



Figure S4, related to Figure 3. TGF- β signaling is required for locomotor quiescence during SIS. Animals were heat shocked for 11 minutes at 37°C or exposed to UV light for 45 seconds and examined for cessation of locomotion and feeding as measures of SIS (indicated above each graph). *daf-7* mutants and corresponding controls were raised at 15°C. (A) *daf-7(rf)* mutants are significantly impaired for SIS following UV exposure. Error bars represent SEM of five trials (n=25 each). ****p<0.0001, ***p<0.001, multiple t-tests with Holm-Sidak correction. (B-C) *daf-7(rf)* mutants are impaired for locomotor quiescence (B) but show wild-type feeding quiescence (C) following heat shock. Error bars represent SEM of three trials (n=25 each). ****p<0.0001, multiple t-tests with Holm-Sidak correction. (D-E) Heat-induced sleep assays were repeated with *daf-2* mutants and corresponding controls raised at 25°C. Similar to previous assays (Figure 3A-C), *daf-2(rf)* mutants exhibit wild-type SIS. The total number of animals examined is indicated at the bottom of each bar. Error bars represent SEM (25 animals per trial). ****p<0.0001, ns= not significant vs. wild type, one-way Anova with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. (F) Null mutations in *tdc-1* and *tth-1* do not suppress the sleepless phenotype of *daf-7(rf)* animals. The total number of animals examined is indicated at the bottom of each bar. Error bars represent SEM (20-25 animals per trial). ****p<0.0001 vs. wild type, one-way Anova with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test.