

Table S1. Detrimental effects of KGB-1 activation on resistance to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection depend on *mir-71*

Strain ^a	Median survival time (days ^c)		Median survival fold change ^d	n		Log-Rank p-value ^d
	EV control	<i>vhp-1</i> RNAi		EV control	<i>vhp-1</i> RNAi	
<i>wt</i> ^b	7.2	5.5	0.76	87	73	<0.0001
<i>daf-12(rh61rh412)</i>	5.3	4.1	0.77	66	62	<0.0001
<i>kri-1(ok1251)</i>	4.9	3.2	0.65	94	59	<0.0001
<i>mir-71(n4115)</i>	2.5	3.2	1.29 ^d	79	93	<0.0001 ^d
<i>wt</i>	6.3	4.2	0.66	86	87	<0.0001
<i>daf-12(rh61rh412)</i>	4.8	2.8	0.58	85	91	<0.0001
<i>kri-1(ok1251)</i>	3.0	2.7	0.91	74	73	0.0002
<i>mir-71(n4115)</i>	2.3	3.0	1.29	89	92	0.0074
<i>wt</i>	4.5	3.4	0.76	40	37	<0.0001
<i>daf-12(rh61rh412)</i>	5.4	3.2	0.59	48	40	<0.0001
<i>kri-1(ok1251)</i>	2.6	1.7	0.65	50	51	<0.0001
<i>mir-71(n4115)</i>	1.8	2.2	1.20	50	50	0.016
<i>wt</i>	4.8	2.8	0.59	107	124	<0.0001
<i>daf-12(rh61rh412)</i>	4.1	4.1	1.00	42	36	n.s.
<i>kri-1(ok1251)</i>	4.1	3.2	0.78	134	125	<0.0001
<i>mir-71(n4115)</i>	1.4	2.0	1.37	144	126	<0.0001

^a All strains were rendered sterile by *cdc-25.1* RNAi treatment during development to disrupt germline proliferation (see Methods).

^b Each shade-separated block represents an independent experiment.

^c Days are counted starting at day 2 of adulthood, following *vhp-1* knock-down or exposure to empty vector (EV).

^d Red values denote instances where *vhp-1* RNAi has a positive effect on survival. Previous results have demonstrated (in *kgb-1* mutants) that this is due to activation of the p38 ortholog, PMK-1, a protective (age-invariably) MAPK also negatively regulated by VHP-1 (Twumasi-Boateng et al., 2012). In the absence of the detrimental effects of activated KGB-1, this protection become a dominant outcome of *vhp-1* RNAi.