The *Drosophila* anterior-posterior axis is polarized by asymmetric myosin activation

**Highlights**
- *Drosophila* anterior-posterior axis formation requires non-muscle myosin II (MyoII)
- The myosin regulatory light chain (MRLC) is di-phosphorylated at the oocyte posterior
- MRLC-2P induces longer MyoII pulses at the posterior, leading to Par-1 localization
- Inhibiting MRLC di-phosphorylation disrupts polarity establishment and maintenance

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**In brief**
The localization of Par-1 to the posterior cortex of the oocyte polarizes the *Drosophila* anterior-posterior axis, but how this occurs was unknown. A new study by Doerflinger et al. shows that Par-1 recruitment requires the di-phosphorylation and activation of myosin II at the posterior, suggesting that cortical tension may act as the polarity cue.


The Drosophila anterior-posterior axis is polarized by asymmetric myosin activation

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SUMMARY

The Drosophila anterior-posterior axis is specified at mid-oogenesis when the Par-1 kinase is recruited to the posterior cortex of the oocyte, where it polarizes the microtubule cytoskeleton to define where the axis determinants, bicoid and oskar mRNAs, localize. This polarity is established in response to an unknown signal from the follicle cells, but how this occurs is unclear. Here we show that the myosin chaperone Unc-45 and non-muscle myosin II (MyoII) are required upstream of Par-1 in polarity establishment. Furthermore, the myosin regulatory light chain (MRLC) is di-phosphorylated at the oocyte posterior in response to the follicle cell signal, inducing longer pulses of myosin contractility at the posterior that may increase cortical tension. Overexpression of MRLC-T21A that cannot be di-phosphorylated or treatment with the myosin light-chain kinase inhibitor ML-7 abolishes Par-1 localization, indicating that the posterior of MRLC di-phosphorylation is essential for both polarity establishment and maintenance. Thus, asymmetric myosin activation polarizes the anterior-posterior axis by recruiting and maintaining Par-1 at the posterior cortex. This raises an intriguing parallel with anterior-posterior axis formation in C. elegans, where MyoII also acts upstream of the PAR proteins to establish polarity, but to localize the anterior PAR proteins rather than Par-1.

INTRODUCTION

In many organisms, the primary body axis is defined by the polarization of the egg or zygote, generating cellular asymmetries that lead to the localization and segregation of cytoplasmic determinants. This has been extensively characterized in C. elegans, where the posterior pole is defined by the site of sperm entry into the unfertilized egg.1 Polarity establishment starts when Aurora A associated with the sperm centrosome inhibits myosin activity at the posterior cortex to trigger a contraction of cortical actomyosin toward the anterior.2–4 The anterior polarity proteins PAR-3, PAR-6, and aPKC, which are initially localized all around the egg membrane, are carried to the anterior by this cortical flow, allowing the posterior polarity factors PAR-2, PAR-1, and Lgl to localize to the posterior cortex.5–7 After this establishment phase, polarity is maintained by mutual antagonism between the anterior and posterior PAR proteins.8–10 The localized PAR proteins control spindle orientation and the asymmetric localization of determinants to drive an asymmetric first cell division to produce a large anterior AB cell and a smaller posterior P cell.

Like C. elegans, Drosophila sets up its anterior-posterior axis at the one-cell stage, but in this case during the development of the oocyte.11 Anterior-posterior asymmetry arises in the germarium when the oocyte moves to the posterior end of the 16-cell germine cyst as a result of differential adhesion between the oocyte and the somatic follicle cells.12–14 The follicle cells at the two ends of the egg chamber subsequently become specified as terminal follicle cells, rather than main-body follicle cells as a result of Unpaired signaling from a pair of polar cells at each pole of the egg chamber.15 At stage 6 of oogenesis, the EGF-like ligand Gurken is secreted from the posterior of the oocyte to induce the adjacent terminal follicle cells at this end of the egg chamber to adopt a posterior fate instead of the default anterior fate, and these cells then signal back to the oocyte to induce its polarization along the future anterior-posterior axis.16,17 Despite extensive searches, however, the polarizing signal from the follicle cells has not been identified.18

The first sign of the anterior-posterior polarization of the Drosophila oocyte is the recruitment of the Par-1 kinase to the posterior cortex at stage 7 of oogenesis, in a process that depends on the actin cytoskeleton.19–21 At the same time, aPKC and Par-6 are excluded from the posterior cortex, whereas the Par-3 ortholog Baz disappears from the posterior slightly later.22 This cortical polarity is then maintained by mutual antagonism between the anterior and posterior PAR proteins, in which Par-1 phosphorylates Baz to exclude it from the posterior cortex and aPKC phosphorylates Par-1 to prevent it from localizing laterally.22–23 Par-1 transduces this cortical polarity to the microtubule cytoskeleton by repressing the formation of non-centrosomal microtubule-organizing centers (ncMTOCs) posteriorly, leading to the formation of a weakly polarized microtubule network that...
directions the kinesin-dependent transport of the posterior determinant, oskar mRNA, to the posterior pole.\textsuperscript{24,25} Almost nothing is known about how this PAR protein asymmetry is established, except that the ubiquitin ligase Slimb is necessary for the posterior recruitment of Par-1.\textsuperscript{26} Here we report that polarity signaling induces the specific activation of non-muscle myosin II (MyoII) at the posterior of the oocyte and show that this acts upstream of Slimb in the recruitment of Par-1, making it the first sign of polarity establishment identified to date.

