

Supplementary Information

Development of novel monoclonal antibodies against starch and ulvan - implications for antibody production against polysaccharides with limited immunogenicity

Maja G. Rydahl*, Stjepan K. Kračun, Jonatan U. Fangel, Gurvan Michel, Alexia Guillouzo, Sabine Génicot, Jozef Mravec, Jesper Harholt, Casper Wilkens, Mohammed Saddik Motawia, Birte Svensson, Olivier Tranquet, Marie-Christine Ralet, Bodil Jørgensen, David S. Domozych and William G. T. Willats*

Figure S1. Characterisation of INCh1 and INCh2 using a microarray populated with diverse extracted polysaccharides from land plants.

Figure S2. Characterisation of INCh1 and INCh2 using a microarray populated with diverse CDTA extracted polysaccharides from algae.

Figure S2. Characterisation of INCh1 and INCh2 using a microarray populated with diverse NaOH extracted polysaccharides from algae.

Figure S4. Chemical structures of oligosaccharides used on microarrays in Figure 3

Figure S5. SPR sensogram

Figure S6. TEM of INCh1

Figure S7. Immunolabelling of glycogen in mouse muscle tissue using INCh1 and ECG1A9

Figure S8. Western blot and SDS-PAGE of ulvan lyase

Figure S9. Proposed schematic of immune overload

Figure S10. SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis of INCh1 and INCh2 showing homogeneity of the respective antibodies

Table S1. Poly- and Oligosaccharide sample list

Table S2. Algae species in immunogen with growth conditions and growth media

Table S3. Assessment of secondary tagged anti-mouse IgG with IgM antibodies

Table S4. Enzymes used for epitope deletion

Figure S1

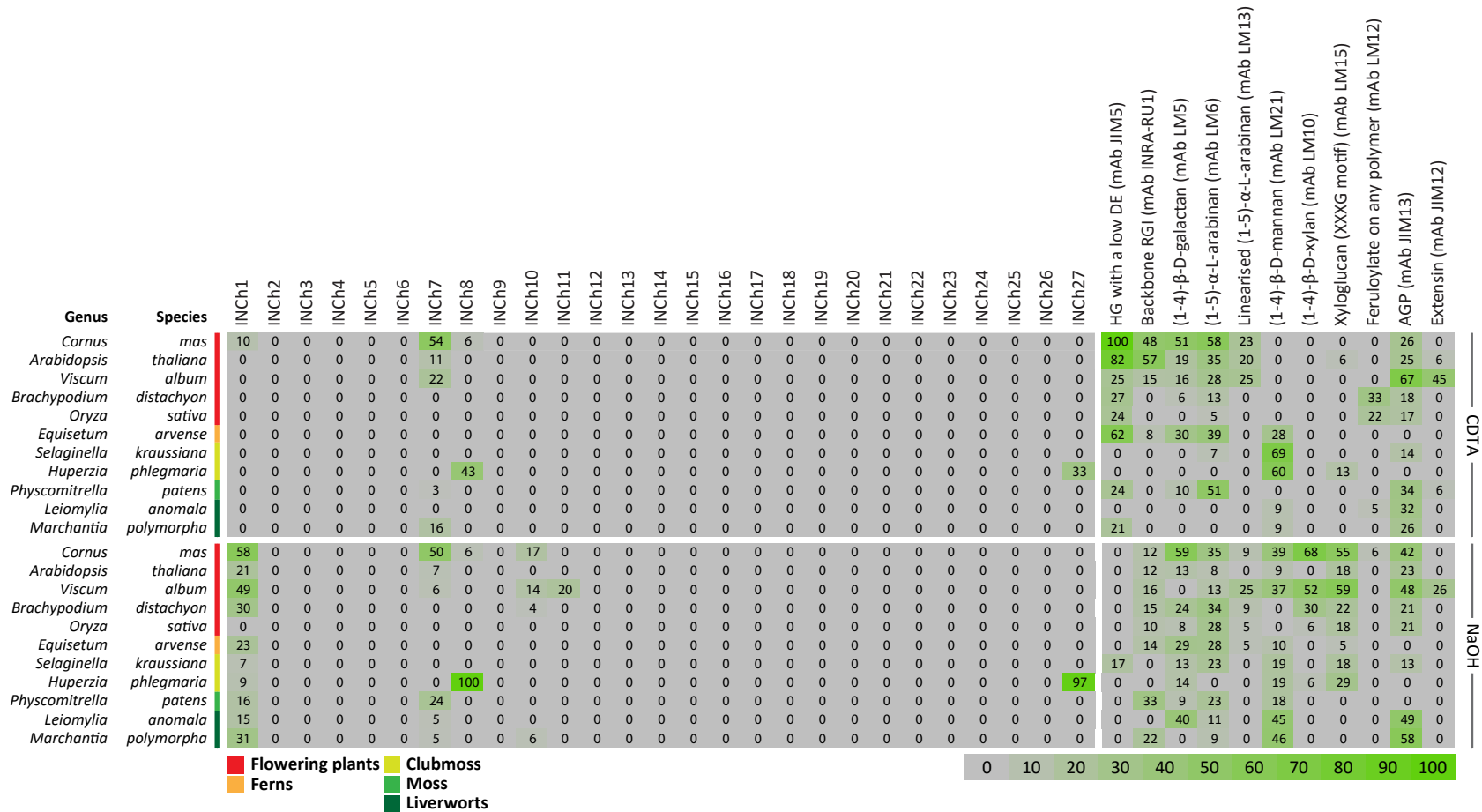


Figure S1. Characterisation of INCh1 and INCh2 using a microarray populated with diverse extracted polysaccharides from land plants. Heatmap showing binding analysis of INCh1, INCh2 and 11 control mAbs using extracted carbohydrate microarrays (Comprehensive microarray polymer profiling (CoMPP)). The heatmap shows the relative abundance of cell wall components as extracted using CDTA and NaOH. Arrays were populated with polysaccharides from diverse land plant sources. Mean spot signals obtained are presented in a heatmap in which colour intensity is correlated to signal intensity. The highest signal in each dataset was set to 100, and all other values were normalized accordingly as indicated by the colour scale bar. A low-end cut-off value of 5 was used. The same amount of cell wall material (alcohol insoluble residue) was used for each sample. Phylums of the individual species are indicated according to the colour codes. Homogalacturonan (HG), arabinogalactan protein (AGP), rhamnogalacturonan (RG).

