

Figure S1. *Related to Figures 1-5.*

RT-qPCR verification of *NKCC^{RNAi}* knock-down.

qPCR analysis of relative mRNA levels in whole heads showing the efficiency of RNAi-mediated knock-down of *NKCC* (*tim > NKCC^{RNAi}*) compared to controls (either *gal4* or *uas* alone). Bars are means, whiskers min-max.

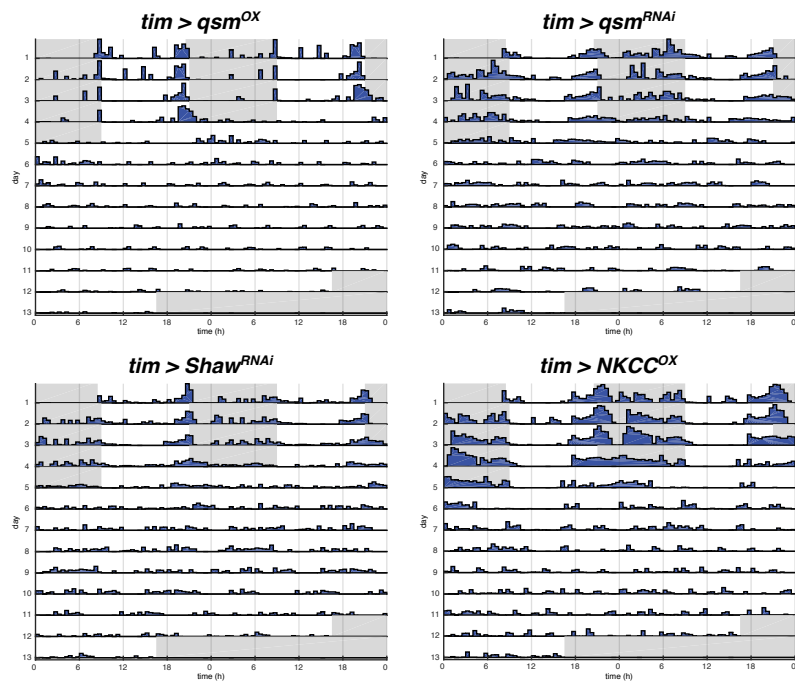


Figure S2. Related to Figure 1 and Table S1.

LL behavior of flies carrying the *s-tim* allele.

Double-plotted actograms of exemplary individual flies of the indicated genotypes recorded for the first 4 days in LD (grey — lights off; white — lights on) followed by 9 days of constant dim light.

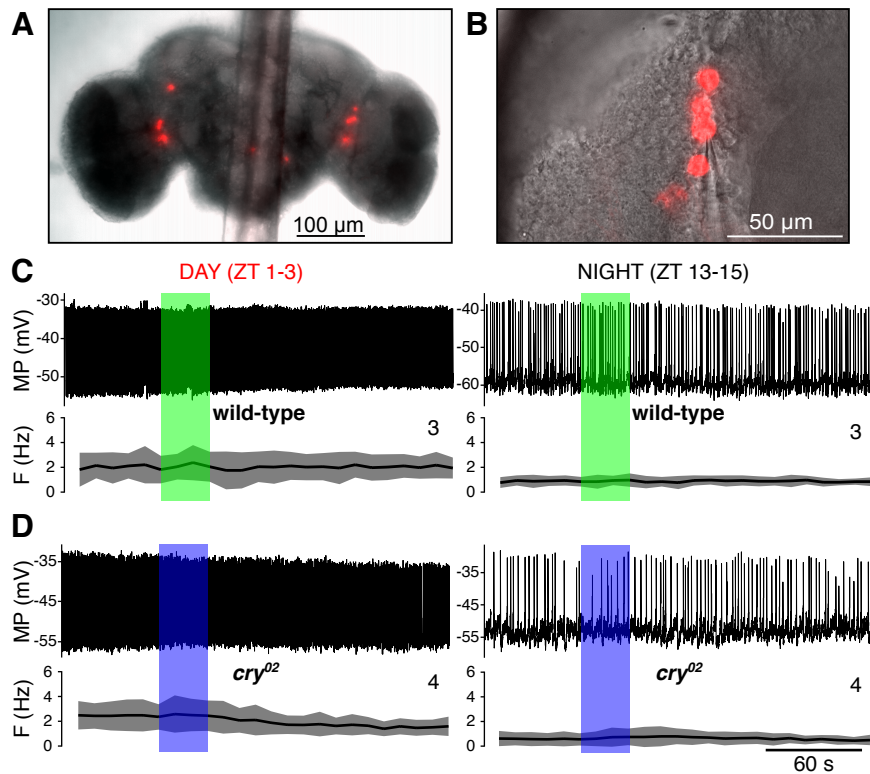


Figure S3. Related to Figures 2, 4 and 5 and Table S2.

