Table S1. Multiple types of fluorescence increase with death in *C. elegans* (c.f. Figure S5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student’s <em>t</em> test <em>p</em> value</th>
<th>Blue</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the pre-death slope significantly greater than 0?</td>
<td>0.0768</td>
<td>2.86e-14</td>
<td>2.35e-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the pre-death and post-death slopes differ significantly?</td>
<td>5.93e-12</td>
<td>5.94e-13</td>
<td>1.56e-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the maximum pre-death fluorescence intensity significantly different from the peak death fluorescence intensity?</td>
<td>1.02e-13</td>
<td>3.36e-19</td>
<td>1.82e-16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table shows that both green and red fluorescence increase significantly with age, but blue fluorescence does not. Table also shows a significant increase in all types of fluorescence at death, with peak death fluorescence significantly higher than at any time seen during life.