

**Title: Muscle cell-type diversification is driven by bHLH transcription factor expansion and extensive effector gene duplications in a sea anemone**

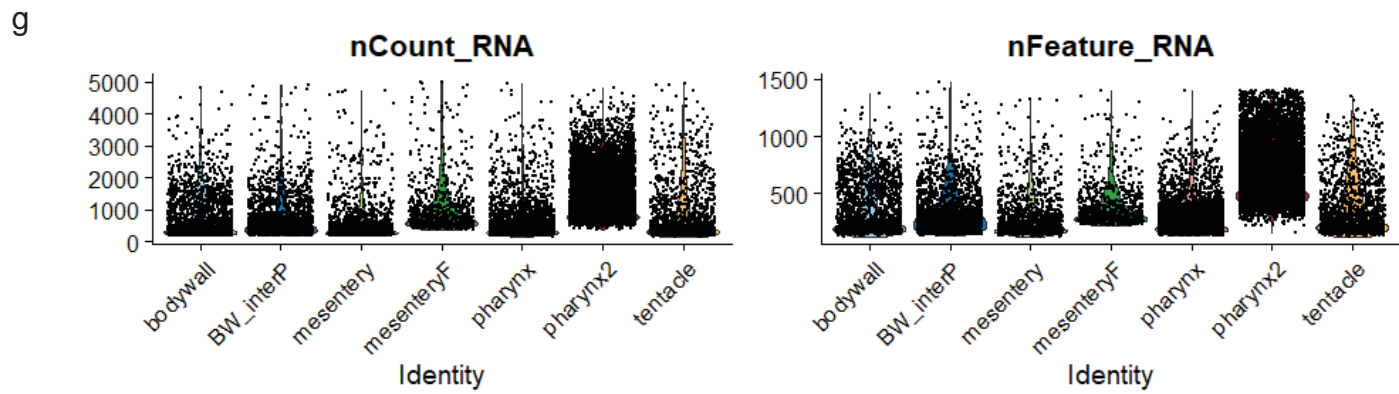
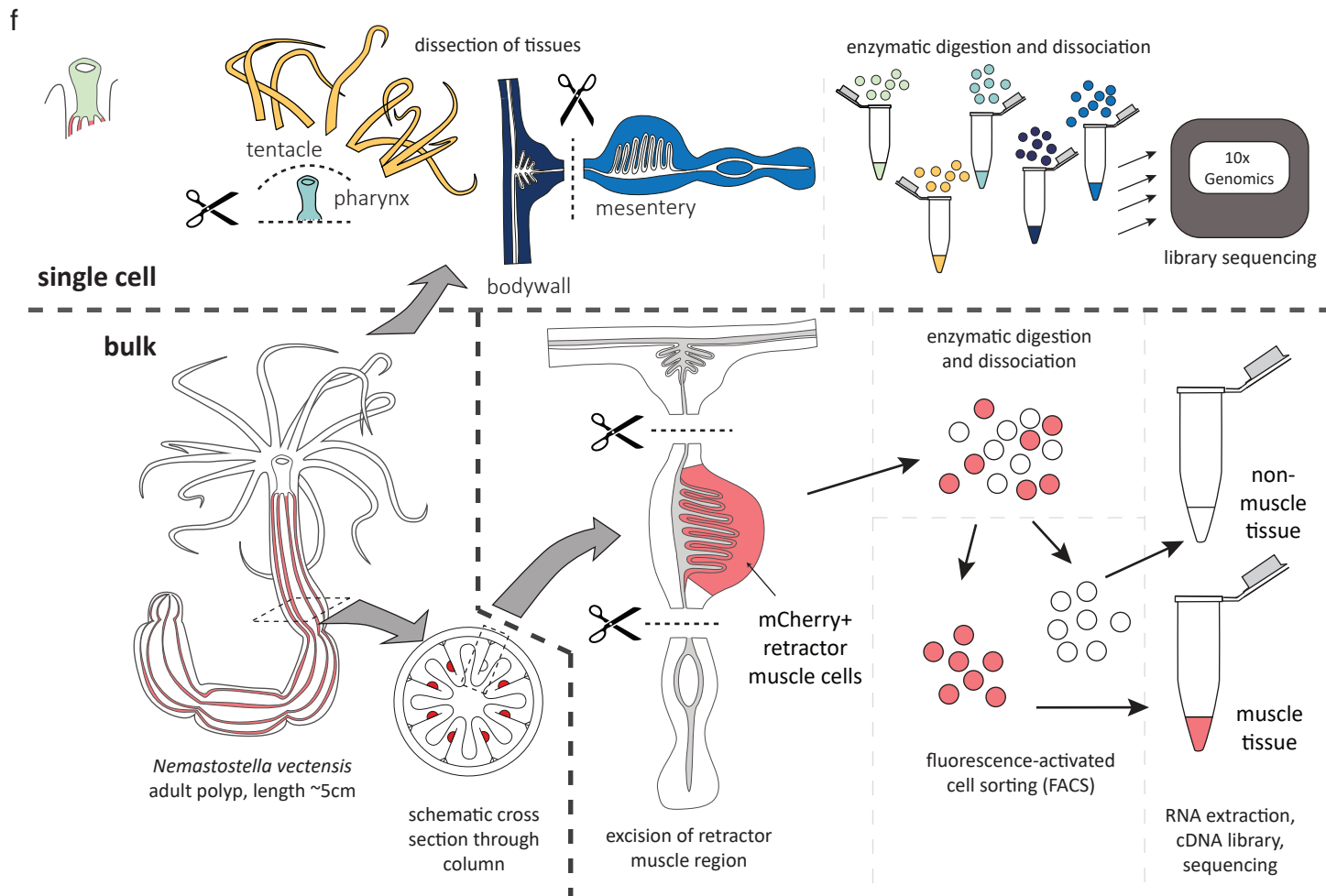
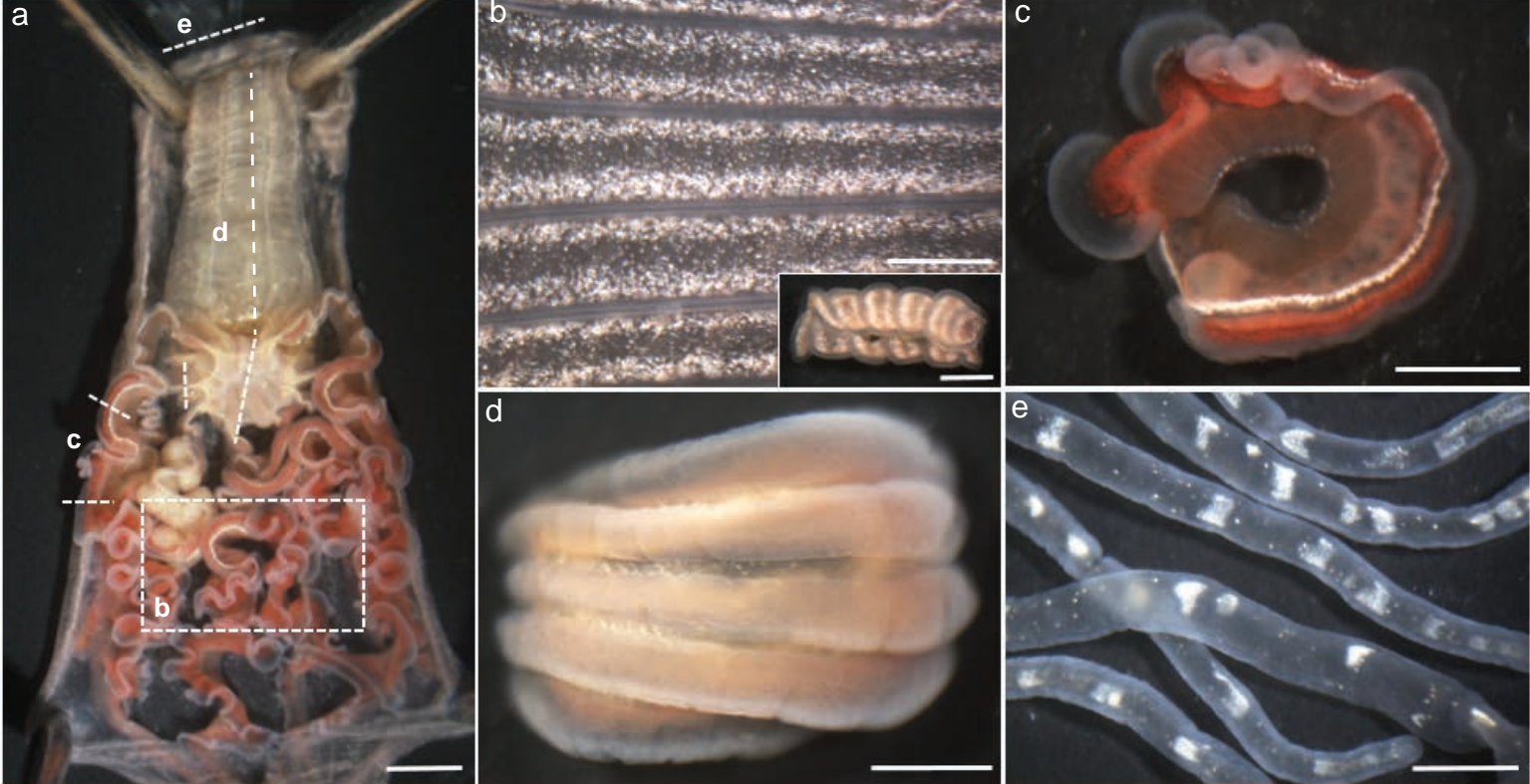
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**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (this document)**

