

F	Ir93a™2-EYFP; QUAS-CD8:GFP expression quantitation												
flagellomere#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
average	21.7	6.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.75	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.1	2.8	5.7
SEM	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
median	22	6	4	4	4	3	3.5	2.5	2	3	2	3	5.5
minimum	18	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
maximum	24	12	8	8	8	6	8	4	6	6	4	6	8
flagellomeres scored	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Figure S1 related to Figure 3: AgIr93a>CD8:GFP expression in mosquito antennae. (A) AgIr93apore-

 $^{RFP}/+>CD8:GFP$ expression is detected in all 13 flagellomeres. (**B**) Expression in neurons innervating sensilla ampullacea in flagellomere 2. (**C-D**) Expression in neurons innervating trichoid sensilla in flagellomere 11 (**C**) and flagellomeres 3 to 5 (**D**). Arrowheads mark GFP+ trichoid sensilla, asterisk marks entrance to sensilla ampullacea. (**E**) $AgIr93a^{pore-RFP}/+>mCD8:GFP$ expressing neurons that innervate trichoid sensilla co-express Orco. Yellow arrowheads mark soma. (**F**) The number of cells per flagellomere in which $AgIr93a^{pore-RFP}/+>CD8:GFP$ expression was detected in the female antenna.



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Figure S2 **Humidity-seeking Assay** wild type Ir21a^{EYFP} ns Ir93aTM2 Ir93apore Ó 40 60 80 100 20 % takeoff to breath **Heat-seeking Assay** В wild type Ir93apore ns Ir93apore/TM2 40 60 80 20 100 CO, takeoff (%)

Figure S2 related to Figure 5: Behavioral assay female activation rates. (A) Percent of females (not gravid) taking flight within 2 minutes after breath exposure at end of humidity-seeking assay. Kruskal-Wallis: H = 5.527, df = 3, p = 0.137. Genotypes: *wild type*, G3. $AgIr21a^{EYFP}/AgIr21a^{EYFP}$. $AgIr93a^{TM2-RFP}/AgIr93a^{TM2-EYFP}$. **(B)** Percentages of animals in heat-seeking assays that took flight after the initial pulse of 4% CO₂. ANOVA [F(2,21) = 3.00 , p =0.07]. Genotypes: *wild type*, G3. $AgIr93a^{pore-RFP}/AgIr93a^{pore-EYFP}$. $AgIr93a^{pore-EYFP}/AgIr93a^{TM2-RFP}$.



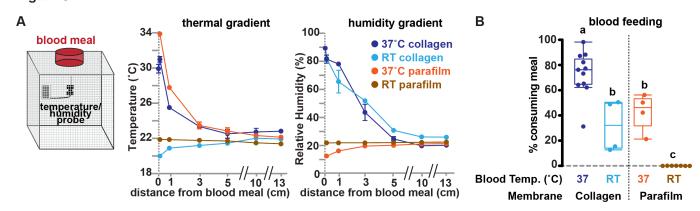
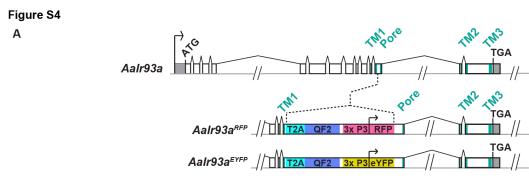
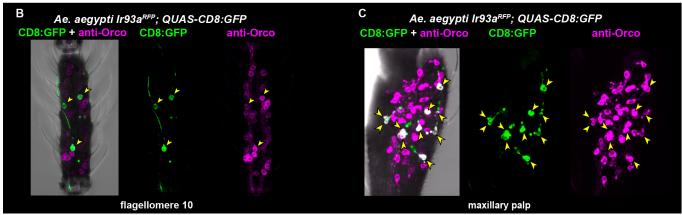


Figure S3 related to Figure 6: Using different membranes and blood meal temperatures induces different levels of blood feeding and creates different temperature and humidity gradients. (A) Left panel: Temperature and humidity probe was placed inside cage at multiple distances from blood meal. Center and Right panel: Temperature and relative humidity measurements at defined distances from blood meal presented using either a collagen (water vapor permeable) or parafilm (water vapor impermeable) feeding membrane. Mean \pm SEM. N = 3 measurements. Where SEM was smaller than dot, no error bar shown. (B) Wild type *Anopheles* (G3) blood feeding from meals at different temperatures and using different membranes. Letters denote distinct statistical groups, Tukey HSD, alpha = 0.05.





