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Supplementary Tables

Table S1							
		^(bl) Ohr			^(tr) 6hr		
		Total	Microarray	RNA-seq	Total	Microarray	RNA-seq
		584	577	188	461	459	159
Bangladesh	1.Ramu	115	110	47	91	91	43
Myanmar	2.Thabeikkyin	22	21	7	15	15	7
	3.Pyin Oo Lwin	12	12	3	11	11	2
	4.Pyay	27	27	12	24	24	9
	5.Ann	26	26	2	19	19	2
Laos	6.Sekong	10	10	1	0	0	0
Thai-Cambodia	7.Pusing	31	31	12	30	30	13
border	8.Khun Han	6	6	0	3	3	0
Cambodia	9.Preah Vihear	7	7	2	5	5	2
	10.Ratanakiri	80	80	20	57	57	12
	11.Pailin	57	57	32	51	51	30
	12.Pursat	78	78	20	64	63	14
Southern Vietnam	13.Binh Phuoc	113	112	30	91	90	25

Supplementary Table 1: Summary of samples in this study.

Gene ID	Description	Symbol	TPAS at baseline	In vivo response (with p-	Link with other	Expression across
Pibocomol structure	and function		(with p-values)	s R	studies	son trou sch ra
	605 ribosomal protein L24	PDI 24	1 1 225 11		1	ng tip sch ng
PF3D7_1309100	60S ribosomal protein L24	RPL24	4 8 74F-15	↓ 2 41E-08	1,5	
PF3D7_0722600	U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein 7	UTP7	↑ 2.10E-21	↓ 1.59E-01 ↓ 5.53E-05	5	
PF3D7 0106400	pre-rRNA-processing protein TSR2	TSR2	↓ 3.49E-25	↓ 7.24E-18 ↓ 2.79E-03	1,4	
Protein synthesis						
PF3D7_1338300 *	elongation factor 1-gamma	EF-1gamma	\downarrow 1.82E-14	\downarrow 1.53E-15 🔱 6.52E-11	11,5	
PF3D7_1464600	serine/threonine protein phosphatase UIS2	UIS2	1 6.33E-12	- 🔨 1.01E-01	4, 5	
Mitochondrial proces	sses / redox					
PF3D7_0802000 *	glutamate dehydrogenase	GDH3	1.64E-10	↓ 1.52E-01 ↓ 8.88E-13	11,5	
PF3D7_0926700	glutamine-dependent NAD(+) synthetase	NADSYN	↓ 8.38E-15	↓ 6.47E-04 ↑ 1.91E-02	1,4	
PF3D7_1404100	cytochrome c	L*COD	↓ 2.15E-12	↓ 6.4/E-1/ ↓ 8.63E-08	1,2	
PF3D7_0814900	superoxide distributase [Fe]	TOM7	↓ 7.10E-22 ↑ 3.92E-22	↓ 2.73E-11 ↓ 2.15E-35	1.1	
Protein turnover / Pr	oteosome	101017	J.J2L 22	V 2.75L 11 V 2.15L 55		
PF3D7 0317000	proteasome subunit alpha type-3		↓ 2.66E-12	↓ 5.16E-17 ↓ 5.28E-09		
– Hemoglobin degrada	tion					
PF3D7_1115400	cysteine proteinase falcipain 3	FP3	1.59E-09	↓ 6.19E-08 ↓ 2.39E-19	4, 5	
PF3D7_0932300	M18 aspartyl aminopeptidase	M18AAP	\downarrow 1.27E-14	↓ 4.93E-15 ↓ 1.15E-16	1↓,3↓,5	
Protein folding / Cha	perones					
PF3D7_0629200 *	DnaJ protein	DnaJ	↑ 2.24E-13	- 🥠 1.25E-07	11, 4, 5	
PF3D7_0314000	HSP20-like chaperone		↓ 5.85E-08		11,5	
PF3D7_0113700	heat shock protein 40 type II	HSP40	1 6.33E-22	↑ 8.34E-05 ↓ 1.36E-04	1 个 , 2 个 , 4	
PF3D7_1372200 *	nistidine-rich protein III	HKPIII	1 56E-10	↓ 2.73E-04 ↓ 8.28E-01	1,4	
PF3D7_1337800	heat shock protein 70	HSP70x	6 57E-12	1.55E-04 0.76E-11	1.1.	
PV / Exported protei	ns	1151 / 6X	V 0.57L 12	V 1.022 00 V 1.252 05	1.	_
PF3D7_0202000 *	knob-associated histidine-rich protein	KAHRP	1.40E-13	1.74E-01 🕹 4.48E-13	1 ¹ , 3 ¹ , 4, 5	
	Plasmodium exported protein (hyp9)	НҮР9	1 2.62E-14	- 🕹 2.18E-11	11, 21, 4, 5	
PF3D7_0830900	Plasmodium exported protein		1.80E-08	🕹 8.52E-03 🕹 2.92E-13	11, 4, 5	