Supplementary Figures 1:10

**Supplementary Figure 1**

**a** Dissection procedure. First, tentacles were cut off close to the tentacle base, indicated with the dashed line at the very top (e). Then all mesenteries were removed in order to expose the body wall. A small piece of a single mesentery, outlined by dashed line (c) was collected for dissociation. The pharynx was isolated and longitudinally cut in two halves. Only one half was used for library preparation (d). Finally, a rectangular piece of tissue was excised from the body wall, the inset shows its outline. (b). All scale bars 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . **b** Body wall. Inset shows the outline of the tissue piece. The horizontal lines correspond to the parietal muscle. The inter-parietal bodywall (BW\_interP) sample was isolated from between these ridges. **c** Mesentery. The retractor muscle is the brown tissue in the center. **d** Pharynx. The pharynx+bodywall (pharynx2) sample did not have the overlaying epithelial layers removed. **e** Tentacle. **f** Schematic representation of transcriptome generation. Isolated tissues described above were dissociated and processed with a 10xGenomics Chromium single cell controller (top). To generate the bulk transcriptomes, the mesentery was first removed from an MyHC-st::mCherry transgenic animal, and the central retractor-muscle containing piece was dissociated. Cell suspensions were FACS sorted into fluorescent (muscle: red) and non-fluorescent (non-muscle:white) fractions. RNAseq libraries were generated from each isolated cell fraction in bulk. **g** Cells from each library show similar recovered numbers of genes detected (nFeature\_RNA), transcripts (nCount\_RNA) and mitochondrial fraction (percent.mt). Colors indicate the separate libraries as in (f: upper panel).

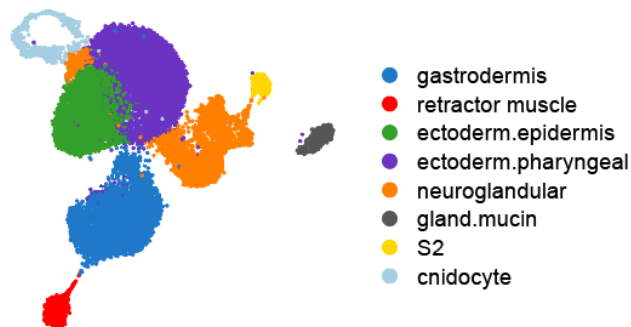


## **Supplementary Figure 2**

Processing of the tissue dataset with the Seurat Vs3 package in R. **a,b** UMAP dimensional reduction cell plot colored by labeled cell clusters (a), or library of origin (b). **c** DotPlot of the expression profile of the top three differentially expressed genes for each cluster of cells. **d** Expression profile of the set of the genes upregulated in the BULK retractor muscle dataset that are represented by at least 50 reads in the single cell dataset, plotted as a DotPlot on the single cell dataset. This gene set clearly identifies a retractor muscle cell cluster. See also **Supplementary Data 1.S1** for full gene lists.