Figure S4

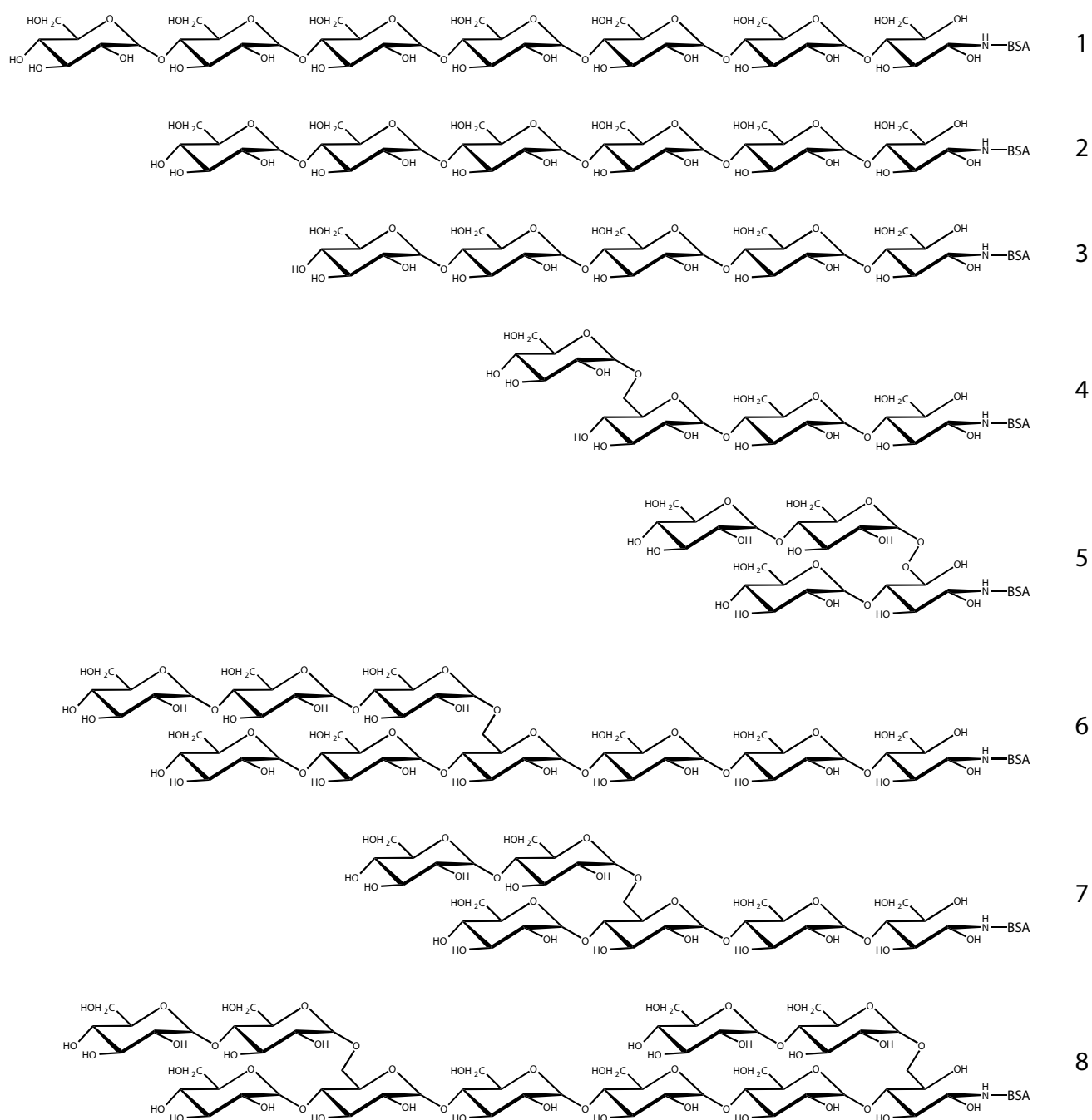


Figure S4. Chemical structures of oligosaccharides used on microarrays in Figure 3
Structure: 1) maltoheptaose, 2) maltohexaose, 3) maltopentaose, 4) α -(1-6)-D-glucosyl-maltotriose, 5) 6¹- α -maltosyl-maltose, 6) 6⁴- α -maltotriosyl-maltohexaose, 7) 6³- α -maltosyl-maltotetraose, 8) 6¹,6⁵-di- α -maltosyl-maltohexaose.

Figure S5

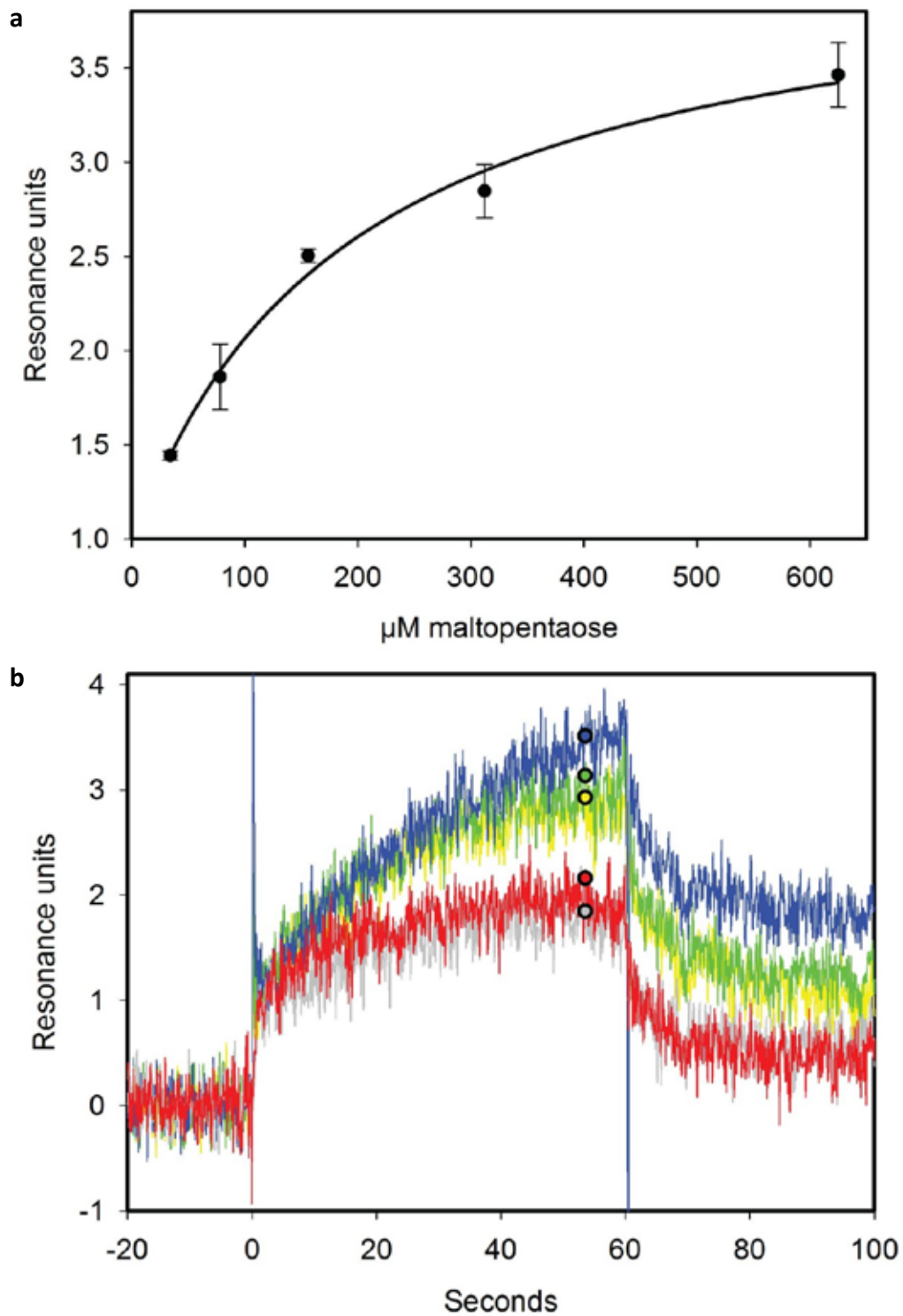


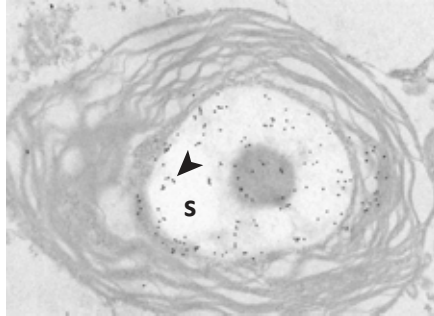
Figure S5. SPR sensorgram

a) Plots for determination of K_D for maltopentaose binding to IgM calculated according to eq. 1 (see Materials and Methods). The individual data points were derived from the sensorgrams shown in Figure S6b. **b)** Representative sensorgrams for maltopentaose SPR analysis of IgM. The points used for the steady-state fit (Figure S7a) are marked with a \circ . 34 μM is grey, 78 μM is red, 156 μM is yellow, 312 μM is green and 625 μM is blue.