**RESULTS**

**unc-45 mutations disrupt anterior-posterior axis formation**

We identified a complementation group of three alleles that we named “poulpe” in a germline clone screen for mutants that disrupt the posterior localization of GFP-Staufen, which acts as a marker for oskar mRNA.\textsuperscript{27} In wild-type stage 9–10 egg chambers, Staufen and oskar mRNA localize to a well-defined crescent at the posterior of the oocyte, whereas they are often not localized at all, or localize to the center of the oocyte in poulpe homozygous mutant germline clones (Figures 1A–1H and S1). In some weaker cases, Staufen and oskar mRNA reach the posterior cortex of the oocyte; DAPI (blue). Because the strong oskar mRNA mislocalization phenotypes of poulpe mutants resemble those seen when the microtubule network is not correctly polarized, we examined the organization of the microtubules by expressing kinesin-\(\beta\)galactosidase, a constitutively active form of kinesin fused to \(\beta\)-galactosidase.\textsuperscript{28} In wild-type

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(O and P) Confocal images showing wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) staining to label the nuclei in a wild-type (O) and poulpe homozygous mutant germline clones; oskar mRNA (red) and DAPI (blue). See also Figures S1 and S2.
ovaries, kinesin-βgal localizes to the posterior of the oocyte at stage 9 by moving along the weakly polarized microtubule network to the region with more plus ends than minus ends, just like oskar mRNA (Figure 1I). By contrast, kinesin-βgal forms a cloud in the middle of 80% of poulpe mutant oocytes (n > 75), indicating that microtubule plus ends are concentrated in the center (Figure 1M). Wild-type oocytes show an anterior-posterior gradient of microtubule density, with the strongest staining near the anterior/lateral cortex, where the more stable, minus ends reside (Figure 1J). 85% of poulpe mutant oocytes (n > 60) show high microtubule staining all around the oocyte cortex, with little signal in the center, suggesting that microtubules are nucleated from the entire cortex (Figure 1N). These microtubule and oskar mRNA phenotypes of poulpe are very similar to those of strong par-1 alleles, where ncMTOCs form all around the oocyte cortex and nucleate microtubules that extend toward the center of the oocyte.19,25,29 We therefore expressed GFP-Par-1 in the germ-line to examine whether it is recruited normally to the posterior cortex.21 There is no obvious Par-1 enrichment at the posterior of poulpe mutant oocytes (n > 75), however, indicating that polarity establishment is disrupted upstream of Par-1 localization (Figures 1K and 1O). The oocyte nucleus, which always migrates to and is then anchored at the anterior of wild-type and par-1 mutant oocytes, is found in the middle of 10% of poulpe mutant stage 9 oocytes (n = 70) (Figures 1L and 1P).

Recombination and deficiency mapping placed poulpe in the 400-kb region between 84D14 and 84E8-9 and all three alleles failed to complement P[PK]unc-45os3692, a lethal P element insertion in the unc-45 locus.30 Sequencing revealed that poulpe6C3-17 and poulpe5F2-4 both have premature stop codons (Q250→Stop; Q573→Stop) in the unc-45-coding region and are therefore presumably null alleles, whereas the third allele poulpe4B4-10 is likely to be a rearrangement. Thus, Poulpe corresponds to Unc-45, which is a TPR (tetratricopeptide repeat) domain-containing protein that acts as a chaperone for folding and stabilizing myosins.31,32

### Myosin is required for the anterior-posterior polarization of the oocyte

The weak phenotype of some unc-45 germline clones resembles that of mutants in the single Drosophila myosin V, *diam*, in which Staufen and oskar mRNA are not anchored at the posterior cortex.33,35 *diam* mutants do not affect the localization of Par-1, however, indicating that Unc-45 must be required for the function of another myosin that plays a role in polarity establishment. Although it is unclear how many of the 14 Drosophila myosins require Unc-45, many can be ruled out because their mutants are homozygous viable and fertile or because they are not expressed in the ovary.35 We also excluded the myosin VI *jaguar*, because homozygous mutants have no effect on the posterior localization of Staufen (Figure S2).

