

1 **Supplemental figure legends:**

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3 **Figure S1: Germline enrichment of START domain members as assessed by qRT-PCR.**

4 Temperature sensitive *glp-1(bn18)* mutants were raised at either a permissive (15°C) or non-  
5 permissive temperature (25°C). At 25°C, the gonadal arms contain very few germline nuclei. The  
6 data is represented here as the fold change of levels at 15°C/25°C each first normalized to *gpdh-2*  
7 levels. qRT-PCR revealed a strong enrichment in the expression of 4 cholesterol transporters  
8 including *strl-1*. \*\*\*P<0.001; \*P<0.05. N=3 independent experiments, each performed in duplicates.

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11 **Figure S2: Relative change in expression level of seven START domain members following BPA**

12 **exposure.** Wild type worms were exposed to either control (ethanol), BPA (500 µM) or cholesterol  
13 (5 µg/mL) +BPA. The expression levels were normalized over *spo-11* levels to account for  
14 differences in overall germline size. \*\*\*P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01. N=3 independent experiments, each  
15 performed in duplicates.

16

17 **Figure S3: A combination of dafachronic acids Δ4 and Δ7 DA is not sufficient to rescue BPA's**

18 **fertility defects.** Worms were exposed to either control or BPA (500 µM) alone or in combination  
19 with either cholesterol at 0.5 µg/mL or a combination of Δ4 and Δ7 DA at 0.25 µg/mL each. While  
20 cholesterol supplementation rescued all fertility endpoints affected by BPA, dafachronic  
21 supplementation was not sufficient to alleviate the effects of absence of cholesterol or of BPA  
22 exposure. \*\*\*P<0.001; \*P<0.05. N=4-8 experimental repeats depending on exposure groups.

