

Supplementary Materials:

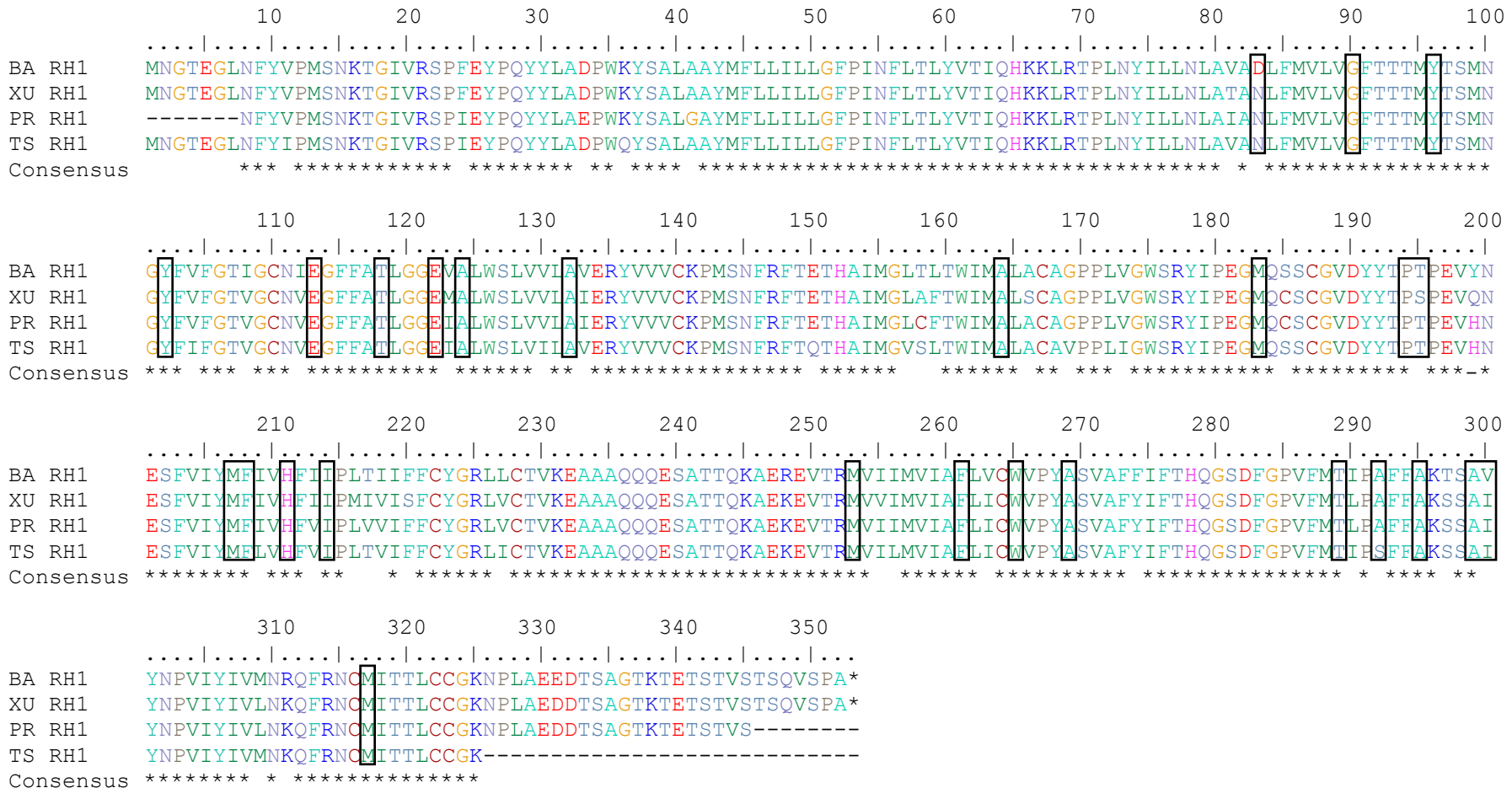


Figure S1: Codon-matched alignment of the complete amino acid sequence of RH1 expressed in the retina of *B. atrox* (BA), with RH1 sequences of *X. unicolor* (XU), *P. regius* (PR) and *T. sirtalis* (TS). Amino acids located at important spectral tuning sites (numbering based on comparison with bovine rhodopsin) are shown in boxes (Chan, Lee, & Sakmar, 1992; Davies, Collin, & Hunt, 2012; Davies et al., 2007; Hope et al., 1997; Hunt et al., 2001; Janz & Farrens, 2001; Sakmar, Franke, & Khorana, 1991; Yokoyama, 2000; Yokoyama, 2008; Yokoyama, Tada, & Yamato, 2007; Yokoyama et al., 2008; Yokoyama et al., 1999). Each residue is colour-coded based on their biochemical properties (e.g. charged vs hydrophobic), with asterisks

biochemical properties (e.g. charged vs hydrophobic), with asterisks denoting identical consensus residues between all snake opsin sequences and bovine RH1. Dashes represent gaps that were inserted to maintain a high degree of sequence identity present between the different opsins classes.