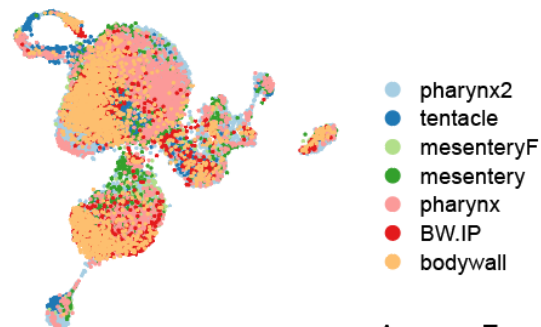
a

## Tissues scDataset | Clusters



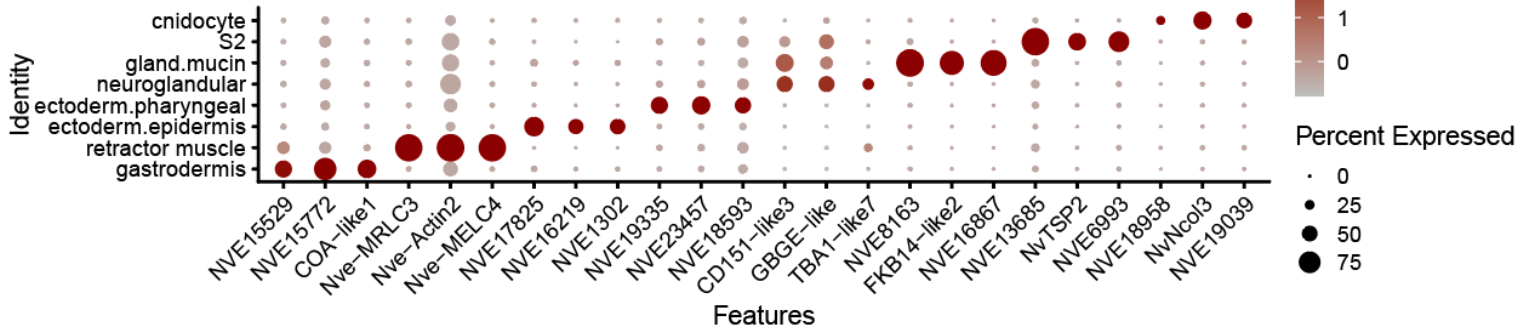
b

## Tissue Origin



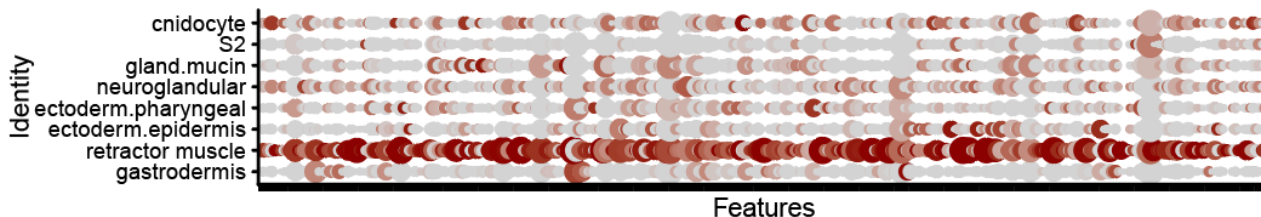
c

## Top 3 Cluster Marker Genes



d

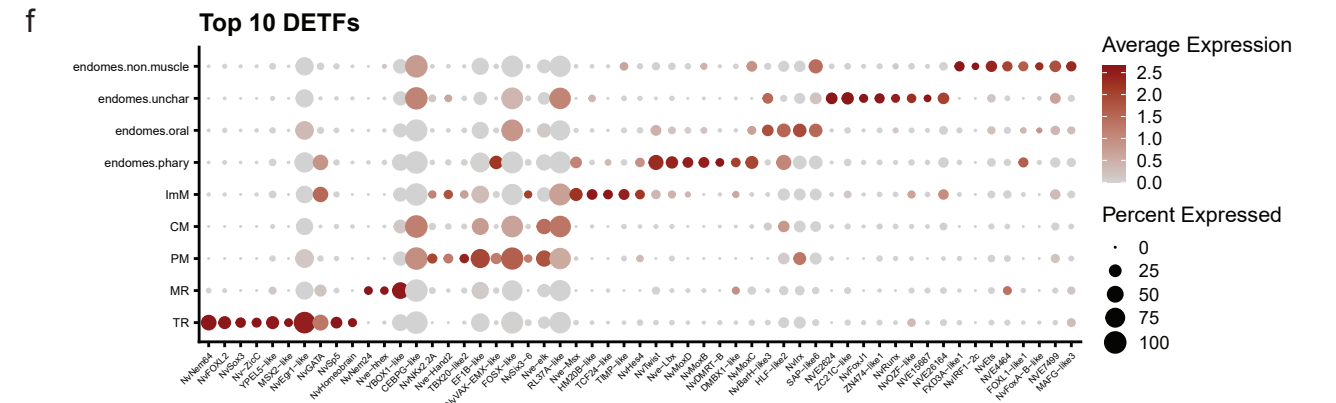
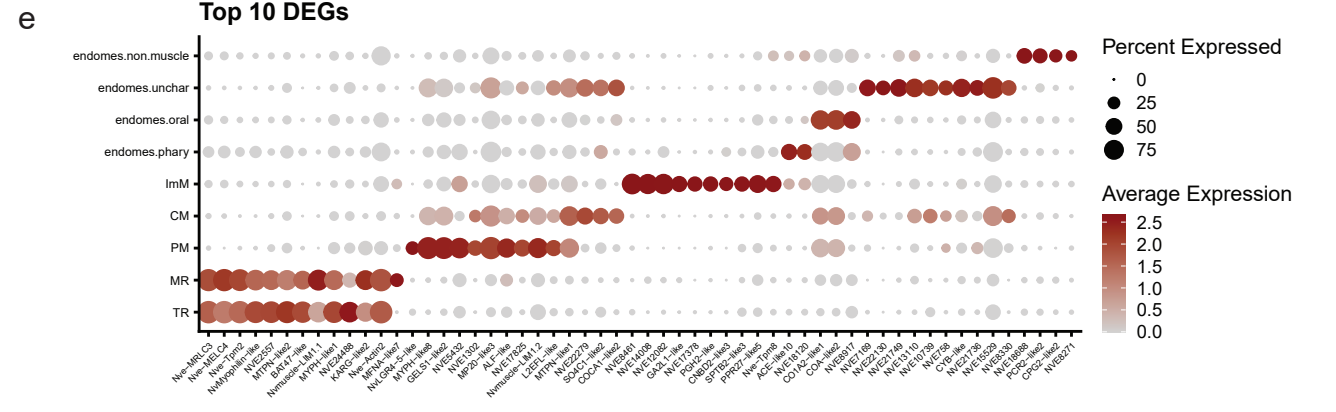
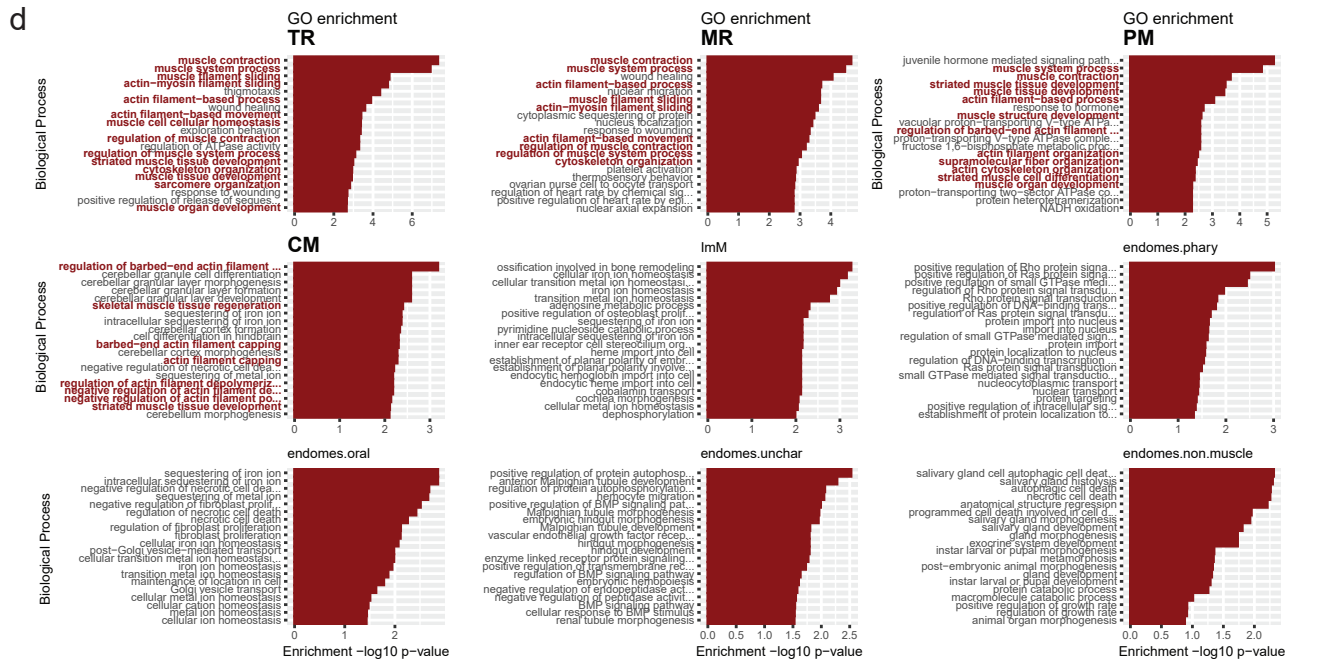
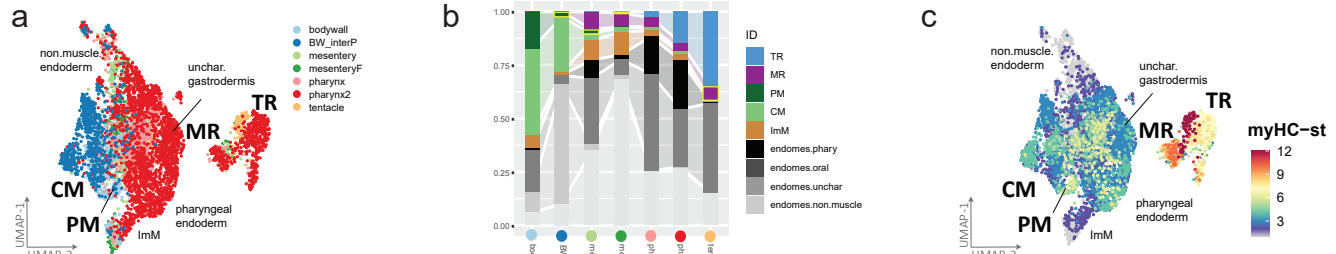
## Bulk DEG in scDataset





### Supplementary Figure 3

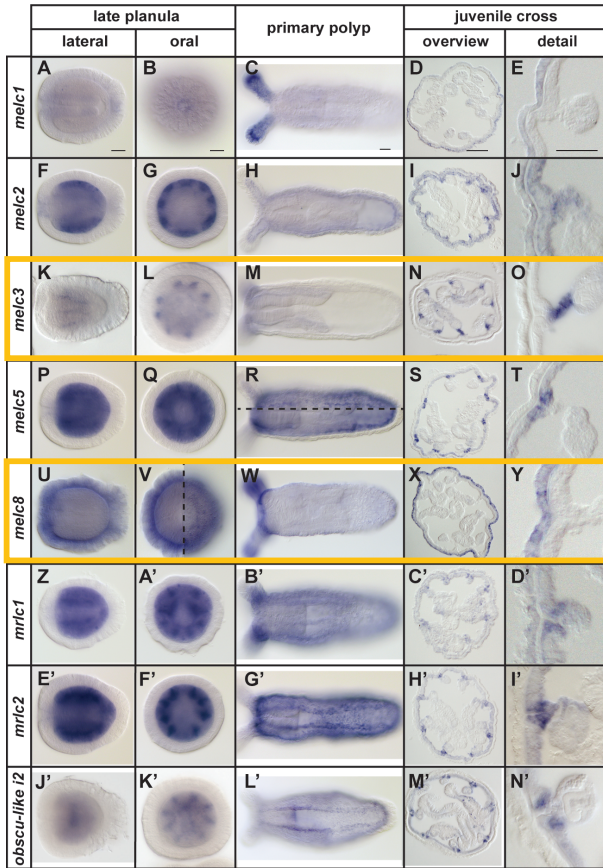
Processing of the muscle/endodermal subset. **a** Distribution of cells from separate libraries plotted onto the UMAP dimensional reduction cell plot demonstrates clear oral polarity (pharynx: red/pink). Cluster labelling is as in **Fig. 1e**. **b** The portion of each library assigned to the different clusters is represented as a bar plot. Yellow highlights indicate unexpected contributions of cells, likely due to inherently fuzzy cluster boundaries. Note that cells of the TR (blue) are restricted to the tentacle and pharyngeal libraries, and the parietal muscle (dark green) is restricted to the bodywall library. The circular muscle (light green) is distributed across all libraries, whereas the MR (dark red) is derived primarily from the mesentery and pharyngeal libraries. There are some cells of MR identity also from the tentacle library that most likely represents mis-clustering due to convergent transcriptomes in the most-differentiated retractor muscle cells. No cells of the inter-muscular membrane (ImM) from the BW-interP nor tentacle libraries, as would be expected for these cell types. **c** Expression of the myosin heavy chain – striated type (myHC-st) across the subset; note the distinct absence of expression (grey) in the ImM and non-muscle gastrodermis. **d** GO-term analysis of differentially expressed genes from each cluster. Terms related to muscle and/or actin processing are highlighted in dark red. Note the absence of these terms in the other clusters. **e,f** Dotplot illustrating the top 10 most significantly expressed genes from the FindAllMarkers function for (e) structural and (f) regulatory gene sets, using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test and filtering for only genes with p.value < 0.001 returned. **f** A rich regulatory molecule profile of genes previously demonstrated to express in the pharyngeal and oral territories helps identify gastrodermal cells from the oral (endomes.oral) and pharyngeal/septal filament territories (endomes.phary), including for example *twist*, *lbx*, *moxB*, *D<sup>9</sup>*.<sup>24</sup>; **see also Supplementary Data 1.S2**.



