

DAF-21/Hsp90 is required for *C. elegans* longevity by ensuring DAF-16/FOXO isoform A function

Supplementary Information

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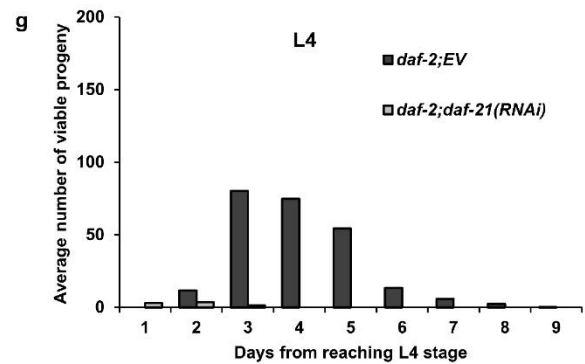
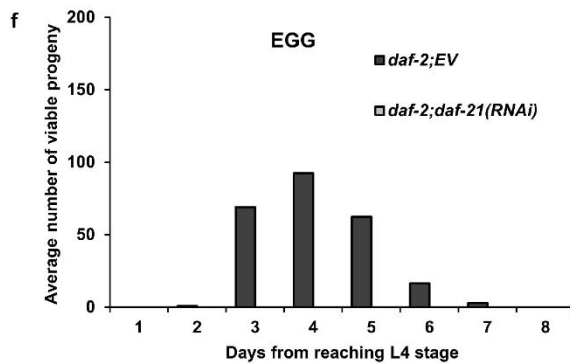
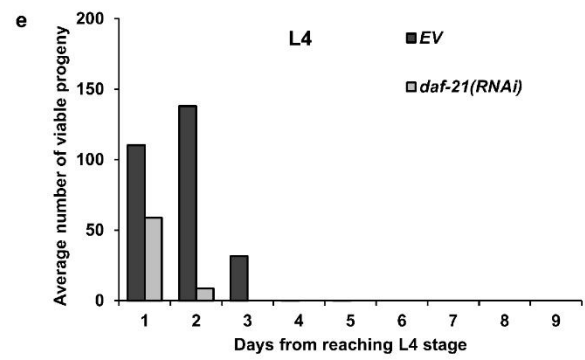
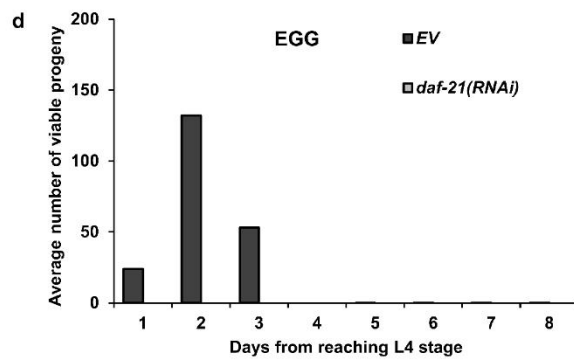
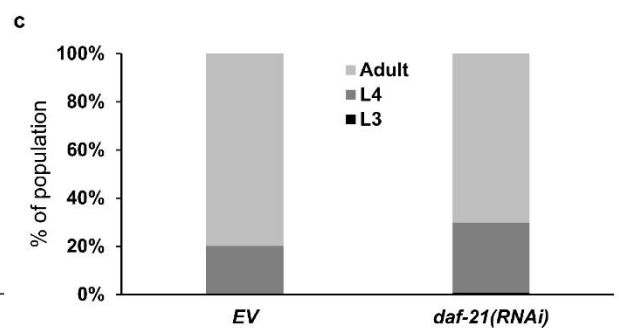
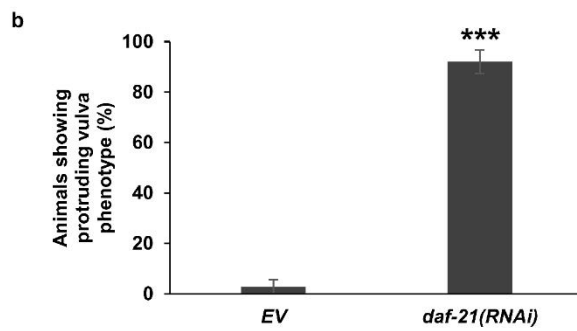
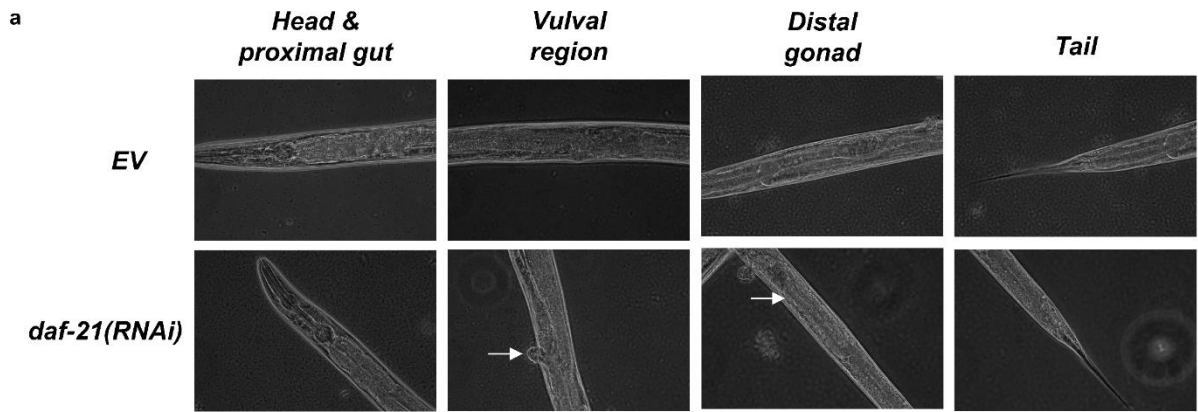
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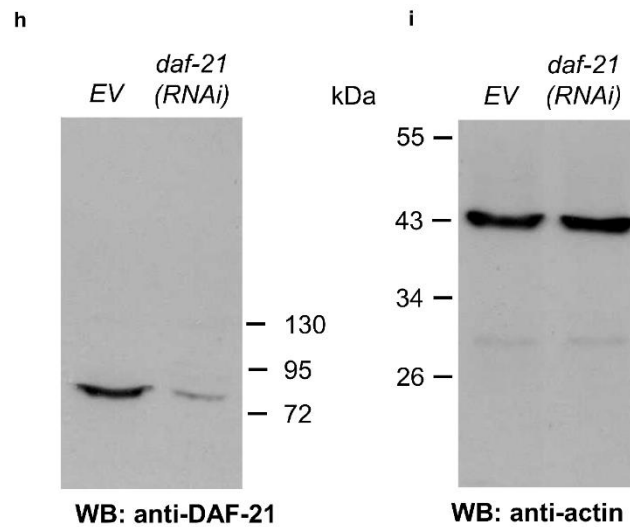
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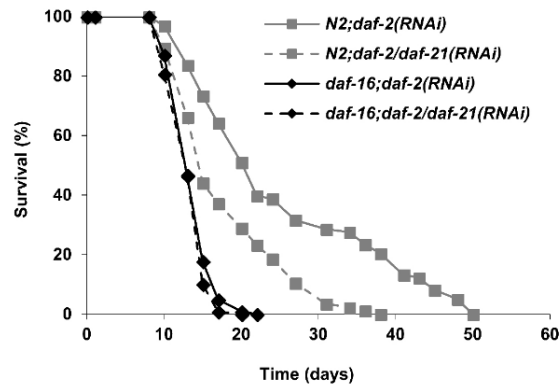
Supplementary Tables