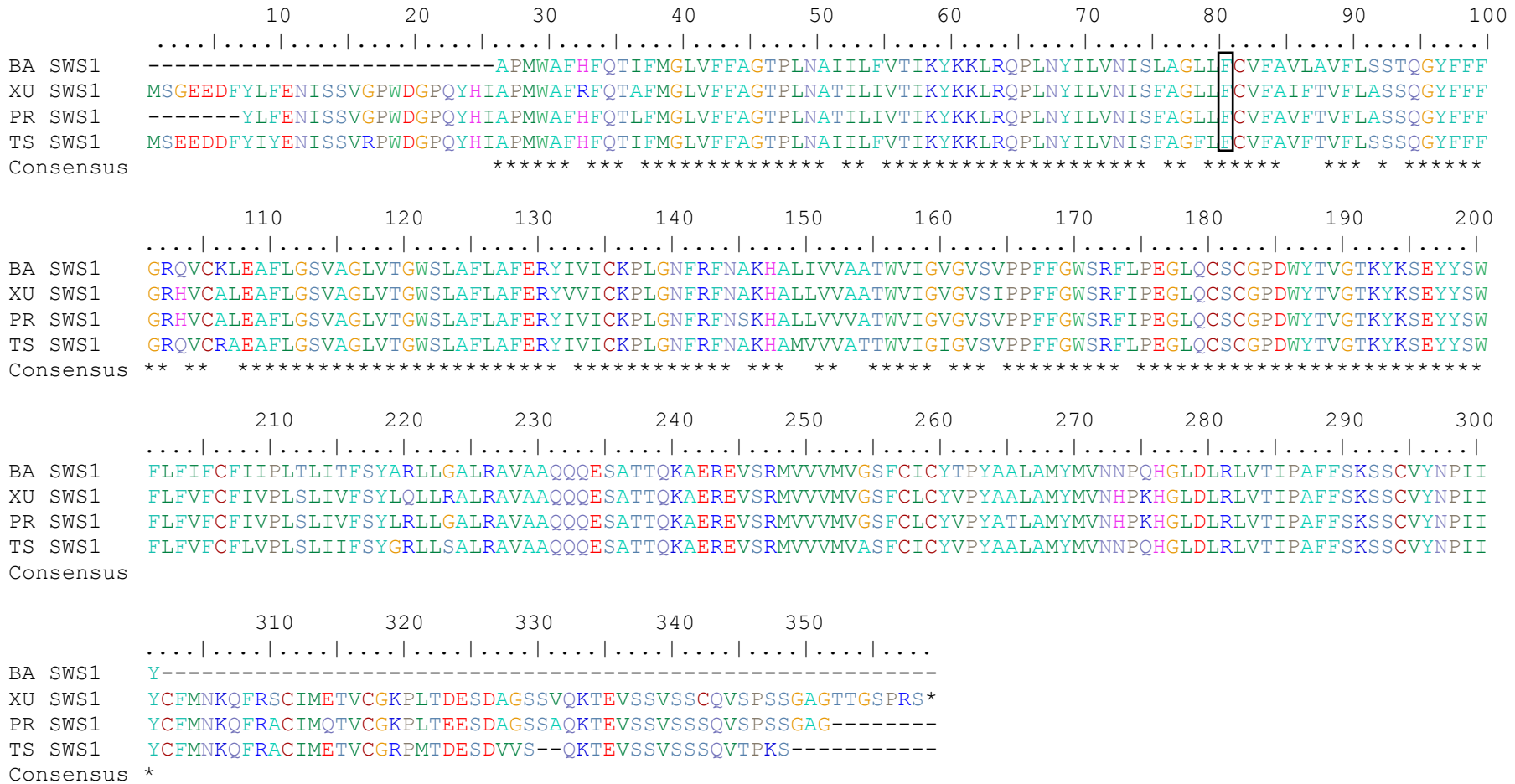


Figure S3: Codon-matched alignment of the complete amino acid sequence of SWS1 expressed in the retina of *B. atrox* (BA), with SWS1 sequences of *X. unicolor* (XU), *P. regius* (PR) and *T. sirtalis* (TS). Amino acids located at important spectral tuning sites (numbering based on comparison with bovine rhodopsin) are shown in boxes, where amino acid 86 (boxed) is known to determine photopigment spectral sensitivity (i.e. ultraviolet- or violet-sensitive; UVS or VS) (Cowing et al., 2002). In *B. atrox* a Phe86 is present making this photopigment UVS. Each residue is colour-coded

based on their biochemical properties (e.g. charged vs hydrophobic), with asterisks denoting identical consensus residues between all snake opsin sequences and bovine RH1. Dashes represent gaps that were inserted to maintain a high degree of sequence identity present between the different opsins classes.

Primer	Sequence (5' to 3')	Gene	Application
^a DIAPLMF1	AAGCGTATTYAYTTAYACCRACASCAACAA	LWS	RT-PCR
^a DIAPLMF2	AGTGTTCATCAACCAGWTCTYBGGSTAYTTC	LWS	RT-PCR
^a DIAPLMR1	CATCCTBGACACYTCCYTCTCVGCCTTCTG	LWS	RT-PCR
^a DIAPLMR2	CATCATCCACTTTYTTSCCRAASAGCTGCA	LWS	RT-PCR
^a DIAPR1F1	GTCAAAATTTCTAYRTBCCCWTKTCCAACA	RH1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPR1F2	AATAGGATGCWRCWTYGARGGCTTCTTTGC	RH1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPR1R1	ACAGTGCAGACAAGRYKYCCRTAGCAGAAG	RH1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPR1R2	ATTCTTTCCACARCARAGRGTBRTGATCAT	RH1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPS1F1	