

Supplemental Figure 1, related to Figure 1: Thermoreceptor responses in wild type and brivido (brv) mutant animals. A, Spike amplitude analysis of spikes from a wild *type* arista held at 25°C. **B**, PSTH of wild type arista response generated using the same primary data as in Fig. 1B, but shown on an expanded time scale and using a narrower triangular window (100 msec) for improved temporal resolution. Time, temperature, and spike rates provided for indicated time points. n=7 animals, average +/- SEM. C, Representative arista thermoreceptor recordings from indicated genotypes. D, Thermoreceptor responses in wild type (Ir25a-Gal4/UAS-GCaMP6m) and brv1<sup>L563stop</sup>  $(Ir25a-Gal4, brv1^{L563stop}/UAS-GCaMP6m, brv1^{L563stop})$ . Traces, F/F<sub>0</sub>, average +/- SEM. Blue line, Cold Cells; red line, Hot Cells. wild type, n=19 Cold Cells and 18 Hot Cells from 10 animals, one trial per cell.  $brv1^{L563stop}$ , n=12 Cold Cells and 7 Hot Cells from 6 animals. E, Responses (F/F<sub>0 (14°C)</sub> - F/F<sub>0 (30°C)</sub>) for Cold Cells, converse for Hot Cells. Cold Cell responses were not statistically distinct between samples. Hot Cell responses were distinct between wild type and  $brv l^{L563stop}$  (\*p<0.05, Wilcoxon). F, Sequence traces (with virtual translations) of brv1 and brv2 genes confirm the presence of mutations in the indicated genotypes. Nucleotides affected in the mutant alleles are underlined.



Supplemental Figure 2, related to Figure 1: Arista recording with unusually high signal to noise ratio. A, Recording of  $brvl^{L563stop}$  animal in which both Hot Cell and Cold Cell spikes were readily detected above noise. B, Indicated section of trace from panel A, with two regions shown on an expanded timescale below to highlight individual Hot Cell and Cold Cell spikes. Note the warming-induced decrease in Cold Cell spiking and increase in Hot Cell spiking. C, Indicated section of trace from panel A, with one region shown on an expanded timescale below to highlight individual Cold Cell spikes. Note the warming-induced decrease in Cold Cell spiking and increase in Hot Cell spiking. C, Indicated section of trace from panel A, with one region shown on an expanded timescale below to highlight individual Hot Cell and Cold Cell spikes. D. Amplitude histogram of spikes in panel C.



Supplemental Figure 3, related to Figure 2: IR immunostaining is absent in corresponding mutant animals. A-C, anti-IR21a (A), anti-IR25a (B), and anti-IR93a (C) immunostaining in indicated mutant strains. Right, merge with Hot Cell-specific *HC-Gal4;UAS-GFP*. Red asterisks, Hot Cells.

## **Supplemental Figure 4**



Supplemental Figure 4, related to Figure 3: *Ir21a*, *Ir25a* and *Ir93a* are specifically required for Cold Cell thermosensing. A, B, Representative recordings from indicated genotypes, with portions displayed below using an expanded time scale, as in Fig. 3. C, D, Temperature responses of arista thermoreceptors monitored using GMR11F02>GCaMP6m. Traces, average +/- SEM. Blue line denotes Cold Cell responses, Red line denotes Hot Cell responses. *wild type* (GMR11F02-Gal4; UAS-GCaMP6m), n=27 Cold Cells, 28 Hot Cells, 10 flies.  $Ir21a^{-/-}$  ( $Ir21a^{\Delta I}/Ir21a^{\Delta I}$ ; GMR11F02-Gal4/UAS-GCaMP6m), n=5 Cold Cells, 24 Hot Cells, 10 flies.  $Ir25a^{-/-}$  ( $Ir25a^{2}/Ir25a^{2}$ ; GMR11F02-Gal4/UAS-GCaMP6m), n=14 cold cells, 36 Hot Cells, 14 flies.  $Ir93a^{-/-}$  ( $Ir93a^{M105555}$ ,  $GMR11F02-Gal4/Ir93a^{M105555}$ , UAS-GCaMP6m): n=8 Cold Cells, 18 Hot Cells, 8 flies. \*\*P<0.01 compared to wild type, Steel-Dwass.



**Supplemental Figure 5, related to Figure 3: Hot Cell responses. A,** Representative arista thermoreceptor recording from an *Ir93a* mutant. **B,** PSTHs of responses to indicated temperature stimuli (pink and green traces, n=9 animals each; purple and orange traces, n=10). Instantaneous spike frequencies were smoothed using a 1 sec triangular window. **C**, Time expanded view of initial response of pink trace in panel B. Instantaneous spike frequencies were smoothed using a 100 msec window to maximize temporal resolution.

## Supplemental Figure 6 A B

Supplemental Figure 6, related to Figure 4: BOSS elements in wild type Cold Cells. Transmission electron micrographs. A, EM section through *wild type* arista sensilla near sensillum's distal tip. (The same micrograph as presented in Figure 4, panel B). Hot Cell, red shading. Cold Cell, blue shading. Scale bar: 10  $\mu$ m, **B**. Expanded view of the indicated region in panel A. Yellow arrowheads denote positions of BOSS elements.