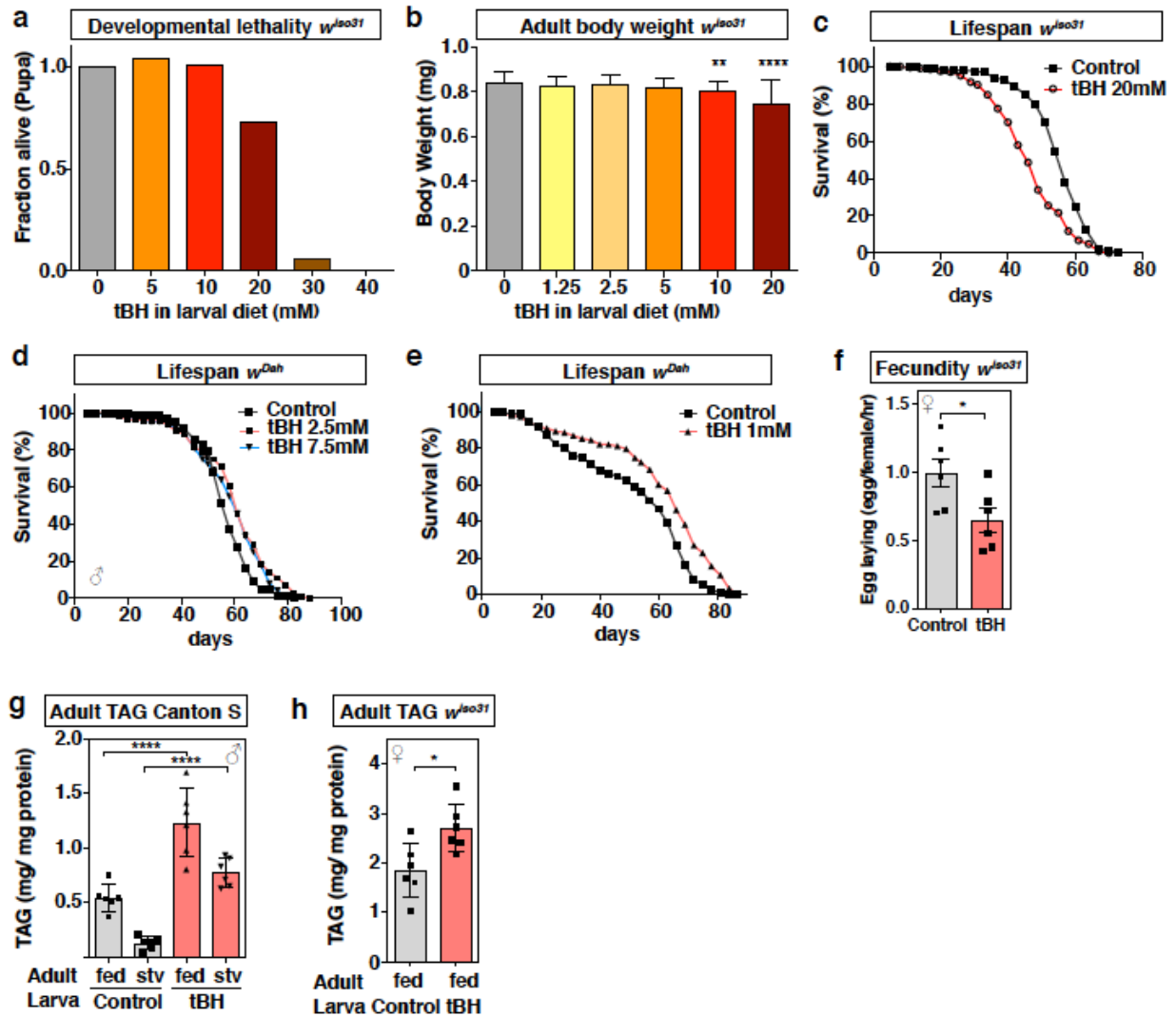