#### **Supplementary Figure 4**

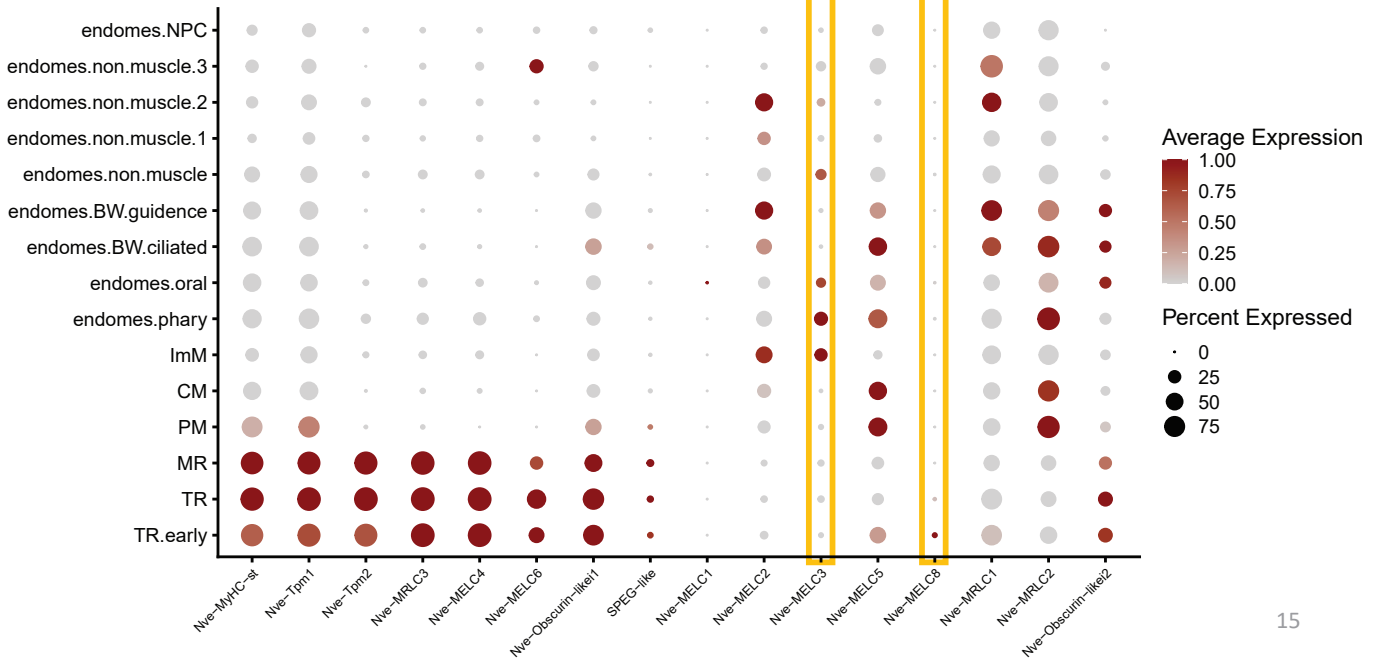
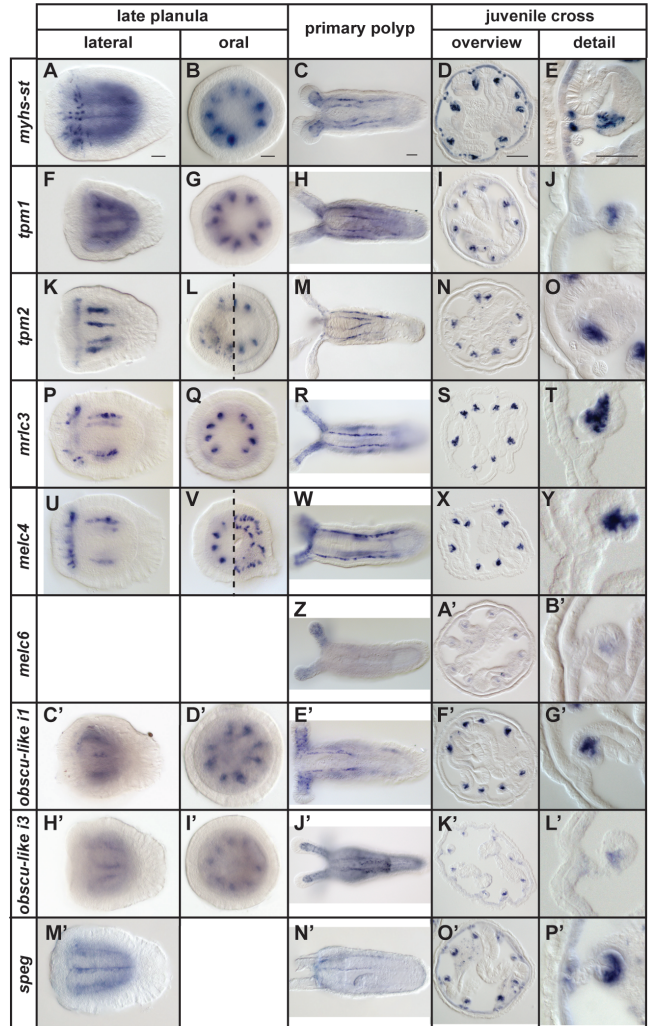
Spatial expression profiles for selected structural genes by colorimetric *in situ* hybridization. Genes representative of the bodywall (slow) gene set are shown on the left. The distribution of each gene within the scRNA dataset is shown in the center. Two genes (yellow bars) are paralogs NOT expressed within differentiated muscle tissue. Genes representative of the fast-contracting retractor muscle gene set are shown in the right panel. In all cases the spatial restriction to the retractor muscles as indicated by the single cell data is confirmed. Scale bars are 50 $\mu$ M.

Bodywall set:



\*Non-muscle

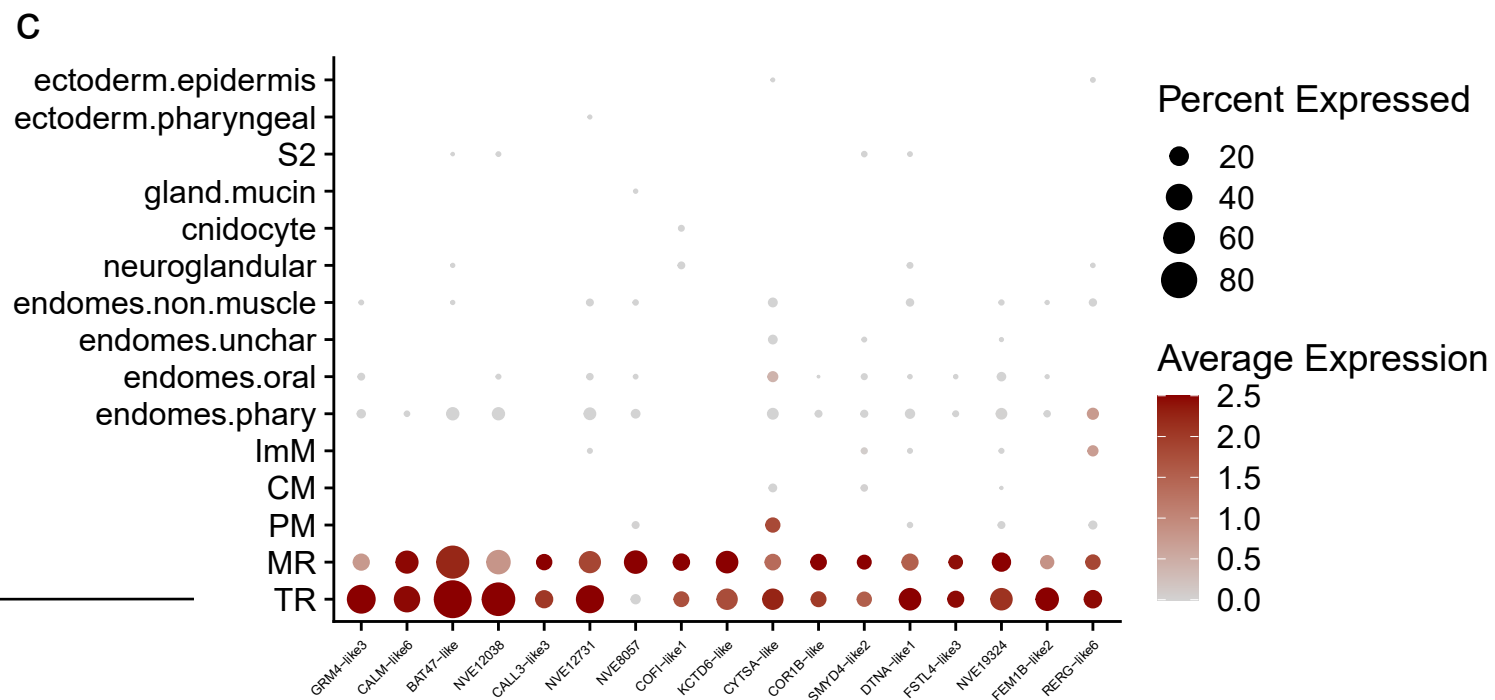
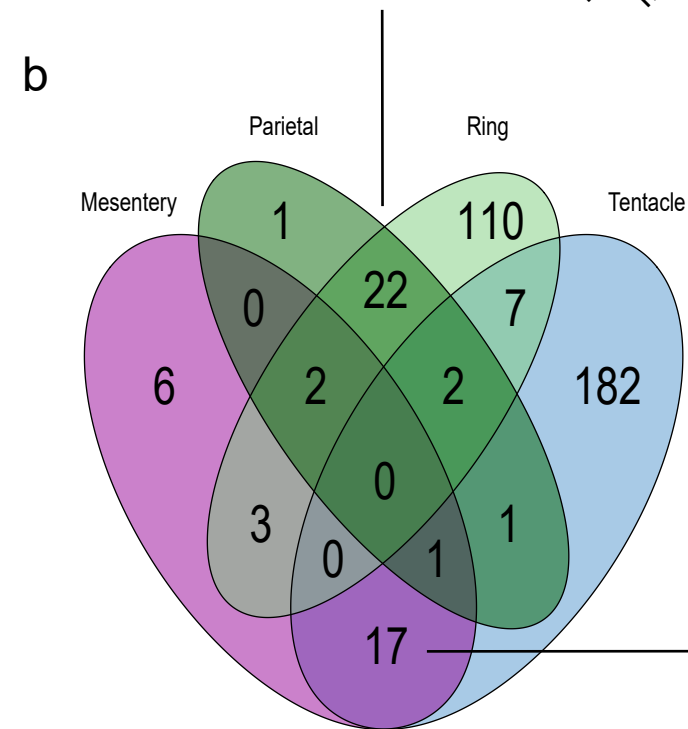
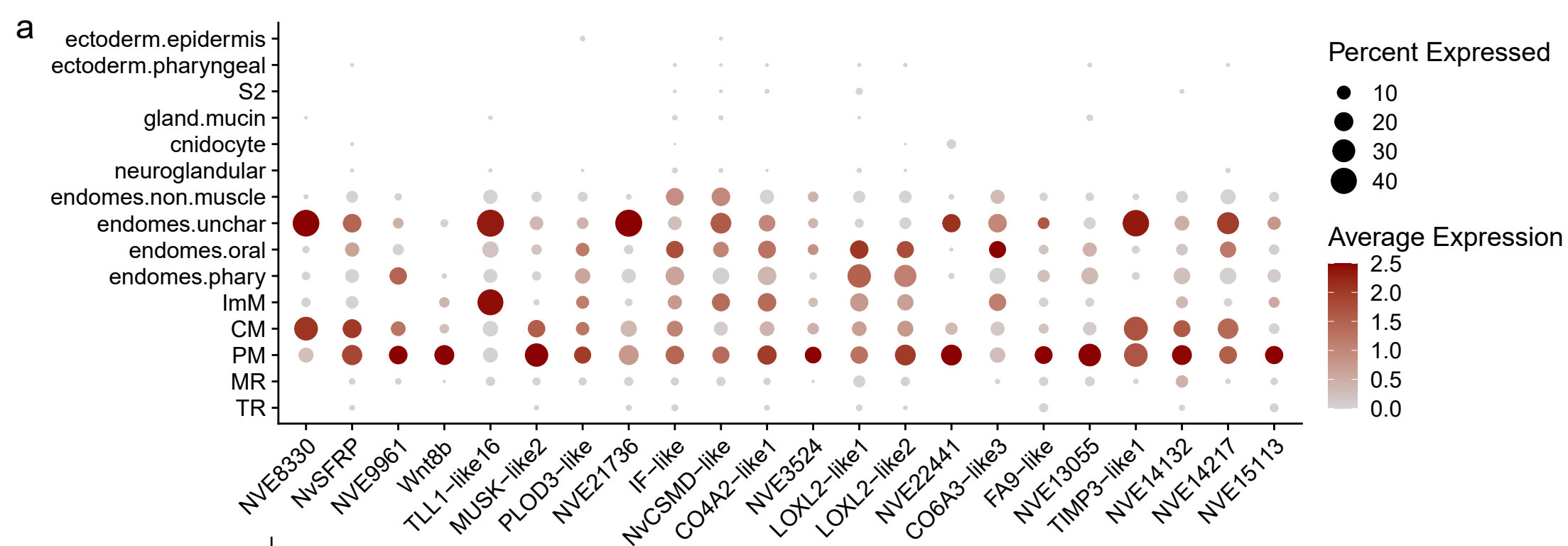
Retractor set:



### **Supplementary Figure 5**

Set of all genes expressed within any of the differentiated muscle cell populations, but largely absent from the remaining ectodermal cells of the full dataset. Genes were selected as having at least 10 reads associated with any muscle cell cluster from the data subset, but less than 200 reads from the remaining ectodermally-derived dataset. **a** Many genes of the slow muscle group show extensive expression also within the other non-muscle endodermal cell clusters. **b** The VennDiagram shows the overlapping components, whose expression profiles are illustrated as DotPlots on the full dataset. **c** The set of genes common to both retractor muscles (tentacle: TR and mesentery: MR).

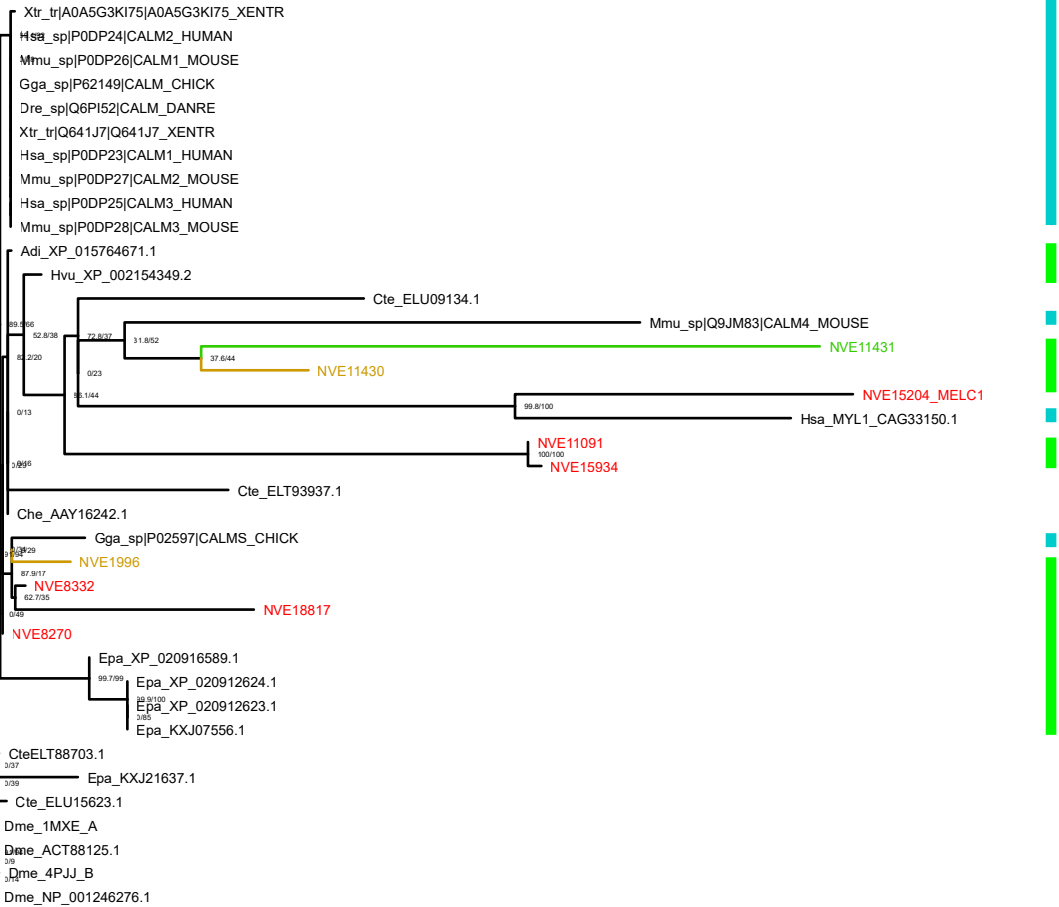




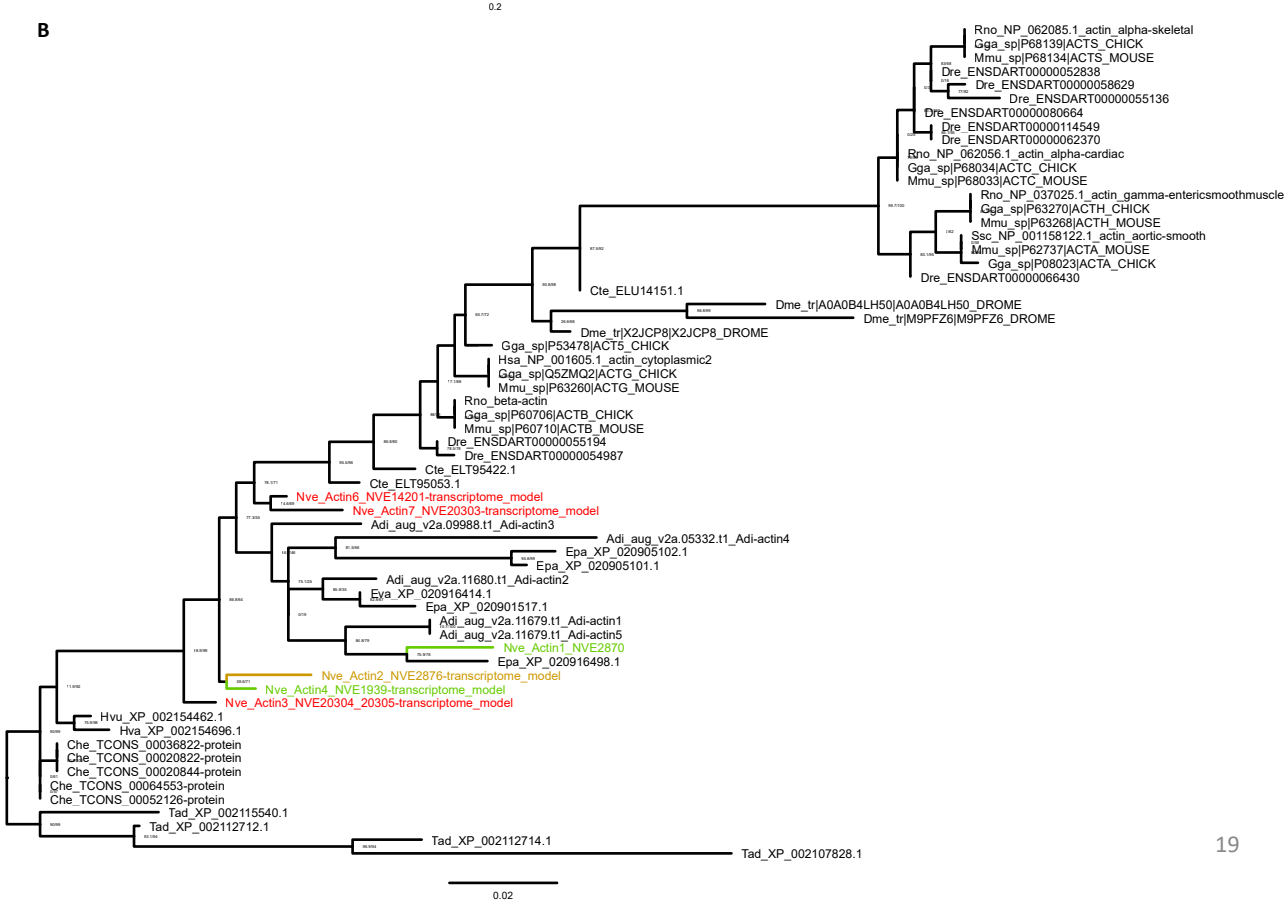