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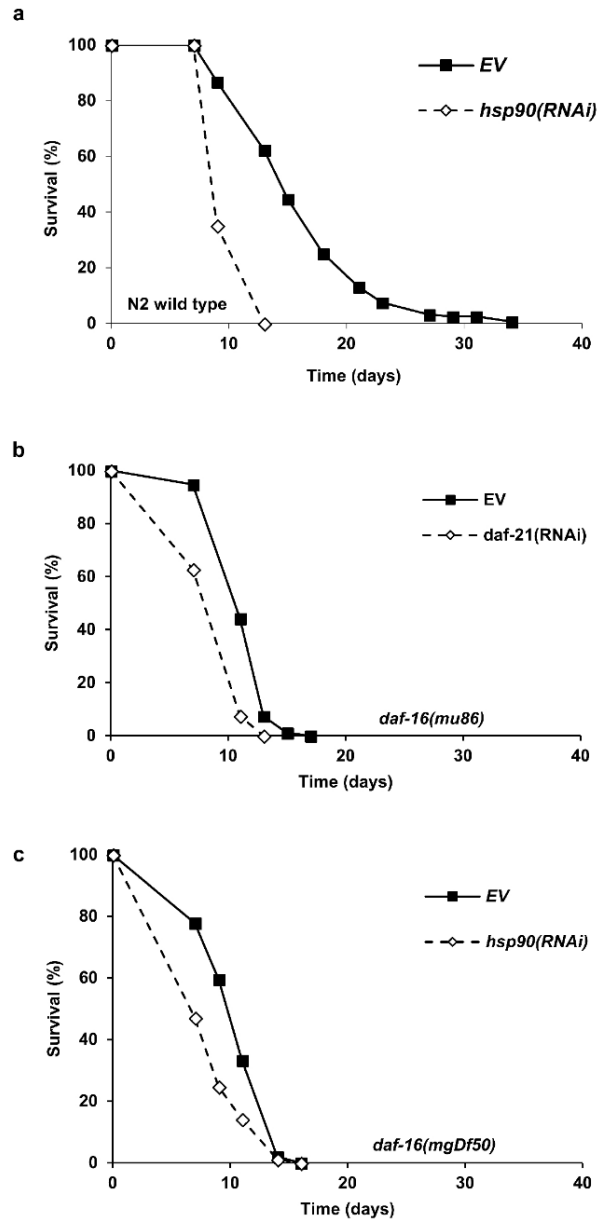




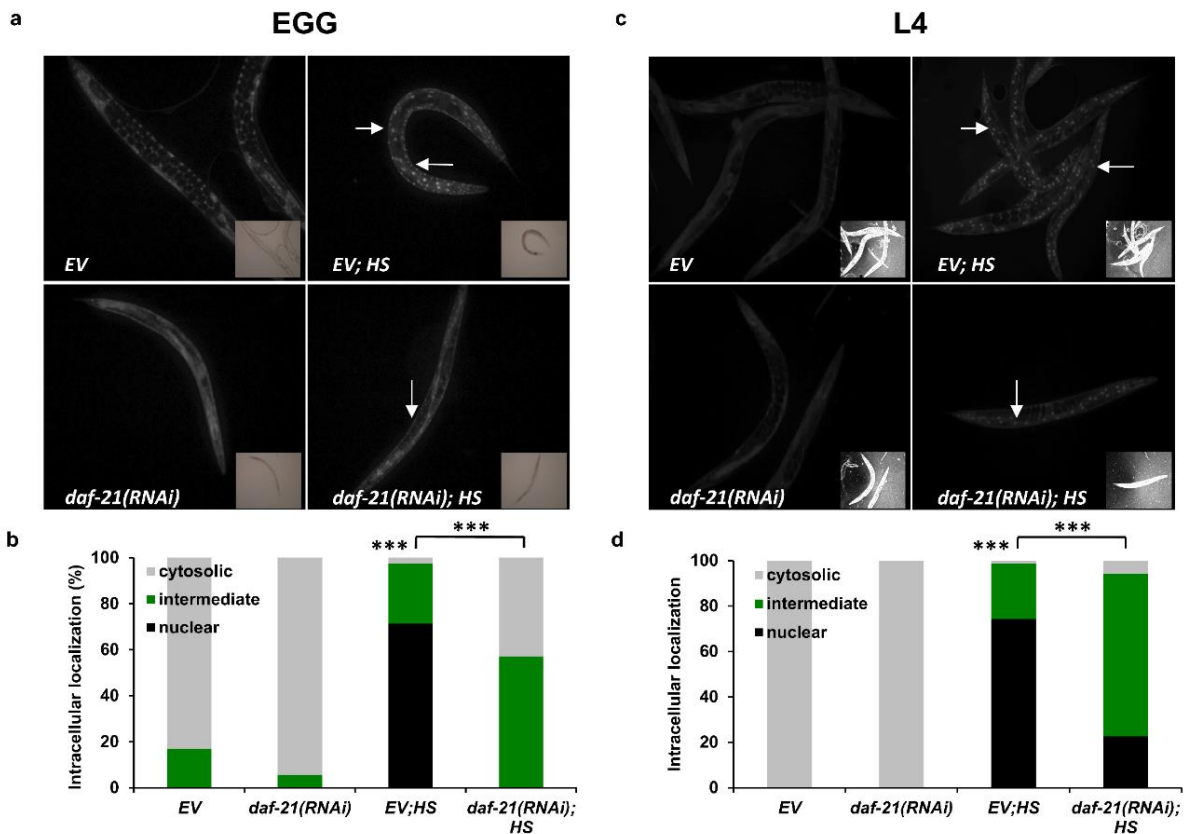
Supplementary Figure S1. Effect of DAF-21/Hsp90 knockdown on the development of wild-type and fertility of wild-type and *daf-2* mutant nematodes. *daf-21(RNAi)* causes protruding vulva phenotype (a, white arrow and b, $p < 0.001$) and inhibits oocyte formation (a, white arrow) but no other apparent morphological abnormalities could be detected (a and c, $p = 0.123$). Phenotypic data was analysed using Student's t-test for comparisons in SPSS 15.0 software. The bar graph represents the mean frequency of a phenotype while error bars show the Standard Error of Mean (SEM). *daf-21(RNAi)* employed from hatching (d and f; EGG) results in sterility, while that from the L4 stage (e and g; L4) reduces brood size in both N2 (d and e) and *daf-2(e1370)* (e and f) mutants. Fertility data are given in Supplementary Table S5. (h-i) Full length Western blot related to Fig. 1b.



