



Figure 3—figure supplement 1. *ndl-3* and *wntP-2* restrict the number of mouths and pharynges in the trunk region. (A) Ectopic posterior mouths are observed in regenerating trunk pieces of *ndl-3*, *wntP-2*, and *ndl-3; wntP-2* RNAi animals 7 dpa. Number of animals showing ectopic mouths are described in Figure 3A. Yellow arrows point to mouths. Anterior, left; ventral, up. Scale bar, 100 μ m. (B) DAPI stainings of RNAi animals show pharynges in the different RNAi conditions. Bracket indicates pharyngeal cavity length. Anterior, up; Scale bar, 100 μ m. Images are representative of $n > 10$ animals per condition. (C) Graph shows the percentage of intact RNAi animals with a total of two or more mouths after 8 RNAi feedings. p-values, Fisher's exact test. 3 independent RNAi experiments are pooled in this analysis. Number of animals with ectopic mouths out of total animals (n) are indicated. (D) FISH using RNA probes for *ndl-3* and *wntP-2* show a decrease in the expression of those genes following their RNAi demonstrating the efficiency of the inhibition (total of 8 RNAi feedings). Graphs below (mean \pm SD) show quantification of the mRNA levels by qRT-PCR. Student-t-test, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. Cartoons show the region from where the mRNA was extracted. (E) Graph shows the percentage of intact RNAi animals with a total of two or more mouths after different number of RNAi feedings. First five RNAi feedings were performed with only *ndl-3; wntP-2* dsRNA. β -catenin-1 or control dsRNA was added in addition to *ndl-3; wntP-2* starting on feeding six.