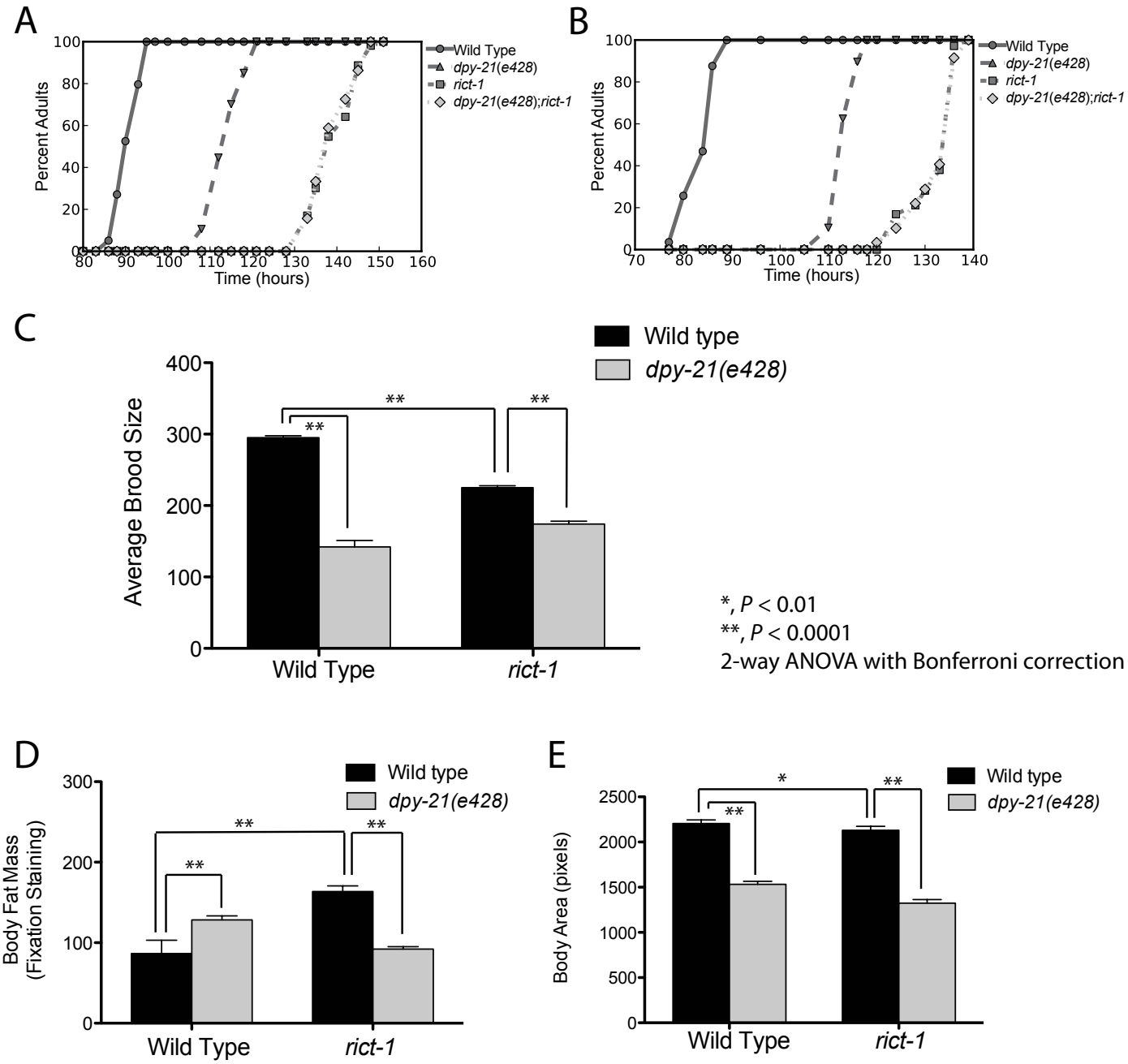

Fig. S1. Loss-of-function mutation in *dpy-21* fails to phenocopy beneficial effects of *dpy-21* RNAi on *rict-1* mutants. (**A**,**B**) Developmental timing in *dpy-21*(*e428*) and *rict-1;dpy-21* double mutants is slowed significantly greater than in *rict-1* single mutants. The results of two biological replicates are shown. (**C**) Double *dpy-21;rict-1* mutants do not show restoration of normal brood size as is seen with *dpy-21* RNAi. (**D**) Although fat mass is decreased in *dpy-21;rict-1* double mutants, this is likely to be due the sickness of this double mutant. (**E**) The *dpy-21;rict-1* double mutant does not show a beneficial effect on body size versus *rict-1* single mutants. Mean ± s.e.m.; significance by ANOVA corrected for multiple hypothesis testing.

