

A.



B.



Figure S1 Nematode glycogen content is decreased upon knockdown of glycogen synthase but not glycogen phosphorylase. Representative micrographs of first-day adult animals following glycogen staining (rust color); **(A)** *control* RNAi (top animal) and *gsy-1* RNAi (bottom animal), **(B)** *control* RNAi (top animal) and *phosphorylase* RNAi (bottom animal).

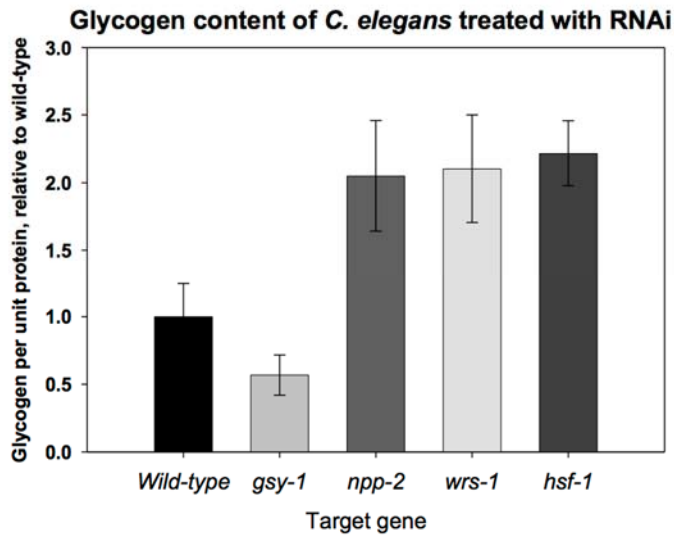


Figure S2 The relative glycogen content of five groups of nematodes treated with RNAi determined by an enzymatic assay. Data represent means of at least three independent experiments, +/- SEM.

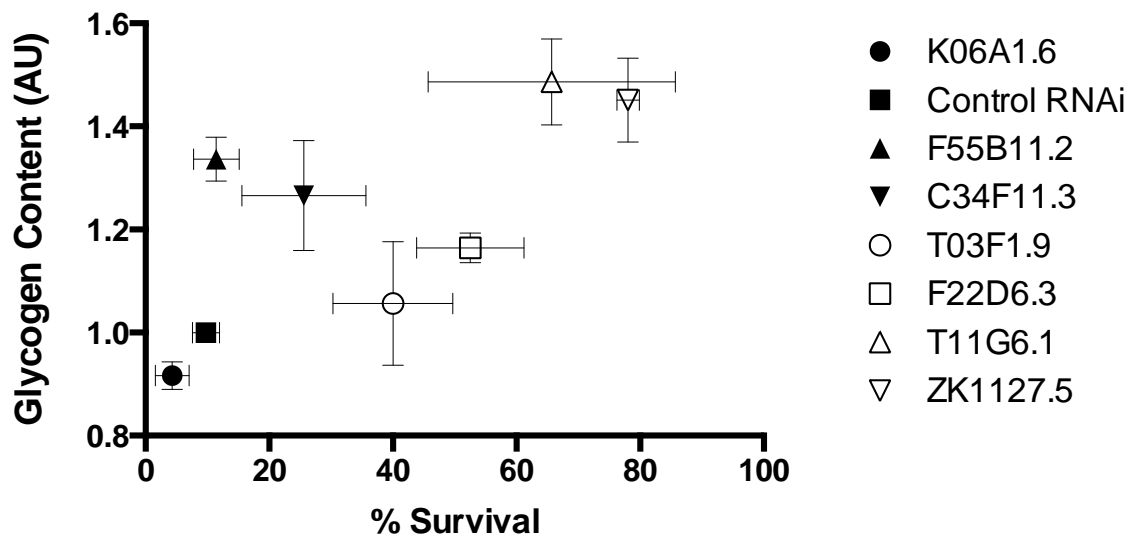


Figure S3 Relationship between nematode glycogen content and hyposmotic-anoxia survival rate in GSG(+) knockdowns. Glycogen content measured in N2 L4 animals raised in normoxia following respective RNAi treatment plotted against 24 h H-A survival of same knockdown. Pearson $R^2 = 0.4776$ ($P = 0.058$). Each data point represents glycogen measurements in at least five RNAi-treated animals (normalized to RNAi controls) and a minimum of four independent H-A trials (each with at least 20 animals). Error bars denote \pm standard error of the mean.

Table S1 Glycogen storage gene knockdowns—glycogen phenotypes (upper panel), survival in hyposmotic-anoxia and functional categorization (lower panel).

Available for download as an Excel file at www.genetics.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1534/genetics.115.179416/-/DC1