



Figure 2—Figure supplement 1. Additional sleep parameters for conditional rescue of *inc*¹ mutants using the Q-system.

Sleep parameters for control (gray) and *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/tub-QS*; *nsyb-GAL4QF/+* animals exposed to quinic acid (+) or vehicle (-) at indicated life stages; embryos (E), larval stages (1-3), pupae (P), and adults (A). Bars represent mean \pm SEM. $n = 11-86$ as in Figure 2B. (A) Nighttime sleep. One-way ANOVA ($F(7,397) = 61.39$, $p < 0.0001$) and Tukey post-hoc tests, $*p < 0.01$ for comparisons to *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/+*. (B) Daytime sleep. One-way ANOVA ($F(7,397) = 66.67$, $p < 0.0001$) and Tukey post-hoc tests, $*p < 0.01$ for comparisons to *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/+*. (C) Sleep bout length. Kruskal-Wallis ($p < 0.0001$) and Dunn's tests, $*p < 0.01$ compared to *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/+* and to vehicle-treated *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/tub-QS*; *nsyb-GAL4QF/+* animals. (D) Sleep bout number. One-way ANOVA ($F(7,397) = 42.86$, $p < 0.0001$) and Tukey post-hoc tests, $*p < 0.01$. Note that effects of Q-system induction on sleep bout number are compared to vehicle-treated *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/tub-QS*; *nsyb-GAL4QF/+* animals, which have significantly more sleep bouts than *inc*¹; *UAS-inc-HA/+* animals ($p < 0.01$).