

Identification of pathways that regulate circadian rhythms using a larval zebrafish small molecule screen

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Figure S1

**Figure S1. Clustergram summarizing results of the drug screen.** All drugs that affected at least one of the measured circadian parameters by at least 3 standard deviations from same-plate DMSO controls were analyzed using hierarchical clustering and are depicted in this figure. The same clustergram is shown without drug annotations in Fig. 1D.

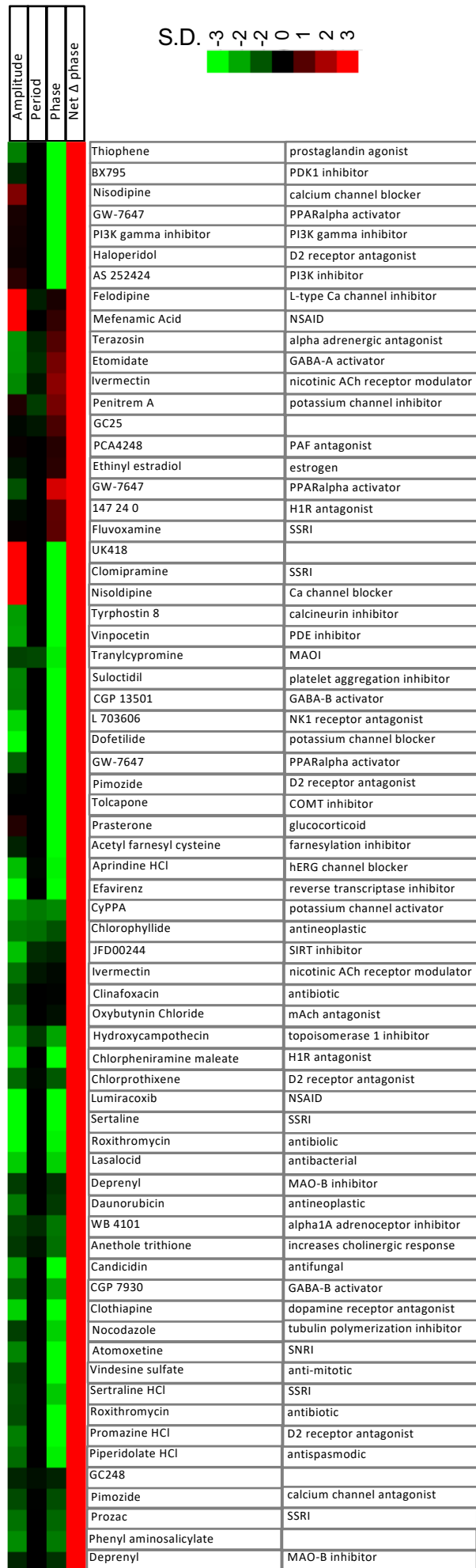


Figure S1 (continued)

