



Figure S6. Loss of Ska function partially rescues the *rsa-1(or598)* spindle-collapse phenotype

A) Live imaging of embryos expressing γ -tubulin::GFP (centrosomes) and GFP::histone (chromatin) was used to analyze one-cell mitotic spindle dynamics in *rsa-1(or598)* and embryos suppressed by mutations in the Ska complex. Metaphase spindles of one-cell embryos are shown. Embryos were derived from wild-type or *rsa-1(or598)* worms, treated with either control, *ska-1*, or *ska-3* RNAi for 24-48 hours by dsRNA feeding. Scale bar is 5 μm .

B) Metaphase spindle lengths were quantified in wild-type and *rsa-1(or598)* embryos after RNAi feeding treatment for 24-28 hours. *ska-1(RNAi)* (n=16) or *ska-3(RNAi)* (n=15) alone did not result in a change in spindle length relative to control embryos (n=32). However, in *rsa-1(or598)* embryos, either *ska-1* (n=22) or *ska-3* (n=11) RNAi resulted in a significant increase in spindle length (P=0.0003 and 0.003, respectively, using a two-tailed Student's T-test) relative to control embryos (n=21).