**Figure S1.** To verify that ACh activated currents were cholinergic, d-Tubocurare, an acetylcholine receptor antagonist, was shown to block the response to pressure ejection of acetylcholine onto body wall muscles in both (a) wild type ($n = 2$) and (b) pkc-1(nj3) ($n = 2$). Control acetylcholine responses were followed by the bath application of 100μM d-Tubocurarine (+curare). Following almost full inhibition of the acetylcholine activated current, the d-Tubocurarine was washed out. A significant recovery of acetylcholine activated current was observed.