

Supplemental Data

Table S1: Precise genotypes and experimental conditions relating to all primary and supplemental figures.

[Click here to Download Table S1](#)

Table S2: Precise genotypes and sources for all *Drosophila* stocks used to perform reported experiments.

[Click here to Download Table S2](#)

FigS1

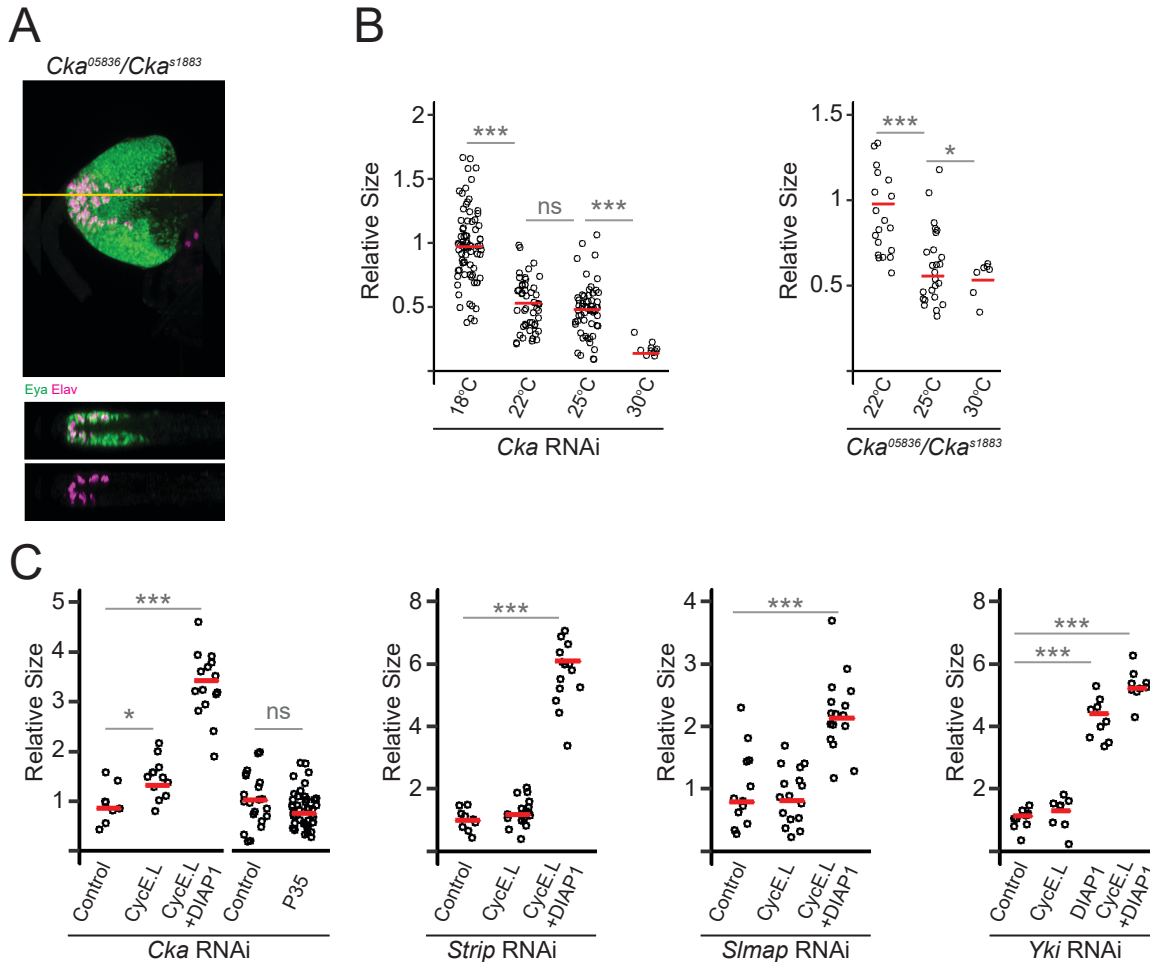


Figure S1: Lack of correlation between disc size and PE fate. (A) X-Y and X-Z images of a *Cka*⁰⁵⁸³⁶/*Cka*^{s1883} trans-heterozygous eye disc stained for Eya (green) and Elav (magenta). Elav marks the retinal neurons at the posterior of both layers of the disc. (B) Effects of cultivation temperature on disc size. GAL4 activity is known to be optimal at 30°C and we observed correspondingly smaller effects on disc size at lower cultivation temperatures. In the case of *Cka* RNAi, the double retina phenotype appeared in 100% of discs at 30°C and 25°C, less than 25% of discs at 22°C, and was not observed at 18°C (see also Figure 1G). In contrast, the double retina phenotype was fully penetrant in *Cka* trans-heterozygous discs, whereas disc size still varied as a function of temperature. (C) Effects of the expression of pro-proliferation (UAS-*CycE*) and anti-apoptotic (UAS-*P35*, UAS-*Diap1*) factors on disc size for the indicated genotypes. *Cka*, *Strip* and *SLMAP* loss-of-function experiments were carried out at 30°C, except for the *P35* experiment and its respective control, which were carried out at 25°C. *Yki* loss-of-function experiments were also carried out at 25°C. *** $p < 0.001$, * $p < 0.05$, n.s. not significant; Student's *t*-test.