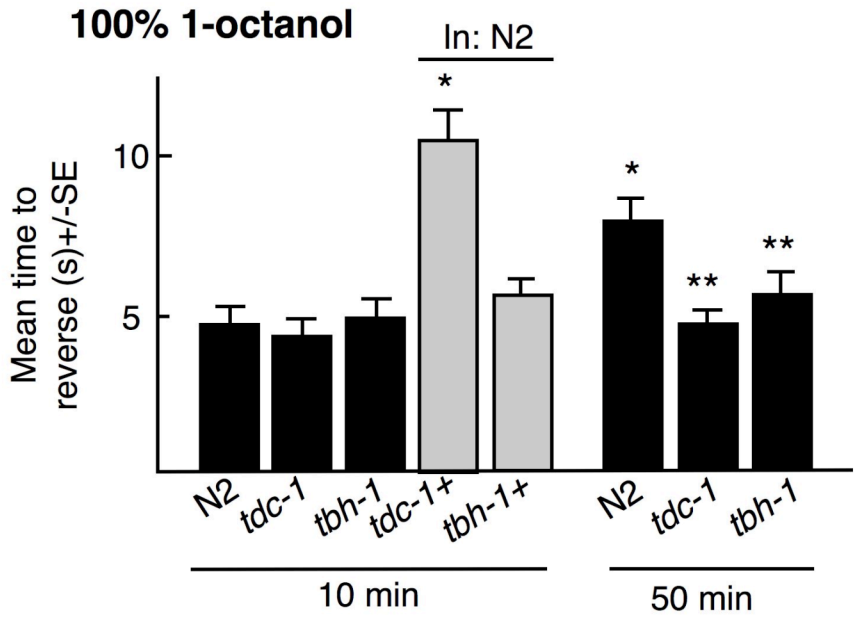
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE S1



Supplementary Figure S1. The starvation-dependent inhibition of ASH-mediated aversive responses to 100% 1-octanol requires TA and OA. Wild type and mutant animals were incubated for 10 or 50 min in the absence of food and were examined for aversive responses to 100% 1-octanol, as described in Methods. Data are presented as a mean ± SE and analyzed by two-tailed Student's *t* test. *P< 0.001, significantly different from wild type animals at 10 min; **, significantly different from wild type animals at 50 min.

Confocal microscopy. Transcriptional and translational transgenes for *ser-6::ser-6::gfp*, *ser-3::ser-3::gfp*, *npr-15::npr-15::gfp* and *npr-18::gfp* were generated by PCR fusion (Hobert, 2002). PCR products were pooled from at least 3 separate PCR reactions and co-injected with a selectable marker (*punc-122::rfp* or *rol-6*) by standard techniques. Uptake of 1,1'-dioctadecyl-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylindodicarbocyanine (DiD) was assayed as described (Kramer *et al*., 1990). At least three transformed lines were analyzed for *gfp* fluorescence and DiD staining using an Olympus confocal microscope.

Generation of RNAi strains by bacterial feeding. RNA interference was performed as previously described in eri-1 (kp3948) animals (Kamath and Ahringer, 2003). All animals were cultured at 16°C. Synchronized second generation L4s were picked 24 hr pre-assay and examined for octanol sensitivity. The following RNAi animals were generated through feeding: *nlp-8, npr-20, r106.2, f5510.7, zc84.4, ckr-1, c50f7.1, t02d1.6,* and *y116a8b.5.*

References

Hobert O (2002) PCR fusion-based approach to create reporter gene constructs for expression analysis in transgenic C. elegans. Biotechniques **32**:728-730.

Kamath RS, Ahringer J (2003) Genome-wide RNAi screening in Caenorhabditis elegans. Methods **30**:313-321.

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Kramer JM, French RP, Park EC, Johnson JJ (1990) The Caenorhabditis elegans rol-6 gene, which interacts with the sqt-1 collagen gene to determine organismal morphology, encodes a collagen. Mol Cell Biol **10**:2081-2089.

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