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Supplemental information

**A circadian-dependent preference
for light displayed by *Xenopus* tadpoles
is modulated by serotonin**

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Figure S1

Supplemental Figure 1

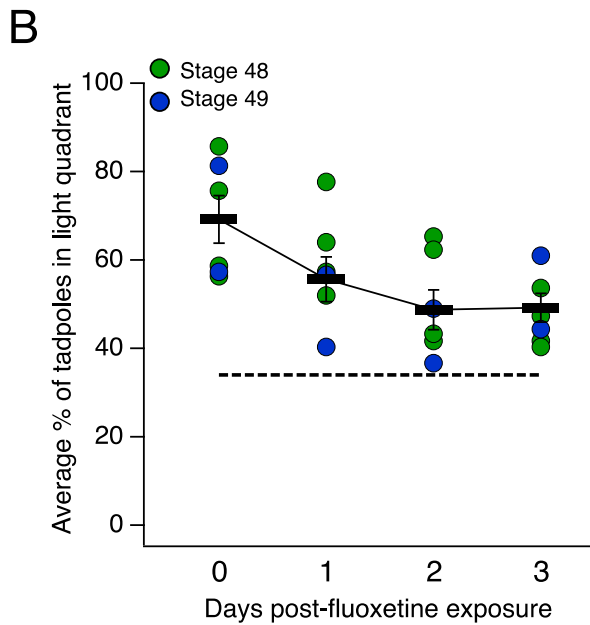
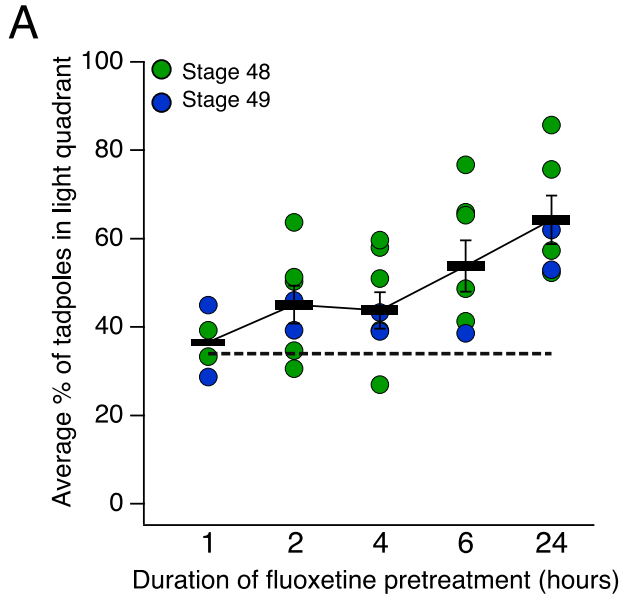


Figure S1 legend

Supplemental Figure 1: **Fluoxetine enhances the preference for light via a non-acute mechanism which is long-lasting, related to Figure 2.** (A) Plot showing the average preference for light as a function of fluoxetine pre-treatment time. Notice that the preference for light gradually strengthens with increasing pre-treatment times, suggesting a non-acute mechanism of action. The dashed line represents the average control preference for light for developmental stage 48 and 49 tadpoles. (B) Plot showing the average preference for light at a function of number of days post the normal 24-hour fluoxetine exposure. Notice that the effect slowly declines over the 3 days but does not return to baseline, suggesting that 24 hours of fluoxetine exposure induces a long-lasting effect on this visually guided behavior. The dashed line represents the average control preference for light for developmental stage 48 and 49 tadpoles.