

Forkhead as a cross-regulator of cell death and the innate immune response in the Malpighian tubules of *Drosophila melanogaster*

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Supplementary Figure

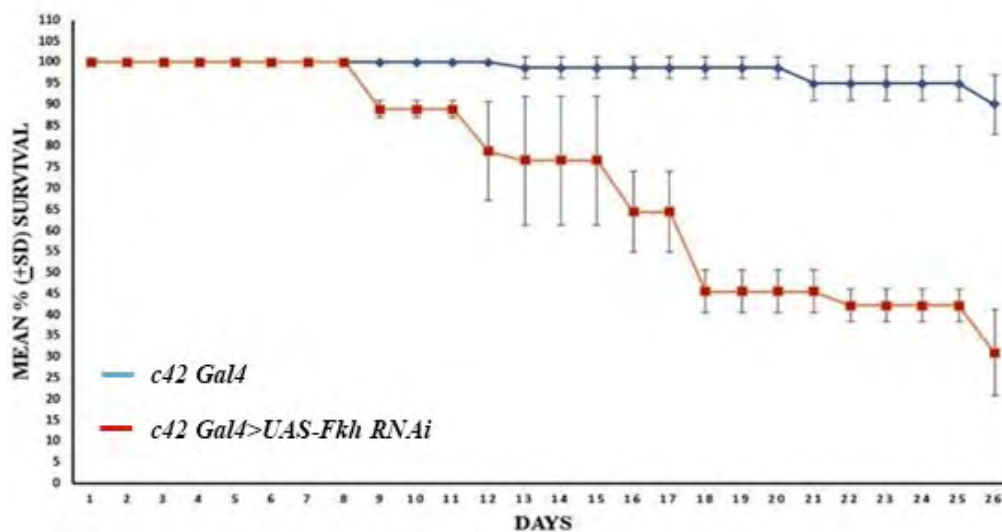


Fig. 1. Survival curve of flies following bacterial infection. Survival curve of *c42 Gal4* and *c42>UAS-Fkh RNAi* flies fed on *E. coli* shows a reduction in the probability of survival of *c42>UAS-Fkh RNAi* in comparison to *c42 Gal4* flies. (N = 200 for each genotype, P value <0.05). A significant reduction in survival of *c42Gal4 > UAS Fkh RNAi* flies was observed after they were continuously fed a high dose of live *E. coli*-contaminated food. The standard curve of survival versus time was compared in a *Fkh* depleted condition, and by Day 9 the mean percentage of survival of *c42>UAS-Fkh RNAi* flies was significantly reduced (Figure. 1. Red line), in comparison to *c42 Gal4* flies (Fig. 1. Blue line). By the end of day 20, less than 45% of *c42>UAS-Fkh RNAi* flies survived, whereas in *c42 Gal4* survival was still more than 95%. A significant decrease in survival upon bacterial infection showed that loss of *Fkh* in MTs severely compromised the ability of the flies to fight infection.