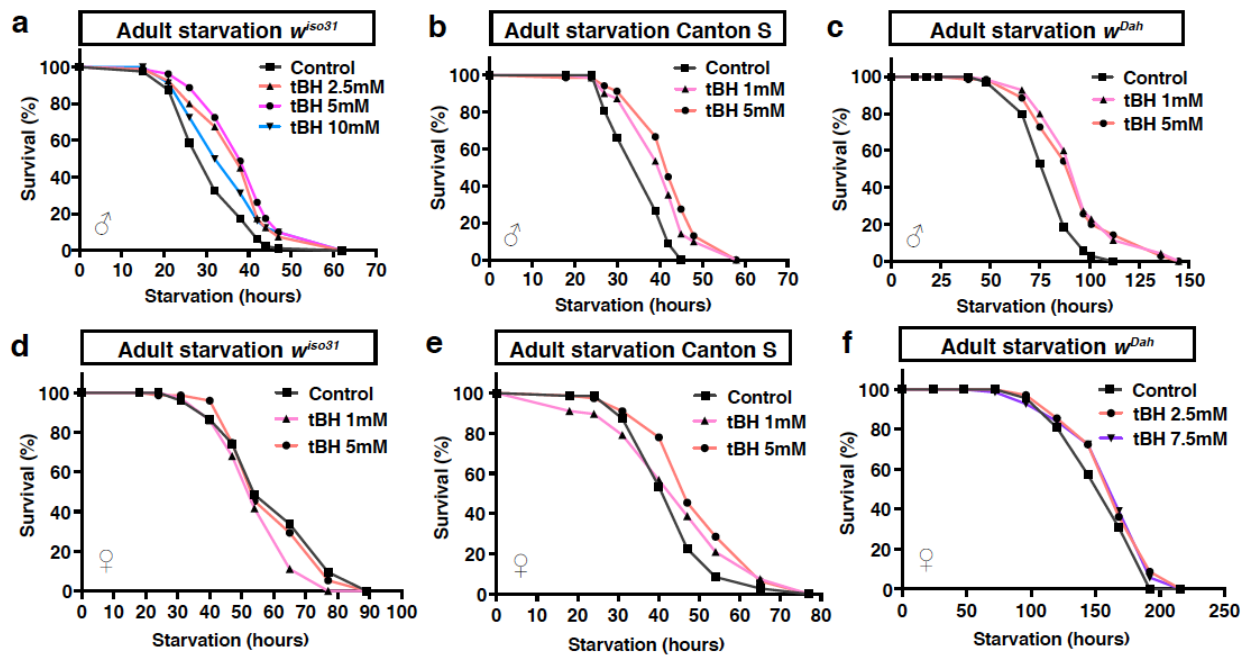


