Supplementary Information

Level of constitutively expressed BMAL1 affects the robustness of circadian oscillations

Apirada Padlom^a, Daisuke Ono^{b,c}, Rio Hamashima^a, Yuko Furukawa^d, Takashi Yoshimura^{a,d}, Taeko Nishiwaki-Ohkawa^{a,d,*}

^aLaboratory of Animal Integrative Physiology, Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan; ^bDepartment of Neuroscience II, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan; ^cDepartment of Neural Regulation, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan; ^dInstitute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (WPI-ITbM), Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8601, Japan.

*Taeko Nishiwaki-Ohkawa Email: tohkawa@agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp



U2OS-P_{Bmal1}::*Fluc*/ Δ Bmal1/P_{TRE3Gs}::*Myc-Bmal1* strains -2, -17, -23, -27, -33, -51, and -59 were subjected to P_{Bmal1}::*Fluc* reporter luminescence measurements. Doxycycline (DOX) treatment was initiated 48 h before starting measurements. The average of the triplicate measurements is presented. The DOX concentrations are indicated on the bottom-right side of the figure.



Total protein samples were collected from seven U2OS-P_{Bmal1}::*Fluc*/ Δ Bmal1/P_{TRE3Gs}::*Myc-Bmal1* strains 48 h after adding 1 (A) or 0.01 µg/mL DOX (B). Data are normalized by the average values from strain-2 treated with 1 µg/mL DOX and are shown as the relative value. The results were shown as mean ± SEM. N = 3 samples/group, one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. Different characters (a, b, c, d, e) indicate significant differences (*P* < 0.05).





В

Luminescence traces from 0 to 144 h shown in Fig. 1B (A) and 0 to 141 h shown in Fig. 2 (B) were subjected to chi-square periodogram analysis using Lumicycle analysis software (ActiMetrics; Wilmette, IL, USA) to assess the period of their oscillatory component and its significance. The red lines in the periodograms indicate P=0.05.



Total protein samples were collected from U2OS-P_{Bmal1}::Fluc (WT) and U2OS-P_{Bmal1}::Fluc/ΔBmal1/P_{TRE3Gs}::Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 (MYC-BMAL1 Strain-2) cells every 4 h from 0 to 52 h after adding 100 nM dexamethasone. Equal amounts of the protein samples collected within each group were mixed and subjected to immunoblot analysis using anti-BMAL1 antibody. The graph shows the relative abundance of endogenous BMAL1 protein or MYC-BMAL1 protein after treatment with different concentrations of doxycycline (DOX). Results were normalized using the average value of MYC-BMAL1 at 1 μ g/mL DOX. The data are shown as the mean ± SEM. N = 3 samples/group, one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. Different characters (a, b) indicate significant differences (P < 0.05).



Transient response analysis of luminescence data of P_{Bmal1} activity in the presence of 0.01 µg/mL doxycycline (DOX). P_{Bmal1} activity was approximated using the following six-order transfer function with six poles and six zeros.

 $G(s) = \frac{4756s^{6} + 431.4s^{5} + 276s^{4} + 14.22s^{3} + 3.075s^{2} + 0.04085s + 0.006588}{s^{6} + 0.3191s^{5} + 0.06675s^{4} + 0.01035s^{3} + 0.0006645s^{2} + 3.197e^{-5}s + 1.083e^{-6}}$

The measured luminescence intensity is shown in black and the simulated data are shown in blue.



Time course of REV-ERB α protein expression in WT U2OS. Images showing the protein bands detected for REV-ERB α and total protein (TP) stains (upper panels). Asterisks indicate nonspecific bands. Markers (\blacktriangle , \blacklozenge , and \bullet) indicate three biological replicates. The protein amount was quantified using densitometry (lower panel). The relative expression of REV-ERB α protein was calculated by the density of each band vs. total protein and was normalized against the intensity of pooled 0 to 52 h samples. Black lines indicate the average values of three biological replicates. Significant rhythmicity was detected for REV-ERB α in WT U2OS (JTK cycle test, ADJ.*P* =3.9 ×10⁻⁶)



Amplicon BC

AGATCATCCAATGGCAGACCAGAGAATGGACATTTCTTCAACCATCAGTGATTTCATGTCCCCGGGCCCC ACCGACCTGCTTTCCAGCTCTTTGGTACCAGTGGGAAGGTACCATGAACCTAGTAATTTGAACTTCAGC ATCCTTATAGCCATTTTCTTTGCACTGTTACACATTCTGTTACTTGGGGCAGCACCCATGTCCTCAACTG GAGATGAGCAAGGAGGCCGTGAGCCTGTGGGCGCTCACTGTGTCCCTCCAACCCCCAGTCCCCTGTGTG TCTGCAGAGAGATGACAGGATCAGGCAGAAGAAAACAGCAATGTGTAACTTTGCCATTCATCTCCAGAGA AATGCAAGGTAAGCTTGGACCTTATT

Ε Amplicon AC

AGATCATCCAATGGCAGACCAGAGAATGGACATTTCTTCAACCATCAGTGATTTCATGTCCCCGGGCCCC ACCGACCTGCTTTCCAGCTCTCTTGGTACCAGTTTCATGAACCCTTGGACCAAGGAAGTAGAATATATTG TCTCAACTAACACTGTTGTTTGTAAGTACTTTTCCTATATCTGAAGCTCCCCTTGCTTCAAACAGATGC CTAGGGTTCCTCATCTGGGAAATGGGGTGCAGGCAACATCCAGTATCACATCCTTTAATGCCATCTTGCT AATACCTGTGAAGCCTCAGGACTGGCAGAAGCTAGAAAGGATTGTTAACAAAGGGACAAGCTTCAGGACT TGTACCATGCA

