

***Caenorhabditis elegans* histone deacetylase *hda-1* is required for morphogenesis of the vulva and LIN-12/Notch-mediated specification of uterine cell fates**

Ayush Vasant Ranawade, Philip Cumbo and Bhagwati P. Gupta

Department of Biology, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON L8S 4K1 Canada.

DOI: [10.1534/g3.113.006999](https://doi.org/10.1534/g3.113.006999)

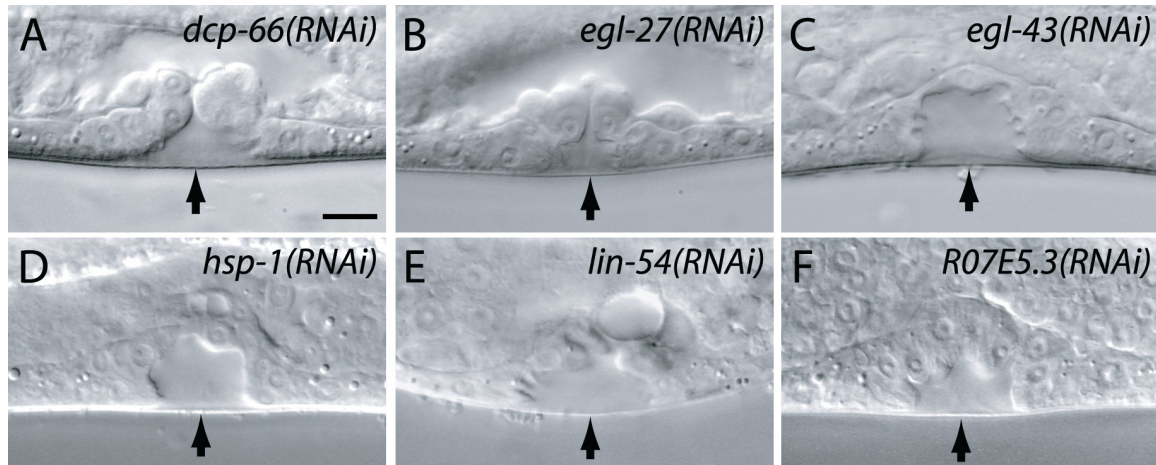


Figure S1 A subset of genes for which RNAi-mediated knockdown caused defects in vulval morphology. The phenotypes were examined in L4 stage animals. Arrows mark the center of vulval invagination. Scale bar is 10 μ m.

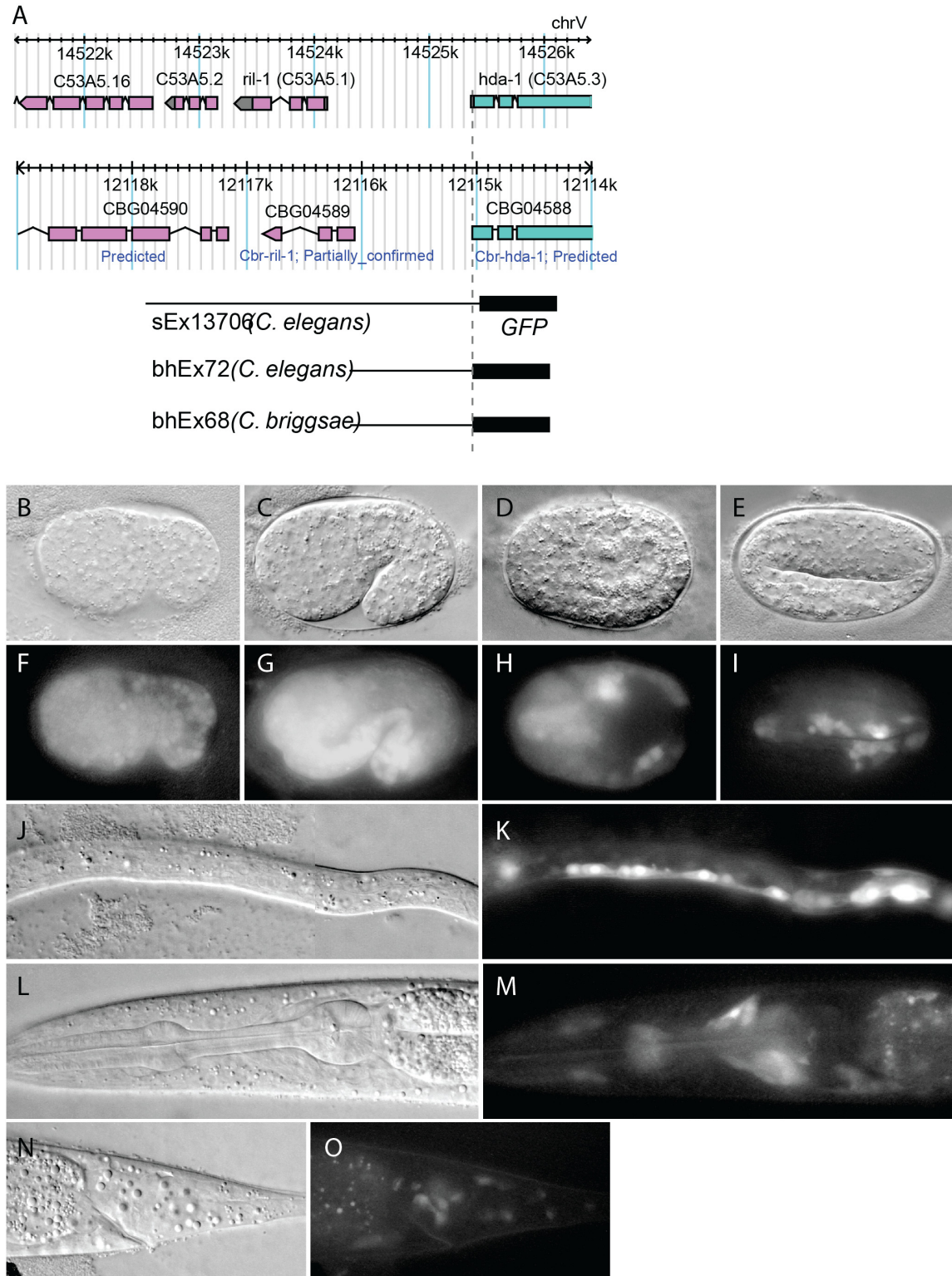


Figure S2 *hda-1::gfp* expression profile in *C. elegans* and *C. briggsae* during development

(A) Snapshots of *C. elegans* and *C. briggsae* genomic regions showing gene models of *hda-1* and upstream genes. The regions used to make the *hda-1::gfp* reporter constructs are shown. (B-O) Expression pattern of *hda-1::gfp* during development. (B, C, F, G, J-O) *C. elegans hda-1::gfp* (*bhEx72*); (D, E, H, I) *Cbr-hda-1::gfp* (*bhEx68*). *hda-1* expression in embryos begins approximately 4 to 5 hrs after fertilization, towards the end of gastrulation. Expression appears to be

uniform and is observed predominantly in the head region. By the 2-fold stage, expression appears to be down regulated and confined to relatively fewer cells (J, K). In an L2 larva, bright *hda-1::gfp* fluorescence is visible in the ventral cord region. Based on their location and size, many of these cells appear to be neurons, although their exact identity is unknown. (L-O) An L4 animal shows fluorescence in the head ganglion and a subset of cells in the tail region. The anterior plane is oriented towards the left in all cases, except in E and I where it is reversed.

Table S1 List of 171 genes tested by RNAi

Table S1 is available for download at <http://www.g3journal.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1534/g3.113.006999/-/DC1>.