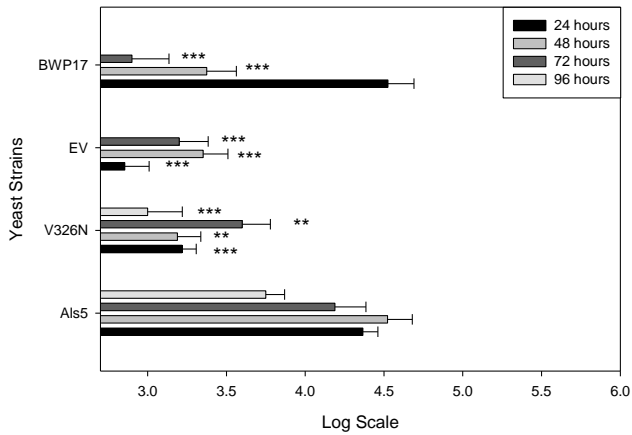


Supplemental Fig. 1. Glucose repression of Als5p expression results in loss of *C. elegans* protection. Percent of *C. elegans* alive, starting with young adult animals fed on Als5p, and EV expressing *S. cerevisiae* over 4 days on media containing glucose. This would repress the expression of Als5p on the cell surface. Data is from nine independent experiments; more than 55 animals were used in each case. There were no significant differences between the viabilities of nematodes fed Als5p expressing cells and EV negative control cells when grown in the presence of glucose.



Supplemental Fig. 2. Effect of functional Als5p amyloid on intestinal occupation in *C. elegans* over time. Accumulation of intact yeast cells counted in *C. elegans* alimentary tracts after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours, mean \pm s.e.m. (standard error of the mean) for $n \geq 53$ worms per food source. See Methods for details. Significance was determined by Student's T-test with p values relative to Als5p- expressing *S. cerevisiae*. (*) indicates a student t-test $p < 0.05$; (**) indicates a student t-test $p < 0.005$; (***) indicates a student t-test $p < 0.0005$.