

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. *let-381* motifs are required for endogenous GLR gene expression and *let-381* autoregulation in GLR glia.

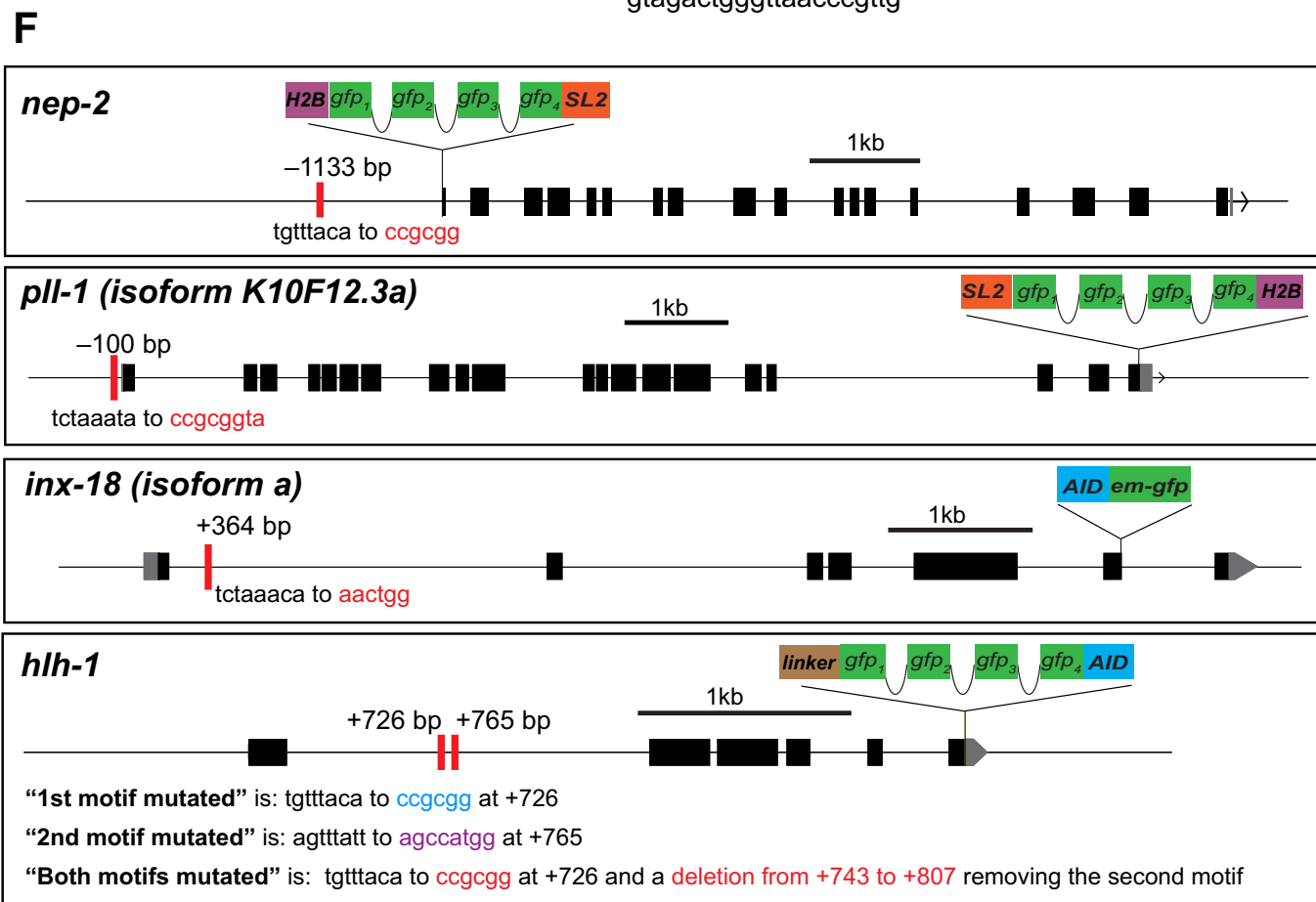
(A) *let-381* motif identified in this study. (B) Motif of the *let-381* ortholog *foxf* from (Peterson et al, 1997). (C) *let-381* motif from (Narasimhan et al, 2015). Similarities between the three motifs are apparent. (D) Locations (distances from start codons) of *let-381* motifs of genes whose expression in GLR is downregulated in *let-381* mutants (either GLR-specific *let-381* RNAi and/or the *let-381* autoregulatory allele). (E) Minimal promoter *hlh-1prom1* was one of the promoters used in MEME to identify common motifs present in GLR glia genes. The *let-381* motif identified by MEME is highlighted in dark red. A *let-381* motif with slightly altered sequence (light red) was identified manually later and is required, together with the first motif, to control *hlh-1* expression in GLR glia. (F) Schematics showing details on endogenous *gfp*-based tags, location of *let-381* motifs and their mutation for *nep-2*, *pll-1*, *hlh-1* and *inx-18* genes. Red bars represent *let-381* motifs. Distance from ATG is indicated above each motif. Nucleotide changes for each motif mutation is shown below the motifs.

