

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Time spent on food of BAG or URX neuron-ablated animals or *gcy* mutants.

(**A–D**) Average time on food per animal in 15-min duration (**A–D left**) and average percentages of animals on food recorded every minute of 15-min observation (**A–D right**) for ablation models including BAG-ablated vs. control animals (**A**) and URX-ablated vs. control animals (**B**), and for genetic models of *gcy-31(ok296)* and *gcy-33(ok232)* mutants (**C**), *gcy-35(ok769)* and *gcy-36(db66)* mutants (**D**), and their shared controls (**C** and **D**). $n = 30$ per group; data shown are one representative assay from three independent assays. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S2. Assessment of aging phenotypes for *gcy-31* and *gcy-33* mutants vs. controls.

Percentages of animals exhibiting head movement, sinusoidal body posture and active locomotion among wildtype controls ($n = 64$), *gcy-31(ok296)* ($n = 41$), and *gcy-33(ok232)* mutants ($n = 48$) at the time point of population median lifespan (Day 17 for *gcy-31* mutants, Day 18 for *gcy-33* mutants, and Day 14 for wildtype controls). $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S3. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of DAF-2/DAF-16 signaling.

(**A–D**) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (**A**), *gcy-33(ok232)* (**B**), *gcy-35(ok769)* (**C**) or *gcy-36(db66)* (**D**) mutants treated with *daf-2(RNAi)*, *daf-16(RNAi)* or control *RNAi* (*Con*). Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (**A–D left**) and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding control *RNAi* (**A–D right**) of indicated animals. All experiments in (**A–D**) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT* (*Con*), *daf-2(RNAi)* and *daf-*

16(RNAi) were compared to individual *gcy* mutants. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 24\text{--}45$ per group. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S4. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of DAF-12 signaling.

(A–D) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (A), *gcy-33(ok232)* (B), *gcy-35(ok769)* (C) or *gcy-36(db66)* (D) mutants treated with *daf-12(RNAi)* or control *RNAi* (*Con*). Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (A–D left) and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding control *RNAi* (A–D right) of indicated animals. All experiments in (A–D) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT* (*Con*) and *daf-12(RNAi)* were compared to individual *gcy* mutants. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 25\text{--}43$ per group. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S5. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of germline signaling.

(A–D) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (A), *gcy-33(ok232)* (B), *gcy-35(ok769)* (C) or *gcy-36(db66)* (D) mutants were treated with *glp-1(RNAi)* or control *RNAi* (*Con*). Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (A–D left) and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding control *RNAi* (A–D right) of indicated animals. All experiments in (A–D) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT* (*Con*) and *glp-1(RNAi)* were compared to individual *gcy* mutants. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, $n = 34\text{--}48$ per group, and statistics for panels A&C are shown in the figure. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S6. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of sensory perception.

(A–D) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (A), *gcy-33(ok232)* (B), *gcy-35(ok769)* (C) or *gcy-36(db66)* (D) mutants were treated with *osm-3(RNAi)*, *odr-7(RNAi)* or control *RNAi (Con)*. Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (A–D left) and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding control *RNAi* (A–D right) of indicated animals. All experiments in (A–D) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT (Con)*, *osm-3(RNAi)* and *odr-7(RNAi)* were compared to individual *gcy* mutants. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001, *****P* < 0.0001, n = 24–46 per group. Error bars represent mean ± s.e.m.

Figure S7. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of dietary restriction.

(A–D) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (A), *gcy-33(ok232)* (B), *gcy-35(ok769)* (C) or *gcy-36(db66)* (D) mutants were subjected to *ad libitum* feeding or dietary restriction. Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (A–D left), and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding dietary control (A–D right) of indicated animals. All experiments in (A–D) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT (ad libitum)* and *WT (DR)* were compared to individual *gcy* mutants. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001, *****P* < 0.0001, n = 24–38 per group. Error bars represent mean ± s.e.m.

Figure S8. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of *egl-9* knockdown.

