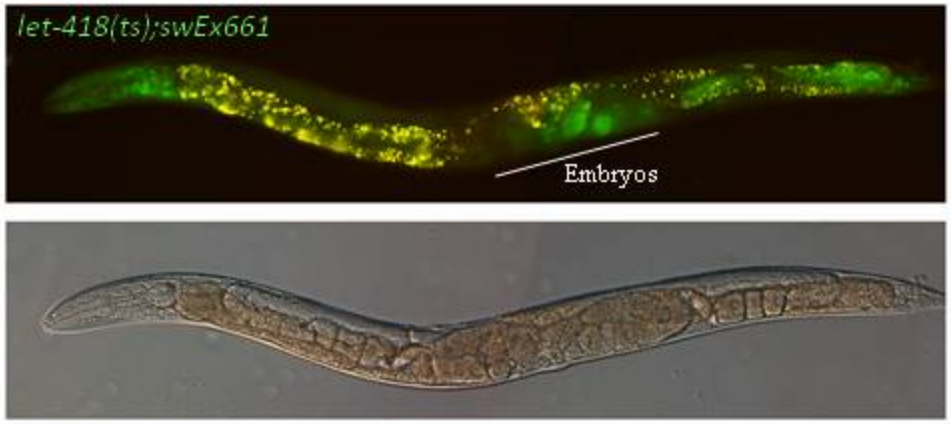
Fig. S1

(A)



(B)

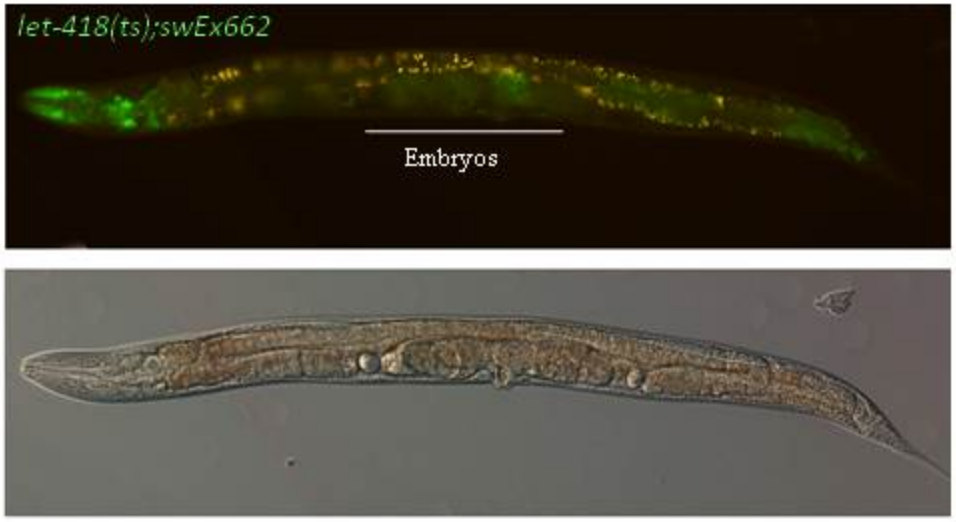


Fig. S1 . The *let-418::gfp* transgenes, swEx661 and swEx662 are not expressed in the germ cells. (A) Adult *let-418(ts)* worm shifted at the restrictive temperature from the L4 stage bearing the *swEx661* transgene. *let-418::gfp* is expressed in neuronal cells surrounding the pharynx, intestinal cells and cells of embryos in the uterus. The *let-418::gfp* is expressed from the 100-cell stage. (B) The same expression pattern is observed with the *swEx662* transgene.

