

Figure S1 Related to Figure 1. Detection of sites of phosphorylation on WC-1 and WC-2 by mass spectrometry. **A** Phosphosites on WC-1 identified by MS/MS at DD15 when the WCC is active, DD24 when the WCC is inactive, LP15' (light pulse for 15 min) when the WCC undergoes maximal light-dependent phosphorylation, and LL (constant light) when the WCC constantly induces FRQ expression. In the table, each yellow box represents a phosphorylation site observed and the number in each yellow box shows the number of times the phosphosite has been detected. Numbers on the left of the phospho-map indicate the position of the WC-1 residue(s) that is phosphorylated. Previously reported phosphosites are underlined. Numbers above each column indicate the number of biologically independent samples used to collect mass spec data. **B** Phosphosites on WC-2 identified by MS/MS under the same four conditions used in **A**. As before, each yellow box represents a phosphorylation site observed and the number in each yellow box shows the number of times the phosphosite has been detected. Numbers on the left of the phospho-map indicate the position of the WC-2 residue(s) that is phosphorylated. The previously reported phosphosite is underlined. **C** Mass spectrometry coverage of WC-1 and WC-2 by trypsin or/and protease K. Regions in black were directly sequenced by MS/MS while no peptides were recovered for the blank regions. Recent MS/MS assays have covered some of the 33 Ser/Thr on WC-1 originally undetected by MS/MS (Figure 1B), although no additional phosphosites have been identified on these residues. Additionally, two small N-terminal regions of WC-2 were not covered by MS/MS, and these contain WC-2 S2, S10, S11, S22, S26, S30, T34, T38, and T42. However, by the time WC-2^{15pA} was made we had also established the Phos-tag system and had shown that none of these were ever phosphorylated

(Figures 4D, S6B). For this reason we never made S/T to A mutants for any of these sites and they are not shown as “missed by MS” in Figures 1 or 2.

Figure S2 Related to Figure 1. Quantitative Analysis of WC-1 phosphorylation. WC-1 purified from a culture grown in the dark for 24 hr was subject to protease digestion and labeled by reductive dimethylation (See Methods). M* refers to oxidized methionine.

Figure S3 Related to Figure 1. **A** Activity of the WCC in the core circadian oscillator of the strains shown was assayed over 5 days using a *frq C-box*-luciferase transcriptional reporter as described in STAR Methods. Raw data, neither smoothed, background subtracted, nor detrended, are shown. Time is shown in hours on the X-axis. Different colored lines represent three replicates and the period length \pm SD is shown. The three panels show loss of rhythmicity in strains whose genotype is listed on the figure. In these and similar figures, note differences in the vertical scale bars, which were adjusted so each data panel fit within the same space in the figure, and compare these to the scale bar in the control in Figure 1. The vertical axes show relative light levels reflecting WCC activity measured as a function of time; because inocula were the same and because the sequence differences in WC-1 and WC-2 did not result in measurable changes in growth, the amount of bioluminescence provides a semiquantitative measure of the amount of WCC activity *in vivo*. **B** Western blot analysis showing that the WC-1 level in *wc-1*^{113A} and *wc-1*^{80A} is extremely low (upper left and lower blot), alanine mutations at aa 363, 373, 390, and 525 alone severely reduce the WC-1 level (upper right blot), and FRQ and WC-1 levels in *wc-1*^{109A} and *wc-1*^{77A} are increased as compared to *wc-1*^{113A} and *wc-1*^{80A}. Protein levels were assayed at DD0 (constant light), DD16 (when new FRQ peaks in the WT), and DD24 (when old FRQ is extensively

phosphorylated in the WT). **C** WC-1^{113A} and WC-1^{80A} are less stable than that in WT (upper blot). Strains of the genotype shown were grown for 16 hrs in the dark prior to addition of cycloheximide (CHX) to 40 µg/ml. Cultures were harvested at the times shown and proteins visualized by Western blotting. **D** Multiple phosphosite mutations do not abrogate the interaction of WC-1 with WC-2. Cultures were grown in constant light, and extracts used for Western blot analysis of co-immunoprecipitations showing the protein levels of FRQ, WC-1, WC-2 and FRH in WT (328-4), *wc-1*^{V5}, and phosphosite double mutants *wc-1*^{80A}, *wc-2*^{15pA}, and *wc-1*^{113A},*wc-2*^{15pA}. Loadings of protein extracts were adjusted as shown to provide a scale for estimating amounts and differences between strains.

Figure S4 Related to Figures 1E and 2. **A** Western blot analysis showing the protein levels of FRQ, WC-1, WC-2, and luciferase in *frq C-box-luc*-transformed WT (661-4a), *wc-2*^{15pA}, and *wc-2*^{15pD} as indicated. In these strains, luciferase is driven by the *frq C-box* at the *his-3* locus as a transcriptional reporter of the WCC activity. **B** Overt rhythmicity in WT and in the *wc-2* mutant WC-2^{15pA} in which all confirmed phosphosites on WC-2 are converted to Ala; WC-1 is not mutated. **C** (covering multiple pages) Detailed circadian phenotypic analysis of WCC activity over 5 days in WC-1 and WC-2 phosphosite mutants measured by *frq C-box-luciferase* transcriptional fusion reporter assay as described in STAR Methods. These data underlie the estimates of rhythmicity used to localize regions required for circadian feedback as noted in Figure 2 **A** and **B**. Raw data, neither smoothed, background subtracted, nor detrended, are shown. As in Figure S3A, because the amount of light provides a semiquantitative measure of the amount of WCC activity *in vivo*, in this assay, for instance, the arrhythmic strain bearing

wc-1^{S971A, S988A, S990A, S994A, S995A}, *wc-2*^{15pA} produces about 5X more light than the rhythmic strain *wc-1*^{S971A, S988A, S990A, S994A, S995A}. **D** Race tube analyses of wild-type (WT) and *wcc* mutants as shown. Pictures of replicate tubes are shown, and the vertical black lines in race tubes depict daily growth fronts of the strains. 328-4 (*ras-1*^{bd} A) served as the WT. Bar graph shows period estimates from the four strains as marked; error bars \pm SD, n=3. **E** Histogram of period data for WCC mutant (S-A substitution and deletion) strains from Table S1, meant to provide context for judging how deviant various period lengths are from WT. The box encloses the region of WT period lengths \pm 2 Std Dev.

Figure S5 Related to Figure 4. Analysis of *in vitro* phosphorylation of WC-1 and WC-2 confirms that a single phosphoevent on either WC-1 or WC-2 can be resolved by the 149:1 gel system containing 20 μ l phos-tag. **A** In *wc-1*^{STYtoA} all Ser, Thr, and Tyr residues have been mutated to Ala; the protein is tagged with V5 at its C-terminus. In this context, a single Ser as indicated was added back, so that only one site in the protein can be phosphorylated. WC-1 was isolated using V5 antibody from the lysate of these strains cultured in the dark for 16 hr as described in Methods. The washed beads were incubated with 50 μ L of protein kinase buffer (NEB) at 99°C for 5 min and the mixture was immediately transferred onto ice to dissociate WC-1 from the beads. Kinases were chosen from the list of predictions based on consensus sites shown in Table S3. 2 μ l of kinases as indicated and 2.5 μ l of 10 mM ATP were added to the mixture and incubated at 30°C for 1 hr. Proteins in the lysate were separated by phos-tag gels as described in Methods and analyzed by Western blotting using anti V5. Phosphorylation of S94, S831, S971, or S1015 in *wc-1*^{STYtoA} was revealed by the *in*

in vitro kinase assay using kinases as indicated. **B** Similar to the case for panel A, *in vitro* kinase assays were performed with WC-2^{STYtoA, A118S} or WC-2^{STYtoA, A324S} respectively with the indicated kinase and in the presence of ATP.

Figure S6 Related to Figure 4. Phos-tag gels confirm *in vivo* phosphorylation of WC-1 and WC-2 at selected residues. **A** Replicate controls demonstrating an absence of WC-1 phosphorylation in WC-1^{113A} and WC-1^{109A}, and an absence of WC-2 phosphorylation in WC-2^{15pA}. Cultures of the indicated genotypes were harvested after the number of hours shown in the dark, treated or not with Lambda phosphatase as shown (see Methods), and examined by Western blotting using 6.5% acrylamide gels containing 149:1 acrylamide:bisacrylamide and 20 μM phos-tag (see Methods). **B** In the context of WC-1^{113A} (top) or WC-1^{15pA} (bottom), individual phosphorylatable Ser were added back into the proteins as indicated. Cultures bearing the modified alleles were cultured in darkness for 24 hrs, lysates prepared, treated with lambda phosphatase as indicated, and analyzed by Western blotting using phos-tag gels as in **A**.

Figure S7. Related to Figures 4 and 5. **A** FRQ promotes phosphorylation of certain residues in WC-1 and WC-2. **A** Western blot showing complete loss of phosphorylation in *wc-1*^{113A}, and FRQ-induced phosphorylation in WC-1^{113A A603-966p back} (repeated from Figure 4) and also in regions N-terminal or C-terminal to the WC-1 ZnF as shown. As in Figure 4, Western blots were performed using the 149:1 gel containing 20 μl phos-tag (See Methods). In the context of WC-1^{113A}, all Ser/Thr from aa 603 to aa966, or aa 852 to aa966, or aa996 to aa1023, or aa996 to aa1167 were returned to normal sequence and thus available for phosphorylation, whereas all other WC-1 Ser/Thr remained converted to Ala. These strains were either backcrossed to introduce Δfrq or

transformed with *qa-2* promoter-driven *frq* at the *csr* locus. To cultures in constant light, inducer (10^{-2} M QA) was added and the cultures immediately moved to dark for 16 hr. Phos-tag Western blots as in **A** are shown. **Right panel** In the context of unphosphorylatable WC-1^{113A}, Ser was restored at aa1015, and the allele placed in a Δfrq or QA-inducible *frq* background and assayed for WC-1 phosphorylation. **B** (Related to Figure 5A) Race tube assays of *wc-1* phosphomutants as indicated showing deterioration of overt circadian output in some phosphosite mutants surrounding the essential region. The strains were cultured on standard 0.1% glucose race tube medium in the light at 25°C overnight (12 to 16 h) prior to growth in the dark at 25°, except for the WC-1^{1-970&996-1167A} race tubes that were here run on 0.01% glucose to confirm that while nutrition can clarify the overt rhythm to some extent it remains less robust than WT. Images of replicate race tubes are displayed, and the vertical lines in race tubes depict the growth fronts of the strains every 24 h. **C** (related to Figure 5 B) Western blot examining effects of loss of phosphorylation in restricted regions of WC-1, showing reduced levels of WC-1 and WC-2 with increased FRQ in constant light (L), DD16 (~CT4, subjective morning), and DD24 (~CT14, subjective evening). This figure shows the entire gel from the right hand panel of Figure 5B. Mutation of WCC residues essential for feedback repression has dramatic effects on WCC and FRQ levels; the level of FRQ is inversely proportional to the amount of WCC. Experimental conditions as in Figure 5B.

Figure S8 Related to Figure 4. Repression of WCC activity by FRQ is not through disruption of the interaction between WC-1 and WC-2. **A** Immunoprecipitation assays

using V5 antibody showing (left) that over-expression of FRQ does not disrupt the interaction between WC-1 and WC-2. WC-1^{V5} and WC-1^{V5}, Δfrq serve as the positive and negative controls, respectively. A *wc-1* allele tagged with the V5 epitope tag at its C-terminus was placed at its resident locus in three genetic backgrounds, WT, Δfrq , and the inducible $\Delta frq, qa-2frq$ (as two biologically distinct replicate strains). Following immunoprecipitation of WC-1 via the V5 tag, levels of WC-1, WC-2 and FRQ were monitored by Western Blot. (right) Immunoprecipitation assays using V5 antibody showing that the ability of WC-1 and WC-2 to be phosphorylated at the core sites required for repression does not impact their ability to interact and form the WCC, and that phosphor-mimetics at those sites also do not impact WCC formation. The immunoprecipitation assays were carried out as described in STAR Methods. **B** A translational fusion, in which the WC-2 ORF tagged with V5 as shown was placed in frame immediately after the WC-1 ORF (upper left panel), was inserted into the resident *wc-1* locus in either a WT or a $\Delta wc-2$ background. The WC-1-WC-2 fusion protein is able to sustain a normal circadian rhythm based on luciferase assays (lower panels); however, the amplitude of the oscillator is dampened, especially when there is an additional copy of *wc-2*, with a resulting deterioration of the overt rhythm as revealed by race tube assays (upper right). **C** Western blot analysis showing protein levels of WC-1, WC-2, FRQ, and FRH in the *wc-1-wc-2* fusion mutant.

Figure S9 (covering multiple pages) Related to Figure 6. Identification and analysis of novel direct targets of the WCC and analysis of other WCC targets within the first step of circadian output. **A** Shown is a screenshot of GBrowse of data from a series of ChIP-seq experiments using anti-WC-2. For each of twelve genes, the top shows the gene

map within this region, with the pertinent transcription unit circled. The coding region is in dark blue and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are in yellow; gaps represent introns, and the arrow points in the direction of transcription. Vertically below this are $\Delta wc-1$ (negative control for WCC binding) and binding assessed at 4 hr intervals from DD4 to DD32. The peak of WCC binding within the promoter of each gene is marked by the box and arrows indicate the primer pairs (Table S5) used to detect the region for qPCR in panel **B**. Circadian changes in the level of WCC binding as reflected in the peak heights are plain because the scale bars, which provide the absolute level of binding, and are the same within each panel although they are different between panels. **B** qPCR data using primers (Table S5) to assess binding of WC-2 to the sites marked in panel **A** in WT and four mutants as shown, revealing that mutant strains that have lost circadian repression within the feedback loop are also altered for binding related to circadian output. Binding was assessed at DD16 (~CT4, subjective morning) and DD24 (~CT14, subjective evening). Error bars are SEMs (n=3)

Table S1 Related to Figure 1. Circadian periods of the *wcc* phosphomutants by race tube assays.

Table S2 Related to Figure 1. Periods of circadian rhythms in Ser/Thr/Tyr to alanine mutants of *wc-1* or *wc-2* on race tubes.

