

Supplemental Figure 1. Diagram illustrating the experimental design.

Supplemental Figure 2. Differentially expressed circRNAs in neonatal pig hearts.

(A) Principal Component Analysis (PCA) visualization of batch-corrected circRNA data

from 36 circRNA samples obtained from 24 pig hearts sequenced by CD Genomics Inc. ("cd"), and Novogene Inc. ("nv1" and "nv2"). **(B)** Barplot showing the counts of significantly 3 differentially expressed circRNAs. circRNAs with a $log_2FC > 0.5$ and p value < 0.05 were classified as significantly upregulated (in orange) while circRNAs with a log2FC < -0.5 and p value < 0.05 were classified as significantly downregulated (in teal). **(C-F)** Volcano plot visualizing differential expression analysis results from various comparisons including P1 versus P3 **(C)**, P1 versus P7 (**D)**, P1 versus P28 **(E**), and P1 versus P3, P7 and P28 **(F)**. circRNAs were categorized as significantly upregulated if they had a p value < 0.05 and 9 log₂FC > 0.5 (Up significant in red), significantly downregulated if they had a p value < 10 0.05 and log₂FC < -0.5 (Down significant in blue), significant but neither upregulated nor downregulated if the p value < 0.05 but log2FC < 0.05 (in dark), otherwise nonsignificant (in grey)**.**

Supplemental Figure 3. Time-varying effect modeling (TVEM) of cell cycle 3 regulating circRNAs. (A-G) Visualization of the changes in the β₁ coefficient across 4 different postnatal periods. Significant variation in the β_1 coefficients over time in core cell cycle related pathways such as G2M checkpoint **(A)**, mitotic spindle **(B)**, Myc-targets **(C-D)**, myogenesis **(E)**, PI3K-Akt-mTOR signaling **(F)**, and Wnt-beta catenin signaling **(G)**.

Supplemental Figure 4. Differentially expressed miRNAs in neonatal pig hearts. (A) PCA visualization of 12 miRNA samples obtained from 12 pig hearts at different postnatal days (P1, P3, P7, and P28). **(B)** Barplot showing the counts of significantly differentially expressed miRNAs. MicroRNAs with a log2FC > 0.5 and p value < 0.05 were classified 5 as significantly upregulated (in orange) while circRNAs with a $log_2FC < -0.5$ and p value < 0.05 were classified as significantly downregulated (in teal). **(C-F)** Volcano plot visualizing differential expression analysis of miRNA at different experimental designs including **(C)** P1 versus P3, (**D)** P1 versus P7, **(E**) P1 versus P28, and **(F)** P1 versus P3, P7 and P28. miRNAs were categorized as significantly upregulated if they had a p value 10 \leq 0.05 and log₂FC $>$ 0.5 (Up signficant distinguished in red), significantly downregulated 11 if they had a p value \leq 0.05 and log₂FC \leq -0.5 (Down significant distinguished in blue), significant but neither upregulated nor downregulated if the p value < 0.05 but log2FC < 0.05 (distinguished in green), otherwise nonsignificant (distinguished in grey).

Supplemental Figure 5. Differentially expressed mRNAs in neonatal pig hearts. (A)

PCA visualization of 12 mRNA samples obtained from 12 pig hearts at different postnatal days (P1, P3, P7, and P28). **(B)** Barplot showing the counts of significantly differentially expressed mRNAs. mRNAs with a log2FC > 0.5 and p value < 0.05 were classified as 5 significantly upregulated (in orange) while mRNAs with a $log_2FC < -0.5$ and p value < 0.05 were classified as significantly downregulated (in teal). **(C-F)** Volcano plot visualizing differential expression analysis of mRNA from various comparisons including **(C)** P1 versus P3, (**D)** P1 versus P7, **(E**) P1 versus P28, and (**F)** P1 versus P3, P7 and P28. mRNAs were categorized as significantly upregulated if they had a p value < 0.05 and log_2FC > 0.5 (Up signficant in red), significantly downregulated if they had a p value < 0.05 and log2FC < -0.5 (Down_significant in blue), significant but neither upregulated nor downregulated if p value < 0.05 but log2FC < 0.05 (in dark), otherwise nonsignificant (in grey).