PF3D7_0102600	serine/threonine protein kinase FIKK family	FIKK1	1 2.41E-17	- 🥠 3.23E-19	11, 4, 5	
PF3D7_0424900	Plasmodium exported protein (PHISTa)	PHISTa	1.30E-09	1.35E-07 1.67E-08 🕇	4, 5	
PF3D7_0201900	erythrocyte membrane protein 3	EMP3	1.94E-24	- 🕹 4.92E-11	1 ↑ , 2 ↑ , 3 ↑ , 5	
PF3D7_1001500	early transcribed membrane protein 10.1	ETRAMP10	↓ 1.51E-12		1↓,2↓,3↓,5	
PF3D7_1372000	Plasmodium exported protein (PHISTa)	PHISTa	↑ 7.06E-27	↑ 9.79E-24 ↑ 1.76E-09	11, 21, 31, 4	
PF3D7_0424700	serine/threonine protein kinase FIKK family	FIKK4.2	1 94E 14	↑ 1.55E-11 -	11, 31, 4	
PF3D7_1001400	erythrocyte vesicle protein 1	FV/P1	1 32F-12	↑ 5.05E-05 -	1 1 , 2 1 , 4	
PF3D7_1301400	Plasmodium exported protein (hvp12)	HYP12	1.96E-14	↑ 3.70E-05 ↓ 2.47E-06	11,4	
PF3D7 0220600	Plasmodium exported protein (hyp9)	HYP9	↑ 4.13E-17	- 1 7.08E-16	11,4	
PF3D7_0501200 *	parasite-infected erythrocyte surface protein	PIESP2	1.28E-11	- 🕹 8.08E-08	11	
Pyridoxine/Polyamin	e synthesis					
PF3D7_0608800 * #	ornithine aminotransferase	OAT	12.66E-12	- 🕹 4.19E-12	11,5	
PF3D7_0616000	pyridoxal kinase	PDXK	12.39E-12	- 🕹 4.10E-06	11,4	
PF3D7_1129000 *	spermidine synthase	SpdSyn	1 5.09E-13	- 🕹 8.22E-07	4	
Trafficking						
PF3D7_0816700	trafficking protein particle complex subunit 2-like	TRAPPC2L	↓ 2.81E-19	↓ 1.38E-23 ↓ 7.48E-05	4, 5	
PF3D7_1405200	ADB-ribosulation factor	TRAPPCI	1.01E-15	↓ 5.14E-10 ↑ 2.52E-03	4	
Glycolysis	ADPHIDOSylation factor		V 1.24L-20	↓ 5.05L-10 ↓ 5.25L-11	4	
PF3D7 0626800 *	pvruvate kinase	PvrK	↓ 1.53E-16	↓ 2.81E-10 ↓ 5.25E-11	14.5	
PF3D7 0624000 * #	hexokinase	нк	1.00E-19	↓ 2.46E-17 ↓ 2.81E-16		
Transcription						
PF3D7_1317200	AP2 domain transcription factor AP2-G3	ApiAP2	1.12E-18	1.50E-07 -	1 ↑ , 2 ↑	
PF3D7_1107800	AP2 domain transcription factor	ApiAP2	1 3.10E-07	\downarrow 1.28E-06 \downarrow 1.18E-13	1 <mark>个</mark> , 2 <mark>个</mark>	
Ungrouped						
PF3D7_0819600	conserved Plasmodium protein		↓ 4.56E-12		2, 3, 4, 5	
PF3D7_1427900	leucine-rich repeat protein		↓ 3.70E-11		1, 3, 4, 5	
PF3D7_0624200	conserved Plasmodium protein	EDCD	1.0/E-0/	↑ 1.33E-11 -	1 1 ,4,5	
PF3D7_1454700	DNA/RNA-binding protein Alba 1	AI BA1	4 6 51E-17	- <u>1 5.28E-05</u>	1 4 5	
PF3D7_1473700	nucleoporin NUP116/NSP116	NUP116	↑ 6.69E-13	↑ 1.57E-10 ↑ 4.35E-07	11, 21, 4	
PF3D7_0415300	cdc2-related protein kinase 3	CRK3	↓ 4.11E-08		14,4	
PF3D7_1237700 *	conserved protein		↓ 1.11E-08		11,4	
PF3D7_0810500	protein phosphatase PPM7	PPM7	↓ 3.45E-12	↑ 6.48E-03 ↑ 5.26E-10	4, 5	
PF3D7_0619900	splicing factor 3A subunit 2	SF3A2	↓ 9.77E-16	↓ 9.61E-01 ↓ 8.51E-04	4, 5	
PF3D7_1468800	splicing factor U2AF large subunit	U2AF2	🔸 1.04E-13	↓ 1.56E-06 -	4, 5	
PF3D7_0514800	inositol polyphosphate multikinase		🕹 5.79E-14	- 17E-04	3↓,5	
PF3D7_0404500	6-cysteine protein	P52	1.76E-13	↓ 1.65E-35 ↓ 2.66E-40		
PF3D7_0211700	tyrosine kinase-like protein	IKL1	T 1.6/E-14	👽 2.05E-31 👽 3.21E-34		

