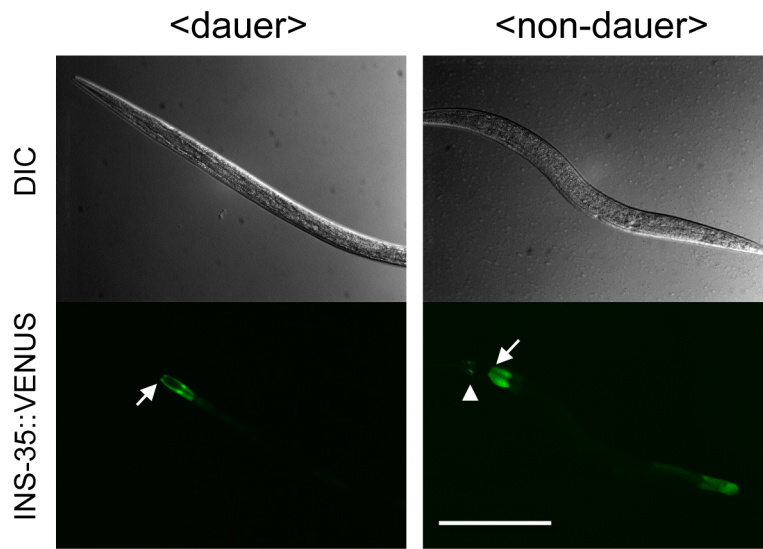


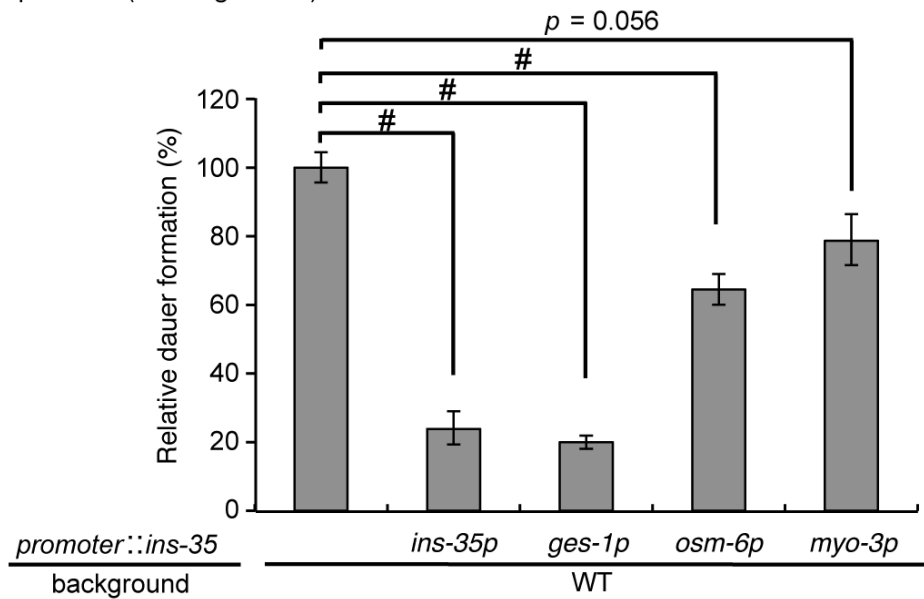
----- atttaagtccaaattttcca ----- aaattggaaatttccggcaa --- wild-type  
 ----- atttaagtccaaattttcca [664 bp deletion] aaattggaaatttccggcaa --- ok3297

**Supplementary Figure 1 | Location of deletion in *ins-35(ok3297)*.** Black boxes represent exons in *ins-35*. The blue line indicates the *ins-35(ok3297)* deletion site. Sequencing revealed the indicated break point for *ins-35(ok3297)*.

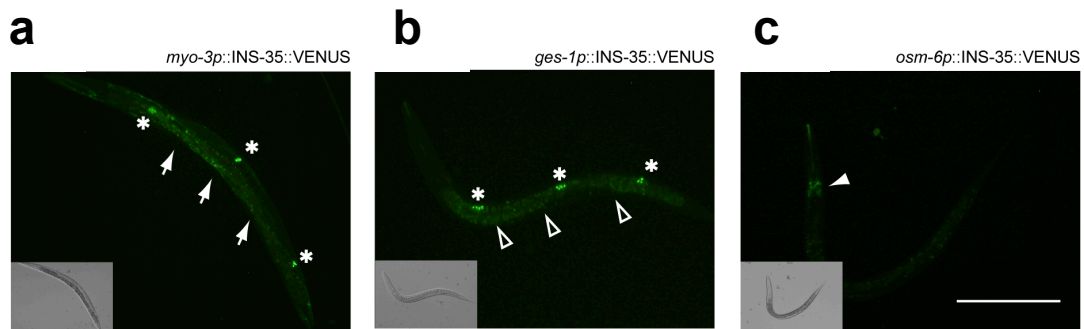


**Supplementary Figure 2 | Expression patterns of transgenic worms expressing *ins-35p::VENUS*.** Localization of *ins-35p::VENUS* at L2-L3 (non-dauer) (right) and the day 1 dauer (left) stages. Arrows indicate the intestinal valves. Arrowhead indicates head neuron. The scale bar is 100  $\mu$ m.

