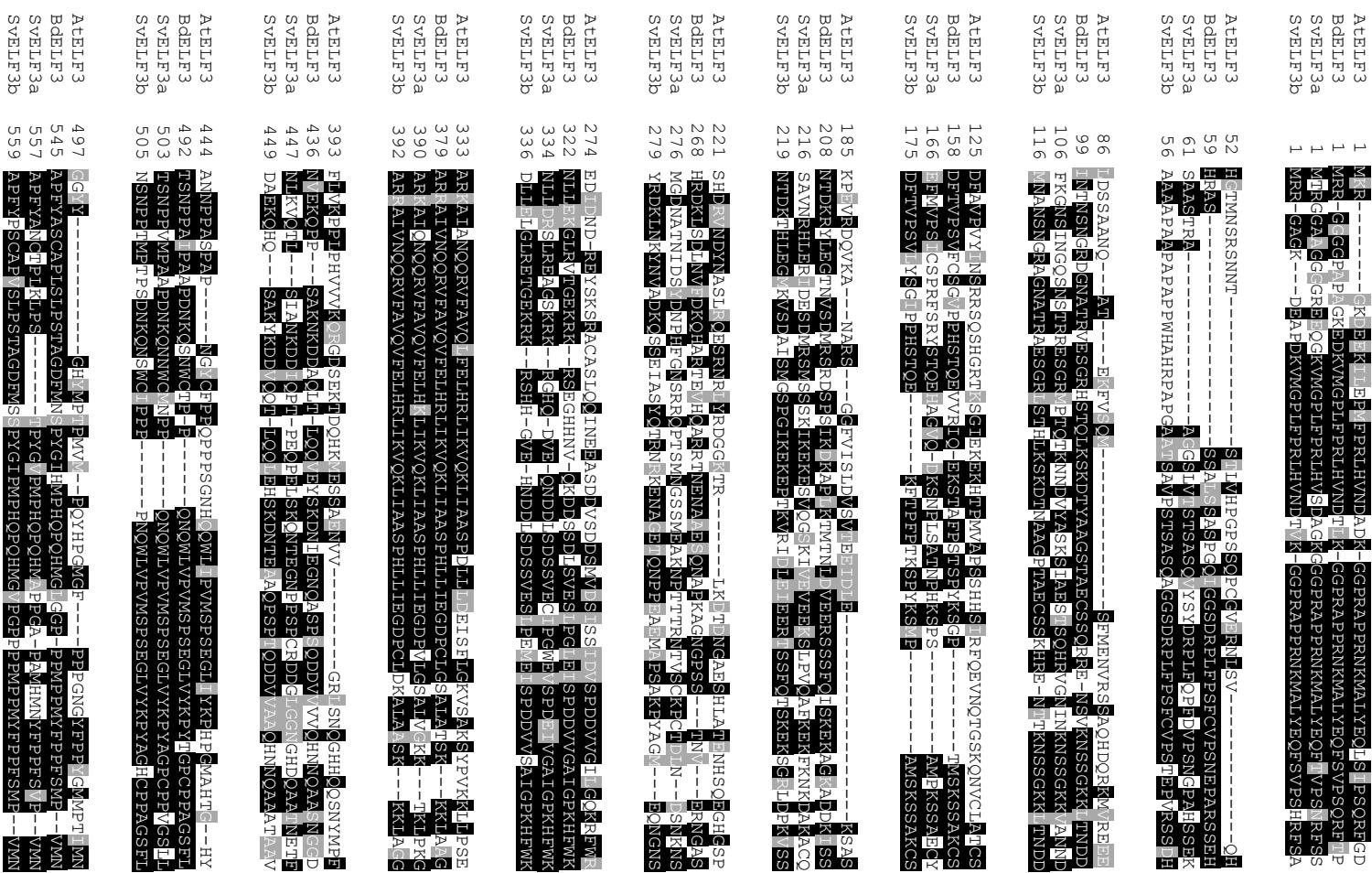


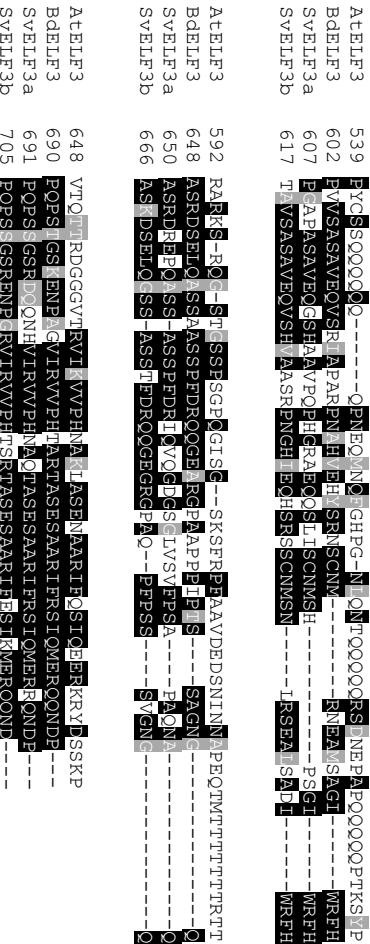
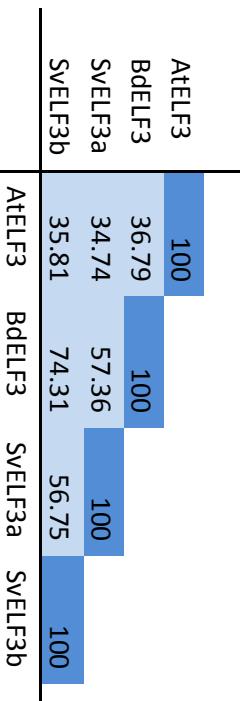
Supplemental Figure 1

A

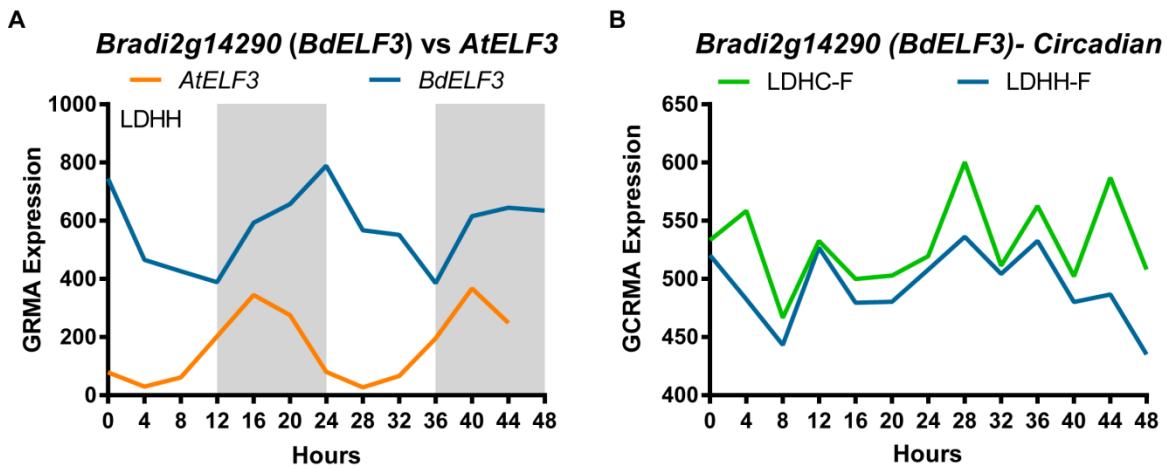


B

	AtELF3	BdELF3	SveLF3a	SveLF3b
AtELF3	100			
BdELF3	36.79	100		
SveLF3a	34.74		57.36	
SveLF3b	35.81		74.31	
AtELF3		100		
BdELF3			100	
SveLF3a				100
SveLF3b				



Supplemental Figure S1. Multiple sequence alignments of ELF3 orthologs (**A**) and percentage of identical amino acid sequences (**B**). Protein sequences of AtELF3 (AT2G25930.1), BdELF3 (Bradi2g14290.1), SvELF3a (Sevir.5G206400.1) and SvELF3b (Sevir.3G123200.1) were used for multiple sequence alignments and for generating percentage of identical amino acids by Clustal Omega alignment with default parameters.



Supplemental Figure S2. Diel and circadian expression of *BdELF3* from the DIURNAL database. GCRMA (GeneChip Robust Multiarray Averaging) values from the DIURNAL database (Mockler et al., 2007) were plotted to show time-course expression profiles of *Bradi2g14290* (*BdELF3*) under either diel (**A**) or circadian conditions (**B**). Diel expression of *AtELF3* from DIURNAL database was used for comparison in (**A**). Shade boxes indicate dark periods. In (**B**), Circadian expression data was obtained by entraining plants with either photo- (LDHH) or thermo- (LLHC) conditions followed by sampling under the Free-Running condition (F) with constant light and temperature.

