

Table S1. Frequencies* of different phenotypes associated with *tup^{ex4}* clones[†]

	Time of induction (hours AEL)	Notal subregion ^{††}			
		Anterior scutum	Posterior scutum	Lateral notum	Scutellum and postnotum
Number of clones examined	24-48	83	11	15	15
	48-72	96	65	51	52
	72-96	522	335	156	273
Twinspots lacking a mutant clone	24-48	57 (63)	7 (64)	ND	10 (67)
	48-72	17 (18)	10 (15)	ND	13 (25)
	72-96	ND	ND	ND	ND
No mutant phenotype	24-48	17 (20)	1 (10)	10 (67)	ND
	48-72	69 (72)	13 (20)	29 (57)	2 (4)
	72-96	495 (95)	146 (44)	76 (49)	13 (5)
Cuticle spheres inside the notum	24-48	0	0	0	0
	48-72	0	8 (12)	**	5 (10)
	72-96	3 (<1)	57 (17)	**	34 (12)
Cuticular lesions bearing sensory organs	24-48	2 (2)	2 (18)	3 (20)	2 (13)
	48-72	1 (1)	23 (35)	10 (20)	13 (25)
	72-96	3 (<1)	76 (23)	16 (10)	65 (24)
Ectopic tegulae	24-48	6/16 (38) [¶]	0	0	0
	48-72	6/39 (15) [¶]	0	0	0
	72-96	0	0	0	0
Clones affecting microchaetae [‡]	24-48	0	0	0	0
	48-72	2 (2)	1 (2)	0	0
	72-96	11 (2)	5 (1)	0	0
Clones affecting macrochaetae [§]	24-48	6 (7)	1 (10)	2 (13)	3 (20)
	48-72	11 (11)	10 (15)	12 (24)	19 (37)
	72-96	10 (2)	51 (15)	64 (41)	161 (59)

ND, Not determined.

*Figures indicate the number of clones displaying the indicated phenotype and, in parentheses, the percentage of clones displaying that phenotype.

[†]Clones were induced by treatment at 37°C for 30 minutes and were recognized by the y marker. The twinspots were marked with *ck¹³*. The phenotypes whose frequencies are reported in this table result from this treatment. However, when either heat treatment was increased to 60 minutes, or clones were produced by Gal4 driver-induced Flp expression or by overexpression of a *UAS-tup^{ex}* transgene, the mutant *tup* territories displayed additional phenotypes.Under these conditions, quantification was not carried out owing to the presence of too high a number of clones or to the impossibility of accurately recognizing the extension of the *Tup*-depleted territory. Thus, a qualitative description is reported. The phenotypes were: (1) thorax closure defects; (2) absence of a whole heminotum; (3) non-everted discs (which developed inside the thorax and abdomen); (4) protrusions of the cuticle which may bear sensilla trichoidea and/or campaniformia in the metathorax; (5) formation of ectopic tegulae outside the notopleural region (see[¶]); and (6) formation of ectopic sclerites. Some of these phenotypes are described in the main text. Of these phenotypes, the last two occurred rarely, whereas the others were relatively frequent (loss of heminotum, failure of disc eversion, protrusions in the metathorax) or appeared in most flies examined (defect of thorax closure).[‡]The defects observed included patches of high density of microchaetae, shafts displaying reversed polarity, and large regions of the anterior notum presenting bristles (both *tup^{ex4}* and wild type) arranged in swirls.[§]*tup* mutant clones could affect all notum macrochaetae, although they had stronger and more frequent effects on the posterior scutum and scutellum. The defects consisted of the appearance of extra bristles, both in an autonomous and non-autonomous manner. The APA was an exception, for it was always removed when a clone occurred at this position. DC and PPA bristles were also absent in certain clones comprising their respective areas.[¶]Ectopic tegulae, induced by treatment at 37°C for 30 minutes, occurred in only the notopleural region; so, only clones located in this region were scored.^{**}Cuticular spheres were also present in the lateral region, but were scored as either belonging to the anterior or posterior notum subregions.^{††}Drawing representing the extent of the different notum regions as used in this phenotypic analysis: