

## Supplemental Methods

### *Construct design and transgenic fly line creation*

Reconstituted enhancers were designed using footprinted binding sites from RedFly<sup>1</sup> separated by spacer sequences generated by SiteOut<sup>2</sup>. We screened against sites for *bicoid*, *hunchback*, *zelda*, *Krüppel*, *giant*, *caudal*, *tailless*, *Dichaete*, *Stat92E*, *knirps*, and *nubbin*. Enhancer sequences were synthesized commercially and cloned into the pBΦY vector between the NotI and BglII restriction sites using Gibson assembly<sup>3</sup>. The pBΦY vector contains the *even-skipped* basal promoter driving *lacZ*, as well as *Amp<sup>R</sup>* and *mini-white* cassettes and an attB site for site-specific genome integration using the PhiC31 system<sup>4,5</sup>. Constructs were injected into *w<sup>118</sup>* flies containing the attP2 integration site using commercial services provided by BestGene. Successful transformants were screened for the presence of *mini-white* and homozygosed.

### *In situ hybridization and imaging*

*In situ* hybridization was performed as previously described<sup>6</sup>. Briefly, embryos were collected for 0–4 hours at 25°C and fixed in heptane and 5% paraformaldehyde for 25 minutes. We then incubated the embryos for 2 days with digoxigenin (DIG)-labeled probes for *fushi tarazu* (*ftz*) and dinitrophenol (DNP)-labeled probes for *lacZ* and *huckebein* (*hkb*). *hkb* is expressed in nuclei at the poles of the blastoderm embryo, and *hkb* expression is used as a co-stain to normalize expression levels between different transgenic lines<sup>7</sup>. Probes were then detected following sequential incubation with commercial anti-DIG or anti-DNP antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase from PerkinElmer, as well as a color reaction with coumarin-tyramide or Cy3-tyramide, respectively. Nuclei were labeled using SYTOX Green from Life Technologies, and embryos were mounted in DePex from Electron Microscopy Sciences. Stage 5 embryos were sorted into one of six time classes using the extent of membrane invagination as a morphological marker. Data presented in the main text was taken from the third cohort (9–25% membrane invagination). Three-dimensional images of individual embryos were then obtained using two-photon laser scanning microscopy. Data from embryos that did not contain a *hkb* co-stain is also available (see Supplemental Data below).

### *Image processing and analysis*

Image stacks from individual embryos were converted into pointcloud files containing the xyz coordinates and expression levels of *ftz* or *lacZ/hkb* for each nucleus<sup>6</sup>. Individual pointclouds were averaged together into a gene expression atlas using the software described in<sup>8</sup>. Normalized *lacZ* levels were calculated for individual embryos using the *hkb* co-staining method<sup>7</sup>. Line traces were plotted using the *extractpattern* function contained in the PointCloud toolbox (<http://bdtnp.lbl.gov/Fly-Net/bioimaging.jsp?w=analysis>) which calculates the mean expression level in 100 bins along the anterior-posterior axis for 16 strips around the circumference of the embryo. We used the average of the 4th and 5th strip for our analysis.



## Supplemental Data

Cellular resolution expression data from wild-type and reconstituted *eve2* enhancer reporter constructs is available at figshare.com:

[https://figshare.com/articles/Cellular\\_resolution\\_data\\_from\\_wild\\_type\\_and\\_reconstituted\\_eve\\_st\\_ripe\\_2\\_enhancer\\_reporter\\_constructs/2948377](https://figshare.com/articles/Cellular_resolution_data_from_wild_type_and_reconstituted_eve_st_ripe_2_enhancer_reporter_constructs/2948377)

## References

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