

Supporting Information

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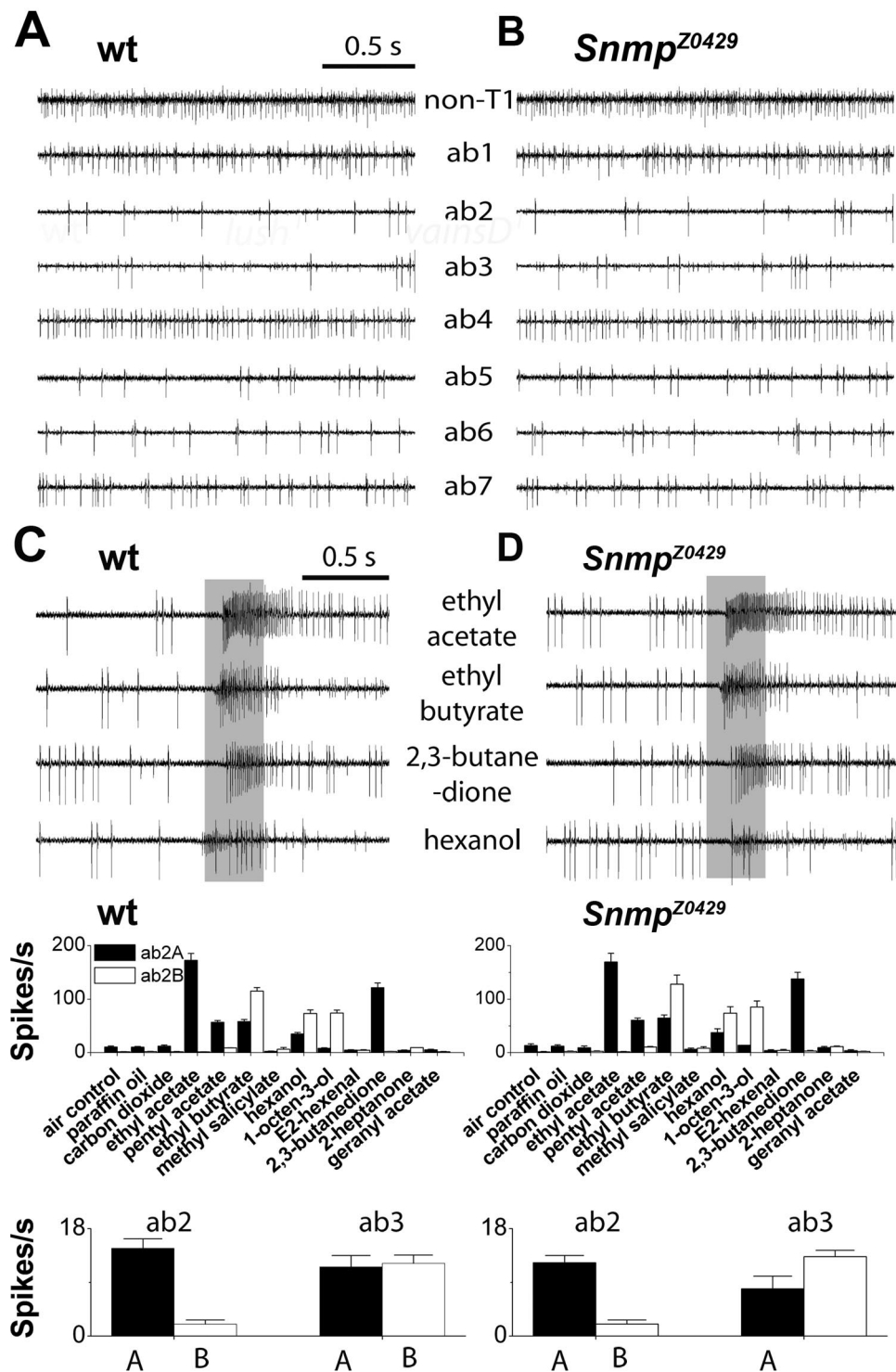


Fig. S1. Odor responses of small basiconic and nonT1 trichoid sensilla are not altered in *Snmp*^{Z0429}. (A and B) Representative raw-traces of olfactory neurons in nonT1, large, and small basiconic sensilla are shown for both wild type (A) and *Snmp*^{Z0429} mutants (B). (C and D) Spontaneous and odor-evoked responses of large basiconic sensilla ab2 and ab3 chemosensory neurons are not affected by the *Snmp*^{Z0429} mutation. Control flies (C) and *Snmp*^{Z0429} mutants (D) are shown. Bar graphs represent mean odor responses \pm SEM ($n = 10$). Significance between groups was tested by ANOVA (ab2A, $P = 0.24833$; ab2B, $P = 0.9763$; ab3A, $P = 0.21067$; ab3B, $P = 0.53463$). Odor-evoked responses of *Snmp*^{Z0429} mutants are not different from wild type controls. Spontaneous activity is also unaffected by *Snmp*^{Z0429} (lower bar graphs). To classify individual basiconic sensillum subtype we used a set of 11 different odor stimuli (12), as well as the negative control odors air and paraffin oil. All odorants were diluted $^{-2}$ in paraffin oil except for 2,3-butanedione which was diluted $^{-2}$ in water. Odorants were freshly prepared prior to use for these experiments.

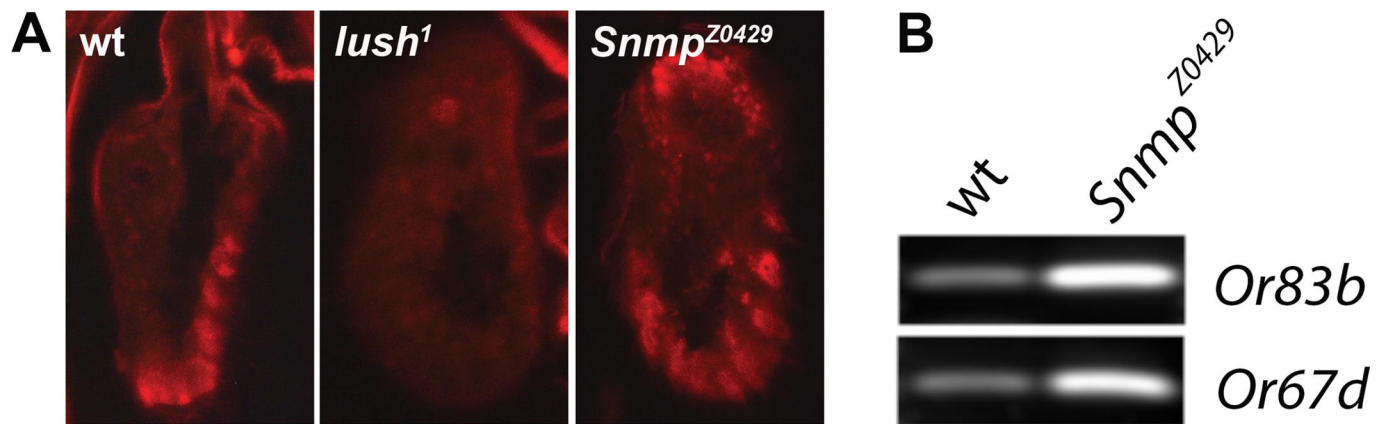


Fig. S2. *lush* and *Or67d* expression are not affected in the *Snpmp^{Z0429}* mutant. (A) Immunofluorescent detection of LUSH protein in antenna sections in wild type, *lush¹*, and *Snpmp^{Z0429}* mutants. (B) RT-PCR of *Or83b* and *Or67d* from control and *Snpmp^{Z0429}* mutant antennae.