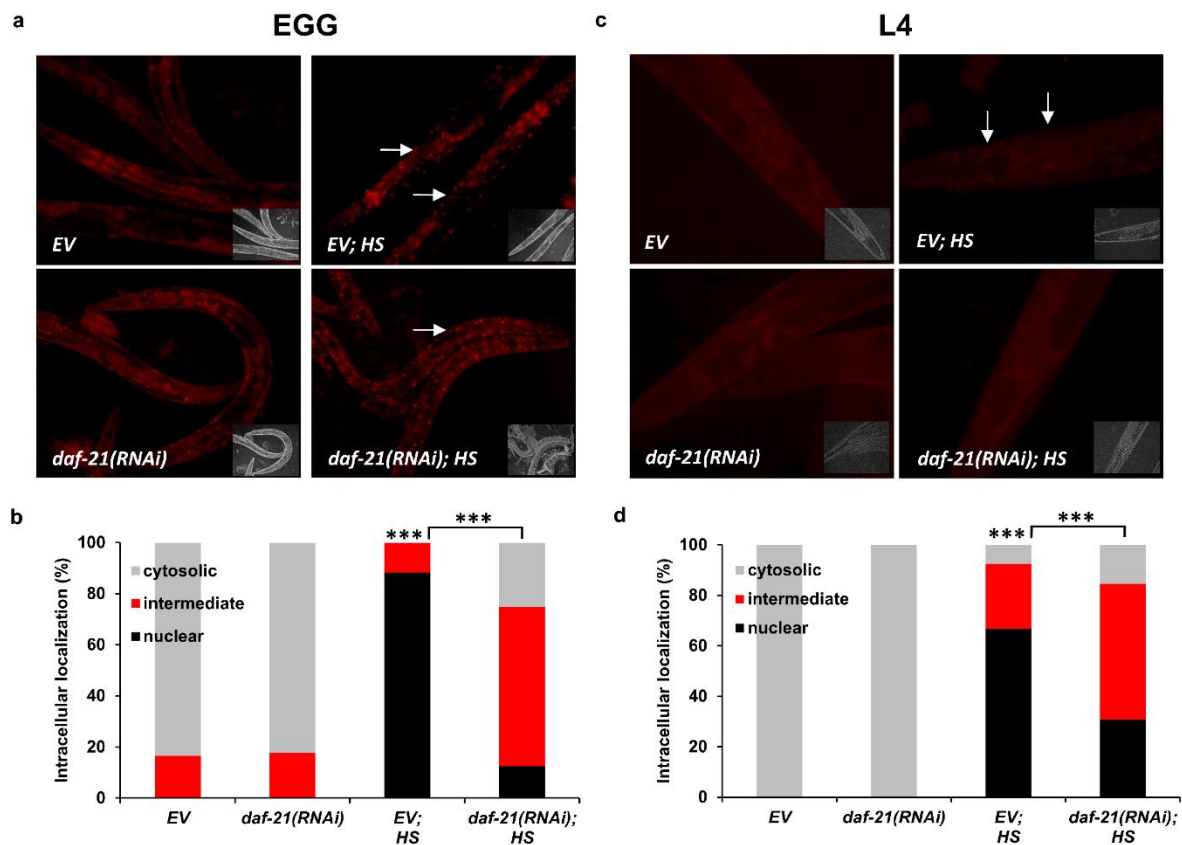
Supplementary Figure S2. Reduction of DAF-21/Hsp90 capacity limits *daf-2(RNAi)* induced longevity. *daf-21(RNAi)* reduces the extended lifespan of *daf-2(RNAi)* treated N2 worms ($p < 0.001$) but does not change that of *daf-2(RNAi)* fed *daf-16(mu86)* mutants ($p = 0.521$). RNAi treatments were employed from hatching and bacteria were mixed in a 1:1 ratio including the EV strain in single RNAi controls. Lifespan assays were repeated three times. Survival curves were compared using the Kaplan-Meier log rank test. Lifespan values are given in Supplementary Table S1. EV: empty vector RNAi.



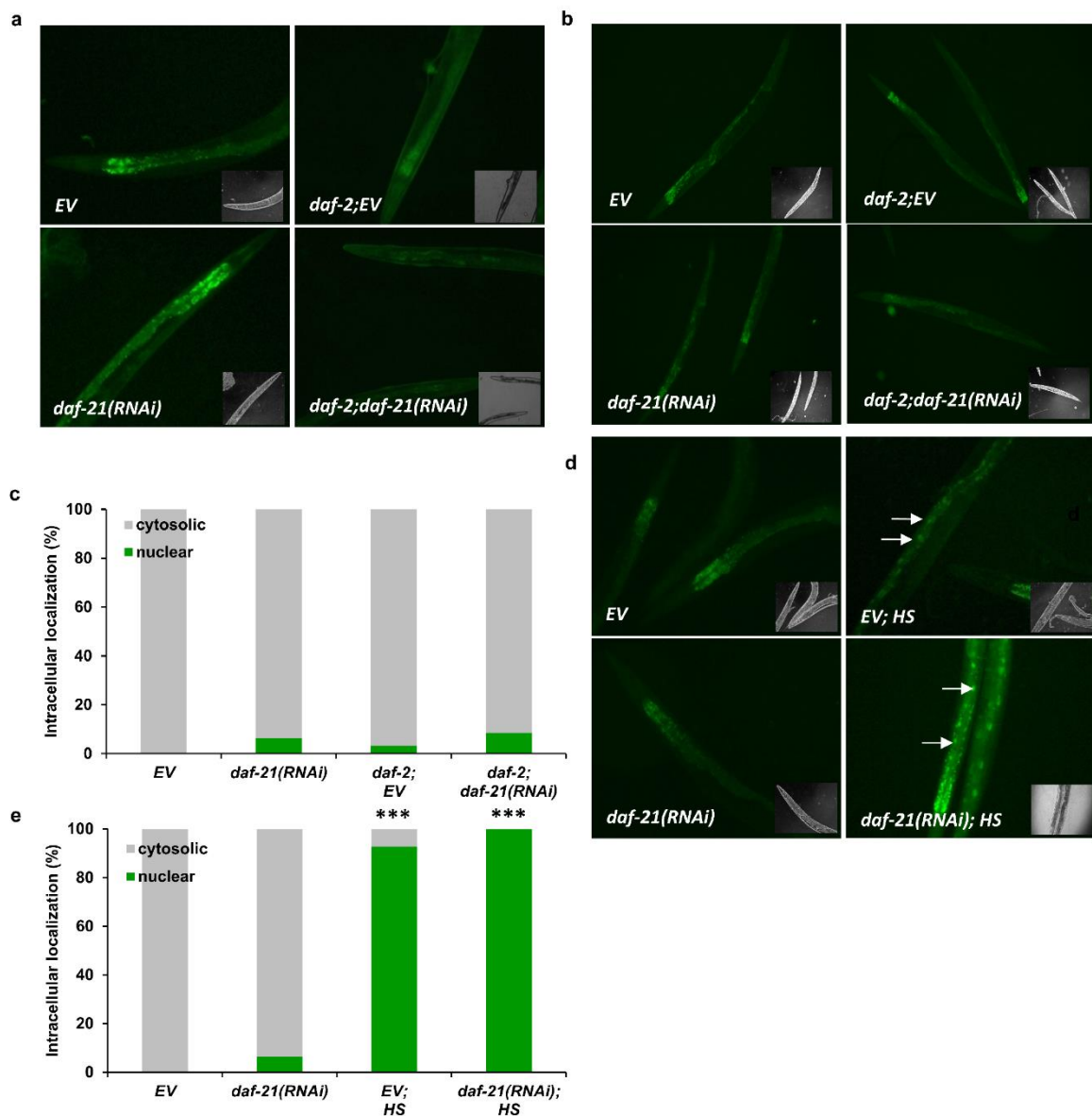
Supplementary Figure S3. DAF-21/Hsp90 knockdown also shortens lifespan in a *daf-16* independent manner. *daf-21(RNAi)* employed from hatching significantly reduces lifespan of wild-type worms (a) ($p < 0.001$ compared to EV) and to a lesser, but still significant extent that of *daf-16(mu86)* (b) ($p < 0.001$ in 3 out of 6 experiments) and *daf-16(mgDf50)* (c) ($p < 0.001$) mutants. Lifespan assays were repeated three times. Survival curves were compared using the Kaplan-Meier log rank test. Lifespan values are given in Supplementary Table S1. EV: empty vector RNAi.



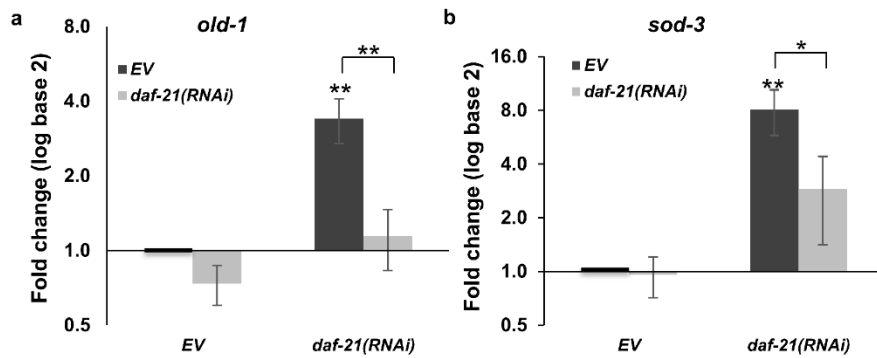
Supplementary Figure S4. DAF-21/Hsp90 is required for heat shock induced DAF-16A/B nuclear translocation. Representative epifluorescence microscopic images showing the heat shock (35°C, 1 hour) induced nuclear translocation of DAF-16A/B::GFP inhibited by *daf-21(RNAi)* treatment employed either from hatching (a) or from the L4 stage (c). White arrows indicate nuclearly localized GFP. Quantification (mean \pm SEM) of DAF-16A/B::GFP localization from three independent experiments, each experiment using 30 animals per condition (b and d). Cytosolic refers to animals without nuclearly localized GFP signal, intermediate refers to animals with nuclear and cytosolic GFP and nuclear refers to animals with solely nuclear GFP signal. Microscopic images are representatives of 3 independent experiments. Statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S4. HS: heat shock, EV: empty vector RNAi. ***: $p < 0.001$.



