Supporting Information
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A Proximal Centriole-Like Structure Is Present in Drosophila Spermatids
and Can Serve as a Model to Study Centriole Duplication

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FIGURE S1.—A single centriolar structure is detected in late spermatids (stage 18). Representative sections (70 nm thick) from serial sections at the nucleus level (top two panels); the basal body lacking the 2 central tubule (middle two panels) and up to the axoneme that have 2 central tubules (bottom two panels). N, Nucleus; BB, basal body; M, mitochondria; MM, major mitochondria; mM, minor mitochondria; Ax, axoneme.
FIGURE S2.—A single centriolar structure is detected in mature sperm (stage 19).
Representative sections from serial section: (A-E) the basal body level that lacks central pair of microtubule; (F-H) the axoneme level that has central pair of microtubule. Scale bar: 100 nM; N, Nucleus; BB, basal body; M, mitochondria; Ax, axoneme.
FIGURE S3.—Ana1-GFP, SAS-4-GFP, SAS-6-GFP are not detectable on basal body or PCL of mature sperm. None of the three markers we tested (Ana1-GFP, SAS-4-GFP, SAS-6-GFP) are labeling a dot or a line in the mature sperm. Dapi stained the condensed nucleus.