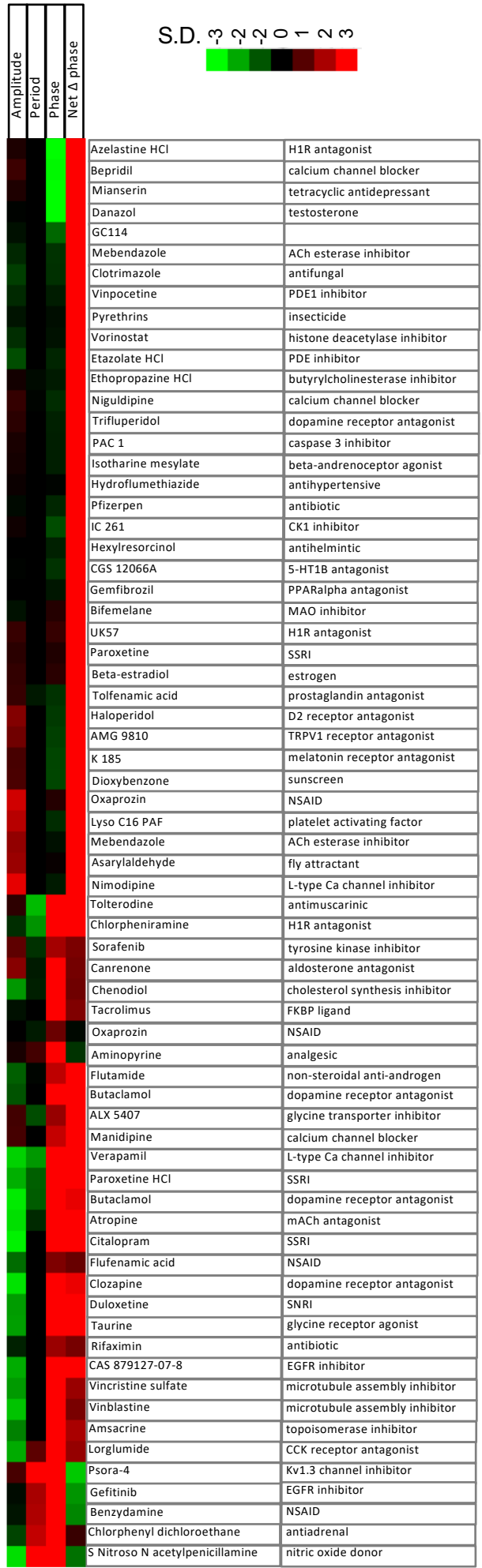


Figure S1 (continued)

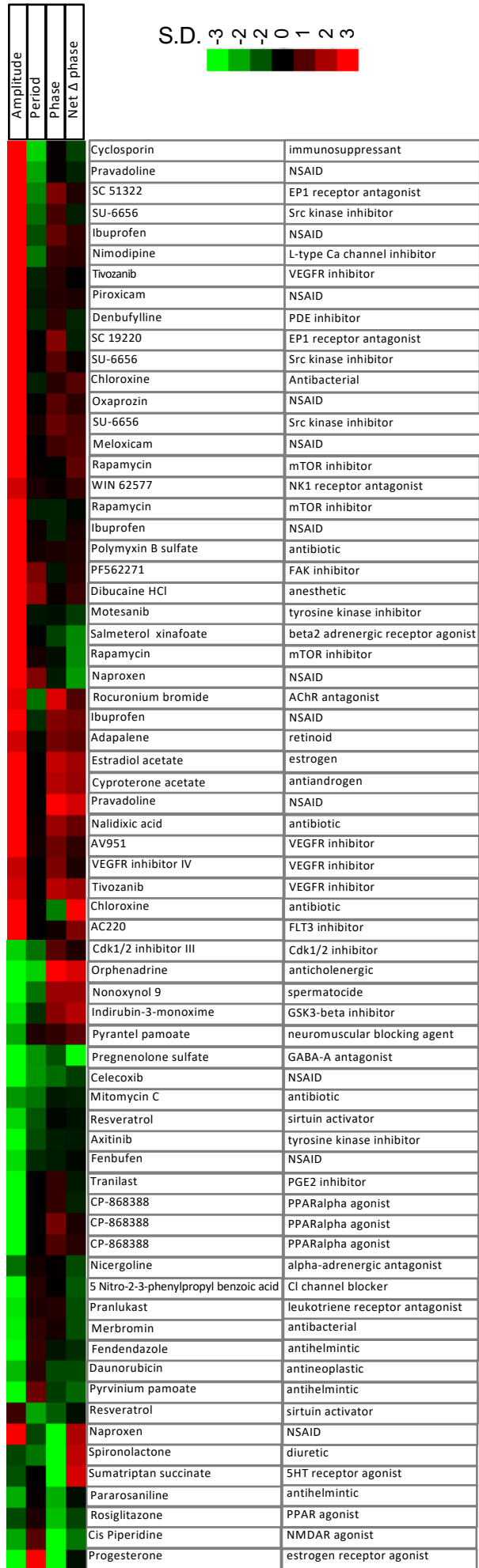


Figure S1 (continued)

