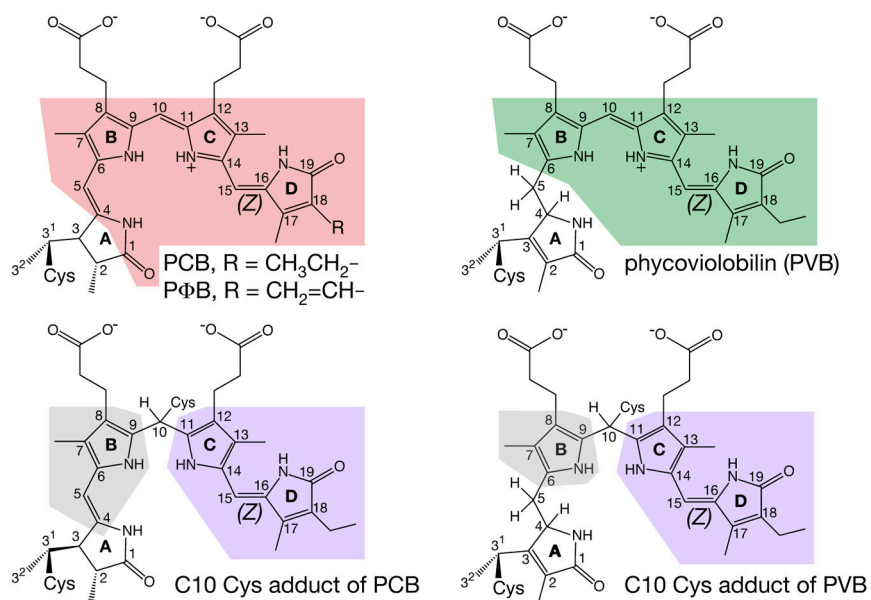


# Supporting Information

Rockwell et al. 10.1073/pnas.1107844108



**Fig. S1.** Bilin chromophores of phytochromes and cyanobacteriochromes (CBCRs). Phycocyanobilin (PCB) or phytochromobilin (PΦB) precursors produce the covalent adduct shown in the *Upper Left* panel in the C5-*Z*,*syn* C10-*Z*,*syn* C15-*Z*,*anti* configuration of Cph1 in the *P<sub>r</sub>* state (1). Phycoviobilin (PVB) instead produces the adduct shown in the *Upper Right* panel. The second covalent linkage in dual-Cys photocycles takes place between the second Cys and the bilin C10 atom (*Lower*), and can occur with either PCB or PVB (2). Relevant conjugated systems are colored according to the color of light they absorb. Thus, unmodified PCB is colored red to match its red absorbance, and so forth.

1 Essen LO, Mailliet J, Hughes J (2008) The structure of a complete phytochrome sensory module in the *P<sub>r</sub>* ground state. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 105:14709–14714.

2 Ishizuka T, et al. (2011) The cyanobacteriochrome, TePixJ, isomerizes its own chromophore by converting phycocyanobilin to phycoviobilin. *Biochemistry* 50:953–961.













Table S3. Accession information for insert-Cys CBCRs\*

Name <sup>†</sup>	Locus tag	Organism	Amino acids
Aazo_4225	Aazo_4225	<i>Nostoc azollae</i> 0708	650–791
AmaxDRAFT_4613	AmaxDRAFT_4613	<i>Arthrospira maxima</i> CS-328	387–510
NIES39_J03990-GAF2	NIES39_J03990	<i>Arthrospira platensis</i> NIES-39	349–472
MC7420_3869	MC7420_3869	<i>Microcoleus chthonoplastes</i> PCC 7420	378–501
Sy7002A0689	SYNPCC7002_A0689	<i>Synechococcus</i> sp. PCC 7002	211–337
cce_1413	cce_1413	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. ATCC 51142	219–337
cce_4289	cce_4289	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. ATCC 51142	236–350
CY0110_23126	CY0110_23126	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. CCY0110	214–327
Ct8802_1740-GAF2	Cyan8802_1740	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 8802	225–343
NpF2164-GAF2	Npun_F2164	<i>Nostoc punctiforme</i> ATCC 29133 <sup>‡</sup>	287–415
S7335_348	S7335_348	<i>Synechococcus</i> sp. PCC 7335	47–165
Ct7822_2884-GAF2	Cyan7822_2884	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 7822	250–368
Ct7822_5290-GAF2	Cyan7822_5290	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 7822	275–392
Ct7424_1855-GAF2	PCC7424_1855	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 7424	259–377
MC7420_107	MC7420_107	<i>Microcoleus chthonoplastes</i> PCC 7420	264–382
Aazo_0203	Aazo_0203	<i>Nostoc azollae</i> 0708	294–411
NpR1597-GAF2 (UB1)	Npun_R1597	<i>Nostoc punctiforme</i> ATCC 29133 <sup>‡</sup>	254–372
Ava_1210	Ava_1210	<i>Anabaena variabilis</i> ATCC 29413	252–370
all4261-GAF2	all4261	<i>Nostoc</i> sp. PCC 7120	252–370
L8106_25145	L8106_25145	<i>Lyngbya</i> sp. PCC 8106	564–688
L8106_05116-GAF4	L8106_05116	<i>Lyngbya</i> sp. PCC 8106	954–1072
MC7420_7724-GAF2	MC7420_7724	<i>Microcoleus chthonoplastes</i> PCC 7420	499–650
NIES39_C00690	NIES39_C00690	<i>Arthrospira platensis</i> NIES-39	407–529
L8106_24225-GAF2	L8106_24225	<i>Lyngbya</i> sp. PCC 8106	385–508
Osci3400013	Osci_3400013	<i>Oscillatoria</i> sp. PCC 6506	567–690
Ct8802_4055-GAF3	Cyan8802_4055	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 8802	492–617
Ct8802_4055-GAF4	Cyan8802_4055	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 8802	701–824
Ct8802_4055-GAF2	Cyan8802_4055	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 8802	285–408
NpF2164-GAF3 (VO1)	Npun_F2164	<i>Nostoc punctiforme</i> ATCC 29133 <sup>‡</sup>	499–622
CwDRAFT_2358	CwatDRAFT_2358	<i>Crocospaera watsonii</i> WH 8501	106–230
Ct8802_4055-GAF5	Cyan8802_4055	<i>Cyanothece</i> sp. PCC 8802	901–1026

\*Accession information is provided in the form of the GenBank locus tag. The numbers of the aligned amino acids are shown, corresponding to the first through sixth GAF beta strands. This alignment is intended to show the sequence diversity in this subfamily; therefore, some identical CBCR sequences from closely related *Cyanothece* and *Arthrospira* species are not shown.

<sup>†</sup>Name given in Fig. S3.

<sup>‡</sup>Also known as *Nostoc punctiforme* sp. PCC 73102.