Figure S6

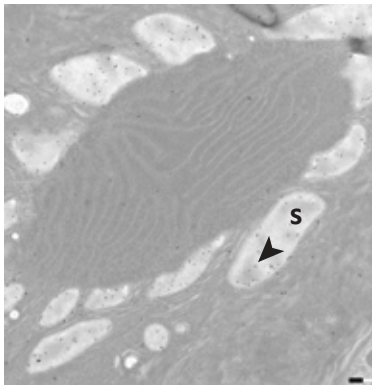
Chlorophytes

Caulerpa microphysa
(Ulvophyceae)

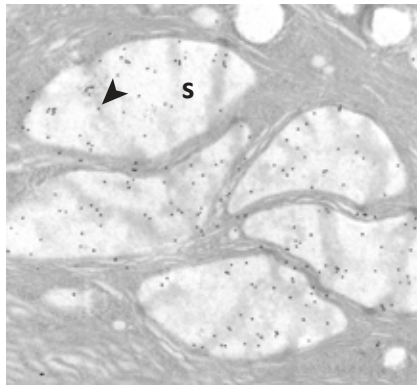


Charophytes

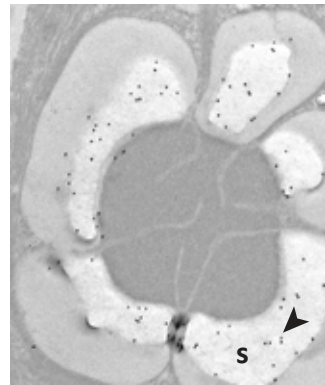
Penium margaritaceum
(Zygnematophyceae)



Penium margaritaceum
(Zygnematophyceae)

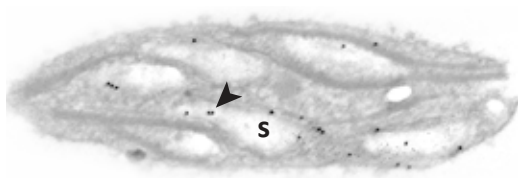


Coleochaete orbicularis
(Coleochaetophyceae)



Land plants / Embryophytes

Polytrichum (moss)
(Polytrichopsida)



Solanum lycopersicum (tomato)

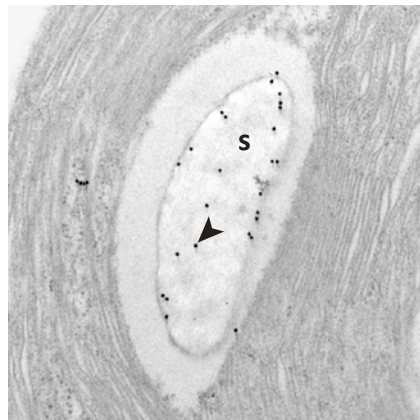


Figure S6. TEM of INCh1

Transmission electron microscopy of diverse Viridiplanta. Immunogold labelling (arrowhead) demonstrates the labelling of the starch granules (s).

Figure S7

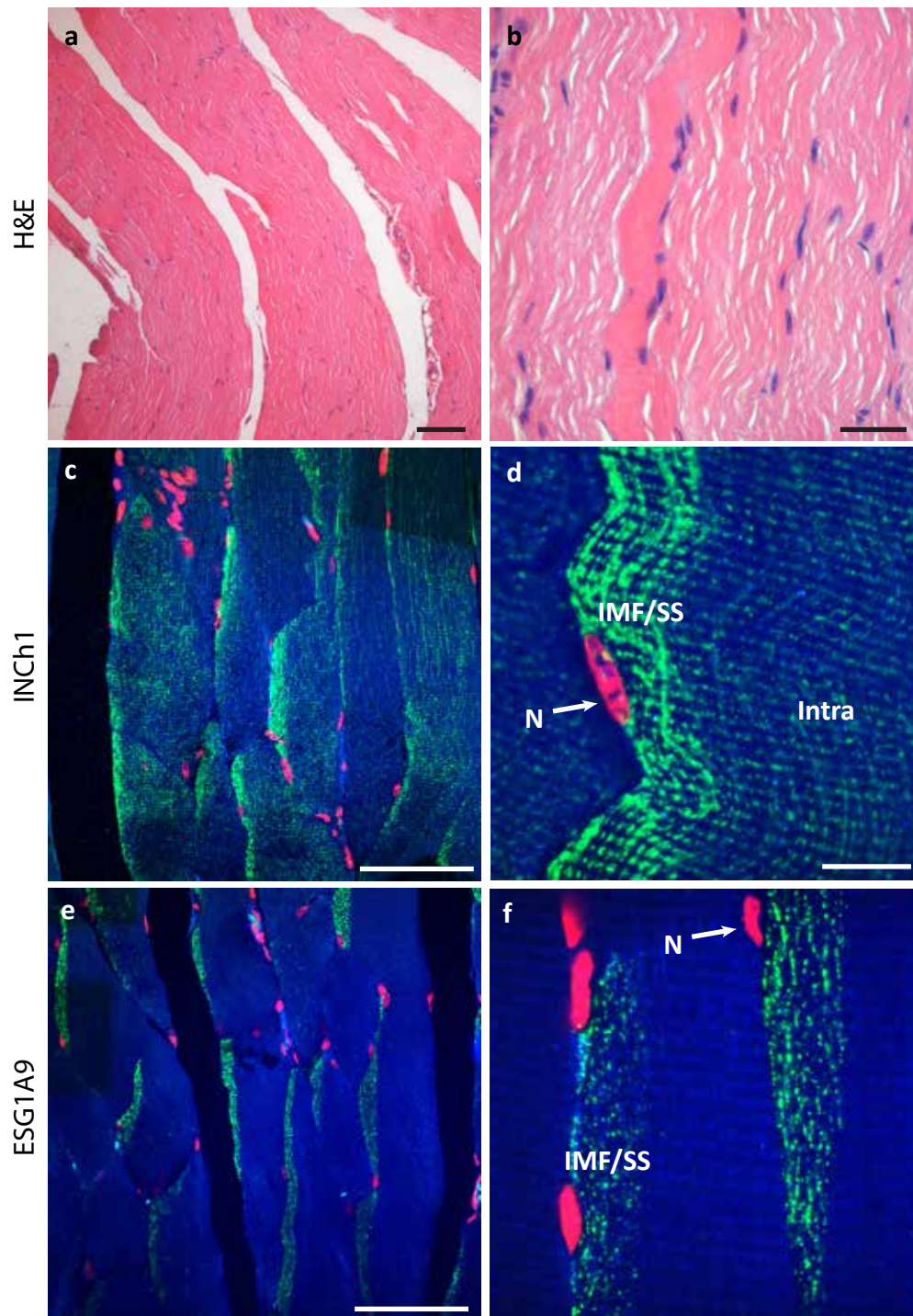


Figure S7. Immunolabelling of glycogen in mouse muscle tissue using INCH1 and ESG1A9

a) Histological analyses of paraffin embedded muscle tissue using hematoxylin and eosin staining. **b)** Higher magnification of S7a. **c)** Immunolabelling of mouse muscle tissue with mAb INCH1 as primary antibody and anti-mouse-IgM conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 as secondary antibody (green) together with propidium iodide staining of the nuclei (red) and UV autofluorescence signal (blue). Note the distribution of INCH1-derived signal throughout the entire muscle tissue suggesting that INCH1 recognizes all forms of glycogen. **d)** Higher magnification of S7c. **e)** Immunolabelling of mouse muscle tissue with mAb ESG1A9 as primary antibody and anti-mouse-IgM conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 as secondary antibody (green) together with propidium iodide staining of the nuclei (red) and UV autofluorescence signal (blue). **f)** High magnification of S7e. Note more restricted localization of the signal when compared to the INCH1 antibody suggesting only inter- and sarcolemmal glycogen is labelled. Scale a = 500 μ m; b = 100 μ m; c and d = 50 μ m; d and f = 10 μ m. Intermyo-fibrillar glycogen (IMF), intramyofibrillar glycogen (Intra), subsarcolemmal glycogen (SS), nucleus (N).

