SI APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS

Culture and irradiation conditions

Wild-type *P. tricornutum* (*Pt*1 8.6; CCMP2561) cells and transgenic lines were grown in f/2 Guillard media (1). For experiments in different photoperiods, cultures were pre-adapted to the different L:D cycles for 2 weeks before starting the experiment. For L:D experiments, cells were illuminated at 40 µmol photons $m^{-2} s^{-1}$ of white light (Philips TL-D De Luxe Pro 950) either for 16 or 12 hours. For gene expression experiments in continuous darkness and continuous light, cells were pre-adapted in 16L:8D photocycles for 2 weeks, then transferred to D:D or L:L at the start of the experiment. For fluorescence measurement and growth analysis experiments in free running L:L conditions, cells were grown in 16L:8D cycles, then transferred to 15 µmol photons $m^{-2} s^{-1}$ of blue light from ZT12 onwards. Cell concentrations were measured using a MACSQuant Analyser flow cytometer (Miltenyi Biotec, Germany) by counting the cells based on the R1-A (630 nm excitation, 670-700 nm emission) versus the R1-H parameters. Growth rates (μ) were calculated during the exponential phase of growth over four days. Cellular fluorescence rhythmicity assays were carried out by measuring the flow cytometer FL3-A parameter (488 nm excitation, 655-730 nm emission).

Analysis of the rhythmic processes

For the analysis of rhythmic parameters, each FL3-A fluorescence dataset was amplitude and baseline detrended, then normalized to the maximum value. For graphical representations, data were aligned to the mean values. Fitted curves of the average FL3-A fluorescence were calculated using the lowess fit function in R (span $= 0.35$). Circadian period, amplitudes and phases were calculated by Fast Fourier nonlinear leastsquare algorithm (FFT-NLLS), evaluated within a period range of 20 and 30 h using the Biodare2 tool (biodare2.ed.ac.uk, (2)). This analysis allows to formally identify differences in rhythm profiles using the Relative Amplitude Errors (RAE) as a reliable proxy for rhythmic coherence. The RAE is a measure of goodnessof-fit to a theoretical sine wave. RAE is defined as the ratio of the amplitude error to the most probable derived amplitude magnitude. The RAE value ranges from 0.0 to 1.0, with 0.0 meaning a rhythmic component has an infinite precision and with 1.0 meaning the rhythm is not significant (error exceeds the most probable amplitude magnitude) (3). For L:L analyses, periods, phases and amplitudes were estimated starting from 33 h after the last dark/light transition. To evaluate if cell lines presented altered rhythmic traits, the obtained periods and

phases were plotted against the RAE (Table S3 and Fig. S9) so to provide a measure of how well the observed outcomes are replicated by the fitted cos waves, as previously described (4). Eight to nine independent biological replicates were considered for the analysis in 16L:8D conditions (Table S2), while fifteen biological replicates where considered for the analysis in L:L conditions (Table S3). Three periods of oscillations were considered for each replicate in all period estimation analyses. Two-tailed t-test was used to determine statistical differences between mean phases, amplitudes, periods and RAEs (Fig 3, Fig. S8, Table S2 & S3).

RNA extraction and transcript analyses

For qRT-PCR analysis, *RPS* and *TBP* were used as reference genes. Each independent replicate of the qRT-PCR data was normalized against the maximum expression value of each gene (*i.e.,* gene expression range lies between 0 and 1 across the time series). Average expression and standard error were then calculated and plotted. The full list of oligonucleotides used in this work can be found in Table S5. For the nCounter analysis, gene specific probes (Table S1) were designed and screened against the *P. tricornutum* annotated transcript database (JGI, genome version 2, Phatr2) for potential cross-hybridization. Total RNA extracts (100 ng) from three biological replicates were used for hybridization. Transcript levels were measured using the nCounter analysis system (Nanostring Technologies) at the UCL Nanostring Facility (London, UK) and at the Institut Curie technical platform (Paris, France) as previously described (5). Expression values were first normalized against the internal spike-in controls, then against the geometric mean of the reference genes *RPS* and *TBP*. The 12L:12D and 16L:8D experiments of Fig. 1 were analysed by qPCR, while L:L and D:D experiments were analysed by nCounter. All sequence data in this publication have been deposited in National Center for Biotechnology Information Gene Expression Omnibus (6).