Figure S1

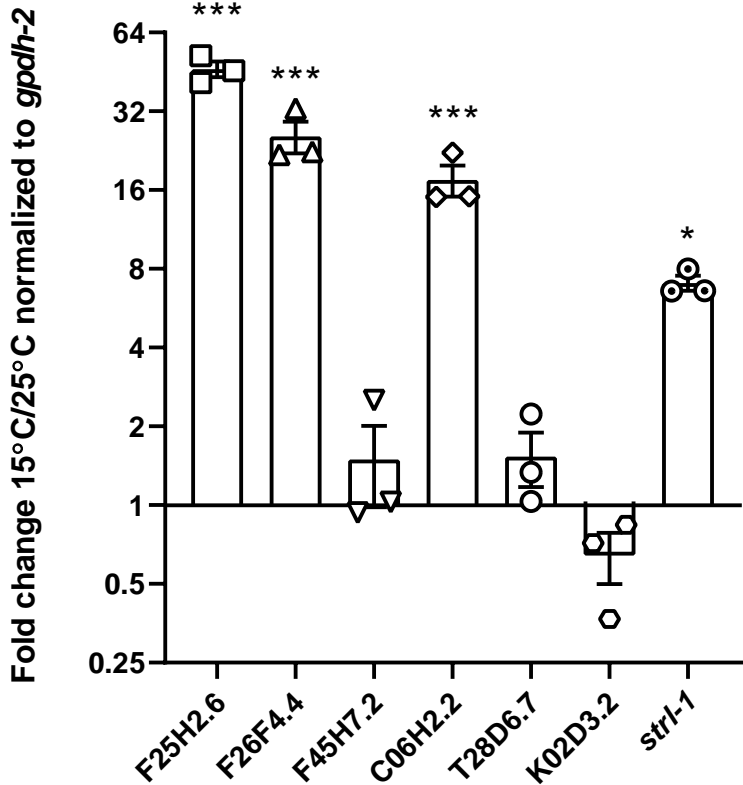
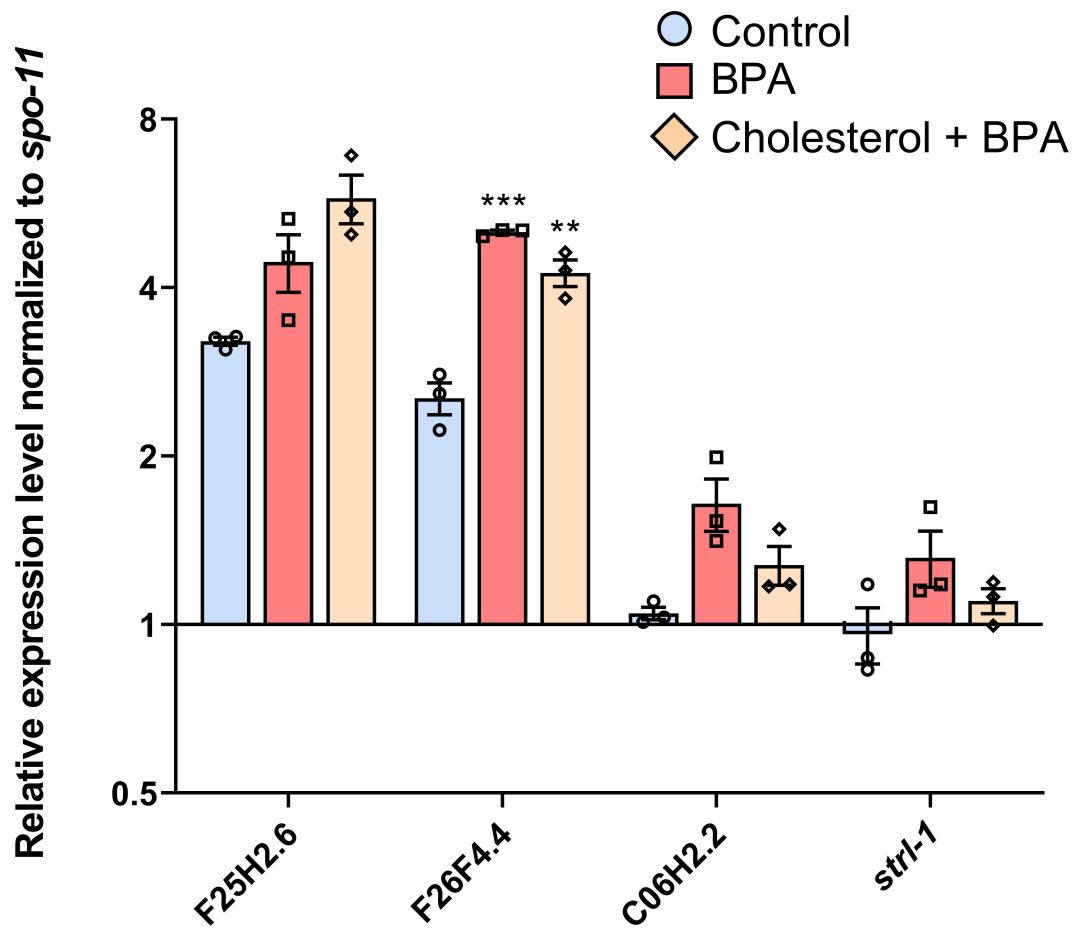
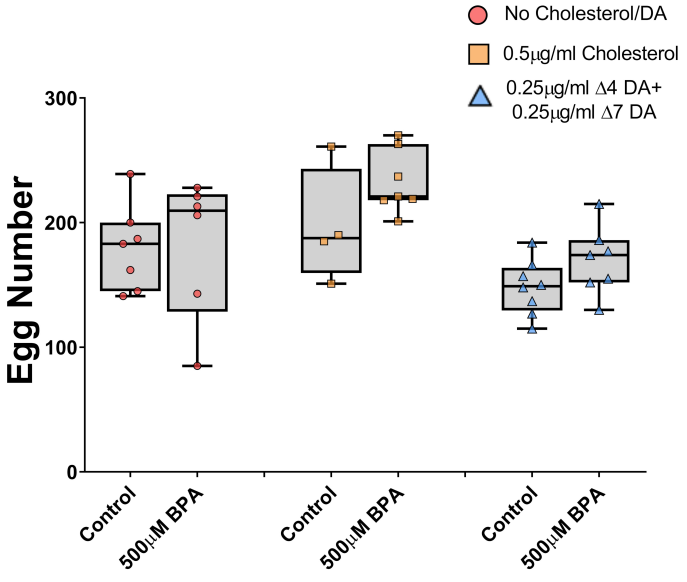


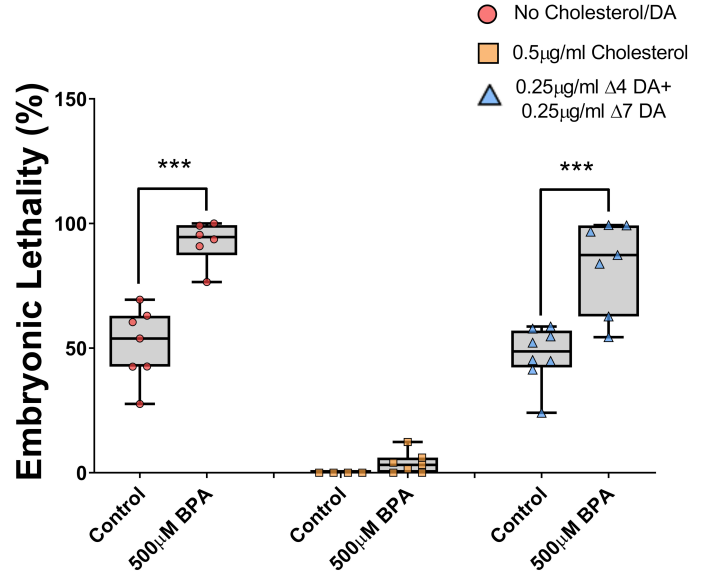
Figure S2



**A**



**B**



**C**