(A–D) N2 wildtype (*WT*) strain vs. *gcy-31(ok296)* (A), *gcy-33(ok232)* (B), *gcy-35(ok769)* (C) or *gcy-36(db66)* (D) mutants were treated with *egl-9(RNAi)* or control *RNAi (Con)*. Data show mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (A–D left) and percentage of lifespan change relative to corresponding control *RNAi* (A–D right) of indicated animals. All experiments in (A–D) were performed at the same time, and the same groups of *WT (Con)* and *egl-9(RNAi)* were compared

to individual *gcy* mutants. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 27\text{--}46$ per group, and statistics for panels A&C are shown in the figure. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S9. Effects of different levels of environmental O₂ on *C. elegans* lifespan.

(A, B) Survival curves (A) and mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan (B) of wildtype *C. elegans* under 4% O₂ ($n = 51$), 8% O₂ ($n = 50$), 12% O₂ ($n = 57$), 21% O₂ ($n = 65$), and 40% O₂ ($n = 75$). * $P < 0.05$, **** $P < 0.0001$, statistics for curve comparisons are shown in the figure. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

Figure S10. GCYs modulate lifespan independently of and counteractively with gas conditions.

(A) Mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan of *C. elegans* following laser ablation of BAG neurons ($n = 28$) or URX neurons ($n = 29$) under 4% O₂ vs. ablation controls under 4% O₂ ($n = 26$) and 12% O₂ ($n = 38$), respectively. (B) Mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan of *gcy-31* mutants ($n = 31$), *gcy-33* mutants ($n = 33$), *gcy-35* mutants ($n = 43$) and *gcy-36* mutants ($n = 27$) under 4% O₂ vs. wildtype controls under 4% O₂ ($n = 38$) and 12% O₂ ($n = 43$), respectively. (C) Mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan of *C. elegans* following laser ablation of BAG neurons ($n = 30$) or URX neurons ($n = 44$) under 40% O₂ vs. ablation controls under 40% O₂ ($n = 33$) and 12% O₂ ($n = 28$), respectively. (D) Mean lifespan and 75th percentile lifespan of *gcy-31* mutants ($n = 42$), *gcy-33* mutants ($n = 45$), *gcy-35* mutants ($n = 38$) and *gcy-36* mutants ($n = 32$) under 40% O₂ vs. wildtype controls under 40% O₂ ($n = 35$) and 12% O₂ ($n = 45$), respectively. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$. Error bars represent mean \pm s.e.m.

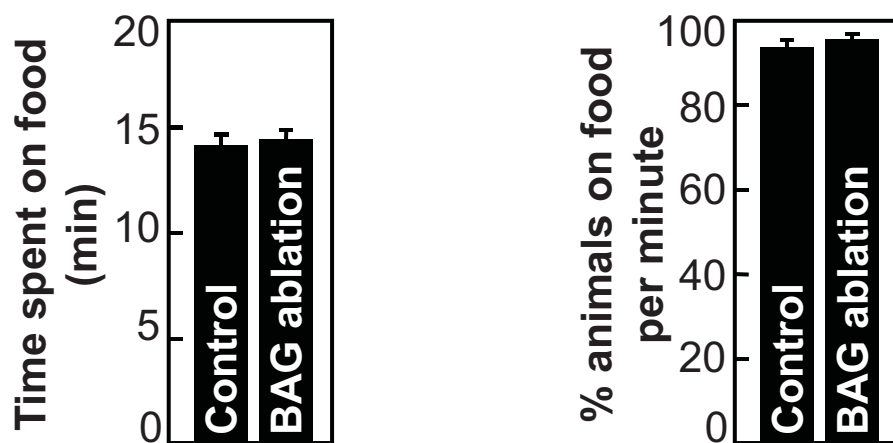
Supplementary Movie Captions

Movie S1: Locomotory behavior of wildtype animals at population median lifespan.

