



Figure S5 LIN-41::GFP is expressed in oocytes, but disappears soon after meiotic maturation. (A, B) A LIN-41::GFP-expressing transgene in an adult hermaphrodite visualized using DIC (A) and GFP fluorescence (B). Expression is reduced after oocytes undergo meiotic maturation (arrow, ovulated oocyte in the spermatheca) and rapidly disappears (arrowhead, two-cell embryo). This C-terminal fusion of LIN-41 to GFP was engineered in the context of the rescuing fosmid WRM064dG06. Because the LIN-41::GFP fusion does not rescue *lin-41(n2914)* germline or somatic phenotypes, the placement of GFP at the C-terminus disrupts LIN-41 function, possibly by interfering with the function of the NHL-repeat domain. LIN-41::GFP expression in the gonad is similar to the pattern observed using anti-LIN-41 antibodies (Figure 3) or GFP::LIN-41 (Figure 4), but does not exhibit a sharp boundary in mid-pachytene. The lack of a sharp boundary was also noted in *lin-41(tn1487ts)* animals at 22–25°C (Figure S3G), suggesting that this pattern requires functional LIN-41 in cis. Bar, 20 μ m.