Immunoblot analysis

Proteins were extracted as previously described (7). Membranes were blocked with PBS-T 5% milk and incubated overnight at 4° C with α-HA (Covance) (1:2000) antibody and an α-D2 (1:10000) antibody used as loading control. Following incubation with HRP-conjugated 521 secondary antibodies (Promega), proteins were detected with Clarity reagents (Bio-Rad) and imaged with a G:Box camera (Syngene, UK).

bHLH1a subcellular localization

bHLH1a protein sequence was scanned using two online tools for subcellular localization prediction: ELSpred (8) and DeepLoc (9). For microscopic analysis, chlorophyll autofluorescence and YFP fluorescence were excited at 510 nm and detected at 650–741 nm and 529–562 nm respectively. Hoechst 33342 (Life Technologies) was used at a final concentration of 5µg/ml to stain nuclear DNA and stained cells were visualized by illumination at 405 nm and detection at 424–462 nm.

Generation of the *bHLH1a* **transgenic lines**

The full length *bHLH1a* coding sequence was obtained by PCR amplification with the specific oligonucleotides *Pt*bHLH1a-DraI-Fw and *Pt*bHLH1a-XhoI-Rv on cDNA template using the Phusion high fidelity DNA polymerase (Thermo Fisher, USA). The PCR fragment was inserted into the pENTR1A vector (Invitrogen, USA) using the DraI/XhoI restriction sites, and recombined with the pDEST-C-HA vector or the pDEST-C-YFP vector (10) both driving expression of the transgenes under the control of the *Light harvesting complex protein family F2* promoter (*Lhcf2p*). Transgenic lines were generated as in (11). Transformed cells were tested for the presence of the transgene by PCR and qRT-PCR analysis (see Table S5 for oligonucleotide sequences).

Selection of rhythmic transcripts and clustering analysis

For the selection of genes with rhythmic expression in the light-dark cycle, we used microarray data from (12). First, we identified all the genes belonging to the TFs, photoreceptors, cell cycle and metabolism-related categories (pigment synthesis and photosynthesis). Then, transcripts were ranked based on a defined t-value for each time point (mean gene expression of the replicate/(1+s.d.)) and those showing t-value $>+0.7$ or <-0.7 across the time series, were retained. The nCounter expression data was normalized against the maximum expression value of each gene, in a similar way to qRT-PCR expression data. This normalization was applied to the 3 replicates independently and for each condition (L:D and D:D) with the average expression value used for the clustering analysis. Hierarchical clustering analysis was performed with MeV 4.9 (13) using Pearson correlation. Peak analysis was performed using the MFourfit curve-fitting method defining average expression phases for each cluster (https://biodare2.ed.ac.uk, (2)).

For the selection of rhythmic transcripts in D:D, expression values were normalized using *RPS, TBP* and *ACTIN12* as reference genes. The genes with the highest values of standard deviation from the average expression over the two time courses (16L:8D and D:D) were selected. A threshold equal to 1 was set using the published *P. tricornutum* diurnal microarray dataset (12) as background. Gene expression profiles were further empirically examined and false positives eliminated.

Data mining, protein sequence and phylogenetic analysis

The *P. tricornutum* bHLH1a (Phatr3_J44962) protein sequence was used as the query for BlastP analyses on the JGI, NCBI and MMETSP public database (14). The Pfam database was also searched for proteins possessing both the HLH and PAS domains. The retrieved sequences were analyzed using the batch search tool on the CDD (Conserved Domain Database) NCBI server to retrieve proteins presenting at least one HLH and one PAS domain only. We identified 100 HLH-PAS proteins from 71 marine algal species which were aligned using MAFFT (15), along with 22 HLH-PAS proteins from relevant metazoan (*Homo sapiens*, *Mus musculus* and *Drosophila melanogaster*) and unicellular Opisthokonta (*Monosiga brevicollis* and *Capsaspora owczarzaki*). As previously reported (16), no bHLH-PAS proteins were identified in Archaeplastida organisms, with the exception of the Rhodophyta alga *Galdieria sulphuraria*. Preliminary phylogenies were produced with MEGA 7 (17) to eliminate ambiguously aligned sequences, refining the alignment to 107 sequences and a final length of 198 aa (<5% gap per position). The best amino acid model to fit the data was estimated with ProtTest 3.4.2 (18). Phylogenetic analyses were performed with RAxML (1000 bootstraps) and MrBayes 3.2.6 (2.5 million generations, 2 runs, 25% burn-in) on the CIPRESS gateway (19). The final tree was edited in Figure Tree 1.4 (http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/Figure tree/). GenBank accession codes of the genes utilized in the bHLH-PAS phylogenetic analysis are reported in Table S4.