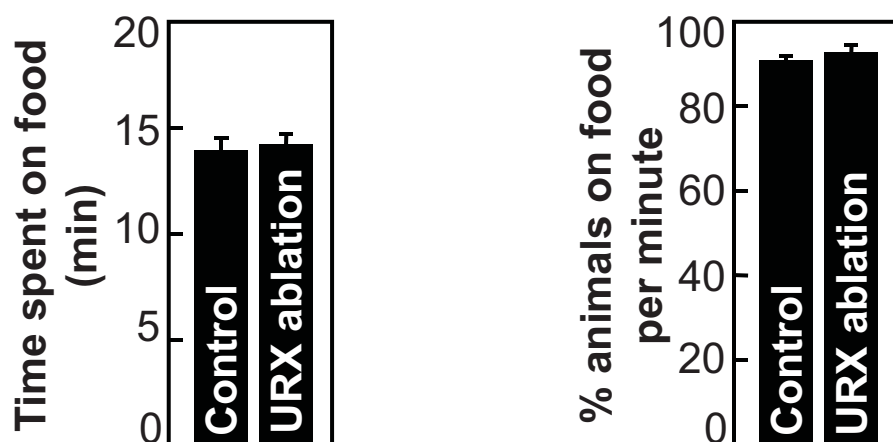
Movie S2: Locomotory behavior of *gcy-31(ok296)* mutants at population median lifespan.

Movie S3: Locomotory behavior of *gcy-33(ok232)* mutants at population median lifespan.