Fig. S2

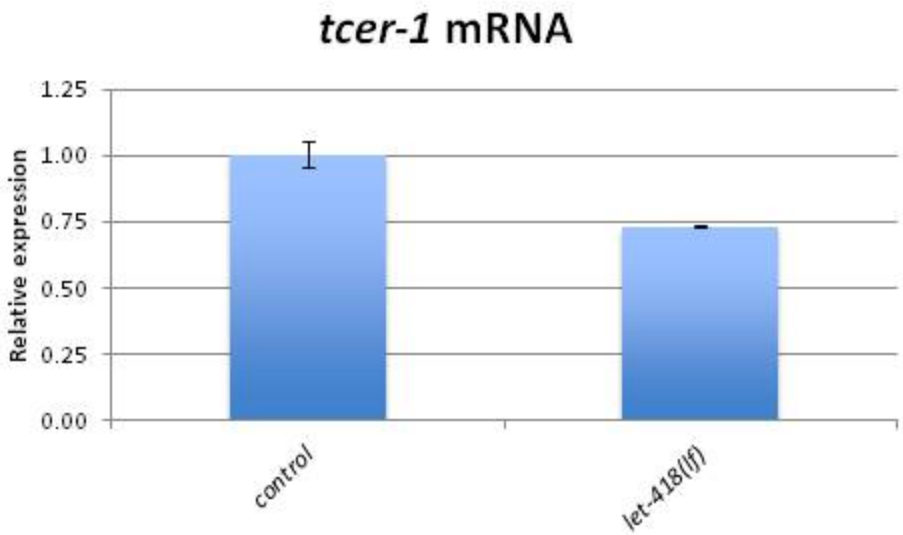
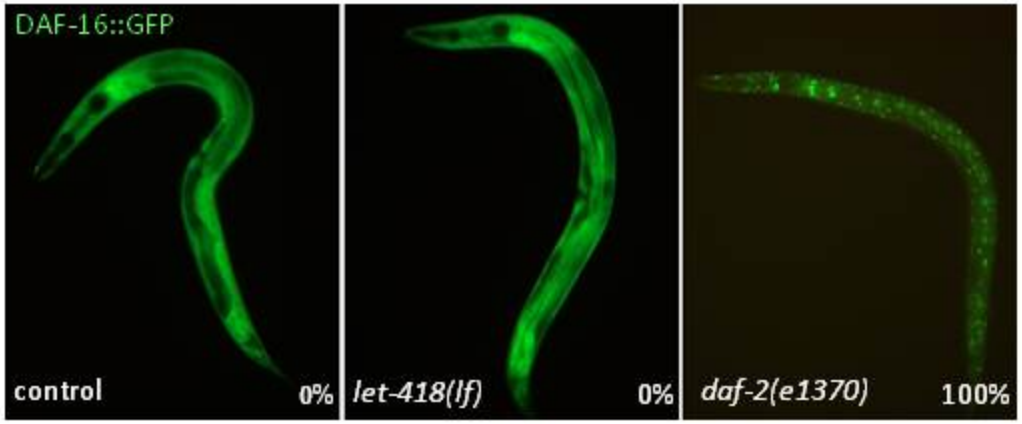


Fig. S2 The mRNA level of *tcer-1* was quantified using qRT-PCR. The RNA levels were normalized to the *ama-1* level. The relative expression levels and the standard error of the mean (SEM) is shown. The *tcer-1* mRNA levels of *let-418(lf)* and control animals did not differ significantly from each other ($p = 0.1925$).

Fig. S3

(A)



(B)

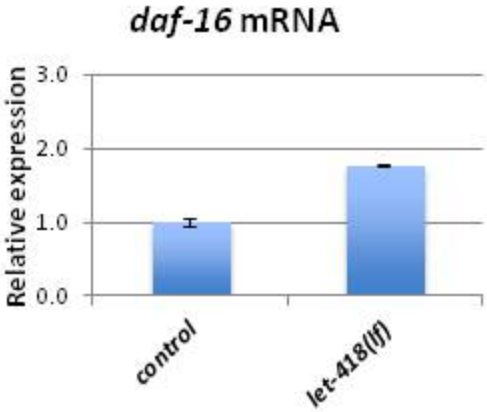


Fig. S3 . Loss of *let-418* does not result in altered DAF-16 subcellular localization or a change in the *daf-16* mRNA levels. (A) Transgenic adult worms over-expressing a DAF-16::GFP fusion protein (*zIs356*) (Henderson, 2001 #1929) were observed and the percentage of worms exhibiting nuclear localization in their intestinal cells is shown in the picture. DAF-16::GFP distribution was monitored in control, *let-418(lf)* and *daf-2* worms. For each genotype a total of 50 worms was used. (B) The mRNA level of *daf-16* was quantified using qRT-PCR. The RNA levels were normalized to the *ama-1* level. The relative expression levels and the standard error of the mean (SEM) is shown. The *daf-16* mRNA levels of *let-418(lf)* and control animals did not differ significantly from each other ($p = 0.053$, Student T test).

Henderson ST , Johnson TE (2001). daf-16 integrates developmental and environmental inputs to mediate aging in the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans. *Curr Biol.* ***11,*** 1975-1980.