Table S3 Related to Figures 4 and S5. Prediction (with 90% prediction specificity) of kinases responsible for important phosphosites on WC-1 and WC-2 by KinasePhos (<http://kinasephos.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/>).

Table S4 Related to Figures 2 and S4C. Circadian period of the *wcc* mutants as reported by the *frq* promoter-driven *luciferase* gene assay. Briefly, cultures were

examined by CCD camera with a 10 min exposure every hour for five days, data extracted as described (Larrondo et al., 2012), and period length calculated using custom the Matlab software.

Table S5 Related to Figures 3, 5, and S6. Primers sets used in Figure 3, Figure 5 and Figure S6

A

Replicates	3	4	2	2
Sites	LL	DD24	LP15	DD15
S8	3		10	4
S11	2		13	6
S92	3		8	2
S94	1	1	1	1
S92 or S94			2	
S111	18	4		3
T120	1			
S124	6			4
Y198	5			2
Y198 or S200			5	5
S200	9	1	10	7
T214		1		
T217		1		
S227	2			
S231	1			
S229 or S231				1
S234	13	6	17	9
T238	5	1	7	3
S264			1	
T275			5	
T279	1			
T287	4			1
S302				1
S307			3	
S307 or T308			6	1
T308 or T311			1	
T308			7	1
T312		1		
S315	6		11	5
S319			2	
S319 or T321			1	
T324		1		
S334	4	1	4	
S334 or T336			2	1
T336	2			
T340	1		2	
T345	2			
S346	1			
T347	1			
S349		1		
S363	1		2	
Y373		1		
Y525 or T526			2	
T526	1			
S528	1		2	
T536	4	1		
S602	1			
S748		1		
T755		1		
S809		1		
T819	1			1
S824	20	2	33	4
S831	61	14	103	31
T838			1	
S840	3			1
S840 or S842	1			
S842	3			
S852, S854 or S855	2		2	
S854	1	1		
S855		2		
S857	1	2	1	
S866 or S867			1	
S867		1		
S892	1		1	
S971		10		
S985		1		
S988	2	12	10	2
S990	12	31	21	10
S992	2	4	5	3
S994		8	3	1
S995	3	6	5	2
S1005	10	19	6	4
S1007		2		
T1008		2		
T1009		1		
T1012	1	1	1	
S1015	15	45	16	10
S1017			1	
S1021		1		
T1023		1		
T1068		1		
S1071	4	1	2	
S1074	2	4	9	3
S1134		1		
S1142			1	

B

Replicates	3	4	2	2
Sites	LL	DD24	LP15	DD15
S82	1		1	
S118	1	3	4	
T136		2		
S233		1		
S324		1		
S331		3		
T339	15	5	1	
S341	2	1		
T344	1	1		
T346		1		
S394	1	1		
T428		2		
T429		1		
S433	13	27	8	2
T435	1	6		

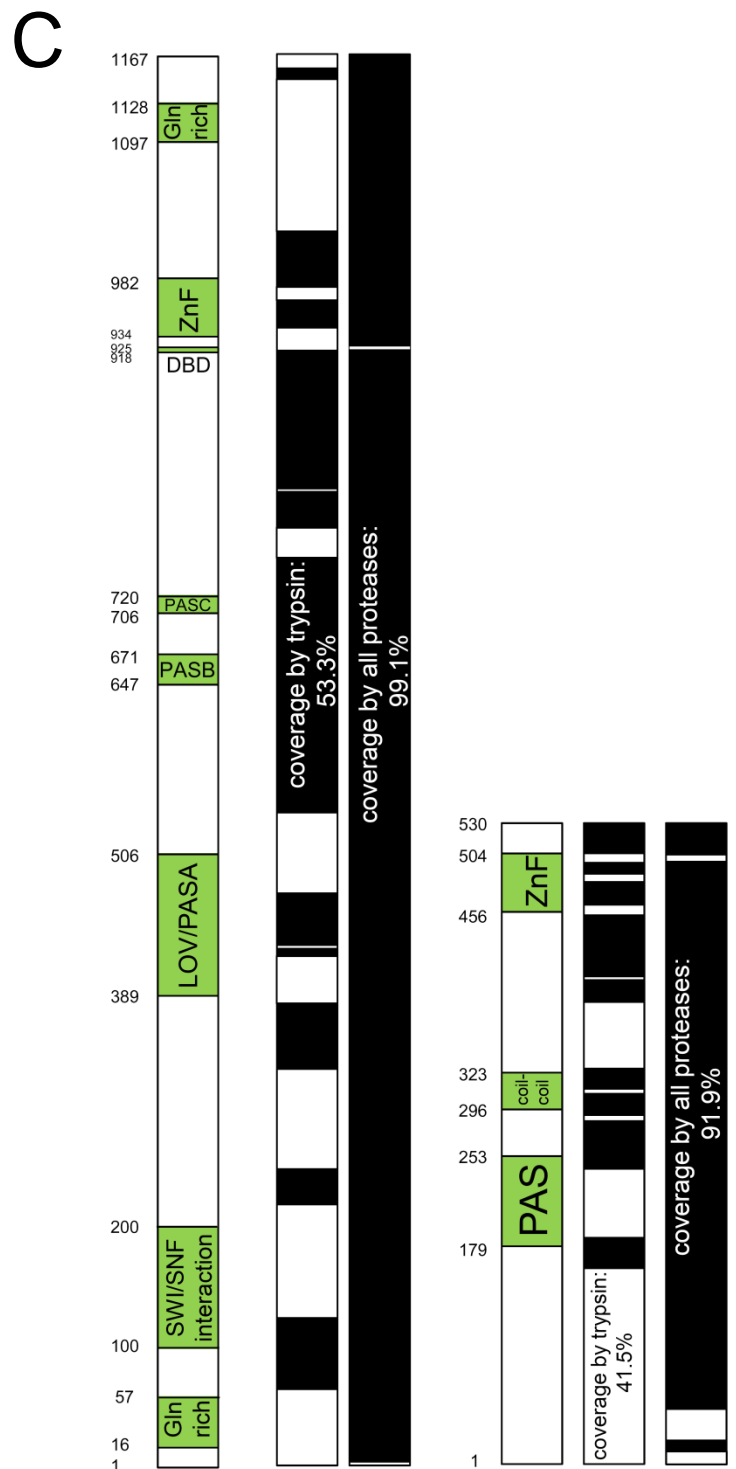
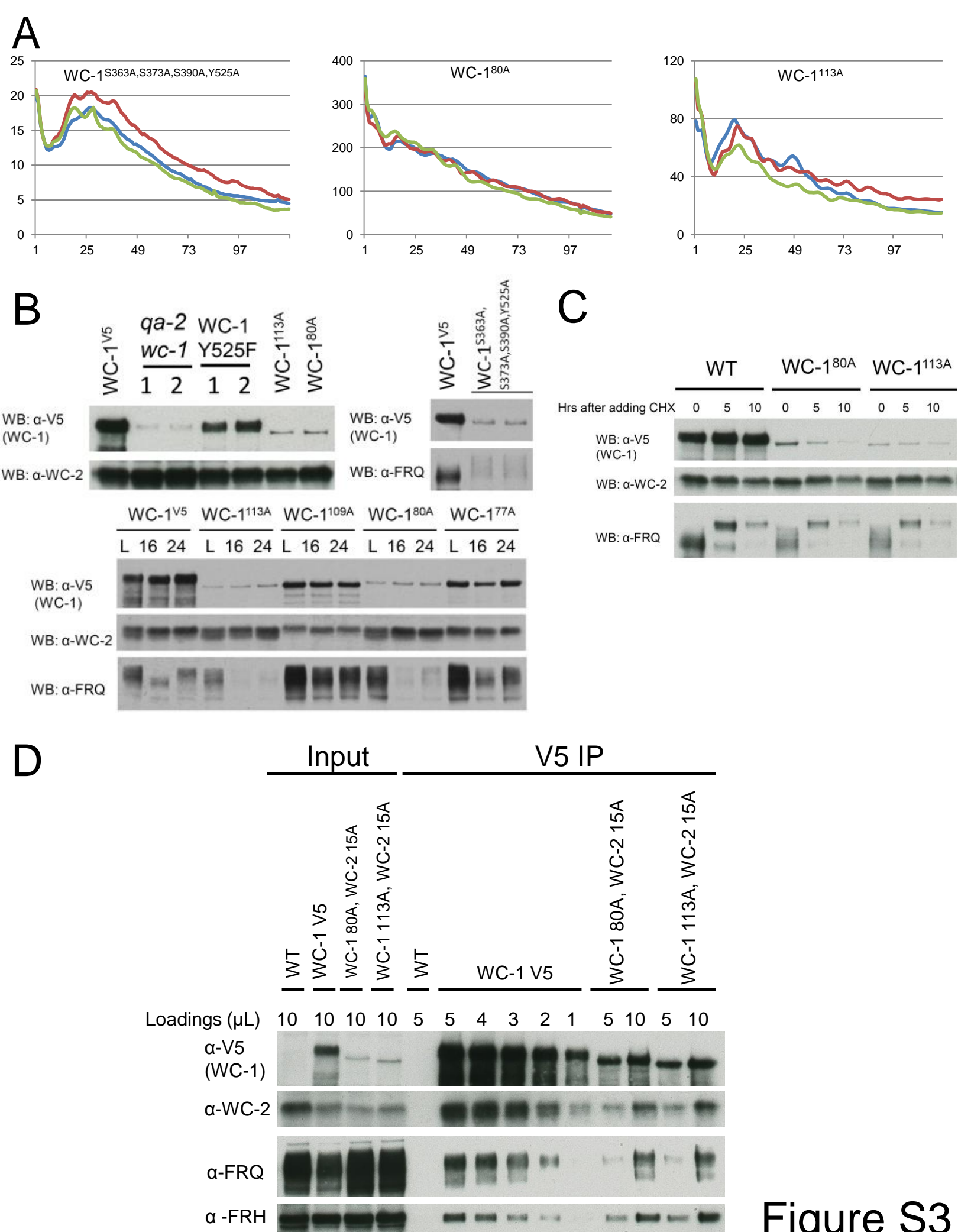


Figure S1

sequence	modsites	occupancy	percentage occupancy
M.T#PAMTPGVSNF.A	T283	low	3.39
H.VLS#LKGL.F	S593	low	0.03
E.S#RAEFGR.T	S748	high	99.90
K.NM*S#PGGVPLSPM*K.G	S824	low	24.82
K.NM*SPGGVPLS#PM*K.G	S831	low	24.82
K.QTGRVS#PR.T	S971	high	99.90
K.KS#NS#PSHSSPLHR.E	S988:S990	high	99.09
K.KSNS#PSHSSPLHR.E	S990	high	99.09
K.KSNSPS#HSSPLHR.E	S992	high	99.09
K.SNS#PSHSSPLHR.E	S990	high	99.90
K.SNS#PSHSS#PLHR.E	S990:S995	high	99.90
R.EVGNDSPSTTTATK.N	S1005	high	98.13
R.EVGNDSPSTTTATKNS#PSLR.G	S1015	high	99.38
T.ATKNS#PSLR.G	S1015	high	87.40
T.ATKNS#PSLRGS.S	S1015	high	82.09
T.KNS#PSLR.G	S1015	high	83.51
T.TATKNS#PSLR.G	S1015	high	95.81
T.TAT#KNSPSLR.G	T1012	high	95.81
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T.AT#KNSPSLRGS.S	T1012	high	95.35

