

Gene	CGC name	Human Ortholog	Function of Human Ortholog (From UniProt)
T20B5.1	<i>apa-2</i>	AP2A1, a-adaptin, alpha subunit of clathrin adaptor protein complex 2 (AP2)	Component of the adaptor protein complex 2 (AP-2). AP-2 is involved in clathrin-dependent endocytosis.
C07G1.5	<i>hgrs-1</i>	HGS (Hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate)	May concentrate ubiquitinated receptors within clathrin-coated regions. Involved in down-regulation of receptor tyrosine kinase via multivesicular body (MVBs) when complexed with STAM (ESCRT-0 complex). The ESCRT-0 complex binds ubiquitin and acts as sorting machinery that recognizes ubiquitinated receptors and transfers them to further sequential lysosomal sorting/trafficking processes.
T14F9.1	<i>vha-15</i>	ATP6V1H (ATPase H ⁺ Transporting V1 Subunit H)	Subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase. Subunit H activates the ATPase activity of the enzyme and couples ATPase activity to proton flow. Vacuolar ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells, thus providing most of the energy required for transport processes in the vacuolar system (By similarity). Involved in the endocytosis mediated by clathrin-coated pits, required for the formation of endosomes.
T21B10.7	<i>cct-2</i>	CCT2 (Chaperonin Containing TCP1, Subunit 2 (Beta))	Molecular chaperone; assists the folding of proteins upon ATP hydrolysis. As part of the BBS/CCT complex may play a role in the assembly of BBSome, a complex involved in ciliogenesis regulating transports vesicles to the cilia. Known to play a role, in vitro, in the folding of actin and tubulin.
W06F12.1	<i>lit-1</i>	NLK (Nemo like kinase; serine/threonine-protein kinase NLK); related to the Drosophila protein Nemo	Serine/threonine-protein kinase that regulates a number of transcription factors with key roles in cell fate determination. Positive effector of the non-canonical Wnt signaling pathway, acting downstream of WNT5A, MAP3K7/TAK1 and HIPK2.
F46A9.5	<i>skr-1</i>	SKP1 (S-phase kinase-associated protein 1)	Essential component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) ubiquitin ligase complex, which mediates the ubiquitination of proteins involved in cell cycle progression, signal transduction and transcription. In the SCF complex, serves as an adapter that links the F-box protein to CUL1. The functional specificity of the SCF complex depends on the F-box protein as substrate recognition component. SCF(BTRC) and SCF(FBXW11) direct ubiquitination of CTNNB1 and participate in Wnt signaling.
R08D7.6	<i>pde-2</i>	PDE2A (cGMP-dependent 3',5'-cyclic phosphodiesterase)	Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase with a dual-specificity for the second messengers cAMP and cGMP, which are key regulators of many important physiological processes. Isoform PDE2A2: Regulates Mitochondrial cAMP Levels and Respiration.
M88.6	<i>pan-1</i>	LGR5 (Leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptor 5)	Leucine-rich repeat-containing receptor (LGR) and member of the G protein-coupled, 7-transmembrane receptor (GPCR) superfamily. Involved in the canonical Wnt signaling pathway. This protein plays a role in the formation and maintenance of adult intestinal stem cells during postembryonic development.
Y116A8C.35	<i>uaf-2</i>	U2AF1 (Splicing factor U2AF 35 kDa subunit)	Plays a critical role in both constitutive and enhancer-dependent splicing by mediating protein-protein interactions and protein-RNA interactions required for accurate 3'-splice site selection. Recruits U2 snRNP to the branch point. Directly mediates interactions between U2AF2 and proteins bound to the enhancers and thus may function as a bridge between U2AF2 and the enhancer complex to recruit it to the adjacent intron.
C28H8.11	<i>tdo-2</i>	TDO2 (Tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase)	Incorporates oxygen into the indole moiety of tryptophan. Has a broad specificity towards tryptamine and derivatives including D- and L-tryptophan, 5-hydroxytryptophan and serotonin (by similarity).