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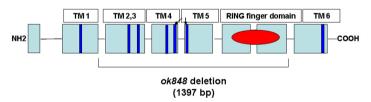


Figure S1. Protein sequence and gene structure.

(A) Clustal W multiple alignment showing homology of the predicted transmembrane domains and the RING finger in the worm and human orthologs. Human RNF121 has 51% identity and 68% similarity and human RNF175 has 47% identity and 68% similarity to the C. elegans RNF-121. The cysteine and histidine residues of the RING-H2 domain are labeled. (B) The genomic structure of the rnf-121 gene. Exons are shown in light blue boxes. The blue lines are the predicted transmembrane domains. The deleted region in the rnf-121(ok848) mutant strain is marked.

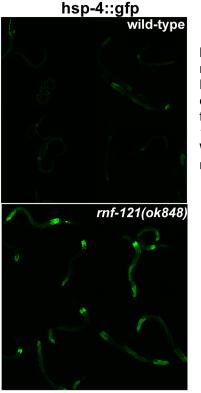


Figure S2. Induction of hsp-4::gfp expression in rnf-121(ok848) worms. Elevated basal expression of the hsp-4::gfp transcriptional reporter in rnf-121(ok848) mutant. Worms were grown under normal conditions at 20°C.

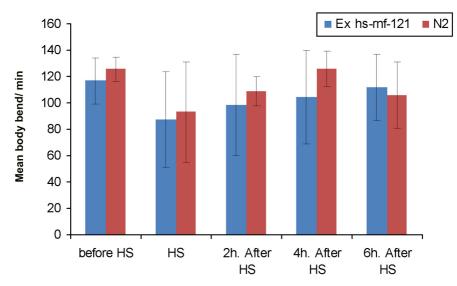


Figure S3. Ectopic expression of RNF-121 has moderate effect on motility.

Motility assays for wild-type (N2) worms and transgenic hsp-16p::RNF-121 worms were performed before heat shock, immediately after heat shock (HS) and at the indicated time points following heat shock. n=40 for each group.

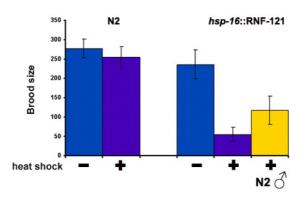


Figure S4. Effect of RNF-121 ectopic expression on fertility.

Heat shock of N2 (wild type) and hsp-16p::RNF-121 worms at the mid-L2 stage (+) and control (-). The total number of progeny of each worm was counted. n>60 worms were analyzed for each strain and condition in 3 independent experiments. Mean and standard error values are shown.

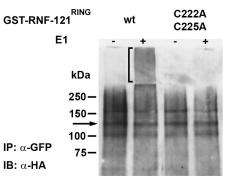


Figure S5. In vitro ubiquitination of immunopurified PAT-3::GFP Equal aliquots of immunopurified PAT-3::HA::GFP from PAT-3::HA::GFP worms (wild-type background) were used in each reaction in the presence of bacterially expressed and purified GST-RNF-121RING or GST-RNF-121C222AC225A and E2, HA-ubiquitin and ATP, with or without E1 as indicated. Reactions were incubated at 37°C for 20 min and terminated with 8M urea buffer. Black arrow indicate PAT-3::HA::GFP. The ubiquitinated forms of PAT-3::HA::GFP are indicated by parentheses.

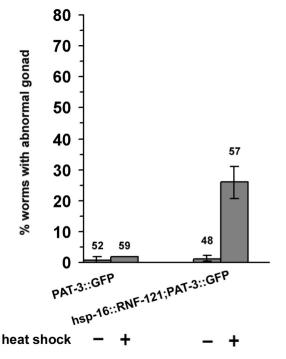


Figure S6. High levels of PAT-3 suppress the gonad defects induced by RNF-121.

Percentage of animals with abnormal gonads. Analysis was performed to PAT-3::GFP and PAT-3::GFP; hsp-16p::RNF-121 transgenic lines. Worms were treated with heat shock at mid-L2 stage to induce transgene expression (+) or non-treated controls (-). n=total number of worms analyzed in 3 independent experiments (indicated above each bar). Compare values to Figure 41.

Table S1. Mean and STD values of developmental stage distributions of N2 and *rnf-121(ok848)* worms following treatment with tunicamycin

Tunicamycin	Developmental stage (72hr at 20°C)	N2		rnf-121(ok848)	
(µg/ml)		% ^(*)	n	% ^(*)	n
	L4 and adult	100		99.5±1.2	
0	L3 and younger	0	1331	0.2±0.1	1273
	Larval lethality	0		0.3±0.1	
	L4 and adult	68.9±22.5		23.7±12.1	
2	L3 and younger	22.4±16.5	1404	67.6±15.2	1186
	Larval lethality	8.7 ± 7.4		8.7±5.8	
	L4 and adult	0		0	
5	L3 and younger	62.3±4.1	732	51.8±8.5	1171
	Larval lethality	37.7±3.9		48.2±8.7	
7.5	L4 and adult	0		0	
	L3 and younger	41.2±9.7	562	35.9±11.0	1056
	Larval lethality	58.8±9.8		64.1±12.1	

^(*) Mean values of 3-6 independent experiments; n= total number of worms. For experimental conditions see Material and Methods.

