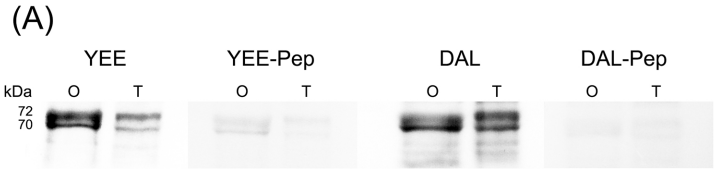
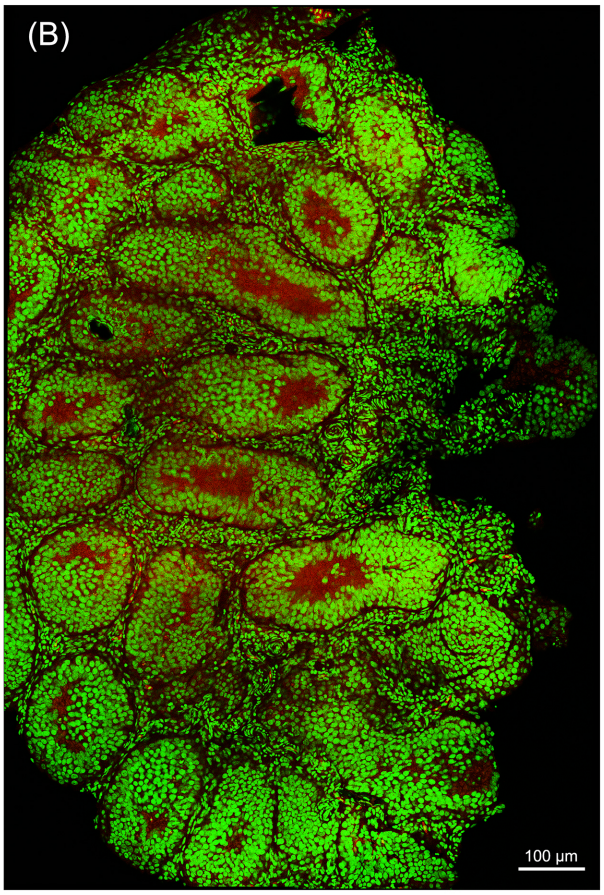
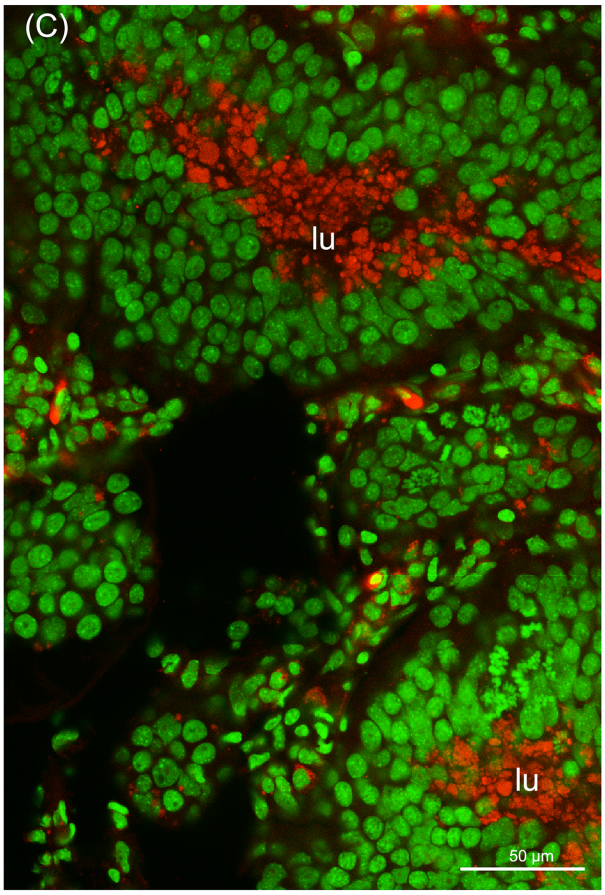
Supplementary Material 2 - Ps-PL10 localization using anti-Ps-PL10-DAL in *Podarcis sicula* testis (summer, late July)

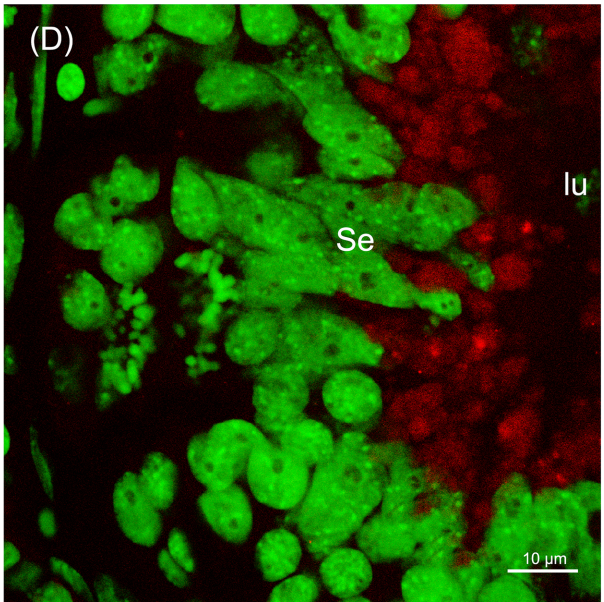
(A) Western blots of ovary and testis extracts using anti-Ps-PL10-YEE and anti-Ps-PL10-DAL. Both the antibodies detected one or two protein bands of about 70 and 72 kDa. These bands result strongly reduced when the antibodies are incubated with the immunogenic peptides. (B) A low magnification of a cross section of adult testis with the seminiferous tubules transversely and longitudinally sectioned; the lumen of tubules appears Ps-PL10 immunostained. (C) At higher magnification, in the lumen of seminiferous tubules (lu), residual bodies with a strong Ps-PL10 staining are present. (D) At higher magnification, unstained Sertoli cells (Se) are visible near and into the tubule lumen (lu). (E) Cross section of a seminiferous tubule showing unstained spermatogonia (sg) and Sertoli cells (Se) at the basal compartment. In succession towards the apical region (close to the lumen, lu) several spermatocytes I (scI) are present, a few of which with a big immunospot in the cytoplasm (see inset), while in the tubule lumen an unstained spermatozoon (arrowhead) is present.

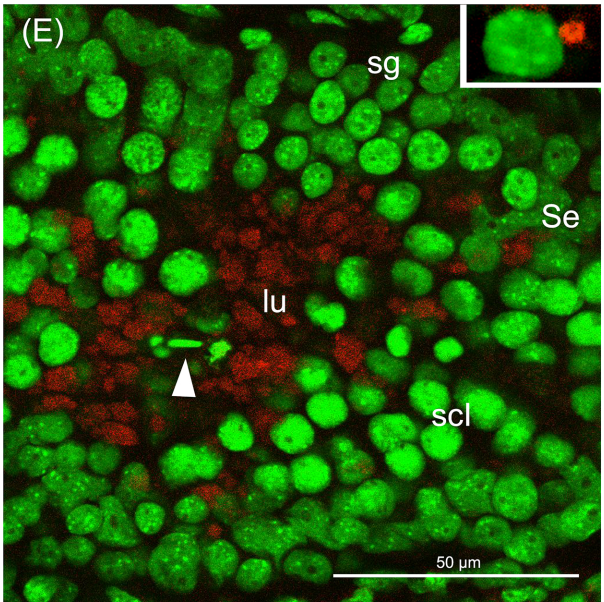


red = anti-Ps-PL10
green = TO-PRO3 (nuclear dye)