The most obvious candidate for a myosin involved in polarity establishment is non-muscle Myol, given its key role in the polarization of the *C. elegans* zygote.34,35 Myol is a hexamer formed by two molecules of the myosin heavy chain Zipper (Zip) that dimerize through their long coiled-coil tail domains and two copies of the essential light chain and the myosin regulatory light chain (MRLC) Spaghetti squash (Sqh), which both bind to the neck region of each heavy chain.36 To test whether Unc-45 is required for the folding and assembly of Myol, we examined the distribution of endogenous Zipper, using a GFP protein trap insertion.37 In wild-type egg chambers, Zipper is strongly enriched at the apical cortex of the follicle cells and localizes at lower levels all around the oocyte cortex. Zip-GFP signal can be resolved from the apical follicle cell signal at high magnification at stage 10A and is most obvious at the nurse cell/oocyte boundary, where there are no follicle cells (Figures 2A and 2A’). This cortical signal is lost in unc-45 mutant germline clones and Zip-GFP is instead found in aggregates throughout the nurse cell and oocyte cytoplasm (n > 30), indicating that the formation of functional Myol is impaired (Figures 2B and 2B’). Myol performs many essential functions in the cell, including driving cytoskeleton, and loss-of-function germline clones in the MRLC *sqh* therefore produce a range of defects, such as binucleate nurse cells and germline cysts with the wrong number of cells.38 *sqh* mutant germline clones eventually stop producing egg chambers, but sufficient wild-type MRLC perdure to allow some egg chambers to develop until stage 9 of oogenesis and 64% of these fail to localize Staufen to the posterior pole of the oocyte (n = 47) (Figures 2C and 2D). This phenotype does not result from a defect in Staufen/oskar mRNA transport, which depends on microtubules rather than actin and is instead caused by a failure to establish anterior-posterior polarity, as shown by the loss of the posterior crescent of Par-1 (Figures 2E and 2F).

The requirement for Myol in oocyte polarization raises the question of whether Myol itself is polarized. Live imaging of the Zip-GFP protein trap line reveals that Myol is concentrated in a line at the posterior cortex of the oocyte, whereas the Myol signal is weaker and more diffuse around the lateral cortex, suggesting that Myol is asymmetrically activated at the posterior of the oocyte (Figures 3A and 3A’). An identical posterior enrichment is also observed for a Sqh-GFP transgene (Figures 3B and 3B’).
in various polarity mutants. As expected, no MRLC-2P is detected in sqh<sup>AX3</sup>-null mutant germline clones (n > 15), confirming that the signal is specific (Figure 3F). More importantly, MRLC-2P is also completely lost from the posterior cortex of the oocyte in gurken mutants (n > 30), which do not specify the posterior follicle cells and lack the polarizing signal (Figure 3G). The posterior MRLC-2P crescent forms normally in par-1 mutants, however, and may even expand, indicating that MRLC di-phosphorylation is upstream of Par-1 recruitment in the polarity signaling pathway (Figure 3H). The Slimb ubiquitin ligase is the only known factor that acts upstream of Par-1 localization in the oocyte except for the actin cytoskeleton. Oocytes expressing Slimb RNAi still form the MRLC-2P posterior crescent (Figure 3I). Thus, MRLC is phosphorylated in response to the polarizing signal and lies upstream of Slimb and Par-1 in the signal transduction pathway.

**MRLC di-phosphorylation is required for oocyte polarity**

The discovery that MRLC is specifically di-phosphorylated at the oocyte posterior raises the question of whether this modification is required for oocyte polarity or is just a marker for this process. To test this, we analyzed Sqh-GFP transgenes that cannot be di-phosphorylated because the second phosphorylation site, threonine 20, is mutated to alanine (sqh<sup>AS</sup>). Although the sqh<sup>AS</sup> transgenes failed to rescue the polarity phenotype of sqh<sup>AX3</sup>-null mutant germline clones (n > 20), none of the available wild-type sqh<sup>TS</sup>-GFP transgenes could rescue either, presumably because they are not expressed at high enough levels or because the GFP tag impairs their function. We therefore generated new sqh<sup>TS</sup> and sqh<sup>AS</sup> transgenes without the GFP tag and under the endogenous sqh promoter. The sqh<sup>TS</sup> transgene appears fully functional because it rescued the fertility of sqh<sup>AX3</sup> germline clones, whereas sqh<sup>AS</sup> did not rescue. Egg chambers from sqh<sup>AX3</sup> germline clones with or without the sqh<sup>AS</sup> transgene showed limited and variable survival to stage 9, which made quantification difficult. We therefore tested whether the sqh transgenes have a dominant-negative effect on oocyte polarity when present in two copies in a heterozygous sqh<sup>AX3</sup>/+ background. The wild-type sqh<sup>TS</sup> transgene had no effect on oocyte polarity as assayed by the posterior localization of Staufen (n = 25) (Figures 4A and 4A'). By contrast, Staufen was not localized in 48% of sqh<sup>AX3</sup>/+ egg chambers overexpressing sqh<sup>AS</sup> (n = 152), indicating that the second phosphorylation of MRLC on threonine 20 plays an essential role in defining the posterior (Figures 4B and 4B').

