

Figure S1. Genomic structure and RNA isoforms of the broad locus. The br locus encodes four different DNA-binding transcription factors, each of which contains a shared core region (depicted in yellow), plus a unique zinc finger DNA-binding domain (depicted in blue, green, brown and red for Z1, Z2, Z3 and Z4, respectively) (DiBello et al., 1991; Bayer et al., 1996). According to FlyBase, these transcription factors are encoded by a total of 15 br isoforms that encode 6 proteins (Thurmond et al., 2019). Each isoform has a core domain spliced to one of the 4 zinc finger DNA binding domain, but four of the isoforms make a larger protein because of an extension of the zinc finger domain as described below. Gene isoforms br-RN, br-RD, br-RE, br-RG, and br-RM encode the Z1 transcription factor, with isoforms br-RE, br-RM, and br-RN encoding an additional 61 amino acids between the core region and the originally published Z1 sequence (noted by 1) (DiBello et al., 1991; Thurmond et al., 2019). Gene isoforms br-RJ, br-RL, and br-RR encode the Z2 transcription factor, with br-RR also encoding an additional 130 amino acids at the C-terminal end of the originally published sequence, presumably due to stop codon suppression (noted by 2) (DiBello et al., 1991; Thurmond et al., 2019). The unnamed isoform between br-RJ and br-RR is transcribed from the upstream promoter and is supported by cDNA mapping presented in (DiBello et al., 1991) (noted by 3). Gene isoform br-RA encodes the Z3 transcription factor, while gene isoforms br-RB, br-RC, br-RH, br-RI, br-RP, and br-RQ encode the Z4 transcription factor, with br-RP encoding an additional 131 amino acids at the Cterminal end of the originally published sequence (noted by 4) (DiBello et al., 1991; Bayer et al., 1996; Thurmond et al., 2019). The probes for the northern blot shown in figure 5 were made against the core region (highlighted in yellow) and the Z-2 isoform (highlighted in green).