

Table S4, related to Figures 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6: List of primers used

Gene	Oligonucleotide	Source	Identifier
<i>B2M</i>	Forward: CTGACCGGCTGTATGCTAT Reverse: CCGTTCTTCAGCATTTGGAT	This paper	N/A
<i>IL-6</i>	Forward: AGCCAGAGTCCTTCAGAGAGAT Reverse: GAGAGCATTGGAAATTGGGGT	This paper	N/A
<i>OPTN</i>	Forward: AGCCTCGCAGTATTCGGATT Reverse: GTCCAGAAGATGCTCTCCCAAGA	This paper	N/A
<i>Rplp0</i>	Forward: GCAGCAGATCCGCATGTCGCTCCG Reverse: ACCAGACGGTTCAGTTCTGC	This paper	N/A
<i>SOCS3</i>	Forward: TAGACTTCACGGCTGCCAAC Reverse: CGGGGAGCTAGTCCCGAA	This paper	N/A
<i>Lys-7</i>	Forward: ATCCAGGGATTGACTGCAAG Reverse: TCATTTCCAATGTTGCTCCA	This paper	N/A
<i>Lys-3</i>	Forward: CCAATGGCTGTGAGAATTGA Reverse: CCTGTCTCCATGGTCCAAAT	This paper	N/A
<i>Hsp-16.41</i>	Forward: TCTTGACGAACACTACTGGA Reverse: TCCATGTTCCGATTTTGTTC	This paper	N/A
<i>Thn-1</i>	Forward: TGGTTTCAAGCTCAATGCTG Reverse: ATCCGTCGACAAGGGATACA	This paper	N/A
<i>Thn-2</i>	Forward: CCAACTTACGGCTGGACAAT Reverse: CTGGGAGGTTGTATCCATCG	This paper	N/A
<i>Lys-10</i>	Forward: ATGGCCTGCTAATCATGCTC Reverse: GCCGAAAGCTACGAATTTTG	This paper	N/A
<i>Cyp-13a5</i>	Forward: GCAAGTGCAAAGGAAAAGC Reverse: AAAGGTAGTTTACGACCATCTTTGA	This paper	N/A
<i>Abtm-1</i>	Forward: ATGGAAAAGCTCCCGAATTT Reverse: GAGCTCCAGTTTGACGGTTC	This paper	N/A
<i>Cyp-35a4</i>	Forward: GAAAACCCGCTGAAGTTTGA Reverse: ATGGTCTCTTTCCGATGCTG	This paper	N/A
<i>Clec-60</i>	Forward: ACGGTGCTCTTCTTGCAGAT Reverse: ACCGTAGCGGTAGGAGTGAA	This paper	N/A
<i>Clec-74</i>	Forward: CCGCCTGTCCTAGCAGTAAG Reverse: GCCCAATCCAAAAGTTTCA	This paper	N/A
<i>Cdc-42</i>	Forward: GGCAAAGGAATTGAAAGCAG Reverse: GGGGGCTAAGAAAATTTGGA	This paper	N/A
<i>Crp-2</i>	Forward: CCATGAAGTTGATCCGCGAG Reverse: TCCTCCAGTAACGACACCAC	This paper	N/A
<i>Fmo-2</i>	Forward: TGTCACTTGTTTTGAGGCGT Reverse: TGTGACGGAGCTTGATATGC	This paper	N/A
<i>Ilys-3</i>	Forward: ACGTCGGATCCCTTTCTTGT Reverse: TGTGGTTACGAGCCATCACT	This paper	N/A
<i>Asm-3</i>	Forward: CAATGCGAATCCAACAAATG Reverse: TCGACATTGTTGATCGTTGC	This paper	N/A
<i>Spp-1</i>	Forward: ACTCGCATTCTTCCGTGTCT	This paper	N/A

	Reverse: GCAACAGCATAGTCCAGCAA		
<i>Spp-2</i>	Forward: GATGGATCTGCGGATAAGGA Reverse: CTTGCACACATCCTTTGGTG	This paper	N/A
<i>Tth-1</i>	Forward: AGAATGTTTTGCCGACCAAG Reverse: TGTTGATCTTGTCGGTGAGC	This paper	N/A
<i>Ttr-45</i>	Forward: CACATCACCAGCCAAAAATG Reverse: GAGTCCTGGCTTCAACTTGC	This paper	N/A
<i>Gpdh-1</i>	Forward: CACATCACCAGCCAAAAATG Reverse: GAGTCCTGGCTTCAACTTGC	This paper	N/A