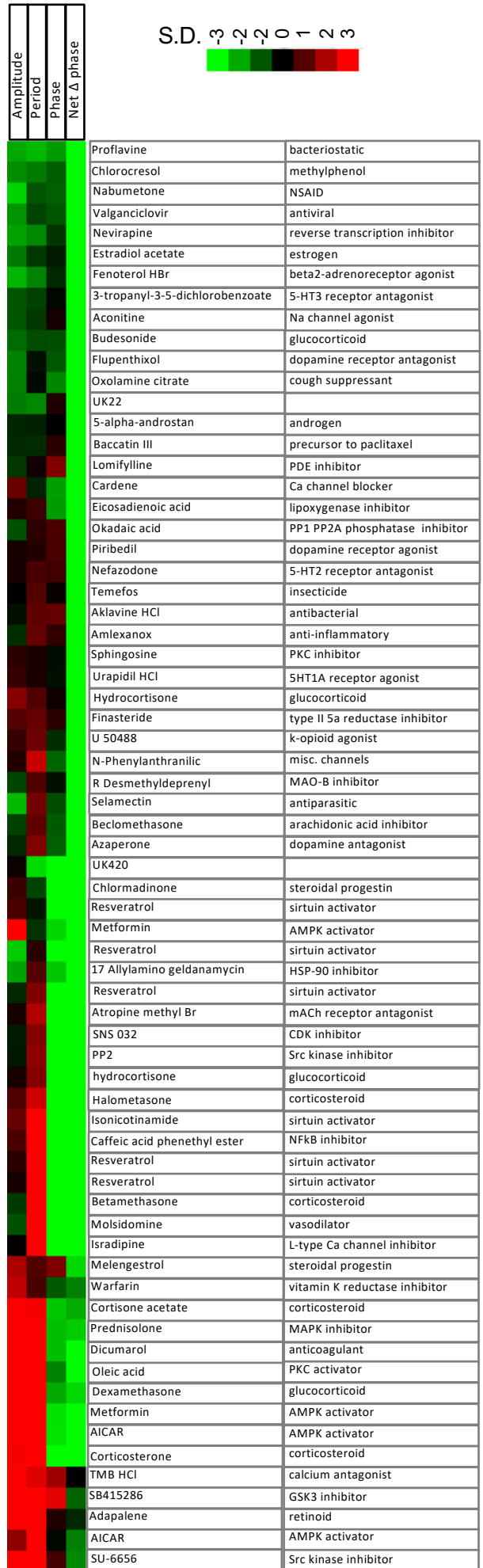


Figure S1 (continued)

