Table S5. Insulin signaling is not required for normal germ cell size

Strain	Genotype	RNAi reagent	RNAi target	Average volume (μm^3) [a]	SEM[b]	*P*	*n* [b]
FT224		L4440		167.1	±5.1		40
FT224		mv_Y47D3A.16 [c]	*rsks-1*	147.4	±4.2	**	50
FT224		pGC488[d]	*daf-2*	167.2	±4.9		50
FT224		*ins-3* [e]	*ins-3*	173.8	±5.7		40
FT224		*ins-33* [e]	*ins-33*	175.6	±5.8		40
GC1145	*daf-2(e1370)*	none	none	163.9	±4.7		29

[a] SYN-4::GFP-expressing worms were grown on the indicated RNAi reagent from L1 (immediately after hatch-off) until the L4 larval stage, then observed live for GFP fluorescence marking the membranes.
Images were captured in the *z*-plane at 1 μm intervals, and *x*-*y* measurements were taken across two different main axes of the cell (in the *z* plane with the largest cell diameter) using the line measurement tool in Axiovision software (Carl Zeiss). The number of *z* layers was multiplied by the *x* and *y* line measurements to obtain cell volume. For each gonad, five 'cells' were sampled. Note that although germ cells in the proliferative zone are technically syncytial, as they open into a core of shared cytoplasm referred to as the rachis, each nucleus is surrounded by an almost-complete plasma membrane. Therefore it is possible to measure a 'cell' volume despite an opening into the rachis. A total of 8-10 worms were tested for a total of 40-50 individual 'cells' measured.
[b] SEM, standard error of the mean; n, number of cells measured.
[c] Vidal RNAi library (Rual et al., 2004).
[d] RNAi reagent made for this study.
[e] RNAi reagent courtesy of Monica Driscoll.
Statistics: $^{**}P<0.01$, two-tailed Student's *t*-test versus L4440; for others, $P>0.1$.