Cell cycle analysis

P. tricornutum Wt and transgenic cells were synchronized in the G1 phase with prolonged darkness for 40h. After re-illumination, the FL3-A parameter was measured in cultures on an hourly basis for 12h using a flow cytometer (Miltenyi Biotec, Germany). At the same time, samples were harvested for cell cycle analysis. Cells were pelleted by centrifugation (4000 rpm, 15 minutes, 4°C), fixed in 70% EtOH and stored in the dark at 4°C until processing. Fixed cells were then washed three times with PBS, stained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (at a final concentration of 1 ng/ml) on ice for 30', then washed and resuspended in PBS. After staining, samples were immediately analyzed with a MACSQuant Analyser flow cytometer (Miltenyi Biotec, Germany). For each sample 30,000 cells were analysed and G1 and G2 proportions were inferred by calculating the 2c and 4c peak areas at 450 nm (V1-A channel) using the R software. A peak calling method was applied to the resulting histogram, based on a 1st derivative approach (20). The locations of G1 and G2 peaks were first determined using G1 and G2 reference samples and then used to identify G1 and G2 cells in the experimental samples. The area under each peak was used as a proxy for the proportion of cells in each population.

Fig. S1. nCounter expression analysis of genes maintaining rhythmic expression in D:D condition and 16L:8D condition in Wt cells. Data represent the average expression of biological triplicates ±SD and are normalized using the *RPS*, *TBP* and *ACTIN12* reference genes. Expression values are given relative to the maximum expression for each gene, where '1' represents the highest expression value of the time series. Results for cells grown in 16L:8D cycle are shown in orange (L:D); results for cells in constant darkness (following 16L:8D

adaptation) are shown in grey (D:D). For the *bHLH1a* and *bHLH1b* profiles in D:D, the asterisks on the last time points indicate that the expression at DD32 is significantly decreased with respect to the peak of expression of each gene (DD24 for *bHLH1a* and DD28 for *bHLH1b*) $(*P<0.05, t-test).$

Figure S2 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S2. nCounter expression analysis of representative genes with altered rhythmic expression in Wt cells in D:D condition compared to 16L:8D condition. Expression values represent the average of three biological triplicates ±SD and are normalized using the *RPS*, *TBP* and *ACTIN12* reference genes. Expression values are given relative to the maximum expression for each gene, where '1' represents the highest expression value of the time series. Results for cells grown in 16L:8D cycle are shown in orange (L:D); results for cells in constant darkness (following 16L:8D adaptation) are shown in grey (D:D).

Figure S3 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S3. Diel expression patterns of *bHLH1a* **and** *bHLH1b* **genes under Fe-depletion conditions in 12L:12D photoperiods.** Diel expression patterns of *bHLH1a* and *bHLH1b* in normal (400 pM Fe') and iron depletion conditions (40 and 20 pM Fe') were obtained using transcriptome data extracted from (21). Light and dark periods are represented by white and black rectangles. Expression values are given relative to the maximum expression for each gene, where '1' represents the highest expression value of the time series.

Figure S4 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S4. Analysis of selected rhythmic gene expression profiles in L:D and D:D in Wt and bHLH1a OE1 cells. Cells were entrained in 16L:8D cycles, then kept in L:D or transferred to D:D and collected every 3 hours for 24 hours. Expression values represent the average of three biological replicates (n=3) ± s.e.m (black bars) and have been normalized using *RPS* and *TBP* genes. A: qRT-PCR analysis; B: nCounter analysis.

