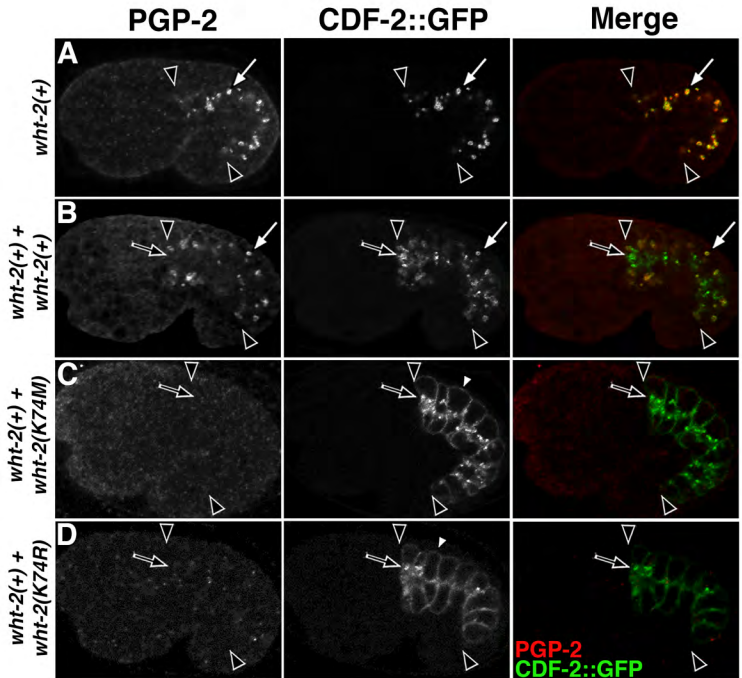


Figure S6



E

Genotype	% of embryos with the specified number of birefringent granules in intestinal cells				<i>n</i>
	0	1-19	20-50	>50	
<i>wht-2(+)</i>	0	0	8	92	40
<i>wht-2(+)</i> + <i>wht-2(+)</i>	0	0	3	97	80
<i>wht-2(+)</i> + <i>wht-2(K74M)</i>	33	24	25	18	80
<i>wht-2(+)</i> + <i>wht-2(K74R)</i>	23	2	7	58	56

Figure S6. Expression of WHT-2(K74M) and WHT-2(K74R) from an extrachromosomal array causes gut granule loss. (A-D) CDF-2::GFP and anti-PGP-2 antibody signals were imaged by confocal microscopy in 1.5-fold stage embryos. In A and B, white arrows denote PGP-2 marked organelles that also contained CDF-2::GFP. In B-D, black arrows denote CDF-2::GFP containing organelles that lacked PGP-2. In C and D, white arrowheads denote CDF-2::GFP associated with the plasma membrane. Single optical sections are shown and black arrowheads flank the intestine. Embryos are 50µm in length. (E) Three-fold and later-stage embryos were analyzed using polarization microscopy and scored for the number of birefringent granules in intestinal cells. In strains carrying an extrachromosomal array, the embryos scored were the progeny of adults containing the array. Only 25-50% of the embryos should contain an array, which corresponds to the transmittance frequency of the arrays in these strains.