



Figure S8. The increase in centromere protein levels after co-overexpression of Cenp-A/Cid, Cenp-C and Cal1 depends on progression through mitosis.

UAS-cal1-EGFP, *UAS-Cenp-A/cid* and *UAS-Cenp-C* were co-expressed ubiquitously in *string* (*stg*) mutant embryos in which a heat-inducible *stg* transgene was either absent (top row, *-hs-stg*) or present (bottom row, *+hs-stg*). 4-5 h old embryos were exposed to a heat shock (15 minutes at 37°C) followed by recovery (30 minutes at 25°C) and labeling with either anti-Cenp-C (A, α -Cenp-C) or with anti-Cenp-A/Cid (B, α -Cenp-A), as well as with a DNA stain (DNA) and anti- β -galactosidase for genotype determination (not shown). The number of nuclei present within the displayed regions is indicated in the merged panels. These numbers as well as the size of the nuclei demonstrate that *hs-stg* expression forces progression through a successful mitosis, while in the absence of *hs-stg* cells remain arrested in G2 (Edgar and O'Farrell, 1990). Increased levels of centromeric anti-Cenp-C and anti-Cenp-A/Cid labeling were only detected after progression through the *hs-stg*-induced mitosis. Bar = 10 μ m.