Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. Coomassie blue staining showing purified GST-Dnd1 and Dnd1.
Figure S2. Mapping the eIF3f-binding domain of Dnd1. Because some Dnd1 deletion constructs are poorly expressed, we fused Dnd1 and deletions to GFP-Myc. These constructs were transfected into HEK293T cells together with FLAG-eIF3f. Lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-Myc antibody and analyzed by Western blot. (B) CoIP to confirm that eIF3f interacts with Dnd1\textsuperscript{96-127} and Dnd1\textsuperscript{305-C}.
Figure S3. Overexpression of eIF3f has no effect on the stability of endogenous and overexpressed nanos1 mRNAs. Fertilized eggs were injected vegetally with nanos1, dnd1, eIF3f, nanos1 + dnd1, or nanos1 + eIF3f. At the late blastula stage, embryos were harvested for RT-PCR analysis. The expression of nanos1 was normalized to that of odc.
Figure S4. Overexpression of eIF3f<sup>92-200</sup> has no effect on formation of the vegetal cortical microtubule arrays during cortical rotation and degradation of germline specific RNAs during gastrulation. (A) and (B) Confocal images showing formation of microtubule arrays in the vegetal cortex in artificially activated eggs. Control (A) and eIF3f<sup>92-200</sup> (4 ng) overexpressed oocytes (B) were treated with progesterone to induce maturation, pricked with a glass needle after GVBD, harvested at 55 minutes post egg activation, and stained with an anti-Tubulin antibody. (C) Real-time PCR results show the expression of nanos1, dnd1, trim36, dazl, Xpat, and vasa in control and eIF3f<sup>92-200</sup> overexpressed embryos.