Cas9	<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	<i>para</i> ^{L1014F} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40
<i>para</i> ^{L1014F}					
nos.Cas9	0.0001				
<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	<0.0001	0.9482			
<i>para</i> ^{L1014F} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP6BQ23	0.0008	>0.9999	0.7084		
HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40	<0.0001	0.8735	>0.9999	0.5623	
Mosquito	<i>para</i> ^{V1016G}	nos.Cas9	<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	<i>para</i> ^{V1016G} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40
<i>para</i> ^{V1016G}					
nos.Cas9	0.4008				
<i>yw</i> ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	0.6614	0.0067			
<i>para</i> ^{V1016G} ;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)	0.0003	<0.0001	0.0436		
HR-GAL4> <i>yw</i> ;attP40	0.0087	0.8596	<0.0001	<0.0001	

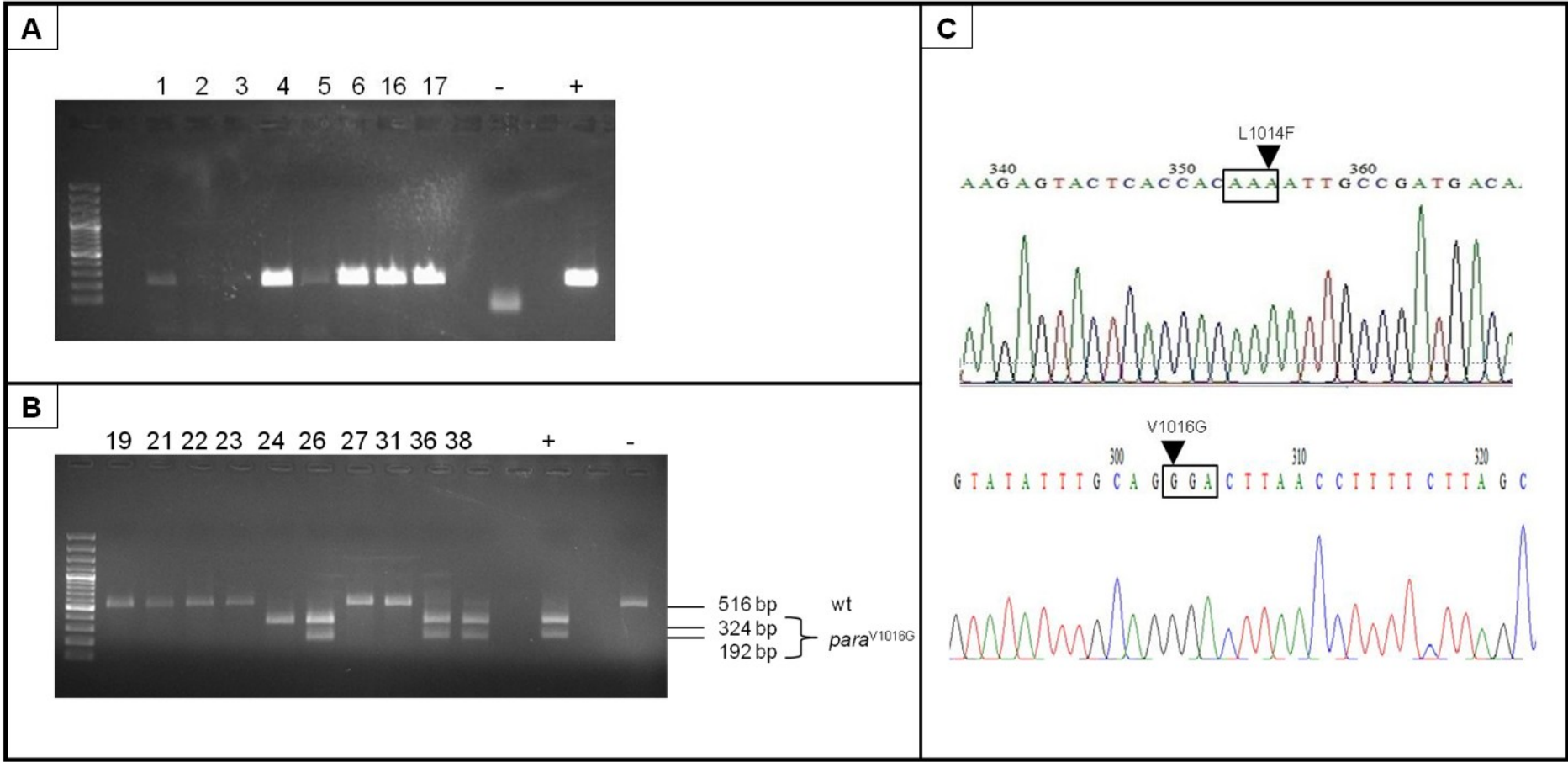


Figure S2: Screening for genome-modified flies. **A:** PCR screening following digestion with MscI of template DNA from pools of G₁ flies derived from different G₀ (injected) individuals using a specific primer pair (1014UP/1014DOWN) for L1014F mutation [-: nos.Cas9 DNA (negative control), +: donor plasmid template (positive control)]. **B:** Screening of G₁ flies for a *para*^{V1016G} allele; following digestion with HaeII, PCR amplification with a “generic” primer pair (kdrF/kdrR), and digestion of 516 bp product with HindIII. The wild-type allele remains uncut, while the genome modified *para*^{V1016G} allele is cut in two smaller bands; three positive crosses are visible [-: nos.Cas9 DNA (negative control), +: donor plasmid template (positive control)]. **C:** Sequencing of the relevant *para* region in homozygous genome modified flies. Top: L1014F (reverse complement), Bottom: V1016G.

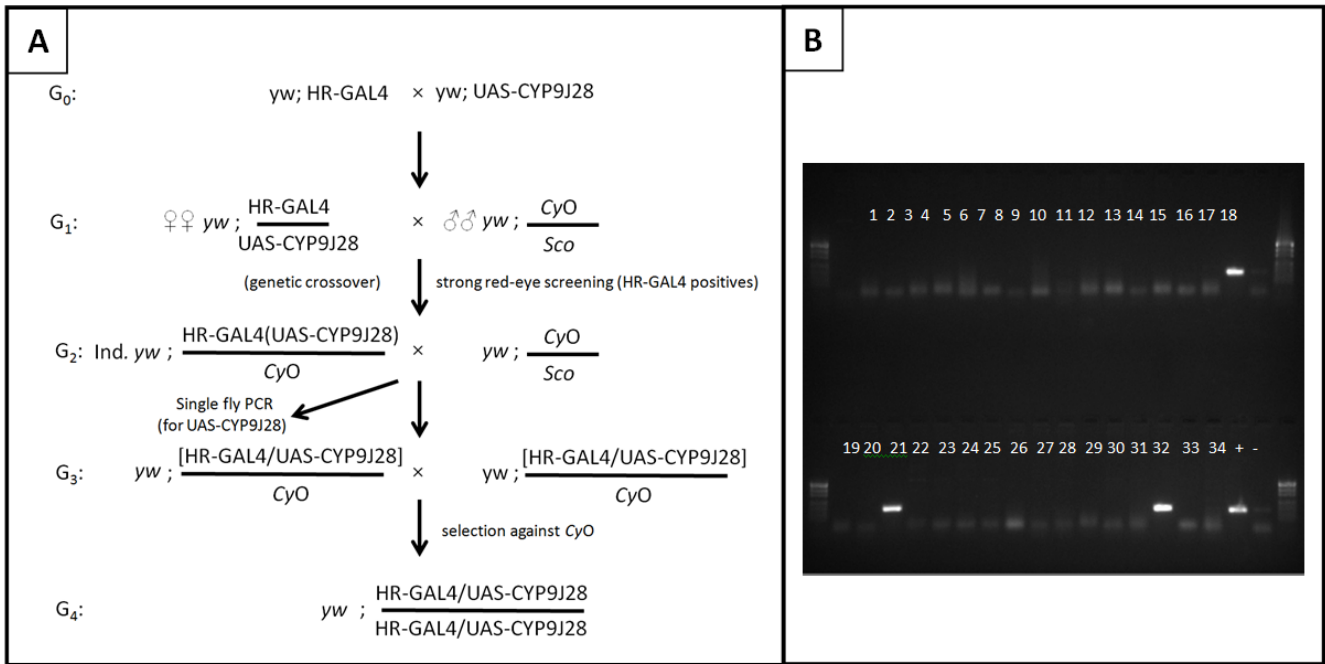


Figure S3: Generation of homozygous recombinant strain $yw;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N)$. A: Crossing scheme for the generation of a strain bearing both HR-GAL4 and UAS-CYP9J28 in the 2nd chromosome, following a cross between lines HR-GAL4 [10] and UAS-CYP9J28 [17] that produces a heterozygous genotype (y) $w;HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28$. Since both strains were originally generated by P-element mediated transgenesis at random (unknown) positions at the 2nd chromosome, the frequency of genetic crossover is proportional to the distance between the relevant insertion positions. Virgin (y) $w;HR-GAL4/UAS-CYP9J28$ females were crossed with $yw;CyO/Sco$ balancer males and the Cy progeny was monitored for the characteristic red-eye phenotype (derived from the w^+ marker expression marking the HR-GAL4 transgene) in contrast to orange-eye phenotype (derived from the miniwhite marker expression marking the UAS-CYP9J28 transgene). Selected individuals, expected to have the HR-GAL4 transgene opposite to a CyO balancer, were crossed to $yw;CyO/Sco$ balancer flies and after giving progeny they were individually screened for the presence of the UAS-CYP9J28 transgene by PCR amplification (B). Heterozygous $yw; [HR-GAL4_UAS-CYP9J28] / CyO$ flies

were then intercrossed to give the homozygous *yw*; HR-GAL4>UAS-CYP9J28(2N) strain following selection against *Cy* marker. **B**: Single fly PCR genotyping for the presence of the UAS-CYP9J28 transgene using primer pair Cyp9j28_RT_F/R. The presence of the diagnostic fragment indicates a genetic recombination event in three out of the 34 individuals examined.