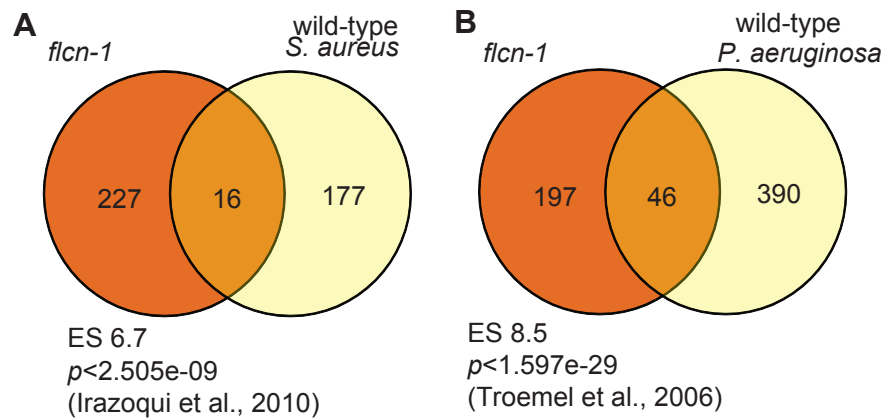


Figure S1, related to Figure 1: Transcriptional profile of *flcn-1* prior to stress overlaps with profiles of wild-type animals infected with pathogens and correlates with a pathogen resistance phenotype.

(A, B) Venn diagrams showing the overlap of genes upregulated in *flcn-1(ok975)* animals at basal level and genes upregulated in wild-type animals following treatment with *S. aureus* from (Irazaqui et al., 2010a) (A) or *P. aeruginosa* from (Troemel et al., 2006) (B). Comparisons were performed using the “compare two lists” online software and the significance and ES (enrichment scores) were obtained using “nematodes” software.

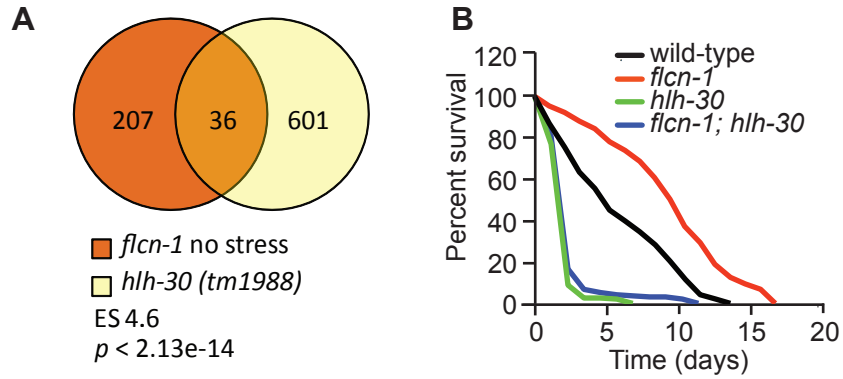


Figure S2, related to Figure 2: Role of *hlh-30* downstream of *flcn-1*.

(A) Venn diagrams showing the overlap of genes upregulated in *flcn-1(ok975)* animals at basal level and downregulated in *hlh-30(tm1978)* mutant nematodes. Comparisons were performed using the “compare two lists” online software and the significance and ES (enrichment scores) were obtained using “nemates” software. (B) Percent survival of indicated strains to 400 mM NaCl stress. Refer to Table S2S9 for details on number of animals utilized and number of repeats Statistics obtained by Mantel-Cox analysis on the pooled curve.

