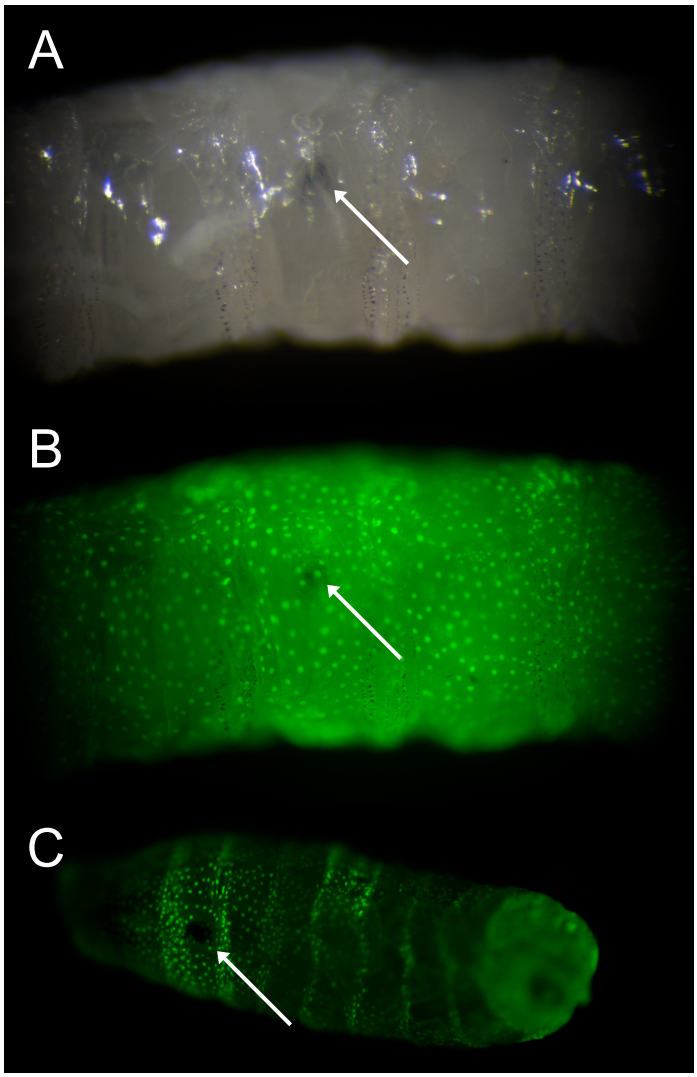
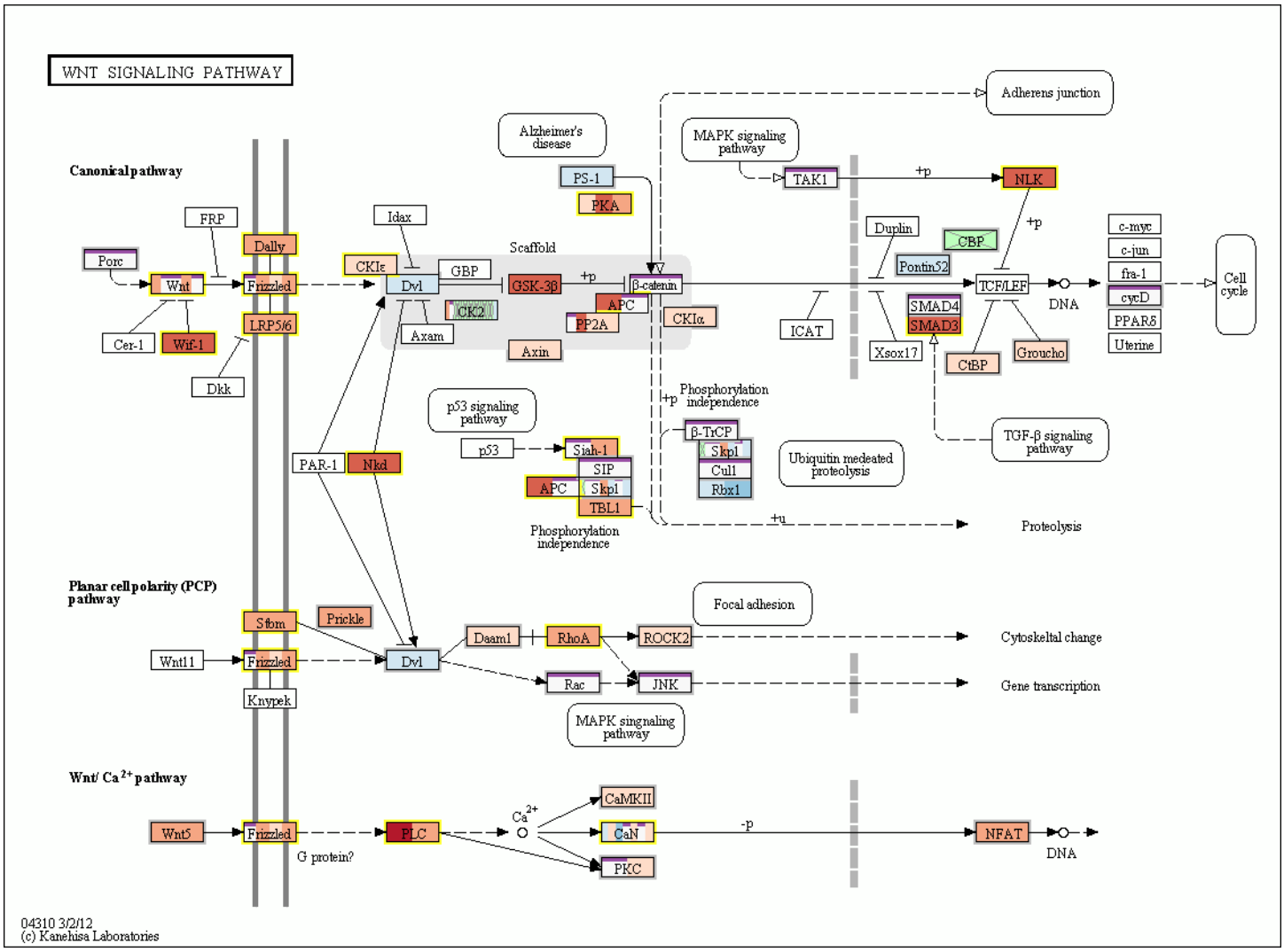
