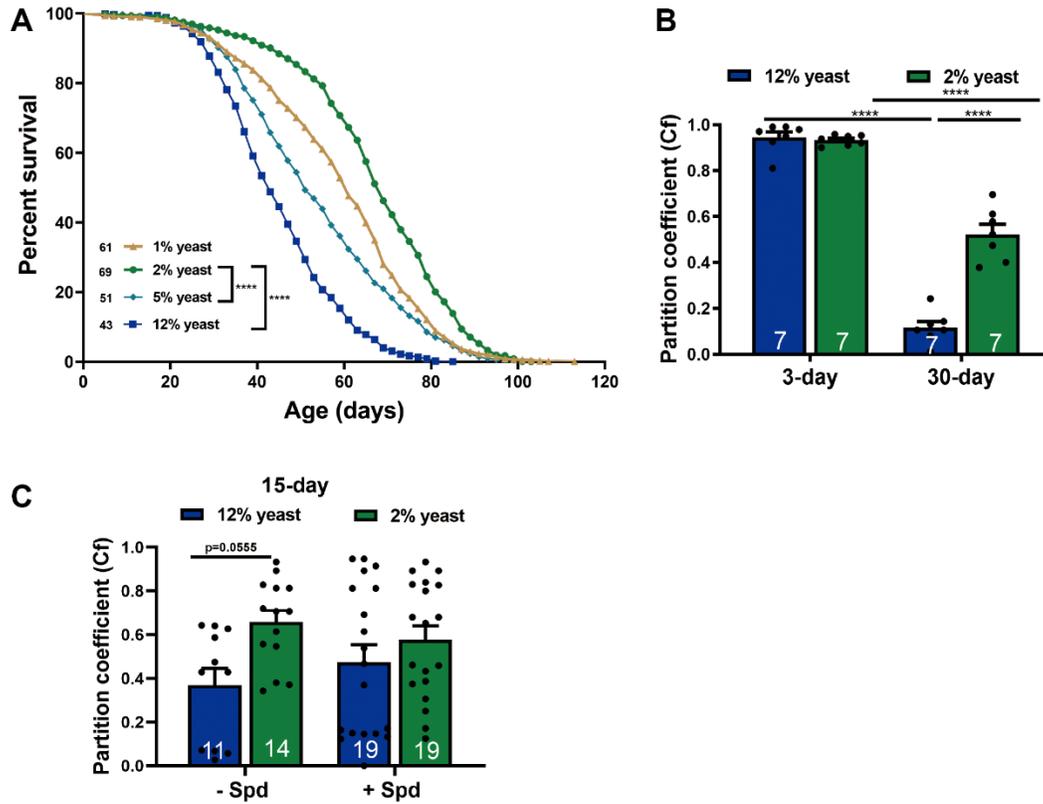
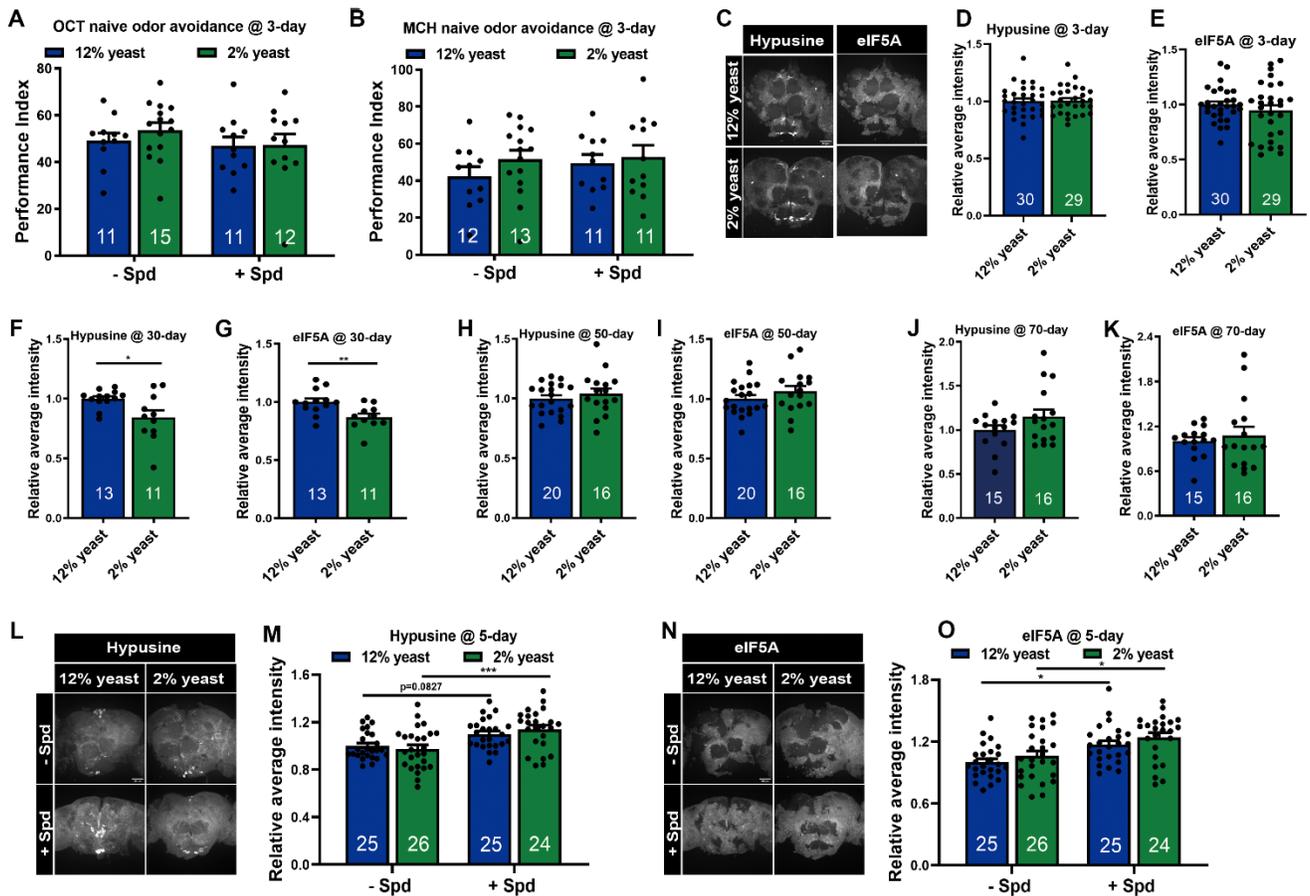


SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Supplementary Figures



**Supplementary Figure 1. Protein restriction increases lifespan and ameliorates locomotive decline.** (A) Survival analysis of isogenic *w<sup>1118</sup>* female flies, fed on 12% yeast and 2% yeast. (B) Negative geotaxis of isogenic *w<sup>1118</sup>* female flies bred on 12% yeast or 2% yeast at 3- and 30-day (n = 7 biological replicates. Each biological replicate contains around 15 female flies). (C) Negative geotaxis of 15 days isogenic *w<sup>1118</sup>* female flies bred on 12% yeast and 2% yeast with and without addition of 5 mM spermidine (n = 11 – 19 biological replicates. Each biological replicate contains around 15 female flies). \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001, ns, not significant. Data are mean ± SEM. P-values were determined by the log rank test (A) and 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test (B, C).



**Supplementary Figure 2. Naïve odor avoidance of OCT and MCH in young  $w^{1118}$  flies in different diets and protein restriction does not boost eIF5A hypusination.** (A) Naïve odor avoidance of 3-Oct in young isogenic  $w^{1118}$  flies (n = 11 – 15 biological replicates. Each biological replicate contains around 70 flies). (B) Naïve odor avoidance of MCH in young isogenic  $w^{1118}$  flies (n = 11 – 13 biological replicates. Each biological replicate contains around 70 flies). (C) Confocal images of hypusine in 3-day-old  $w^{1118}$  fly brains, bred in 12% yeast and 2% yeast. (D) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average hypusine intensity of 3-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred in 12% yeast and 2% yeast (n = 29 – 30 fly brains). (E) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average eIF5A intensity of 3-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred in 12% yeast and 2% yeast (n = 29 – 30 fly brains). (F) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average hypusine intensity of 30-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 11 – 13 fly brains). (G) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average eIF5A intensity of 30-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 11 – 13 fly brains). (H) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average hypusine intensity of 50-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 16 – 20 fly brains). (I) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average eIF5A intensity of 50-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 16 – 20 fly brains). (J) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average hypusine intensity of 70-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 15 – 16 fly brains). (K) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average eIF5A intensity of 70-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast (n = 15 – 16 fly brains). (L) Confocal images of hypusine in 5-day-old  $w^{1118}$  fly brains, bred in 12% yeast and 2% yeast with and without addition of spermidine (n = 24 – 26 fly brains). (M) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average hypusine intensity of 5-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast with and without addition of spermidine (n = 24 – 26 fly brains). (N) Confocal images of eIF5A in 5-day-old  $w^{1118}$  fly brains, bred in 12% yeast and 2% yeast with and without addition of spermidine (n = 24 – 26 fly brains). (O) Quantification of confocal brain staining for average eIF5A intensity of 5-day-old  $w^{1118}$  flies, bred on either 12% yeast or 2% yeast with and without addition of spermidine (n = 24 – 26 fly brains). \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001, ns, not significant. Data are mean ± SEM. P-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test (D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K) and 2-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc multiple comparisons test (A, B, M, O).