Overexpression (*ins-35* genome)

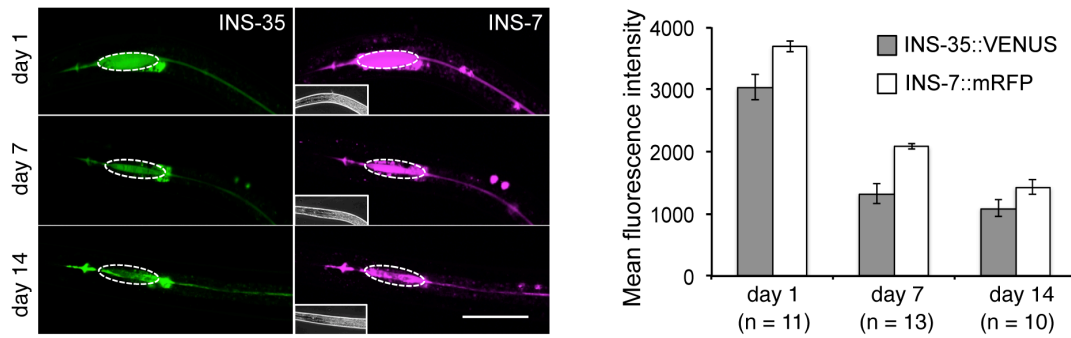


**Supplementary Figure 3 | Relative percentages of dauer formation in each *ins-35* mutant in the presence of dauer inducing-pheromone, compared with wild-type animals (overexpression experiment).** Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. #  $p < 0.05$ ; N.S.: Not Significant. Error bars are defined as s.e.m.. Multiple comparisons between groups were made using Dunnett's test. Detailed parameters including numbers, trials,  $p$ -values, and values of mean  $\pm$  S.E. are shown in Supplementary Table 2.