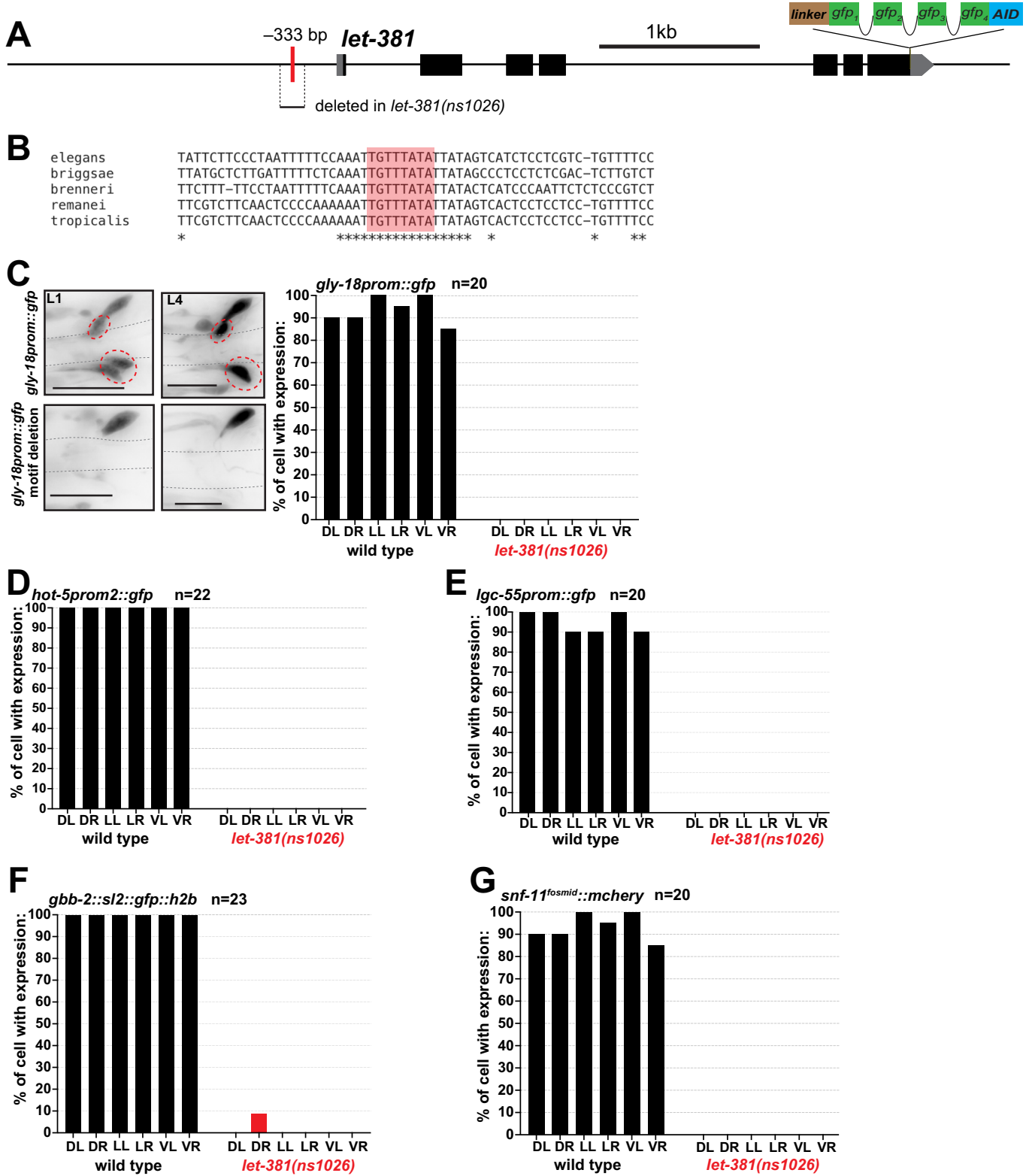


D

gene name	location of <i>let-381</i> motif(s) in base pairs from start codon
<i>nep-2</i>	-1133
<i>gly-18</i>	-147
<i>hlh-1</i>	+726 and +765
<i>inx-18</i>	+364
<i>hot-5</i>	-135 and -122
<i>pll-1</i>	-100
<i>lgc-55</i>	-3867
<i>unc-46</i>	-921
<i>snf-11</i>	-840
<i>gbb-2</i>	-388