Figure S2



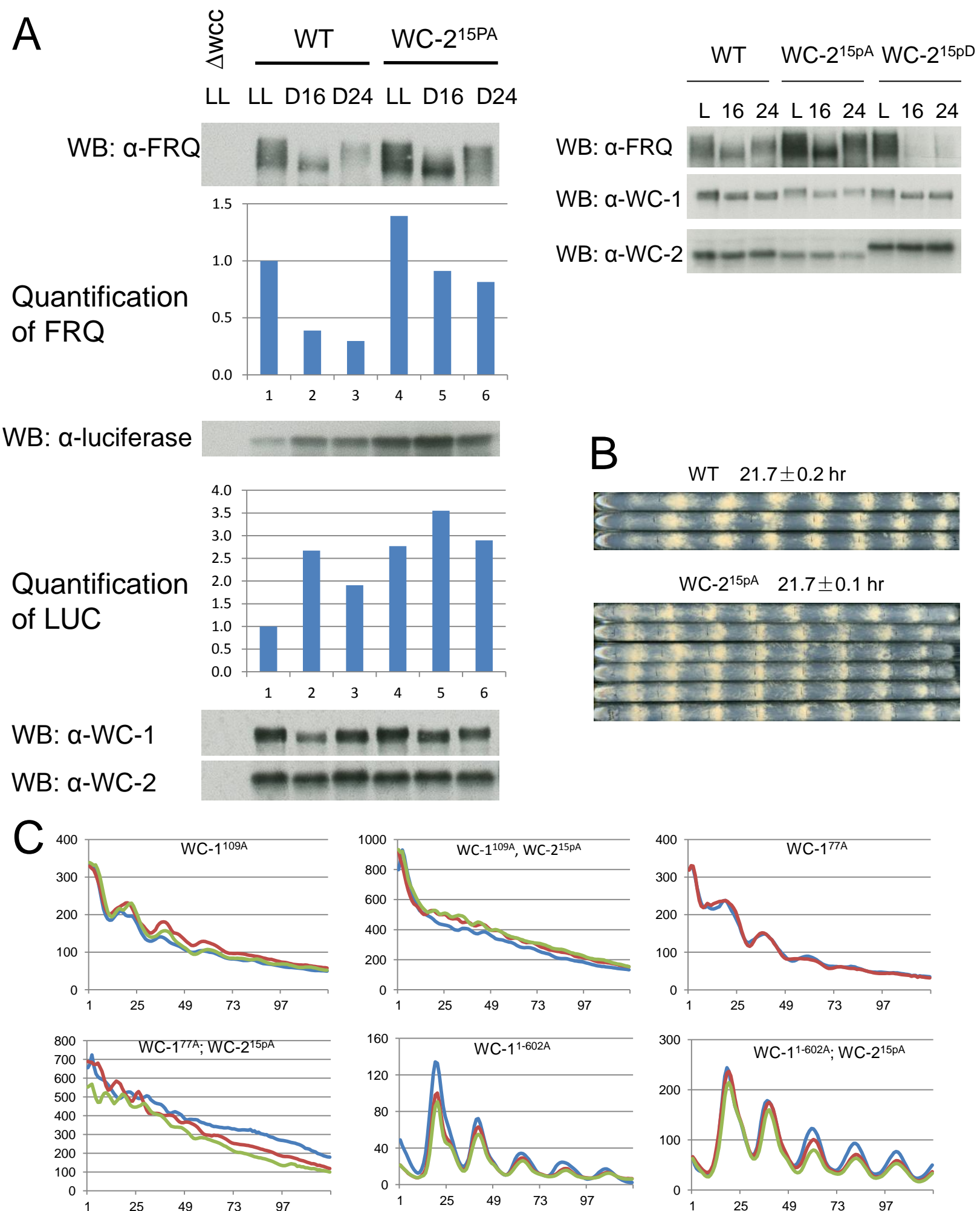


Figure S4

Figure S4C continued

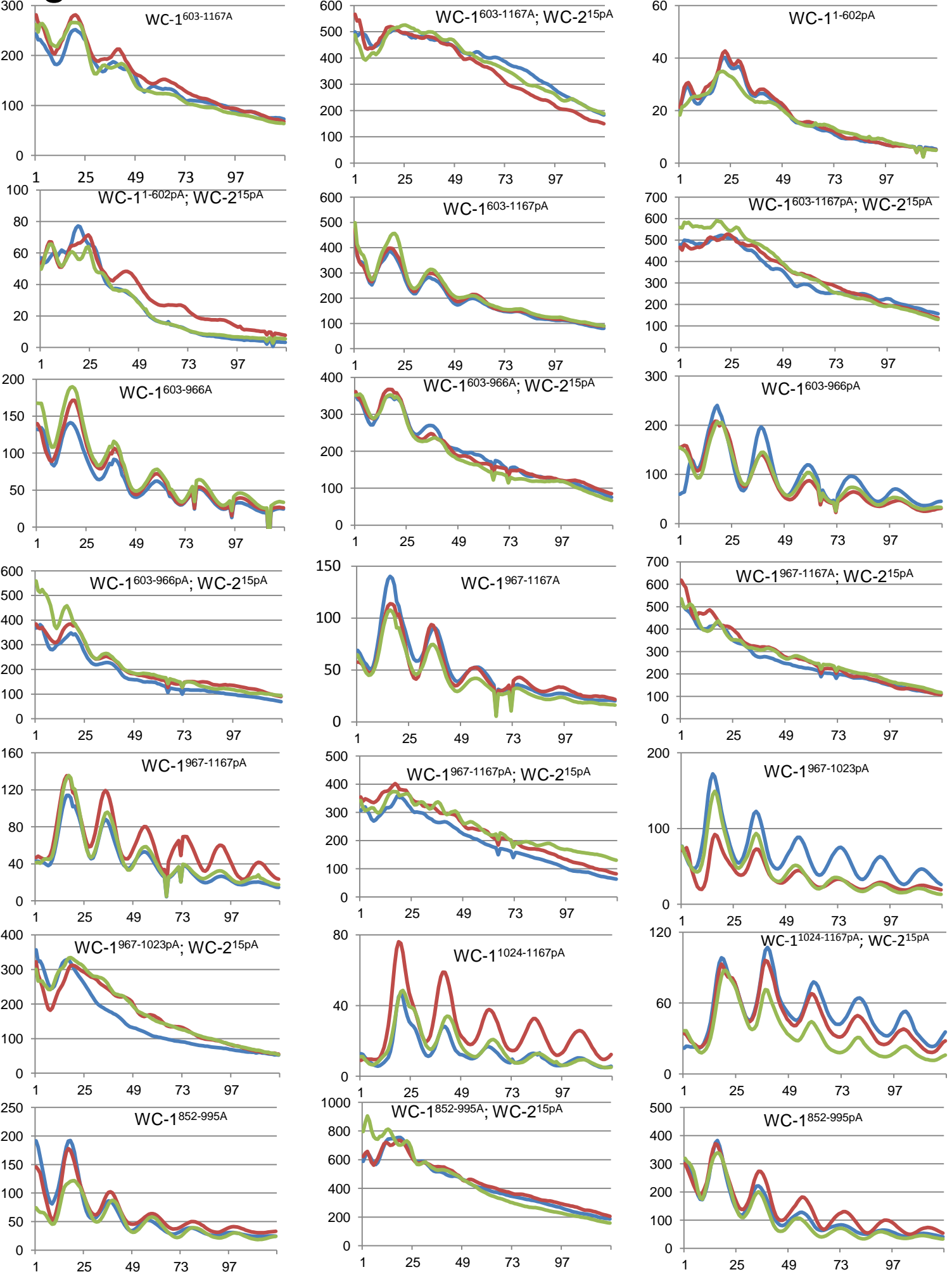


Figure S4 C continued

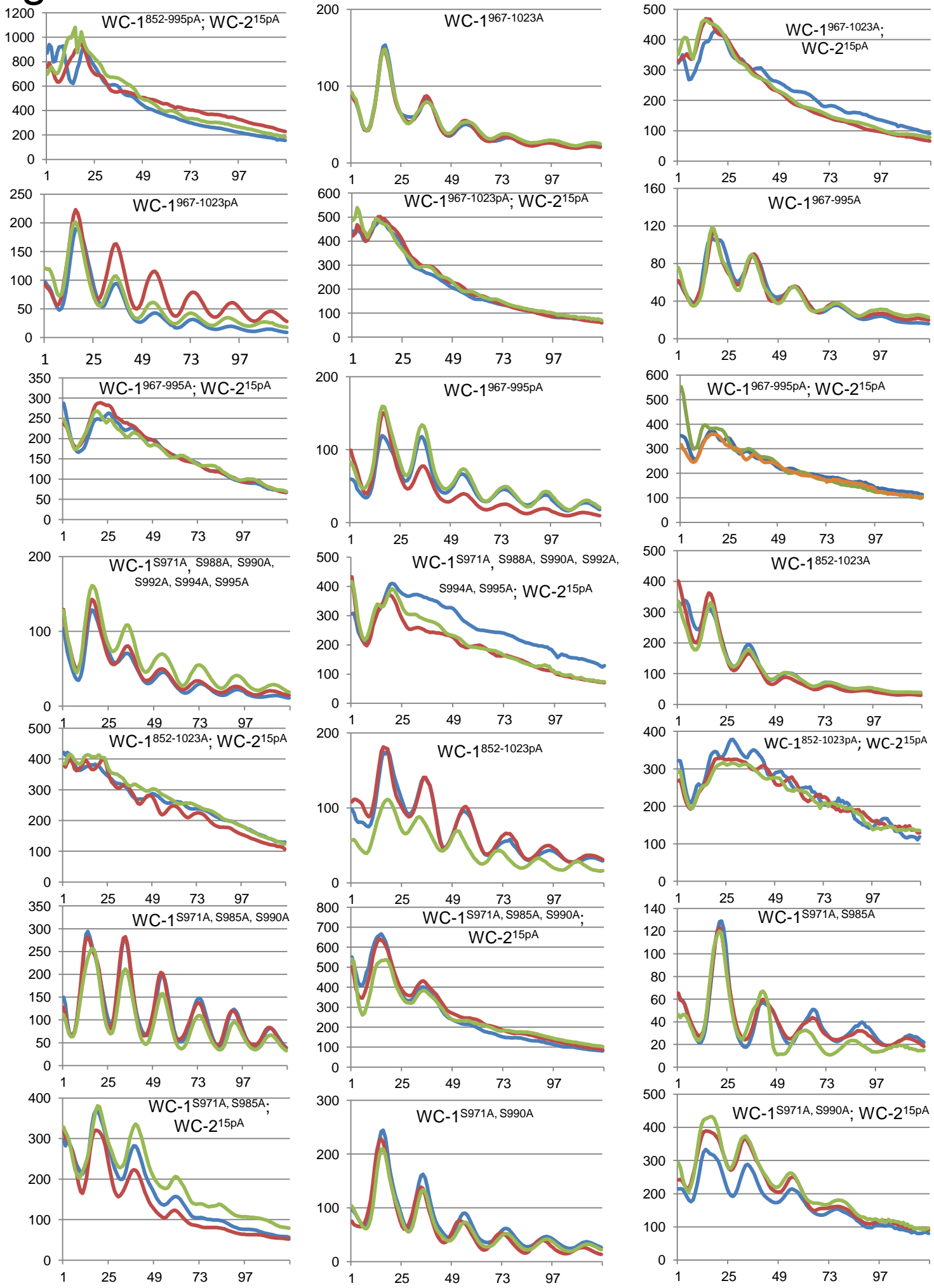


Figure S4 C continued

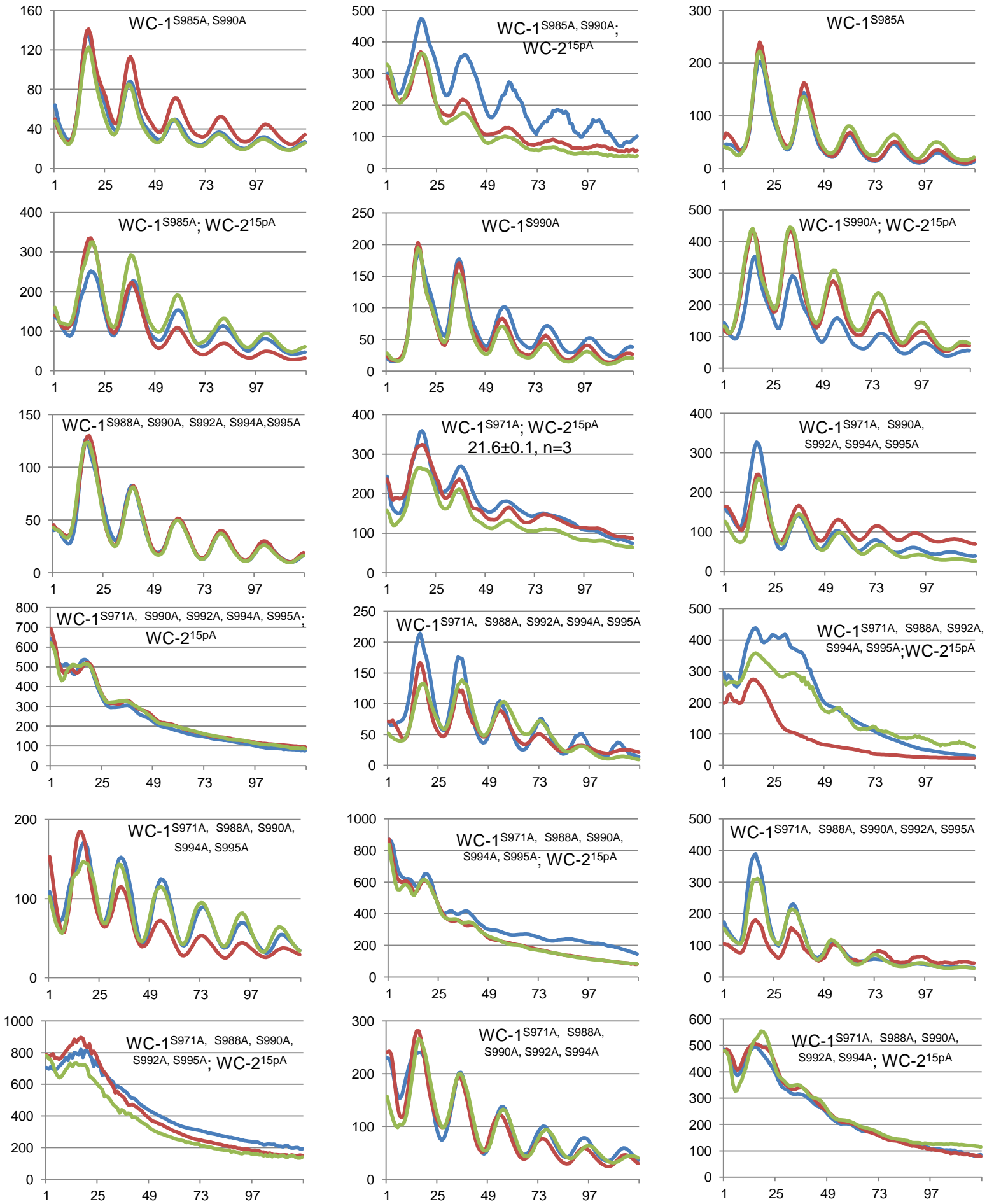


Figure S4 C continued

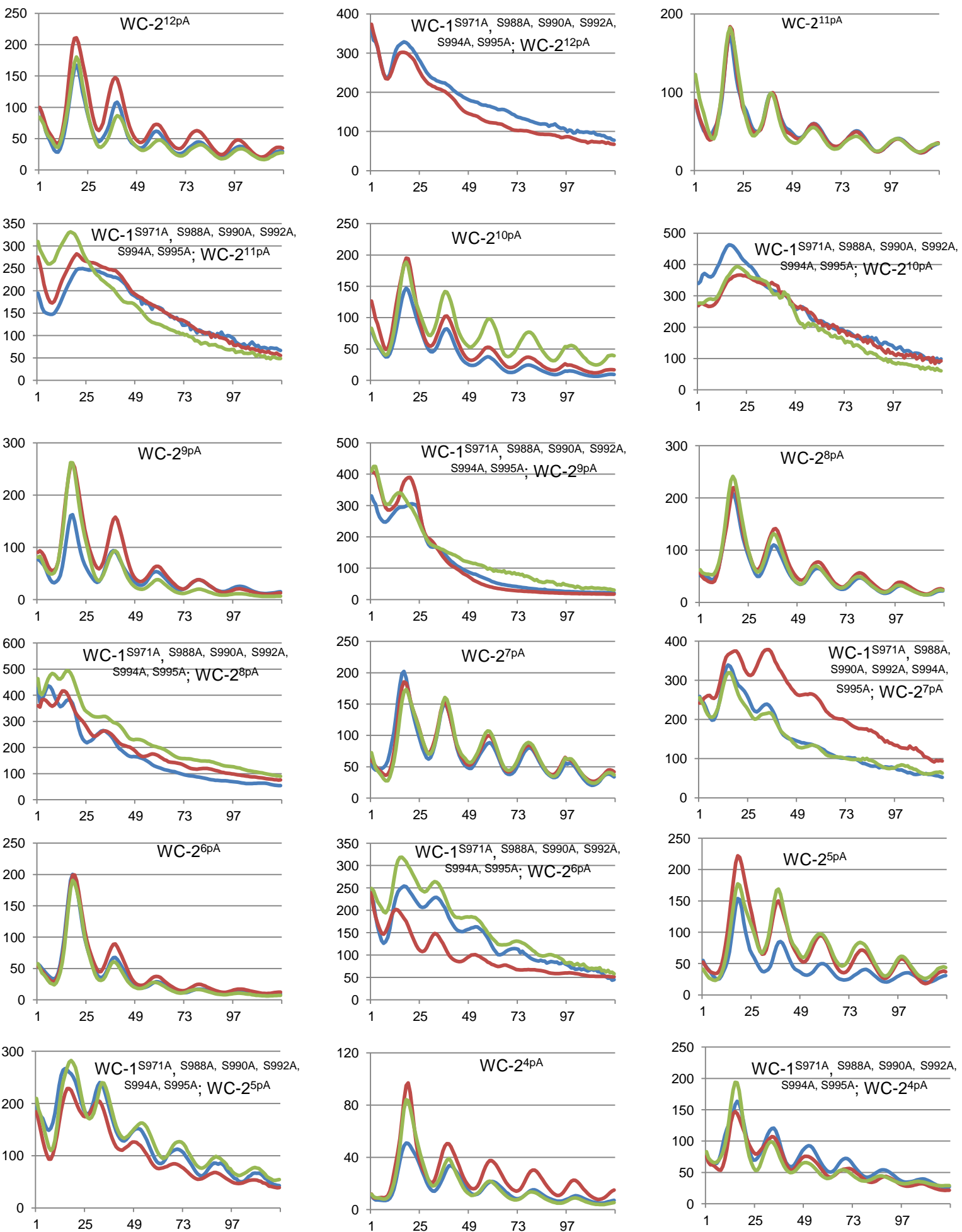