Supplementary Table 2. Top selected transcriptional resistance markers derived from this study. Candidates are derived from TPAS at baseline level (^(bl)Ohr) and from *in vivo* treatment (^(tr)6hr) sample sets. Markers are grouped according to their literature-based functional assignments and cross-referenced to other independent transcriptomics studies. Putative direct artemisinin targets are indicated (*/#). For better visualization of co-expressed transcripts relative expression levels across 3D7 IDC in vitro are shown in the last column (red – upregulation, turquoise – downregulation). *Artemisinin targets by Wang, J. et al. (2015). #Artemisinin targets by Ismail, HM et al. (2016). 1) 1h DHA-treated vs. non-treated K1 at ring stage, Shaw, JP. et al. (2015) 2) 3h Artesunate-treated vs. non-treated FCR3, Natalang, O. et al. (2008) 3) Differentially expressed genes from TWAS analysis of clinical samples during TRAC1 study, Mok, S. et al. (2015) 4) Differentially expressed genes in in vitro Art-resistance selected 3D7 strains, Rocamora, J. et al. (2018). ^RNA-Seq IDC relative expression values from Kucharski, M. et al. (2020). R - resistant, S - sensitive, \uparrow - upregulation, \downarrow - downregulation, rg - rings, trp - trophozoites, sch - schizonts.

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1: Transcriptional profiles of the studied *P.falciparum* parasites. Expression was normalized across samples by mean centering for each data set. Hierarchical clustering method was applied to the similarity matrix of samples/genes based on Pearson correlation coefficient. Only genes presented in >75% samples of a data set were used for the clustering analysis. a. Heat map of 577 ^(bl)Ohr transcriptomes with 4779 representative genes obtained by microarrays. b. Heat map of 459 ^(tr)6hr transcriptomes with 4714 representative genes obtained by microarrays. c. Heat map of 188 ^(bl)Ohr transcriptomes with 4305 representative genes obtained by RNA-seq. d. Heat map of 159 ^(tr)6hr transcriptomes with 3923 representative genes obtained by RNA-seq.

□ ^(bl) 0hr □ ^(tr) 6hr		Estimated hpi (hr)	Estimated Gametocytes Proportion	Parasite Clearance Half-life (h)	
		6 8 10 12 14 16			
Bangladesh	Ramu –	+++000 +	+- <u></u> + ∞ + <u></u> +∞∞	רביים פר	
	Thabeikkyin _	+ - <u> </u>	- + + O O ++ O O		
Myanmar	Руау —	⊢ - <u> </u>	_ 0+ - []- + 0 + [] + 0		
	Ann –	+ (+ 00 00 0 + (+0	- +- []+0 0 +]+ 0 0	- +===-	
	Pyin Oo Lwin –	F - []	- +- <u> </u>	- H	
Thailand	Phusing -	⊧ {} 4 ⊧ { 4			
	Khun Han -	⊢⊡-+ HDP	- + O		
	Pailin -	+ + ∞ + □□ +0	_ +-[[]+ 0 0 0 + [[]-+ ∞∞	- 0 0	
Cambodia	Pursat -	⊢	+ □ + 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		
	Rattannakiri –	+ [- + + 0 0 + □ +	- o o	
	Preah Vihear –	○ <u>□</u> ○	- ⊬-∭4 ⊬∭ 0		
Vietnam	Binh Phuoc —	F	- + - <u></u>		
Laos	Sekong	k} 4			