**Early-life exposure to low-dose oxidants can increase longevity via microbiome remodelling in *Drosophila***

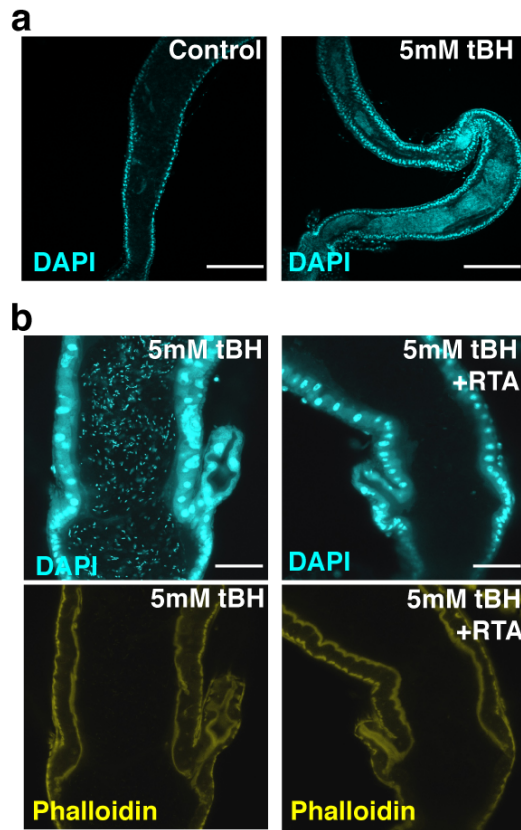
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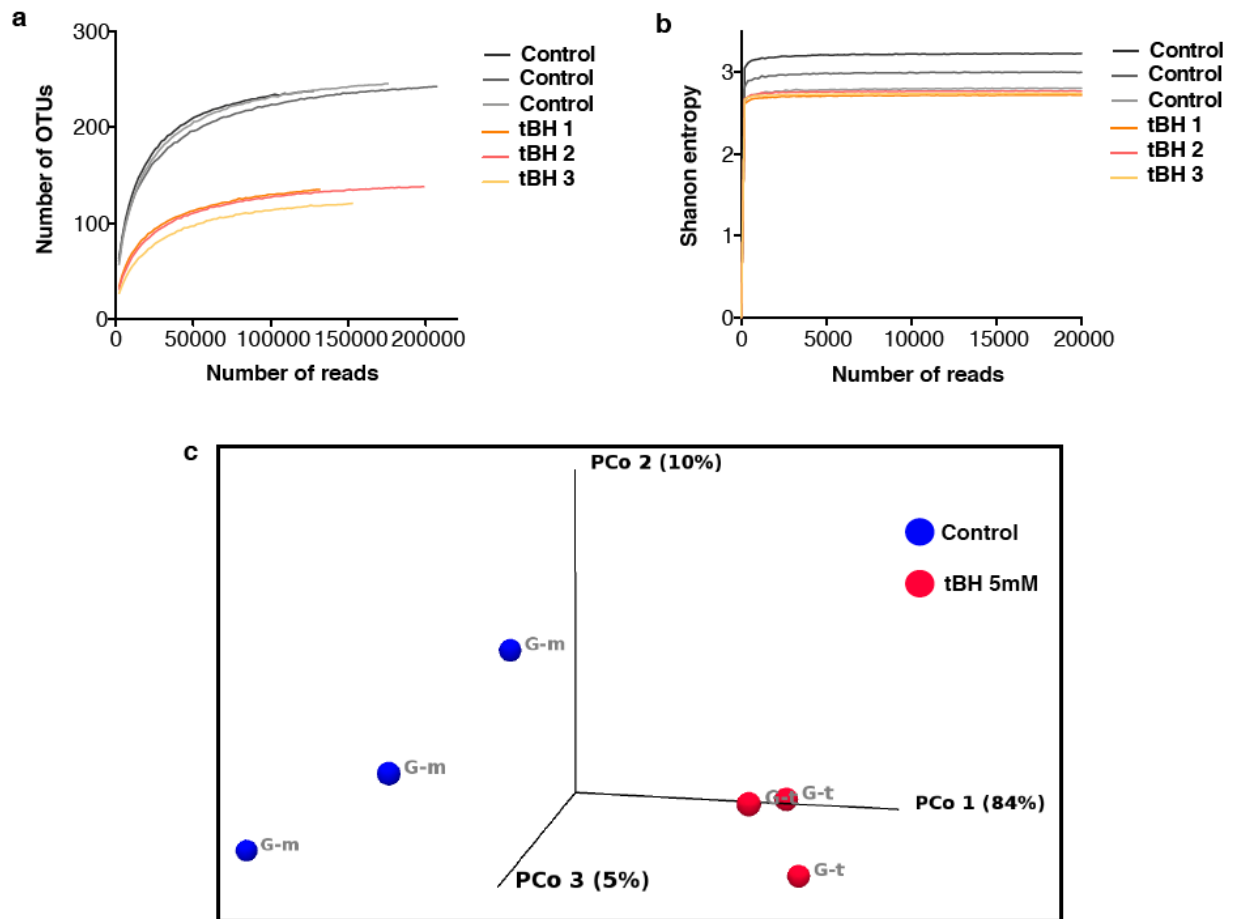
**Supplementary Figure 1, Low-dose tBH in the larval diet decreases fecundity but increases lifespan.** **a**, Fraction of  $w^{iso31}$  larvae exposed to different tBH concentrations (0-40mM) in standard diet that survive until pupariation ( $n > 200$ ). **b**, Adult body weights of  $w^{iso31}$  male flies raised on different tBH concentrations in the standard diet. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 50$ ). **c**, Lifespan of  $w^{iso31}$  male flies raised on 20mM tBH. **d,e**, Lifespan of  $w^{Dah}$  male (**d**) or female (**e**) flies raised on 1-7.5mM tBH. **f**, Fecundity of  $w^{iso31}$  female flies raised on 5mM tBH. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$ ). **g,h**, Whole body TAG (mg/mg of protein) in Canton S male (**g**) or  $w^{iso31}$  female (**h**) flies raised on 5mM tBH with or without 24-hour starvation. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$ ). Asterisks indicate  $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ ,  $****p < 0.0001$ , see Materials and Methods for details of statistical tests used in this and subsequent all figures. Statistics for lifespan curves are shown in Supplementary Table 1.