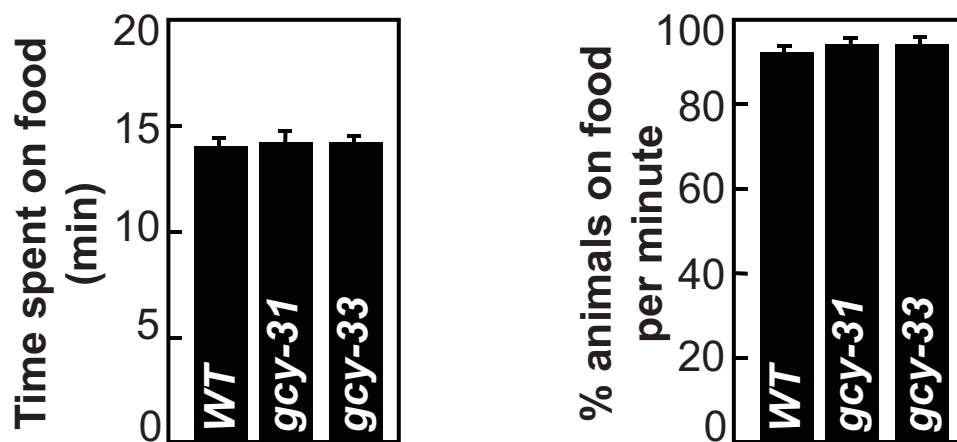
A



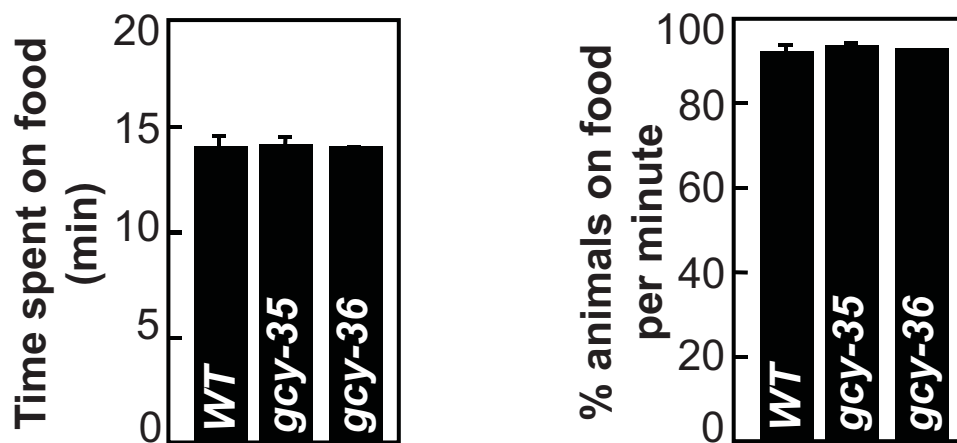
