



B FlyORF-TaDa

The diagram illustrates the FRT5 construct. The top part shows the DNA sequence with two alternative top strands: 5' cccgcgaaaaagccggtagcagaagctcatctgaagaggatctggccggcgacgaagttcttatcttcaaaggatataggactcatagtaatga 3' and 3' gggcgttttcggccactcgcttgcgatagagactctcttagaccggccgtgctcaaggataagaagttccatatccttgaagtatcattact 5'. Below the sequence, amino acid positions 275 to 300 are listed. The protein domains are indicated by arrows: Dam (blue), Myc (pink), Linker (green), and FRT5 (red). Cleavage sites are marked with vertical lines and numbered 1 through 10. A red box highlights the 10th cleavage site.

C FlyORF-TaDa-MRG15 (post Flippase conversion)

Figure S1. Maps of the pFlyORF-TaDa plasmid and converted genomic sequence. (A) Overall plasmid map schematic, with all relevant elements illustrated. (B) DNA sequence and in-frame translation of the linker region following Dam in the FlyORF-TaDa line; the STOP codon after the FRT5 site is marked with an asterisk. (C) Genomic sequence following Flippase-mediated conversion of the FlyORF-TaDa donor line to FlyORF-TaDa-MRG15. The attB1 site is the residual site from Gateway cloning of the original FlyORF library (and not to be confused with the attB integration site in the pFlyORF-TaDa vector).