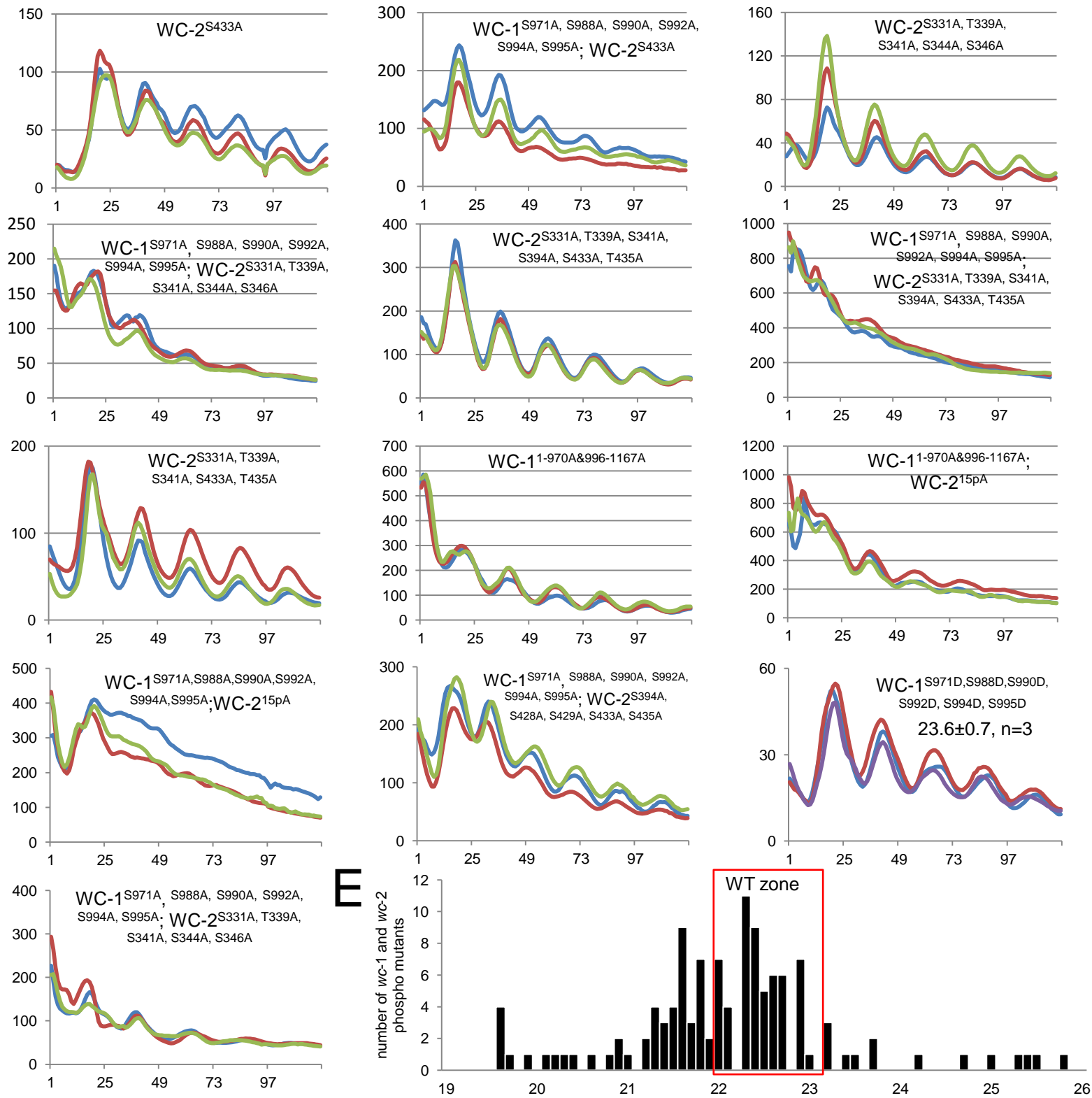
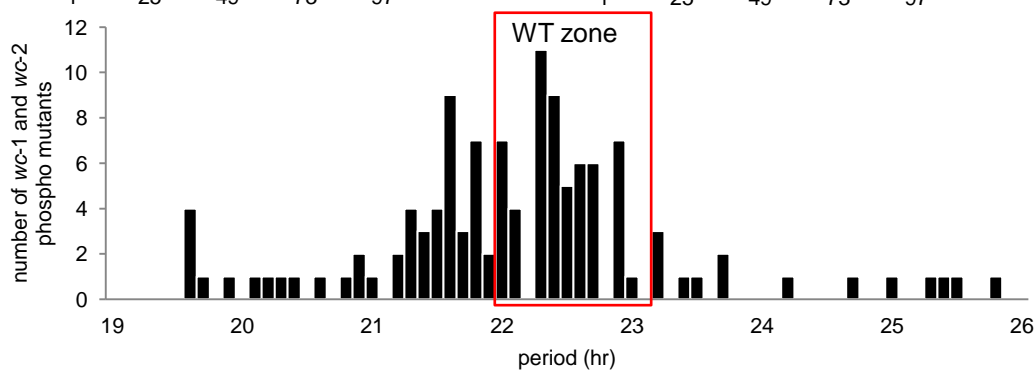


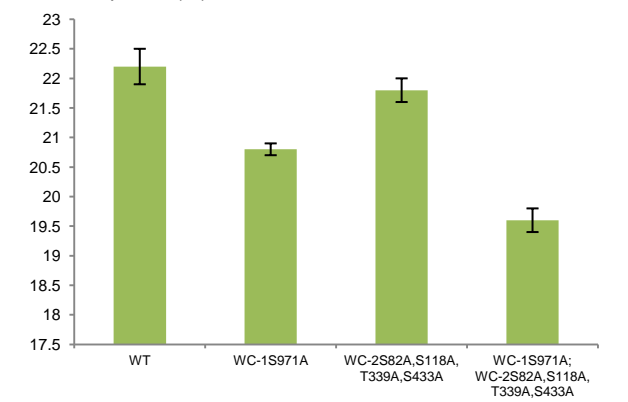
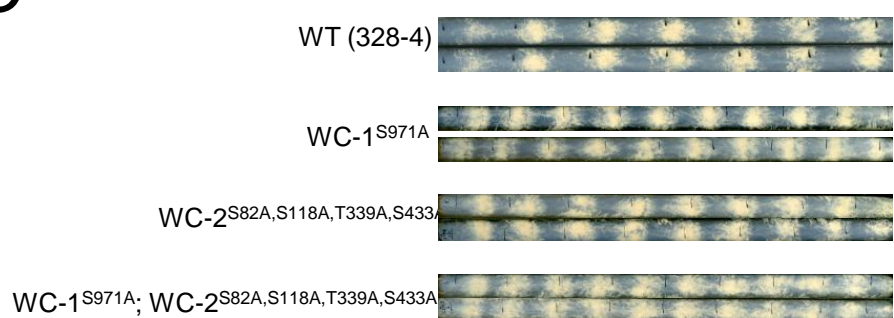
Figure S4 C continued

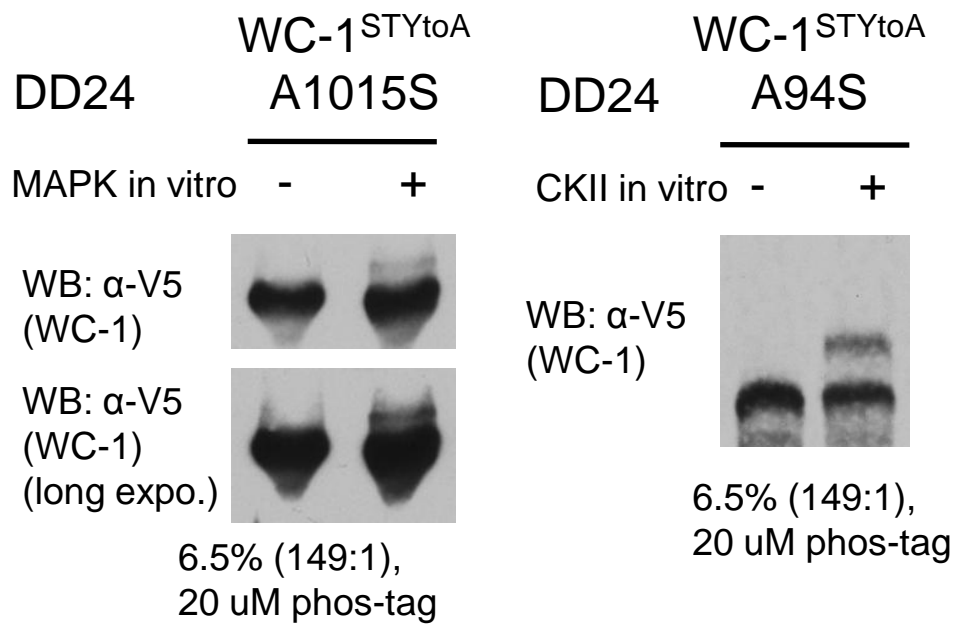
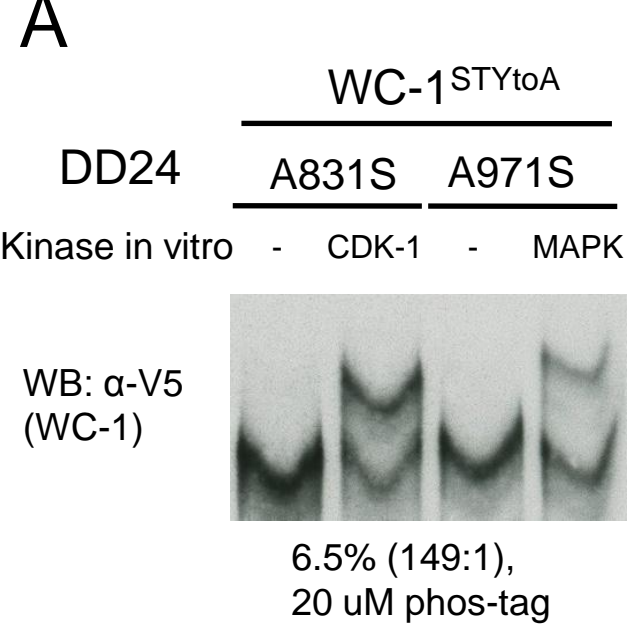
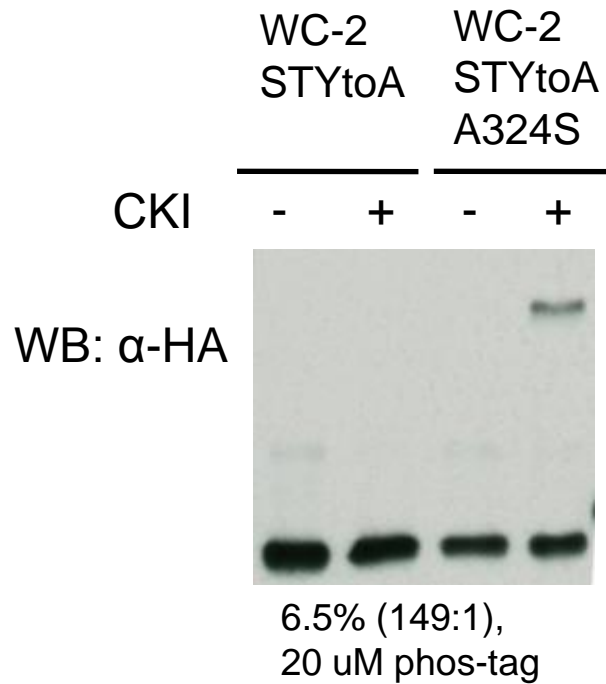
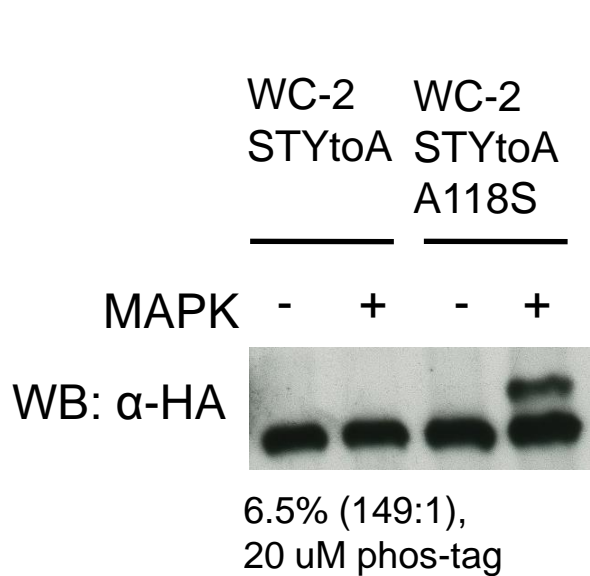