Figure S8

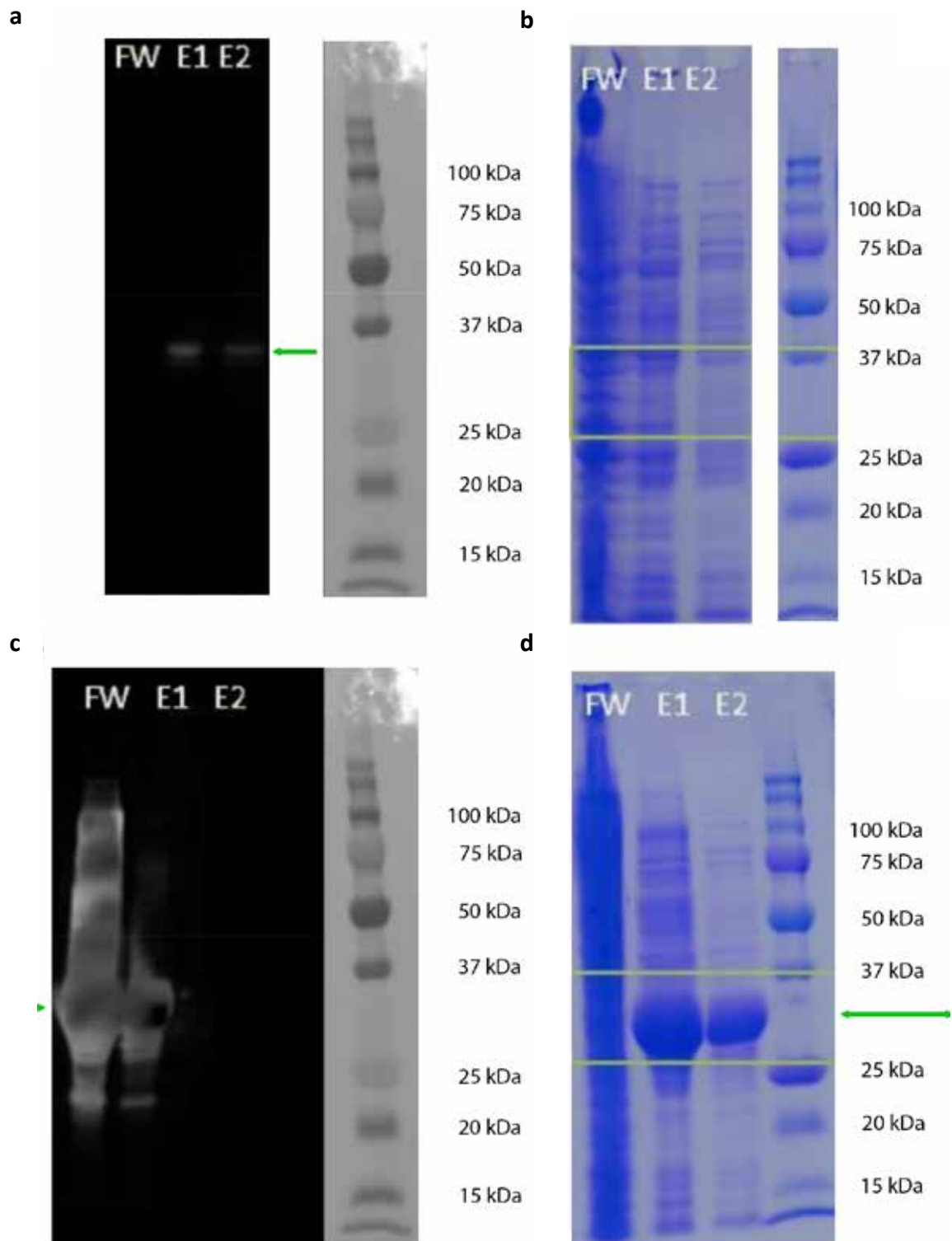


Figure S8. Western blot and SDS PAGE of ulvan lyase

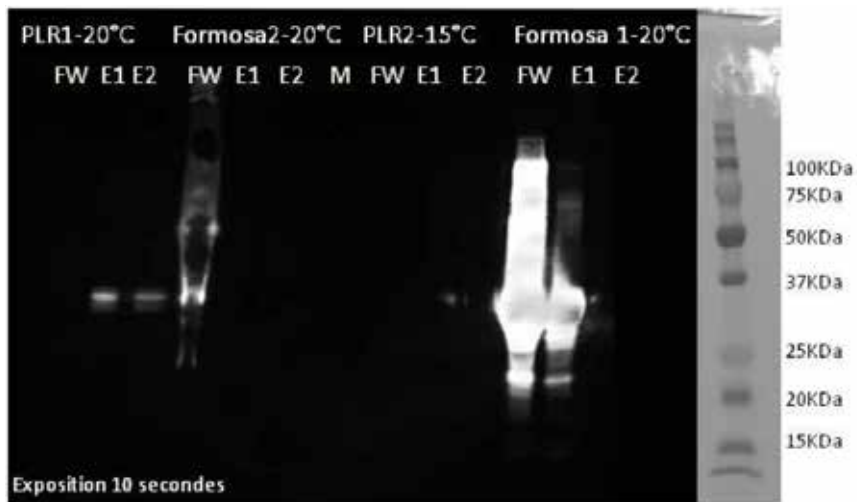
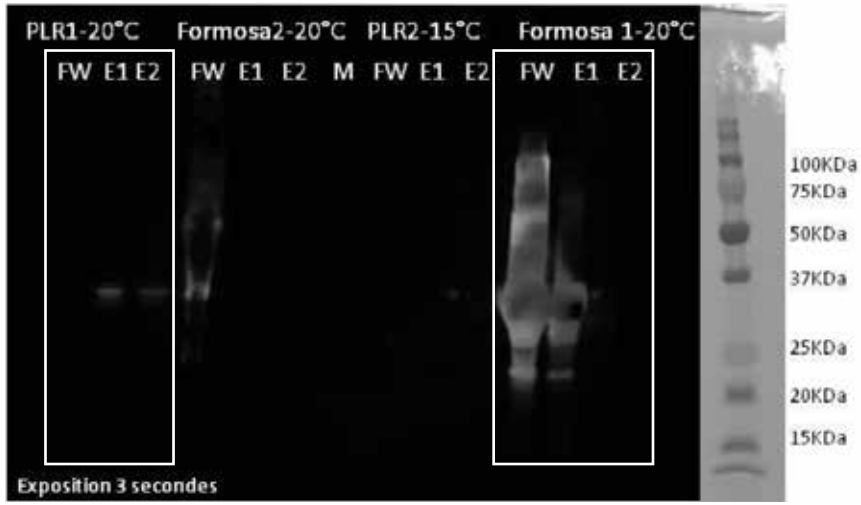
a) western-blot using an anti-His antibody of the ulvan lyase from *Nonlabens ulvanivorans*. **b)** SDS page of ulvan lyase from *Nonlabens ulvanivorans*. **c)** western-blot using an anti-His antibody of the ulvan lyase from *Formosa agariphila*. **d)** SDS page of ulvan lyase from *Formosa agariphila*.

Figure S8

Original scans of all blots in figure S8

Western Blot Anti-His antibody
Image acquisition of the same membranes by
A) chemiluminescence.