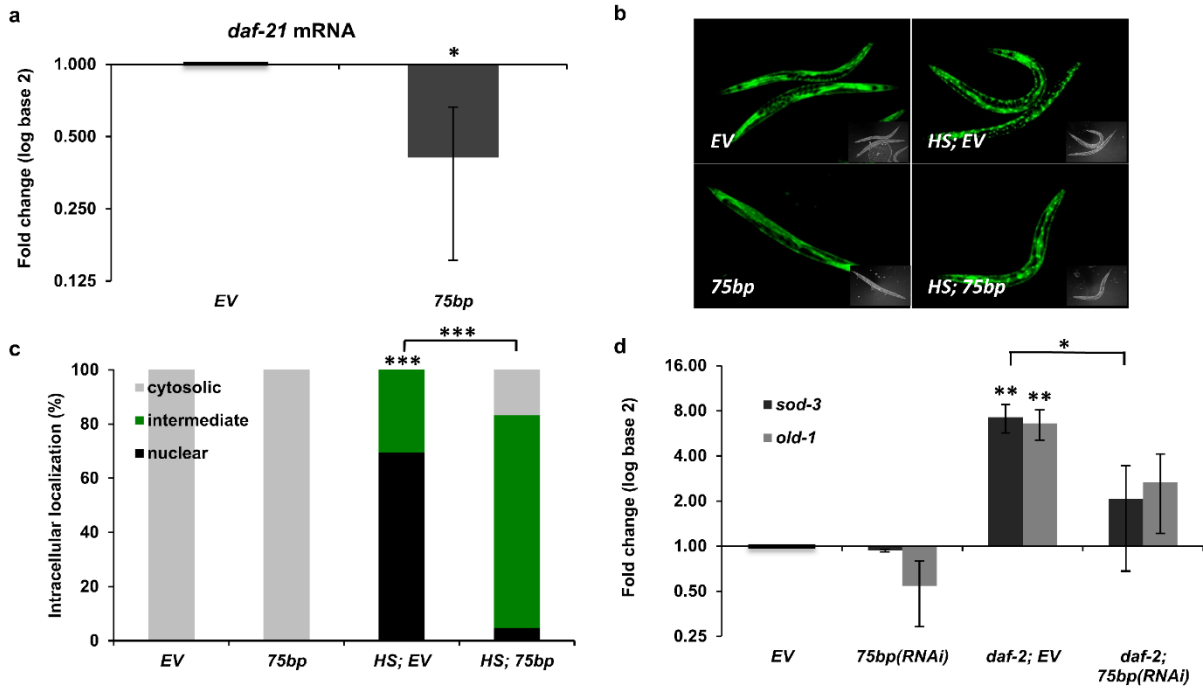
Supplementary Figure S5. DAF-16 isoform A requires DAF-21/Hsp90 for heat-shock induced nuclear translocation. Representative epifluorescence microscopic images showing the heat shock (35°C, 1 hour) induced nuclear translocation of DAF-16A::RFP inhibited by *daf-21(RNAi)* treatment employed either from hatching (a) or from the L4 stage (c). White arrows indicate nuclearly localized RFP. Quantification (mean ± SEM) of DAF-16A::RFP localization from three independent experiments, each experiment using 30 animals per condition (b and d). Cytosolic refers to animals without nuclearly localized RFP signal, intermediate refers to animals with nuclear and cytosolic RFP and nuclear refers to animals with solely nuclear RFP signal. Microscopic images are representatives of 3 independent experiments. Statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S4. HS: heat shock, EV: empty vector RNAi. ***: p<0.001



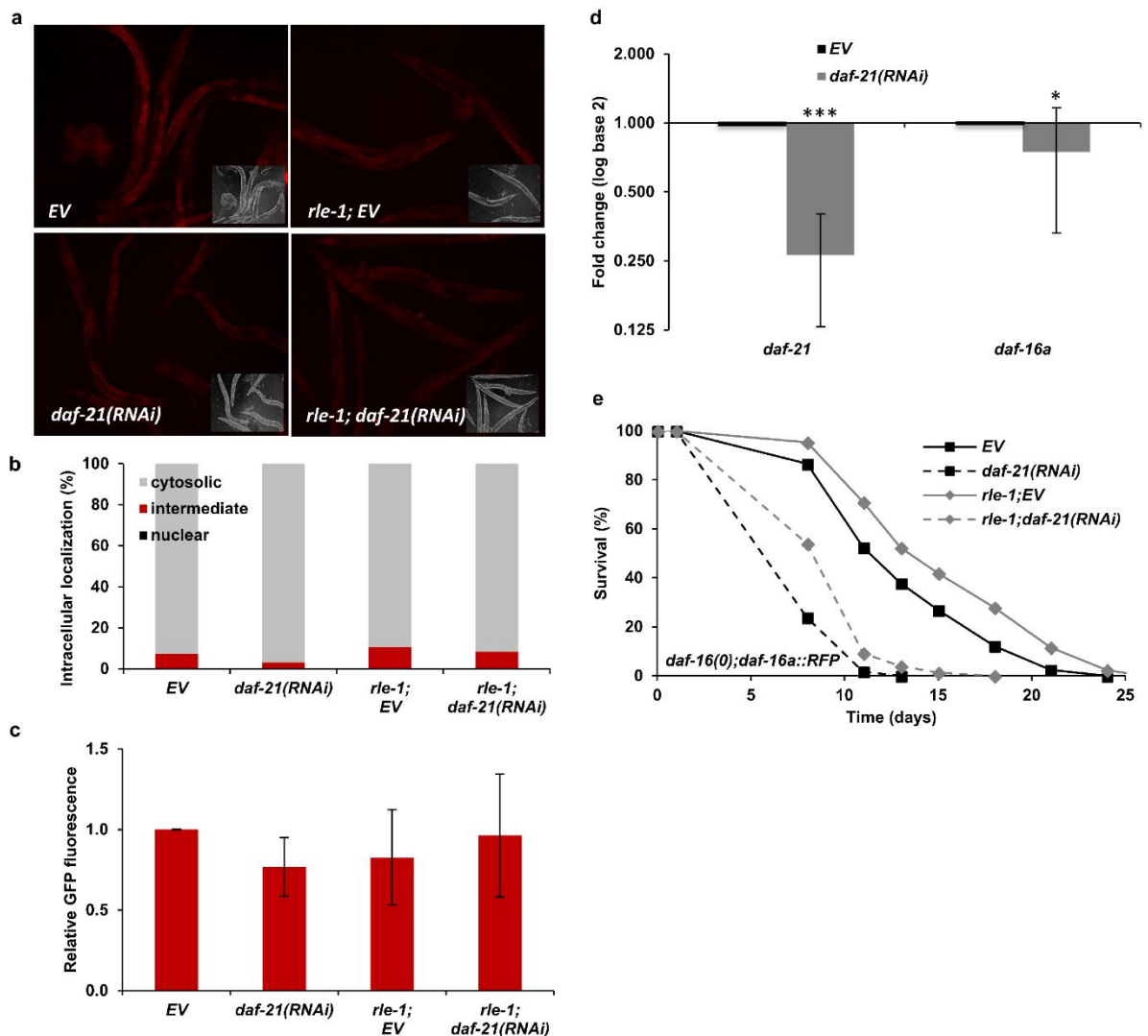
Supplementary Figure S6. *daf-21/hsp90* silencing does not influence the nuclear translocation of DAF-16D/F::GFP. The *daf-2(e1370)* mutant allele fails to induce nuclear localization of DAF-16D/F::GFP at 20°C (a) or at 25°C (b). (d) Heat-shock induced translocation of DAF-16D/F::GFP into the nucleus is not affected by *daf-21(RNAi)*. White arrows indicate nuclear localized GFP. Please note the background autofluorescence in all samples. Quantification (mean \pm SEM) of DAF-16D/F::GFP localization from three independent experiments, each experiment using 30 animals per condition (c and e). Cytosolic refers to animals without nuclear GFP signal and nuclear refers to animals showing nuclear GFP signal. Microscopic images are representatives of 3 independent experiments. Statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S4. HS: heat shock, EV: empty vector RNAi. ***: $p < 0.001$