Table S2. Mean and STD values of developmental stage distributions of **N2** worms fed with control vector (L4440) or *rnf-121(RNAi)* following treatment with tunicamycin

Tunicamycin (µg/ml)	Developmental stage (72hr at 20°C)	L4440		rnf-121(RNAi)	
(49,)		% ^(*)	n	% ^(*)	n
	L4 and adult	100		99.9±0.3	_
0	L3 and younger	0	1330	0.1±0.3	1765
	Larval lethality	0		0	
	L4 and adult	99.1±1.3		93.8±8.3	
1	L3 and younger	0.5±1.1	1525	3.4±4.8	
	Larval lethality	0.4±0.7		2.8±3.5	1601
2	L4 and adult	80.5±12.1		67.9±8.7	
	L3 and younger	14.2±10.0	1398	24.5±6.8	1351
	Larval lethality	5.3±4.1		7.6±2.1	

3	L4 and adult L3 and younger Larval lethality	55.2±8.3 26.1±6.5 18.7±4.2	1306	34.6±17.1 46.8±12.4 18.6±5.2	1372
5	L4 and adult L3 and younger Larval lethality	10.1±3.6 42.4±5.2 47.5±5.6	1089	7.8±5.3 44.1±7.4 48.1±9.1	1040

^(*) Mean values of 3-6 independent experiments; n= total number of worms. For experimental conditions see Material and Methods.

Table S3. Mean and STD values of developmental stage distributions of *ire-1(v33)* worms fed with control vector (L4440) or *rnf-121(RNAi)* following treatment with tunicamycin

Tunicamycin	Developmental stage (72hr at 20°C)	L4440		rnf-121(RNAi)	
(µg/ml)		% ^(*)	n	% ^(*)	n
	L4 and adult	94.3±7.8		85.5±19.5	
0	L3 and younger	5.7±7.9	1360	13.6±19.6	1126
	Larval lethality	0.05 ± 0.2		0.9±3.3	
	L4 and adult	92.2±6.8		86.2±14.1	
1	L3 and younger	7.2±7.0	1076	13.4±13.1	864
	Larval lethality	0.6±1.1		0.4±0.3	
	L4 and adult	73.3±11.3		40.1±19.7	
2	L3 and younger	24.6±11.44	930	48.1±12.6	882
	Larval lethality	2.1±2.4		11.8±13.0	
3	L4 and adult	39.6±12.5		9.1±9.8	
	L3 and younger	55.3±14.7	568	84.6±11.2	454
	Larval lethality	5.1±3.3		6.3±4.6	
	L4 and adult	1.7±3.1		1.2±1.7	
5	L3 and younger	53.6±7.5	935	47.2±7.8	972
	Larval lethality	44.7±6.8		51.6±7.6	

^(*) Mean values of 3-6 independent experiments; n= total number of worms. For experimental conditions see Material and Methods.

Table S4. Mean and STD values of developmental stage distributions of *atf-6(ok551)* worms fed with control vector (L4440) or *rnf-121(RNAi)* following treatment with tunicamycin

Tunicamycin (μg/ml)	Developmental stage (72hr at 20°C)	L4440		rnf-121(RNAi)	
		% ^(*)	n	% ^(*)	n
	L4 and adult	100		100	
0	L3 and younger	0	1537	0	1806
	Larval lethality	0		0	
	L4 and adult	98.6±4.4		98.8±1.3	
1	L3 and younger	1.4±4.4	1563	1.2±1.3	1625
	Larval lethality	0		0	
	L4 and adult	95.9±5.5		73.1±8.8	
2	L3 and younger	3.8±5.0	1531	16.3±3.9	1561
	Larval lethality	0.3±0.8		10.6±5.2	
3	L4 and adult	87.4±3.4		54.8±9.4	
	L3 and younger	8.5±2.4	2002	29.8±6.3	1464
	Larval lethality	4.1±3.8		15.4±5.3	
	L4 and adult	13.6±4.6		12.3±5.4	
5	L3 and younger	40.1±8.5	1255	35.1±9.8	1140
	Larval lethality	46.3±8.8		52.6±10.6	

^(*) Mean values of 3-6 independent experiments; n= total number of worms. For experimental conditions see Material and Methods.

Table S5. Mean and STD values of developmental stage distributions of *pek-1* (*ok275*) worms fed with control vector (L4440) or *rnf-121(RNAi)* following treatment with tunicamycin

Tunicamycin (μg/ml)	Developmental stage (72hr at 20°C)	L4440		rnf-121(RNAi)	
		% ^(*)	n	% ^(*)	n
0	L4 and adult L3 and younger	99.7±0.9 0.3±0.9	1789	99.6±0.8 0.4±0.8	1650
	Larval lethality	0		0	
	L4 and adult	94.9±5.4		89.6±5.7	
1	L3 and younger Larval lethality	3.9±4.5 1.2±1.6	1413	6.2±3.3 4.1±3.1	1512
	L4 and adult	29.5±10.7		33.4±8.2	
2	L3 and younger Larval lethality	50.9±11.0 19.6±3.4	1097	44.6±4.1 22.0±6.9	1175
3	L4 and adult	4.6±2.3		8.9±2.8	
	L3 and younger Larval lethality	75.2±6.3 20.2±5.7	998	60.4±2.6 30.7±2.5	1257
	L4 and adult	3.2±4.9		3.0±3.3	
5	L3 and younger Larval lethality	49.4±7.7 47.4±7.7	1127	47.4±8.8 49.6±8.2	1146

^(*) Mean values of 3-6 independent experiments; n= total number of worms. For experimental conditions see Material and Methods.