

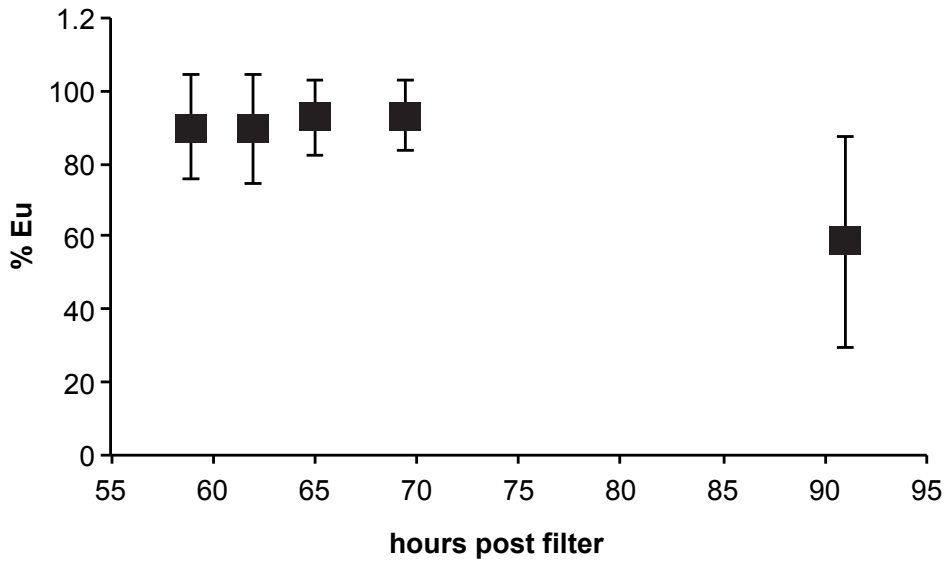
Supplementary Information

Environmental influence on *Pristionchus pacificus* mouth form through different culture methods

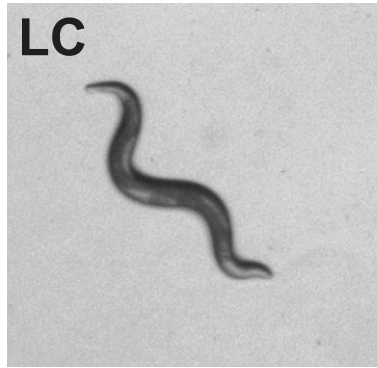
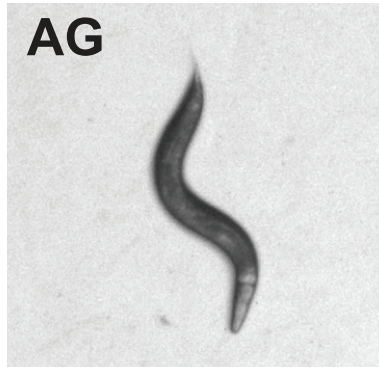
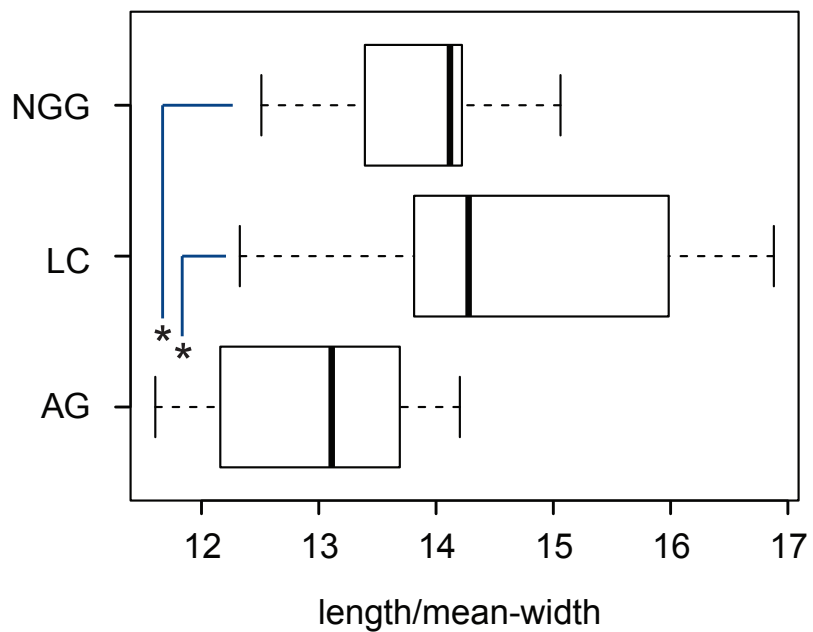
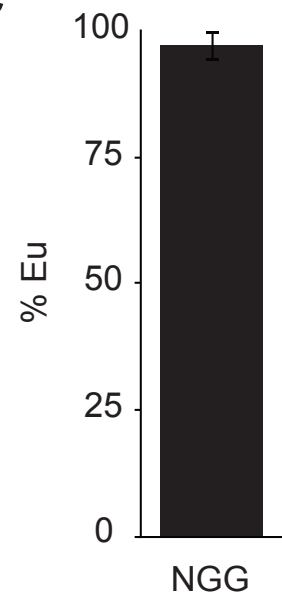
Michael S. Werner, Bogdan Sieriebriennikov, Tobias Loschko, Suryesh Namdeo,
Masa Lenuzzi, Mohannad Dardiry, Tess Renahan, Devansh Raj Sharma and
Ralf J. Sommer*

¹Department of Evolutionary Biology, Max Planck Institute for Developmental
Biology, 72076 Tübingen, Germany

*Correspondence: ralf.sommer@tuebingen.mpg.de



Supplementary Figure 1. Growth rate of morphs in liquid culture. Percent Eu of adult hermaphrodites grown in liquid at the J4-adult transition (59-70 hours post filter), and at 91 hours, a time point at which we normally collect and phenotype animals (n = 2). Worms were incubated at 22° C in S-Medium with 50 rpm shaking to induce sufficient numbers of both, St and Eu animals, allowing statistical significance testing ($p > 0.05$ between any two time-points arguing against slower development of Eu animals, two-tailed t-test).

A**B****C**

Supplementary Figure 2. Slender morphology does not correlate with mouth-form. (A) Images of *P. pacificus* grown in liquid culture and NGG display more slender morphology than on agar plates, quantified in (B). Measurements of adults from the same synchronized population were made with WormSizer⁶⁸, n = 12 (agar), 13 (NGG), and 10 (liquid culture = 'LC'). Statistical significance was measured with a nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test in R. (C) Same as in Figure 2, mouth-form ratio of adult PS312 grown in NGG, n = 3.