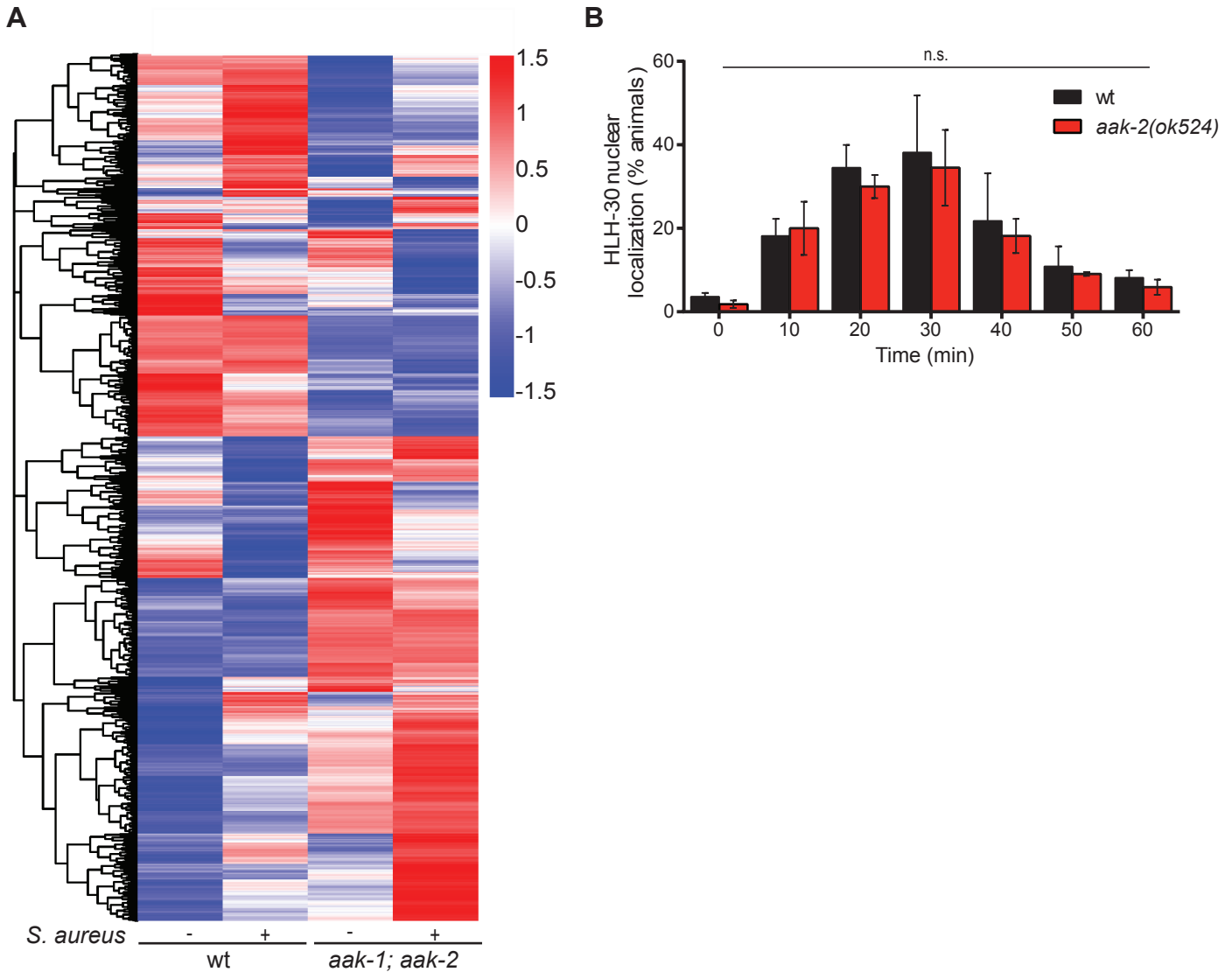


Figure S3, related to Figure 5: RNA Seq heat map and gene ontology analysis in wild-type and *aak-1(tm1944)*; *aak-2(ok524)* at basal level and upon *S. aureus* infection.

(A) Heat map showing differential gene expression in wild-type and *aak-1(tm1944)*; *aak-2(ok524)* mutant animals grown on OP50 or exposed to *S. aureus* for 4 h. Red color indicates genes that are differentially upregulated while blue color indicates gene sets that are downregulated in comparison to untreated wild-type animals. RNAseq data were analysed by Novogene Inc. using DEGseq 1.12.0 (B) Nuclear translocation of HLH-30 in *aak-2(ok524)*; *hlh-30::GFP* at basal level and upon *S. aureus* infection. Data represent the mean \pm SEM with 3 independent repeats, $n \geq 30$ animals/condition for every repeat. Significance was determined using student's t-test.