Supplemental Figure 3

Diel Explorer

Welcome
Sample Info
Search and Browse Data
Plot Data
Adding Your Own Data
Contact Us

Search Data with GENEID or GO

Search using small sets of GENEIDs
GENEIDs, Orthologs, or GO separated by a comma are allowed

example: Sevir.2G310200.1, Sevir.1G000100.1

refresh page to clear search

Search Data with File

Genes, Orthologs, or GO Selected with Search

+ +

Browse and Filter Data

Normalize Data: Yes No

Species: All

Entrainment: ldhhf

Benjamini-Hochberg Q-Value: 1e-06

Lag (Phase): 2

Period: All

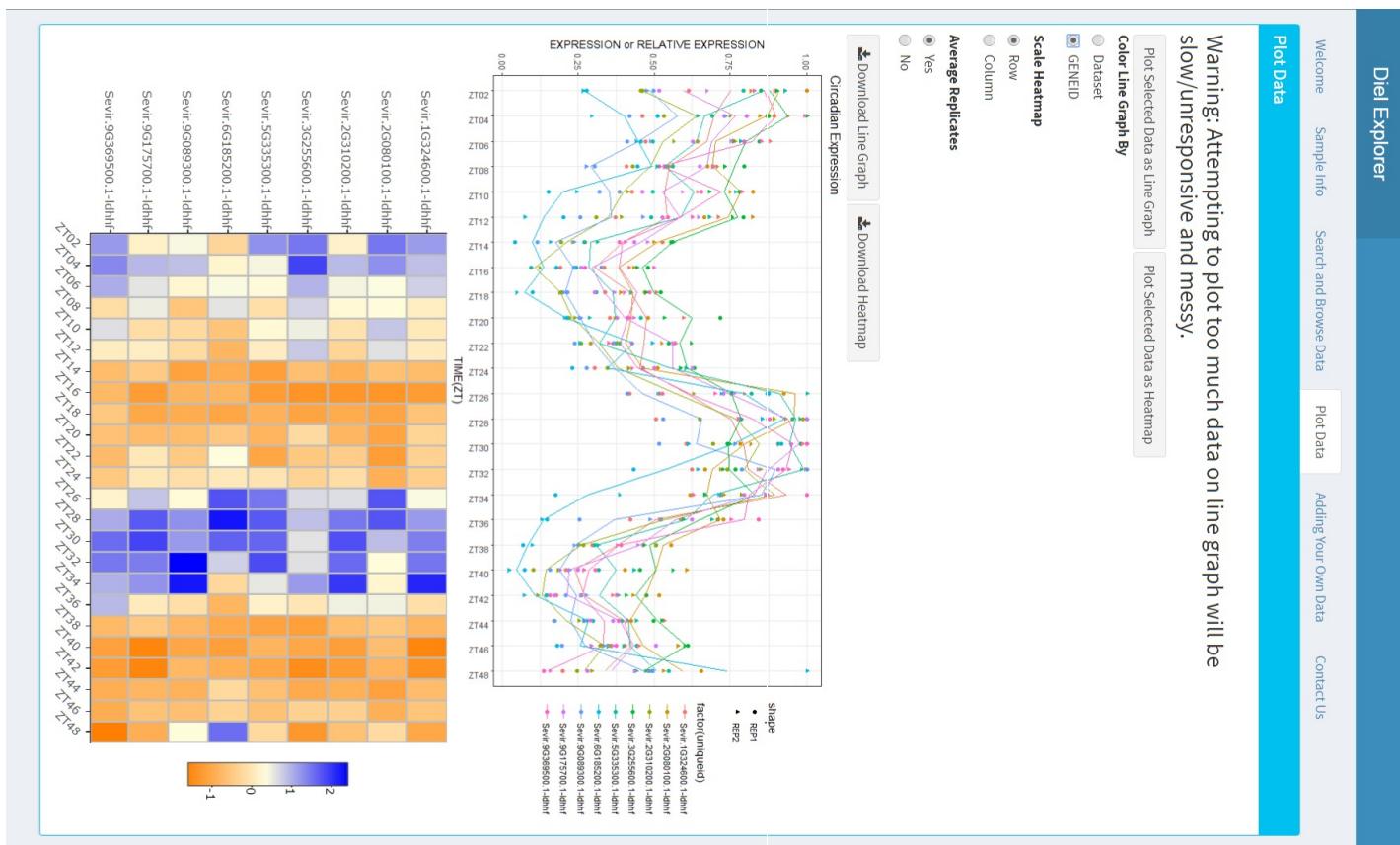
Show: 25 entries

Color Line Graph By: Dataset (GENEID)