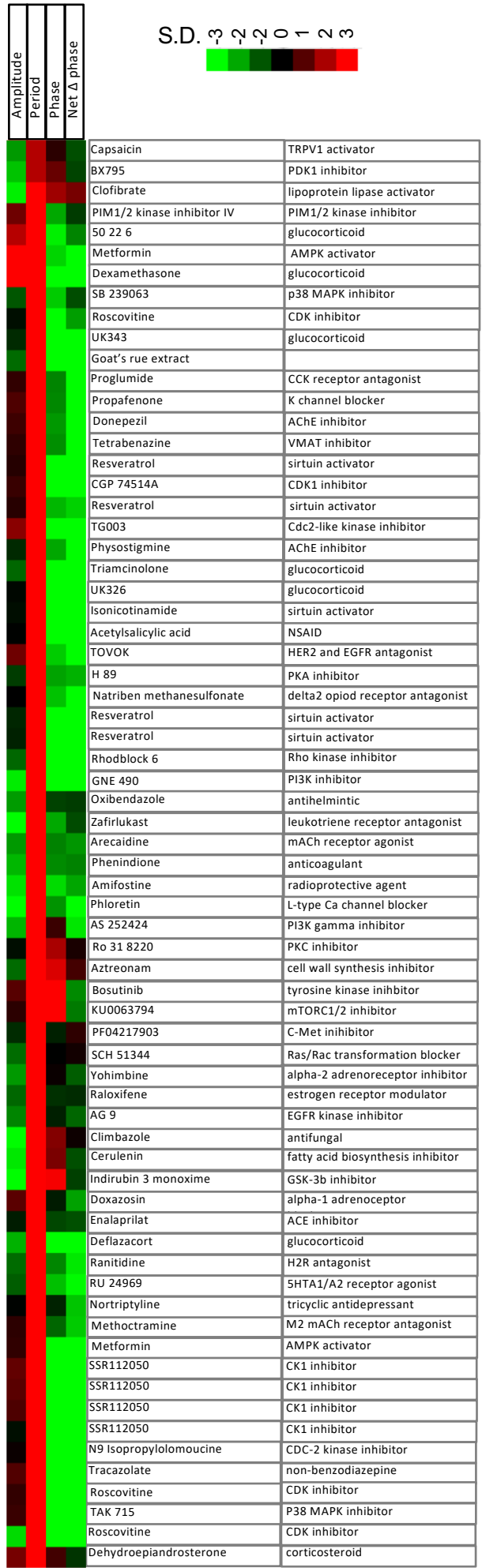


Figure S1 (continued)