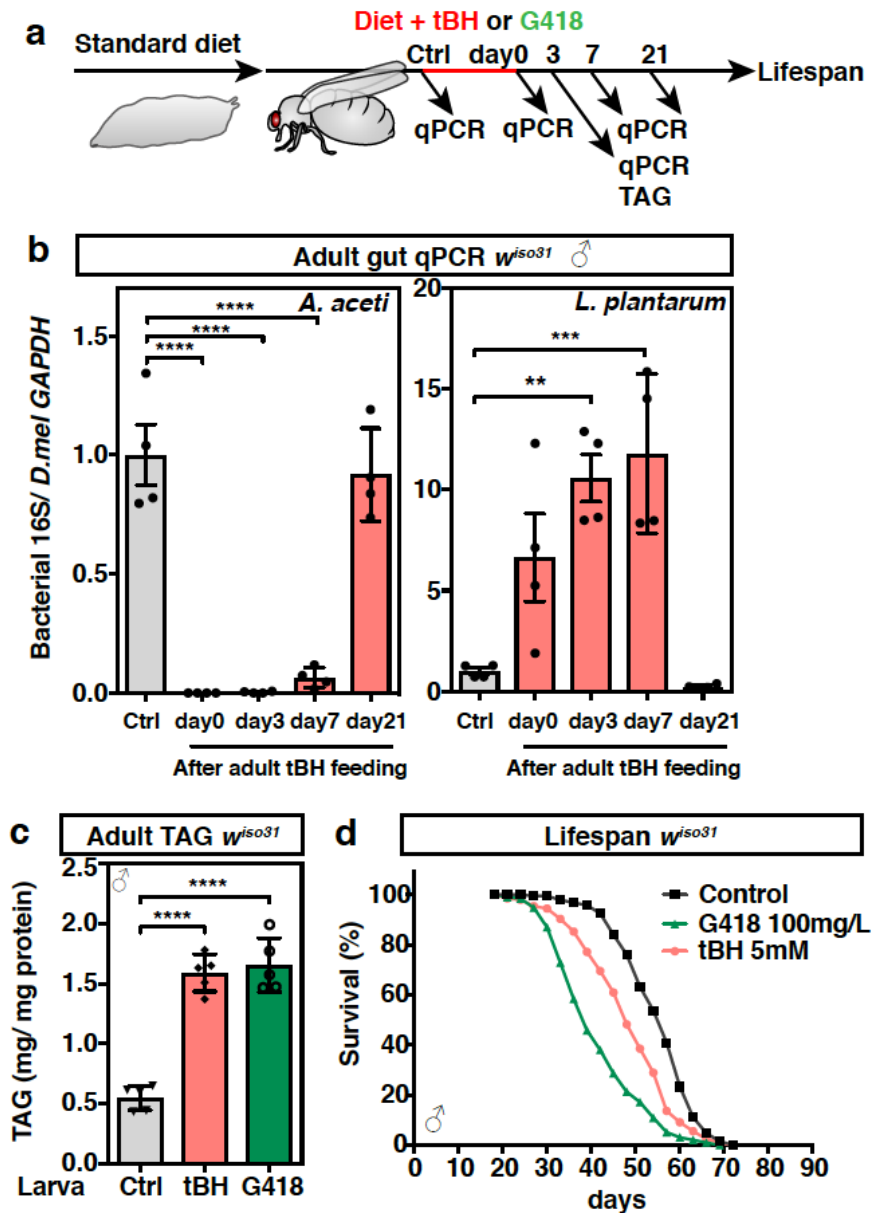
**Supplementary Figure 2, tBH-experienced flies are resistant to starvation stress. a-f,** Starvation survival curves for *w<sup>iso31</sup>* (**a,d**), Canton S (**b,e**), and *w<sup>Dah</sup>* (**c,f**) flies on PBS/agar medium. Either male (**a-c**) or female (**d-f**) flies were used. Statistics for survival curves are in Supplementary Table 1.



