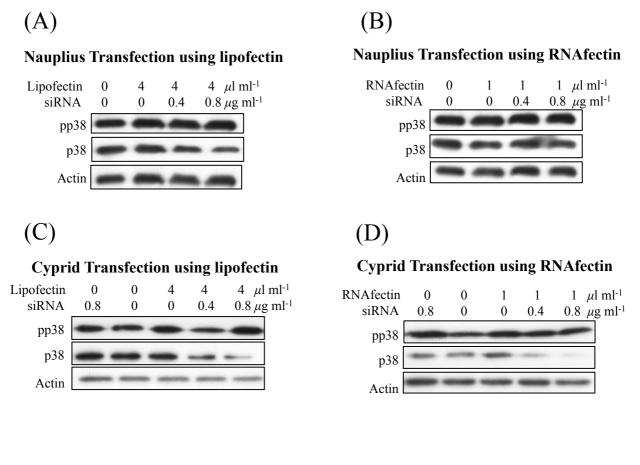


Fig. S1. Effects of transfection reagent concentration on larval settlement of *Amphibalanus amphitrite*. (A). Lipofectin did not affect the larval settlement or death rate at the concentration of 1-8 μ l ml⁻¹ (n=3). Based on the protocol of lipofectin, the recommended concentration of 4 μ l ml⁻¹ was chosen as the optimal concentration. (B). RNAfectin at concentration of 2-4 μ l ml⁻¹ significantly suppressed larval settlement (n=3). The no-observed-effect-concentration (NOEC) of RNAfectin (1 μ l ml⁻¹) was chosen for the subsequent transfections.



(E) Nauplius Transfection using RNAfectin for different time points

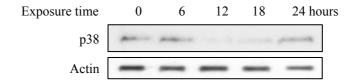
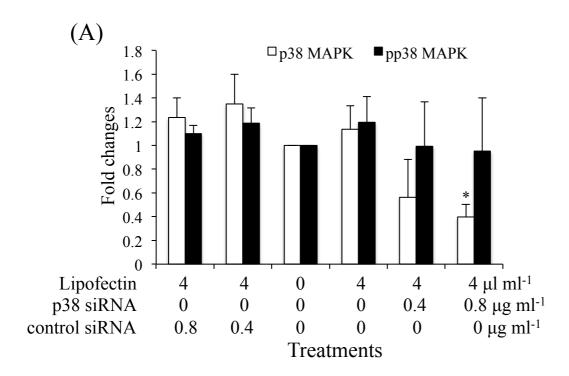


Fig. S2. Effects of Nauplius and Cyprid Transfection on the level of p38 and pp38 MAPK of *A. amphitrite* larvae. (A) and (B): Transfection at nauplius VI stage did not affect the level of p38 and pp38 MAPK in cyprids. (C) and (D): Transfection at cyprid stage decreased the level of p38 MAPK, but had no effects on pp38 MAPK. (E): The level of p38 MAPK at different time points after "Nauplius Transfection". Nauplius IV larvae transfected using RNAfectin for 0, 6, 12, 18 and 24 hours were collected for Western blot analysis.



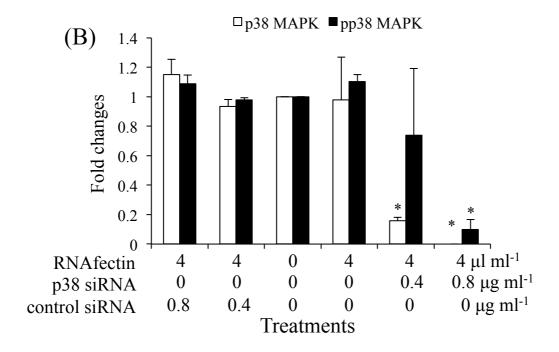
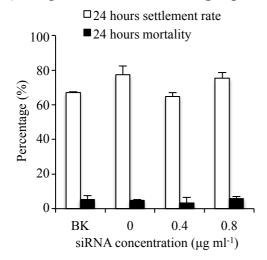
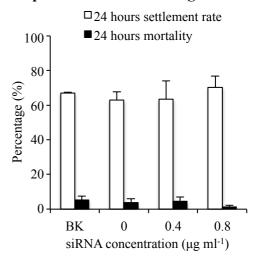


Fig. S3. The statistical results for the Western blot analysis in Figure 2. The intensity of each band was measured using the software Image J, and all data were normalized by setting intensity of the band in the control (no siRNA and no transfection reagent) as 1. Asterisks indicate significantly different from the transfection reagent control (no siRNA) (P<0.05).

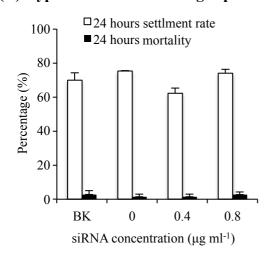
(A) Nauplius Transfection using Lipofectin



(B) Nauplius Transfection using RNAfectin



(C) Cyprid Transfection using Lipofectin



(D) Cyprid Transfection using RNAfectin

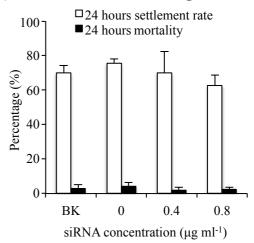


Fig. S4. RNAi against p38 MAPK did not affect larval settlement of *A. amphitrite* in either Nauplius Transfection or Cyprid Transfection (n=3).

Table S1. Sequence information for the primers used in real-time quantitative PCR.

Gene	Direction	Sequence (5' to 3')
p38 MAPK	Forward	TCACCAGGAAGACCCTGTTC
p38 MAPK	Reverse	GAAGTCCTTTGCCTTCATCG
cyt b	Forward	GGACACTGCATG CTAATGGA
cyt b	Reverse	AGGCAGCAGCC ATAGTCAAG