Supplemental Figure 6. Intracellular localizations of circRNAs. hiPSC-CMs at day 28 after the initiation of cardiac differentiation were utilized. The intracellular location of each circRNA was visualized using an Alexa Fluorescent 488 probe targeting the specific circRNA. Cardiomyocytes were identified using an Alexa Fluorescent 568 probe targeting human cTnT RNA. All cell nuclei were stained with DAPI. Representative images displaying the cytoplasmic and nuclear distribution of hsa-ABLIM1_0001 **(A)**, hsa-RNF13_0004 **(B)**, hsa-KIF1B_0001 **(C)**, hsa-MYOM1_0001 **(D)**, hsa-AC096949_0001 **(E)**, and hsa-PDLIM5_0001 **(F)** in hiPSC-CMs were captured.

MME

Supplemental Figure 7. Integrated networking analysis of circRNA–miRNA–mRNA interactions. Network diagram illustrates the interactions between circRNAs and miRNAs, as well as miRNA and mRNAs in the comparisons of P1 versus P3 **(A**), P1 versus P7 **(B)**, and P1 versus P28 **(C)**.

Supplemental Figure 8. Evaluation of the cell cycle regulatory function of miRNAs. hiPSC-CMs at day 28 after initiation of cardiac differentiation were utilized. The cells were treated with either negative control siRNA, or various concentration (1, 4, 10, 20, and 100nM) of specific human miRNA siRNAs for 3 days. Cell number was measured using bioluminescence analysis for hiPSC-CMs treated with siRNAs or mimics for (A) hsa-miR-128-3p, (B) has-miR-197-3p, (C) has-miR-215-3p, (D) has-miR-140-5p, (E) has-miR-15a-3p, and (F) has-miR-128-3p. All data were presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed via the Student's t-test. n=4 in each group. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, and ****p<0.0001.

The expression levels of miRNAs were normalized to U6 reference gene. Cell numbers were measured using bioluminescence analysis. Cell cycle activity was determined by immunostaining using antibodies against BrdU and PH3. Cardiomyocytes were identified using anti-human cTnT immunostaining. All cell nuclei were stained with DAPI. The BrdU or PH3 positively stained cardiomyocyte nuclei were normalized to the total number of cardiomyocyte nuclei and the results were presented as a percentage. **(A-B)** Expression of hsa-miR-128-3p **(A)** and its target circRNA hsa-AC096949-0001 **(B)** in the cells treated with has-miR-128-3p mimics was evaluated. **(C-E)** The hsa-miR-128-3p mimics inhibited cell proliferation as indicated by reduced bioluminescence signal **(C)** and the decrease in the prevalence of BrdU- and PH3-positively stained cardiomyocyte nuclei (**D** and **E**). **(F)** hsa-miR-128-3p mimics also inhibited the expression of MME. All data were presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed via the Student's t-test. n=3 technical replicates in each group for panels A and F. n=4 technical replicates in each group for panels B and C. n=15 technical replicates in each group for panel D. n=20 technical replicates in each group for panel E. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, and ****p<0.0001.

Supplemental Figure 10. Evaluation of the cell cycle regulatory function of has-miR-128-3p siRNAs. hiPSC-CMs at day 28 after initiation of cardiac differentiation were used. The efficiency of siRNA-based knockdown of miRNAs in hiPSC-CMs was determined through qRT-PCR. The expression levels of circRNAs were normalized to

