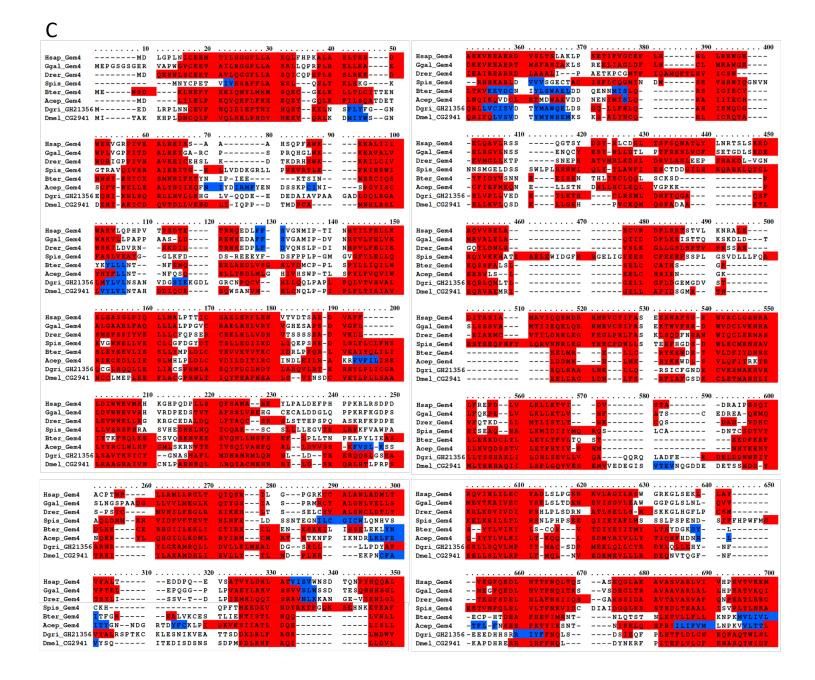
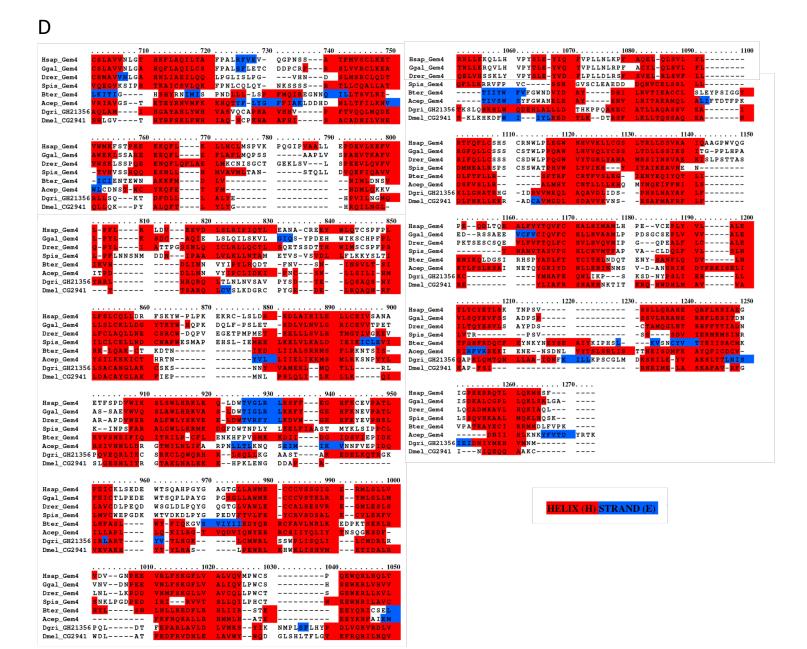


Figure S1. Amino acid alignment of Gemin4 orthologs from a variety of species, including: *Homo sapiens* (Hsap), *Gallus gallus* (Ggal) *Danio rerio* (Drer), *Stylophora pistillata* (Spis), *Bombus terrestris* (Bter), *Atta cephalotes* (Acep), *Drosophila grimshawi* (Dgri), and *Drosophila melanogaster* (Dmel). (**A**) Alignment of Dmel_CG2941 with residues 1-700 of metazoan Gemin4. (**B**) Alignment of Dmel_CG2941 with Gemin4 residues 701-1274. (A-B) The degree of conservation in the sequence is indicated by a coloration spectrum running from blue to red, with blue indicating regions of low conservation and red highlighting those that are highly conserved. (**C**) Predicted secondary structure alignment of Dmel_CG2941 with residues 1-700 of metazoan Gemin4. (**D**) Secondary structure alignment of Dmel_CG2941 with Gemin4 residues 701-1274. (C-D) Regions predicted to adopt an alpha-helical (red) vs. beta-stranded (blue) secondary structure are shaded accordingly.





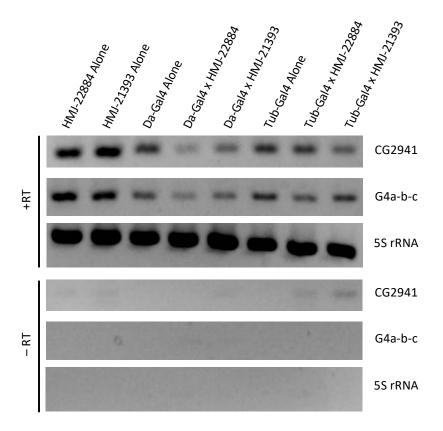


Figure S2. RT-PCR analysis of total RNA isolated from the early third instar larvae in Fig. 7C. Following reverse transcription, 35 cycles of PCR were performed using primers designed to analyze the expression of control RNA (5S rRNA), CG2941 mRNA only, or all three Gemin4 mRNA paralogs (G4a-b-c) are shown. Crosses as per Fig. 7.