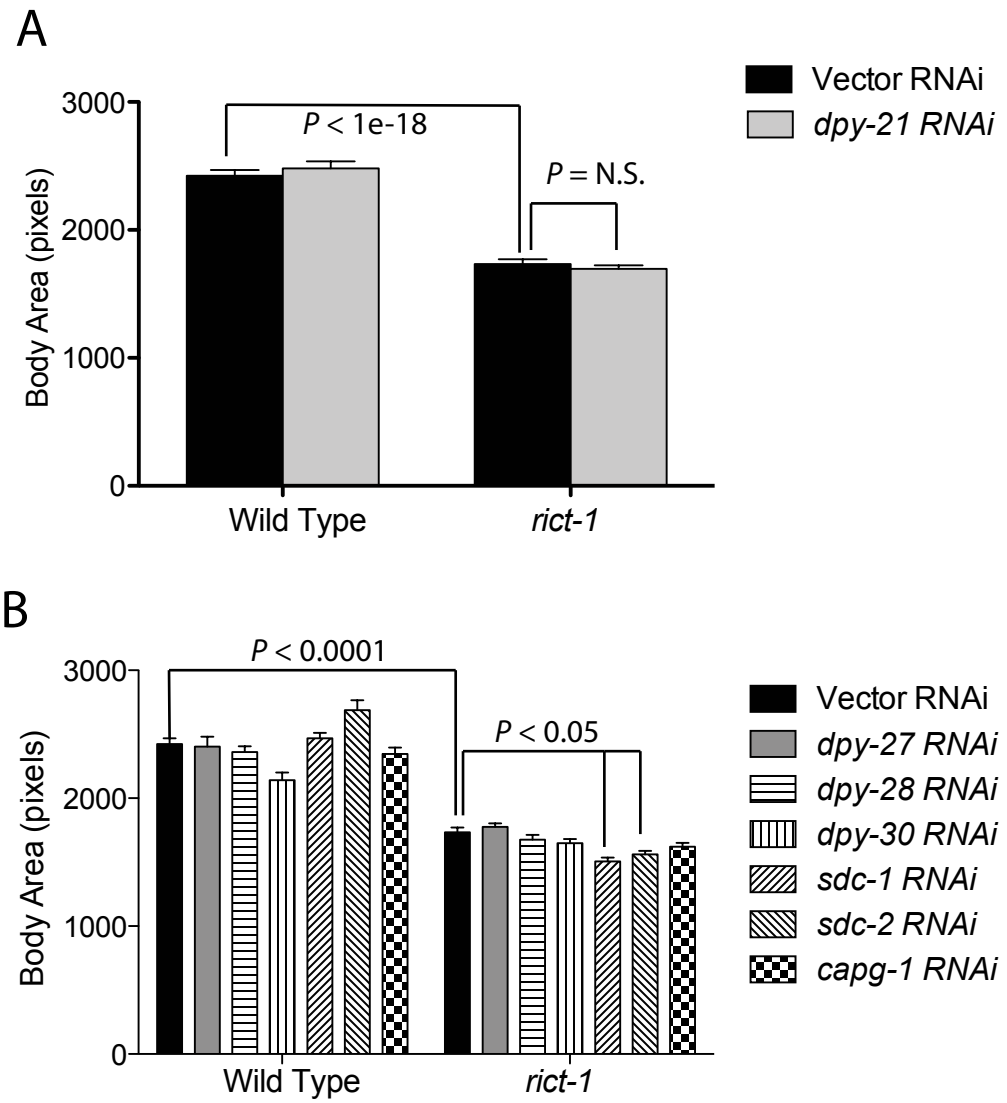

Fig. S2. RNAi to DCC components fails to rescue the small body size of *rict-1* mutants. (**A**) *rict-1* body size is not favorably increased by RNAi to *dpy-21*. This is a biological replicate of the data shown in Fig. 2A. (**B**) Similar to *dpy-21*, RNAi to DCC components *dpy-27*, *dpy-28*, *dpy-30*, *sdc-1, sdc-2* and *capg-1* do not increase and may decrease body size of a *rict-1* mutant. Mean ± s.e.m.; significance by ANOVA.

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