## Supplementary Figure 6

Gene trees for paralogous structural genes Expression profiles in terms of muscle type are indicated as colours (Fast muscle: orange; Slow muscle: green). All *Nematostella* gene models are highlighted in red. Colored boxes along the right side indicate the distribution of cnidarian (bright green) vs. bilaterian (cyan) sequences. Nodes are labeled with SH-aLRT /ultrafast bootstrap support (%). **A** Calmodulin **B** Actin **C** MELC **D** Calponin **E** MRLC **F** Tropomyosin. *Aqu*: *Amphimedon queenslandica*, *Adi*: *Acropora digitifera*, *Hvu*: *Hydra vulgaris*, *Epa*: *Exaiptasia pallida*, *Cte*: *Capitella teleta*, *Dme*: *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Che*: *Clytia hemisphaerica*, *Mmu*: *Mus musculus*, *ga*: *Gallus gallus*, *Xtr*: *Xenopus tropicalis*, *Hsa*: *Homo sapiens*, *Dre*: *Danio rerio*

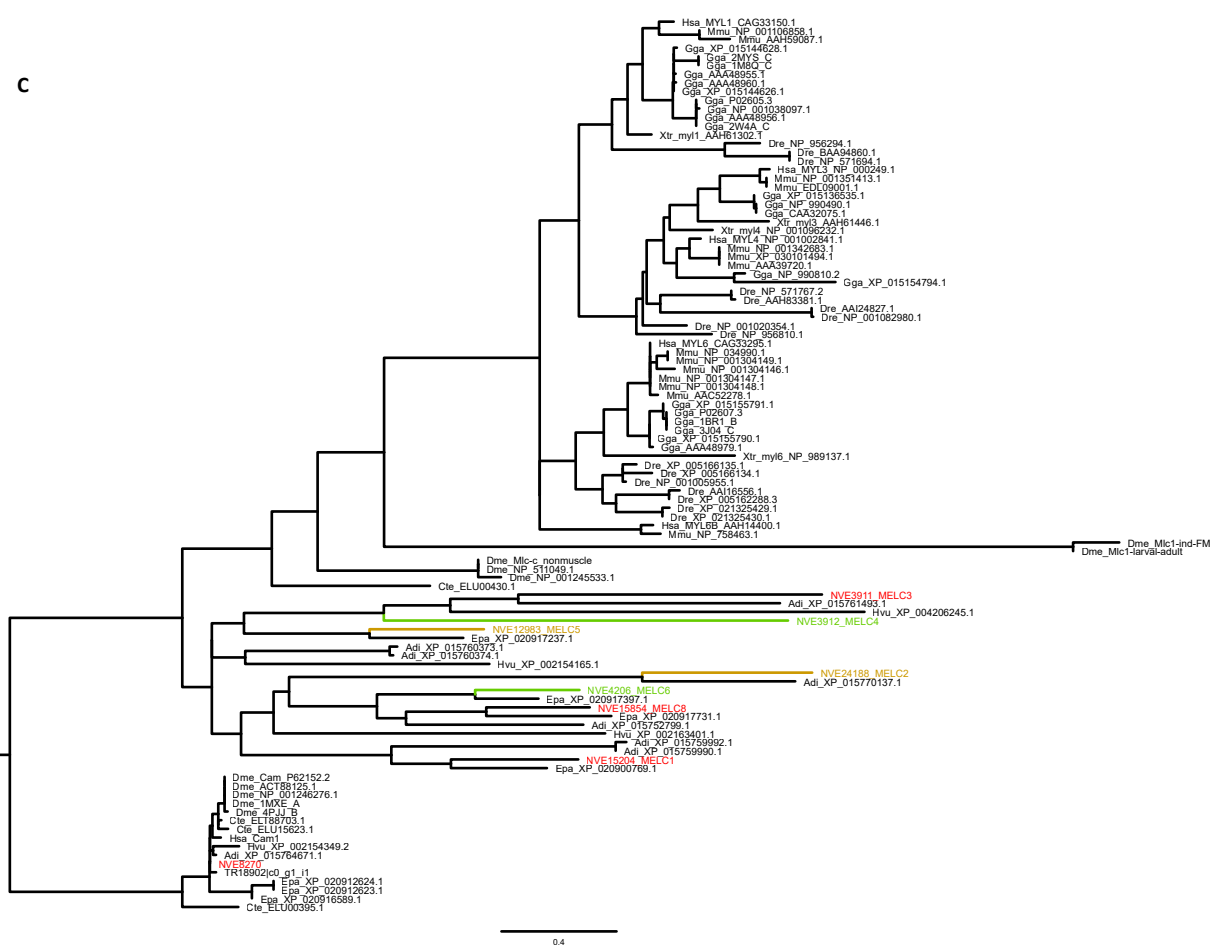
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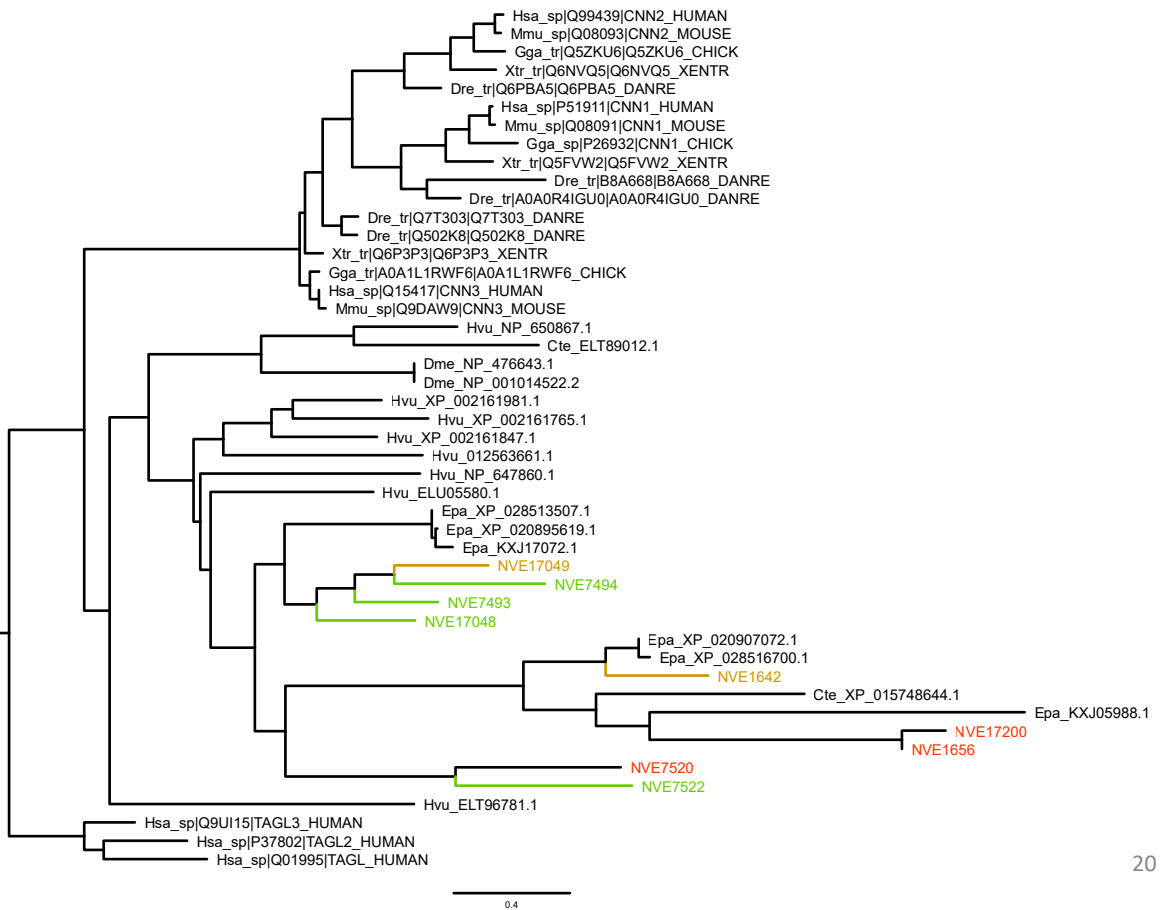
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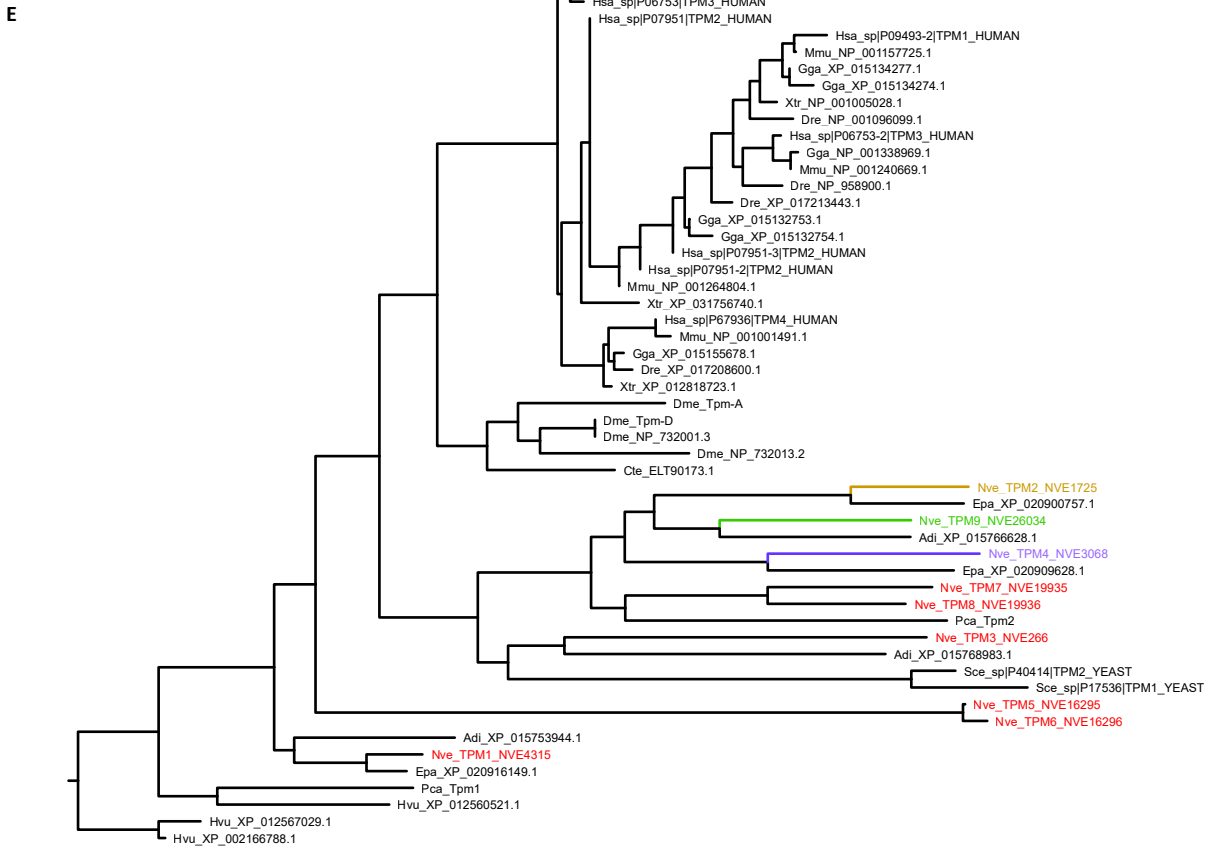