E



D



A**B****Figure S5**

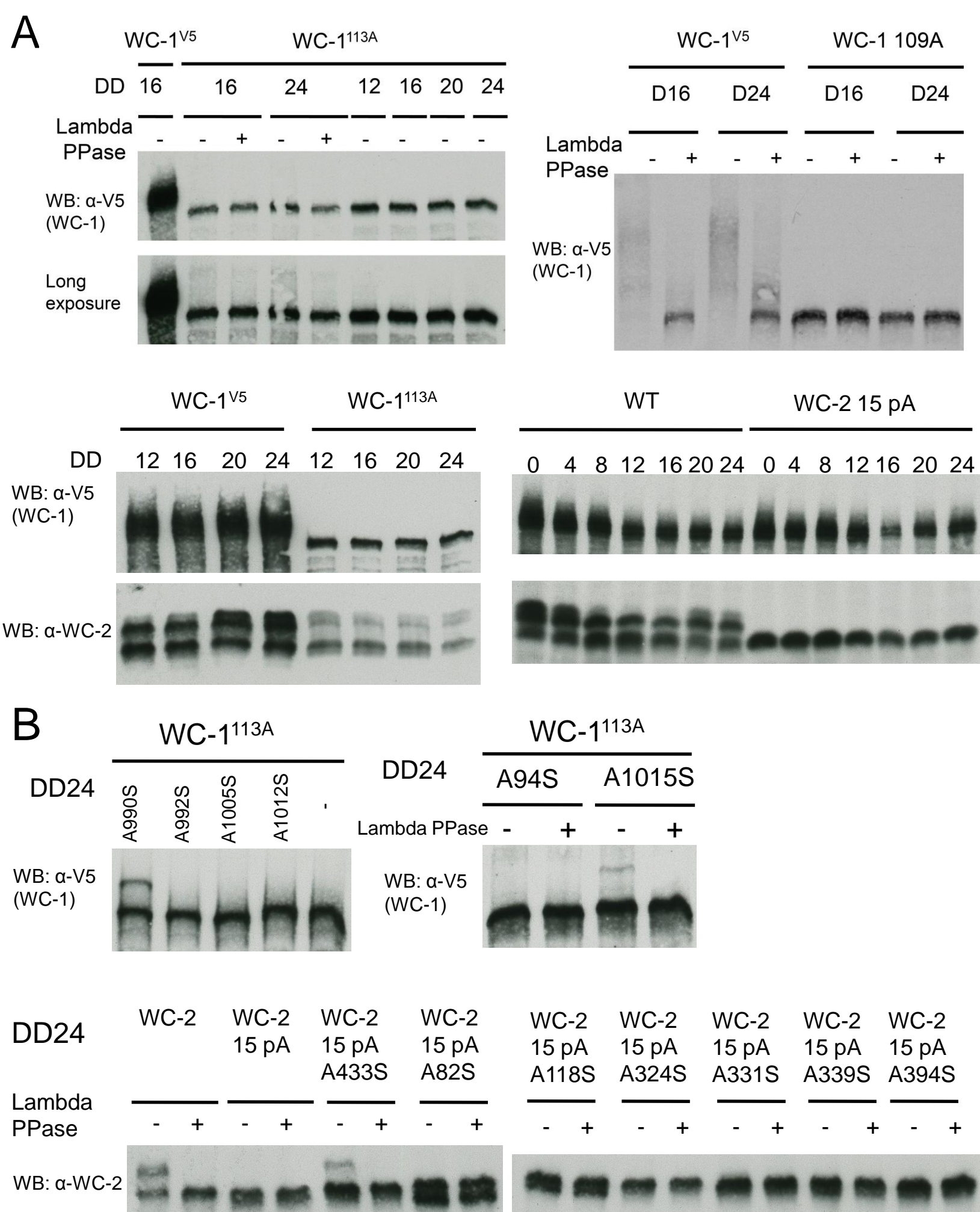


Figure S6

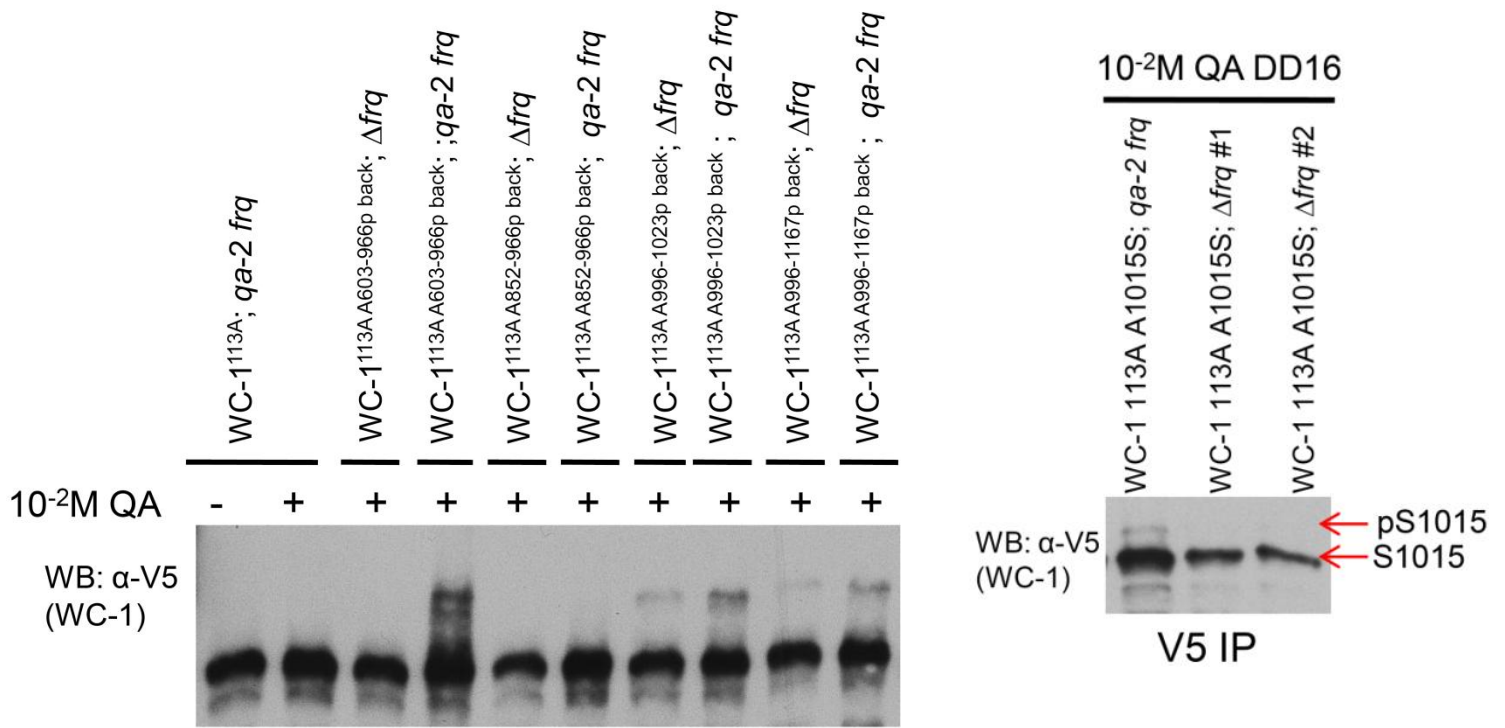
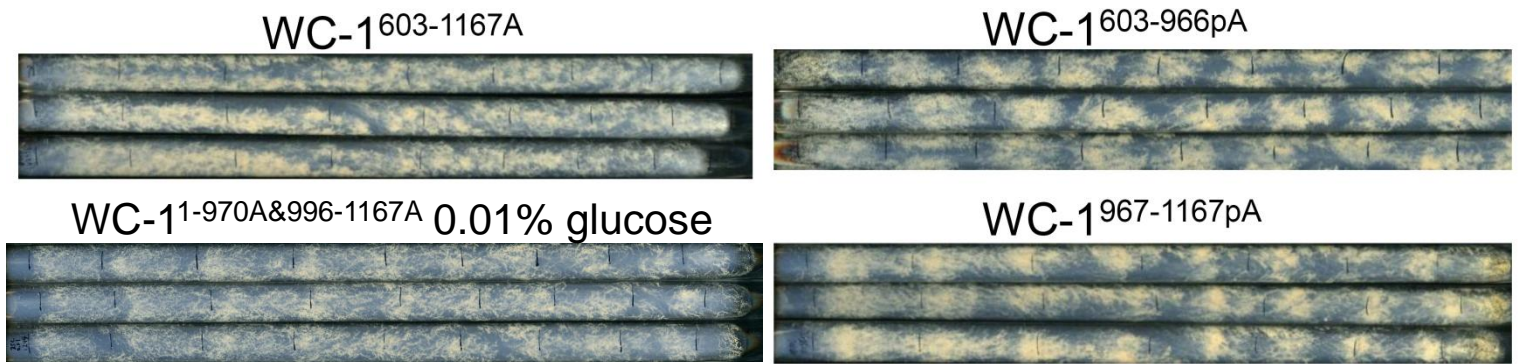
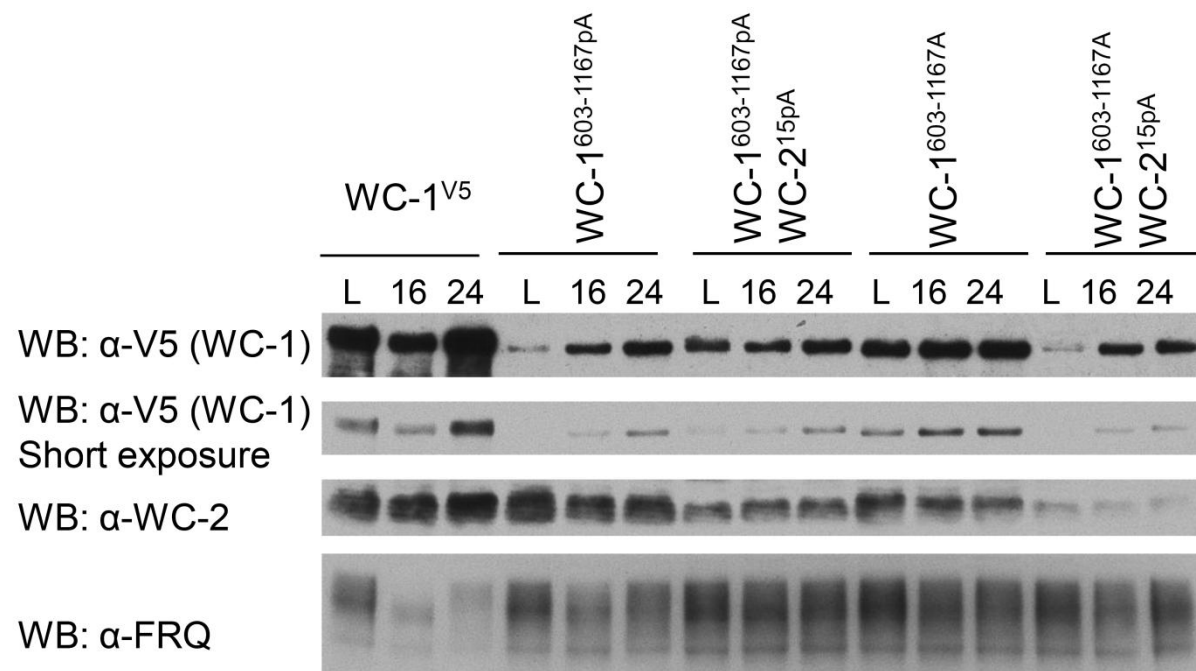
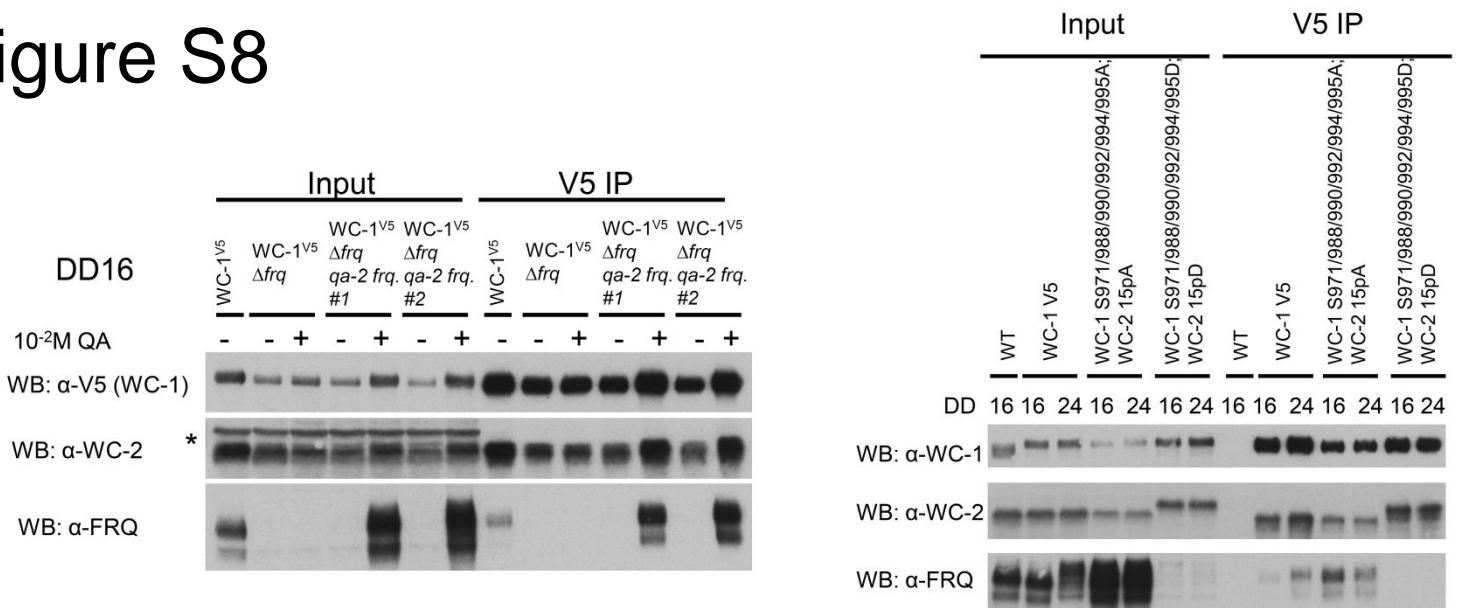
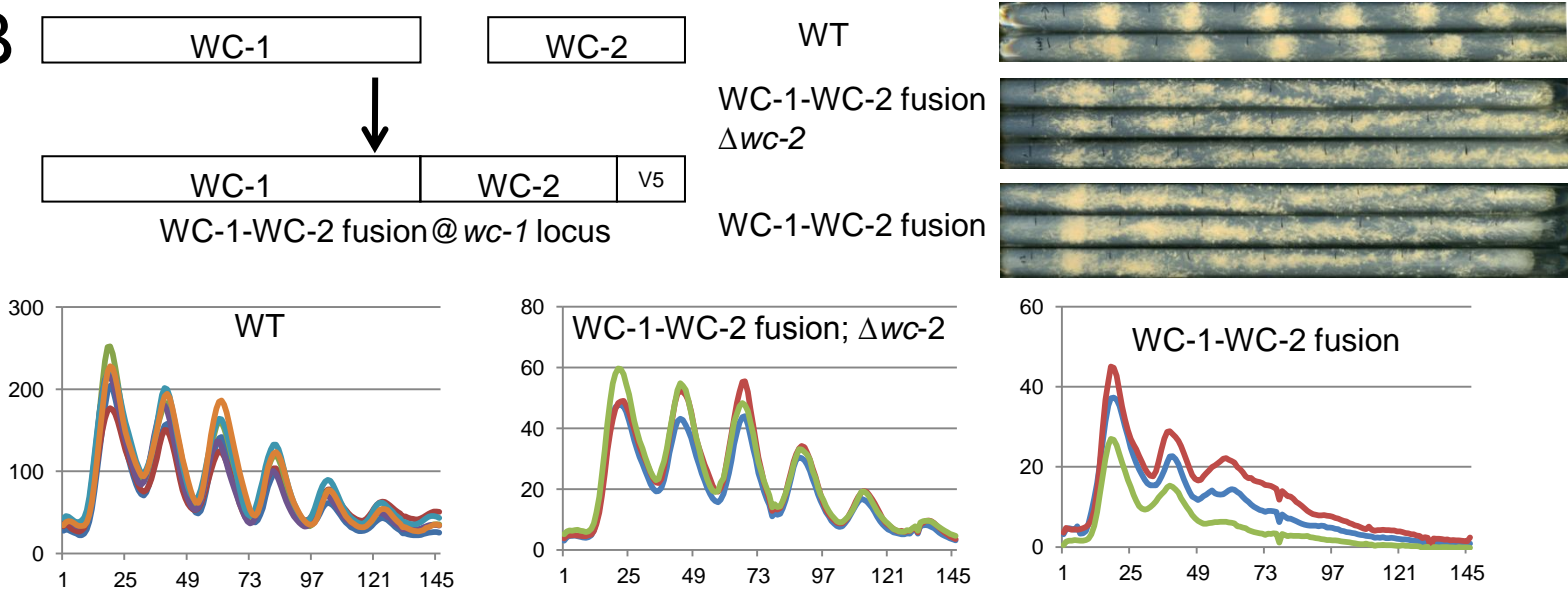
A**B****C****Figure S7**

