DAF-16 target genes (Mark I didn't think FTT-2 affected gene expression, so I changed this, right?)

Figure S1. Quantitative PCR of *lips-17*, *dod-8*, *sod-3*, *gpd-2*, and *nnt-1* in germline-deficient animals with and without *daf-12* and *daf-16* mutations.

Figure S2. Effects of *phi-62* RNAi knockdown on *daf-16* target genes known to be affected by *tcer-1* RNAi knockdown (Ghazi *et al.* 2009). p < 0.01 for control vs. *phi-62(RNAi)* in all three cases.

Figure S3. Effects of *phi-62* RNAi knockdown on insulin/IGF-1-pathway, respirationdefective and calorically-restricted mutants. A) *daf-2(e1370)*, vector-only control, n = 89, m = 44.1; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 59, m = 40.2, p < 0.2. B) *eat-2(ad1116)*, vector-only control, n = 23, m = 27.4; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 52, m = 19.0, p < 0.0001. C) *isp-1(qm150)*, vector-only control, n = 90, m = 31.1; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 39, m = 20.5, p < 0.0001. Second trial (not shown), *daf-2(e1370)*, vector-only control, n = 93, m = 31.3; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 78, m = 27.2, p < 0.25.) *eat-2(ad1116)*, vector-only control, n = 90, m = 28.1; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 81, m = 19.9, p < 0.0001. *isp-1(qm150)*, vector-only control, n = 92, m = 29.0; *phi-62(RNAi)*, n = 81, m = 22.5, p < 0.0001.

Figure S4. Lifespan of *daf-16; glp-1* germline-deficient animals subjected to RNAi knockdown of *phi-62* or *ftt-2* using RNAi constructs from the Ahringer library. No further shortening of lifespan was observed.

Figure S5. DAF-16::GFP localization in *glp-1(-)* and wild-type animals upon knockdown of *ftt-2*, *par-5*, and *phi-62*.

Figure S6. Effects of *ftt-2* RNAi knockdown on expression of *dod-8* and *sod-3*. We note that this RNAi clone, from the Ahringer library, cross-reacts with the 14-3-3 protein *par-5*.



Figure S1.



Figure S2.







Figure S4.



Figure S5.

