Table S1. dsRNA primer sequences, clone information, RNAi method and conditions

Gene		Primer 1 sequence	Primer 2 sequence	Feeding clone reference	Method
	F26H9.2	CTTCAACTGCAAATCCAGCA	TGATTCTTCGGTTTTCTGGG		**I** 22 hours
cdk-2	K03E5.3			GS I-1D09	**F** 24 hours
cye-1	C37A2.4	TATCCGGATGATTTCCAAGC	GAAGCATCGAAATGGTAGCC		**I** 22 hours / **F** 30 hours
lin-5	T09A5.10	GCGTTCCTCTCTTCGTCAAGG	CGAGCAAAGAAGTCTGGAGG		**F** 48 hours
goa-1+ gpa-16	C26C6.2+ Y95B8A.5			Colombo et al., 2003	**F** 48 hours
gpr-1/2	F22B7.3	TGGACGAGCTGGAAAAATATAAA	TCAGCGGTTGTTTTATTGAAGAT		**F** 48 hours
tba-4	F44F4.11	TGTGGATCTTGAGCCAACAG	GCTTGGCGTACATCAAGTCA		
tbb-2	C36E8.5	GTCGATCTCGAACCAGGAAC	GATAGCGGTCGAGTTTCCAA		**I** 24 hours
zyg-8	Y79H2A.11	TCTCATGACACGGCTCTACG	CCGACACCCTTGATCGTTAT		**I** 24 hours
cyk-1	F11H8.4			GS III-3P11	**F** 24 hours
mlc-4 partial	C56G7.1	CGACAAACGCTAGAATCAA	TTTTGTGTGAGTTTGCGAGC		**I** 12 hours

Production of dsRNA in vitro was performed as described (Gönczy et al., 2000). The gene-specific primer sequences used are indicated in the table; either a T3 or T7 polymerase recognition sequence was added to the 5′ end of the sequence listed. To generate feeding clones, the primers indicated were used to amplify a portion of the gene, which was cloned into the L4440 vector and transformed into HT115 *E. coli* (Timmons et al., 2001). Genomic N2 DNA was used as the template for both in vitro RNA production and feeding clone construction. The sources of other feeding clones are indicated. The *tbb-1* and *cdk-2* clones were obtained from Geneservice Ltd (Cambridge, UK, 'GS'); the identification numbers are provided. RNAi was performed either by injection of dsRNA transcribed in vitro (injection, I) or by feeding worms with bacteria producing dsRNA (feeding, F) as described (Kamath et al., 2001). The method indicates the time elapsed from injection or placing the worms on feeding bacteria until recording. Times should be considered as averages (approximately ± 1 hour). All worms were kept at 25°C during RNAi.

Gönczy, P., Echeverri, C., Oegema, K., Coulson, A., Jones, S. J. M., Copley, R. R., Duperon, J., Oegema, J., Brehm, M., Cassin, E. et al. (2000). Functional genomic analysis of cell division in *C. elegans* using RNAi of genes on chromosome III. *Nature* **408**, 331-336.

Kamath, R. S., Martinez-Campos, M., Zipperlen, P., Fraser, A. G. and Ahringer, J. (2001). Effectiveness of specific RNA-mediated interference through ingested double-stranded RNA in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Genome Biol.* **2**, RESEARCH0002.

Timmons, L., Court, D. L. and Fire, A. (2001). Ingestion of bacterially expressed dsRNAs can produce specific and potent genetic interference in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Gene* **263**, 103-112.