B) photography



Protein staining of SDS-PAGE

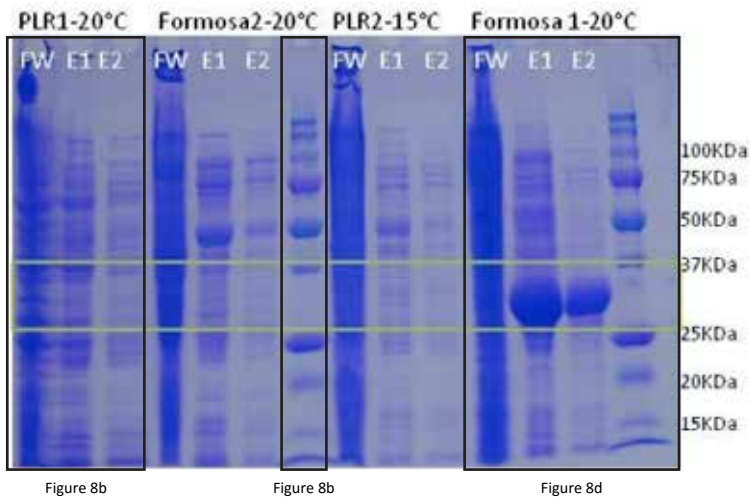


Figure S9

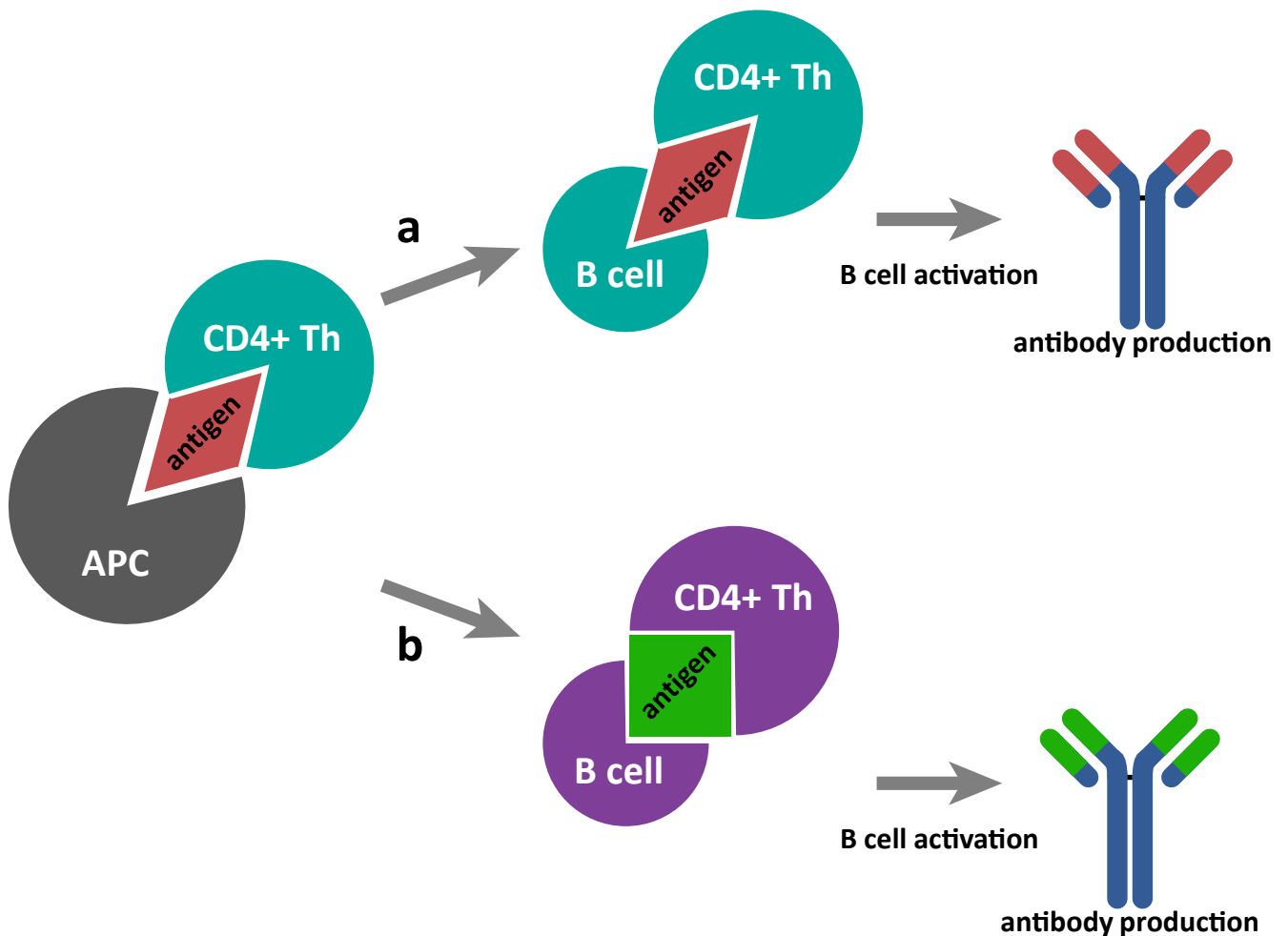


Figure S9. Proposed schematic of immune overload

Scheme of antibody production resulting from immune overload as suggested by current theories. **a)** a normal pathway where the APC binds to the TCR on the CD4+ T-helper cell which then activates the B-cells that bind to that antigen which results in proliferation of those B-cells and production of antibodies against that original antigen. **b)** an immune overload pathway where antigen-presenting cell (APC) binds to the T-cell receptor (TCR) and after TCR-revision – the T-cell activates B-cells that bind to an antigen that is different than the one presented by the APC resulting in activation of B-cells that produce antibodies against different targets.

Figure S10

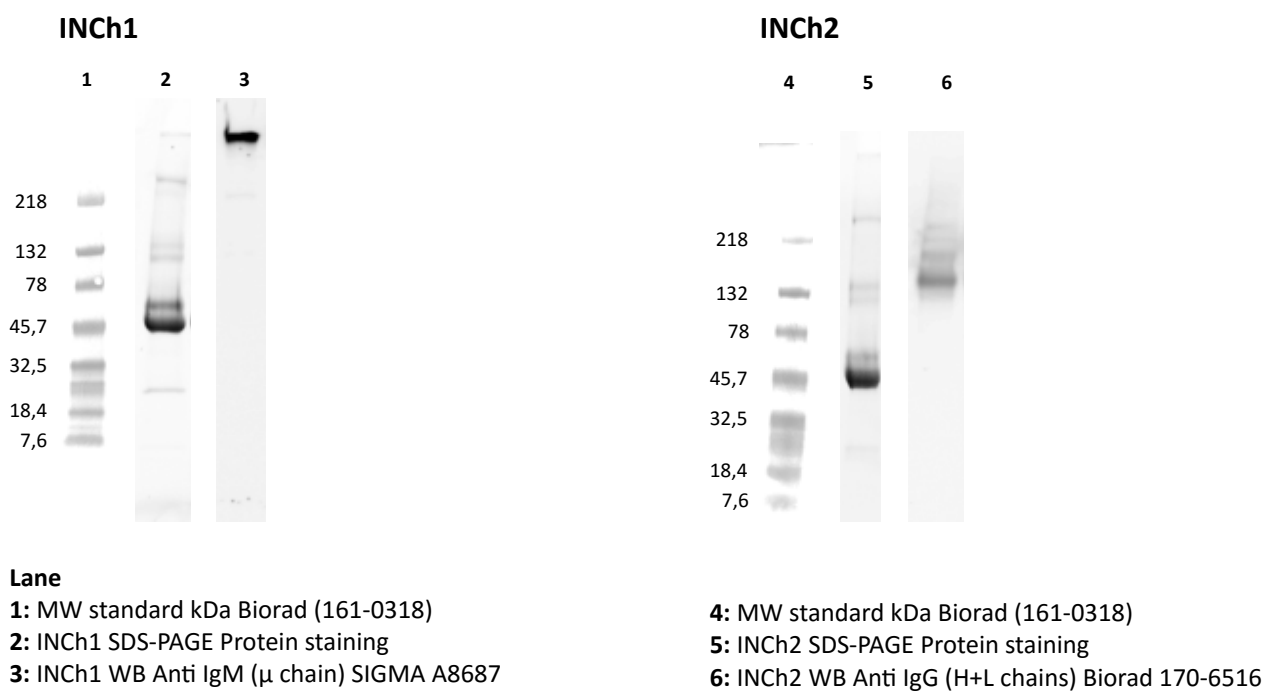


Figure S10. SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis of INCh1 and INCh2 showing homogeneity of the respective antibodies.

Figure S10

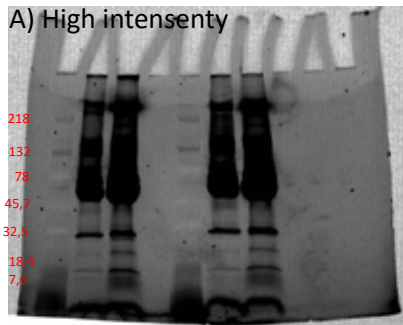
Original scans of all blots in figure S10

INCh1

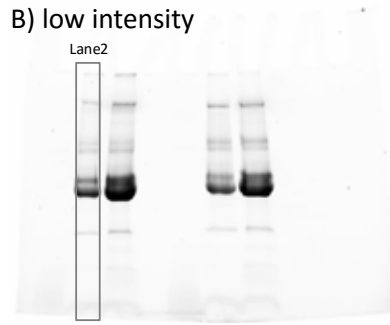
Protein staining of SDS-PAGE

Stain Free Image acquisition of the same gel

A) High intensity



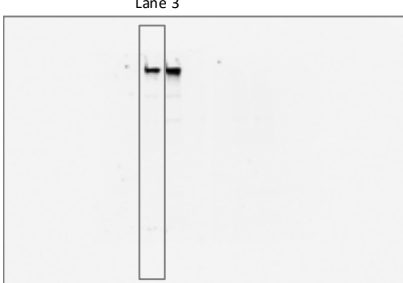
B) low intensity



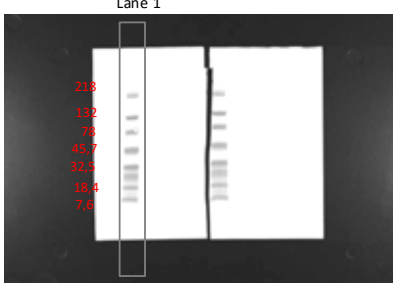
Western Blot Anti IgM

Image acquisition of the same membranes by

A) chemiluminescence.