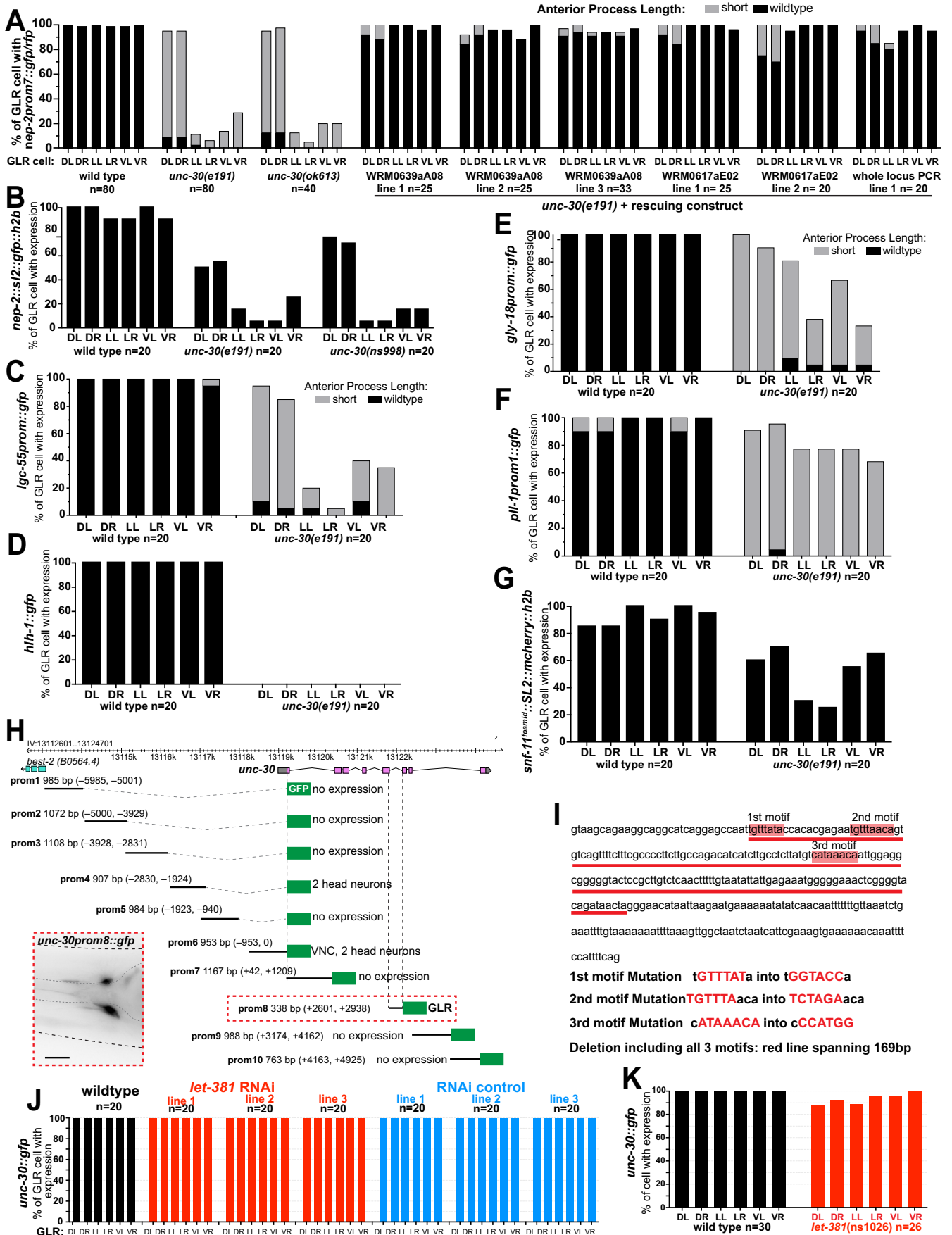
E *hlh-1p1 270bp*
 ggtataatgagcaccagatgaggctattgttctgtacaggagcctgg
 cgctaggccttttgcattgctattgattaataggggaatgcggggatgg
 aaaaatcgaagtagtagggaaaggggagaagagaattatgaaatgg
 gtcattgggaatagtaaagggaggggggtgtttacattgtgcaaactg
 ggcctttaaaccattttagttatttcccttttctttcaattctgaaaaattc
 gttagactgggtaaccggtg