Supplementary Figure S7. DAF-21/Hsp90 is required for *daf-2(RNAi)* induced *old-1* and *sod-3* mRNA expression. Effect of *daf-21(RNAi)* and/or *daf-2(RNAi)* treatments on *old-1* (a) and *sod-3* (b) mRNA levels. RNAi treatments were employed from hatching. mRNA expression was assayed by qRT-PCR, normalized to β -actin mRNA and log₂ transformed fold change values (mean \pm SEM) were expressed relative to the respective EV control values of one. Data shown are from three independent experiments. qRT-PCR statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S3. EV: empty vector RNAi.

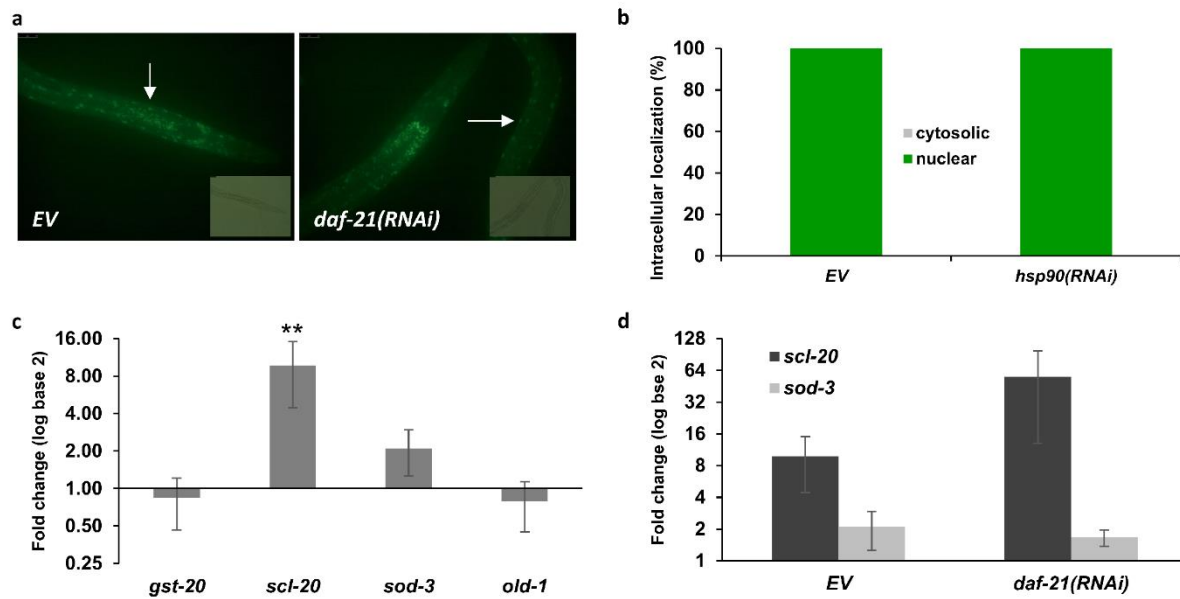


Supplementary Figure S8. Inhibition of DAF-16A activation by an independent *daf-21(RNAi)* construct. (a) The 75bp RNAi for DAF-21 reduces *daf-21* mRNA level. (b) Representative epifluorescence microscopic images showing the heat shock (1 hour at 35°C) induced nuclear translocation of DAF-16A/B::GFP inhibited by the 75bp *daf-21(RNAi)*. (c) Quantification of DAF-16A/B::GFP localization from three independent experiments, each experiment using 30 animals per condition. Cytosolic refers to animals without nuclearly localized GFP signal, intermediate refers to animals with nuclear and cytosolic GFP and nuclear refers to animals with solely nuclear GFP signal. Localization data was analysed by ANOVA and is expressed as the mean (\pm SEM) rate of animals with a particular localization phenotype. Statistical data are given in Supplementary Table S4. (d) The 75 bp *daf-21(RNAi)* inhibits the *daf-2* induced expression of *sod-3* and *old-1* mRNA-s, respectively, in the *daf-16a::rfp* transgenic strain. Single isoform transgenic *daf-16(mgDf50);daf-16a::rfp* worms and the *daf-2(e1370)* derivative were fed by EV or 75 bp *daf-21(RNAi)* from hatching. mRNA expression was assayed by qRT-PCR, normalized to β -actin mRNA and log₂ transformed fold change values (mean \pm SEM) were expressed relative to the respective EV control values of one. Data shown are from three independent experiments. qRT-PCR statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S3. EV: empty vector RNAi. 75bp: 75 bp *daf-21(RNAi)*. *: $p < 0.05$, ***: $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure S9. DAF-21/Hsp90 knockdown neither destabilizes DAF-16A::RFP nor prevents lifespan extension in the *rle-1* ubiquitin ligase mutant. (a-c) *daf-21(RNAi)* does not affect the level and aggregation of DAF-16A::RFP in *rle-1* mutants. (a) Representative epifluorescence microscopic images showing DAF-16A::RFP signal in wild-type and *rle-1* backgrounds. Quantification of DAF-16A::RFP localization (b) and protein level (c) from panel (a) using data from three independent experiments, each experiment employing 30 animals per condition. Cytosolic refers to animals without nuclearly localized RFP signal, intermediate refers to animals with nuclear and cytosolic RFP and nuclear refers to animals with solely nuclear RFP signal. Localization data was analysed by ANOVA and is expressed as the mean (\pm SEM) rate of animals with a particular localization phenotype. Statistical data are given in Supplementary Table S4. (d) Effect of *daf-21(RNAi)* on *daf-21* and *daf-16a* mRNA levels. mRNA expression was assayed by qRT-PCR, normalized to β -actin mRNA and log2 transformed fold change values (mean \pm SEM) were expressed relative to the respective EV control values of one. Data shown are from three independent experiments. qRT-PCR statistics

were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S3. *:p<0.05 ***: p<0.001.
(e) The increased lifespan of *daf-16a::rfp* worms in *rle-1(cxTi510)* background (p<0.01 in 2 out of 3 trials compared to *daf-16a::rfp;EV*) persists upon *daf-21(RNAi)* treatment (p<0.01 in 2 out of 3 trials compared to *daf-16a::rfp;daf-21(RNAi)*). Lifespan assays were repeated three times. Survival curves were compared using the Kaplan-Meyer log rank test. Lifespan values are given in Supplementary Table S1. EV: empty vector RNAi.