C



D



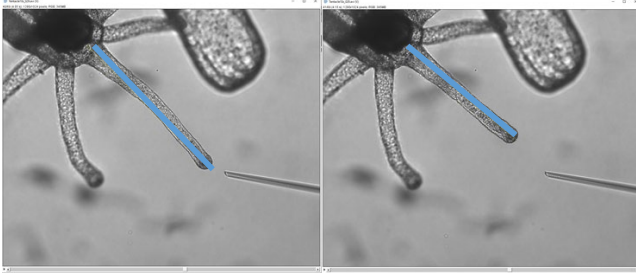




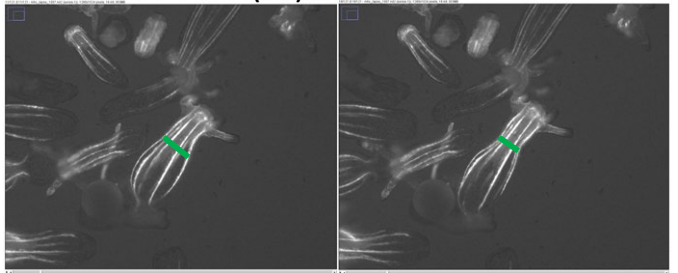
## Supplementary Figure 7

Illustration of image frame measurements for calculation of contraction rates as shown in figure 2D. The measured vector is indicated for all three measurement types: tentacle retraction (blue), retraction of the body column (red) as a proxy for the mesentery retractor, and body width as a proxy for peristaltic contraction (green). The distance used as circumferential contraction distance is calculated as indicated in **d**. See Supplementary Data2 for raw data, and Supplementary Movie1 for example image collection. Scale bars are 500 $\mu$ M.

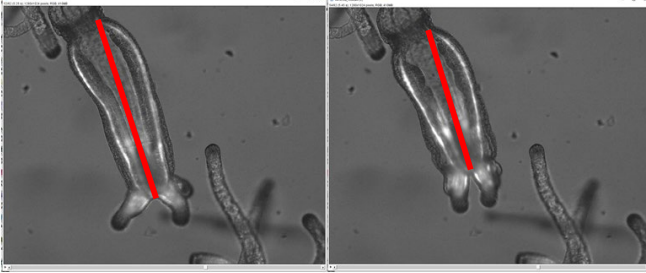
a  
Tentacle Retraction



b  
Peristaltic Contraction (CM)

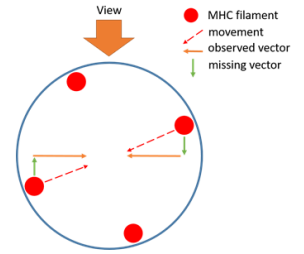


c Body Retraction (mesentery retractor)



d

measuring the movement of two MHC filaments may yield in a measurement of only one direction of movement since again the animal is 3d but the spatial orientation of the filaments can not be discerned from this view