B) photography

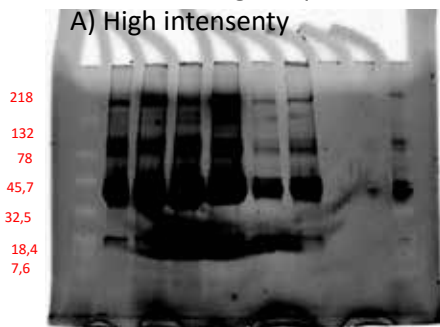


INCh2

Protein staining of SDS-PAGE

Stain Free Image acquisition of the same gel

A) High intensity



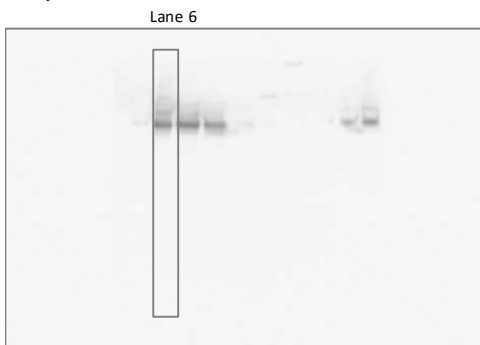
B) low intensity



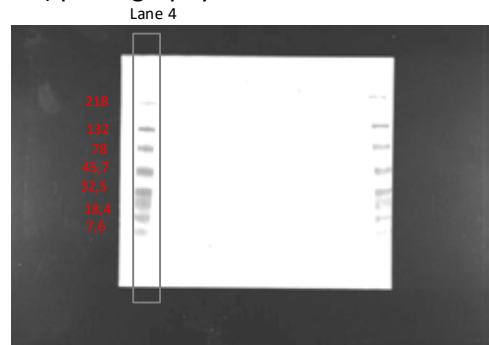
Western Blot Anti IgG

Image acquisition of the same membranes by

A) chemiluminescence.



B) photography



Lane

1: MW standard kDa Biorad (161-0318)

2: INCh1 SDS-PAGE Protein staining

3: INCh1 WB Anti IgM (μ chain) SIGMA A8687

4: MW standard kDa Biorad (161-0318)

5: INCh2 SDS-PAGE Protein staining

6: INCh2 WB Anti IgG (H+L chains) Biorad 170-6516

Table S1

Oligosaccharides

| Sample name | Detailed description/notes | Source |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| alginate oligo DP 16.5 (6%M:94%G) | DP 16.5, 94% $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ -L-Guluronic acid, 6% $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ -D-Mannuronic acid | Dr. Kurt Ingar Draget, Norway |
| alginate oligo DP 20 (83%M:17%G) | DP 20, 83% $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ -D-Mannuronic acid, 17% $\alpha(1\rightarrow4)$ -L-Guluronic acid | Dr. Kurt Ingar Draget, Norway |
| alginate oligo DP 16 (100%M) | DP 16, 100% $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ -D-Mannuronic acid | Dr. Kurt Ingar Draget, Norway |
| fucan oligo DP 2 | Oligomer of fucoidan with DP 4, made up of 2 dimeric units of $\rightarrow[3(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1\rightarrow4(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1]\rightarrow$ where the 1,4-substituted fucose unit has sulfate esters in the 2 and 3 position and the 1,3-substituted fucose unit has a sulfate ester in the 2 position | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| fucan oligo DP 6 | Oligomer of fucoidan with DP 6, made up of 3 dimeric units of $\rightarrow[3(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1\rightarrow4(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1]\rightarrow$ where the 1,4-substituted fucose unit has sulfate esters in the 2 and 3 position and the 1,3-substituted fucose unit has a sulfate ester in the 2 position | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| fucan oligo DP 8 | Oligomer of fucoidan with DP 8, made up of 4 dimeric units of $\rightarrow[3(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1\rightarrow4(\text{L-Fuc})\alpha1]\rightarrow$ where the 1,4-substituted fucose unit has sulfate esters in the 2 and 3 position and the 1,3-substituted fucose unit has a sulfate ester in the 2 position | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| agar oligo DP 4 | Oligosaccharide from agarose polymer, DP: 4 | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| agar oligo DP 6 | Oligosaccharide from agarose polymer, DP: 6 | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| agar oligo DP 8 | Oligosaccharide from agarose polymer, DP: 8 | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| agar oligo DP 10 | Oligosaccharide from agarose polymer, DP: 10 | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| κ -carrageenan oligo DP 2-24 | Sulfated and/or anhydrous galacto oligomer from κ -carrageenan, DP: 2-24 | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| ι -carrageenan oligo | Sulfated and/or anhydrous galacto oligomer, from ι -carrageenan, DP not available | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| porphyran oligo DP 4 | Red algae porphyran Porphyra | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| porphyran oligo DP 6 | Red algae porphyran Porphyra | Dr. Gurvan Michel, Roscoff, France |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinobiose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinotriose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinotetraose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinopentaose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinoheptaose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\alpha(1-5)$ -L-arabinooctaose (furanose form) | - | Megazyme |
| 6 ¹ - α -D-galactosyl- $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannobiose | - | Megazyme |
| 6 ¹ - α -D-galactosyl- $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannotriose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannobiose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannotriose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannotetraose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannopentaose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-mannohexaose | - | Megazyme |
| isoprimeverose | isoprimeverose, α -D-Xylopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)-D-Glucose | Megazyme |
| xyloglucan heptasaccharide, XXXG* | Xyloglucan heptamer, XXXG~OH | Megazyme |
| XXFG | Xyloglucan oligosaccharide XXFG DP 9 (C51H86O42) FW 1371.19 | Elicityl |
| XLFG | Xyloglucan oligosaccharide XLFG DP 10 (C57H96O47) FW 1533.33 | Elicityl |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-xylobiose (pyranose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-xylotriose (pyranose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-xylotetraose (pyranose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-xylopentaose (pyranose form) | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-4)$ -D-xylohexaose (pyranose form) | - | Megazyme |
| cellotriose | - | Megazyme |
| cellotetraose | - | Megazyme |
| cellopentaose | - | Megazyme |
| cellohexaose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-3)$ -D-glucosyl-cellobiose | - | Megazyme |
| $\beta(1-3)$ -cellobiosyl-D-glucose | - | Megazyme |

Table S1

| | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|
| β -(1-3)-D-glucosyl-cellobiose | - | Megazyme |
| β -(1-3)-cellotriosyl-D-glucose | - | Megazyme |
| β -(1-3)-cellobiosyl-cellobiose | - | Megazyme |
| laminaribiose | - | Megazyme |
| laminaritriose | - | Megazyme |
| laminaritetraose | - | Megazyme |
| laminaripentaose | - | Megazyme |
| maltose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| maltotriose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| maltopentaose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| maltohexaose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| maltoheptaose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| α -(1-6)-D-glucosyl-maltotriose | - | Megazyme |
| 6 ¹ - α -maltosyl-maltose | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| 6 ³ - α -maltosyl-maltotetraose | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| 6 ¹ ,6 ⁵ -di- α -maltosyl-maltohexaose | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| 6 ⁴ - α -maltotriosyl-maltohexaose | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| 6 ¹ -maltose phosphate | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| 3 ¹ -maltose phosphate | Chemically synthesized | M. S. Motawie |
| N,N'-diacetyl-chitobiose | - | Megazyme |
| N,N',N''-triacetyl-chitotriose | - | Megazyme |
| N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetyl-chitotetraose | - | Megazyme |
| BSA | Bovine Serum Albumin | Sigma-Aldrich |