Whole-cell recording preparation and response of I-LNvs to acute light.

(A) Whole brain preparation showing the Pdf-RFP labeled I-LNvs for recording (the band in the middle is a nylon thread holding the brain down in the recording chamber) and (B) detail of the I-LNvs with the recording electrode (from below). (C) In wild-type control flies green light (555 nm) had no effect on wild-type I-LNvs neither in the day nor at night time. (D) *cry⁰²* I-LNvs did not respond to blue light (470 nm) with a change of firing both in the day and at night. In each panel the top traces show an example of a whole cell current clamp recording of a I-LNv for 1 min before, 30 s during and the 2.5 min after exposure to light (indicated by green or blue bar). The bottom graphs show a quantification of the light response from multiple recordings. Mean, solid line; SD, pale background; MP, membrane potential; F, firing frequency; n, indicated.

**Table S1. Related to Figures 1 and S2.
Circadian behavior of flies in constant light (LL).**

genotype	<i>tim</i> allele	% rhythmic	period (h)	R.S.	n
<i>tim</i> > + (wild-type)	<i>ls</i>	4.5	---	---	44
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	75.0	13.4 (1.8)	2.2 (0.7)	32
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	89.7	26.6 (1.6)	2.4 (0.6)	29
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi(2)}	<i>ls</i>	98.1	27.6 (2.0)	3.3 (1.0)	104
<i>tim</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	72.7	4.2 (0.6)	***	22
<i>tim</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	91.3	12.5 (0.8)	2.0 (0.7)	23
<i>tim</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	83.0	28.9 (0.8)	2.4 (1.0)	53
<i>tim</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	73.9	13.3 (1.1)	2.3 (0.8)	23
<hr/>					
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{OX}	<i>s</i>	34.0	30.3 (5.6)	2.1 (0.4)	50
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>s</i>	31.4	30.2 (5.4)	2.5 (1.2)	35
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi(2)}	<i>s</i>	40.0	24.6 (2.5)	2.3 (0.6)	20
<i>tim</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>s</i>	58.3	29.8 (5.4)	2.5 (1.2)	24
<i>tim</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{OX}	<i>s</i>	26.6	34.1 (3.9)	2.4 (1.2)	30
<hr/>					
<i>cry</i> ⁰²	<i>s</i>	96.6	24.3 (1.3)	3.1 (1.0)	29
<i>gl</i> ^{60J}	<i>ls</i>	0	---	---	22
<i>norpA</i> ^{P41}	<i>s</i>	0	---	---	32
<i>Hdc</i> ^{JK910}	<i>s/s</i>	16.6	25.6 (4.3)	2.3 (0.8)	36
<hr/>					
<i>qsm</i> ¹⁰⁵ > +	<i>ls</i>	36.8	27.4 (1.9)	2.4 (0.8)	19
<i>qsm</i> ¹⁰⁵ > <i>Shaw</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	2.2	---	---	45
<i>qsm</i> ¹⁰⁵ > <i>Shaw</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	54.2	26.6 (2.9)	2.3 (0.7)	24
<i>qsm</i> ¹⁰⁵ > <i>NKCC</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	81.3	29.1 (1.2)	3.3 (0.8)	16
<i>qsm</i> ¹⁰⁵ > <i>NKCC</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	2.2	---	---	45

For each genotype, the percentage of the overall rhythmic flies, the mean (SD) of the prevalent rhythmic category, the rhythmic statistics (R.S.) and the number of flies (n) are given.

*** R.S. values could not be calculated for periods of this length using the signal-processing tool-box in MatLab. Rather, rhythmicity for each fly was deemed significant based on periodogram analysis using Actogram J with a p-level set to 0.001. Each period was subsequently verified by manual inspection of individual actograms.

Table S2. Related to Figure 1.
Circadian behavior of flies in constant darkness (DD).

genotype	<i>tim</i> allele	% rhythmic	period (h)	R.S.	n
<i>tim</i> > + (wild-type)	<i>ls</i>	93.8	23.6 (0.4)	2.8 (0.8)	16
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	100	24.1 (0.2)	3.9 (0.4)	8
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	100	24.1 (0.2)	4.0 (0.4)	8
<i>tim</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{OX} *	<i>ls</i>	13	24.4 (0.4)	2.5 (0.2)	39
<i>tim</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{RNAi} *	<i>ls</i>	97	24.3 (0.1)	4.8 (0.3)	32
<i>tim</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{OX}	<i>ls</i>	85.7	24.2 (0.3)	2.9 (0.6)	14
<i>tim</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{RNAi}	<i>ls</i>	81.3	24.6 (0.5)	2.7 (0.7)	16

For each genotype, the percentage of the overall rhythmic flies, the mean (SD) of the prevalent rhythmic category, the rhythmic statistics (R.S.) and the number of flies (n) are given.

