



Figure 1 – Figure Supplement 2.

NPVF overexpression in the evening promotes sleep the following night and day.

Following heat shock from 9:45-10:45 p.m., *Tg(hs:NPVF)* animals were less active (A,B) and slept more (C,D) during the subsequent day and night compared to WT sibling controls. Yellow bar indicates heat shock. These phenotypes are due primarily to an increase in the number of sleep bouts during the day (F) and the length of sleep bouts at night (G), and were associated with a decrease in wake activity during the night and day (H) and a decrease in sleep latency (time to first sleep bout) after light transitions (E). Yellow bars indicate heat shock. White and black bars under behavioral traces indicate day (14 hours) and night (10 hours), respectively. Pre- and post-HS data was calculated from day and night periods before and after HS. Mean \pm SEM are shown. n =number of animals. * P <0.05, *** P <0.0001 by Two-way ANOVA with Holm-Sidak test.