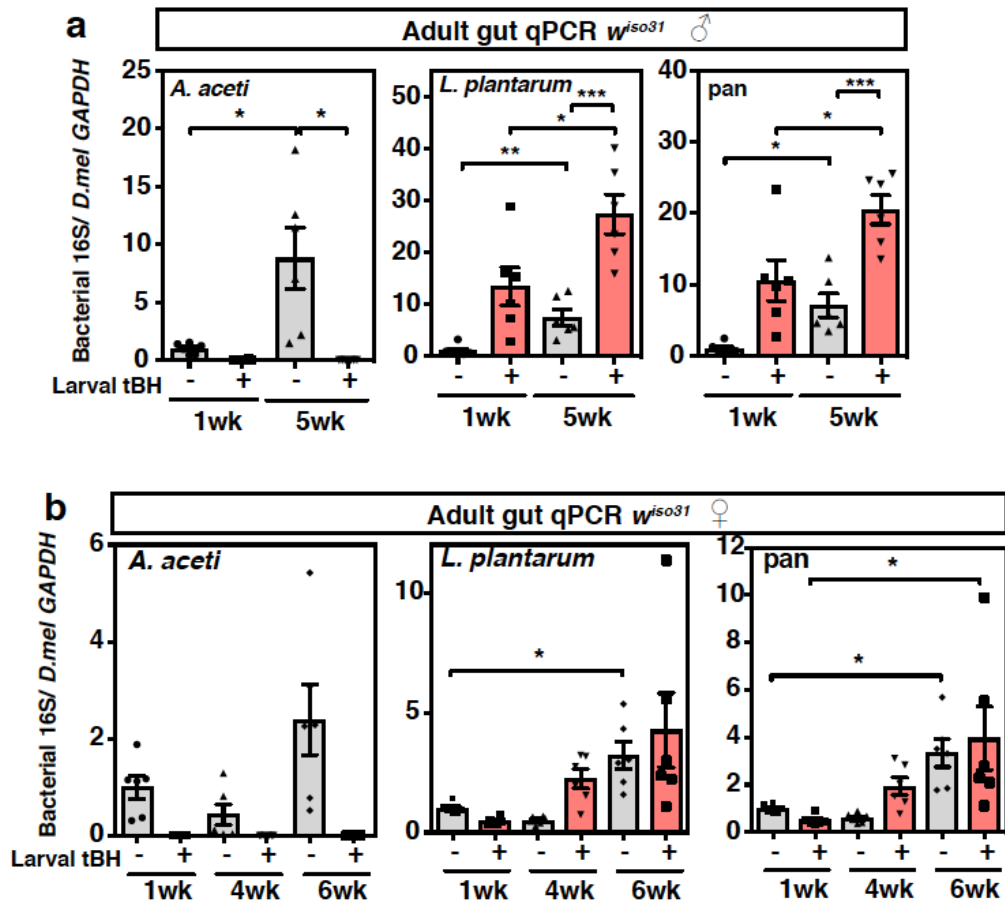
**Supplementary Figure 3, Larval tBH exposure increases DAPI<sup>+</sup> bacteria in the adult gut.**  
**a**, Representative image of DAPI staining of the adult *w<sup>iso31</sup>* male gut. Scale bar, 200  $\mu$ m. **b**, Images of DAPI and phalloidin staining of *w<sup>iso31</sup>* adult male at midgut/hindgut junction after 6 days on standard diet without (left) or with (right) the RTA antibiotic cocktail (Rifamycin, Tetracycline, and Ampicillin). Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m.



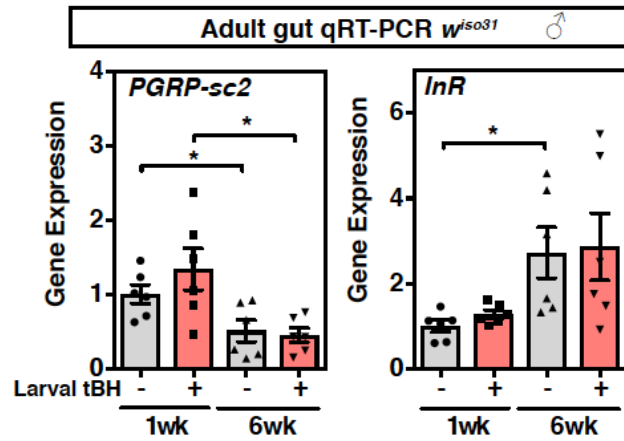
**Supplementary Figure 4, Gut microbiome diversity indices of control versus tBH-experienced flies.** Rarefaction curves (a), Shannon entropy (b) and PCo plot of Bray-Curtis dissimilarity (c) for triplicate samples from control or tBH-experienced flies.