Figure S8

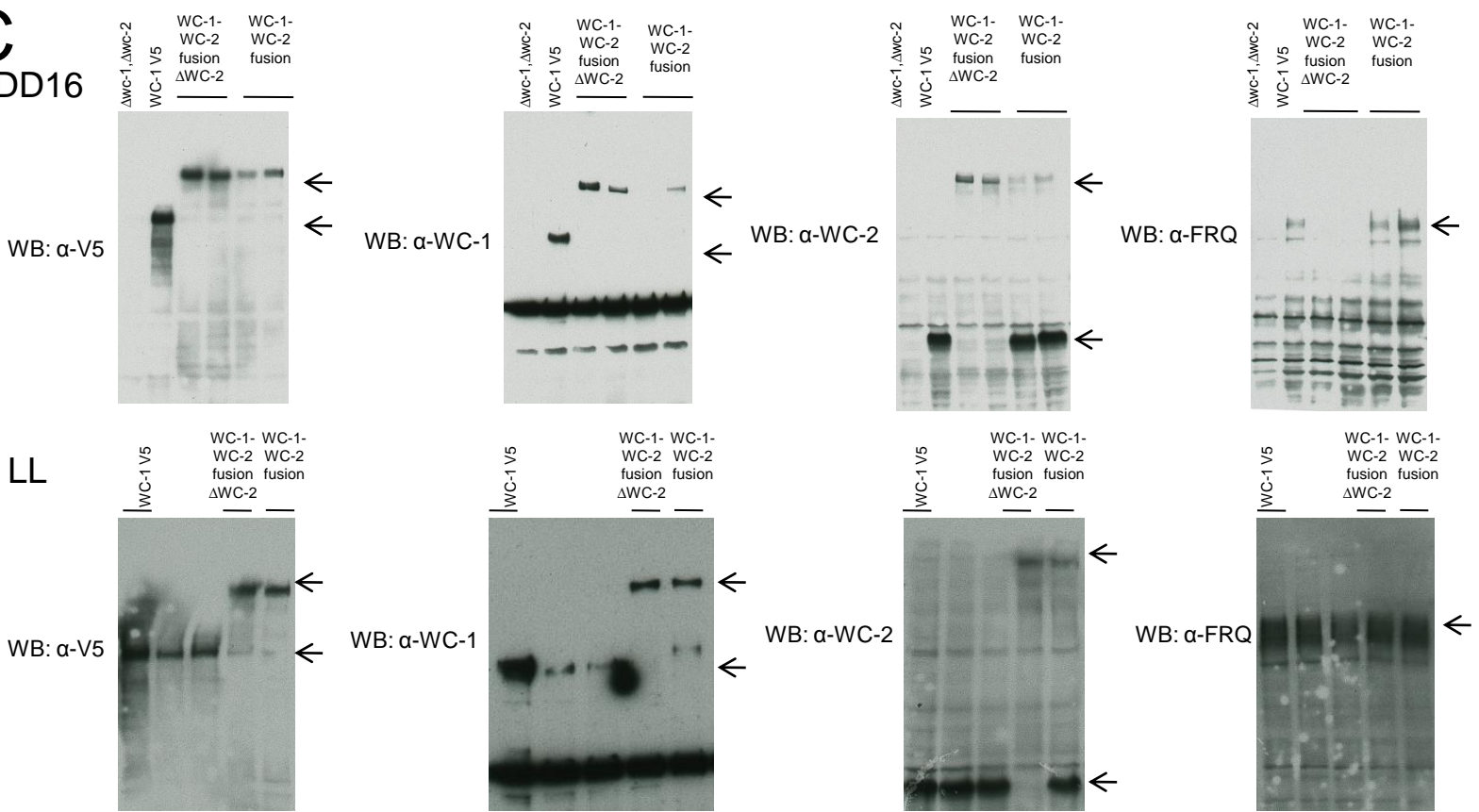
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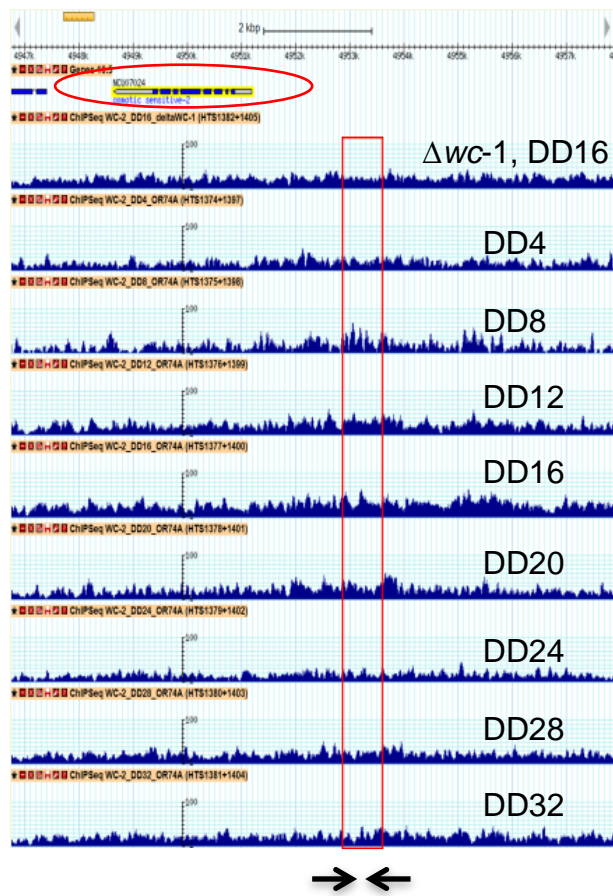
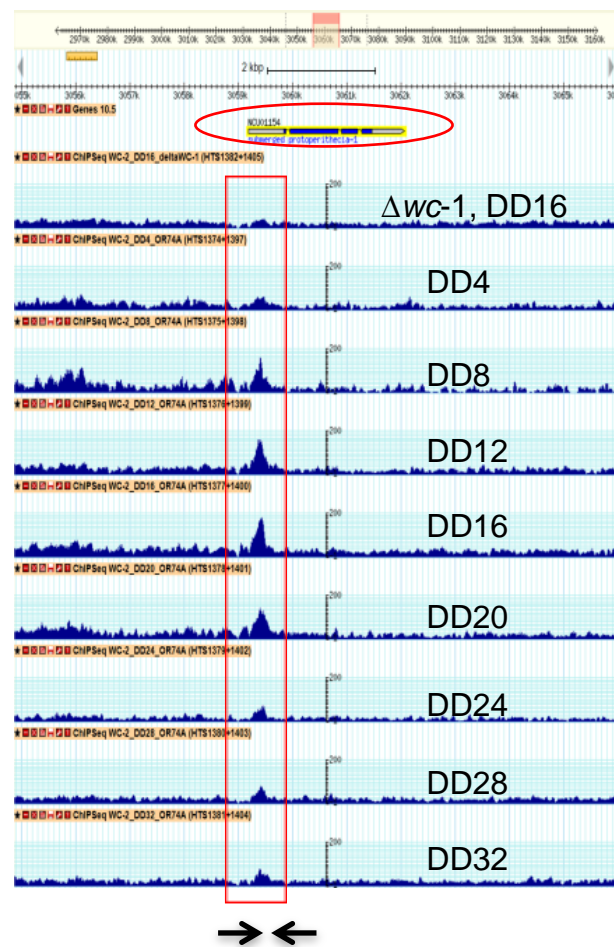
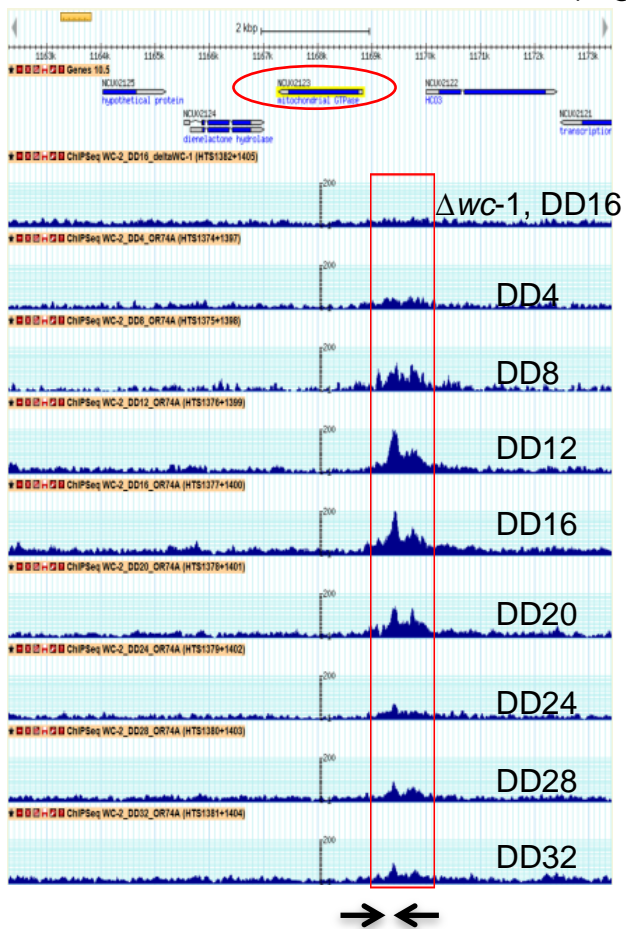
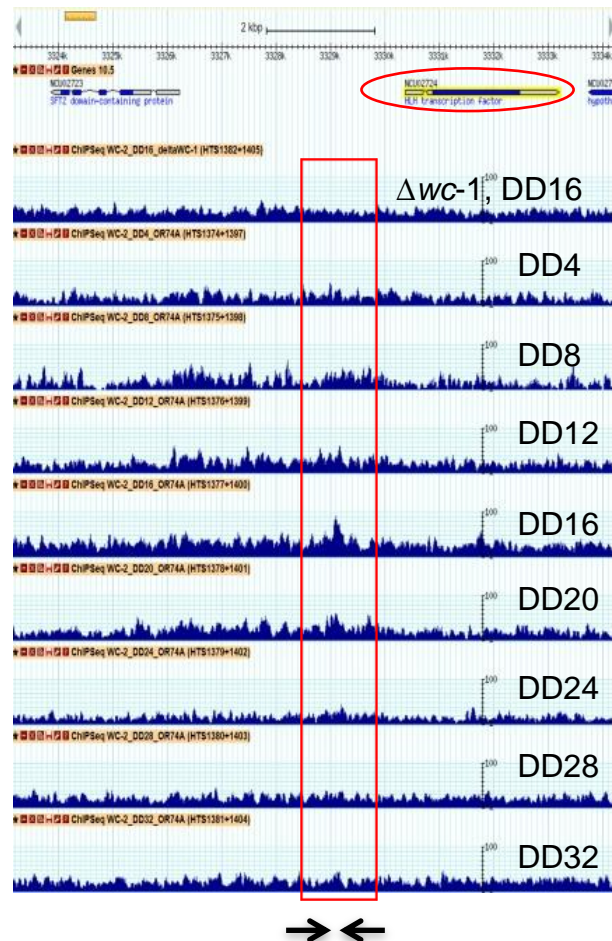


