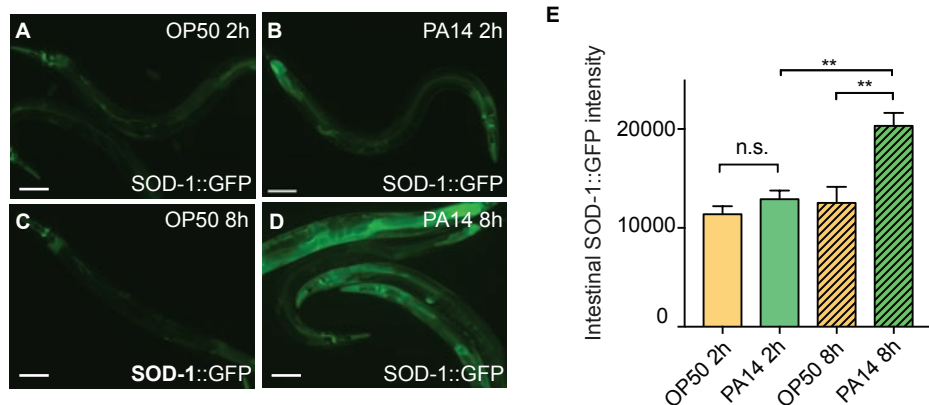


Supplementary Figure 1. Ablation of ASEL neuron does not trigger heightened behavioral response to *P. aeruginosa*.

P. aeruginosa lawn occupancy of *C. elegans* strains assayed at t = 5h. *** represents $p < 0.001$, * represents $p < 0.05$, n.s. not significant, as determined by one-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. $N=9-12$. Error bars represent standard error of the mean.

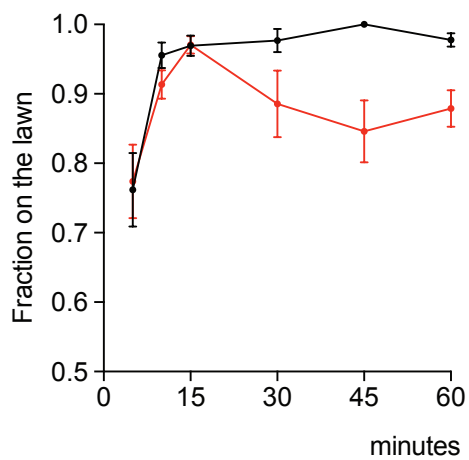


Supplementary Figure 2. SOD-1 is induced in the intestine after extended exposure to *P. aeruginosa*.

(A-D) Fluorescence micrographs of intestinal SOD-1::GFP. *sod-1(tm776); bosIs2 [sod-1p::sod-1 cDNA::GFP]* is exposed to *E. coli* OP50 or to *P. aeruginosa* PA14. Scale bar indicates 50 μ m.

(E) Average fluorescence intensity of SOD-1::GFP in the intestine. ** represents $p < 0.01$, n.s. not significant, as determined by one-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. $N=18-20$. Error bars represent s.e.m.

Sup. Fig. 3



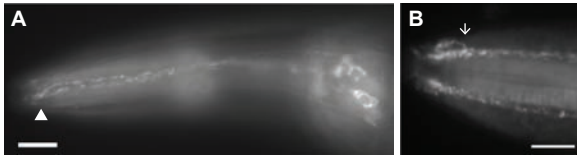
Supplementary Figure 3. *P. aeruginosa* lawn occupancy of N2 and *sod-1(tm776)*

Time course of the *P. aeruginosa* lawn occupancy. Black indicates wild-type N2 strain; red indicates *sod-1(tm776)* mutant strain. $N=12$. Error bars represent standard error of the mean.

Superoxide dismutase SOD-1 modulates *C. elegans* pathogen avoidance behavior

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Sup. Fig. 4



Supplementary Figure 4. *che-3(ok1574)* mutant elicits abnormal ASER cilium structure.

(A-B) Fluorescence micrographs of *bosIs2 [sod-1p::sod-1 cDNA::GFP]; che-3(ok1574)*. Looping (triangle) and branching (arrow) of the ASER cilium is shown. Scale bar indicates 10 μm in (A) and 5 μm in (B).