Polysaccharides

| Sample name | Detailed description/notes | Source |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Alginate (47%M:53%G) | Brown algae, sodium alginate, manuronic/guluronic ratio: 0.9 corresponding to 47% M & 53% G | Danisco (D# 2544-32-11) |
| Alginate (34%M:66%G) | Brown algae, sodium alginate, manuronic/guluronic ratio: 0.5 corresponding to 34% M & 66% G | Danisco (D# 2544-32-05) |
| Alginate (25%M:75%G) | Brown algae, sodium alginate, manuronic/guluronic ratio: 0.34 corresponding to 25% M & 75% G | Danisco |
| Fucoidan | Brown algae, fucoidan, polymer of L-fucose substituted with sulfate esters, can contain up to 20% D-glucuronic acid | Sigma-Aldrich (F5631) |
| Bacteriological Agar | Bacteriological Agar (agar-agar), no information on content of agarose and agarpectin | Scharlau #07-004-500 |
| Agarose | Agarose, linear polymer made from repeating units of the disaccharide agarobiose, agarobiose contains D-galactose linked β -(1 \rightarrow 4) to 3,6-anhydrous L-galactose (reducing end), the agarobiose units are α -(1 \rightarrow 3) linked | SeaKem® LONZA LE Agarose |
| ι -carrageenan | Red algae, iota-carrageenan, repeating dimer: \rightarrow 3[4-SO3--D-Gal] β (1 \rightarrow 4)[3,6-anhydro-2-SO3--D-Gal] α (1 \rightarrow | Sigma-Aldrich |
| λ -carrageenan | Red algae, lambda-carrageenan, repeating dimer: \rightarrow 3[2-SO3--D-Gal] β (1 \rightarrow 4)[2,6-diSO3--D-Gal] α (1 \rightarrow | Danisco |
| κ -carrageenan | Red algae, kappa-carrageenan (D #2544-35-01) | Danisco |
| Porphyran | Red algae, porphyran polysaccharide. Backbone of 3-linked beta-D-galactosyl units alternating with either 4-linked alpha-L-galactosyl 6-sulfate or 3,6-anhydro-alpha-L-galactosyl units, including 6-O-sulfated L-galactose, 6-O-methylated D-galactose, L-galactose, 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose, 6-O-methyl D-galactose and ester sulfate | Roscoff collaboration |
| Ulvan (Ulva sp.) | Ulvan polysaccharides from Ulva sp. Native grade, rhamnose 3-sulfate, xylose, xylose 2-sulfate, glucuronic acid and iduronic acid | Elicityl |
| Ulvan (Enteromorpha sp.) | Ulvan polysaccharides from Enteromorpha sp. Native grade, rhamnose 3-sulfate, xylose, xylose 2-sulfate, glucuronic acid and iduronic acid | Elicityl |
| Spirulan | spirulan polysaccharide finegrade, acidic sulfated polysaccharide extracted from Spirulina (Arthrospira platensis) | Elicityl |

Table S1

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Mannan (Ivory nut) | - | Megazyme |
| Galactomannan | - | Megazyme |
| Glucomannan (Konjac) | - | Megazyme |
| Xylan (Beechwood) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Arabinoxylan (Wheat) | - | Megazyme |
| Xyloglucan (Tamarind) | - | Megazyme |
| Lichenan (Icelandic moss) | - | Megazyme |
| β -glucan (β -(1-3),(1-6)-glucan) (yeast) | - | Megazyme |
| β -glucan (β -(1-3), (1-4)-glucan) (oat) | - | Megazyme |
| β -glucan (β -1,3-glucan) (<i>Euglena gracilis</i>) | - | Megazyme |
| Pachyman | - | Megazyme |
| Pullulan | - | Megazyme |
| Laminarin | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Ethyl cellulose | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Methyl cellulose | - | Megazyme |
| Arabinogalactan (type II) | - | Megazyme |
| Gum (locust bean) | - | Megazyme |
| Gum (guar) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Gum (guaiaac) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Gum (karaya) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Gum (ghatti) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Gum (arabic) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Lime pectin DE: 81% (E81)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 15% (B15)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 34% (B34)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 43% (B43)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 64% (B64)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 71% (B71)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 11% (F11)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 43% (F43)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 76% (F76)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 16% (P16)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 53% (P53)* | - | Danisco |
| Lime pectin DE: 76% (P76)* | - | Danisco |
| Pectin (sugar beet) | - | Danisco |
| Linear arabinan | - | Megazyme |
| Pectic galactan (lupin) | - | Megazyme |
| Rhamnogalacturonan (soy bean) | - | Megazyme |
| Rhamnogalacturonan I (potato) | - | Megazyme |
| Rhamnogalacturonan I (Citrus) | - | M. C. Ralet |
| Polygalacturonic acid | - | Megazyme |
| Pectin (lemon) | - | J. P. Knox |
| Pectin (apple) | - | J. P. Knox |
| Galactan (potato) | - | Megazyme |
| Feruloylated pectin (sugar beet) | - | M. C. Ralet |
| Amylose (potato) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Amylopectin (potato) | - | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Glycogen (muschel) | - | A. Blennow |
| Starch (potato) | - | Andelskartoffelmelsfabrikken, Denmark |
| Starch (maize) | - | Cerestar-AKV, Iceland |
| Starch (waxy maize) | - | A. Blennow |
| Starch (tapioca) | - | A. Blennow |
| Starch (wheat) | - | A. Blennow |
| Starch (pea) | - | Kartoffelmelcentralen, Denmark |
| Dextran | - | A. Blennow |
| Starch (Brachipodium) | - | V. Tanackovic |
| Floridian starch (red algae) | - | S.Koutaniemi |
| Chondroitin sulfate A | chondroitin sulfate A (animal, sulfated, uronic acids) | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Chondroitin sulfate B | chondroitin sulfate B (animal, sulfated, uronic acids) | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Heparan sulfate | heparan sulfate (animal, sulfated, uronic acids) | Sigma-Aldrich |
| Hyaluronic acid | hyaluronic acid (animal, uronic acid) | Sigma-Aldrich |

* p series blockwise de-esterification of E81 with a pPME isolated from orange peel (P-series)
f series non-blockwise de-esterification of E81 with a fPME from *Aspergillus niger*
b series non-blockwise de-esterification of E81 by base catalysis

In accordance with Willats et al. 2001 ('Modulation of the Degree and Pattern of Methyl-esterification of Pectic Homogalacturonan in Plant Cell Walls: IMPLICATIONS FOR PECTIN METHYL ESTERASE ACTION, MATRIX PROPERTIES, AND CELL ADHESION', *J. Biol. Chem.* 2001, 276:19404-19413. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M011242200 originally published online March 6, 2001)

Table S2

Algae species in immunogen with growth conditions and growth media

| Phylum | Class | Order | Family | Genus | Species | Growth medium | Growth temp/light |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Charophyta | Charophyceae | Charales | Characeae | Chara | corallina | Aquarium/pond water | Natural light |
| Charophyta | Chlorokybophyceae | Chlorokybales | Chlorokybaceae | Chlorokybus | atmophyticus | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Coleochaetophyceae | Coleochaetales | Coleochaetaceae | Coleochaete | nitellarum | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Coleochaetophyceae | Coleochaetales | Coleochaetaceae | Coleochaete | orbicularis | 3NBBM | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Closteriaceae | Closterium | acerosum | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Desmidiaceae | Micrasterias | furcata | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Desmidiaceae | Teilingia | granulata | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Desmidiaceae | Tetmemorus | sp. | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Desmidiaceae | Cosmarium | turpini | Waris | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Zygnematales | Mesotaeniaceae | Cylindrocystis | sp. | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Zygnematales | Mesotaeniaceae | Mesotaenium | caldariorum 41 | 3NBBM | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Zygnematales | Mesotaeniaceae | Netrium | interruptum (335) | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Peniaceae | Penium | margaritaceum | WHS | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Zygnematales | Zygnemataceae | Mougeotia | transeau | 3NBBM | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Zygnematales | Zygnemataceae | Spirogyra | communis | 3NBBM | A |
| Charophyta | Zygnematophyceae | Desmidiales | Desmidiaceae | Pleurotaenium | trabecula | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Klebsormidiophyceae | Klebsormidiales | Klebsormidiaceae | Klebsormidium | flaccidum 323 | 3NBBM | A |
| Charophyta | Klebsormidiophyceae | Klebsormidiales | Klebsormidiaceae | Klebsormidium | 321 | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Klebsormidiophyceae | Klebsormidiales | Klebsormidiaceae | Klebsormidium | dissectum 2155 | WH2XS | A |
| Charophyta | Klebsormidiophyceae | Klebsormidiales | Klebsormidiaceae | Entransia | 2353 | WH2XS | A |

| Phylum | Class | Order | Family | Genus | Species | Growth medium | Growth temp/light |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Prasinophyta | Pedinophyceae | Pedinomonadales | Pedinomonadaceae | Pedinomonas | minor | WHS2XS | A |
| Prasinophyta | Prasinophyceae | Mamiellales | Dolichomastigaceae | Dolichomastix | tenuilepis | F/2 | A |