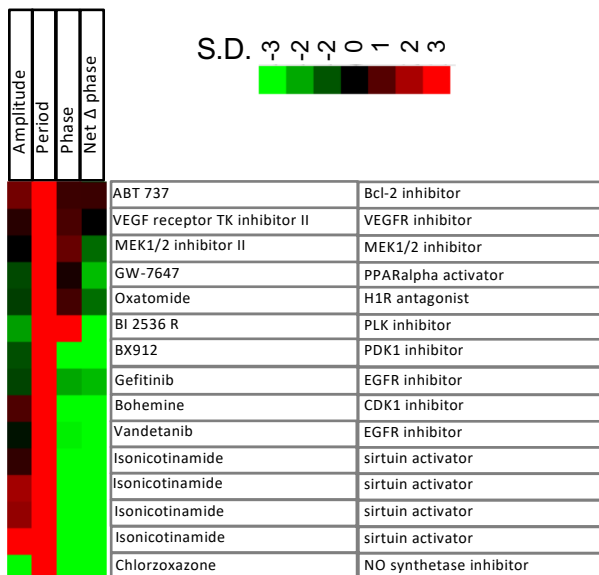
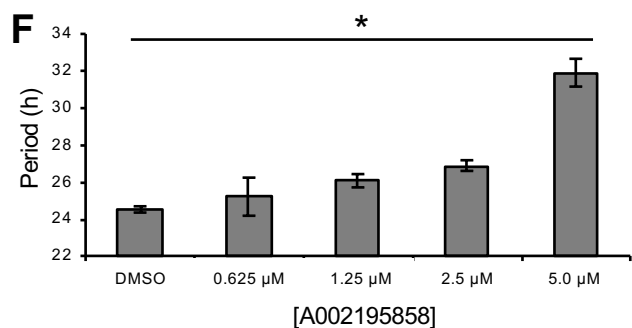
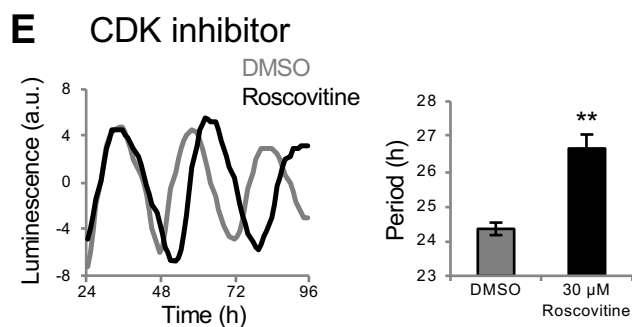
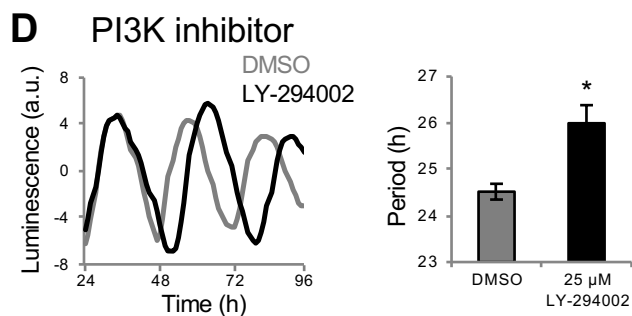