Figure S5 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S5. Cell cycle progression dynamics of Wt *P. tricornutum***.** A-B) Progression of chlorophyll fluorescence (FL3-A parameter) and cell size (FWS-A parameter) measured by flow cytometry each hour over 12h of illumination following dark synchronization. C) Proportion of cells in the G2 phase measured by flow cytometry each hour over 12h of illumination following dark synchronization. D) Hourly measures of cell density in reilluminated cultures. The trend curve represents the third-degree polynomial regression. Results are representative of three biological replicates \pm s.e.m (black bars).

Fig. S6 Diurnal oscillations of chlorophyll fluorescence (FL3-A parameter) in Wt and bHLH1a OE lines. Lowess fitted curves of the mean FL3-A values in Wt and OE lines entrained under 16L:8D over 3 days ($n \ge 8$).

Figure S7 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S7. Analysis of *bHLH1a* **gene expression in continuous blue light.** Cells were entrained in 16L:8D cycles, then transferred to constant blue light (L:L) and sampled every 4 hours for 28 hours. *bHLH1a* gene expression was analysed by qRT-PCR starting from L:L33. Expression values represent the average of two biological replicates ($n=2$) \pm s.e.m (black bars) and have been normalized using *RPS* and *TBP* genes. Dotted region represents the subjective night in L:L.

Figure S8 – Annunziata et al.

Fig. S8. Circadian oscillation of chlorophyll fluorescence in Wt and *bHLH1a* **OE lines.** A) Solid lines represent the average diurnal FL3-A fluorescence oscillation under continuous blue light (L:L) of Wt and OE lines replicates reported in Table S3 (n=15). Colored ribbons represent the standard deviation. B) Phase, C) period, D) relative amplitude error and E) amplitude of the FL3-A oscillations in Wt and OE lines (mean \pm s.e.m., n=13 to 15, two tailed t-test between transgenic lines and Wt : *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001). The OE1 line also showed shorter average periods than the Wt, although it lacked a significant difference most likely due to the high variability introduced by the replicates with high relative amplitude error (RAE) (Table S3).

Fig. S9. Analysis of rhythmicity in Wt and *bHLH1a* **OE lines under blue L:L.** Relative amplitude error plotted against A) Period and B) Phase estimate for individual cell cultures growing in L:L (n=13 to 15, Table S3). Multiple dots of each color indicate independent replicate cultures.

Figure S10– Annunziata et al.

Fig. S10. Growth rate of Wt and *bHLH1a* **OE lines grown in blue L:L.** Cells were grown in 16L:8D conditions, then transferred to continuous blue light (L:L) and followed during five subjective days. Growth rates were calculated over four days. Results represent the average of three biological replicates \pm s.e.m (black bars). *p* values were calculated by comparing Wt to the indicated OE lines via two tailed t-test. No significant difference among lines was detected.

Fig. S11. Circadian oscillation of chlorophyll fluorescence in Wt and a transgenic control line (pNAT) under blue (L:L). Cells were grown in 16L:8D conditions, then transferred to continuous blue light (L:L) and followed during four subjective days (n=8). Colors in dots represent independent replicate cultures. White bars represent subjective days and dotted bars represent subjective nights. Brown lines in plots represent the fitted curves (lowess fit) of the average FL3-A fluorescence.

Table S1: Accession codes and sequence probes used in the nCounter analysis.

Table S2: Calculated periods, phases, amplitudes and relative amplitude errors of the Wt and bHLH1a OE lines growing in 16L:8D. P-values obtained via t- test between Wt and the OE lines are shown. Amp., amplitude; RAE, Relative Amplitude Error.

Table S3: Calculated periods, phases, amplitudes and relative amplitude errors of the Wt and bHLH1a OE lines growing in L:L. P-values obtained via t- test between Wt and the OE lines are shown. Amp., amplitude; RAE, Relative Amplitude Error.

Table S4: Accession numbers of the proteins utilized in the bHLH-PAS phylogenetic analysis.

Table S5: List of the oligonucleotides used in this work.