Supplementary Figure 2: Distribution of the estimated age/hpi, gametocytes fraction and PC¹/₂ across the sampling sites listed by country. The data was shown for all the samples before transcriptome filtering. White boxes represent ^(bl)Ohr samples and grey boxes represent ^(tr)6hr samples. Each box indicates the interquartile of the data with a median line drawn inside. The whiskers of each box indicate the 1.5 times the interquartile range from the box or the data extremes. The circles indicate outliers beyond that.





b

Supplementary Figure 3: PCA of the parasite transcriptome. a. Bar plot represents the percent of variance explained by each PC. For the top 12 PCs, each explained >1% of the total transcriptome variance. The relation to clinical or technical factors were tested for each of the 12 PCs. The grid mixing PCs and factors represents the significant association in magenta for the PC-factor pairs passing the threshold of p<0.001 with ANOVA test and in red for the PC-factor pairs passing the threshold p<0.001 and Spearman's *rho*>0.5. The scatter plot represents the tSNE derived two-dimensional visualization of 577 ^(bi)Ohr samples by lineages and geographical regions. b. PC2 and estimated age/hpi were plotted against PC1 individually for each data set (^(bi)Ohr or ^(tr)6hr) by each technology (microarray or RNA-seq).



Supplementary Figure 4: Expression level correlates to age/hpi for most of the *P. falciparum* genes. P-values were obtained by testing the null hypothesis of no expression change over hpi for each gene using the package gam of R. The curves plotted for Microarray data (orange) and RNA-seq data(blue) to show the gene fractions at each p-value cutoff for defining hpi-associated gene expression.



Supplementary Figure 5: The expression residuals were plotted against the PC¹/₂ values with parasite lineage of KEL1PLA1 indicated by purple circles, KEL1 only by yellow, WT by turquoise and others by black for selected genes: TSR2 (PF3D7_0106400), PMII(PF3D7_1408000), PF3D7_0205500 and EVP1(PF3D7_0410000), HAD3(PF3D7_1226100) and PF3D7_1467000 which showed different levels of FDR and FPR. The density plot on the right represents the null *p*-values distribution for FPR calculation based on 100 times permutation of each corresponding gene's resistance status/PC¹/₂ values within lineages.



Average expression change (Log2 fdch, resistant/susceptible)

Supplementary Figure 6: The average expression change determined by RNA-seq was plotted against that by microarray to show the consistent results of expression-resistance analysis regardless of the methods applied. The average expression change was calculated as the difference between the average transcriptional level (Log2 Ratio) of a gene in the resistant parasites ($PC\frac{1}{2}>5hr$) and that in the susceptible parasites ($PC\frac{1}{2}<5hr$). Therefore, the average expression change represented here are Log2 fold change of transcriptional level (Log2 fdch). The grey line represents the linear regression with the result indicated in formula on the side.



Supplementary Figure 7: Average expression fold change of each gene was compared between pairwise analysis and non-pairwise analysis for susceptible parasites and resistant parasites separately. The linear regression was performed for each data set and shown as the dotted line with formula and R² on the side. The average expression fold change was calculated based on 129 sample pairs for susceptible group and 178 sample pairs for resistant group. Here paired samples are samples collected from the same patient.



Supplementary Figure 8: Defined intensity threshold for microarray-generated transcriptome filtering using the ^(tr)6hr data set. The histogram on the left represents the overall distribution of red intensity mode values for all the 659 studied arrays. The mode value is the most frequently appearing value in a data set. Here, we estimated it using the intensity value appearing at the biggest peak of corresponding density plot. Arbitrary cutoffs were set at the mode value of 10 and 11 to bin the samples/arrays into 3 groups. The density plot of red intensity (Cy5) and green (Cy3) intensity is drawn for each group on the right. The threshold was set at the mode value of 10 to select samples displaying sufficient signals for the subsequent analysis.