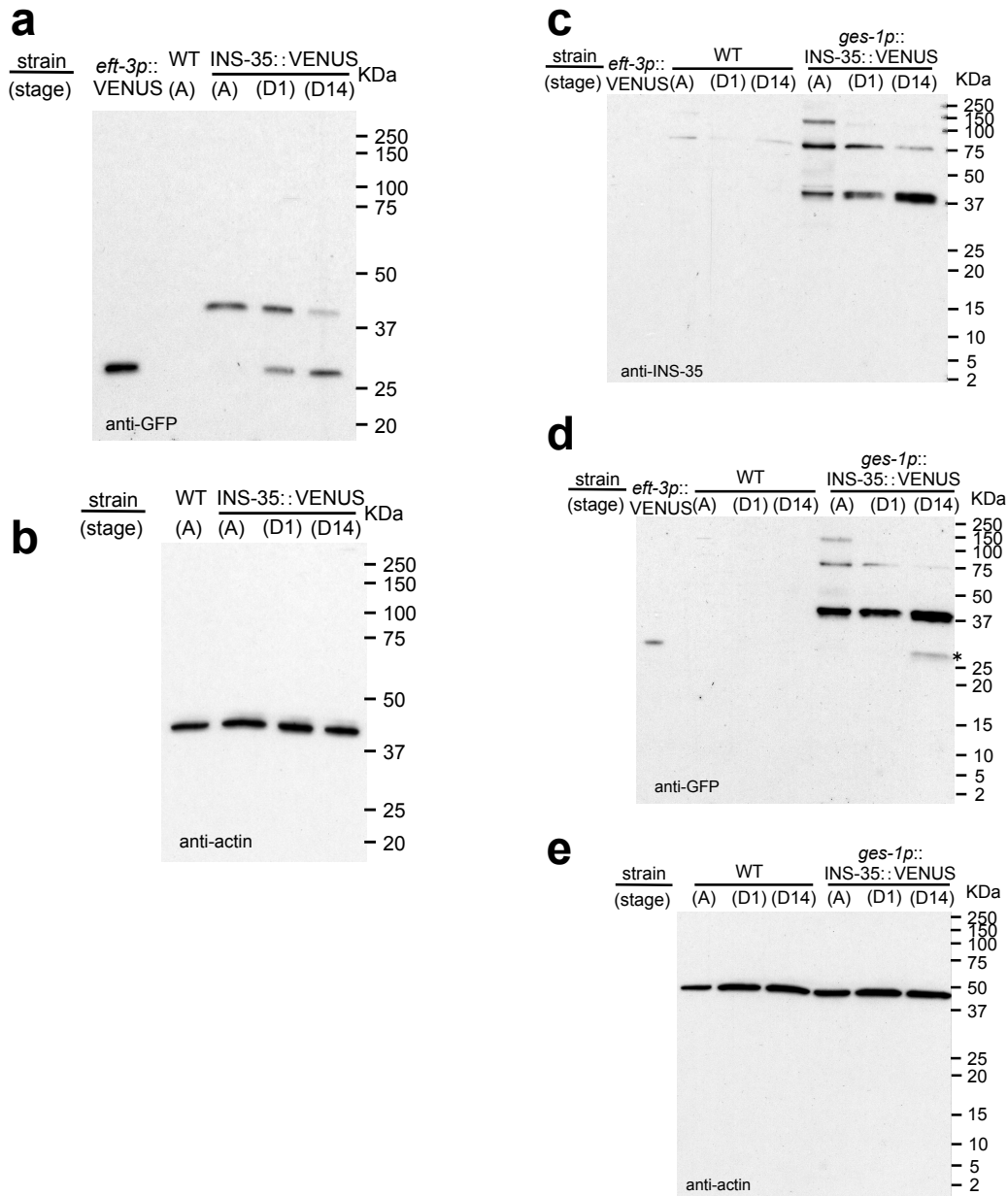


**Supplementary Figure 4 | Expression patterns of INS-35::VENUS driven by tissue-specific promoters at the L2 stage.** Expression patterns of *myo-3p::INS-35::VENUS* (a), *ges-1p::INS-35::VENUS* (b) and *osm-6p::INS-35::VENUS* (c) are shown. Arrows indicate muscle cells. Hollow arrowheads indicate intestinal cells. The solid arrowhead indicates amphid neurons. Asterisks indicate coelomocytes. The DIC images are shown on the bottom left. The scale bar is 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .



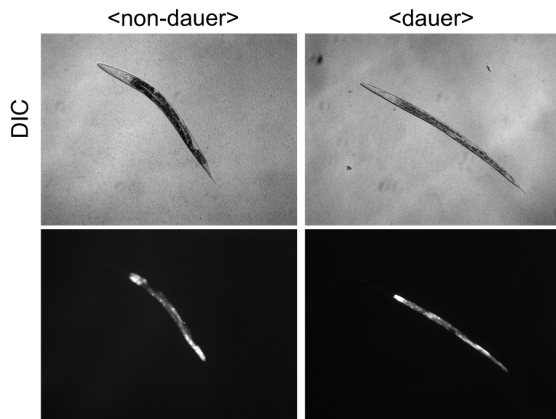


**Supplementary Figure 5 | Fluorescence intensities of INS-35::VENUS and INS-7::mRFP at day 1, day 7 and day 14 dauers.** The mean fluorescence intensities of INS-35::VENUS driven by the *ins-35* promoter and INS-7::mRFP driven by the *ins-7* promoter were calculated within the dashed ellipsoidal areas. Each box represents the intensity of INS-35::VENUS (gray) and INS-7::mRFP (white). Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. Error bars are defined as s.e.m..

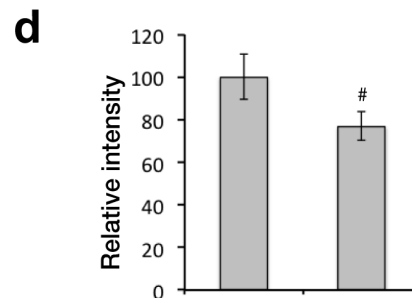
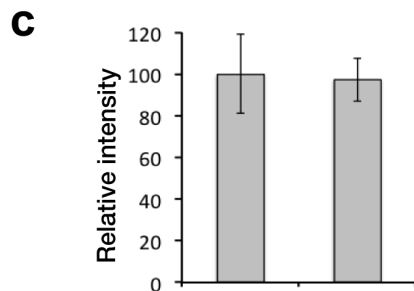
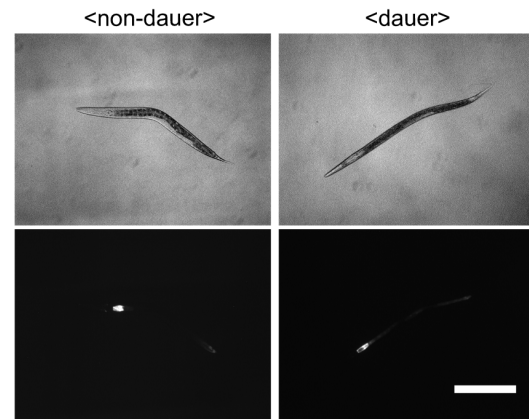


**Supplementary Figure 6 | Western blot analysis of extractions of *ins-35p::ins-35::venus* (a and b) or *ges-1p::ins-35::venus* (c, d, and e) expressing worms. Asterisk indicates a band of approximately 31 kDa in the lane corresponding to individuals at day 14 of dauer arrest. A, adult stage; D1, dauer stage at day 1; D14, dauer stage at day 14.**