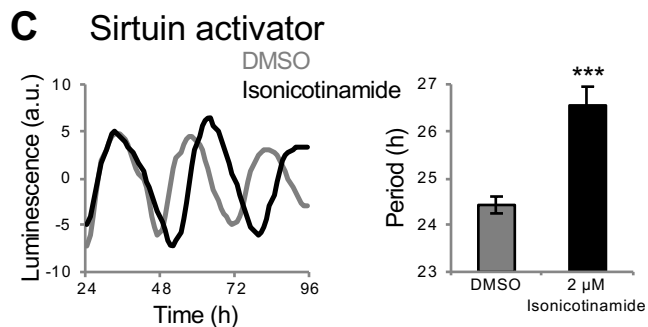
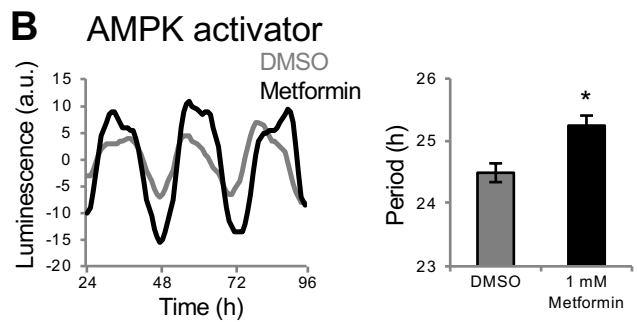
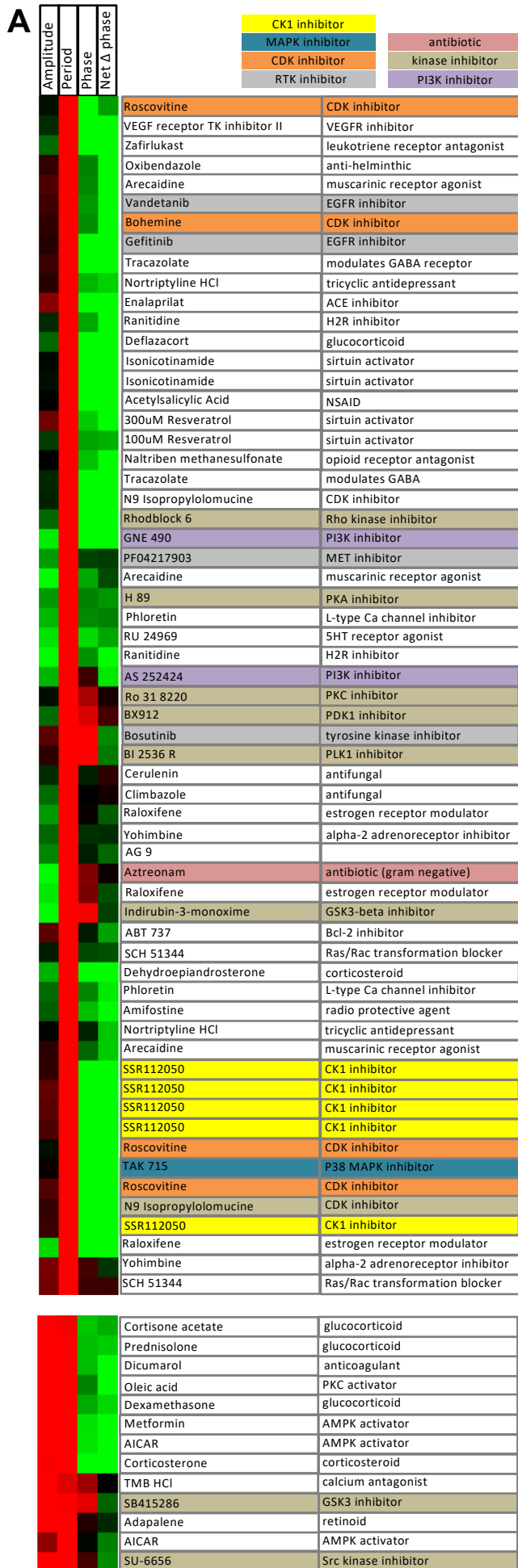
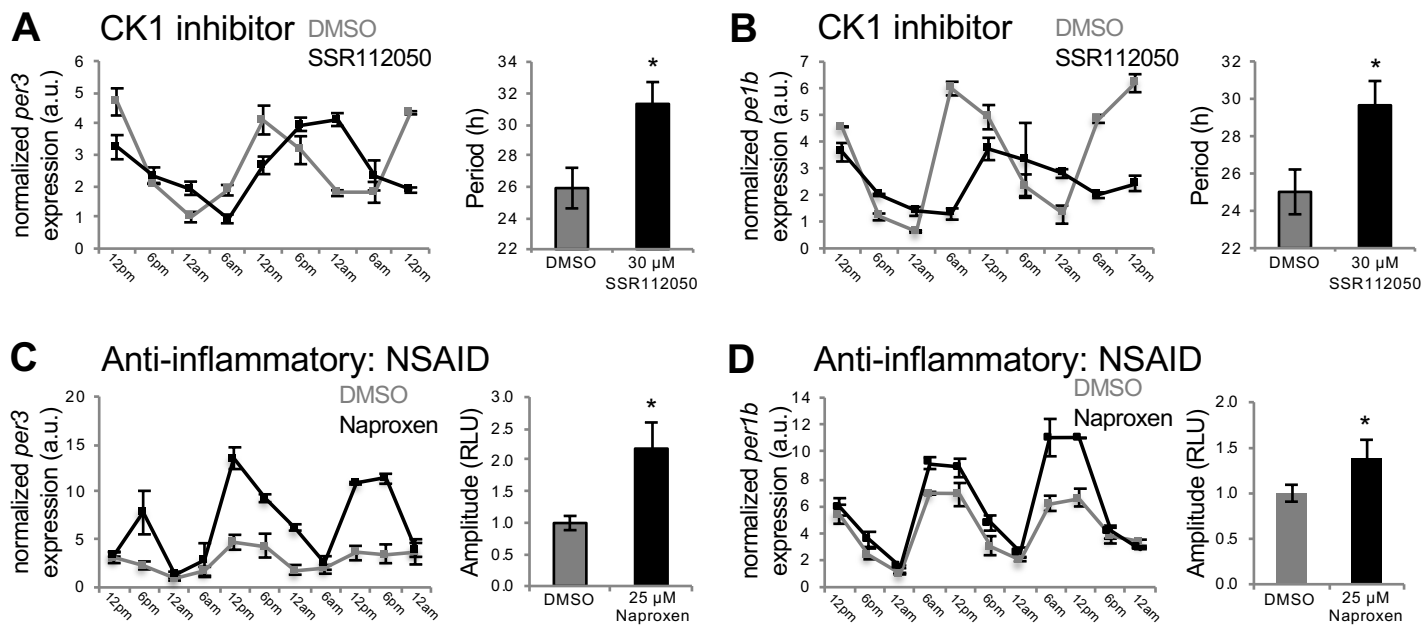