The phosphorylation of MRLC on threonine 20 (MRLC-2P) has little effect on the ATPase activity of MyoII in vitro in the presence of high concentrations of actin, compared to the form in which just serine 21 is phosphorylated, but does increase ATPase activity when actin is limiting and enhances the speed at which MyoII can translocate F-actin. Thus, the doubly phosphorylated form of MRLC may generate higher forces and/or faster contractions. To investigate whether MyoII activity is important for oocyte polarity, we examined the effects of overexpressing a headless myosin heavy chain (Zip-YFP<sup>headless</sup>) that can still bind both light chains and form dimers with endogenous MyoII but cannot exert

Figure 2. MyoII is chaperoned by Unc-45 and is required for oocyte polarization

(A and A’) A confocal image of a wild-type stage 10A egg chamber expressing Zipper-GFP, a protein trap line in the myosin heavy chain. MyoII localizes strongly to the apical side of the follicle cells and more weakly around the cortex of the oocyte beneath (arrowhead in A’). The arrowhead in (A) shows the anterior cortex of the oocyte where it abuts the nurse cells. Scale bars, 100μm (A) and 20μm (A’). (B and B’) A confocal image of an unc-45<sup>FP2-4</sup> germ line clone expressing Zipper-GFP. MyoII is lost from the oocyte cortex and accumulates in cytoplasmic aggregates, indicating that Unc45 is a MyoII chaperone.

(C) Antibody staining of Staufen protein (green) in a wild-type oocyte, showing its localization at the posterior cortex; DAPI (blue).

(D) Antibody staining of Staufen protein (green) in a sqh<sup>AX3</sup> mutant oocyte. Staufen is not localized posteriorly.

(E) A wild-type egg chamber expressing UAS-GFP-Par-1 in the germline under the control of mat-4tub:Gal4. Par-1-GFP forms a crescent at the posterior cortex of the oocyte.

(F) UAS-GFP-Par-1 is not enriched at the posterior cortex of sqh<sup>AX3</sup> mutant oocytes.
force on actin. Zip-YFPheadless overexpression strongly reduced and broadened the Par-1 crescent (n > 30), whereas wild-type Zip-YFP had no effect on Par-1 recruitment to the posterior (Figures 4C–4E). This suggests that cortical tension plays a role in Par-1 localization, although we cannot rule out the possibility that the headless myosin also disrupts filament formation.

**MRLC-2P induces longer MyoII pulses at the oocyte posterior**

In C. elegans, polarity is established by the contraction of the actomyosin cortex toward the anterior that localizes the anterior PAR proteins by advection. To test whether a similar mechanism operates in Drosophila, we imaged MyoII foci in the oocyte cortex using Zip-GFP. Kymographs tracking the signal along the lateral and posterior cortex over time show that MyoII forms foci that appear and disappear in a way that is reminiscent of the pulsatile contractions observed in various Drosophila epithelial cells during morphogenesis. Unlike these morphogenetic processes, the myosin foci at the cortex of the oocyte do not undergo large lateral movements, as shown by the nearly horizontal lines produced by each focus in the kymograph (Figures 5B and S4). This suggests that the cortex is constrained, perhaps by connections through microvilli to the overlying follicle cells. More importantly, the MyoII foci are brighter and last longer at the posterior cortex than at the lateral cortex. Quantifying these data reveals that the average pulse duration varies between egg chambers, but the MyoII foci at the posterior cortex always persist more than twice as long as the foci at the lateral cortex (Figures 5C and S4).

**Inhibiting MRLC di-phosphorylation disrupts polarity**

The polarizing cortical contraction in C. elegans is a single, transient event that occurs in response to sperm entry early in the first cell cycle. There is no clear morphological sign that indicates when the signal to polarize the Drosophila oocyte is produced, however, and we therefore cannot exclude the possibility that there is a cortical contraction that we have not succeeded in visualizing sometime during the 12 or more hours between stages 6 and 9. If this is the case, MyoII activation should be transiently required to establish polarity but would not be needed to maintain it once the PAR proteins are asymmetrically localized. To test this, we examined the effects of acutely inhibiting MRLC kinases after the posterior Par-1 crescent has formed. In many contexts, MyoII is activated by the Rho-dependent kinase Rok, which is inhibited by Y-27632. However, treating egg chambers with Y-27632 has no effect on posterior Par-1 recruitment or myosin phosphorylation (Figures 6A–6D). Consistent with this, Rho activity, as measured by the AniRBD-GFP reporter, is lower at the posterior cortex of the oocyte than elsewhere (Figure 6E). Furthermore, treatment with higher concentrations of Y-27632 causes an expansion of the posterior Par-1 crescent rather than a loss, presumably because these concentrations also inhibit aPKC, which phosphorylates Par-1 to exclude it from the
The discovery that ML-7 specifically inhibits the phosphorylation of Sqh on T21 allowed us to test whether the di-phosphorylation of Sqh is directly responsible for the longer myosin pulses at the posterior. We injected ML-7 into the fly abdomen and imaged endogenous MyoII foci in the oocyte cortex using Zip-GFP. Under these conditions, Zip-GFP is uniformly distributed along the oocyte cortex in 75% of the treated oocytes (n > 40) (Figure 6I). Kymographs tracking the Zip-GFP signal over time show that the MyoII foci still oscillate, but the period of the pulses increases the duration of actomyosin pulses, presumably leading to higher cortical tension.