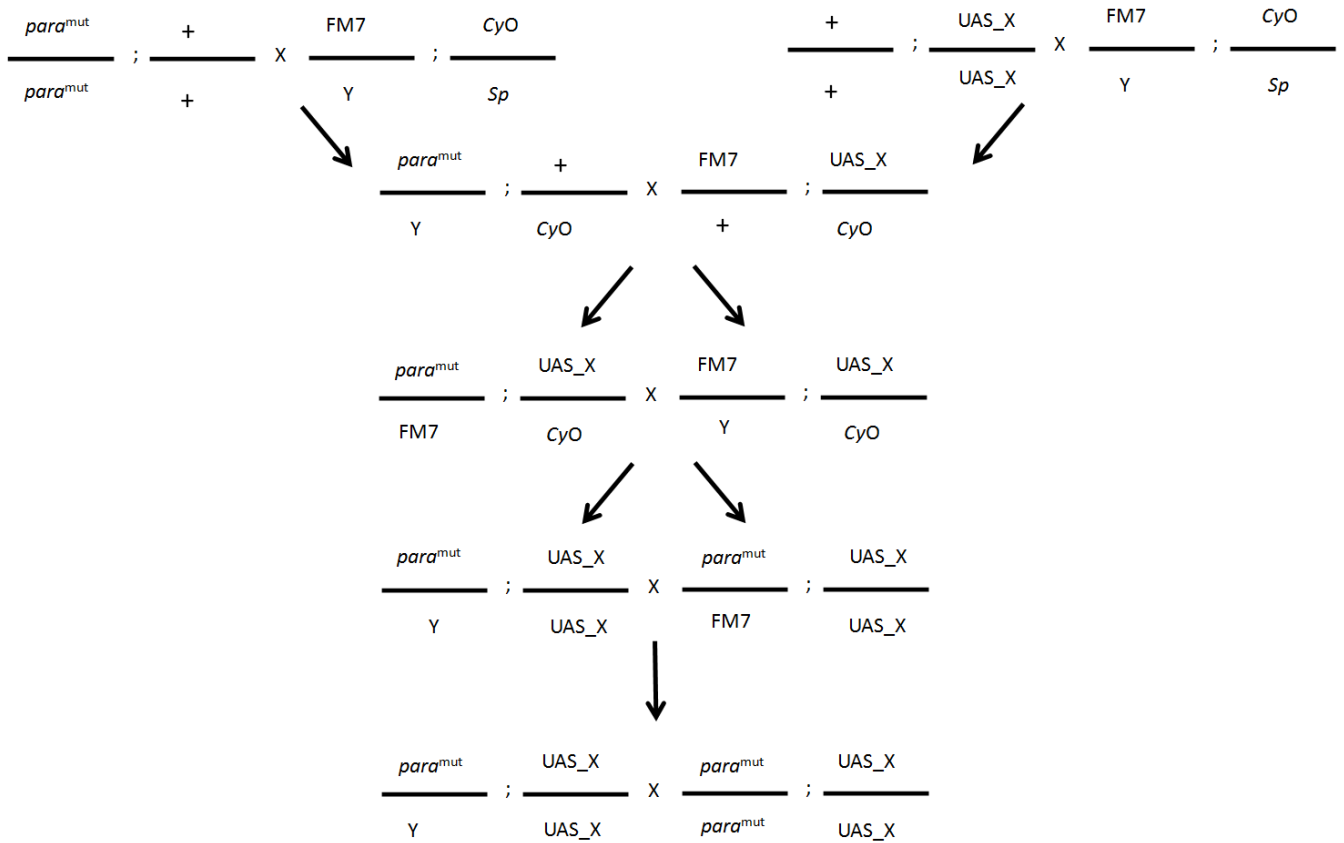


Figure S4: Crossing scheme for generation of *Drosophila* lines expressing P450s in mutant *para* genetic background. Genome engineered females bearing *para* mutations ($para^{mut}$) are crossed to FM7;CyO/*Sp* males in order to generate $para^{mut}$; CyO/+ males, while females from genetically transformed lines with a UAS insertion (UAS_X) are also crossed to FM7;CyO/*Sp* males in order to generate FM7/+;UAS_X/CyO females that are crossed to the $para^{mut}$; CyO/+ males. Following the series of crosses depicted, we can generate strains bearing any transgene insertion located in chromosome 2 together with any X-linked *para* mutation of interest. In a similar fashion we have introduced both the HR-GAL4 driver and the UAS-CYP6BQ23 responder transgene in a $para^{L1014F}$ genetic background, and the [HR-GAL4_UAS-CYP9J28] linked alleles in a $para^{V1016G}$ genetic background.

Supplementary reference:

38. Ponton F, Chapuis MP, Pernice M, Sword GA, Simpson SJ. 2011. Evaluation of potential reference genes for reverse transcription-qPCR studies of physiological responses in *Drosophila melanogaster*. *J. Insect Physiol.* **57**, 840–850. ([doi:10.1016/j.jinsphys.2011.03.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinsphys.2011.03.014))