S3 Fig. Diet-dependent survival of GDH, GS1, and GS2 RNAi flies. (A) The α-KG/glutamine pathway was manipulated by inhibiting transcript levels of *gs1/2* and *gdh*. (B-G) Survival of RNAi (+RU486) versus control (-RU486) flies of GS2, GS1, and GDH RNAi in whole-body (act5c-gal4-gs driver; B-D), GS2 RNAi in brain (elaV-gal4-gs driver; E), GS2 RNAi in fat body (S106-gal4-gs; F), and GS2 RNAi in gut (5966-gal4-gs; G) on AL and DR. Vertical lines indicate mean survival. Statistical model is a Cox Proportional Hazards model fitting survival as a function of diet, RNAi, and the interaction between diet and RNAi. Hazard ratios (HR) and p-values are specific to the interaction term.