

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Over-expressing Nipped-A rescues the long period induced by knocking down Nipped-A.

A, B The period of DD locomotor rhythm of *Nipped-A* RNAi flies when over-expressing *Nipped-A* using *tim*G4 (A) and *pdf*G4(B).Error bars represent SEM. Digits on the bar are the number of flies tested. Percentage of rhythmicity is indicated above the bars. Statistical difference is measured using one-way ANOVA, P < 0.001, Tukey's multiple comparison test, ${}^{SP}P < 0.01$, ${}^{***}H^{###+++}P < 0.001$, * compared with the G4 control; # compared with the UAS control, + compared with the *Nipped-A* RNAi flies, \$ compared with the over-expression flies. White bar indicates UAS or GAL4 controls. Red bar indicates *Nipped-A* over-expressing flies. Blue bar indicates flies with *Nipped-A* knocked down. Yellow bar indicates flies with *Nipped-A* over-expressing and knocked down at the same time. G4, GAL4; U, UAS.







Figure EV3. Knocking down Nipped-A increases acetyl-H3K9 and acetyl-H3K27 at the promoters of tim and Pdp1e.

- A ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H3 binding at E-box elements in *tim* and Pdp1c promoters of Nipped-A RNAi (timG4/+;Udcr2/UNipped-ARNAi-1) and control (timG4/+; Udcr2/+) flies (n = 3).
- B ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H3K9 binding at E-box elements in tim and Pdp1e promoters of Nipped-A RNAi (timG4/+;Udcr2/UNipped-ARNAi-1) and control (timG4/+; Udcr2/+) flies (n = 3).
- C ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H3K14 binding at E-box elements in tim and Pdp1s promoters of Nipped-A RNAi and control flies (n = 4).
- D ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H3K27 binding at E-box elements in tim and Pdp1e promoters of Nipped-A RNAi and control flies (n = 4).
- E ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H4 binding at E-box elements in tim and Pdp1e promoters of Nipped-A RNAi and control flies (n = 4).
- F ChIP assays to detect acetyl-H4K16 binding at E-box elements in tim and Pdp1e promoters of Nipped-A RNAi and control flies (n = 3).

Data information: Error bars represent SEM. Two-way ANOVA and significant effect of genotypes were found for *tim* E-box (P < 0.01) and *Pdp1* ε E-box (P < 0.05) (B), as well as for *tim* E-box (P < 0.05) (D). Student's *t*-test, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01.



Figure EV4. *Nipped-A* synergistically interacts with *Sgf11* to determine period length.

- A, B The period (A) and power (B) of DD locomotor rhythms of flies with Sgf11 knocked down and controls.
- C, D Plots of relative mRNA abundance for Sgf11 determined by qRT–PCR in whole-head extracts of Sgf11 RNAi (C) (sgf11RNAi-1: n = 5; sgf11RNAi-2: n = 3) and Sgf11^{e01308} (D) flies (n = 3).
- E The period of DD locomotor rhythm of flies when knocking down *Nipped-A* and *Sgf11*.
- F The period of DD locomotor rhythm of Sgf11 mutant flies with Nipped-A knocked down.

Data information: Error bars represent SEM. (A, B, E, F) Digits on the bars are the number of flies tested. Percentage of rhythmicity is indicated above the bars. Statistical difference is measured using one-way ANOVA, P < 0.001, Tukey's multiple comparison test, *P < 0.05, $**/^{##}P < 0.01$, ***/ $^{###/+++/SSS}P < 0.001$, * compared with the G4 control, # compared with the UAS control, + compared with the *Nipped-A* RNAi flies, \$ compared with the *Sgf11* RNAi or *Sgf11*^{e01308/+} flies. (C, D)

Student's *t*-test, **^{*i*##}*P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001. White bar indicates UAS or GAL4 controls. Red bar indicates flies deficient for *Sgf11*. Blue bar indicates flies with *Nipped-A* knocked down. Yellow bar indicates flies with *Nipped-A* knocked down and deficient for *Sgf11* at the same time. G4, GAL4; U, UAS.