GAPDH reference gene. Cell numbers were measured using bioluminescence analysis. Cell cycle activity was determined by immunostaining using antibodies against BrdU and PH3. Cardiomyocytes were identified using anti-human cTnT immunostaining. All cell nuclei were stained with DAPI. The BrdU or PH3 positively stained cardiomyocyte nuclei were normalized to the total number of cardiomyocyte nuclei and the results were presented as a percentage. **(A-B)** Expression of hsa-miR-128-3p **(A)** and its target circRNA hsa-AC096949-0001 **(B)** in the cells treated with has-miR-128-3p siRNAs was evaluated. **(C-E)** The hsa-miR-128-3p siRNAs promoted cell proliferation as shown by the increase in bioluminescence signal **(C)** and the greater prevalence of BrdU- and PH3- positively stained cardiomyocyte nuclei (**D** and **E**). **(F)** hsa-miR-128-3p siRNAs also enhanced the expression of MME. All data were presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed via the Student's t-test. n=3 technical replicates in each group for panels A and F. n=4 technical replicates in each group for panels B and C. n=23 technical replicates in each group for panels D and E. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, and ****p<0.0001.

1 **Supplemental table 1. Batch information for RNA sequencing of neonatal pig**

2 **hearts**

1 **Supplemental table 2. Hallmark gene sets from pathway enrichment analysis of**

MTX2, VDAC1, ECH1,

DLD, SUCLA2, ME1, UROS,

ACOX1, SUCLG1, ECH1,

HADH, ETFDH, RDH11

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_APICAL_JUNCTION CNN2, BMP1, NEXN, DLG1,

BOLISM

AKT3, ADAM23, CTNNA1, NF1,

MYH10, HADH, SYMPK, VAV2

1 **Supplemental table 3. Hallmark gene sets from pathway enrichment analysis of**

2 **pig mRNAs**

P1 vs P7 HALLMARK_HYPOXIA SLC2A5, HAS1, ENO1, ALDOB, PFKL, ISG20, PLAUR, AK4, TMEM45A, BHLHE40, SLC6A6, ERO1A, GAPDHS, PRDX5, RRAGD, FAM162A, ZNF292, NCAN, P3H1, PPP1R15A, ERRFI1 P1 vs P7 HALLMARK_INTERFERON_ALPHA ISG15, MX1, ISG20, BST2, _RESPONSE IFI30, UBE2L6, PARP14, PARP9, IFI44, BATF2, MVB12A, PLSCR1 P1 vs P7 HALLMARK_OXIDATIVE_PHOSPH **ORYLATION** NDUFA2, ATP5F1D, COX8A, NDUFB4, LDHB, NDUFS8, TCIRG1, ATP6V0B, ATP5PF, COX4I1, CYB5A, NDUFV1, ATP5PO, ATP5F1A, GPX4, NDUFS3, OPA1, UQCRC1, COX7A2, NDUFV2, TOMM70, TIMM10, NDUFA8, MRPS22, SDHB P1 vs P7 HALLMARK_INTERFERON_GAMM A_RESPONSE ISG15, MX1, ISG20, BST2, IFI30, UBE2L6, SOD2, MX2,

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK HYPOXIA SLC2A5, HAS1, CP, TMEM45A, LXN, AK4, ENO1, PFKL, ANXA2, EDN2, GAPDHS, NCAN, TPBG, COL5A1, PLAUR, TGFBI, SLC6A6, AKAP12, AMPD3, CA12 P1 vs P28 HALLMARK MTORC1 SIGNALING PSAT1, ME1, AK4, ENO1, PFKL, SLC7A5, HMGCR, PLOD2, MCM2, FADS1, PRDX1, PSMC4, SLC6A6, ARPC5L, TOMM40, TFRC, SORD, SLC1A5, IFI30, DHCR24 P1 vs P28 HALLMARK E2F TARGETS CDCA8, DEPDC1, MELK, DLGAP5, KIF2C, BUB1B, CCNB2, MCM2, MMS22L, UBE2S, STMN1, CTPS1, CDC20, TFRC P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_OXIDATIVE_PHOSPH **ORYLATION** COX7A2, NDUFA2, COX8A, SLC25A20, ATP5F1A, ATP5PO, NDUFA8, OPA1, GOT2, ATP6V0B, UQCRC1, ATP5F1D, NDUFB4, TIMM10, MRPL34,