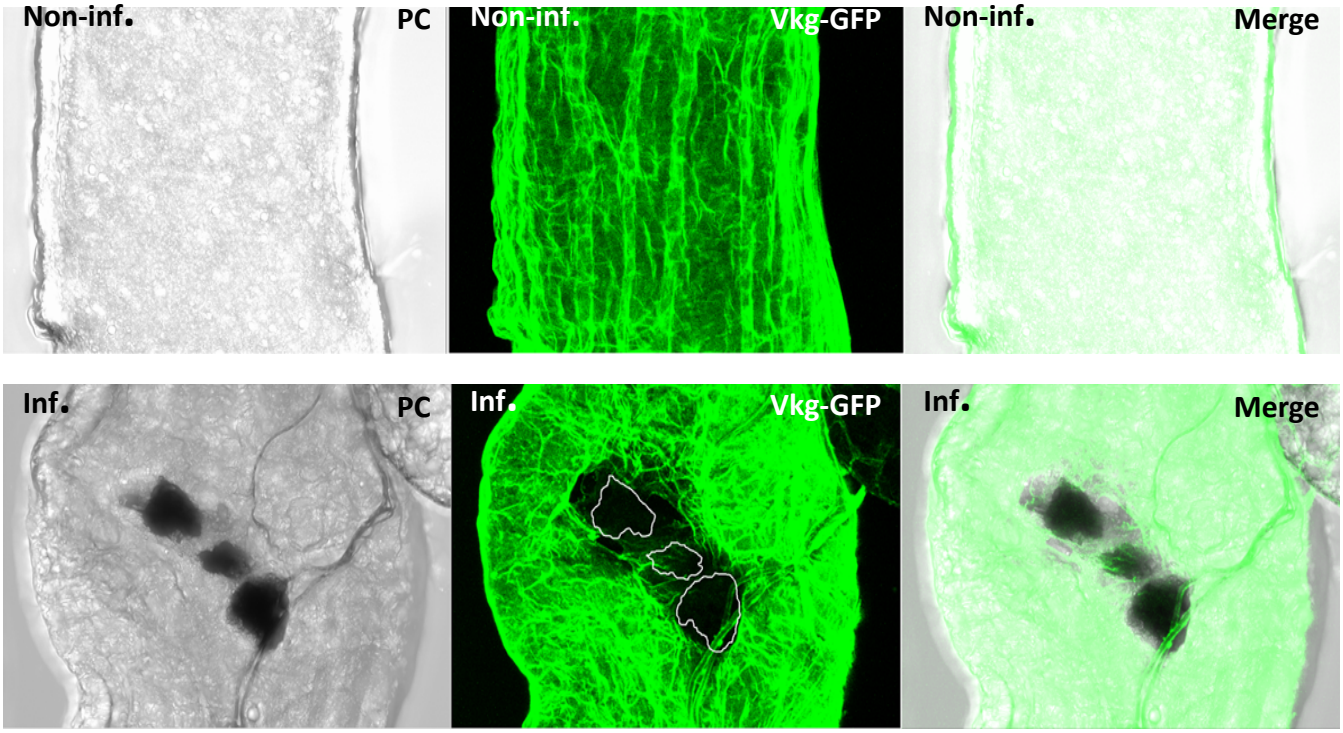


