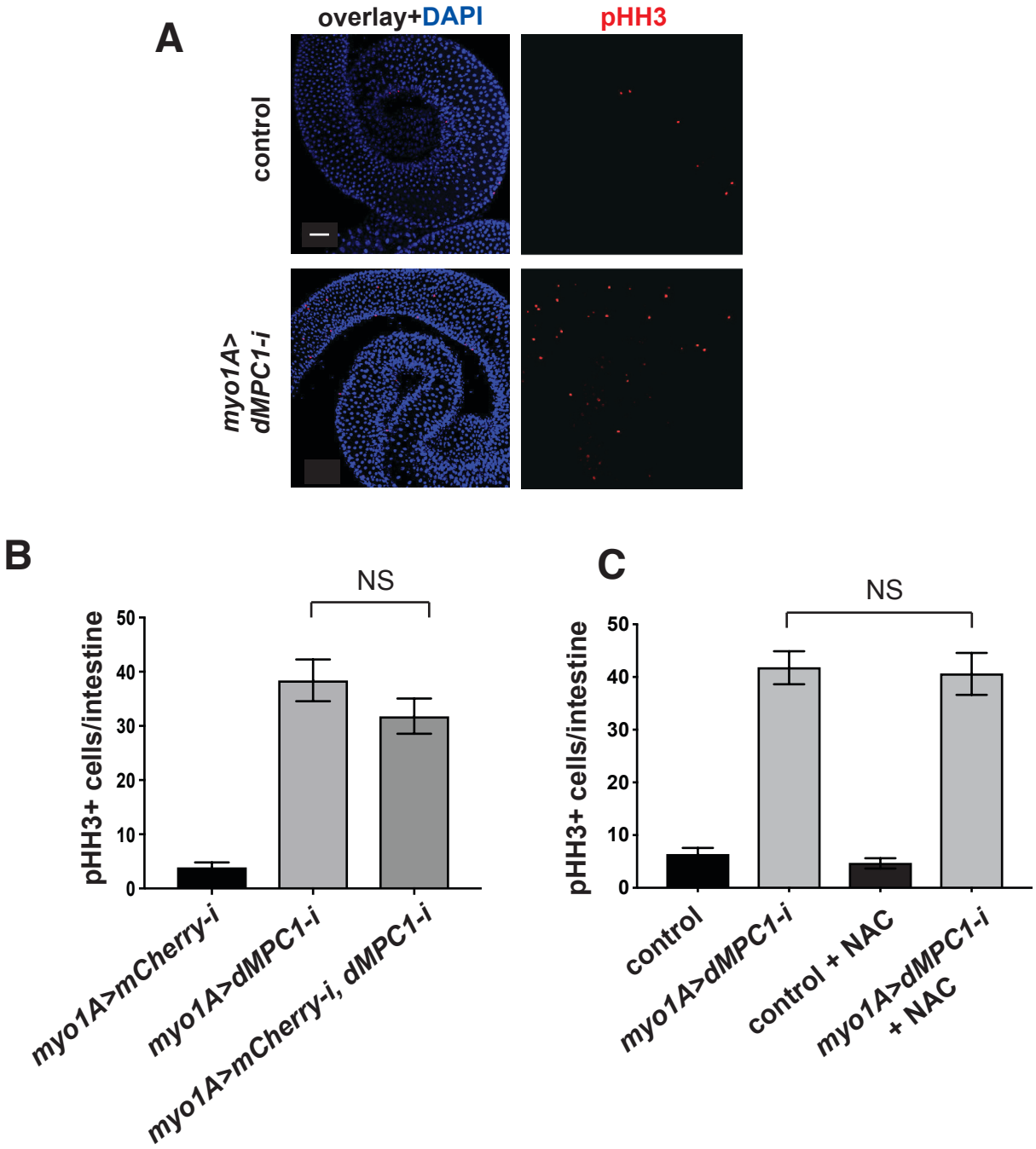

Supplementary Figure 1. (A) Loss of mitochondrial pyruvate metabolism in enterocytes results in increased pHH3+ cells in intestines. The EC-specific *myo1A-GAL4* driver was used to target RNAi for *mCherry* (control) or *dMPC1* in the presence of *Tub-GAL80ts*. Proliferating ISCs are marked by staining for pHH3+ cells (red) and nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Images display the R4 region of the intestine. This data is quantified in Figure 1A. Scale bar represents 50 μm. (B) Adding *mCherry* RNAi in the background of *dMPC1* RNAi has no effect on ISC proliferation. The *myo1A-GAL4* driver was used to target RNAi against *mCherry* or *dMPC1*, either alone or in combination. The number of cells staining positive for phosphorylated histone H3 (pHH3+ cells) was quantified per intestine after shifting 4-5 day old animals to 29°C for seven days. Data is plotted as the mean ± SEM, n≥20 animals for each condition. (C) Feeding N-acetylcysteine (NAC) has no effect on ISC proliferation. The *myo1A-GAL4* driver was used to target RNAi against *mCherry* (control) or *dMPC1*, in the presence or absence of NAC feeding. The number of cells staining positive for phosphorylated histone H3 (pHH3+ cells) was quantified per intestine after shifting 4-5 day old animals to 29°C for seven days. Data is plotted as the mean ± SEM, n≥20 animals for each condition. NS=not significant.