GPX4, ALAS1, NDUFS3,

ATP5PF, NDUFV2, TOMM70,

MRPS11

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_ALLOGRAFT_REJECT SIT1, TRAT1, PRKCG, LCK,

IL12RB1, CCR2, MAP4K1,

CCR5, CD80, NLRP3, CD96,

NCR1, CD86, SPI1

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_INTERFERON_ALPHA ISG20, BATF2, IFI44L, TENT5A, _RESPONSE UBA7, IFI44, MX1, ISG15,

PARP9, PARP14

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_INTERFERON_GAMM ISG20, BATF2, IFI44L, NLRC5,

A_RESPONSE

ION

IFI44, MX1, ISG15, PARP14,

CD274, CD86, EIF4E3, B2M,

UBE2L6, PDE4B, TNFAIP3,

TRIM14, MX2

P1 vs P28 HALLMARK_INFLAMMATORY_RE SPONSE CXCR6, TNFSF15, LCK, ROS1, RASGRP1, CSF3R, C5AR1,

ABCA1, PTAFR, NLRP3

P1 vs HALLMARK_EPITHELIAL_MESENC PTX3, TNC, SPOCK1, COL8A2,

P(3,7,28) HYMAL_TRANSITION CDH11, COL12A1, PLOD2,

PLAUR, PFN2, PLOD1, FBN1,

VCAN, LAMA3, TPM4, APLP1,

Supplemental table 4. Genomic information for validated circRNAs

1 **Supplemental table 5. The match of pig circRNAs to their corresponding human**

2 **circRNAs**

3

4

1 **Supplemental table 6. Key reagents and resources.**

1 **Supplemental table 7. Primary and secondary antibodies**

- 1 **Supplemental table 8. Primer sequences for qRT-PCR based validation of**
- 2 **circRNA expression in pig hearts and human induced pluripotent stem cells-**
- 3 **derived cardiomyocytes**

GAPDH-pig Forward GTGAACGGATTTGGCCGCA

Reverse AAGGGGTCATTGATGGCGAC

hsa-ABLIM1_0001 Forward AGAAACCACCTTCTCCAGCATG

Reverse AGGCTCCCCACATTTATGGC

hsa-RNF13_0004 Forward GTACATAAATTCAAGAAAGTATAACTTTGAAAATG

Reverse GTGGCCCCTTTAAACCTTCAG

hsa-KIF1B_0001 Forward TGGTTCAAACTTGTGGGGAGGAC

- Reverse TCCAAGGAAACAGGAAACTTTCGG
- *hsa-MYOM1_0001* Forward CCAGAACCTCGTGTCACGTGAC

Reverse CTCGGTTTCTTCTAACGTCCTGAG

- *hsa-* Forward ATGTTCATCTTGAGAGGTTTTAATATAACTGC
- *AC096949_0001* Reverse GTGGCTGGGATTCCTCTGTT
- *hsa-PDLIM5_0001* Forward CAACGGCCAAACCAAGGAGCC
	- Reverse CCTTGGACGCCAGTCTTCAGT
- *MME-human* Forward GATCTGCTGAGGGGTCACG
- *MME-human* Reverse TGTACAAGGCTCAGTGGTGG
- *GAPDH-human* Forward GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT

Reverse GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG

1 **Supplemental table 9. Sequences of siRNAs for circRNA knockdown in human**

2 **induced pluripotent stem cells-derived cardiomyocytes**

- 1 **Supplemental table 10. Sequences of siRNAs for miRNA knockdown and**
- 2 **overexpression in human induced pluripotent stem cells-derived cardiomyocytes**

- 1 **Supplemental table 11. Primer sequences for qRT-PCR based validation of miRNA**
- 2 **expression in human induced pluripotent stem cells-derived cardiomyocytes**