**DISCUSSION**

Although it was discovered more than 20 years ago that the posterior follicle cells signal to polarize the anterior-posterior axis of the oocyte, almost nothing is known about the nature of this
signal or how it is transduced to the oocyte. Here we show that this signaling depends on the myosin chaperone Unc-45 and that this requirement reflects its role in folding non-muscle MyoII. We also find that a key response to the polarizing signal is the di-phosphorylation of MRLC at the posterior of the oocyte, as the appearance of MRLC-2P coincides with where and when the polarizing signal is produced and depends on the specification of the posterior follicle cells by Gurken. More importantly, MRLC di-phosphorylation is required for all subsequent steps in oocyte polarization, because a form of MRLC that can only be mono-phosphorylated on serine 21 acts as a dominant-negative inhibitor of axis formation and blocking the phosphorylation prevents the recruitment of Par-1 to the posterior cortex of the oocyte.

MRLC-2P shows a very different distribution from MRLC-1P in both Drosophila and ascidian embryo morphogenesis, but its function in vivo has remained unclear.\textsuperscript{31,51} Our results therefore provide the first example where the di-phosphorylation of MRLC has been demonstrated to play an essential role in development. The second phosphorylation of MRLC on threonine 20 has a negligible effect on MyoII's ATPase activity in vitro, but causes a decrease in the rate of actin translocation and in the rate of apical constriction in the mesoderm of the gastrulating embryo, suggesting that this modification increases the force generated by MyoII.\textsuperscript{40} Because of the clear spatial distribution of MRLC-2P in the Drosophila oocyte cortex, our analysis reveals a second effect of the phosphorylation of threonine 20, which is that it doubles the duration of MyoII pulses. This may simply reflect an increase in the time that it takes myosin phosphatase to remove two phosphates, instead of one, or may be due to a more complicated effect on the structure of the myosin hexamer. Nevertheless, this second phosphate presumably allows MyoII to generate more force for longer than the mono-phosphorylated form.

The critical function of MRLC-2P in the oocyte is to trigger the recruitment of Par-1 to the posterior cortex, raising the question of how this occurs. The second phosphorylation of MRLC is likely to increase the force generated by MyoII and one would therefore expect to see higher contractility in the posterior oocyte cortex. However, in contrast to the mesoderm, where MRLC-2P increases contraction rates, this does not occur in the oocyte cortex, because there is no lateral movement of MyoII at the posterior or elsewhere. This may be because the actin cortex is different from the mesoderm and cannot contract, possibly because it is denser and rigidly anchored in place through the microvilli that connect to microvilli in the follicle cells. If this is the case, the extra force exerted by MyoII at the posterior should increase the stress on the cortex and on MyoII itself, and this may be the critical change that recruits Par-1 to the posterior (Figures 7A and 7B). For example, MyoII or some other cortical component could act as a tension sensor that exposes a binding site for Par-1, similar to the way in which talin and \(\alpha\)-catenin expose binding sites for vinculin when stretched.\textsuperscript{52,53} This model can explain why the overexpression of headless Zipper disrupts Par-1 localization, because this should result in mixed MyoII hexamers with fewer heads that therefore exert less force.

Any model for Par-1 recruitment must explain the role of Slimb in this process.\textsuperscript{26} Par-1 and the anterior Par-3 (Baz)/Par-6/aPKC complex are mutually antagonistic, with Par-1 excluding Baz from the cortex by phosphorylation and aPKC excluding Par-1 by phosphorylation.\textsuperscript{22,23} The levels of the anterior polarity factors aPKC and Par-6 are increased in slimb mutants, leading to the suggestion that the Slimb/SCF ubiquitin ligase normally targets them for degradation at the posterior, thereby allowing Par-1 to localize there (Figure 7C). Thus,
Figure 6. MyoII activation is inhibited by the myosin light-chain kinase inhibitor ML-7

(A) A confocal image of an egg chamber expressing Par-1-GFP from a protein trap insertion after addition of DMSO alone. Par-1-GFP localizes in a crescent at the posterior cortex of the oocyte. Scale bar, 20μm.

(B) A confocal image of egg chambers expressing Par-1-GFP after incubation in the Rho kinase inhibitor Y-27632 (20μM) in DMSO. Y-27632 has no effect on Par-1 localization.