B



C



D



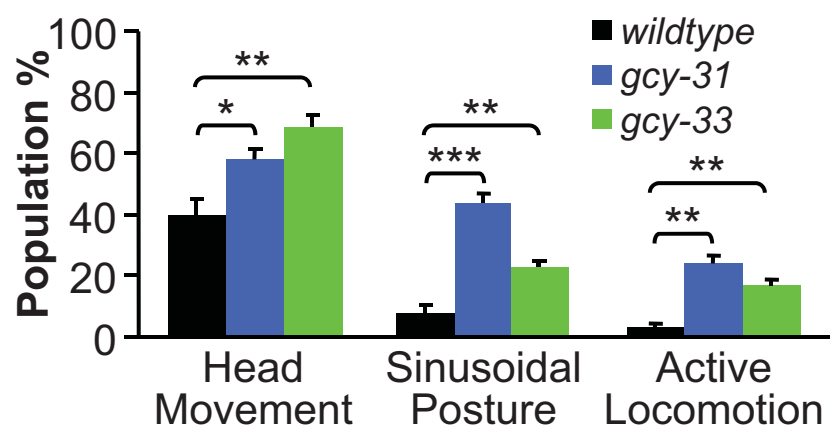


Fig. S3

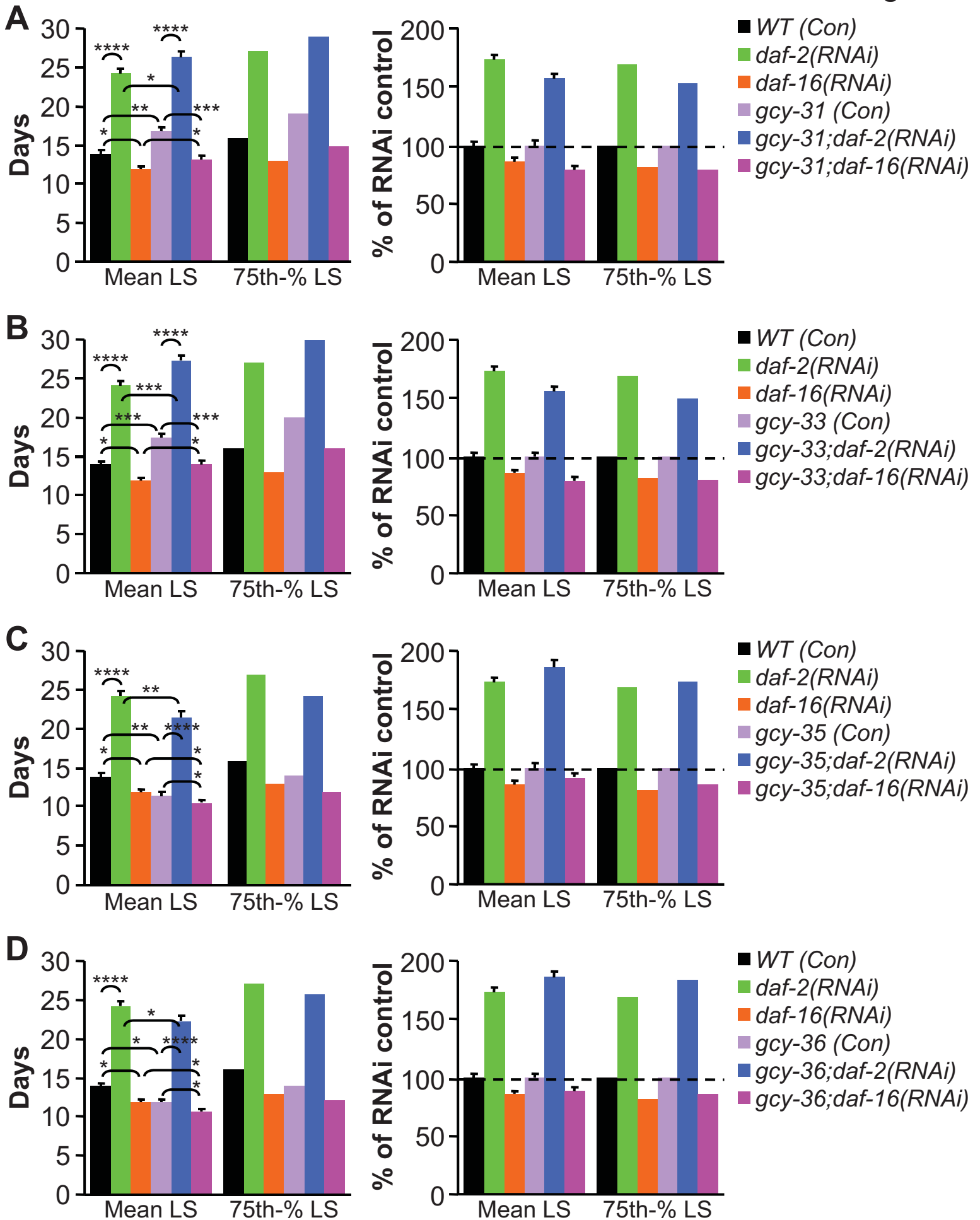


Fig. S4

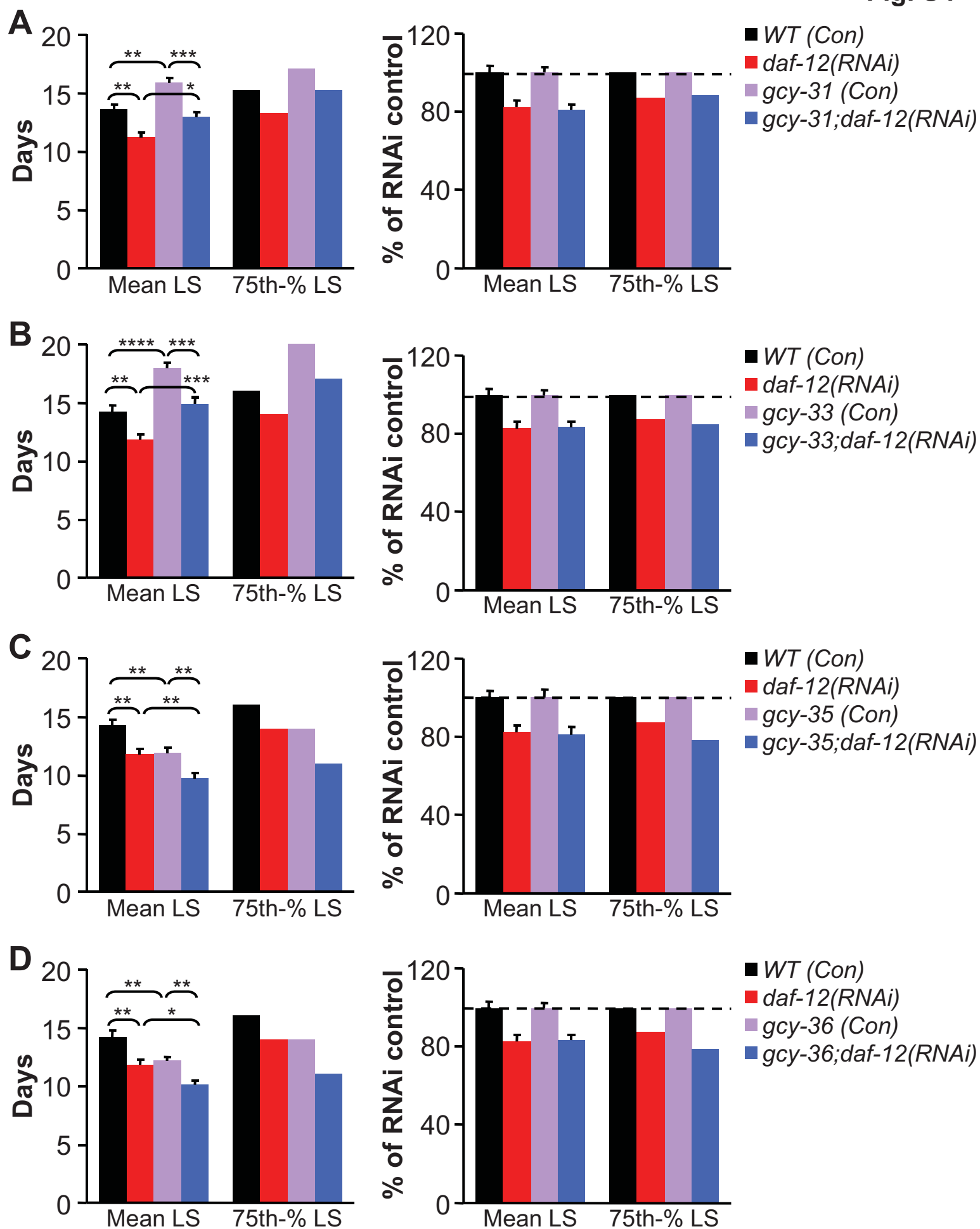