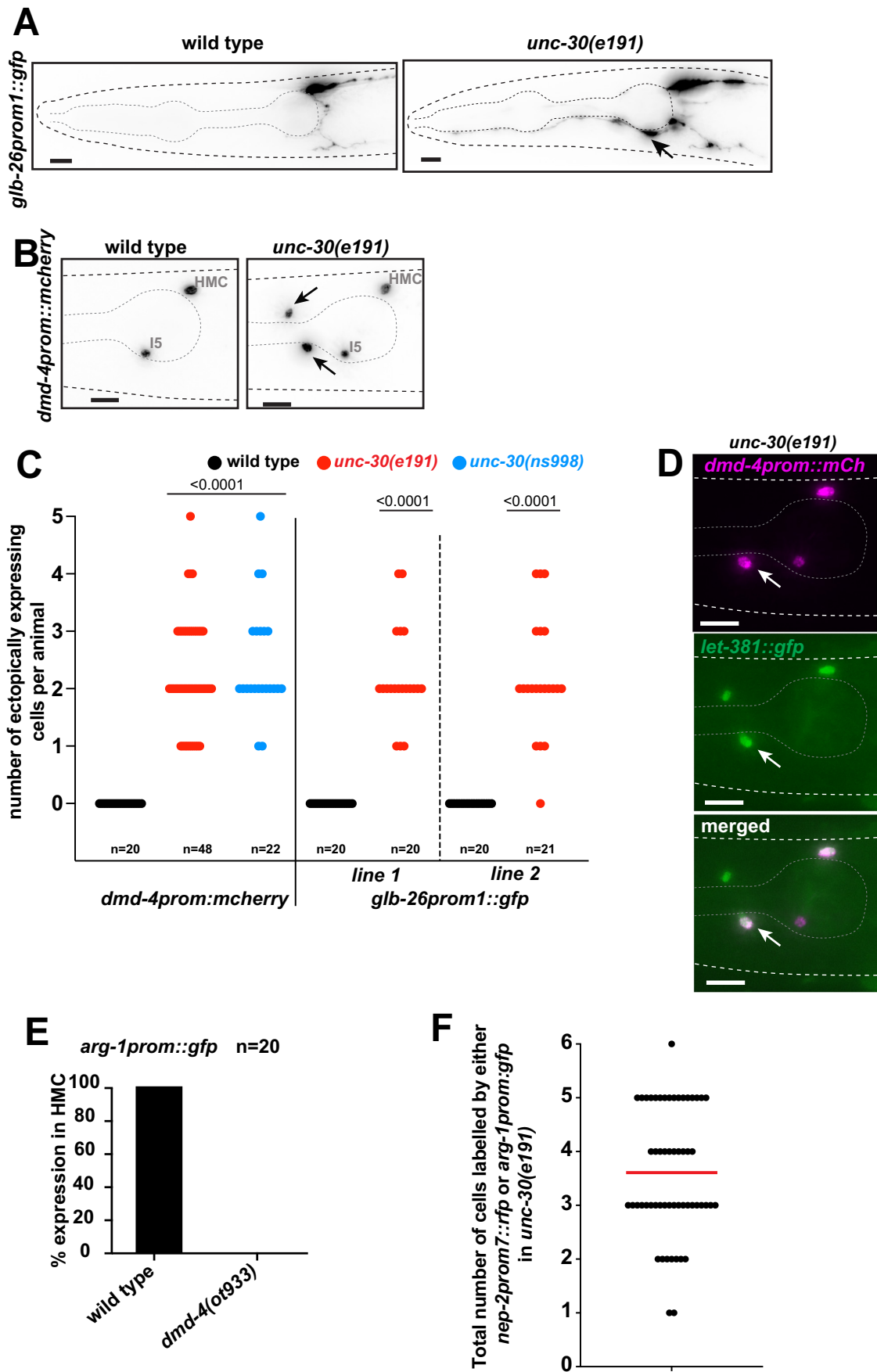
◀ Figure EV2. GLR gene expression is lost in *let-381* autoregulatory mutant animals.

(A) Schematic showing the location of the *let-381* motif (red bar) in the *let-381* promoter region and region deleted in the *let-381(ns1026)* mutation. (B) Conservation of the *let-381* autoregulatory motif sequence (red box) is shown among five nematode species. Asterisks indicate conserved nucleotides. (C–G) Effect of *let-381* autoregulatory motif deletion, *let-381(ns1026)*, on expression of (C) *gly-18*, (D) *hot-5*, (E) *lgc-55*, (F) *gbb-2*, and (G) *snf-11* in GLR glia. Bar graphs show quantifications of gene expression at the L4 stage. For (C) animal images showing gene expression at L1 and L4 stages in wild-type and mutant backgrounds are shown on the left. Dashed red circles outline expression in GLR glia. Data information: Anterior is left, dorsal is up and scale bars are 10 μm for all animal images.