(C) A confocal image of MRLC-2P immunostaining in wild-type egg chambers after addition of DMSO alone. MRLC-2P signal forms a crescent at the posterior cortex of the oocyte.

(D) A confocal image of MRLC-2P immunostaining in wild-type egg chambers after incubation in the Rho kinase inhibitor Y-27632 (20μM). Y-27632 has no effect on MRLC-2P localization.

(E) A confocal image of an egg chamber expressing the AniRBD-GFP reporter for active Rho-GTP. The AniRBD-GFP signal is lower at the posterior cortex of the oocyte than elsewhere.

(F) A confocal image of egg chambers expressing Par-1-GFP after incubation in the Rho kinase inhibitor Y-27632 (100μM). At this concentration, Par-1-GFP expands around the lateral cortex of the oocyte, presumably because this concentration inhibits aPKC.

(G) A confocal image of an egg chamber expressing Par-1-GFP after incubation in the myosin light-chain kinase inhibitor ML-7 (100μM). Par-1-GFP no longer localizes at the posterior cortex of the oocyte.

(H) A confocal image of MRLC-2P immunostaining in wild-type egg chambers after incubation in the myosin light-chain kinase inhibitor ML-7 (100μM). MRLC is no longer di-phosphorylated at the posterior cortex of the oocyte.

(I) A still image from a movie of a wild-type egg chamber expressing Zipper-GFP in the germline 20 min after injection of the myosin light-chain kinase inhibitor ML-7 (100μM) into the female abdomen. Zipper-GFP signal appears uniform along the oocyte cortex. Scale bar, 10μm.

(J) A kymograph showing the changes in Zipper-GFP levels over time along the oocyte cortex after treatment with ML-7 (100μM). Zipper-GFP foci remain stationary and oscillate in intensity over time.

(K) A graph showing the duration of Zipper-GFP pulses at the lateral and posterior cortex after ML-7 treatment (L1, P, L2). Pulse durations are measured using an automated detection and segmentation algorithm. The pulses at the posterior are not significantly longer than the lateral pulses (p > 0.05).
MRLC-2P and the increased tension may promote the SCF-dependent removal of the anterior Par proteins from the posterior. However, it is also possible that Slimb/SCF plays an indirect role in polarity by reducing Par-6/aPKC levels everywhere and thereby setting a threshold for cortical exclusion of Par-1 by aPKC that is overcome specifically at the posterior by its MRLC-2P-dependent recruitment. In this scenario, MyoII-dependent posterior recruitment could protect Par-1 from aPKC phosphorylation in a similar way to that in which PAR-2 has been proposed to protect PAR-1 in C. elegans. Alternatively, Slimb may play a role that is independent of its regulation of aPKC and Par-6. It has recently been shown that the SCF ubiquitin ligase complex regulates the ubiquitylation of Zipper in Drosophila auditory organs. Since PAR-1 contains a ubiquitin-binding-associated (UBA) domain, this raises the possibility that SCF ubiquitylates Zipper in response to tension to create a binding site for PAR-1. In this context, it is worth noting that the C. elegans MyoII heavy chain was first identified in an expression screen for proteins that bind to Par-1 and co-immunoprecipitate with PAR-1 from embryos. Furthermore, PAR-1 that cannot be phosphorylated by PKC-3 (C. elegans aPKC) concentrates in MyoII foci at the anterior of the C. elegans zygote. However, this co-localization is associated with the auto-inhibition of PAR-1’s kinase activity by its C-terminal KA1 domain. By contrast, deletion of the KA1 domain of Drosophila Par-1 has no effect on axis formation and its association with MyoII leads to activation rather than repression.

Anterior-posterior axis formation in Drosophila and C. elegans is defined by the formation of complementary cortical domains of mutually antagonistic PAR complexes. Our results reveal a further similarity in that myosin activity is required to establish these PAR domains in each case (Figure 7). However, polarity in the worm is established by a myosin-driven contraction of the cortex toward the anterior that localizes the anterior PAR proteins, whereas MyoII activation rather than repression is once established in the absence of myosin activation. This difference between worms and flies may reflect the distinct nature of the polarizing cues in each system, because sperm entry in the worm is a one-off event, whereas the posterior follicle cells remain adjacent to the posterior of the Drosophila oocyte throughout the zygote. MyoII drives a contraction of the actomyosin cortex towards the anterior, which moves the anterior PAR proteins with it by advection, leading to the asymmetric distribution of PAR proteins and the establishment of AP polarity. (MyoII: orange, Actin: gray). The anterior contraction of MyoII in the C. elegans zygote results in the localization of aPKC, PAR-3 and PAR-6 along the anterior cortex and PAR-2 and PAR-1 along the posterior cortex (MyoII: orange, PAR-1 and PAR-2: green, aPKC/PAR-3/PAR-6: red).
ogogenesis and are therefore in a position to provide the polarizing signal continuously, highlighting the context-dependent relationship between the actomyosin cortex and polarity factors.