Figure S2

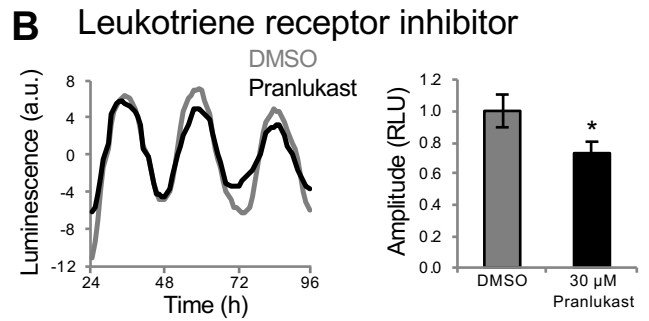
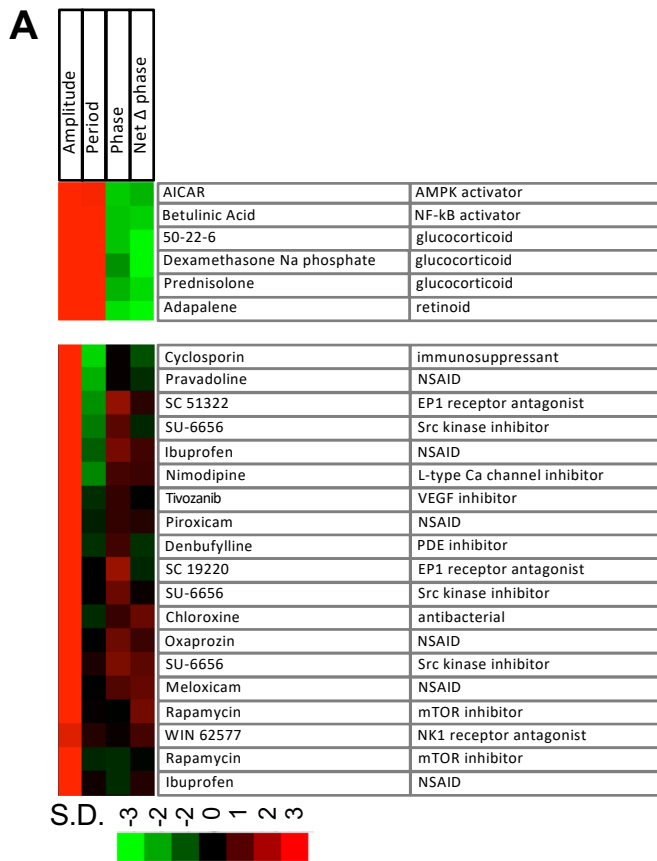




