# Promoter proximal pausing limits tumorous growth induced by the Yki transcription factor in *Drosophila*

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### **Supplementary Figures and Tables**

### Suplementary Fig 1

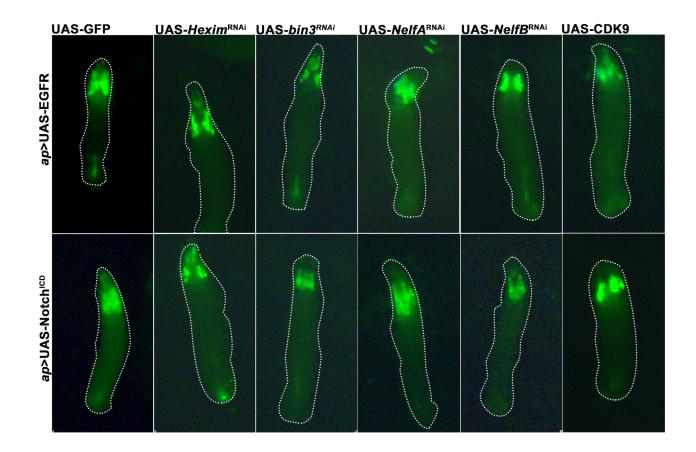
The images show GFP-expressing wing discs of various genotypes as indicated. Down regulation of the any of the components of 7skRNP or NEFL complexes on their own do not cause any over-growth phenotype. All crosses were using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP.

# UAS-Hexim<sup>RNAi</sup> UAS-bin3<sup>RNAi</sup> UAS-NelfA<sup>RNAi</sup> UAS-NelfB<sup>RNAi</sup>



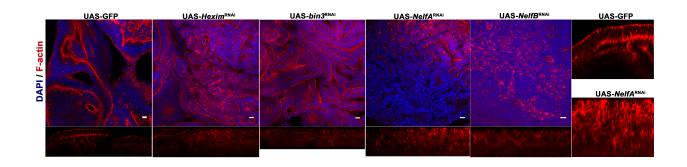
## Suplementary Fig 2

The images show GFP-expressing larvae of various genotypes as indicated. Down regulation of the any of the components of 7SK snRNP or NELF or over-expression of CDK9 in combination with the over-expression of EGFR (Top panel) or the over-expression of Notch intracellual domain (Bottom panel) do not show overgrowth phenotypes (compare with the larvae over-expressing EGFR or Notch<sup>intra</sup> alone). All crosses were using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP.



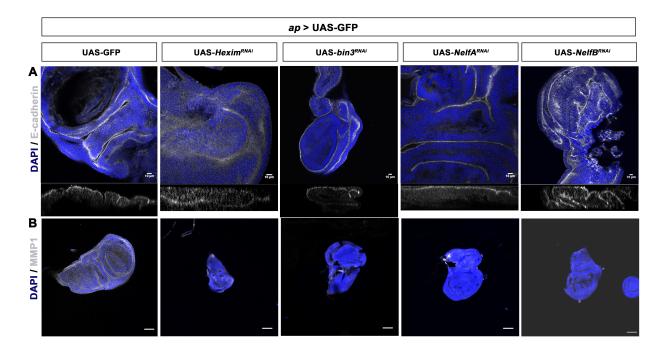
## Suplementary Fig 3

Disruption of characteristic epithelial apico-basal polarity in tumor discs. Images of wing discs over-expressing Yki alone (crossed to UAS-GFP as control) or in combination RNAi-mediated knowckdown of *Hexim, bin3, NelfA* or *NelfB*. All crosses were using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP. Discs are stained with Phalloidin (red), which reflects F-Actin expression and localization. Bottom panel of each image shows orthogonal optical section of respective genotype. Optical *z*-sections for control and one tumorous disc is shown on the right. Note delocalization of F-actin in tumorous tissues caused by the depletion of a component of PPP and Yki over-expression. All discs are also stained with DAPI (blue) to visualize nuclei.



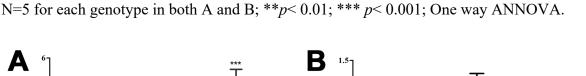
Suplementary Fig 4 No neoplastic transformation is induced by the down regulation of components of PPP in wildtype background.

- A. Images of wing discs expressing GFP alone or in combination with RNAi-mediated knowckdown of *Hexim, bin3, NelfA* or *NelfB* using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP (scale bar = 10µm). Discs are stained for E-cad (white) expression and localization. All discs are also stained with DAPI (blue) to visualize nuclei. Bottom panel of each image shows orthogonal optical section of respective genotype. Note uniform sub-apical localization of E-cad in all discs.
- B. Images of wing discs over-expressing GFP alone or in combination with RNAimediated knowckdown of *Hexim*, *bin3*, *NelfA* or *NelfB* using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP (scale bar = 100μm). Wing discs are stained for MMP1 (white). All discs are also stained with DAPI (blue) to visualize nuclei. There is no detectable expression of MMP1 in these discs. All discs are imaged at lower magnification (10X) for better comparison with tumorous discs, which are shown in Fig. 2 of the main manuscript.