Supplementary Figure S10. DAF-21 is neither required for the nuclear localization of DAF-16A^{AM} nor for its transcriptional activity. (a) Nuclear localization of DAF-16A^{AM}::GFP in L4 animals fed by EV or *daf-21(RNAi)*. White arrows indicate nuclearly localized GFP. Epifluorescence microscopic images are representatives of 3 independent experiments. (b) Quantification of DAF-16A^{AM}::GFP localization from panel (a). (c) Expression of DAF-16A-specific target genes in DAF-16A^{AM}::GFP worms. Of four mRNA-s, only *scl-20* ($p=0.006$) shows significantly increased expression when compared to the *daf-16(mu86)* background strain while *sod-3* expression is also somewhat induced ($p=0.351$). (d) *daf-21(RNAi)* did not reduce *scl-20* or *sod-3* expression ($p=0.374$ and $p=0.853$, respectively). RNAi treatments were employed from hatching. mRNA expression was assayed by qRT-PCR, normalized to β -actin mRNA and log₂ transformed fold change values (mean \pm SEM) were expressed relative to the respective EV control values of one. Data shown are from three independent experiments. qRT-PCR statistics were analyzed by ANOVA and are given in Supplementary Table S3. EV: empty vector RNAi.

Table S1. Survival data of different nematode strains on empty vector (EV) and *daf-21(RNAi)*

N2 wild type; Fig. 2 a and b		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	79 (77)	19.5		19.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	73 (70)	13.2	-32.1	12.0	-36.8
	2	EV	166 (159)	18.0		16.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	57 (57)	11.4	-36.8	10.0	-37.5
	3	EV	73 (73)	15.7		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	76 (75)	13.7	-12.8	13.0	-13.3
Treatment from L4	1	EV	104 (98)	18.1		17.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	97 (91)	14.1	-22.1	13.0	-23.5
	2	EV	110 (102)	17.6		17.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	101 (77)	15.4	-12.4	13.0	-23.5
<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>; Fig. 2c and d		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	44 (38)	27.3		26.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	53 (50)	21.1	-22.5	19.0	-26.9
	2	EV	43 (43)	23.0		22.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	28 (28)	16.6	-27.9	16.0	-27.3
	3	EV	93 (92)	23.7		24.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	82 (61)	20.6	-13.0	19.0	-20.8
Treatment from L4	1	EV	89 (74)	26.4		24.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	52 (46)	29.3	+11.0	17.0	-29.2
	2	EV	90 (76)	24.7		24.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	116 (100)	41.2	+67.0	38.0	58.3
	3	EV	53 (44)	21.2		20.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	73 (71)	27.5	+29.4	20.0	0.0
	4	EV	46 (46)	17.1		13.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	71 (67)	27.6	+61.4	22.0	69.2
<i>daf-16(mgDf50)</i>; Fig. 2 a and b		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	99 (99)	14.0		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	43 (43)	10.5	-25.2	8.0	-46.7
	2	EV	74 (72)	12.9		12.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	56 (44)	12.3	-4.6	12.0	0.0
	3	EV	119 (113)	15.3		16.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	55 (54)	12.6	-17.7	12.0	-25.0
	4	EV	132 (132)	17.1		18.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	128 (128)	15.8	-7.5	15.0	-16.7
	5	EV	69 (65)	13.0		14.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	78 (78)	12.5	-3.5	11.0	-21.4
	6	EV	78 (77)	12.9		12.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	73 (73)	11.7	-9.5	10.0	-16.7
Treatment from L4	1	EV	82 (74)	14.0		13.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	80 (72)	12.7	-9.8	13.0	0.0
	2	EV	102 (66)	15.5		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	84 (68)	13.3	-14.7	13.0	-13.3
<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-16(mgDf50)</i>; Fig. 2c and d, 8a and b		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	83 (83)	14.9		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	77 (77)	11.8	-20.8	12.0	-20.0
	2	EV	56 (56)	15.2		14.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	30 (30)	12.4	-18.4	12.0	-14.3
	3	EV	107 (106)	13.6		12.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	60 (60)	11.4	-16.2	12.0	0.0
	4	EV	113 (113)	16.8		18.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	88 (88)	14.3	-14.9	15.0	-16.7

	5	EV	83 (75)	14.7		14.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	86 (86)	12.1	-17.9	11.0	-21.4	<0.001
	6	EV	68 (65)	13.8		15.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	59 (59)	12.2	-11.8	12.0	-20.0	<0.001
	7	EV	84 (81)	12.8		12.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	62 (60)	12.0	-6.8	10.0	-16.7	0.253
Treatment from L4	1	EV	67 (64)	13.2		13.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	43 (41)	12.2	-7.2	13.0	0.0	0.020
	2	EV	82 (66)	13.3		13.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	55 (42)	13.2	-0.4	13.0	0.0	0.890
	3	EV	95 (88)	14.6		13.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	100 (97)	13.9	-4.4	13.0	0.0	0.178
	4	EV	113 (110)	15.5		15.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	105 (104)	15.2	-2.2	15.0	0.0	0.435
<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-16(mgDf50);daf-16a::rfp; Fig 8a</i>			N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	60 (57)	18.5		15.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	53 (53)	12.1	-34.7	10.0	-33.3	<0.001
	2	EV	99 (79)	19.3		16.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	76 (70)	14.2	-26.2	14.0	-12.5	<0.001
	3	EV	77 (74)	24.4		24.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	62 (57)	19.0	-22.4	19.0	-20.8	<0.001
	4	EV	85 (81)	23.7		24.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	78 (72)	18.5	-21.8	17.0	-29.2	<0.001
<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-16(mgDf50);daf-16d/f::gfp; Fig 8b</i>			N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV	Median	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	1	EV	105 (104)	41.8		44.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	126 (120)	41.0	-2.0	42.0	-4.5	0.633
	2	EV	102 (102)	41.9		44.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	93 (92)	26.2	-37.5	25.0	-43.2	<0.001
	3	EV	60 (60)	33.6		33.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	49 (41)	28.4	-15.6	29.0	-12.1	0.004
	4	EV	84 (78)	27.4		26.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	114 (101)	25.6	-6.7	24.0	-7.7	0.430

RNAi treatment lifespan; Fig. S2		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	Median	% to EV	% to EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	
1	N2	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	88 (67)	28.2		27.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	86 (83)	22.7	-19.3	20.0	+25.9	<0.001
	<i>daf-16(mu86)</i>	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	86 (80)	14.6		15.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	83 (81)	14.4	-1.4	15.0	0.0	0.510
2	N2	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	110 (98)	26.7		22.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	87 (86)	18.3	-31.4	15.0	-31.8	<0.001
	<i>daf-16(mu86)</i>	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	101 (101)	14.1		13.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	115 (109)	13.8	-2.1	13.0	0.0	0.521
3	N2	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	104 (90)	33.7		33.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	100 (98)	16.0	-52.5	16.0	-51.5	<0.001
	<i>daf-16(mu86)</i>	EV/ <i>daf-2(RNAi)</i>	107 (107)	13.0		12.0		
		<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	64 (64)	12.8	-1.5	12.0	0.0	<0.001

<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-16a::rfp</i> ; Fig S9e		N Total (Dead)	Mean	% to control	Median	% to control	p vs. control
Treatment from hatching	1	<i>EV</i>	79 (77)	14.6		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	75 (75)	10.8	-25.9	10.0	<0.001
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);EV</i>	94 (93)	17.8	+21.9	17.0	<0.001
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	69 (69)	11.7	+7.9	12.0	0.220
	2	<i>EV</i>	82 (82)	13.6		13.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	59 (59)	8.7	-35.9	8.0	<0.001
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);EV</i>	87 (86)	15.9	+16.7	15.0	0.001
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	76 (76)	9.9	+13.4	11.0	<0.001
	3	<i>EV</i>	84 (84)	17.0		15.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	70 (70)	12.0	-29.4	10.0	<0.001
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);EV</i>	94 (94)	18.6	+9.0	17.0	0.072
		<i>rle-1(cxTi510);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	86 (85)	14.3	+19.0	12.0	0.003

