Holway et al. http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200512136/DC1

Results

RNAi by feeding was performed against F10G8.7, the *C. elegans* orthologue of the XPF endonuclease, and *gei-17*. UV sensitivity was determined as follows: animals were treated with F10G8.7 RNAi for two generations. Young adults were transferred to a fresh plate and irradiated with 100 J/m^2 of UV light. Animals were then transferred to fresh plates and allowed to lay eggs for 5 h. At the end of the 5-h egg-laying period, the adults were removed and the eggs counted. The plates were then incubated for an additional 23 h, and the unhatched eggs were counted again. Embryonic lethality was determined by dividing the number of eggs remaining after 23 h by the total number laid. In the absence of UV light, there was no noticeable embryonic lethality in either case.