**Suplementary Fig 5** Quantitative estimation of fold change in the mean intensity of MMP1 expression in various genetic backgrounds.

- A. Quantitative estimation of fold change in the mean intensity of MMP1 staining in wing imaginal discs (images of corresponding discs are shown in Fig. 2B of the main manuscript) over-expressing Yki in combination RNAi-mediated knowckdown of *Hexim, bin3, NelfA* or *NelfB* using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP and compared to wing discs over-expressing Yki alone. Mean intensity measurements are normalized with mean intesity of MMP1 in wing discs of GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP crossed to UAS GFP. Tumorous wing discs show significant increase in MMP1 staining intensity compared to non-tumorous wing discs
- B. Quantitative estimation of fold change in mean intensity of MMP1 staining in wing imaginal discs of GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP crossed to UAS GFP and wing discs of RNAi-mediated knowckdown of *Hexim, bin3, NelfA* or *NelfB* using GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP (corresponding images of wing discs are shown in Suppl. Fig. S4B). Mean intensity measurements are normalized with mean intesity of MMP1 in wing discs of GAL80<sup>TS</sup>; *ap*-GAL4; UAS-GFP crossed to UAS GFP. No significant change in MMP1 levels are observed in any of the wing discs



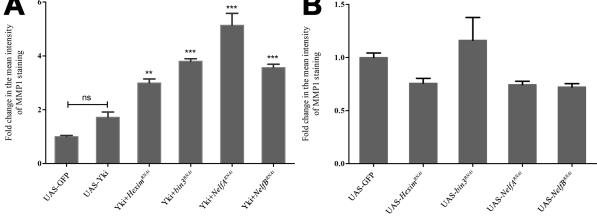


Table S1

List of direct targets of Yki whose transcripts are up/down-regulated in the wing discs of *ap*-GAL4/UAS-*NelfA*<sup>RNAi</sup>; UAS-Yki

Upregulated in <i>ap</i> - GAL4/UAS- <i>NelfA</i> <sup>RNAi</sup> ; UAS-Yki		Down-regulated in <i>ap</i> -GAL4/UAS- <i>NelfA</i> <sup>RNAi</sup> ; UAS-Yki			
aru	fru	Actn	CG6770	kek5	simj
Bsg	ft	Akap200	CG7065	klu	siz
cbt	ftz-f1	alt	CG7272	knrl	Sk2
CG10075	Gclc	Amun	CG7914	ko	smt3
CG10462	GlyP	Argk	CG8243	<i>l(2)03659</i>	sn
CG10628	GlyS	Atpalpha	CG8498	lama	sns
CG10914	<i>l(3)02640</i>	bchs	CG9331	LanB1	SppL
CG11360	Lasp	bowl	CG9650	LpR2	svp
CG11658	<b>MFS17</b>	brat	CG9663	Lrt	tio
CG12065	mTerf3	caup	chic	Lsp1alpha	tsh
CG13185	mthl1	CG10237	chm	mam	tup
CG13398	Mys45A	CG10960	CrebA	Mhcl	tutl
CG13893	neb	CG11050	cv-d	modSP	vri
CG14322	Nrg	CG12769	CycE	msi	wit
CG1648	nrv2	CG13875	Dh31-R	mtd	
CG2247	NTPase	CG15628	DOR	mth	
CG2540	Phb2	CG17684	dpr16	Mvl	
CG2875	Ptp10D	CG31475	drm	MYPT-75D	
CG30069	Ptp61F	CG32447	E(spl)m2-BFM	nrv1	
CG31635	qm	CG3270	Eip74EF	nub	
CG32095	rau	CG33129	Eip75B	ора	
CG32365	<i>S6k</i>	CG33229	етс	path	
CG32369	SNF4Agamma	CG3529	fax	Рер	
CG33158	Socs36E	CG4020	Fmr1	pk	
CG3838	spi	CG42272	Gale	Prosbeta7	
CG5059	<i>Spt</i>	CG42340	Gpdh	Rab5	
CG6175	Su(Tpl)	CG4374	grp	Reph	
<b>CG7841</b>	Tgt	CG4562	Gug	RnrS	
CG8360	Traf4	CG4615	hbs	Rtnl1	
<i>CG9932</i>	Tsp39D	CG5001	Hnf4	rump	
dbe	uif	CG5756	Hr39	Sb	
dpp	Vha26	CG5758	Hs6st	sbb	
ex	wg	CG5885	Hsp26	SC35	
fng	zormin	CG6163	Hsp83	Sec63	
for		CG6287	kek1	side	

The genes shown in bold letters are those direct targets of Yki that are upregulated in both non-tumorous ap>UAS-Yki discs and tumorous ap>UAS-Yki; UAS-*NelfA*<sup>RNAi</sup> discs, but degree of enhancement was higher in tumorous tissue.