Although the role of MyoII in polarity establishment in flies and worms is very different, there is a striking parallel between MyoII’s role in localizing Par-1 posteriorly in the Drosophila oocyte and in localizing the cell-fate determinant Miranda basally during the asymmetric cell divisions of the Drosophila neuroblasts. Like Par-1, Miranda is excluded from the cortex by aPKC phosphorylation and this was initially thought to be sufficient to explain its basal localization in the neuroblast.\cite{30,34} It has recently emerged, however, that aPKC’s main function is to exclude Miranda from the apical and lateral cortex during interphase and that activated MyoII then recruits Miranda basally during mitosis in a process that is inhibited by ML-7.\cite{30,34} Thus, Miranda and Par-1 appear to share a common localization mechanism, which may provide a more general paradigm for the role of MyoII in generating cellular asymmetries.

### STAR METHODS

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### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental information can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2021.11.024.

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### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The project was conceived and designed by all authors. H.D. and V.Z. performed the experiments and data analysis. H.D. made the figures. D.St.J. wrote the manuscript, which was edited by H.D. and V.Z.

### DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

### REFERENCES


## STAR METHODS

### KEY RESOURCES TABLE

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<td>SQH2P/MRLC-2P (1/100)</td>
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<td>Bioline silver competent cells</td>
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<td><strong>Chemicals, peptides, and recombinant proteins</strong></td>
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<td>Wheat germ agglutinin, Texas Red®-X (1/300)</td>
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<td><strong>Experimental models: Drosophila stocks</strong></td>
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<td>w&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; ; FRT82B unc-45&lt;sup&gt;B4-10&lt;/sup&gt;/TM3</td>
<td>27 Called poule&lt;sup&gt;B4-10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>w&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; ; FRT82B unc-45&lt;sup&gt;sp2-4&lt;/sup&gt;/TM3</td>
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(Continued on next page)
### RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

#### Lead contact
Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the lead contact, Daniel St Johnston (d.stjohnston@gurdon.cam.ac.uk)

#### Materials availability
All fly stocks and plasmids generated in this study are available on request.

---

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<tr>
<th>REAGENT or RESOURCE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>IDENTIFIER</th>
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<td><strong>w</strong>: UAS-zip-GFP</td>
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<td><strong>w</strong>; Sc/Cyo [Hop]</td>
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</table>

### Oligonucleotides
See Table S1 for oligonucleotides

### Recombinant DNA

| pattB cloning vector | N/A |
| pattB -sqhWT | This study |
| pattB -sqhT20A | This study |
| pBS-bcd | St Johnstom lab |
| pBS-osk | St Johnstom lab |

### Software and algorithms

| Olympus Fluoview Version 3.1. | Olympus |
| Fiji Image Processing Software | Fiji |
| Excel | Microsoft Office |
| Prism 8 | Graphpad |

---

Oligonucleotides

- See Table S1 for oligonucleotides

Recombinant DNA

- pattB cloning vector
- pattB -sqhWT
- pattB -sqhT20A
- pBS-bcd
- pBS-osk

Software and algorithms

- Olympus Fluoview Version 3.1.
- Fiji Image Processing Software
- Excel
- Prism 8
Data and code availability
Microscopy data reported in this paper will be shared by the lead contact upon request. This paper did not generate any code.
Any additional information required to reanalyze the data reported in this paper is available from the lead contact upon request.

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

All experiments were performed on 3-5 day old Drosophila melanogaster females.
Standard procedures were used for Drosophila husbandry and experiments. Flies were reared on standard fly food supplemented with dried yeast at 25°C. Heat shocks to induce germline clones were performed at 37°C for 1 h (twice daily) for three days. Flies were kept at 25°C for at least 3 to 5 days after the last heat shock before dissection. UAS-transgenes were expressed using Gal-4 drivers in flies raised at 25°C; adult females were dissected at least 3 to 5 days after they had hatched.

METHOD DETAILS

Drug treatments
Ovaries were incubated in a Schneider’s insect medium solution, 10% FBS and Insulin (1/2000) for 20 min with 20 μM ROCK inhibitor Y-27632 (HelloBio HB2297) or 100 μM myosin light chain kinase inhibitor ML-7 (Merck 475880) and fixed for 20 min in 4% paraformaldehyde and 0.2% Tween-20 in PBS. The ML-7 treatment was tested at 20, 50, 100 and 200 μM. Treatment at 100 μM gave the strongest effect on the loss of posterior Par-1 enrichment (76%, N = 29). This is similar to the concentration used to disrupt cytokinesis in Drosophila spermatocytes.70
The reversibility of ML-7 was tested by incubating the ovaries in a Schneider’s insect medium solution, 10% FBS and Insulin (1/2000) for 20 minutes with 100 μM ML-7, followed by a 15 min wash in the Schneider’s insect medium and fixed for 20 min in 4% paraformaldehyde and 0.2% Tween 20 in PBS.

