

Table S1. **Translation of injected lacZ mRNAs in female gonads**

<b>Reporter mRNA<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>βgal in distal arm (n)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>βgal in gonad bend (n)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>βgal in distal oocytes (n)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>βgal in proximal oocytes (n)<sup>b</sup></b>
	%	%	%	%
lacZ	95 (22)	82 (22)	82 (22)	59 (22)
lacZglp(wt)	0 (22)	5 (22)	0 (22)	0 <sup>c</sup> (22)
lacZglp(TCR)	93 (30)	13 (30)	13 (30)	20 <sup>c,d</sup> (30)

<sup>a</sup>Reporter mRNAs were injected into *fog-2(q71)* female distal arms, as was done in Figs. 4 and 5.

<sup>b</sup>The percentage of injected gonads with nuclear NLS-βgal clearly detectable at 100× magnification was scored in distal arms, at gonad bend regions, in the distal half of proximal arms (distal oocytes), and in the proximal half of proximal arms (proximal oocytes). For lacZ and lacZglp(TCR) mRNAs, 5–17% of gonad regions had very weak staining visible only at 400×; these were not scored as positive.

<sup>c</sup>FISH showed that injected mRNAs were completely excluded from the most proximal oocytes in some gonads (unpublished data), likely because these oocytes were membrane-enclosed and not ovulated before injected mRNA reached the proximal arm. In the absence of sperm, differentiated oocytes arrest and are ovulated at very low rates (McCarter, J., B. Bartlett, T. Dang, and T. Schedl. 1999. *Dev. Biol.* 205:111–128).

<sup>d</sup>Some gonads with lacZglp(TCR) had no βgal staining in distal (early-stage) oocytes but then had βgal staining in proximal-most oocytes, which is consistent with previous results that showed that TCR-mediated repression weakens in late oocyte stages (Lublin, A.L., and T.C. Evans. 2007. *Dev. Biol.* 303:635–649). In addition, PUF-5 staining was strongly reduced in the most proximal, fully differentiated three to five oocytes in female gonads (unpublished data), which is similar to PUF-5 loss in late-stage oocytes of wild-type hermaphrodites (Lublin and Evans, 2007).