



**Figure S4** TTX-1 directly regulates glial and AFD genes. (A) A schematic showing part of the F58F9 cosmid sequence, which includes a cluster of five thrombospondin (TSP)-domain containing genes (boxes). The gene numbers are designated by WormBase. The putative TTX-1 binding site, based on conservation with the *ver-1* promoter, is indicated (conserved residues between *ver-1* and F58F9 are 5' GATTATCGGATTCAG 3', with core TTX-1 binding residues underlined). Also shown are the *F58F9.10* and *F58F9.6* promoter regions used in expression studies. (B and C) Fluorescence images (left), and DIC and fluorescence merged images (right) showing *gfp* expression in the AFD neurons of an adult wild-type animal carrying an *F58F9.10* promoter::*gfp* transgene (*nsEx2284*) (B), or in the AMsh glia of a wild-type animal carrying an *F58F9.6* promoter::*gfp* transgene (*nsEx2330*) (C). GFP expression in AFD is indicated by arrowheads, and in AMsh glia by arrows. Expression of *F58F9.6* promoter::*gfp* in AMsh glia was rare (1/13 lines). (D) As in (C), except in a *ttx-1(p767)* mutant. Exposure (C and D), 500 ms. Scale bar (B-D), 50  $\mu$ m. Anterior is up. All animals grown at 25°C.