

Table 5. Positive and negative Gro-regulators¹

Potential negative regulators of Gro ²	Potential positive regulators of Gro ³
CKII α , CKII β , Nopp140, fl(2)d, l(2)35Df, l(3)72Ab, vir, nonA, nito, x16, Nap1, JIL-1, nop5, NHP2, FK506-bp1, CG3605, Prp31, Fmr1, Cdk12, CG6418, CG7372, CG7946, Srp68, Srp72, Ssrp, Pitslre, Pep, Nab2	snRNP-U1-C, snRNP-U1-70K, U2af50, U4-U6-60K, Rm62, Orc2, smid, Acn, Acf1, snama, CG1622, ZCHC8, CG4709, CG4806, lat, Srp19

¹See Table S2 for quantitative information on positive and negative regulation by these factors. See Experimental Procedures for an explanation of the test of statistical significance that genes had to pass to be included in this list.

²Negative regulators are defined as the products of those genes the knock down of which led to increased repression by Gal4-Gro in the reporter assay.

³Positive regulators are defined as the products of those genes the knock down of which led to decreased repression by Gal4-Gro in the reporter assay.

Table 6. Genes up regulated upon knockdown of either Gro or snRNP-U1-C

Name	Function
Secreted Wg-interacting molecule	Wnt signaling pathway
Wnt oncogene analog 5	Wnt signaling pathway
E(spl)m2-BFM	Notch signaling
spatzle	Toll signaling pathway
SH2 ankyrin repeat kinase	JNK cascade
Dawdle	SMAD protein signal transduction
CG33275	Rho protein signal transduction
Epac	Rap protein signal transduction
Boundary element-associated factor of 32kD	H3K9 methylation
Syncrrip	Dorsal/ventral axis specification
Fasciclin 1	Neuron recognition
axotactin	Transmission of nerve impulse
Muscle-specific protein 300 kDa	Skeletal muscle tissue development
cheerio	Lamellocyte differentiation

Table S1: Gro interacting proteins

See Excel spreadsheet

Table S2: Gro-interacting proteins that have significant effects on repression by Gal4-Gro

See Excel spreadsheet