

## Supplementary Material

Table S1 Effect of SH on prolonging the lifespan of *C. elegans*

Group	N	Mean lifespan (d)	% Of control	Maximum lifespans (d)
Control	90±1	15.33±0.58 <sup>a</sup>	100.0 <sup>a</sup>	19.67±1.15 <sup>a</sup>
200µg/mL	89±2	16.83±0.29 <sup>b</sup>	109.86±3.54 <sup>b</sup>	23.67±0.58 <sup>b</sup>
400µg/mL	91±2	18 <sup>c</sup>	117.50±4.33 <sup>c</sup>	25±1.73 <sup>c</sup>
800µg/mL	92±1	18±1 <sup>c</sup>	117.50±7.95 <sup>c</sup>	28.33±1.15 <sup>c</sup>

Data were showed in mean ± SD, n = 3. Values with different letters in the same column indicate statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ )

Table S2 Effects of SH on the fecundity of *C. elegans* (N=5)

Concentration (µg/mL)	Experimental group (N=5)					Mean ± SD
	1	2	3	4	5	
0	310	315	309	300	309	308±6 <sup>a</sup>
200	337	331	316	308	323	323±13 <sup>a</sup>
400	312	317	326	314	321	318±5 <sup>a</sup>
800	303	318	334	308	319	316±11 <sup>a</sup>

\*Data were showed in mean ± SD, n = 5. Note: Mean number of eggs laid is rounded and values with different letters in each group indicate: a significant difference between the two groups ( $p < 0.05$ )

Table S3 Protective effect of SH on heat stress injury of *C. elegans*

Group	N	Mean lifespan (h)	% Of control	Maximum lifespans (h)
Control	91±1	8.0 <sup>a</sup>	100.0 <sup>a</sup>	13.33±2.31 <sup>a</sup>
200µg/mL	91±2	9.67±0.58 <sup>ab</sup>	120.83±7.22 <sup>ab</sup>	16.67±3.01 <sup>b</sup>
400µg/mL	87±3	10 <sup>b</sup>	125.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.33±1.15 <sup>c</sup>
800µg/mL	89±1	10 <sup>b</sup>	125.0 <sup>b</sup>	16.67±1.54 <sup>c</sup>

Data were showed in mean ± SD, n = 3. Values with different letters in the same column indicate

statistical significance ( $p<0.05$ )

Table S4 Protective effect of SH on  $H_2O_2$  stress of *C. elegans*

Group	N	Mean lifespan (h)	% Of control	Maximum lifespans (h)
Control	89±1	6.0 <sup>a</sup>	100.0 <sup>a</sup>	12.67±1.15 <sup>a</sup>
200µg/mL	91±4	7.33±0.58 <sup>ab</sup>	122.21±9.6 <sup>ab</sup>	14.33±0.58 <sup>ab</sup>
400µg/mL	87±2	7.67±0.58 <sup>ab</sup>	127.78±9.6 <sup>ab</sup>	14.67±1.15 <sup>ab</sup>
800µg/mL	90±1	11.67±1.15 <sup>c</sup>	194.45±19.27 <sup>b</sup>	17.33±1.55 <sup>b</sup>

Data were showed in mean ± SD, n = 3. Values with different letters in the same column indicate statistical significance ( $p<0.05$ )

Table S5 List of used for rt-PCR assays

Gene's name	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
$\beta$ -actin	GCCGTGTTCCCATCCATTGT	CCTCTCTTGATTGGGCCTC
<i>daf-2</i>	TGAAAGCGAAGCAGGAGAAGG	CGTCCGAACCTCCGCATCACTC
<i>daf-16</i>	GCGGAGCCAAGAAGAGGATA	GTTTCGGGGACGGAAAGATGA
<i>sod-3</i>	ATCACTATTGCGGTTCAAGGCTCTG	TTGCACAGGTGGCGATCTTCAAG
<i>gst-4</i>	TTGATGCTCGTGCTCTTGCT	CGTTGGCTTCAGCTTTGACC
<i>shn-1</i>	GGTCTCCGTTGGCGTGATGATC	CTGGTGGATGCTCGGTGAGTATTG

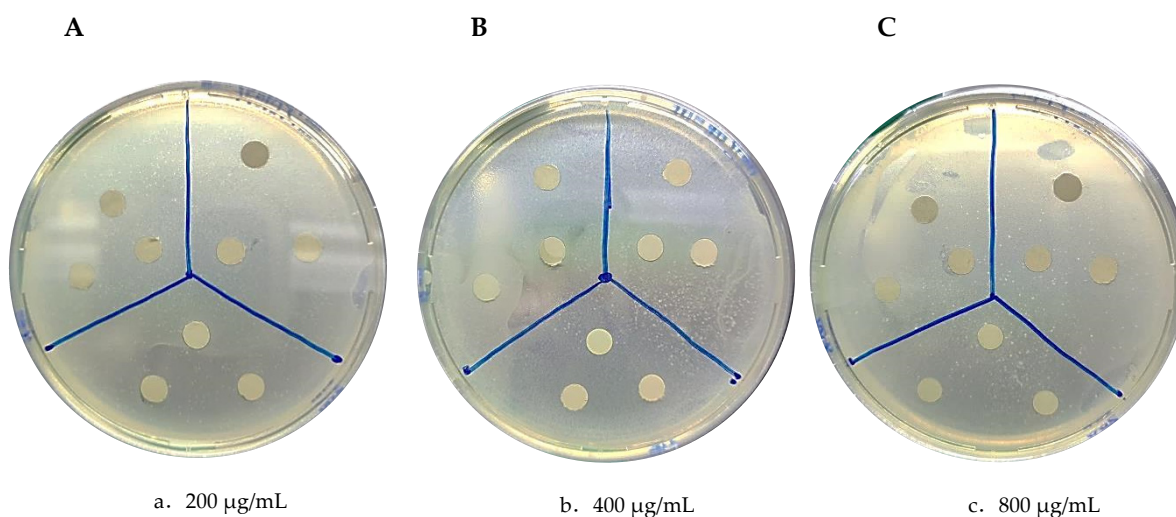


Figure S1 Drug sensitivity test of SH against *Escherichia coli* OP50. The three plates shown are all NGM (d=90 mm); each plate was divided equally into three parts, 400  $\mu$ l OP50 was taken and spread evenly on the plate, and the bacterial solution was allowed to dry before being pasted onto circular paper sheets (d=5 mm) containing SH solution. a. 200  $\mu$ g/ml of SH solubility; b. 400  $\mu$ g/ml of SH concentration; c. 800  $\mu$ g/ml of SH concentration. In each group, all the paper sheets were surrounded by the appearance of inhibition circles.