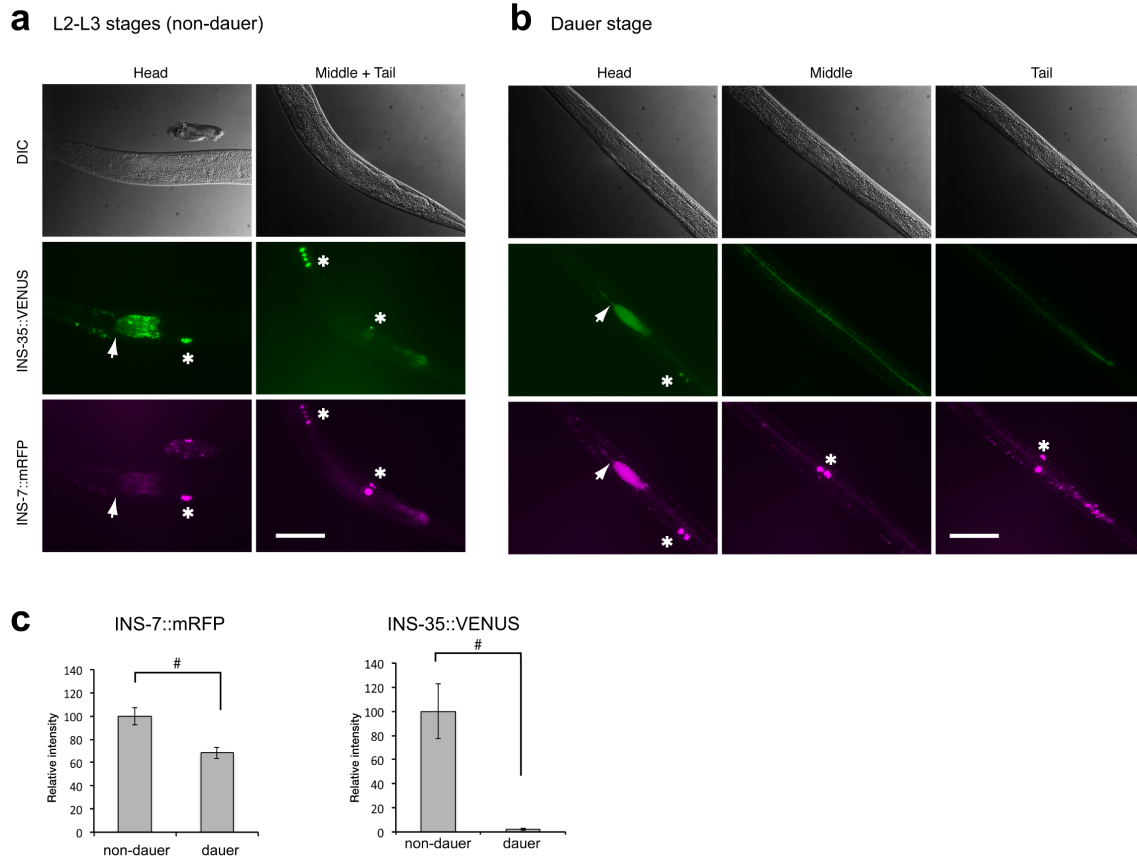
**a** *ges-1p::VENUS*



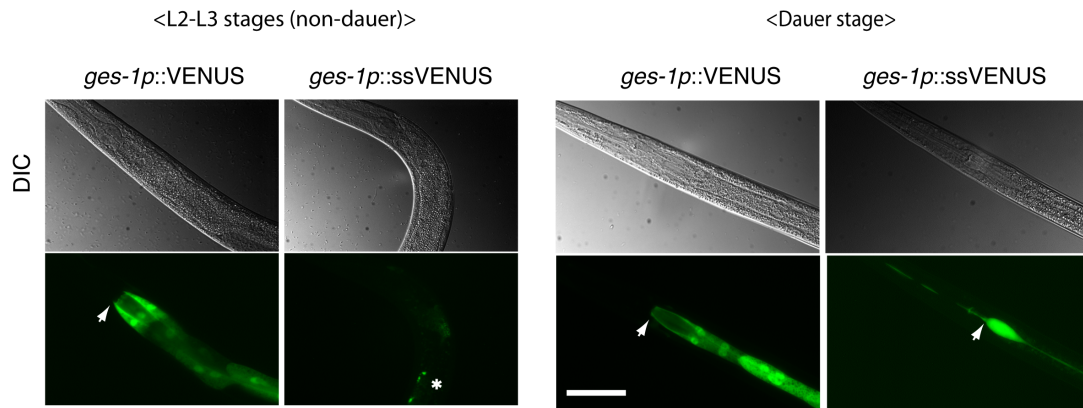
**b** *ins-35p::VENUS*



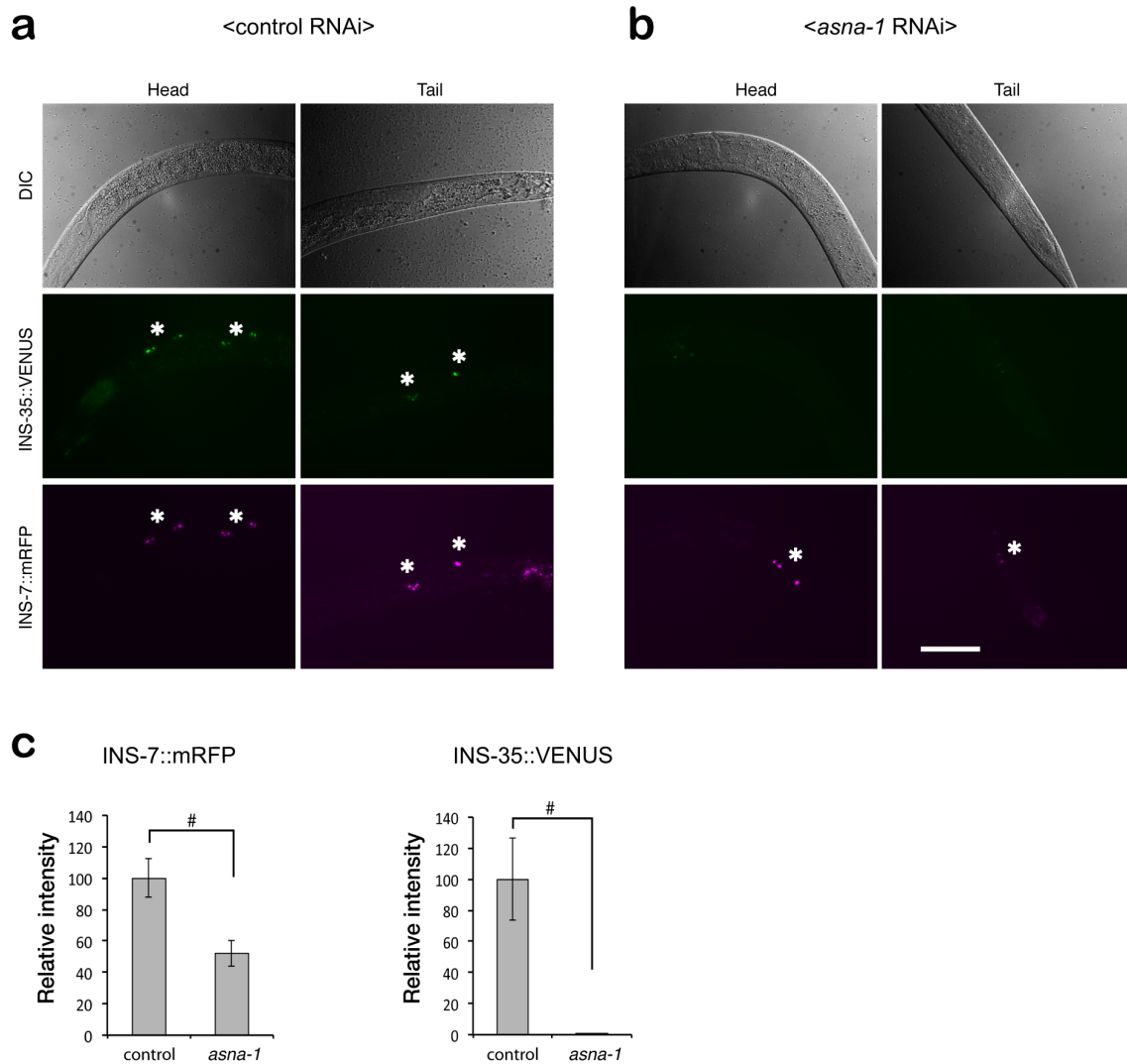
**Supplementary Figure 7 | Fluorescent intensity of *ins-35p::VENUS* is decreased in the day 1 dauer stage.** (a and b) Panels show DIC and fluorescence images of *ges-1p::VENUS* (a) and *ins-35p::VENUS* (b) expressing worms at non-dauer (L2-3) and day 1 dauer stages. Scale bar is 100  $\mu$ m. (c and d) Relative intensity of *ges-1p::VENUS* (c) and *ins-35p::VENUS* (d) in the worms. Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. #  $p < 0.05$ .  $n=10$ . Error bars are defined as s.e.m.. Trials=1. Comparisons between two groups were made using Student's *t*-test.