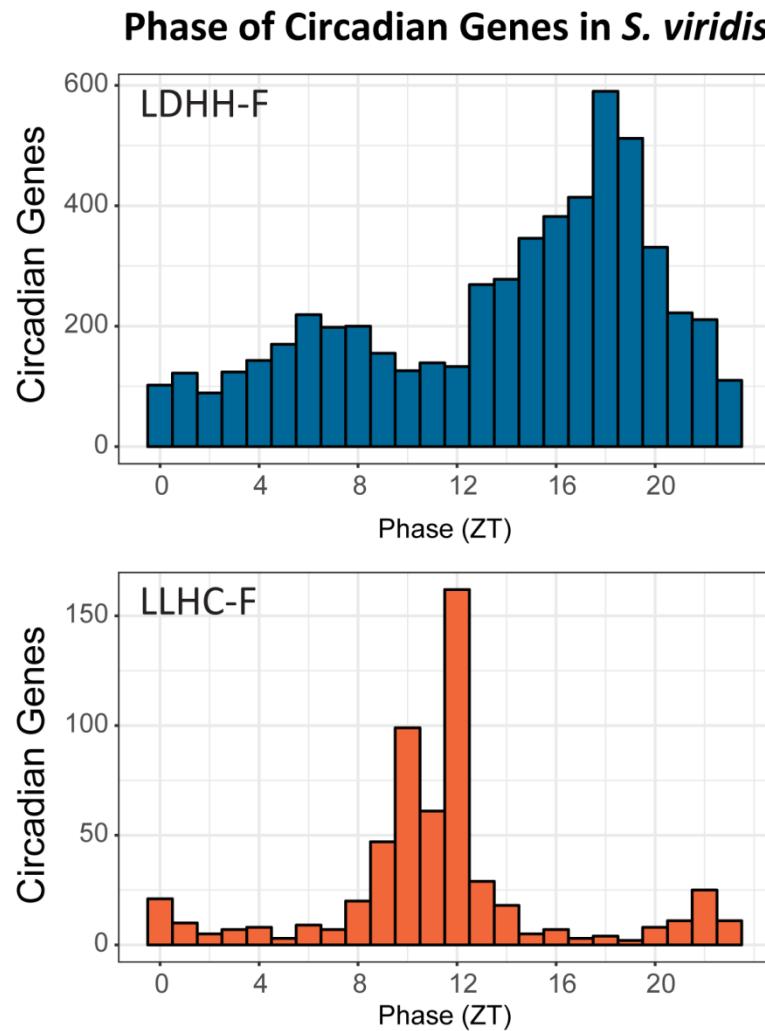
Scale Heatmap: Row

Average Replicates: Yes

No

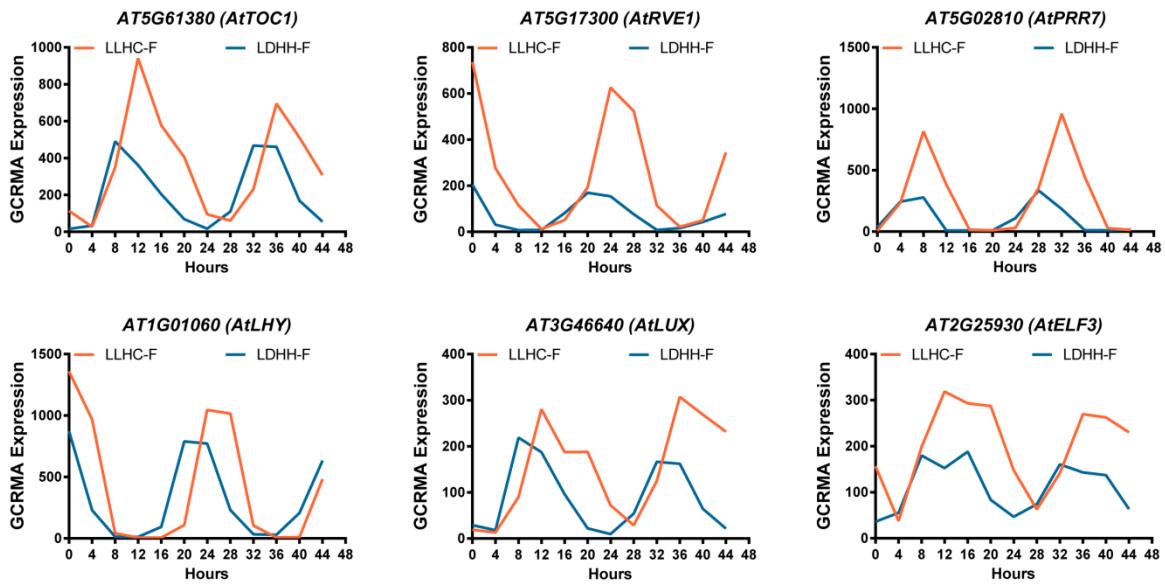


Supplemental Figure S3. Example of the Diel Explorer interface. The search interface (left) and plotting interface of Diel Explorer are shown (right). Users can search by gene or ortholog id, or by gene ontology term. Alternately, users can filter data by period, phase (lag) or significance cut offs. Data can be plotted in a line graph or heatmap.

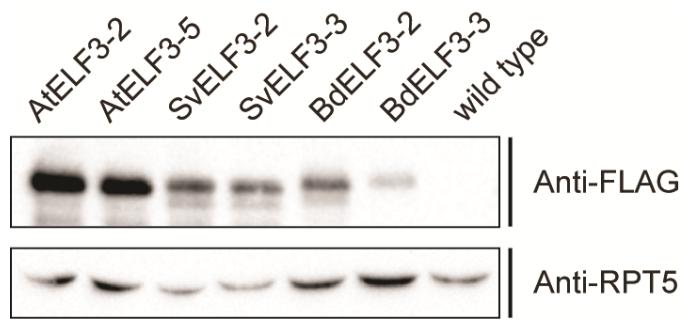


Supplemental Figure S4. Summary of circadian regulated genes in *S. viridis*.

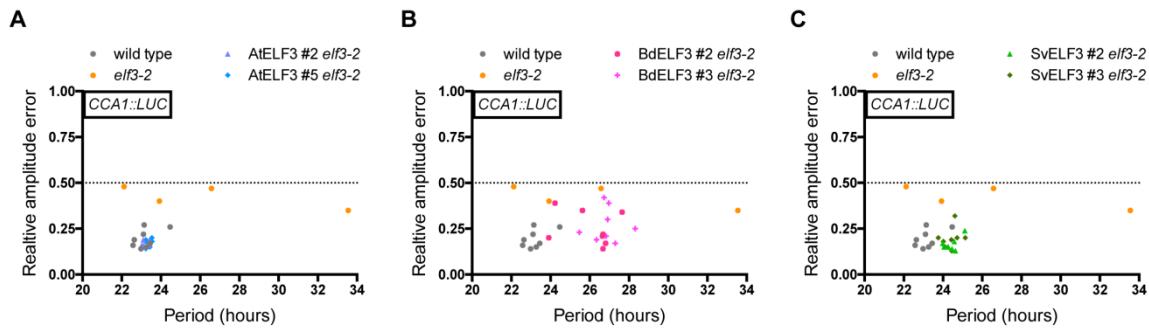
Distribution of circadian regulated genes in *S. viridis* was plotted by their phases, with the y axis showing the number of genes considered significantly (Bonferroni Adjusted P-Value < 0.001) cycling under photo- (LDHH) or thermo- (LLHC) entrainment in *S. viridis* followed by free-running condition (F).



Supplemental Figure S5. Circadian expression of selected *A. thaliana* clock genes from the DIURNAL database. GCRMA (GeneChip Robust Multiarray Averaging) values were plotted to show time-course expression profiles of selected *A. thaliana* clock genes under either photo- (LL23_LDHH) or thermo-entrainment (LL_LLHC) from the DIURNAL database (Mockler et al., 2007). Each gene cycles with a correlation of > 0.9 when compared to a best fit model (24-hour rhythm).



Supplemental Figure S6. Anti-FLAG western of ELF3 transgenic lines used for complementation analysis. Representative blot of protein extracts from day 12 seedlings taken at Zeitgeber time 12 grown under 12-hour light :12-hour dark growth conditions at 22 °C that were probed with FLAG antibody to detect the 3xFLAG epitope. RPT5 is used as a loading control.



Supplemental Figure S7. Relative Amplitude Error vs period plots. The periods and relative amplitude error (RAE) of 8 AtELF3 *elf3-2* (**A**), BdELF3 *elf3-2* (**B**), and SvELF3 *elf3-2* (**C**) seedlings were plotted along with wild type and *elf3-2* mutants (Note, only 4 of 8 *elf3* seedlings has measurable rhythms). RAE=0.5 was used as a cutoff (dotted line), above which a seedling is not considered rhythmic (Plautz et al., 1997). Note that wild type and *elf3* mutant data were reproduced on all plots for comparison purposes.