

## Life Sciences Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form is intended for publication with all accepted life science papers and provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. Every life science submission will use this form; some list items might not apply to an individual manuscript, but all fields must be completed for clarity.

For further information on the points included in this form, see [Reporting Life Sciences Research](#). For further information on Nature Research policies, including our [data availability policy](#), see [Authors & Referees](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

### ► Experimental design

#### 1. Sample size

Describe how sample size was determined.

In many experiments numerous worms were available and large sample sizes were used. In some experiments requiring more laborious scoring of animals we endeavoured to provide at least 30 worms per group or more than 10 per group in the case of brood size assays.

#### 2. Data exclusions

Describe any data exclusions.

In lifespan assays, contaminated plates were excluded, as were any worms that died of bursting or internal hatching, as per standard methods.

#### 3. Replication

Describe whether the experimental findings were reliably reproduced.

All findings reported were reliably reproduced in the lab on independent occasions.

#### 4. Randomization

Describe how samples/organisms/participants were allocated into experimental groups.

Where subjective scoring blind was to occur (see below), the proper sample labels were obscured and the samples were handed to a third party researcher unrelated to the present study to randomise and relabel plates with numbers before passing them back to the experimenter.

#### 5. Blinding

Describe whether the investigators were blinded to group allocation during data collection and/or analysis.

Blinding was conducted where judgments were somewhat subjective e.g. what constitutes a 'normal' phenotype.

Note: all studies involving animals and/or human research participants must disclose whether blinding and randomization were used.

#### 6. Statistical parameters

For all figures and tables that use statistical methods, confirm that the following items are present in relevant figure legends (or in the Methods section if additional space is needed).

n/a Confirmed

- The exact sample size ( $n$ ) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement (animals, litters, cultures, etc.)
- A description of how samples were collected, noting whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
- A statement indicating how many times each experiment was replicated
- The statistical test(s) used and whether they are one- or two-sided (note: only common tests should be described solely by name; more complex techniques should be described in the Methods section)
- A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as an adjustment for multiple comparisons
- The test results (e.g.  $P$  values) given as exact values whenever possible and with confidence intervals noted
- A clear description of statistics including central tendency (e.g. median, mean) and variation (e.g. standard deviation, interquartile range)
- Clearly defined error bars

See the web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) for further resources and guidance.

## ► Software

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

### 7. Software

Describe the software used to analyze the data in this study.

Software used for analysis is reported in the Methods. Data was analysed using R or Graphpad Prism.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the paper but not yet described in the published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers upon request. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). *Nature Methods* [guidance for providing algorithms and software for publication](#) provides further information on this topic.

## ► Materials and reagents

Policy information about [availability of materials](#)

### 8. Materials availability

Indicate whether there are restrictions on availability of unique materials or if these materials are only available for distribution by a for-profit company.

No restrictions

### 9. Antibodies

Describe the antibodies used and how they were validated for use in the system under study (i.e. assay and species).

The antibody used for immunostaining of YP170 (PIIA3) was a mouse monoclonal antibody validated for use against *C. elegans* YP170 in non-denaturing conditions in Sharrock et al. 1990, J Biol Chem 265(24) 14422-14431

### 10. Eukaryotic cell lines

a. State the source of each eukaryotic cell line used.

No cell lines were used.

b. Describe the method of cell line authentication used.

No cell lines were used.

c. Report whether the cell lines were tested for mycoplasma contamination.

No cell lines were used.

d. If any of the cell lines used are listed in the database of commonly misidentified cell lines maintained by [ICLAC](#), provide a scientific rationale for their use.

No cell lines were used.

## ► Animals and human research participants

Policy information about [studies involving animals](#); when reporting animal research, follow the [ARRIVE guidelines](#)

### 11. Description of research animals

Provide details on animals and/or animal-derived materials used in the study.

This study makes use of *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

Policy information about [studies involving human research participants](#)

### 12. Description of human research participants

Describe the covariate-relevant population characteristics of the human research participants.

No human research participants.