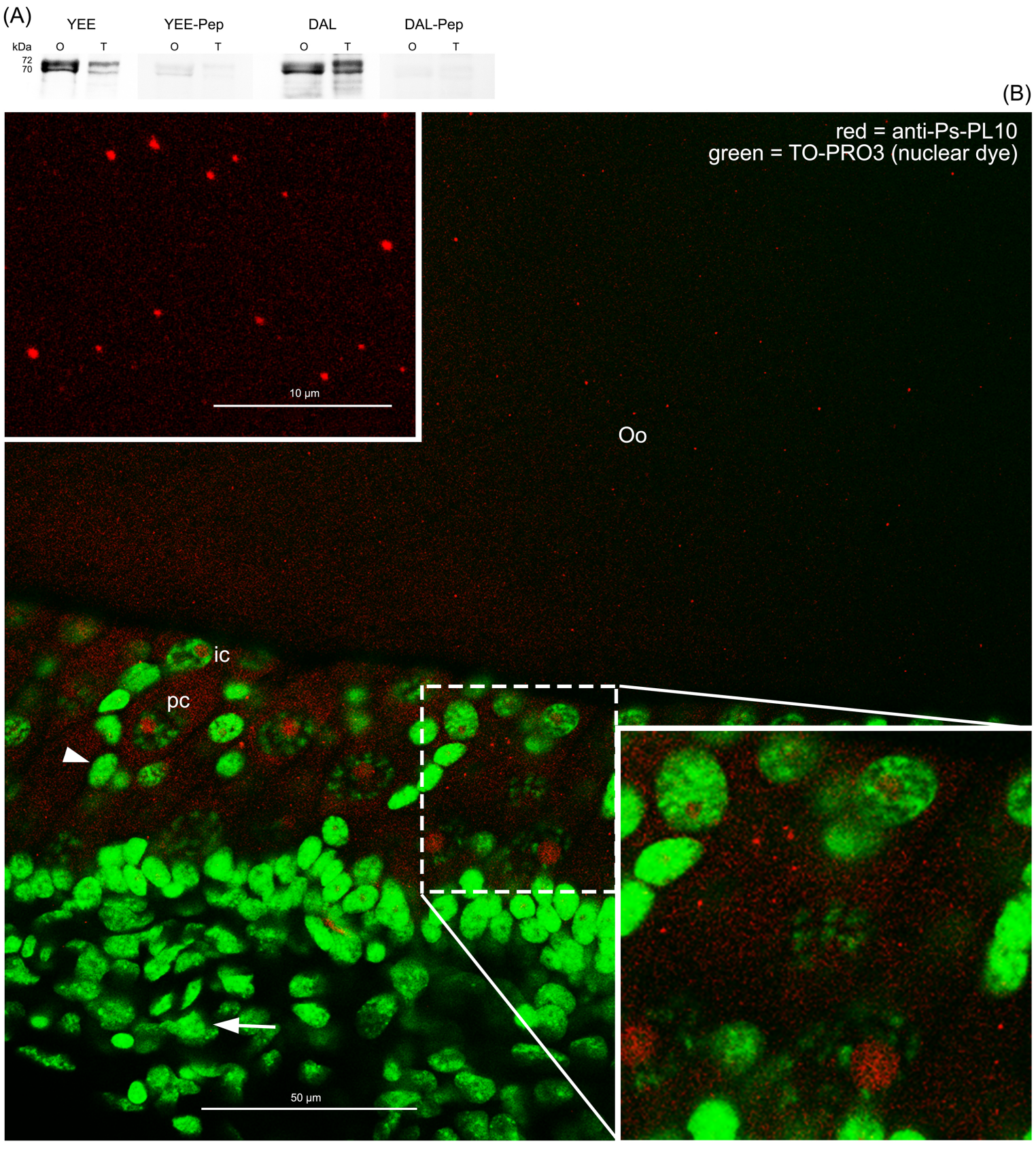






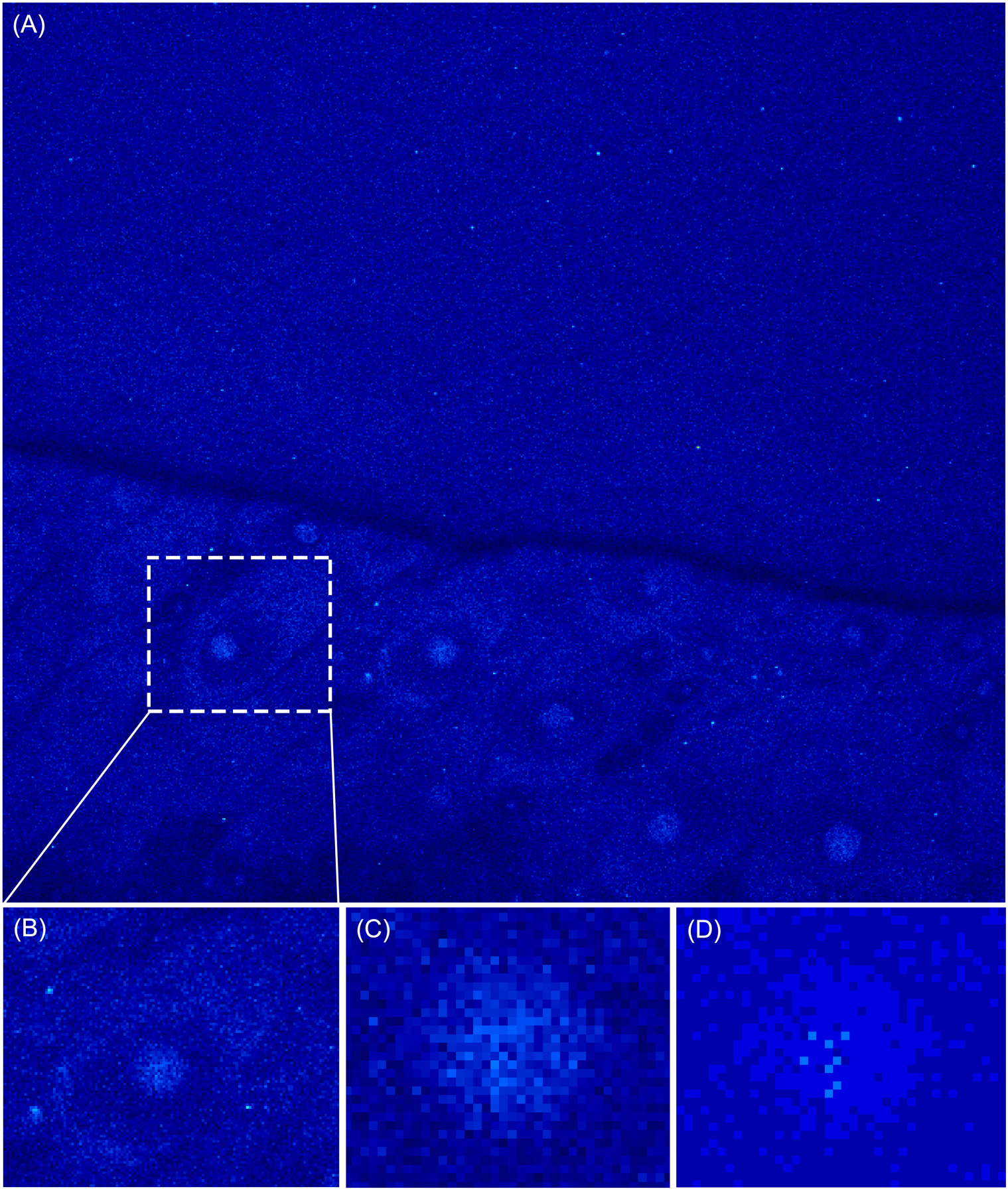
Supplementary Material 2 - Ps-PL10 localization using anti-Ps-PL10-DAL in *Podarcis sicula* ovary (in the summer, late July)

Cross section of a portion of a pre-vitellogenetic ovarian follicle. Ps-PL10 staining is detected in the follicular epithelium, in the cytoplasm and in the nucleoli of intermediate (ic) and pyriform cells (pc) (for nuclear staining see Fig. 9 in the main text). No staining is detect in small follicular cells (arrowhead) and in the cells of connectival theca (arrow). In the inset (on the bottom) a magnification of the dashed square region. Ps-PL10 is detected in the nucleoli of intermediate and pyriform cells (see also Fig. 8C,D). In the oocyte cytoplasm (Oo), many spots Ps-PL10-stained are detected: in the inset (at the top), a magnification of the deep cytoplasm with many Ps-PL10 stained spots.



Supplementary Material 2 - Ps-PL10 localization using anti-Ps-PL10-DAL in *Podarcis sicula* ovary (in the summer, late July)

(A) Single red channel of an optical section visualized through the “royal” Lookup Table (LUT) of Fiji. The Ps-PL10 signal is confirmed in the cytoplasm and in the nucleoli of intermediate and pyriform cells. (B) At higher magnification, the weak Ps-PL10 signal is more visible in the cytoplasm and in the nucleolus of pyriform cells. (C) A detail of the nucleolus in (B). (D) The Ps-PL10 nucleolus signal visualized through the “16 colors” Lookup Table (LUT) of Fiji.



Supplementary Material 2 - Controls (Ab2 only).

(A) Cross section of a portion of an ovarian follicle in which intermediate cells (ic), pyriform cells (pc), and a cortical region of the oocyte (Oo) result unstained. (B) No staining is present in the deep cytoplasm of the oocyte (arrow). (C) Longitudinal section of a seminiferous tubule showing the different cell types of the wall completely unstained, also the tubule lumen (lu) has no staining. (D) An higher magnification of the basal compartment of the tubule wall shows spermatogonia (sg) and Sertoli cells (Se) unstained. The stained cells (*) present in the space between two tubules are autofluorescent erythrocytes.