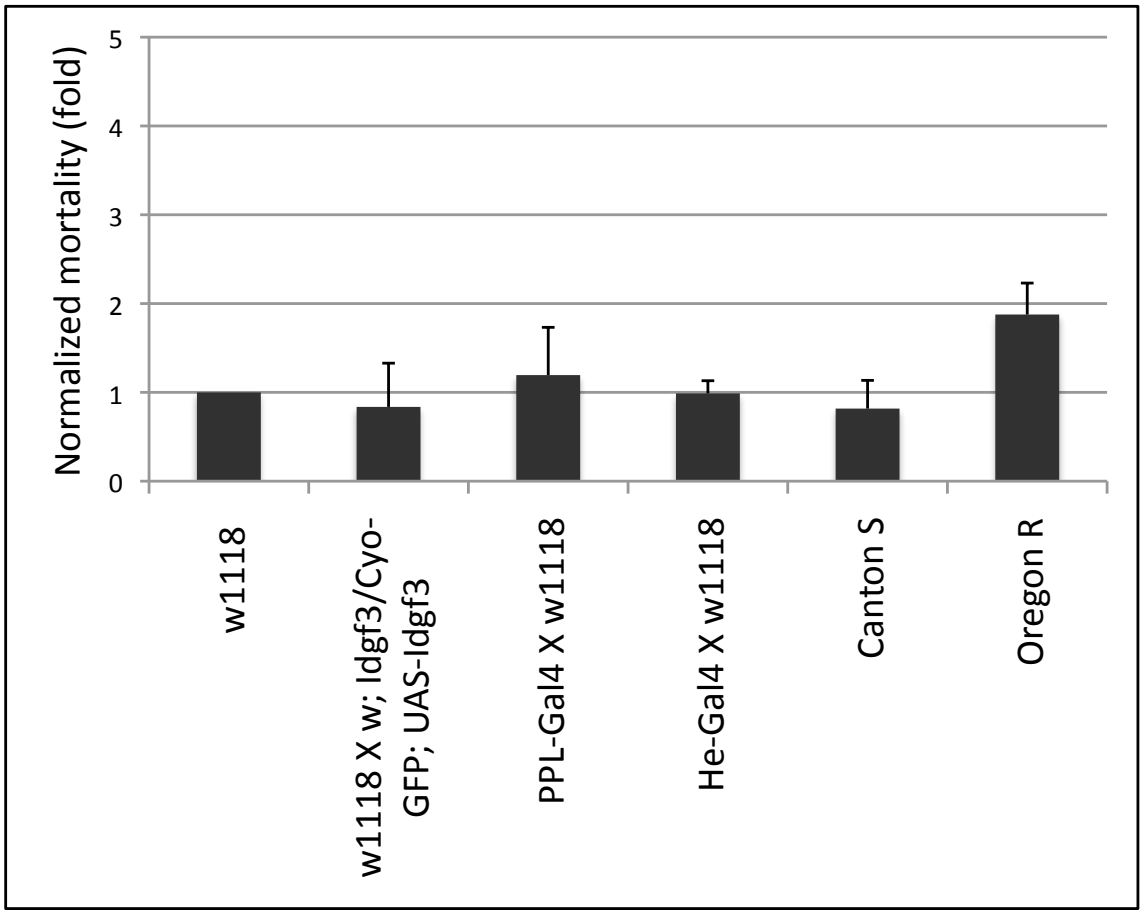
Arefin, Fig.S1



Arefin, Fig.S2



Arefin, Fig.S3



Arefin, Fig.S4

Fig. S1. Internal gut wounds caused by the nematode are visible through the cuticle (A and B, note the uniform activity of the DDC-GFP reporter, [1]). C: An artificial wound made by a needle (125 micrometer in diameter) is shown as control (reproducing the local activation of the DDC-GFP reporter like in Fig. 1D).

Fig. S2. KEGG map for the *Drosophila Wnt* signaling pathway.

Fig. S3. Damage of the basement membrane after nematode infection of *Drosophila* larvae. Gut preparations from nematode-infected and control larvae (non-infected) that express a Collagen IV (*viking*)-GFP fusion protein [2] were analyzed using confocal microscopy. Note the loss of Viking(GFP) signal after nematode entry, which extends beyond the melanized area (White line highlights the melanized area boundary in green channel (Vkg-GFP), PC: phase contrast,).

Fig. S4. No significant changes in mortality are observed among *Drosophila* control lines, and the heterozygote strain, which was used in microarray. All the indicated controls and the heterozygote (w; Idgf3/+; UAS-Idgf3/+) were subjected to infection with *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* at a dose 25 IJs per larva at 25° C. Mortality was scored 48h after the infection. No significant changes in mortality were detected among the lines. Data presented are means ±SD (see Material and Methods for further details).