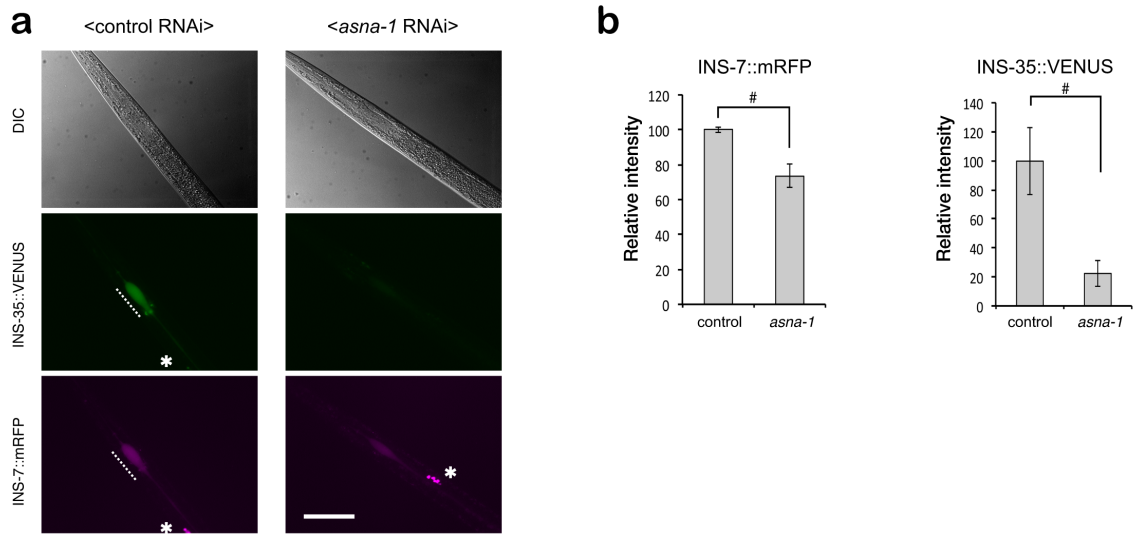
**Supplementary Figure 8 | Comparison of fluorescence intensity in coelomocytes between L2-L3 (non-dauer) and the day 1 dauer stages.** Localization of INS-35::VENUS driven by the *ins-35* promoter and INS-7::mRFP driven by the *ins-7* promoter at (a) L2-L3 (non-dauer) and (b) the day 1 dauer stages. Arrows indicate the intestinal valves. Asterisks indicate coelomocytes. The scale bar is 50  $\mu$ m. (c) Relative intensity of INS-7::mRFP and INS-35::VENUS in coelomocytes. Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. #  $p < 0.05$ .  $n=10$ . Error bars are defined as s.e.m.. Trials=1. Comparisons between two groups were made using Student's *t*-test.



**Supplementary Figure 9 | Localization of *ges-1p::VENUS* and *ges-1p::ssVENUS* at L2-L3 (non-dauer) and the day 1 dauer stages.** In the *ges-1p::venus* expressing worms, VENUS signal in coelomocytes was not detected at non-dauer or the dauer stages. *ssVENUS* was detected in coelomocytes at L2-L3 (non-dauer) stages and accumulated in the intestinal canal at the day 1 dauer stage. Arrows indicate the intestinal valves. The asterisk indicates a pair of coelomocytes. The scale bar is 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Supplementary Figure 10 | *asna-1* RNAi decreases fluorescent intensities of INS-35::VENUS and INS-7::mRFP in coelomocytes at L2-L3 stages (non-dauer).** Localization of INS-35::VENUS driven by the *ins-35* promoter and INS-7::mRFP driven by the *ins-7* promoter under control RNAi (a) and *asna-1* RNAi (b) conditions. Asterisks indicate coelomocytes. The scale bar is 50  $\mu$ m. (c) Relative intensity of INS-7::mRFP and INS-35::VENUS in coelomocytes. Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. #  $p < 0.05$ .  $n=10$ . Error bars are defined as s.e.m.. Trials=1. Comparisons between two groups were made using Student's *t*-test.



**Supplementary Figure 11 | *asna-1* RNAi decreases fluorescent intensities of INS-35::VENUS and INS-7::mRFP in the intestinal lumen at the day 1 dauer stage.**

(a) Localization of INS-35::VENUS driven by the *ins-35* promoter and INS-7::mRFP driven by the *ins-7* promoter under control RNAi (Left) and *asna-1* RNAi (right). Asterisks indicate coelomocytes. Dashed lines indicate anterior intestinal lumens. The scale bar is 50  $\mu$ m. (b) Relative intensity of INS-7::mRFP and INS-35::VENUS in the anterior intestinal lumen. Data are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  S.E. #  $p < 0.05$ .  $n=10$ . Error bars are defined as s.e.m.. Trials=1. Comparisons between two groups were made using Student's *t*-test.

Supplementary Table 1 | Relative dauer formation of *ins*-RNAi treated animals

Target gene	Relative dauer formation (%)	Number			<i>p</i> value
		dauer	non-dauer	total (trials)	
control	100.0 ± 10.2	893	813	1706 (7)	control
<i>ins-20</i>	91.7 ± 22.1	250	306	556 (2)	0.999
<i>ins-21</i>	105.1 ± 8.9	378	427	805 (4)	1.000
<i>ins-22</i>	83.8 ± 21.0	315	411	726 (4)	0.976
<i>ins-23</i>	83.6 ± 20.7	354	589	943 (4)	0.677
<i>ins-24</i>	102.0 ± 16.0	250	169	419 (2)	0.999
<i>ins-25</i>	132.2 ± 4.7	101	114	215 (1)	1.000
<i>ins-27</i>	121.6 ± 11.0	401	293	694 (3)	0.999
<i>ins-28</i>	122.6 ± 3.9	268	182	450 (2)	0.996
<i>ins-29</i>	102.4 ± 9.4	286	333	619 (3)	0.999
<i>ins-30</i>	96.6 ± 19.1	148	293	441 (2)	0.606
<i>ins-31</i>	112.2 ± 10.7	270	162	432 (2)	0.998
<i>ins-33</i>	139.0 ± 9.6	388	174	562 (2)	0.450
<i>ins-34</i>	79.1 ± 21.1	402	306	708 (2)	1.000
<i>ins-35</i>	140.4 ± 6.5	502	143	645 (3)	0.022
<i>ins-36</i>	89.5 ± 5.5	115	88	203 (1)	1.000

Relative percentages of dauer formation in each *ins*-RNAi treated animals compared with control RNAi treated animals are shown. Data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.. For the dauer formation assays, 3-4 independent plates were assayed as 1 trial. Multiple comparisons between groups were made using Dunnett's test.