**Supplementary Figure 5, Adult onset tBH does not stably deplete *A. aceti* or extend lifespan but it does increase TAG storage.** **a**, Outline of experimental strategy. **b**, Quantitative PCR analysis of bacteria from  $w^{iso31}$  adult male guts using species-specific primers. Adult male flies were fed 5mM tBH-containing diet for 6 days and then transferred to standard diet for a further 0, 3, 7 or 21 days before analysis. Control (Ctrl) samples were collected prior to the start of tBH exposure as shown in A. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=4$ ). **c**, Whole body TAG (mg/mg of protein) in  $w^{iso31}$  male flies 3 days after a 6-day exposure to G418 (100mg/L) or tBH (5mM) as shown in a. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=5$ ). **d**, Lifespan of  $w^{iso31}$  male flies exposed as adults to G418 or tBH for 6 days. Asterisks indicate \*\* $p<0.01$ , \*\*\* $p<0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ . Statistics for survival curves are shown in Supplementary Table 1.



**Supplementary Figure 6, tBH-experienced flies show an age-related increase in gut bacteria but life-long depletion of *A. aceti*.** a,b, Quantitative PCR analysis of bacteria from the adult gut of *wiso31* male (a) or female (b) flies of various ages using species-specific or pan primers. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=6$ ). Asterisks indicate \* $p<0.05$ , \*\* $p<0.01$ , \*\*\* $p<0.001$ .



**Supplementary Figure 7, Larval tBH does not inhibit age-related dFoxO activation in the adult gut.** Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of the dFoxO targets *PGRP-sc2* and *InR* in the gut of young (1 week) or old (6 week) *w<sup>iso31</sup>* male flies. Mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n=6$ ). Asterisks indicate  $*p<0.05$ .



**Supplementary Table 1, Statistics for survival curves.** Cohort sizes, mean and median lifespans, percentage changes, and log-rank tests for Kaplan-Meier survival curves in this study.

Fig.1b	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	192	59.49	59	-
tBH1.25mM	205	70.4 (+18.3%)	71 (+20.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH2.5mM	202	66.66 (+12.1%)	68 (+15.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	207	71.2 (+19.7%)	71 (+20.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH10mM	200	69.83 (+17.4%)	71 (+20.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.1c	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	196	59.6	62	-
tBH1mM	127	69.58 (+16.7%)	71 (+14.5%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	200	66.67 (+11.9%)	71 (+14.5%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.1d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	195	42.45	43	-
tBH5mM	162	54.5 (+28.4%)	55.2 (+27.9%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.1e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	191	40.52	44	-
tBH1mM	124	49.71 (+22.7%)	56 (+27.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	196	49.69 (+22.6%)	59 (+34.1%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.1f	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	191	52.77	54	-
PQ1mM	170	59.22 (+12.2%)	60 (+11.1%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.S1c	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	200	55.06	57	-
tBH20mM	206	46.47 (+15.6%)	46 (-19.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.S1d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	198	56.69	58	-
tBH2.5mM	212	60.07 (+6.0%)	61 (+5.2%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH7.5mM	204	58.57 (+3.3%)	61 (+5.2%)	<i>p</i> =0.0011

Fig.S1e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	139	52.18	60	-
tBH 1mM	134	60.93 (+16.8%)	66 (+10.0%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.2d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	79	4.32	5	-
tBH2.5mM	80	4.33 (0.2%)	5 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.8983
tBH5mM	80	4.06 (-6.0%)	4 (-20%)	<i>p</i> =0.2338
tBH10mM	80	3.84 (-11.1%)	4 (-20%)	<i>p</i> =0.0113

Fig.2e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	74	61.18	70	-
tBH5mM	74	50.12 (-18.1%)	47 (-32.9%)	<i>p</i> =0.0009