Fig. S5

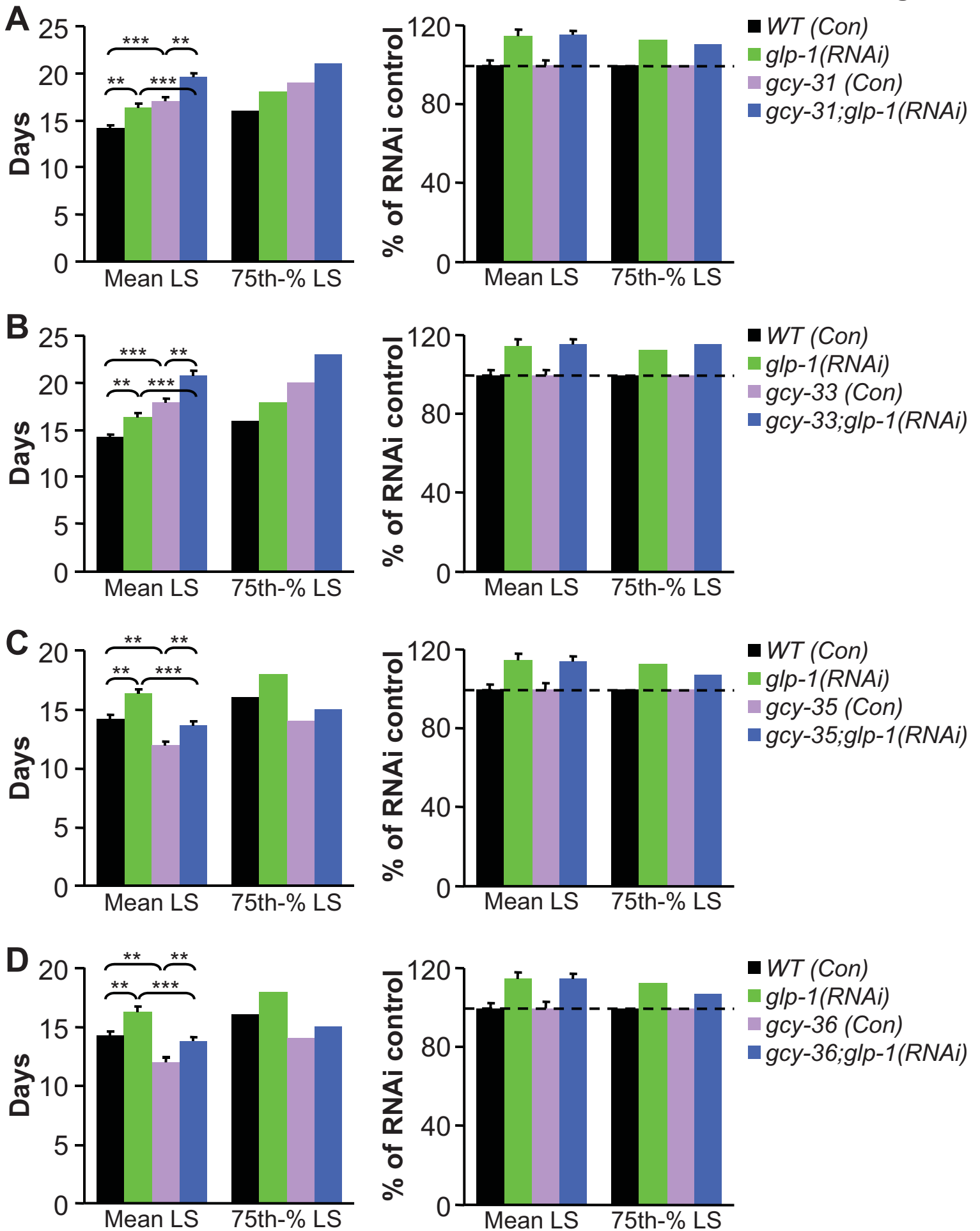


Fig. S6

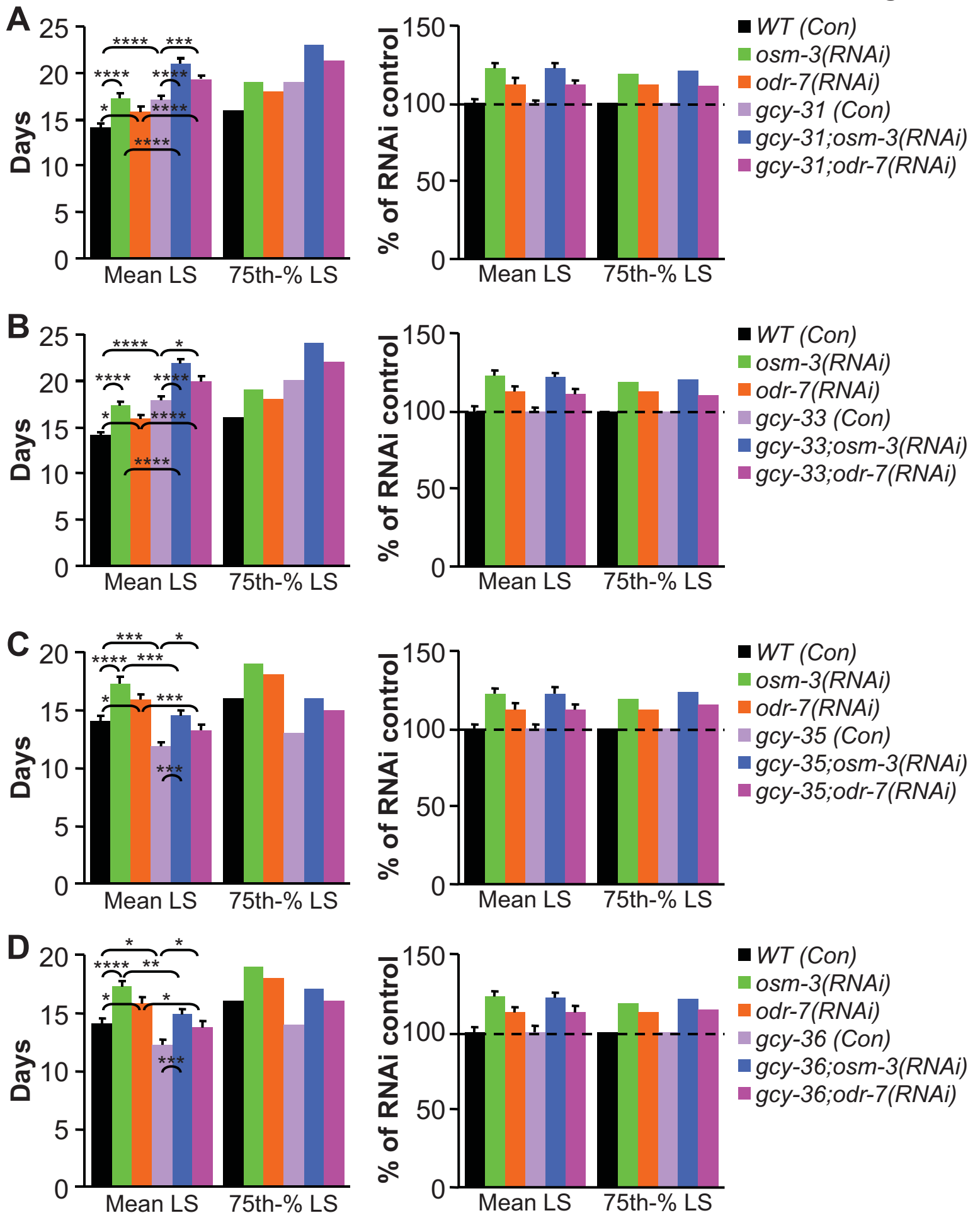


