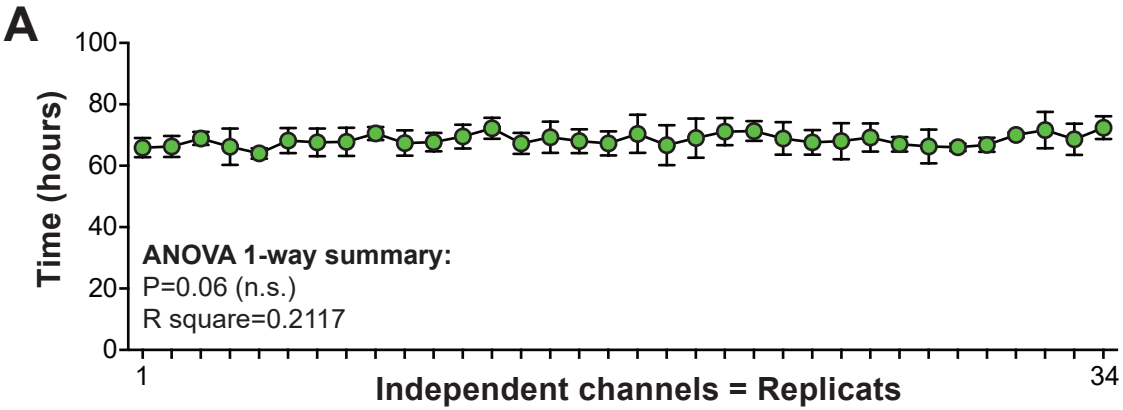
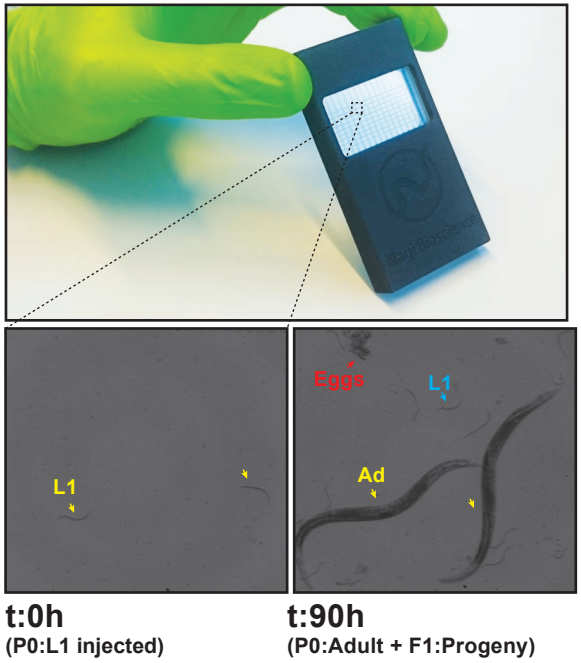


Figure A. Results showing the reproducibility of the CES to generate synchronous L1 population accross 34 replicats.

L1 worms were injected in the SydLab platform developed by Nagi Bioscience and cultivate on chip during 5 days. Each channel (represented on the x-axis) corresponds to 3 to 8 microfluidic chambers (exemple on the right side of this panel) containing 1 to 4 worms. Each dots represented on the graphic correspond to the timing (in hours) when the first egg is observed in average in the corresponding channel. The error bars represent the standard deviation.



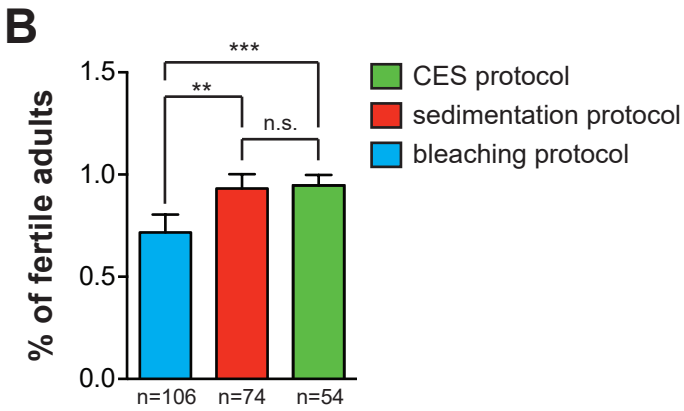


Figure B. Comparison of the percentage of fertile worms between three methods of L1 synchronization.

Each bars represented on the graphic correspond to the percentage of chambers (in average) with fertile adult worms. n corresponds to the number of chambers analyzed. The error bars represent the 95% CI.

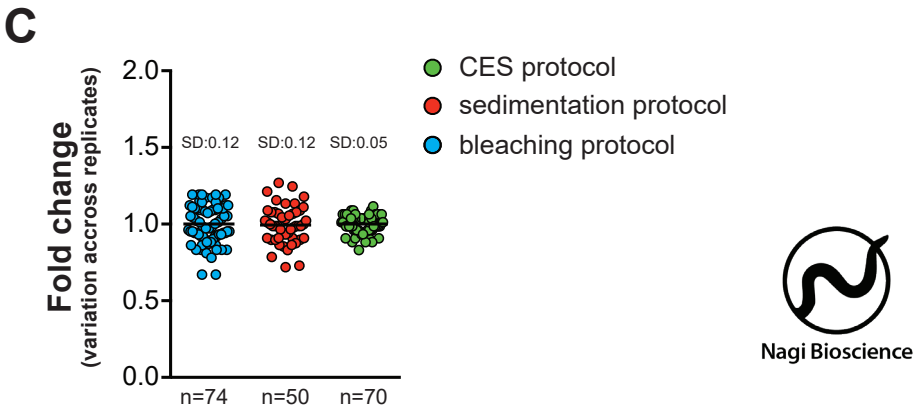


Figure C. Variation of the timing to reach the adult stage accross single individuals.

Each dots represented on the graphic correspond to the variation of the timing for a single worms to reach the adult stage, compared to the whole population analyzed. n corresponds to the number of single worms analyzed. sd corresponds to the value of the standard deviation.