Table S2

| Phylum | Class | Order | Family | Genus | Species | Growth medium | Growth temp/light |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Chlorophyta | Chlorodendrophyceae | Chlorodendrales | Chlorodendraceae | Tetraselmis | striata | AlgaGrow-Sea | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Oedogoniales | Oedogoniaceae | Oedogonium | foveolatum | 3NBBM | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Chlamydomonadales | Chlamydomonadaceae | Chlamydomonas | reinhardii | 3NBBM | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Chlamydomonadales | Haematococcaceae | Haematococcus | pluvialis | WH2XS | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Sphaeropleales | Scenedesmaceae | Scenedesmus | quadricauda | WHS | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Chlamydomonadales | Volvocaceae | Pandorina | morum | WHS | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Sphaeropleales | Hydrodictyceae | Hydrodictyon | sp. | BBM | A |
| Chlorophyta | Chlorophyceae | Chlamydomonadales | Dunaliellaceae | Dunaliella | tertiolecta | AlgaGrow-Sea | A |
| Chlorophyta | Pyramimonadophyceae | Pseudoscourfieldiales | Pycnococcaceae | Pseudoscourfieldia | marina | Erd-Schreiber | A |
| Chlorophyta | Pyramimonadophyceae | Pyramimonadales | Pyramimonadaceae | Pyramimonas | parkeae | AlgaGrow-Sea | A |
| Chlorophyta | Trebouxiophyceae | Chlorellales | Chlorellaceae | Chlorella | sp. | WHS | A |
| Chlorophyta | Trebouxiophyceae | Chlorellales | Chlorellaceae | Pseudochloris | sp. | F/2 | A |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Cladophorales | Cladophoraceae | Cladophora | glomerata | Natural collection | Natural light |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Ulvaes | Ulvaceae | Enteromorpha | intestinalis 3170 | Alga Grow-Sea | A |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Ulotrichales | Ulotrichaceae | Interfilum | 2167 | WH2S | A |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Ulvaes | Ulvaceae | Ulva | lactuta | AlgaGrow-Sea | A |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Bryopsidales | Codiaceae | Codium | sp. | Natural collection | Natural light |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Oltmannsiellopsidales | Oltmannsiellopsidaceae | Oltmannsiellopsis | unicellularis | K medium | A |
| Chlorophyta | Nephroselmidophyceae | Nephroselmidales | Nephroselmidaceae | Nephroselmis | pyriformis | F/2 | A |
| Chlorophyta | Ulvophyceae | Ulotrichales | Ulotrichaceae | Ulotrix | fimbrata | WHS | A |

A: 18°C ± 1°C, 14:10 light/darkness regime, 35 W/m² of cool white fluorescent light

Growth medium

| Name | Source |
|-------------------|---|
| F/2 | https://ncma.bigelow.org/media/wysiwyg/Algal_recipes/NCMA_algal_medium_f_2_1.pdf |
| BBM | http://cccryo.fraunhofer.de/sources/files/medien/BBM.pdf |
| 3NBBM | http://www.ccap.ac.uk/media/documents/MBBM.pdf |
| Alga-Gro Seawater | Purchased from Carolina Biological Supply Company |
| Erd-Schreiber | https://www.mba.ac.uk/erd-schreiber-erds-culture-medium/ |
| K medium | https://ncma.bigelow.org/media/wysiwyg/Algal_recipes/NCMA_algal_medium_K_1.pdf |
| Waris | http://web.biosci.utexas.edu/utex/Media%20PDF/waris%20medium.pdf |
| WH | http://www.ccap.ac.uk/media/documents/MWC.pdf |
| WHS and WH2XS | Woods Hole medium with 5% soil extract (Carolina Biological) |

Table S3

Assesment of secondary tagged anti-mouse IgG with IgM antibodies

| | Biorad | SIGMA (A8687) |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | anti IgG (H+L chains) | anti IgM (μ chain) |
| 20.000 | 2,238 | 1,671 |
| 5.000 | 1,804 | 1,547 |
| 1.250 | 1,144 | 1,151 |
| 313 | 0,482 | 0,848 |
| 78 | 0,168 | 0,409 |
| 20 | 0,054 | 0,152 |
| 5 | 0,024 | 0,054 |
| 1 | 0,015 | 0,018 |
| 20.000 | 2,238 | 1,671 |
| 5.000 | 1,804 | 1,547 |

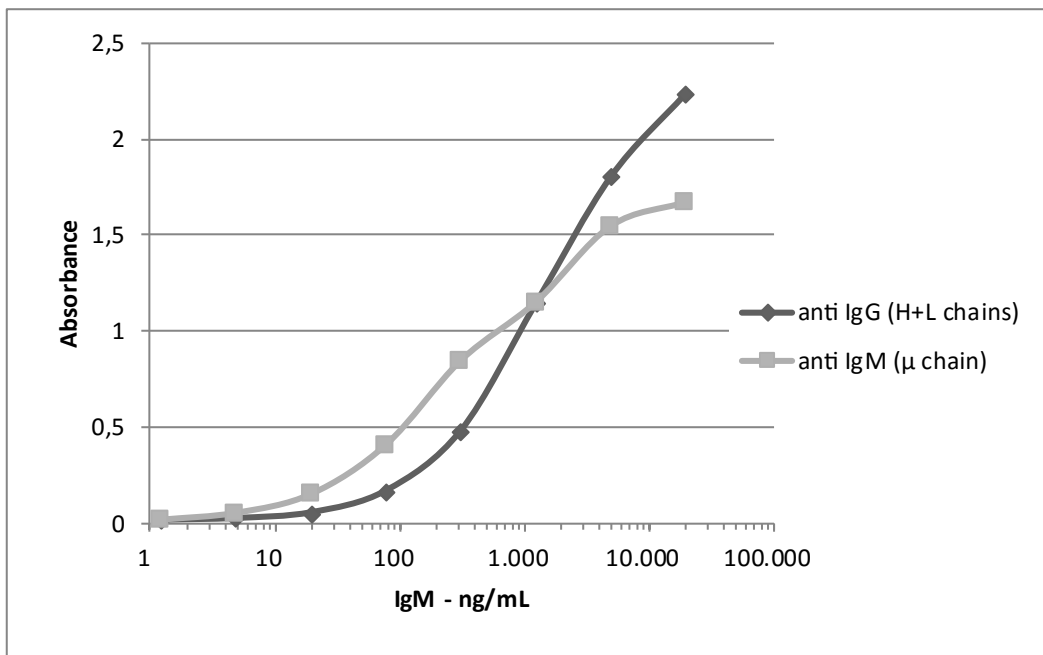


Table S4

Enzymes used for epitope deletion

| Enzyme | Product code | pH | buffer | Temp |
|--|--------------|-----|----------------------------|------|
| Pullulanase M1 (<i>Klebsiella planticola</i>) | E-PULKP | 5 | 0.2M Na Acetate buffer | 40 |
| Isoamylase (<i>Pseudomonas sp.</i>) | E-ISAMY | 4,5 | 0,5 M Na Acetate buffer | 40 |
| Amyloglucosidase (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) | E-AMGDF | 5 | 0.2M Na Acetate | 40 |
| α -Amylase (<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>) | E-ANAAM | 7 | 200 mM Na Phosphate buffer | 50 |
| Endo- β -1,3-D-Glucanase (<i>Trichoderma sp.</i>) | E-LAMSE | 4,5 | 0,5 M Na Acetate buffer | 40 |
| Endo- β -1,4-Mannanase (<i>Cellvibrio japonicus</i>) | E-BMACJ | 7,0 | 200 mM Na Phosphate buffer | 50 |
| Pectate lyase (<i>C. japonicus</i>) | E-PLYCJ | 7,0 | 200 mM Na Phosphate buffer | 40 |
| Endo-cellulase (EGII) (<i>Trichoderma longibrachiatum</i>) | E-CELTR | 4,5 | 0,5 M Na Acetate buffer | 40 |
| Endo- β -1,4-Xylanase M4 (<i>Aspergillus niger</i>) | E-XYAN4 | 5 | 0.2M Na Acetate | 40 |
| Ulvan lyase (<i>Formosa agariphila</i>) | - | 7,5 | 100 mM MOPS, 50 mM NaCl | RT |