Supplementary Figure S7

(A) Schematic diagram of the human BMAL1 gene. The DNA sequence of the human ARNTL gene (ID 408), a synonym of BMAL1, was obtained from the GenBank database. The positions of the sgRNAs and the start and stop codons are shown in the figure. (B) Results of genomic PCR analysis of the regions flanking the sgRNA-binding sites. Genomic DNA was prepared from U2OS-P_{Bmal1}::Fluc/ΔBmal1 cells and was subjected to PCR using the indicated primers. Amplicon sizes predicted from the database (predicted) and those obtained from the experiment ($\Delta Bmal1$) are shown. No amplification was observed using C fwd and C rev primers. (C) Schematic diagram of amplicons BC and AC. The primer positions are shown in panels C-E. Nucleotides 77753 to 80112 and 77751 to 99052 were deleted in amplicons BC and AC, respectively. (D, E) DNA sequences of amplicons BC (D) and AC (E) were determined by direct Sanger sequencing of the amplicons.

Gels and blots

After blotting, the membranes were stained with Ez Stain Aqua Mem solution (ATTO, Tokyo, Japan) to measure total protein levels. Images were captured using a LuminoGraph II EM instrument (ATTO, Tokyo, Japan) in bright field mode. The membranes were cut and destained before reacting with antibodies. The ECL Rainbow Marker Full Range (RPN800E, Cytiva, Marlborough, MA, USA) was used as the molecular weight marker. To detect Myc-tagged BMAL1 (MYC-BMAL1) bands (Fig. 3, A-C and Fig. S2) and endogenous BMAL1 bands (Fig. S4), we cut the membranes above the 102 kD marker at the upper side and below the 52 kD markers at the lower side, and reacted them with mouse anti-Myc-tag mAb and rabbit anti-BMAL1 antibody. REV-ERB α bands were detected using a rabbit anti-REV-ERB α antibody (Fig.4, A-C). The same blots were re-probed after erasing the MYC-BMAL1 signals by treatment with 15% H₂O₂ solution. For detection of CLOCK bands (Fig. 4, D-E), membranes were cut above the 150 kD marker on the upper side and below the 76 kD marker on the lower side. The bands were detected using ECL Prime reagent. Images were acquired using a LuminoGraph II EM instrument equipped with ImageSaver 7 software. The auto-exposure settings were × 5 sensitivity and 1 × 1 binning. Total protein staining and immunoblotting data were quantified using ImageJ software (NIH, USA). Prior to quantification, we confirmed that the signals were unsaturated. Images of chemiluminescence and prestained molecular weight markers were merged automatically using Luminograph II EM. We used merged images only to confirm the positions of molecular weight markers. In Figs 3A, 4A, S2, and S4, we only presented the graphs showing the relative amount of the proteins.

Fig 3A Anti- Anti-Myc (DOX 0-10 µg/mL)

Total protein

76

M≷

9846543



lane 1 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 2 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 3 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 4 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 5 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 6 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 7 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 8 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 10 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 11 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 12 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3

13 13 15

55

Fig 3B Anti-Myc DOX 0.1 µg/mL



Figure continued on next page

Fig 3B Anti-Myc DOX 0.1 µg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Biological replicate 2

Time (h)

Fig 3C Anti-Myc DOX 1 µg/mL





Figure continued on next page

Fig 3C Anti-Myc DOX 1 µg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence

MW MIX 24

Time (h)

48



Biological replicate 2

Fig 4A Anti-REV-ERBα (DOX 0-10 μg/mL)

Total protein



lane <t

Chemiluminescence



lane 1 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 2 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 3 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 4 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 5 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 6 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 7 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 8 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 10 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 11 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 12 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3

Fig 4B Anti-REV-ERBa DOX 0.1 µg/mL



Figure continued on next page

Fig 4B Anti-REV-ERBα DOX 0.1 µg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Biological replicate 2

Fig 4C Anti-REV-ERBa DOX 1 µg/mL



Figure continued on next page

Fig 4C Anti-REV-ERBα DOX 1 μg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Biological replicate 2

Time (h)

Fig 4D Anti-CLOCK DOX 0.1 µg/mL





Figure continued on next page

Fig 4D Anti-CLOCK DOX 0.1 µg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Fig 4E Anti-CLOCK DOX 1 µg/mL



Figure continued on next page

Fig 4E Anti-CLOCK DOX 1 µg/mL (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Fig. S2 Anti-Myc (Strain-2)

Total protein





Chemiluminescence

MW 1

lane

3 2

lane lane 4 5 6

lane lane lane



lane 1 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 2 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 3 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 0.01 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 4 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 5 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 6 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 μ g/mL Biological replicate 3







Chemiluminescence



lane 15 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-23 DOX 1 µg/mL Biological replicate 3







Chemiluminescence



Fig. S2 Anti-Myc (Strain-51 and -59)





Chemiluminescence



lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-51 DOX 1 μg/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 9 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-51 DOX 1 μg/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 10 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 0.01 μg/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 11 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 0.01 μg/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 12 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 0.01 μg/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 1 μg/mL Biological replicate 1 lane 14 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 1 μg/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 15 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-59 DOX 1 μg/mL Biological replicate 3

Fig. S4 Anti-BMAL1





Chemiluminescence



lane 12 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 1 µg/mL Biological replicate 3 lane 13 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 µg/mL Biological replicate 1

lane 14 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 µg/mL Biological replicate 2 lane 15 : Myc-Bmal1 strain-2 DOX 10 µg/mL Biological replicate 3

Fig. S6 Anti-REV-ERBα (WT U2OS)



Fig. S6 Anti-REV-ERBα (WT U2OS) (cont.)

Chemiluminescence



Biological replicate 1