### Supplementary Figure 8:

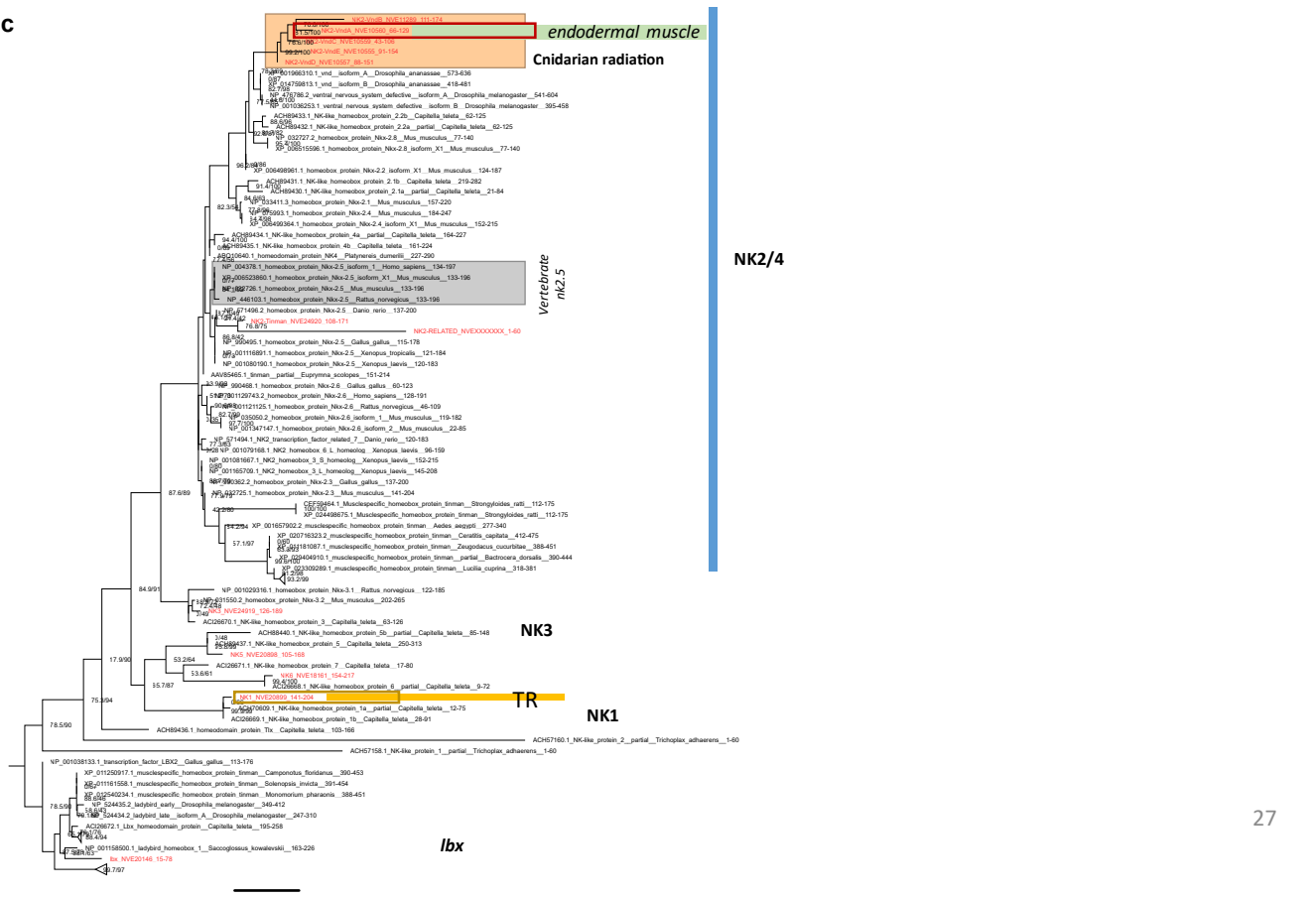
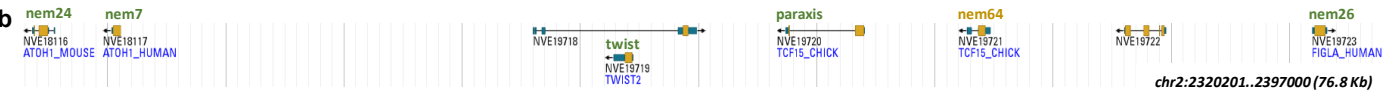
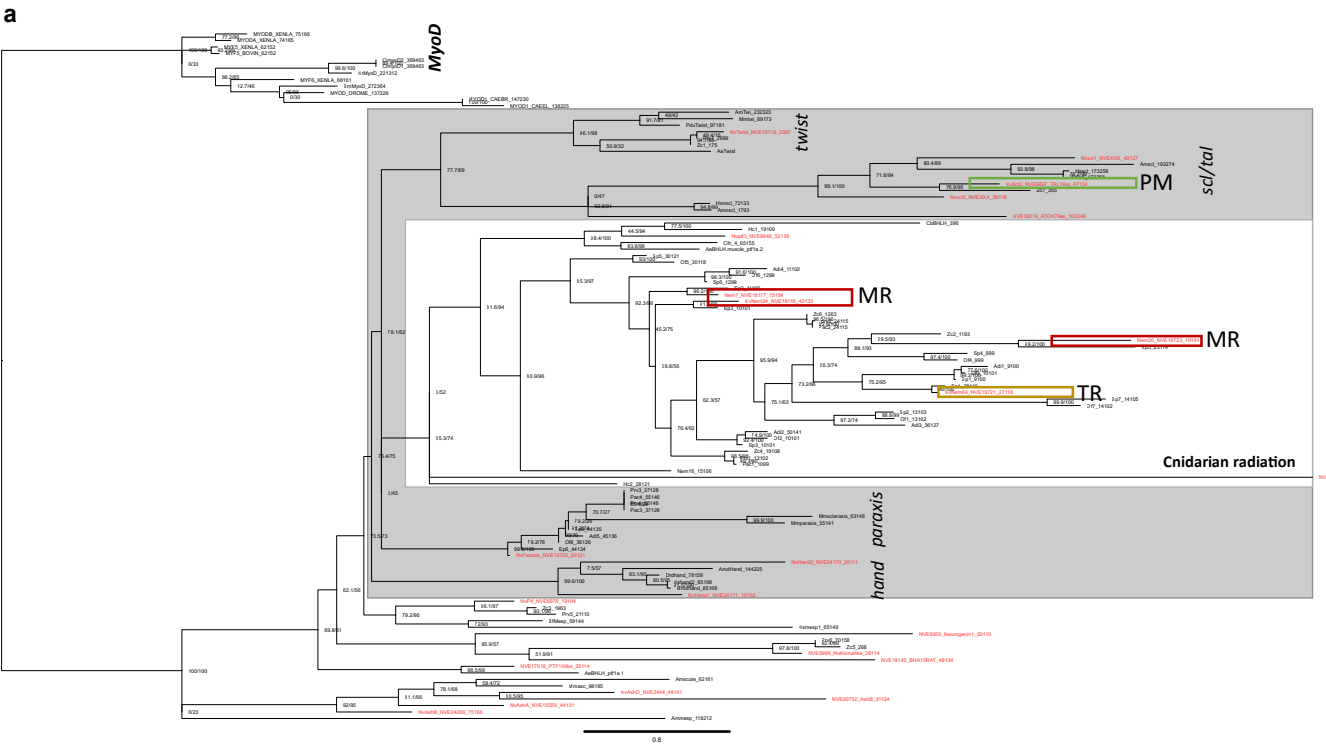
Expression profiles of transcription factors. **a** Differentially expressed transcription factors from the Muscle subset, as calculated with the Seurat 'FindMarkers' function, restricting the genes set to only those with DNA-binding motifs. Expression profiles of top ten significant genes are plotted onto the full dataset. **b** VennDiagram of overlapping genes of all detectable transcription factors (min. 5 reads) from each differentiated muscle cluster. **c** Expression profiles of genes from the set shown in B, filtered for having fewer than 25 reads within the ectodermal cell clusters of the full dataset. **d** Expression profiles of all putative orthologs of transcription factor families with known roles in muscle development in bilaterians. Putative members of the gene families were filtered for expression of at least 5 reads within any muscle cell population. **e** Expression of a metabotropic glutamate receptor specific to the tentacle retractor in the single cell dataset (left) and visualized with *in situ* hybridization (right). This receptor is specific to the tentacle retractor muscle (TR), and appears at 5 days post fertilization (dpf). **f** Double fluorescent *in situ* hybridization for *nem64* (purple) and *elaV* (yellow) from the base of an adult tentacle. Co-localization in some cells of signal for both genes (arrows) can be seen in the enlarged images. See also Supplementary Data S1 for full gene lists. Scale bars are 50 $\mu$ M.



### Supplementary Figure 9

**a** bHLH protein phylogenetic trees calculated with ngphylogeny.fr using the FastME/OneClick method, with 100 bootstrap calculation. Note that cnidarians do not have homologs of the MyoD-MRF family, but have significantly expanded independently (orange box). **b** Locus containing the cnidarian bHLH PaTH-family genes *nem7*, *nem24*, and *nem64*, as well as *twist* and *paraxis* orthologs. **c** Nk-family phylogenetic trees calculated with ngphylogeny.fr using the PhyML /OneClick method, with 100 bootstrap calculation. A Cnidarian-specific radiation of VND-related NK2.2 genes is evident (orange box). *Nematostella* sequences are highlighted in red.

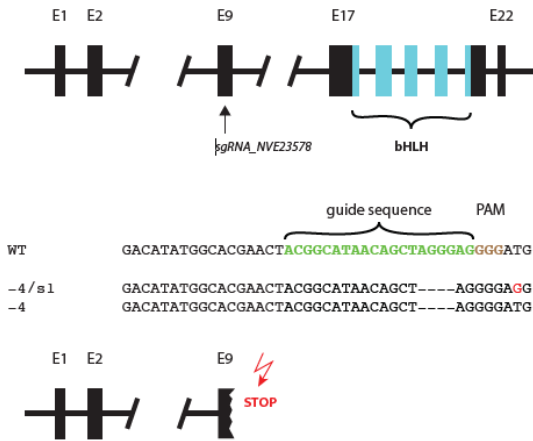




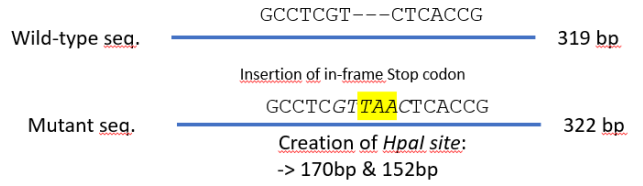
### Supplementary Figure 10

Schematic representation of the mutations introduced via CRISPR-cas9 for **a** E-protein, and **b** Nem64. In both cases a premature stop codon is introduced. **c** Expression profiles of identified muscle markers plotted across the two fast muscle cell types, separated by library. Nem64 and CALM-like3 are markers of the TR (left); MELC4 is expressed in both (center purple bar); NVE8057, Nem24, and DMBX1-like (right) are markers of MR; Note the absence of any TR markers in cells from the nem64 mutant library (bottom). TR: tentacle retractor (blue); MR: mesentery retractor (dark red).

# a eProtein



# b Nem64



# c