Table S2. : Statistical analysis of thermotolerance assays (t-tests of timepoints)

N2 wild type; Fig. 1g		Mean	% to <i>EV</i>	Median	% to <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>EV</i>
Treatment from hatching	1	<i>EV</i>	44,9		35,0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	55,8	+24.4	59,0	+68.6
	2	<i>EV</i>	20,9		11,0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	26,5	+26.8	11,0	0.0
	3	<i>EV</i>	37,4		35,0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	40,1	+7.1	35,0	0.0

Table S3. : Expression data from RT-PCR assays

N2 wild type, <i>daf-21</i> mRNA levels; Fig. 1a		Mean	% to <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>EV</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.3	-70.0	0.036
Treatment from L4	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.3	-70.0	0.001

N2 wild type; Fig. 1c-f		<i>hsp-70</i> mRNA levels	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	<i>hsp-16.2</i> mRNA levels	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	1.0			1.0		
	<i>EV/hsf-1(RNAi)</i>	0.8	0.499		0.7	0.276	
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.7	0.049		3.5	0.011	
	<i>hsf-1/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.7	0.367	0.020	1.3	0.608	0.018
Treatment from L4	<i>EV</i>	1.0			1.0		
	<i>EV/hsf-1(RNAi)</i>	0.4	0.027		0.6	0.162	
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.6	0.027		2.0	0.010	
	<i>hsf-1/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.4	0.040	0.003	0.5	0.062	0.009

<i>daf-16(mgDf50)</i> , treatment from hatching; Fig. 6a-d		Mean mRNA levels	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>daf-2</i> (e1370)
<i>daf-16a::rfp</i>	<i>sod-3</i>	<i>EV</i>	1.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.5	0.017
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	2.1	0.014
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.2	0.492
	<i>old-1</i>	<i>EV</i>	1.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.4	0.070
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	1.5	0.387
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.4	0.018
	<i>scl-20</i>	<i>EV</i>	1.0	

		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	7.0	0.003	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	345.4	<0.001	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	166.2	<0.001	0.084
	gst-20	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.7	0.209	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	3.0	0.009	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.3	0.739	0.015
<i>daf-16(mgDf50)</i>, treatment from hatching; Fig. 6e-h			Mean mRNA levels	p vs. EV	p vs. <i>daf-2</i> (e1370)
<i>daf-16d/f::gfp</i>	sod-3	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.6	0.943	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	4.5	0.272	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	5.6	0.216	0.873
	old-1	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.8	0.453	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	0.4	0.186	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.6	0.296	0.752
	scl-1	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	20.6	0.104	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	70.0	0.016	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	289.2	0.003	0.290
	lea-1	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	3.2	0.340	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	17.1	0.150	
		<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.5	0.449	0.449

<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>, treatment from L4; Fig. 7a-d		Mean mRNA levels	p vs. <i>daf-2</i>; <i>daf-16</i>;EV	p vs. <i>daf-2</i>;EV
sod-3	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.9	0.226	
	<i>EV</i>	78.7	<0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	24.9	<0.004	0.037
old-1	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.1	0.088	
	<i>EV</i>	9.9	<0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	3.6	0.012	0.028
scl-20	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.7	0.761	
	<i>EV</i>	5317.1	<0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1949.7	0.001	0.390
gst-20	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.8	0.422	
	<i>EV</i>	4.4	0.002	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.7	0.177	0.015
<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>, treatment from L4; Fig. 7e-h		Mean mRNA levels	p vs. <i>daf-2</i>; <i>daf-16</i>;EV	p vs. <i>daf-2</i>;EV
scl-1	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.0	0.925	
	<i>EV</i>	2453.4	<0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2305.2	<0.001	0.938
lea-1	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.4	0.010	
	<i>EV</i>	10.1	<0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	20.6	<0.001	0.027

col-183	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.4	0.198	
	<i>EV</i>	16.2	0.001	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	22.1	0.001	0.860
R05D8.7	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-16(mgDf50);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.1	0.913	
	<i>EV</i>	14.4	0.006	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	13.5	0.013	0.638

N2 wild type, treatment from hatching; Fig. S7		Mean mRNA levels	p vs. EV	p vs. <i>daf-2</i> (RNAi)
old-1	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.7	0.242	
	<i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>	3.4	0.002	
	<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.1	0.815	0.003
sod-3	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.0	0.852	
	<i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>	8.1	0.005	
	<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.9	0.213	0.038

N2 wild type; Fig. S8a		<i>daf-21</i> mRNA levels	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>75pb(RNAi)</i>	0.3	-65.3	0.017

Treatment from hatching; Fig. S8d		Mean mRNA levels	% to EV	p vs. EV	p vs. <i>daf-2;EV</i>
sod-3 mRNA levels	<i>N2;EV</i>	1.0			
	<i>N2;75bp(RNAi)</i>	0.9	-6.5	0.868	
	<i>daf-2(e1370); EV</i>	7.3	+625.2	0.007	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);75bp(RNAi)</i>	2.1	-71.6	0.191	0.022
old-1 mRNA levels	<i>N2;EV</i>	1.0			
	<i>N;75bp(RNAi)</i>	0.5	-45.9	0.162	
	<i>daf-2(e1370); EV</i>	6.6	+559.7	0.009	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);75bp(RNAi)</i>	2.7	-59.7	0.084	0.067

N2 wild type, treatment from hatching; Fig. S9d		Mean	% to EV	p vs. EV
<i>daf-21</i> mRNA levels	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.3	-73.5	<0.001
<i>daf-16a</i> mRNA levels	<i>EV</i>	1.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.7	-25.2	0.045

Treatment from L4; Fig. S10			Mean mRNA levels	p vs. <i>daf-16</i> (<i>mu86</i>)
<i>daf-16(mu86)</i>			1.0	
<i>daf-16(mu86), daf-16a^{AM}::gfp</i>	<i>gst-20</i>		0.8	0.551
	<i>scl-20</i>		9.8	0.006
	<i>sod-3</i>		2.1	0.351
	<i>old-1</i>		0.8	0.461
Treatment from L4; Fig. S10			Mean mRNA levels	p vs. <i>daf-16</i> (<i>mu86</i>)
<i>scl-20</i>	<i>daf-16(mu86), daf-16a^{AM}::gfp</i>	<i>EV</i>	9.8	

		<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	55.7	0.374
sod-3	<i>daf-16(mu86), daf-16a^{AM}::gfp</i>	<i>EV</i>	2.1	
		<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.7	0.853

Table S4. : Statistical analysis of Fluorescence Microscopy assays

<i>daf-16ab::gfp</i>; Fig. 4a and b		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	2.3		
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.3	1.000	
	<i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>	17.3	0.048	
	<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	1.7	1.000	0.042
<i>daf-16ab::gfp</i>; Fig. 4c and d		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>
Treatment from L4	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>EV/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	
	<i>EV/daf-2(RNAi)</i>	81.2	<0.001	
	<i>daf-2/daf-21(RNAi)</i>	3.4	1.000	<0.001

<i>daf-16ab::gfp</i>; Fig. S4a and b		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>HS;EV</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	
	<i>HS;EV</i>	71.3	<0.001	
	<i>HS;daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	<0.001
<i>daf-16ab::gfp</i>, Fig. S4c and d		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>HS;EV</i>
Treatment from L4	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	
	<i>HS;EV</i>	74.1	<0.001	
	<i>HS;daf-21(RNAi)</i>	22.7	0.161	0.002

<i>daf-16a::rfp</i>; Fig. 5c and d		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>daf-2;EV</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.0	1.000	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	59.5	<0.001	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	9.6	1.000	0.002
<i>daf-16a::rfp</i>; Fig. 5e and f		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>daf-2;EV</i>
Treatment from L4	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);EV</i>	16.1	<0.001	
	<i>daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)</i>	8.0	0.065	<0.001

