Figure S10 Loss of SHEP resulted in smaller bursicon neurons in P14 stage pharate adults but not in wandering 3rd instar larvae. (A-E) Anti-SHEP immunostaining of shep loss-of-function mutants at the P14 pharate adult stage. Lower SHEP levels were observed in all of the shep mutant backgrounds, but elav>shep-RNAi, Dicer-2 displayed the greatest reduction of SHEP levels in the CNS. (F) In P14 stage pharate adults, we observed reduced bursicon neuron soma areas in hypomorphic shep mutant backgrounds, which included shep^Exel103/W, shep^Exel103/shep^Exel104, shep^BG00836 homozygotes, and ccap>shep-RNAi. (G) Bursicon neuron soma areas were unaffected in wandering 3rd larval instar shep mutants. The mutant backgrounds included ccap>shep-RNAi, Dicer-2, which was the strongest shep loss-of-function genotype, as judged by the impacts on branching in the peripheral axon arbor (Figure S11). The number of animals for each genotype is indicated in parentheses. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, Student’s t-test. Scale bar: 200 µm.