* *Shaw* data taken from (22)

Table S3. Related to Figures 2, 3 and 5.

Physiological parameters (RMP, SFR) and acute light response ($F_{on}-F_{off}$) at day and night.

genotype		RMP (mV)	SFR (Hz)	$F_{on}-F_{off}$ (Hz)	n
<i>Pdf</i> > + (wild-type)	day	-51.2 (4.6)	2.27 (0.90)	-0.23 (0.84)	15
	night	-57.7 (2.7)	0.60 (0.41)	1.61 (1.17)	11
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i>^{OX}	day	-57.6 (5.3)	0.54 (0.46)	0.17 (0.22)	10
	night	-56.0 (2.6)	0.74 (0.73)	0.06 (0.52)	9
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i>^{RNAi}	day	-51.6 (4.5)	1.56 (0.67)	1.50 (1.31)	11
	night	-52.9 (2.5)	2.15 (0.56)	1.41 (0.98)	10
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>Shaw</i>^{OX}	day	-61.1 (6.3)	0.34 (0.47)	-0.02 (0.17)	9
	night	-58.3 (4.3)	0.35 (0.39)	-0.06 (0.14)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>Shaw</i>^{RNAi}	day	-51.0 (3.4)	1.93 (0.82)	1.56 (1.61)	10
	night	-51.7 (3.3)	1.76 (0.68)	1.21 (0.69)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>NKCC</i>^{OX}	day	-51.7 (4.1)	2.94 (1.66)	1.52 (0.99)	7
	night	-50.7 (2.7)	5.30 (1.74)	1.20 (1.14)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>NKCC</i>^{RNAi}	day	-61.7 (7.1)	0.56 (0.87)	0.11 (0.15)	10
	night	-61.3 (6.4)	0.51 (0.61)	-0.02 (0.21)	7
<i>cry</i>⁰²	day	-53.3 (5.1)	2.47 (1.11)	-0.06 (0.38)	4
	night	-56.5 (2.4)	0.63 (0.53)	0.11 (0.19)	4
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i>^{RNAi}/<i>GFP</i>	day	-54.9 (2.7)	5.78 (0.84)	---	9
	night	-55.8 (2.1)	5.70 (1.26)	---	8
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i>^{RNAi}/<i>Shaw</i>^{OX}	day	-61.2 (3.1)	0.47 (0.57)	---	9
	night	-59.0 (2.5)	0.90 (0.84)	---	7
<i>tim</i> > <i>qsm</i>^{RNAi}/<i>NKCC</i>^{RNAi}	day	-57.6 (1.8)	1.90 (0.72)	---	7
	night	-55.7 (3.5)	2.56 (0.56)	---	7

RMP, resting membrane potential; SFR, spontaneous firing rate; $F_{on}-F_{off}$, firing frequency prior to lights on subtracted from firing rate at lights on. For each parameter, the mean (SD) and number of measured neurons (n) are given.

Table S4. Related to Figure 2.
Sustained current density at +100 mV.

genotype	current (pA/pF)	n
<i>Pdf</i> > + (wild-type) day	37.1 (12.0)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > + (wild-type) night	69.9 (21.6)	8
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{OX}	81.9 (11.7)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>Shaw</i> ^{RNAi}	46.1 (16.7)	6
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{OX}	82.5 (19.2)	5
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi}	45.8 (12.4)	5

The mean (SD) and number of measured neurons (n) are given.

Table S5. Related to Figure 2.
GABA reversal potential.

genotype	E _{GABA} (mV)	n
<i>Pdf</i> > + (wild-type) day	-63.8 (4.3)	7
<i>Pdf</i> > + (wild-type) night	-74.6 (4.2)	8
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{OX}	-59.0 (5.0)	5
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>NKCC</i> ^{RNAi}	-74.8 (5.3)	5
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{OX}	-72.5 (7.2)	5
<i>Pdf</i> > <i>qsm</i> ^{RNAi}	-55.6 (4.9)	5

E_{GABA}, GABA reversal potential; the mean (SD) and number of measured neurons (n) are given.