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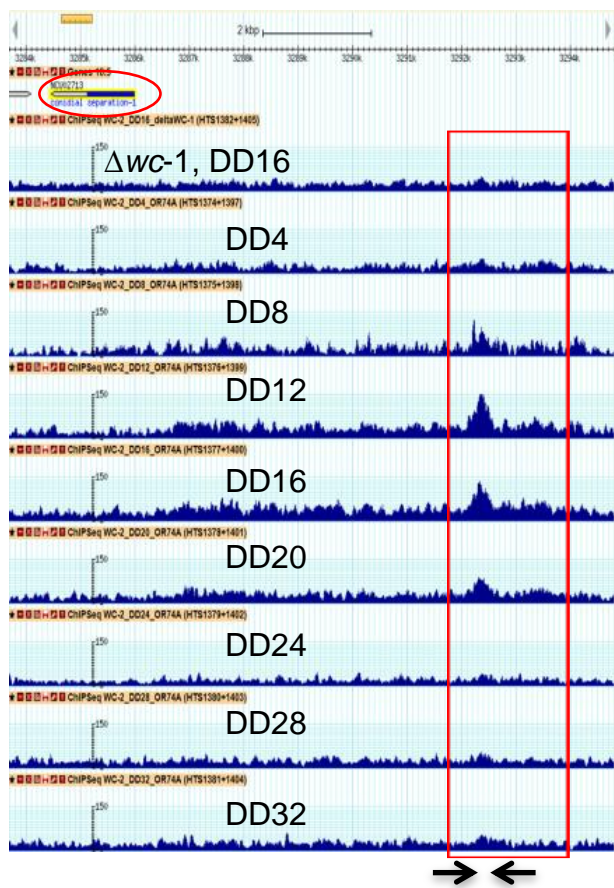


C

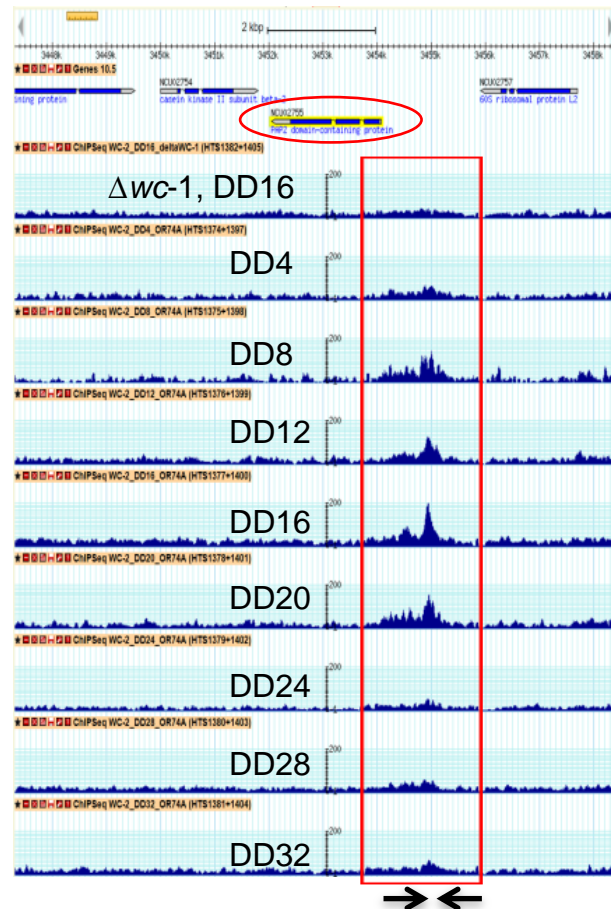


A**NCU07024: mitogen-activated protein kinase (os-2)****NCU01154: submerged protoperithecium-1 (sub-1)****NCU02123: mitochondrial GTPase-1 (mga-1)****NCU02724: transcription factor-21 (tcf-21)****Figure S9**

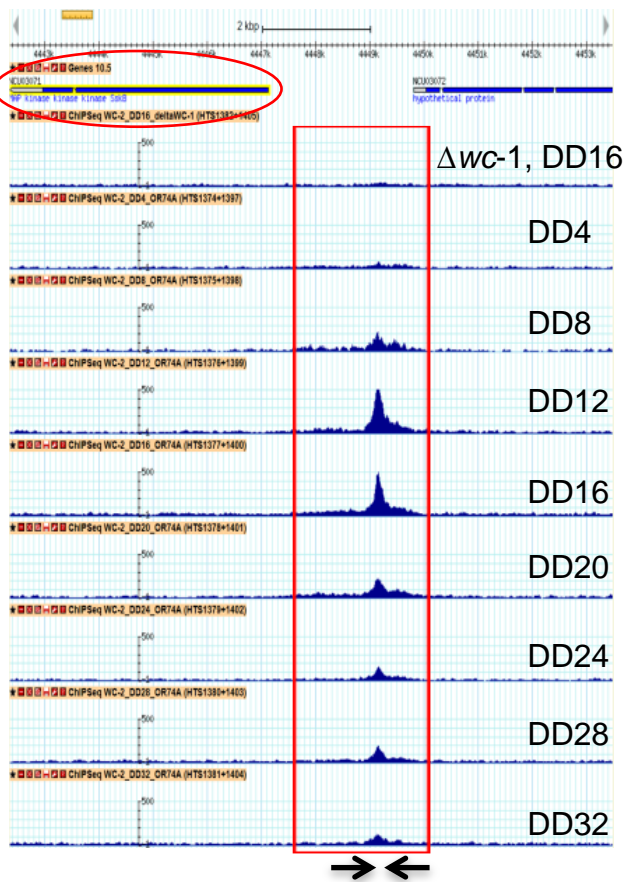
NCU02713: conidial separation-1 (csp-1)



NCU02755: PAP2 domain-containing protein



NCU03071: MAP kinase kinase kinase SskB (os-4)



NCU03520: hypothetical protein

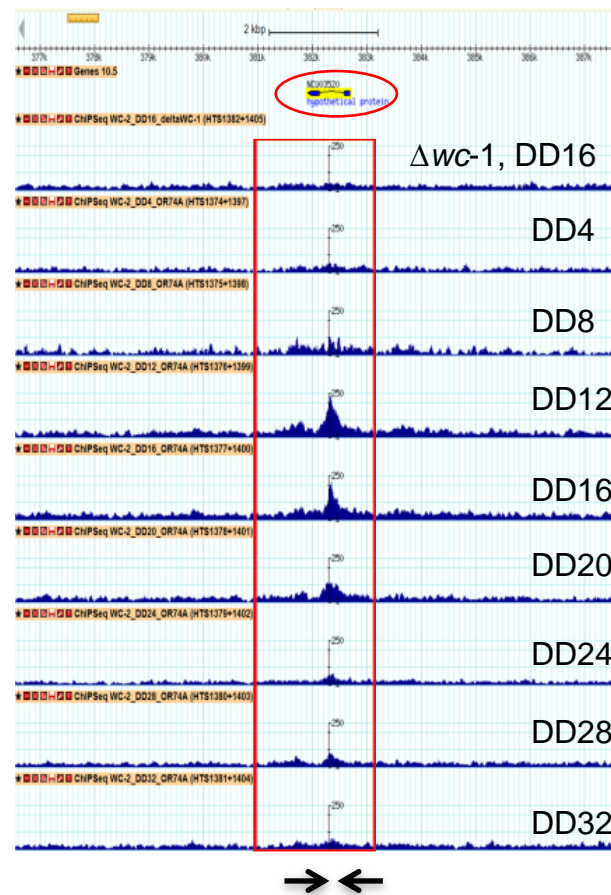
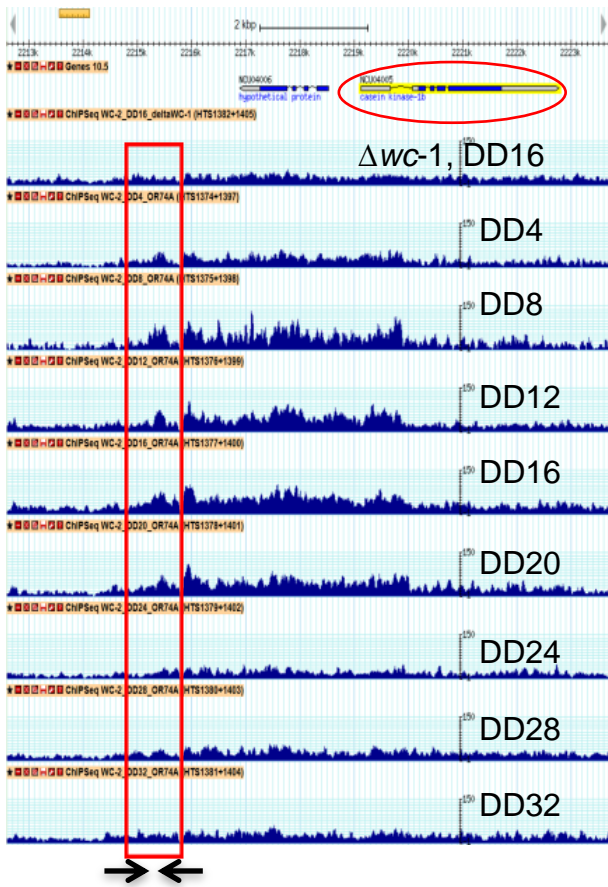
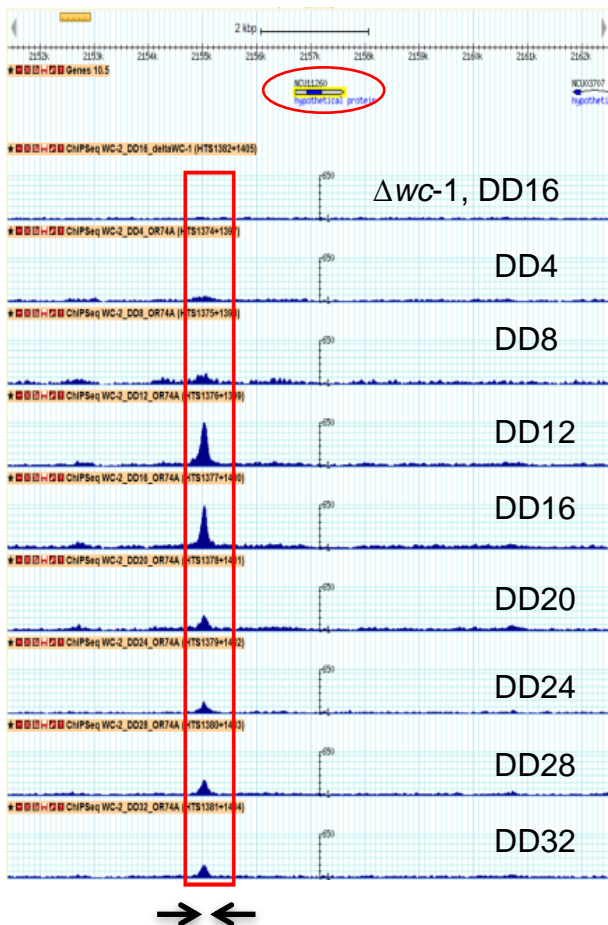


Figure S9 A continued

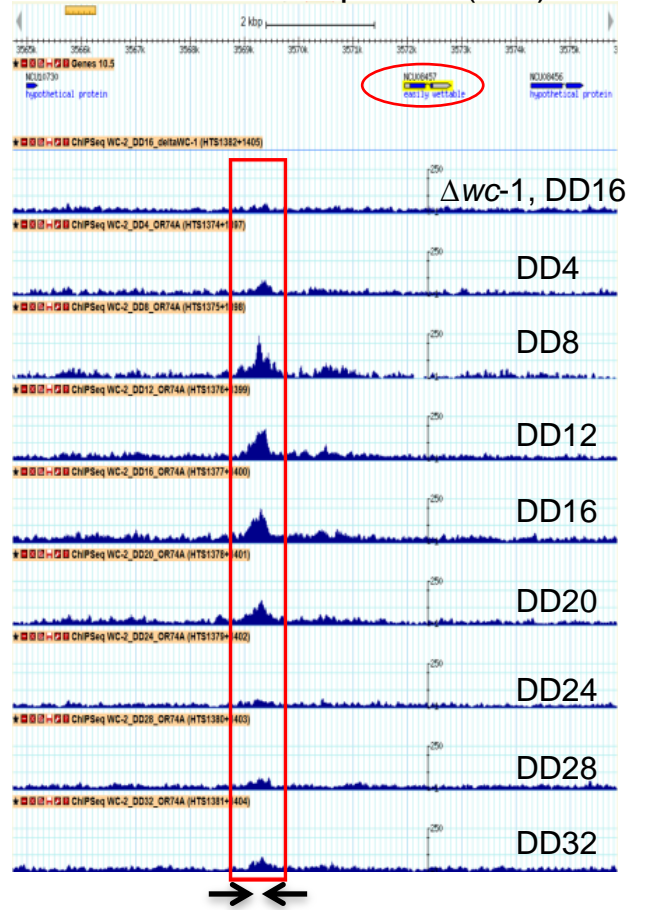
NCU04005: casein kinase 1b (ck-1b)



