Supplemental Data

Genetic Flexibility in the Convergent Evolution

of Hermaphroditism in Caenorhabditis Nematodes

Robin Cook Hill, Carlos Egydio de Carvalho, John Salogiannis, Benjamin Schlager, Dave Pilgrim, and Eric S. Haag

Supplemental Results

Cb-fem-2(nm27) Is Not Maternally Rescued or Temperature-Sensitive

In *C. elegans*, male development of XO *fem-2* homozygotes can be rescued by a single maternal wild-type allele (Hodgkin, 1986). Furthermore, feminization is completely penetrant only at elevated temperatures (25° C), even in null alleles. Crossing *Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+* hermaphrodites and males produces reduced male frequencies consistent with transformation of the 25% homozygous XO offspring (**Table S1**). To more rigorously test for maternal rescue, we crossed *Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+; dpy(nm4)/ +* hermaphrodites with *Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+ III; syIs802 X* males, and scored plates that produced few or no self progeny. We observed that 20% of the non-GFP (*i.e.* XO) progeny (N=331) were hermaphrodites, indicating a single maternal copy of *Cb-fem-2(nm27)* XO animals into hermaphrodites is complete at 20°. These results show that *C. briggsae fem-2* sex determination function is neither temperature-sensitive nor maternally provided, unlike in *C. elegans*.

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Primers Used in Isolation of a *Cb-fem-2* Deletion: <u>Outer PCR:</u> 2BOL 5' AGTTTCCAGGATCTCCACTTGG 3' 2BOR 5' CGTATCGAGAAGAGATCTCG 3' <u>Inner PCR:</u> 2BIL 5' TCATGACGTTTTCGGAGATGC 3' 2BIR 5' TCCTAAGCCTGTACTTAAGCC 3' <u>Wild-type Only Primers:</u> EH21 5' TGCTCCCAATACGCTGCTGGGC 3' EH22 5' CGAGATCATCGGTCGGCCAGGG 3'

fem-Independent Hermaphroditism in C. briggsae

Primers Used in Isolation of a *Cb-fem-3* **Deletion:** <u>Outer PCR:</u>

3A0L2 5' GTGGTGATTCTGCACATTGGACG 3' 3AOR2 5' CTGCCAAAAGCAACGATCGCGAG 3' <u>Inner PCR:</u>

3AIL2 5' GAAATAGTGTGCGAAACGAGGAGG 3' 3AIR2 5' TGACTAACCCTCTTCCAACATGGC 3' Wild-type Only Primers:

RH05 5' AGACGTTCACGAACTGATCTCCAGG 3' RH06 5' CATCGTGATACAGTAGTCGACACG 3'

fem-Independent Hermaphroditism in C. briggsae

<u></u>		Mean Brood	% Males	No. Crosses	No. Progeny
Mother AF16	Father self	size ¹ 200	< 0.1	6	1203
AF16	AF16	288	39.7	5	1439
AF16	Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	273	34.6	5	1364
Cb-fem-2(nm27)	self	124 ²	0.0	17	2110
Cb-fem-2(nm27)	AF16	209	39.6	10	2093
Cb-fem-2(nm27)	Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	256	22.8	8	2051
Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	self	182	0.0	5	912
Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	AF16	195	36.8	8	1560
Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	Cb-fem-2(nm27)/+	302	33.2	7	2112
syIs802[myo-2::GFP] X/+	self	57	32.5	7	400
syIs802[myo-2::GFP] X/+; Cb-fem-2(nm27) III	self	80	0.0	4	319
Cb-fem-3(nm63)	self	234	0.0	10	2341
syIs802[myo-2::GFP] X/+; Cb-fem-3(nm63) IV	self	n.d. ³	0.0	n.d. ³	169
<i>Cb-fem-2(nm27); Cb-fem-3(nm63)</i>	self	136	0.0	6	816

Table S1. Sex Ratio and *Cb-fem* Genotypes

¹ Scored only if hermaphrodite remained on plate for at least 48 h.

² Although this brood size is lower than wild-type, it is not seen in *Cb-fem-2(nm27); Cb-fem-3* double mutants. This could be real suppression, but the low *Cb-fem-2* brood size may be due to a quirk of the genetic background of CP36, or to a minor problem with the culture media at the time the counts were done (separated in time by over a year). ³ A high degree of embryonic lethality was seen, which was somewhat alleviated by growth at 15°. This may be due to enhancement of the *syIs802*-mediated meiotic nondisjunction in the *nm63* background.