Immunostaining
Ovaries were fixed for 15 min in 4% formaldehyde and 0.2% Tween 20 in PBS. For phospho-specific antibody immunostainings, a phosphatase inhibitor solution was added to the PBS 0.2% Tween 20 solution. 50X phosphatase inhibitor solution kept at −80°C: 0.105 g NaF (Sigma S79209), 0.540 g B glycerophosphate (Sigma G9422), 0.092 g Na3VO4 (Sigma 450243), 5.579 g Sodium pyrophosphate decahydrate (Sigma S6422), qsp 50 mL dH2O.
α-tubulin immunostainings: ovaries were fixed 10 min in 10% formaldehyde and 0.2% Tween 20 in PBS. They were then rinsed in MeOH three times for 5 min and stored in MeOH at −20°C overnight. Day 2: The ovaries were rehydrated in 1:1 MeOH: PBT 0.2% for 10 min, followed by three washes in PBT 0.2% for 10 min. The ovaries were then incubated in 1:1 PBT 0.2%: Pre-hybridization (PH) solution at room temperature for 5 min, followed by an incubation in PH at 65°C for 20 min. The ovaries were then incubated in the hybridization solution with 1ul antisense probe overnight at 65°C. Day 3: The ovaries were washed in PH for 5 min at 65°C, followed by a wash in 1:1 PH: PBT 0.2% at 65°C, and three washes in PBT 0.2% at room temperature. The ovaries were then incubated in anti-DIG Cy3 1/200 in PBT 0.2% for 1 hour at room temperature and washed three times for 30 min. The ovaries were mounted in Vectashield and stored at −20°C. All the washes were carried out on a rotator.
The antisense probes for bcd and osk RNAs were synthesized using the DIG RNA Labeling mix (Sigma 112770739) and the linearized plasmids: pBS-bcd cDNA (linearized with HindIII and transcribed with T7) and pBS-osk cDNA (linearized with BsmHI and transcribed with T3).
PBT 0.2%: 0.2% Tween 20 solution diluted in Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS)
Pre-hybridization solution (PH): For 50mL, 25mL Formamide, 12.5mL 20x saline-sodium citrate buffer (SSC) and 100 μL 100% Tween-20 were mixed, the pH was adjusted to 6.8 with HCl and the volume made up to 50mL with DPEC water.
Hybridization solution: 10 mL of PH was mixed with 20 μL tRNA (20mg/ml) and 10 μL salmon sperm DNA (10mg/ml).
Imaging
Imaging was performed using an Olympus IX81 (40 x /1.3 UPlan FLN Oil or 60 x /1.35 UPlanSApo Oil). Images were collected with Olympus Fluoview Ver 3.1. Image processing was performed using Fiji.

Molecular biology
To generate the pattB-sqhWT construct, 2.7 kb of sqh genomic DNA was amplified by PCR with the oligos H472 and H473 (see Table S1) and inserted in the PhiC31 integration pattB cloning vector digested with XbaI-BamHI using the Gibson assembly method (Gibson Assembly Master mix NEB). To generate the pattB-sqhT20A construct, we used the Q5 Site Directed Mutagenesis kit (NEB) to generate the sqhT20A mutation in the pattB-sqhWT construct using oligos H334 and H335 (See Table S1). The pattB-sqhWT and pattB-sqhT20 constructs were injected into y v;;attP2 line Drosophila embryos to generate transgenic lines. Adults were crossed to TM3,Sb for balancing.

The par-1-Tomato protein trap was generated by replacing the GFP tag of the par-1-GFP protein trap by the Tomato tag using the P swap technique. A Tomato transposon donor line in the appropriate reading frame (PIGP3{tdTomato-1}) was crossed with the Par1-GFP protein line together with the Hop transposase line. Larvae from this cross were screened with a Leica MZ16 fluorescent microscope and individual red fluorescent larvae were picked into a fresh vial. Adults were crossed to CyO for balancing.

Analysis of MyoII pulses
The distribution of MyoII along the oocyte cortex was analyzed by recording the fluorescence from a UAS-Zipper-GFP line expressed in the germline. The flies were dissected under Voltalef 10S oil and imaged at 40x magnification on a confocal microscope. The Zipper-GFP signal was imaged with a 40x 1.3 NA objective once every 15 s for 25 min with a pixel size of 0.198 μm. Fiji was used to generate kymographs of the MyoII foci over time and to quantify the duration of the MyoII pulses. The durations of MyoII pulses signal were automatically measured by tracking adjacent strong intensity pixels in the kymograph. 25 consecutive measurements were pooled to determine the average time of MyoII expression at the lateral and posterior cortex of the oocyte.

QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
Statistical analyses were performed using Prism and statistical significances were calculated by ANOVA (8.4.3 GraphPad Software). Details of sample sizes are provided in the text. Unless stated otherwise in the figure legends, images comparing the same signal across conditions are scaled equivalently.