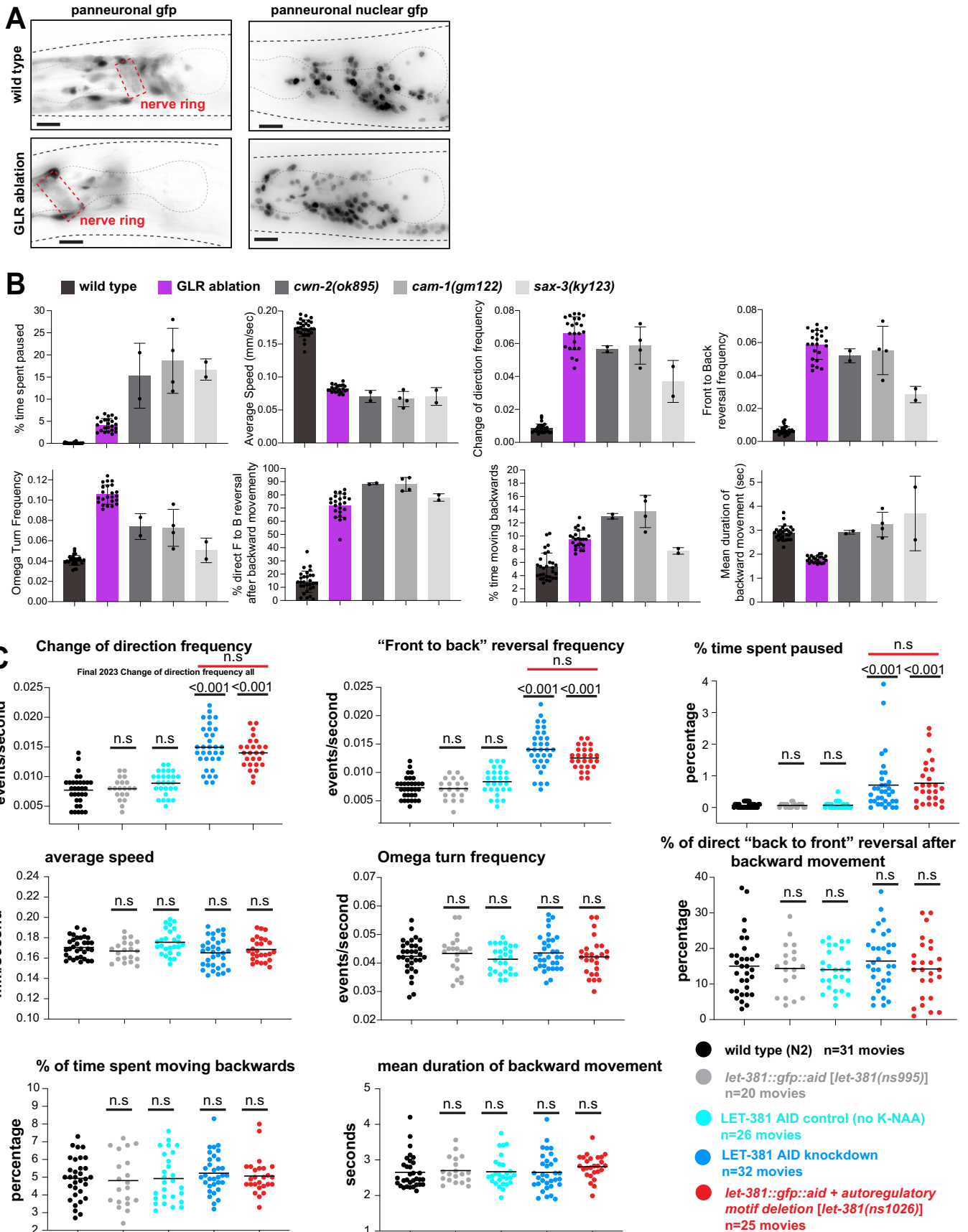
◀ Figure EV3. Effect of *unc-30* on GLR gene expression.

(A) Transgenic constructs containing different fosmid clones (WRM) or PCR amplicons carrying wild-type copies of UNC-30 can rescue the effect of *unc-30(e191)* on GLR gene expression and anterior process length. (B-G) Effect of *unc-30* mutation on expression of different genes in GLR glia. Expression of (E) *gly-18*, (F) *p11-1* and (G) *snf-11* is affected at a lesser extent compared to (B) *nep-2*, (C) *lgc-55* and (D) *hlh-1*. (H) Cis-regulatory dissection analysis of *unc-30*. The fifth intron (prom8) of *unc-30* is sufficient to drive expression in GLR glia. (I) Three *let-381* motifs are found in the fifth intron of *unc-30* (red boxes). Details on *let-381* motif mutation alleles are shown below the DNA sequence. (J, K) Endogenous *unc-30::gfp* expression is not affected by postembryonic *let-381* knockdown either (J) by GLR-specific RNAi or (K) in the GLR-specific *let-381* autoregulatory motif deletion allele *let-381(ns1026)*. Data information: Anterior is left, dorsal is up and scale bars are 10 μm for all animal images.



