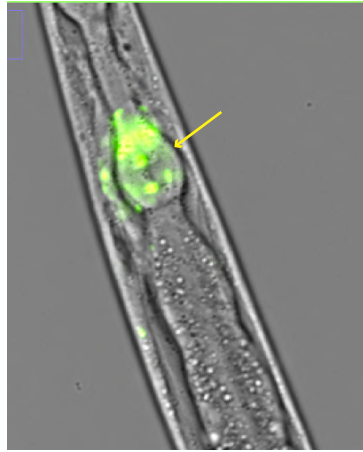
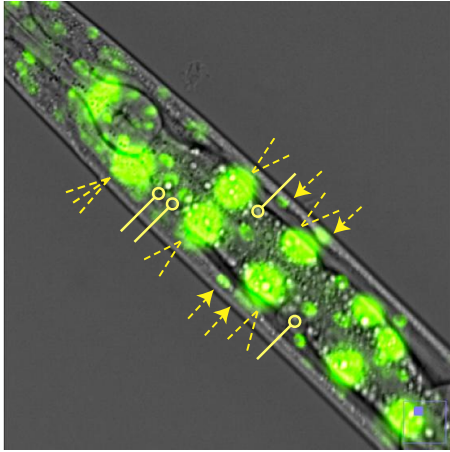


[sid-2(gk505) III; Is(sur-5::gfp) I]

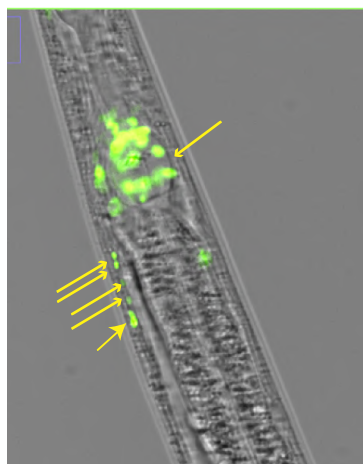
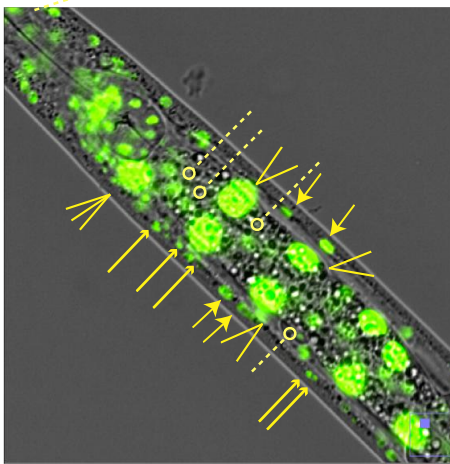
untreated control

EP, gfp-dsRNA (1 μ g/ μ L)

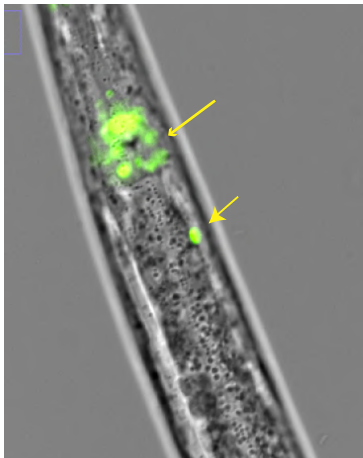
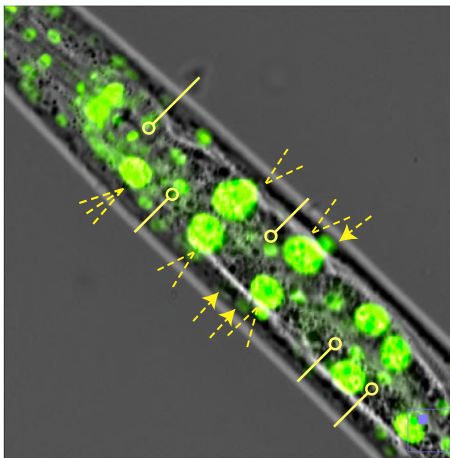
top plane








central plane



bottom plane



in focus

-  hypodermal cells
-  neurons
-  muscle cells
-  intestinal cells
-  excretory pore

not in focus






-  hypodermal cells
-  neurons
-  muscle cells
-  intestinal cells
-  excretory pore

Figure S4. Fluorescent Z-stack imaging of BIG0107 worms electroporated with *gfp*-dsRNA

Imaging of the BIG0107 [*sid-2(gk505) III; ls(sur-5:gfp) I*] worms was performed in 48 hours post electroporation with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ of *gfp*-dsRNA. Imaging in Z-stack mode with three focal planes are presented. Three digital focal planes of electroporated with *gfp*-dsRNA and untreated worms (BIG0107 [*sid-2(gk505) III; ls(sur-5::gfp) I*]) including the top focal plane (side closest to the microscope objective), the central focal plane and the bottom focal plane (side touching the glass slide) are presented. In untreated control worms GFP fluorescence in hypodermal nuclei is in focus and can be clearly seen on the top and bottom planes, whereas intestinal nuclei, muscle nuclei, neurons of the nerve cord and head, excretory pore come in focus in the central focal plane. In contrast, in electroporated worms GFP fluorescence can still be seen in neurons of the nerve cord and head, however GFP fluorescence in intestinal nuclei, nearly all muscle nuclei, excretory pore and hypodermal nuclei disappears in all focal planes, indicating GFP silencing in these tissues.