Fig.S2a	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	80	31.79	32	-
tBH2.5mM	80	38.05 (+19.7%)	38 (+18.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	80	39.91 (+25.5%)	38 (+18.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH10mM	80	36.36 (+14.4%)	38 (+18.8%)	<i>p</i> =0.0041

Fig.S2b	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	68	36.44	39	-
tBH1mM	71	42.38 (+16.3%)	42 (+7.7%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	69	44.43 (+21.9%)	42 (+7.7%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.S2c	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	70	81.43	87	-
tBH1mM	70	96.04 (+17.9%)	97 (+11.5%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	70	94.41 (+15.9%)	97 (+11.5%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.S2d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	74	61.43	54	-
tBH1mM	72	56.46 (-8.1%)	54 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.0077
tBH5mM	75	60.88 (-0.9%)	54 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.5896

Fig.S2e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	71	45.27	47	-
tBH1mM	67	46.73 (+3.2%)	47 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.1473
tBH5mM	77	51.48 (+13.7%)	47 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.0005

Fig.S2f	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	68	159.53	168	-
tBH2.5mM	69	168 (+5.3%)	168 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.0685
tBH7.5mM	69	166.26 (+4.2%)	168 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.0843

Fig.4e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	175	51.5	53	-
tBH0.5mM	168	56.89 (+10.5%)	59 (+11.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
G418 25mg/L	171	57.78 (+12.2%)	59 (+11.3%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.5d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	209	51.16	52	-
tBH5mM at F0	198	56.37 (+10.2%)	57 (+9.6%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.S5d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	188	55.23	57	-
tBH5mM	197	48.52 (-12.1%)	48 (-15.85%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
G418 100mg/L	192	41.52 (-24.8%)	39 (-31.6%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001

Fig.6c	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	78	45.47	44	-
Control-RTA	82	60.12 (+32.2%)	58 (+31.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
Control-MVNTA	75	59.64 (+31.2%)	58 (+31.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	79	53.32 (+17.3%)	52 (+18.2%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM-RTA	79	57.8 (+27.1%)	58 (+31.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM-MVNTA	84	57.81 (+27.1%)	58 (+31.8%)	<i>p</i> =0.1075 (vs tBH) <i>p</i> <0.0001 <i>p</i> =0.0489 (vs tBH)

Fig.6d	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	151	58.55	61	-
Control-RTA	151	71.31 (+21.8%)	79 (+29.5%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
Control-MVNTA	153	69.2 (+18.2%)	76 (+24.6%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM	144	62.6 (+6.9%)	64 (+4.9%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM-RTA	150	67.76 (+15.7%)	73 (+19.7%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM-MVNTA	152	63.73 (+8.8%)	67 (+9.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001 (vs tBH) <i>p</i> <0.0001 <i>p</i> =0.3526 (vs tBH)

Fig.6e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	139	52.22	56	-
Control-RTA	143	56.93 (+9.0%)	65 (+16.1%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH 5mM	144	59.37 (+13.7%)	65 (+16.1%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH 5mM-RTA	139	62.82 (+20.3%)	68 (+21.4%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001 <i>p</i> =0.0054 (vs tBH)

Fig.7e	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	161	51.6	51	-
Control-FO1	149	52.67 (+2.1%)	54 (+5.9%)	<i>p</i> =0.0229
tBH5mM	155	55.39 (+7.3%)	54 (+5.9%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
tBH5mM-FO1	158	51.9 (+0.6%)	51 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.3497 <i>p</i> <0.0001(vs tBH)

Fig.7f	<i>n</i>	mean(% change)	median(% change)	Log-rank (vs control)
Control	178	56.9	57	-
Control-FO1	183	58.55 (+2.90%)	60 (+5.26%)	<i>p</i> =0.0171
Control-FO2	175	56.58 (-0.56%)	57 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.5587
PQ 1mM	177	64.94 (+14.1%)	66 (+15.8%)	<i>p</i> <0.0001
PQ 1mM-FO1	175	54.92 (-3.48%)	57 (0%)	<i>p</i> =0.132 <i>p</i> <0.0001 (vs PQ)
PQ 1mM-FO2	152	63.73 (+8.8%)	67 (+9.8%)	<i>p</i> =0.993 <i>p</i> <0.0001 (vs PQ)