



Supplement Material: Rebaudioside A Enhances Resistance to Oxidative Stress and Extends Lifespan and Healthspan in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

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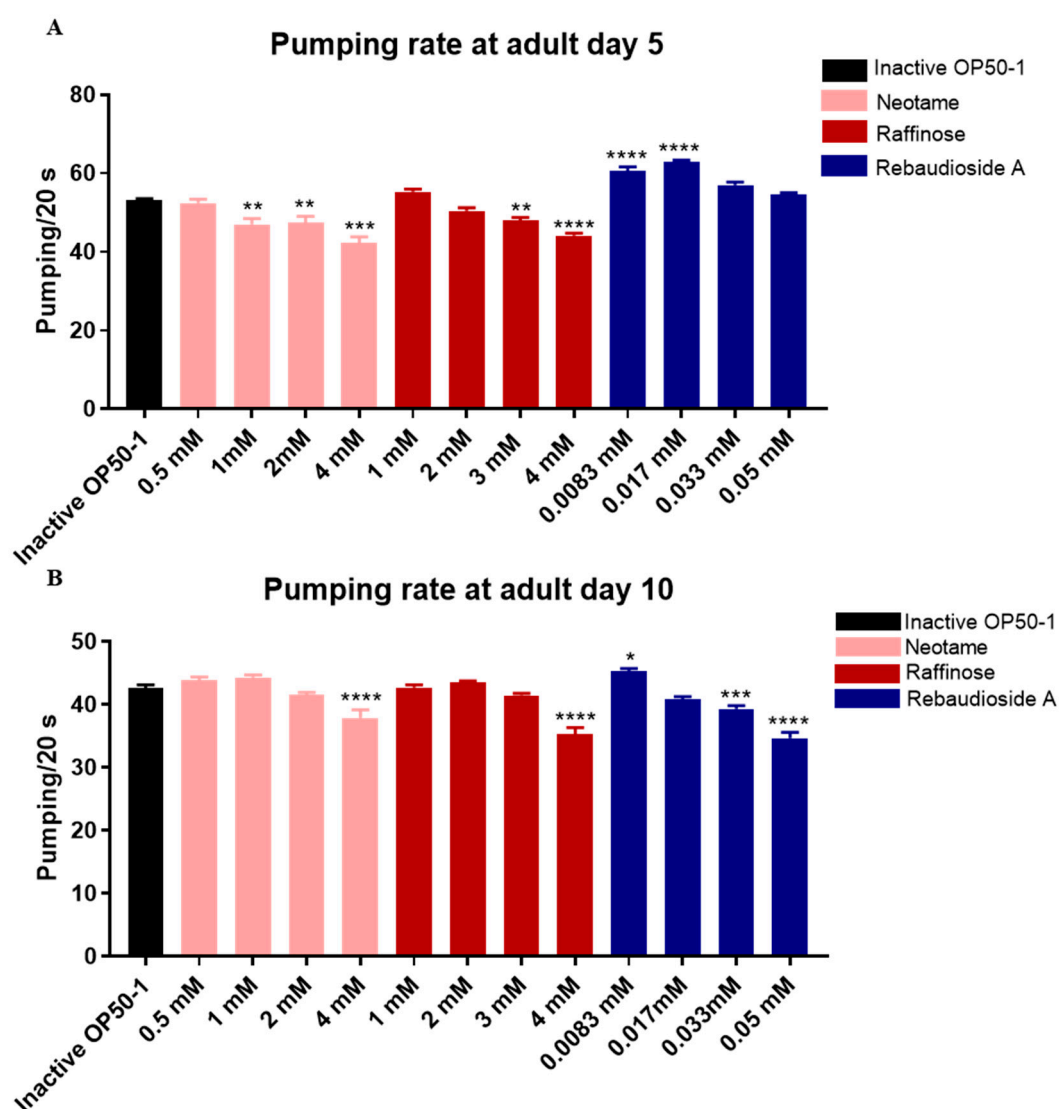
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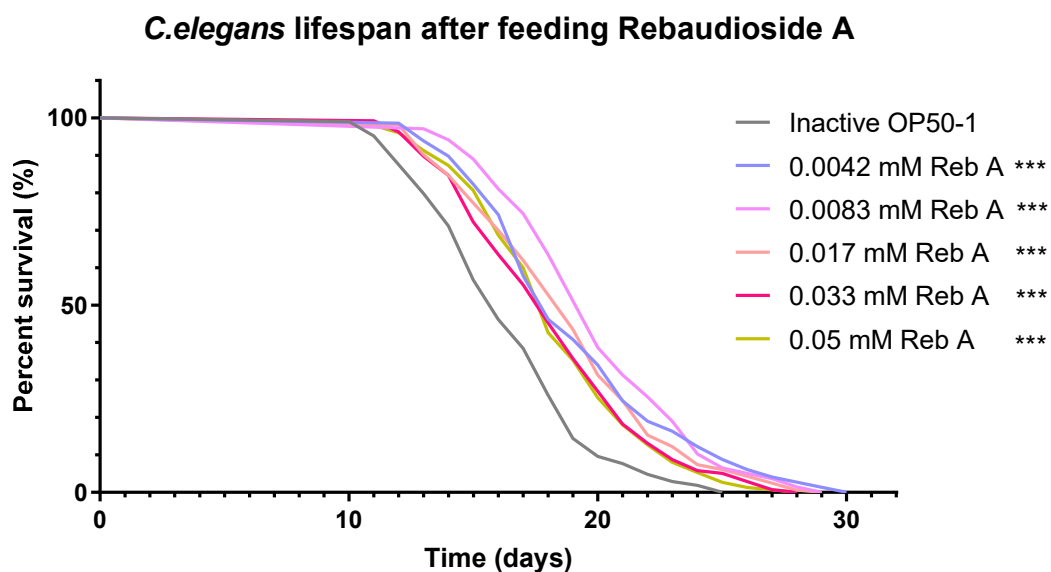
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In addition to natural NNS Reb A, we also tested pharyngeal pumping rate after treating worms with artificial NNS neotame and low-caloric oligosaccharides raffinose. Neotame- (1 mM, 2 mM, 4 mM) and raffinose- (3 mM, 4 mM) treated worms showed significantly lower pharyngeal pumping rate in the 5th day adults relative to control groups (Supplement Figure S1A), whereas for the 10th day adults, 4 mM neotame and 4 mM raffinose supplementation significantly reduced pharyngeal pumping rate (Supplement Figure S1B). Therefore, Reb A was subsequently chosen for further investigation of its potential anti-aging effect on *C. elegans*.



Supplement Figure S1. NNSs pumping rate in *C. elegans*. (A) Pumping rate in worms (wild-type N2 strain) at the 5th day of adulthood on control NGM, as well as NGM supplemented with designated concentrations of neotame, raffinose and Reb A, respectively. (B) Pumping rate in worms (wild-type N2 strain) at the 10th day of adulthood in on control NGM and NGM supplemented with designated concentrations of neotame, raffinose and Reb A. One-way ANOVA with post-hoc Dunnet's test was used for evaluation of statistical significance.

We had set five different concentrations to investigate the effect of Reb A on lifespan extension. While all concentrations tested extended lifespan in *C. elegans* to varying extents, treatment with 0.0083 mM Reb A brought about the greatest expansion in lifespan. Therefore, we adopted the treatment concentration of Reb A at 0.0083 mM for all subsequent experiments.



Supplement Figure S2. The effects of Reb A supplementation on lifespan in *C. elegans*. Survival plot and lifespan assay comparing worms grown on control NGM and that supplemented with varying concentrations of Reb A (0.0042 mM–0.05 mM). Statistical significance was calculated by Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test, *** $p < 0.001$.