Fig. S7

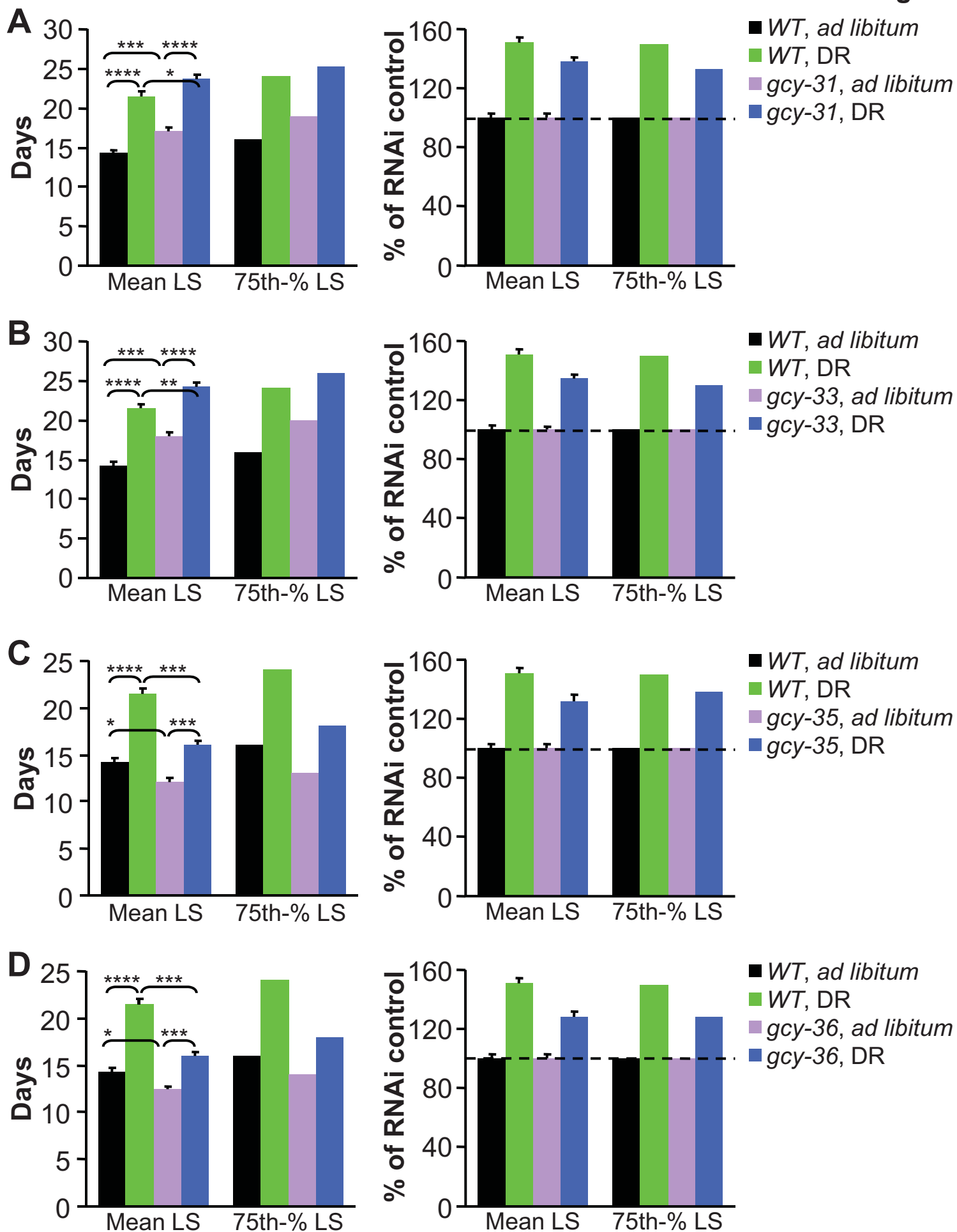


Fig. S8