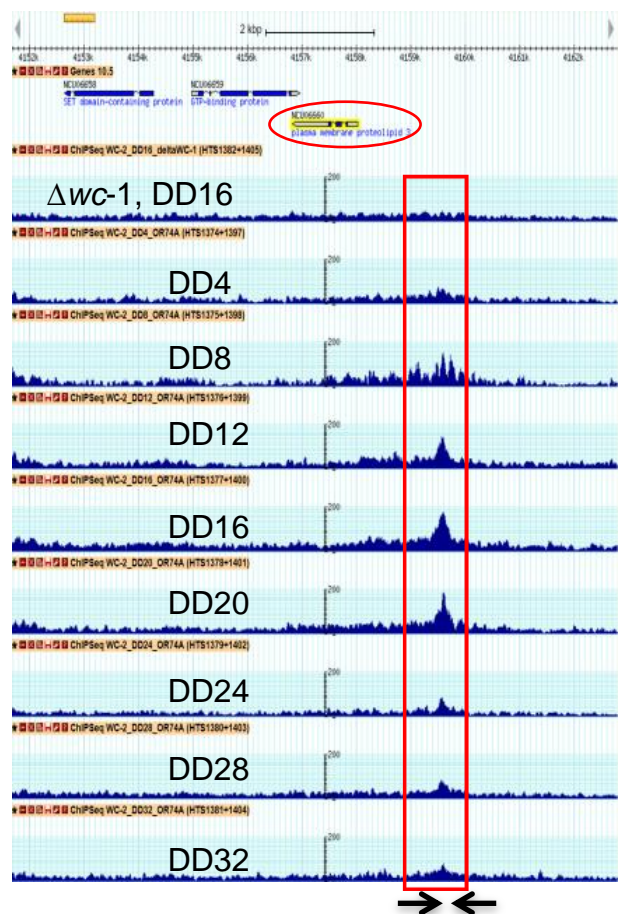
NCU11260: hypothetical protein

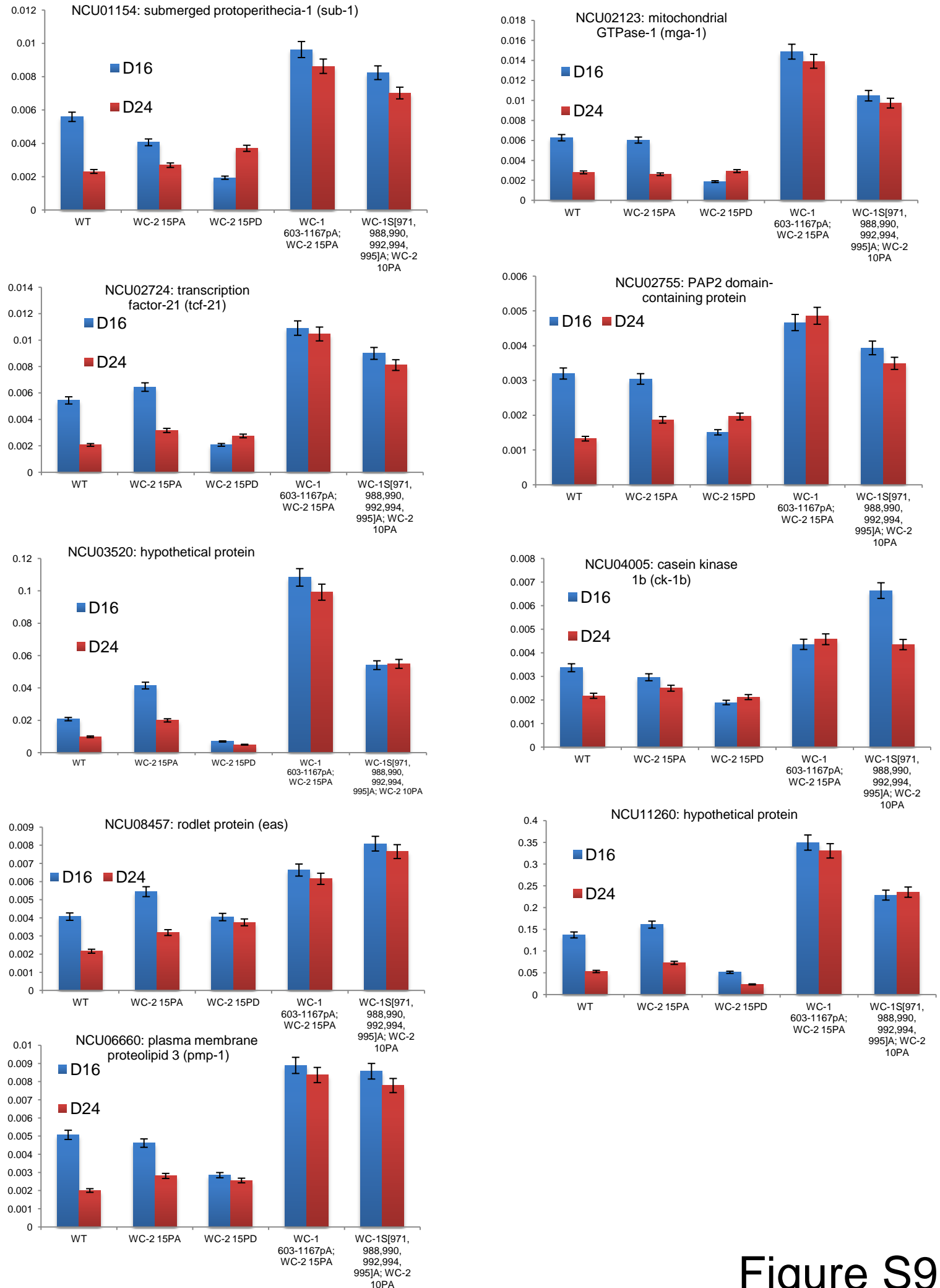


NCU08457: rodlet protein (eas)



NCU06660: plasma membrane proteolipid 3 (pmp-1)



B**Figure S9**

WC-2 mutants

Sites of WC-2	Mutant I	Period	Mutant II	Period
S82	WC-2 S82A	22.1±0.2, n=3		
S118	WC-2 4+15A	21.6±0.1, n=3	WC-2 4+15A	21.6±0.1, n=3
T136	WC-2 T136A	22.9±0.5, n=3		
S233	WC-2 S233A, R236A, Y239A, R240A, R242A, K243A, K244A	22.4±0.2, n=2		
S324	WC-2 S324A, H325A, R326A, T327A, R329A, S331A, R335A, S336A	25.4±0.3, n=3		
S331	WC-2 S324A, H325A, R326A, T327A, R329A, S331A, R335A, S336A	25.4±0.3, n=3		
T339	WC-2 T339A	22.6±0.2, n=3		
S341	WC-2 S341A, S344A	22.3±0.1, n=3	WC-2 S341A, T344A, T346A, T351A, Y354A	23.2±0.8, n=3
T344	WC-2 S341A, S344A	22.3±0.1, n=3	WC-2 S341A, T344A, T346A, T351A, Y354A	23.2±0.8, n=3
T346	WC-2 S341A, T344A, T346A, T351A, Y354A	23.2±0.8, n=3		
S394	WC-2 S394A	21.5±0.2, n=3	WC-2 S390A, R391A, S394A, R396A, K398A, R401A, Y402A	21.8±0.5, n=3
T428	WC-2 T428A	25.8±0.2, n=2		
T429	WC-2 T429A	23.4±0.2, n=2		
S433	WC-2 S433A	21.4±0.2, n=3		
T435	WC-2 S435A	22.5±0.7, n=3		

WC-1 1-970A&996-1167A

Mutant I	Period
WC-1 ^{1-970A&996-1167A}	23.5±0.4, n=3

Table S3 Potential kinase prediction for key sites on the WCC

Amino acid	Period (to A) by race tube	Predicted Kinase by KinasePhos (90% Prediction Specificity)
WC-1 S971	20.4±0.3, n=2	PKC, CaM-II, PKG, cdc2, MAPK, CDK
WC-1 S988	22.0±0.1, n=3	PKG, IKK
WC-1 S990	20.3±0.1, n=3	PKA, PKG, CKI, cdc2, MAPK, CDK, ATM, IKK
WC-1 S992	22.7±0.1, n=3	CKI, CKII, CDK, cdc2, ATM, IKK
WC-1 S994	21.6±0.2, n=3	CKI, ATM, PKA
WC-1 S995	21.9±0.2, n=3	CDK, cdc2
WC-2 S331	25.4±0.3, n=3 (WC-2 ^{S324A, H325A, R326A, T327A, R329A, S331A, R335A, S336A})	PKG
WC-2 T339	22.6±0.2, n=3	MAPK, CDK
WC-2 S341	22.3±0.1, n=3 (WC-2 ^{S341A, S344A})	CKII, ATM, MAPK
WC-2 S433	21.4±0.2, n=3	CaM-II, cdc2, CDK
WC-2 T435	22.5±0.7, n=3	PKC

Table S4 Circadian period of the *wcc* mutants as reported by the *frq* promoter-driven *luciferase* gene assay

Mutant	Period	Phase
WT (661-4a)	21.2±0.4, n=3	19.3±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{113A}	arr	NA
<i>WC-1</i> ^{80A}	arr.	NA
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1-602A}	arr	NA
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1-602A, A363S, A373Y, A390S, A525Y}	22.7±0.1, n=3	20.6±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1-602pA}	arr	NA
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1-602pA, A363S, A373Y, A525Y}	19.4±1.9, n=3	19.6±1.1, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{603-1167A}	22.8±0.1, n=3	20, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{603-1167pA}	21.6±1.6, n=3	19±1.7, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{603-966A}	20.8±0.1, n=3	16, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{603-966pA}	20.8±0.1, n=3	19, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{967-1167A}	21.9±0.2, n=3	18, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{967-1167pA}	19.0±0.5, n=3	17.6±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{967-1023pA}	19.2±0.4, n=3	16.6±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1023-1167pA}	21.6±0.2, n=3	20±1, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{1023-1167pA, <i>WC-2</i>^{15pA}}	20.6±0.5, n=3	18.6±1.1, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{S971A, S988A, S990A, S992A, S994A, S995A}	19.1±0.1, n=3	14.3±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{S971D, S988D, S990D, S992D, S994D, S995D}	23.6±0.7, n=3	20±1.7, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{S971A, S990A}	19.7±0.1, n=3	16.6±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{15pA}	20.2±0.2, n=3	16.6±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{12pA}	21.2±0.4, n=3	19.3±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{11pA}	20.7±0.1, n=3	18, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{10pA}	20.6±0.2, n=3	19, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{9pA}	20.3±0.6, n=3	19, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{8pA}	21.2±0.5, n=3	18.3±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{7pA}	20.6±0.4, n=3	18, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{6pA}	20.9±0.3, n=3	19, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{S331A, S339A, S341A, S344A, S346A}	21.7±0.6, n=3	19, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{S971A, S988A, S990A, S992A, S994A, S995A, ;}	22.5±0.2, n=3	19±2, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{S331A, S339A, S341A, S344A, S346A}		
<i>WC-2</i> ^{S394A, S428A, S429A, S433A, S435A (<i>WC-2</i>^{5pA})}	20.2±0.1, n=3	18.3±0.5, n=3
<i>WC-1</i> ^{S971A, S988A, S990A, S992A, S994A, S995A, ;}	18.4±0, n=3	16.3±2.3, n=3
<i>WC-2</i> ^{S394A, S428A, S429A, S433A, S435A (<i>WC-2</i>^{5pA})}		
<i>wc-1-wc-2 fusion; Δwc-2</i>	23.0±0.7, n=3	21.3±0.5, n=3
<i>wc-1-wc-2 fusion</i>	20.8±0.4, n=3	18, n=3

Table S5 Primers sets used in Figure 5 and Figure S6

Primer name	Primer sequence	Target gene
1154qChipF	ACT TGT TAC CTG ACC GGA CC	<i>ncu01154</i>
1154qChipR	GCC ACA CCT CAG GTT ATG GGA GAT	
2123qchipsF	CGT GCC ACC ACT GTC TTT GAT	<i>ncu2123</i>
2123qchipsR	ACA AAC GAG AAG CGG GCA ATG G	
2713qChip sF	GTC GGC TGT CAG AGT GAT TG	<i>ncu02713</i>
2713qChip IR	GTC AAT CAG GGT CTC GAT GC	
2724qChipF	GGT GGG ACG GTT TTC ACC TCT	<i>ncu02724</i>
2724qChipR	ACT TCC GAC GAT CAG AGA AGT GC	
2755qChipF	GAC TGG GGT TCC ACT TGG CTA	<i>ncu02755</i>
2755qChipR	TGG CAT GCC GGT TGA GGT T	
3071qChipF	TGT GGT CAA GTG CGT TGA TGG	<i>ncu03071</i>
3071qChipR	AGC GCC CAA GAT CTC AAT TCT GTA G	
3520qchipF	AGA AGA GGA CGT CGA GAG TGG	<i>ncu03520</i>
3520qChipR	AAG AGT GGA TCC TCT GGT GGT C	
4005 qChipF	AAT CCG GCA TTT CCC ACA ATC TCG	<i>ncu04005</i>
4005 qChipR	CCG GGG GAA ATA GCG TTA TAA GT	
6593qChipF	GAC CGA GAA CCG ATA TCT ACC T	<i>ncu06593</i>
6593qChipsR	GGC AGA TTC ATT CTA CAC AGT CCG	
6660qchipF	AAG TAC TAT CGC GCT TCG CCT AGA	<i>ncu06660</i>
6660qchipR	GAA GGC CCA GAA GGC TCA GCT A	
7024qchipF	TAC TCG ATC AAA GTC CGA TTG CAC	<i>ncu07024</i>
7024qchipR	TTC GCA AGC CAT CGC AAG CCA T	
8457qchipF	AGG GTC TAG GCA AAC ACG GTG TCA	<i>ncu08457</i>
8457qchipR	TCC AAT CGT CTG ATC CCC CAT TCT	
11260qChipF	GAT GCA AGG TGG TCT GGA AAT G	<i>ncu011260</i>
11260qchipR	CAA GAC AGT CCA GAA CGC TG	
C box F	TCAAGTCAAGCTCGTACCCACATC	<i>C box of ncu02265 (frq)</i>
C box R	CAATTTTGCAGCGTCATCGGTCT	
pLRE F	GCTGGTCATCTCCTCAGCATTTTGTC	<i>pLRE of ncu02265 (frq)</i>
pLRE R	ATACTTGTAGGCCCGCTCCCCATC	