◀ Figure EV4. *unc-30* represses HMC gene expression in GLR glia.

(A) Fluorescence images showing expression of *glb-26prom::gfp* in wild type and *unc-30(e191)* mutants. (B) Fluorescence images showing expression of *dmd-4prom::mCherry* in wild type and *unc-30(e191)* mutants. Arrows point to ectopic expression in *unc-30(e191)* mutants. (C) Quantification of ectopic expression of the two HMC reporters shown in (A) and (B) in *unc-30* mutant backgrounds. (D) Cells ectopically expressing (white arrow) the HMC reporter *dmd-4prom::mCherry* (magenta) always co-express *let-381::gfp* (green). (E) Expression of *arg-1prom::gfp* is lost in HMC in *dmd-4(ot933)* mutants. (F) Total number of GLR glia cells expressing either the GLR glia-specific *nep-2prom7::rfp* or the HMC-specific *arg-1prom::gfp* in *unc-30(e191)* mutants. Data information: unpaired t test used for statistical analysis in (C). Anterior is left, dorsal is up and scale bars are 10 μ m for all animal images.



◀ **Figure EV5. Locomotion defects of GLR-ablated animals could partially be due to anteriorly displaced nerve ring.**

(A) In wild-type animals (top row), axons of the nerve ring (dashed red box) are located between the two pharyngeal bulbs. In GLR-ablated animals (bottom row) the nerve ring is anteriorly displaced, located on top of the anterior pharynx bulb. As evidenced in the images on the right, not only the axonal projections, but also neuronal cell bodies (panneuronal nuclear *gfp*) are anteriorly displaced. Pannneuronal *gfp* = *unc-119prom::gfp*, pannneuronal nuclear *gfp* = *rab-3prom1::nls::yfp*. (B) *cwn-2(ok895)*, *cam-1(gm122)*, *sax-3(ky123)* mutants with anteriorly displaced nerve rings exhibit locomotion defects to the same direction, although of different magnitude as the GLR gli-ablated animals. (C) Auxin (K-NAA) dependent LET-381::AID knockdown results in similar defects in the same locomotion parameters as the *let-381(ns1026)* autoregulatory mutation. Genotypes are: wild-type N2 (black), *let-381(ns995)* control (gray), LET-381::AID knockdown [*let-381(ns995);nsls879 (nep-2prom7::TIR1)*] exposed to K-NAA auxin (dark blue), LET-381::AID control [*let-381(ns995) ; nsls879 (nep-2prom7::TIR1)*] not exposed to K-NAA auxin (light blue) and *let-381(ns1026)* autoregulatory mutation (red). Data information: in (B) wild type $n = 29$ movies, GLR ablation $n = 23$ movies, *cwn-2(ok895)* $n = 2$ movies, *cam-1(gm122)* $n = 4$ movies, *sax-3(ky123)* $n = 2$ movies. Bar height indicates average (center of error bars) and error bars show standard deviation in (B). Unpaired t test used for statistical analysis in (C); controls (gray and light blue) were compared to wild type (black). LET-381::AID knockdown (dark blue) was compared to its control group (light blue) and *let-381(ns1026)* was compared to its control (gray). No statistically significant differences were observed between the LET-381::AID knockdown and *let-381(ns1026)* as indicated by the red line on the top of the three upper diagrams. Anterior is left, dorsal is up and scale bars are 10 μm for all animal images.