Supplementary Table 2 | Summary of the relative dauer formation

Background	Transgene (Conc.)	Relative dauer formation (%)	dauer	non-dauer	total (trials)	p value
Figure 1c						
Wild type		100.0 ± 3.7	85	234	319 (2)	control
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>		327.1 ± 3.7	285	41	326 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i> cDNA (15 ng/μl)	64.1 ± 6.9	27	130	157 (2)	0.031
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>ges-1p::ins-35</i> cDNA (15 ng/μl)	9.0 ± 2.5	7	180	187 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>osm-6p::ins-35</i> cDNA (15 ng/μl)	127.6 ± 5.7	60	116	176 (2)	0.135
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>myo-3p::ins-35</i> cDNA (15 ng/μl)	55.1 ± 9.5	56	139	195 (2)	0.005
Supplementary Figure 2						
Wild type		100.0 ± 4.5	105	169	274 (2)	control
Wild type	<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i> (15 ng/μl)	24.1 ± 4.8	32	308	341 (2)	<.001
Wild type	<i>ges-1p::ins-35</i> (15 ng/μl)	20.0 ± 1.8	23	263	286 (2)	<.001
Wild type	<i>osm-6p::ins-35</i> (15 ng/μl)	64.5 ± 4.4	81	246	327 (2)	<.001
Wild type	<i>myo-3p::ins-35</i> (15 ng/μl)	78.9 ± 7.6	96	227	323 (2)	0.056
Figure 3a						
Wild type		100.0 ± 7.3	42	263	305 (3)	control
<i>ins-6(tm2416)</i>		95.1 ± 6.2	35	236	271 (3)	0.994
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>		243.2 ± 15.3	104	211	315 (3)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>		645.7 ± 15.7	209	30	239 (3)	<.001
<i>daf-28(tm2308)</i>		620.1 ± 8.6	323	61	384 (3)	<.001
Figure 3c						
Wild type		100.0 ± 5.0	172	263	435 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>		166.5 ± 4.4	402	216	618 (2)	control
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>	<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i> (25 ng/μl)	11.5 ± 3.1	17	298	315 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>	<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i> (15 ng/μl)	29.2 ± 3.2	46	349	395 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>	<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i> ( 5 ng/μl)	77.4 ± 4.7	106	230	336 (2)	<.001
Wild type		100.0 ± 8.2	87	420	507 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>		447.1 ± 7.6	377	123	500 (2)	control
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>ins-7p::ins-7</i> (25 ng/μl)	200.8 ± 8.8	137	271	408 (2)	0.022
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>ins-7p::ins-7</i> (15 ng/μl)	288.4 ± 8.4	212	222	434 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	<i>ins-7p::ins-7</i> ( 5 ng/μl)	404.3 ± 12.8	265	126	391 (2)	<.001
Figure 4a						
Wild type		100.0 ± 20.2	55	238	293 (3)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>		428.8 ± 4.0	169	41	210 (3)	0.034
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>		178.4 ± 27.8	82	164	246 (3)	<.001
<i>ins-7; ins-35</i>		493.8 ± 13.7	229	13	242 (3)	control

Data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.. For the dauer formation assays, 3-4 independent plates were assayed as 1 trial. Multiple comparisons between groups were made using Dunnett's test.

Supplementary Table 3 | Summary of the recovery ratio

Background	Recovery ratio (%)	Number			<i>p</i> value
		dauer	non-dauer	total (trials)	
Wild type	100.0 ± 3.9	104	460	564 (2)	<.001
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	77.6 ± 3.3	138	393	531 (2)	0.029
<i>ins-7(tm1907)</i>	87.7 ± 1.0	203	269	472 (2)	0.002
<i>ins-7; ins-35</i>	60.3 ± 5.4	236	233	469 (2)	control

Data are expressed as the mean ± S.E.. For the dauer exit assays, 3 independent plates were assayed as 1 trial. Multiple comparisons between groups were made using Dunnett's test.