Fig. S4

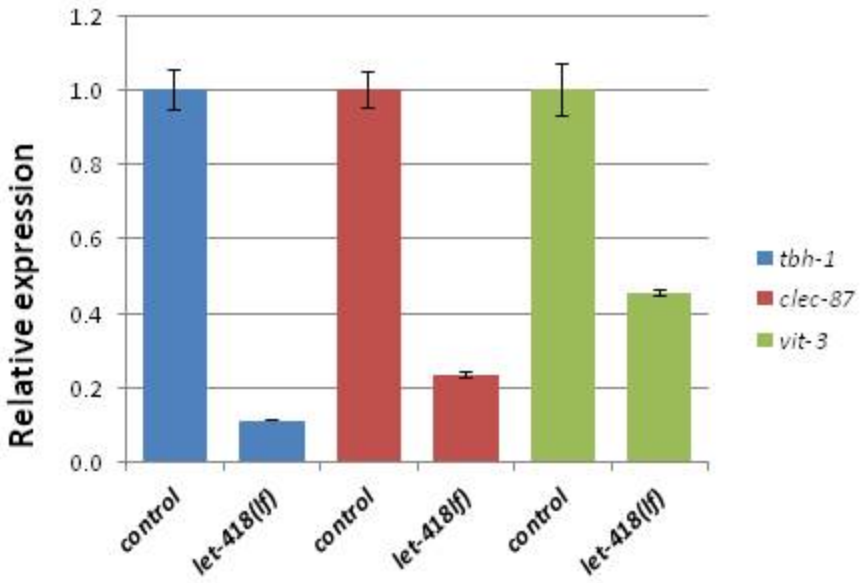


Fig. S4 *tbh-1*, *clec-87* and *vit-3* are downregulated in *let-418(lf)* mutants. The mRNA levels of *tbh-1*, *clec-87* and *vit-3* encoding, respectively, a putative dopamine beta-hydroxylase, a C-type lectin and a vitallogenin, were all significantly decreased in *let-418(lf)* mutants as determined by qPCR. The data from at least three independent experiments were pooled, and the mean normalized RNA levels and SEM for each gene in the indicated strains are shown. The RNA level of each gene was normalized to the *ama-1* level.

Fig.S5

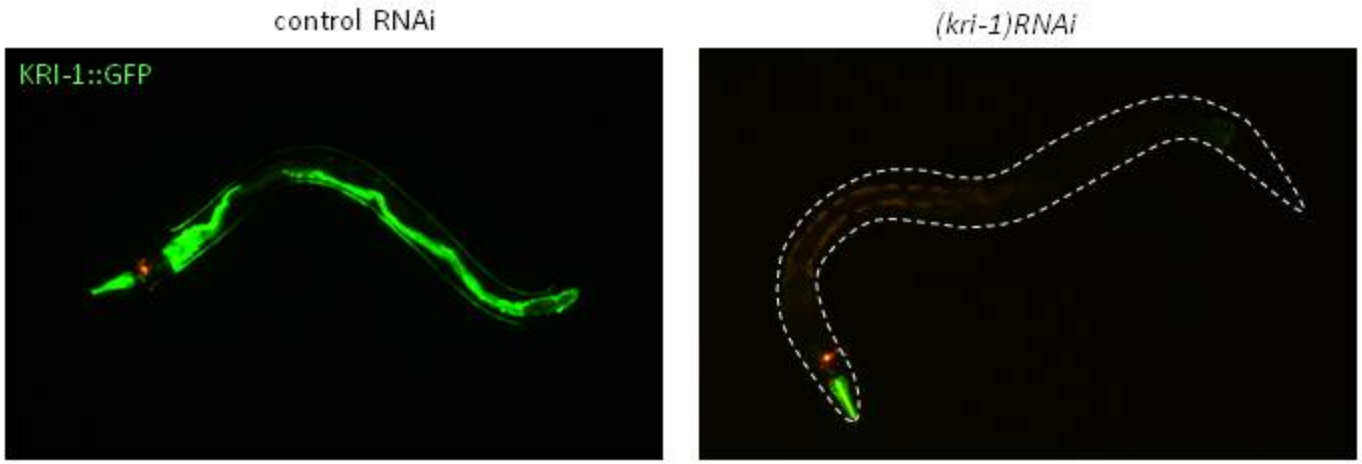


Fig. S5 The efficiency of *kri-1* RNA depletion was assessed using *kri-1::gfp* transgenic worms. *kri-1::gfp* transgenic worms grown on control RNAi plates show KRI-1::gfp expression in the intestine and in the pharynx. Transgenic worms put on *kri-1(RNAi)* plates expressed residual KRI-1::gfp in the pharynx, indicating that *kri-1* RNA is efficiently depleted.