D					Ae. aegy	vpti Ir93a	RFP; QUA	S-CD8:0	SFP					
flagellomere #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	max palp
average	15.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.1	4.3	7.6
SEM	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
median	15.5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	7
minimum	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
maximum	18	5	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	5	10
flagellomeres score	d 16	18	18	18	18	17	15	16	13	15	12	12	12	8

Figure S4 related to Figure 7: AaIr93a QF2 knock-ins and AaIr93a>CD8:GFP expression in antenna and maxillary palp. (A) Top depicts AaIr93a locus organization. Exonic regions encoding the three transmembrane domains and ion pore are denoted in blue-green. 5' and 3' UTR are gray. Bottom panels depicts gene structure in AaIr93a^{RFP} and in AaIr93a^{EYFP} alleles. (B-C) AaIr93a^{RFP}/+>CD8:GFP expression in Orco-positive neurons that innervate trichoid sensilla in flagellomere 10 (B) and neurons that innervate olfactory sensilla in the maxillary palp (C). Yellow arrowheads, AaIr93a^{RFP}/+>CD8:GFP expression was detected in the female antenna and maxillary palp.

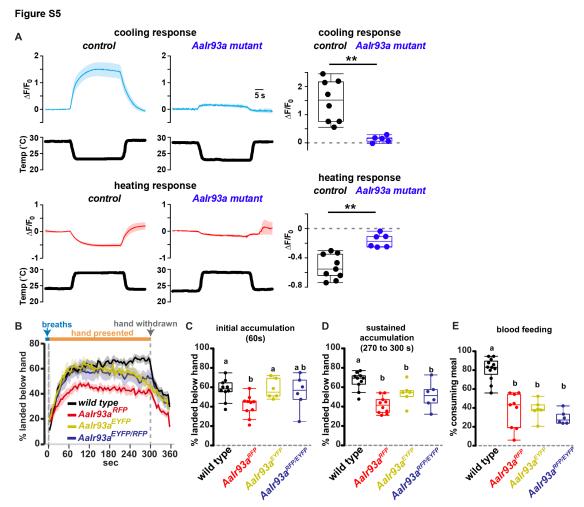


Figure S5 related to Figure 7: A heteroallelic mutant combination confirms AaIr93a's specific role in Cooling Cell thermotransduction, sustaining host attraction, and blood feeding. (A) Left panels, trans-cuticular imaging of AaIr93a > GCaMP7s fluorescence changes in response to temperature changes. Mean +/- SEM. Control ($AaIr93a^{RFP}$ /+), n=9 animals. AaIr93a mutant ($AgIr93a^{RFP}$ / $AgIr93a^{EYFP}$), n=9. F₀ = average 5s to 1s pre-stimulus-switch. Right panels, fluorescence change upon switching between temperatures. $\Delta F = F(average 15s to 25s post-switch) - F_0$. ** p<0.01, t-test. (B-D) Hand-seeking assay. (B) Average +/- SEM. 50-63 females/assay. wild type (LVP), n=10 assays. $AaIr93a^{RFP}$ / $AaIr93a^{RFP}$ / $AaIr93a^{RFP}$ / $AaIr93a^{EYFP}$, n=6. (C) Mosquitoes landed under hand at 60s. Letters denote distinct groups, Tukey HSD, alpha = 0.05. (D) Mosquitoes landed under hand 270-300s post-hand presentation. Letters denote distinct groups, Tukey HSD, alpha=0.05. (E) Blood meal consumption. 50-63 females/assay. wild type, n=12 assays. $AaIr93a^{RFP}$ / $AaIr93a^{RFP}$ /AaIr

Figure S6

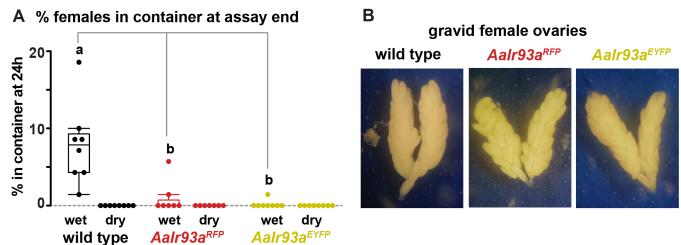


Figure S6 related to Figure 8: Presence of female mosquitoes within oviposition containers at the end of the site seeking assay and images of ovaries from gravid females. (A) Percentage of females found within each oviposition container at assay end. *wild type* (LVP), n=8 assays. $AaIr93a^{RFP}/AaIr93a^{RFP}$, n=7. $AaIr93a^{EYFP}/AaIr93a^{EYFP}$, n=8. Letters denote distinct statistical groups, comparing wet containers, Steel-Dwass, p<0.02. **(B)** Representative dissected ovaries from gravid females of indicated genotypes.