**Supplementary Table 4 | PCR primers used in this study**

primer name	sequence 5' to 3'	
	Fw	Rv
<i>ins-35(ok3297)</i>	gattctcatggaaggatgtg	aagttcactgagcattcagg
<i>ins-35p::ins-35</i>	ataggtaccagttcacggtatcaatgag	taagtcgactcaatataaatatctgcagg
<i>ins-35p::ins-35::venus</i> or <i>mrfp</i>	atagcatgctttcacgtaccttaaggaag	tatggatccaattgaatagttcatctgagtc
<i>ins-35p::venus</i>	atagcatgctttcacgtaccttaaggaag	tatggatcctgctggaaaattagacaatttc
<i>ges-1p::mrfp</i> or <i>venus</i>	attgcatgcagaccatacggaaatagctgttag	aatccccgggctgaattcaaagataagatagtaataag
<i>osm-6p::ins-35</i>	<i>osm-6 region</i> atcgataagctgattaacgggctgatcgaacag	gaatattgcttcatagatgtataactaatgaagg
	<i>ins-35 region</i> atgaagcaaatattcttgtaactctgctg	ctgcaggaattcgatcaatataaatatctgcagg
<i>ges-1p::ins-35</i>	<i>ges-1 region</i> atcgataagctgattaccaataacttttagtgacgat	ctgaattcaaagataagatagtaataagattttgaagc
	<i>ins-35 region</i> tatctttgaattcagatgaagcaaatattcttgtaaat	ctgcaggaattcgatcaatataaatatctgcagg
<i>myo-3p::ins-35</i>	<i>myo-3 region</i> atcgataagctgctgctataataagttcttgaat	gaatattgcttcaattctagatggctgatgtgctg
	<i>ins-35 region</i> atgaagcaaatattcttgtaactctgctg	ctgcaggaattcgatcaatataaatatctgcagg
deletion of intron in <i>ins-35</i>	ATTCTCATGGAAGGATGTGGCTC	CTTTTCATAGTTCTGACATATTGCTC
<i>daf-28p::daf-28::venus</i>	actgcatgcatgcttatcaatagcggatatacg	tatggatccacaagaagcaaacctggggcaac
<i>ins-7p::ins-7::mrfp</i>	taagcttctcgaaggataacccccgaag	tggatccaaggacagcactgttttcg
<i>ins-7p::ins-7</i>	attGTCGACagttacaccaatgcctattc	ttaCTGACGacatagcgcgagatcagtttg
<i>sel-1</i>	accgatatcATGATTAACCTATCTGACACTG	accgatatcAGGGCTTGGTGGTTGTTCTA
<i>C02G6.1p::venus</i>	gttGCATGCTtgagtgacagacagtagcagc	ctaCCCGGGcattttcaccaaaaaatagtgctc
<i>C02G6.2p::venus</i>	gttGCATGCTtgctgcccagaagcagtg	ctaCCCGGGcatttttagcagaaaactagactcggtg
<i>C28F5.4p::venus</i>	gttGCATGCTgagataaccgacatgcttctg	ctaCCCGGGcattcaggataaaaactcgacaatc
<i>F44E7.4p::venus</i>	caagcatgctgaaaacattgccacacttc	ctaCCCGGGcattcattgctctgtaaatc
<i>Y70C5C.1p::venus</i>	gttGCATGCTatattttccagccattgttc	ctaCCCGGGcatttttagaagagaggttaaatctttg
<i>ins-20</i> RNAi	tggacaaaccatcctactctg	tcattctggacagcaccgtt
<i>ins-21</i> RNAi	gaaaaccactactcattttctg	cgggacagcaaatgtacttg
<i>ins-22</i> RNAi	atgcacactacaactattctc	tcattggtatcacagcacat
<i>ins-23</i> RNAi	gttcgttcttctattattctc	tcactgagaagttggacag
<i>ins-24</i> RNAi	gagatctcccactgtttc	tagaaaacgaagccagatgg
<i>ins-25</i> RNAi	gggcaacacatattctcag	cagtttctgaagccaaac
<i>ins-26</i> RNAi	agagctctcgtcgtctattct	gtgaatgaatagcttcatggt
<i>ins-27</i> RNAi	cttcgcttaactctgctct	gatgagaaagttgggtctc
<i>ins-28</i> RNAi	atgatgcgctcattctttgt	agattggacagcacatttca
<i>ins-29</i> RNAi	gttctgtaaatgttattgggtg	caagcaagattgaaggacag
<i>ins-30</i> RNAi	tgagttctcacgccctggt	cagaagacgaaatgggtctg
<i>ins-31</i> RNAi	gaagatgcccttgatcttgc	aggcttatgctgtgtgcaga
<i>ins-32</i> RNAi	tcgattctgtgatccttcta	atcagggcacattattgattg
<i>ins-33</i> RNAi	cctgcttaactcctctctg	atcctcctttggacagcaac
<i>ins-34</i> RNAi	tgcaaatcgggtccatcgtg	ttgctcattggtggacgac
<i>ins-35</i> RNAi	gaagcaaatattcttgtaatc	gaatagttcatctgagtcac
<i>ins-36</i> RNAi	atgaacataggcaaatgttcc	ttgaacctgcatttgggacag
<i>asna-1</i> RNAi	atgtcggatcagctggaagcctcta	tagcttcaggatccaccatccgttc