<i>daf-16a::rfp</i>; Fig. S5a and b		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. <i>EV</i>	p vs. <i>HS;EV</i>
Treatment from hatching	<i>EV</i>	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	1.000	
	<i>HS;EV</i>	88.3	<0.001	
	<i>HS;daf-21(RNAi)</i>	12.5	0.834	<0.001

daf-16a::rfp; Fig. S5c and d		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. EV	p vs. HS;EV
Treatment from L4	EV	0.0		
	daf-21(RNAi)	0.0	1.000	
	HS;EV	66.7	<0.001	
	HS;daf-21(RNAi)	30.8	<0.001	<0.001

daf-16d/f::gfp; Fig. S6a and c		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. EV	p vs. daf- 2;EV
Treatment from hatching	EV	0.0		
	daf-21(RNAi)	6.4	0.595	
	daf-2(e1370);EV	3.3	1.000	
	daf-2(e1370);daf-21(RNAi)	8.6	0.218	0.983

daf-16d/f::gfp; Fig. S6d and e		Nuclear localization (%)	p vs. EV	p vs. HS;EV
Treatment from hatching	EV	0.0		
	daf-21(RNAi)	6.4	1.000	
	HS;EV	92.8	<0.001	
	HS;daf-21(RNAi)	100.0	<0.001	1.000

daf-16a::rfp; Fig. S8b and c		Nuclear localization (%)	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	EV	0.0		
	75bp(RNAi)	0.0	-	1.000
	HS;EV	69.4	-	<0.001
	HS;75bp(RNAi)	4.8	-93.1	<0.001

daf-16a::rfp; Fig. S9a and b		Intermediate localization (%)	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	EV	7.4		
	daf-21(RNAi)	3.0	-59.0	1.000
	rle-1(cxTi510);EV	10.4	40.6	1.000
	rle-1(cxTi510);daf-21(RNAi)	8.3	-20.0	1.000

daf-16a::rfp; Fig. S9a and c		Relative GFP fluorescence (%)	% to EV	p vs. EV
Treatment from hatching	EV	1.0		
	daf-21(RNAi)	0.8	-23.2	1.000
	rle-1(cxTi510);EV	0.8	-17.3	1.000
	rle-1(cxTi510);daf-21(RNAi)	1.0	16.4	1.000

Table S5. : Statistical analysis of fertility assays

Treatment from hatching; Fig. S1d and f			Average number of offspring	% to EV
1	N2	EV	188.7	
		daf-21(RNAi)	0.0	-100.0
	daf-2(e1370)	EV	146.0	
		daf-21(RNAi)	0.0	-100.0
2	N2	EV	209.6	
		daf-21(RNAi)	0.0	-100.0
	daf-2(e1370)	EV	243.7	
		daf-21(RNAi)	0.0	-100.0

3	N2	EV	264.7	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	-100.0
	<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	164.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0	-100.0
Treatment from L4; Fig. S2e and g			Average number of offspring	% to EV
1	N2	EV	269.8	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	79.4	-70.6
	<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	261.8	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	2.0	-99.2
2	N2	EV	280.0	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	67.4	-75.9
	<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	174.8	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	6.9	-96.1
3	N2	EV	228.5	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	64.4	-71.8
	<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	236.4	
		<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	26.1	-89.0

Table S6. : Statistical analysis of dauer assays

Treatment from hatching; Fig. 3a		Dauer formation (%)	p vs. EV	p vs. <i>daf-2(e1370)</i>
<i>daf-16a::rfp</i> ; <i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	96.0		1.000
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	95.6	1.000	1.000
<i>daf-16d/f::gfp</i> ; <i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	53.0		0.081
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	47.2	1.000	0.037
<i>daf-2(e1370)</i>	EV	98.4		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	97.5	1.000	
<i>daf-2(e1370)</i> ; <i>daf-16(mgDf50)</i>	EV	0.0		<0.001
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.3	1.000	<0.001

Treatment from hatching; Fig. 3b		Dauer formation (%)	p vs. N2;EV	p vs. EV
N2 wild type	EV	0.0		
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	0.0		1.000
TU3335 (<i>unc-119p::sid-1</i>)	EV	6.8	0.019	
	<i>daf-21(RNAi)</i>	51.4	0.012	0.021

Table S7: Primers used in this study

Name	Sequence
<i>daf-2wt_FW</i>	5'-CCTCATCATTACTCAAACCAATATATGG-3'
<i>daf-2mt_RV</i>	5'-GTTACTACTCGGTGCTCAGT-3'
<i>daf-16FW</i>	5'-ATTGTGTTTCATTTGCCCCGC-3'
<i>daf-16RV</i>	5'-GAAGGGAGCCCATCAATGCTC-3'
<i>rle-G5</i>	5'-CAGAATGGGATACTCGTCCGATGCTCC-3'
<i>rle-G3</i>	5'-GTTGTTACCGTGGAGTACTGGGGTTTGTC-3'
<i>Tc5</i>	5'-GGATCATCTGTAACCTATCCTCTATCG-3'
<i>S510</i>	5'-CATGAGGATACCTCGATGC-3'
<i>actin_FW</i>	5'-ATCACCGCTCTTGCCCATC-3'

<i>actin_RV</i>	5'-GGCCGGACTCGTCGTATTCTTG-3'
<i>hsp90_FW</i>	5'-TCAGTTCGGAGTCGGATTCT-3'
<i>hsp90_RV</i>	5'-CGACCTCTCCCTCCTTCTTC-3'
<i>sod-3_FW</i>	5'-CAAAGCTTGTTCAACCGGTTGC-3'
<i>sod-3_RV</i>	5'-CCTCGTGAAGTTTCTCCTCGATCTG-3'
<i>old-1_FW</i>	5'-TTCGCTGAGAAGAATTCCACGATC-3'
<i>old-1RV</i>	5'-GATCTGTTTGCCCGGAGTTCTC-3'
<i>scl-1_FW</i>	5'-CAATCAAGCATTGTGGATGC-3'
<i>scl-1_RV</i>	5'-GGAATCCACGACCATTTTCC-3'
<i>scl-20_FW</i>	5'-GTTGCTGGATAAATATGCCC-3'
<i>scl-20_RV</i>	5'-ACTCTTGGTTCTTCCATCCG-3'
<i>lea-1_FW</i>	5'-ATGTAGAGAACAAGCAGCAG-3'
<i>lea-1_RV</i>	5'-CCTTGTCCTTGGTCTTGTC-3'
<i>gst-20_FW</i>	5'-TTCTAGACAGCTCTTCGCC-3'
<i>gst-20_RV</i>	5'-TTTGGAGTCCCGAACTGAG-3'
<i>col-183_FW</i>	5'-CCTGGAAACGATGGACAACC-3'
<i>col-183_RV</i>	5'-GTCCTCCAGCAGATCCACTT-3'
<i>R05D8.7_FW</i>	5'-TGATGTTTTGGTGAACAATG-3'
<i>R05D8.7_RV</i>	5'-TTACGATCCGCCAGGAATAG-3'
<i>daf-16a_FW</i>	5'-CCTATTCCGATATCATTGCC-3'
<i>daf-16a_RV</i>	5'-GGATCGAGTTCTTCCATCCG-3'
<i>daf-2(RNAi)_FW</i>	5'-TTGGAAGCTCTCGGAACAACCAC-3'
<i>daf-2(RNAi)_RV</i>	5'-ATGAACGACGTTGAAGGAGAAGG-3'
<i>hsp90(RNAi)75bp_FW</i>	5'-CTGCTGTTCCATCATCG-3'
<i>hsp90(RNAi)75bp_RV</i>	5'-CTCCTCCATGCGGGAAG-3'
<i>hsp90(RNAi)300bp_FW</i>	5'-ATCAACCCAGACCACGCTATCATGAAG-3'
<i>hsp90(RNAi)300bp_RV</i>	5'-TTAGTCGACCTCCTCCATGCG-3'