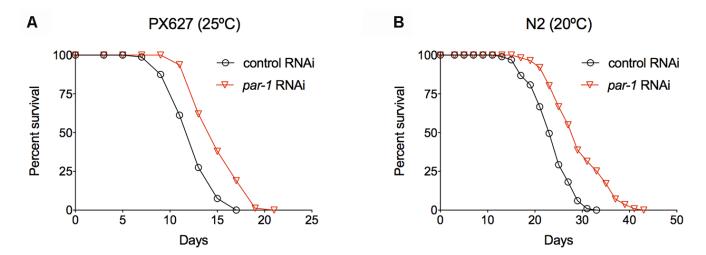
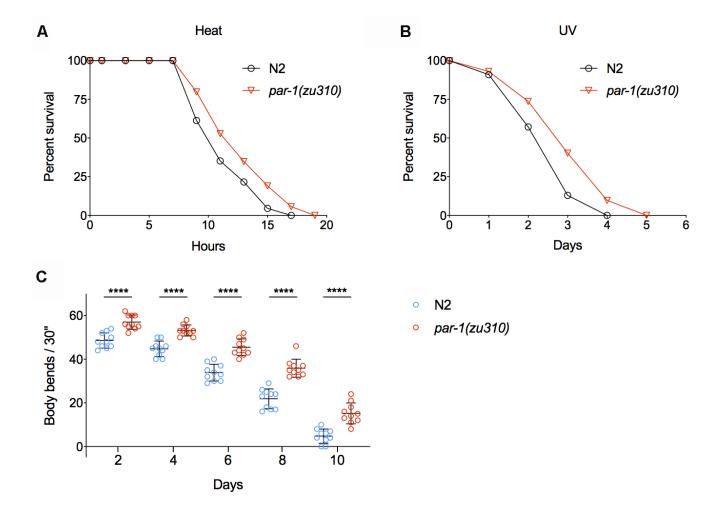
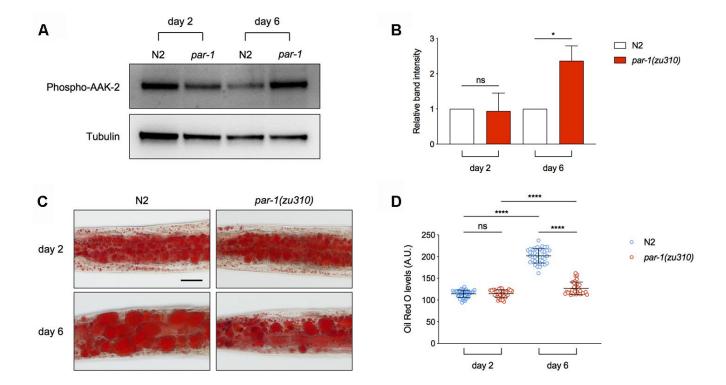
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. Lifespan extension induced by par-1 RNAi knockdown is not dependent on FUdR or temperature. (A) Survival curves of the auxin-inducible infertility strain PX627 treated with either the control or par-1 RNAi during adulthood at 25° C. The par-1 RNAi treatment significantly extends lifespan by 21% (p < 0.0001, log-rank test). (B) Survival curves of the wild-type N2 treated with either the control or par-1 RNAi during adulthood at 20° C. The par-1 RNAi treatment significantly extends lifespan by 23% (p < 0.0001, log-rank test).



Supplementary Figure 2. The *par-1(zu310)* mutant shows significantly improved healthspan. (A) Survival curves of the wild-type N2 and *par-1(zu310)* animals at 35°C (p = 0.0007, log-rank test). (B) Survival curves of the wild-type N2 and *par-1(zu310)* animals upon UV (2,000 J/m²) exposure (p = 0.0001, log-rank test). (C) Body bending rates of N2 and *par-1(zu310)* on day 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 of adulthood (****, p < 0.0001, two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison tests).



Supplementary Figure 3. The par-1(zu310) mutant shows AMPK activation and decreased lipid levels in the metabolic tissue. (A, B) Immunoblots (A) and quantification (B) of phospho-AAK-2 and tubulin using proteins extracted from dissected intestinal tissues of the wild-type N2 and par-1(zu310) mutant animals. Ratio of the phospho-AAK-2 band intensity to that of tubulin was normalized to the wild-type N2 animals. Data are represented as mean \pm SD based on two independent biological replicates. ns, not significant, *, p = 0.0443 (unpaired t tests). (C, D) Representative Oil Red O staining images (C) and quantification (D) of the staining signal in the wild-type N2 and par-1(zu310) mutant day 2 and day 6 adult animals. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. ns, not significant, ****, p < 0.0001 (n = 40, two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons tests). Scale bar, 50 μ m.