TCCCATGTCCGGAGAVGAVGABTTYTACCT	SWS1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPS1F2	GGCCTTCGARC GHTACATYGTYATCTGCAA	SWS1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPS1R1	CACCACSACCATSCGVGASACCTCCCGCTC	SWS1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPS1R2	TTAGCTGGGGCYGACYTGRCTGGAGGACAC	SWS1	RT-PCR
^a DIAPS1F3	GGGGCCBTTS GAYGGBCCCCARTAYCACAT	SWS1	RT-PCR
^b DIAPS1R4	GCADSCNCGGA ACTGYTTGTT CATGAAGCA	SWS1	RT-PCR
^a Oligo-dT-ANC	GCGAGCACAGAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGG T ₁₂ VN	3'-polyA tail	RT-PCR
^a 5'-RACE-ANC-F	GGCCACGCGTCGACTAGTACGGGIIGGGIIGGGIIG G	5'-polyC tail	RACE
^a 5'-RACE-SRT-F	GGCCACGCGTCGACTAGTAC	5'-UTR	RACE
^a 3'-RACE-IN-R	CGCGGATCCGAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGG	3'-UTR	RACE
^a 3'-RACE-OUT-R	GCGAGCACAGAATTAATACGACT	3'-UTR	RACE
^b LM-FA-REP	GGAAGTRTCRAGRATGGTMGTGG	LWS	RACE
^b LM-FB-SN	GGGGACCATATRCAKYTTTTGCC	LWS	RACE
^b LM-RA	ATCRGCKAYHGCCAAGTTSACC	LWS	RACE
^b LM-RB	CVACAAAGAYCATCCAGAGDGAAG	LWS	RACE
^b LM-RC	ACTGGTTGATGACACTGATRGTGCTAGC	LWS	RACE
^b RH1-FA	TGGGTCCCTTATGCCTCTGTGGC	RH1	RACE
^b RH1-FB	CYGTCTTTATGACCATCCCRGCC	RH1	RACE
^b RH1-RA	GGGCTTACAAACTACTAMRTATC	RH1	RACE
^b RH1-RC	GACCATGAAAAGATCGGCTACTGCC	RH1	RACE

Table 1: Degenerate and gene-specific oligonucleotides. Primers used in nested-PCR and RACE reactions to generate sequences for rhodopsin-like-1 (RH1), short-wavelength-sensitive-1 (SWS1) and long-wavelength-sensitive (LWS) opsins from *B. atrox*. ^aDavies, Cowing et al. (2009); ^bThis work.

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