References

- 1. Guillard RRL (1975) Culture of Phytoplankton for Feeding Marine Invertebrates. In *Culture of Marine Invertebrate Animals*. Smith DR and Chanley MH (Springer US).
- 2. Zielinski T, Moore AM, Troup E, Halliday KJ, Millar AJ (2014) Strengths and limitations of period estimation methods for circadian data. *PLoS One* 9(5):e96462.
- 3. Plautz JD, et al. (1997) Quantitative analysis of Drosophila period gene transcription in living animals. *J Biol Rhythms* 12:204–217.
- 4. Doyle MR, et al. (2002) The ELF4 gene controls circadian rhythms and flowering time in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Nature* 419(6902):74-77.
- 5. Geiss GK, et al. (2008) Direct multiplexed measurement of gene expression with colorcoded probe pairs. *Nature biotechnology* 26(3):317-325.
- 6. Annunziata R. et al. (2019) Data from "bHLH-PAS protein RITMO1 regulates diel biological rhythms in the marine diatom *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*". Gene Expression Omnibus. Available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/ (Series GSE112268). Deposited March 23, 2018.
- 7. Coesel S, et al. (2009) Diatom *Pt*CPF1 is a new cryptochrome/photolyase family member with DNA repair and transcription regulation activity. *EMBO Rep* 10(6):655- 661.
- 8. Bhasin M, Raghava GP (2004) ESLpred: SVM-based method for subcellular localization of eukaryotic proteins using dipeptide composition and PSI-BLAST. *Nucleic Acids Res* 32(Web Server issue):W414-419.
- 9. Almagro Armenteros JJ, Sonderby CK, Sonderby SK, Nielsen H, Winther O (2017) DeepLoc: prediction of protein subcellular localization using deep learning. *Bioinformatics* 33(21):3387-3395.
- 10. Siaut M, et al. (2007) Molecular toolbox for studying diatom biology in *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*. *Gene* 406(1-2):23-35.
- 11. Falciatore A, Casotti R, Leblanc C, Abrescia C, Bowler C (1999) Transformation of Nonselectable Reporter Genes in Marine Diatoms. *Mar Biotechnol* (NY) 1(3):239-251.
- 12. Chauton MS, Winge P, Brembu T, Vadstein O, Bones AM (2013) Gene regulation of carbon fixation, storage, and utilization in the diatom *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* acclimated to light/dark cycles. *Plant physiology* 161(2):1034-1048.
- 13. Saeed AI, et al. (2003) TM4: a free, open-source system for microarray data management and analysis. *Biotechniques* 34(2):374-378.
- 14. Keeling PJ, et al. (2014) The Marine Microbial Eukaryote Transcriptome Sequencing Project (MMETSP): illuminating the functional diversity of eukaryotic life in the oceans through transcriptome sequencing. *PLoS Biol* 12(6):e1001889.
- 15. Katoh K, Standley DM (2013) MAFFT multiple sequence alignment software version 7: improvements in performance and usability. *Mol Biol Evol* 30(4):772-780.
- 16. Pires N, Dolan L (2010) Origin and diversification of basic-helix-loop-helix proteins in plants. Mol Biol Evol 27(4):862-874.
- 17. Kumar S, Stecher G, Tamura K (2016) MEGA7: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version 7.0 for Bigger Datasets. *Mol Biol Evol* 33(7):1870-1874.
- 18. Darriba D, Taboada GL, Doallo R, Posada D (2011) ProtTest 3: fast selection of bestfit models of protein evolution. *Bioinformatics* 27(8):1164-1165.
- 19. Miller MA, et al. (2015) A RESTful API for Access to Phylogenetic Tools via the CIPRES Science Gateway. *Evol Bioinform Online* 11:43-48.
- 20. Agier N, Fischer G (2016) A Versatile Procedure to Generate Genome-Wide Spatiotemporal Program of Replication in Yeast Species. *Methods Mol Biol* 1361:247- 264.

21. Smith SR, et al. (2017) Transcriptional Orchestration of the Global Cellular Response of a Model Pennate Diatom to Diel Light Cycling under Iron Limitation. *PLoS Genet* 13(3):e1006688.