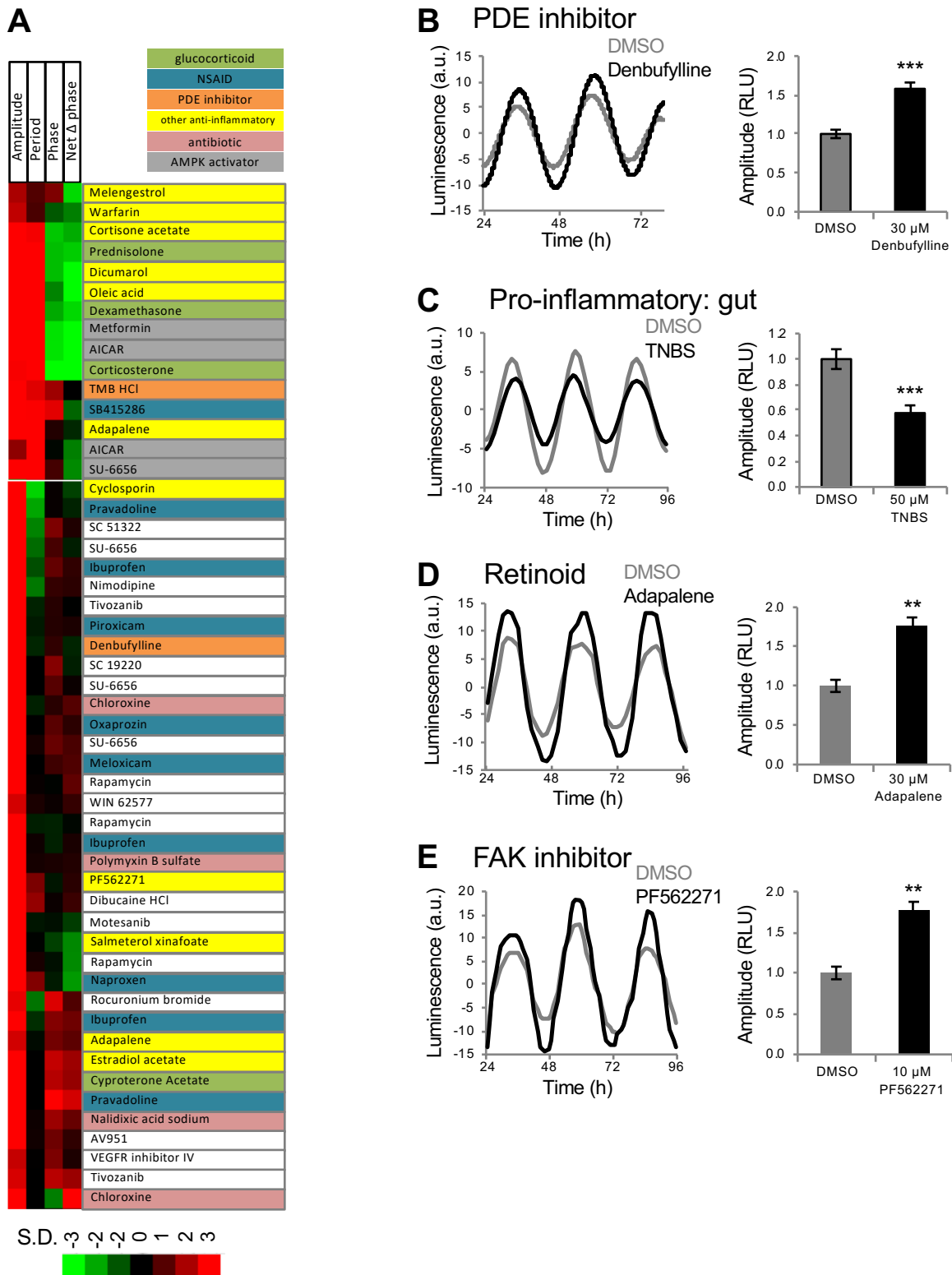
**Figure S2. Drugs that increased *Tg(per3:luc)* luminescence circadian period length. (A)** Clusters of drugs that increased period length by at least 3 standard deviations from the mean of same-plate DMSO controls is shown. Color-coding indicates drug classes. Compounds that increased period length include AMPK activator metformin (**B**), sirtuin activator isonicotinamide (**C**), PI3K inhibitor LY-204002 (**D**) and CDK inhibitor roscovitine (**E**). Line graphs show mean and bar graphs show mean  $\pm$  SEM for 8 animals. \* $P$ <0.05, \*\* $P$ <0.01, \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 by ANOVA with Tukey's test. (**F**) Treatment of Rat-1 fibroblasts stably transfected with a *mPer1-luc* reporter construct with the CK1 inhibitor A002195858 resulted in significantly increased period length at 5  $\mu$ M. Mean  $\pm$  SEM for triplicate samples are shown. \* $P$ <0.05 by Kruskal-Wallis test corrected for multiple comparisons to DMSO using the Dunn test.



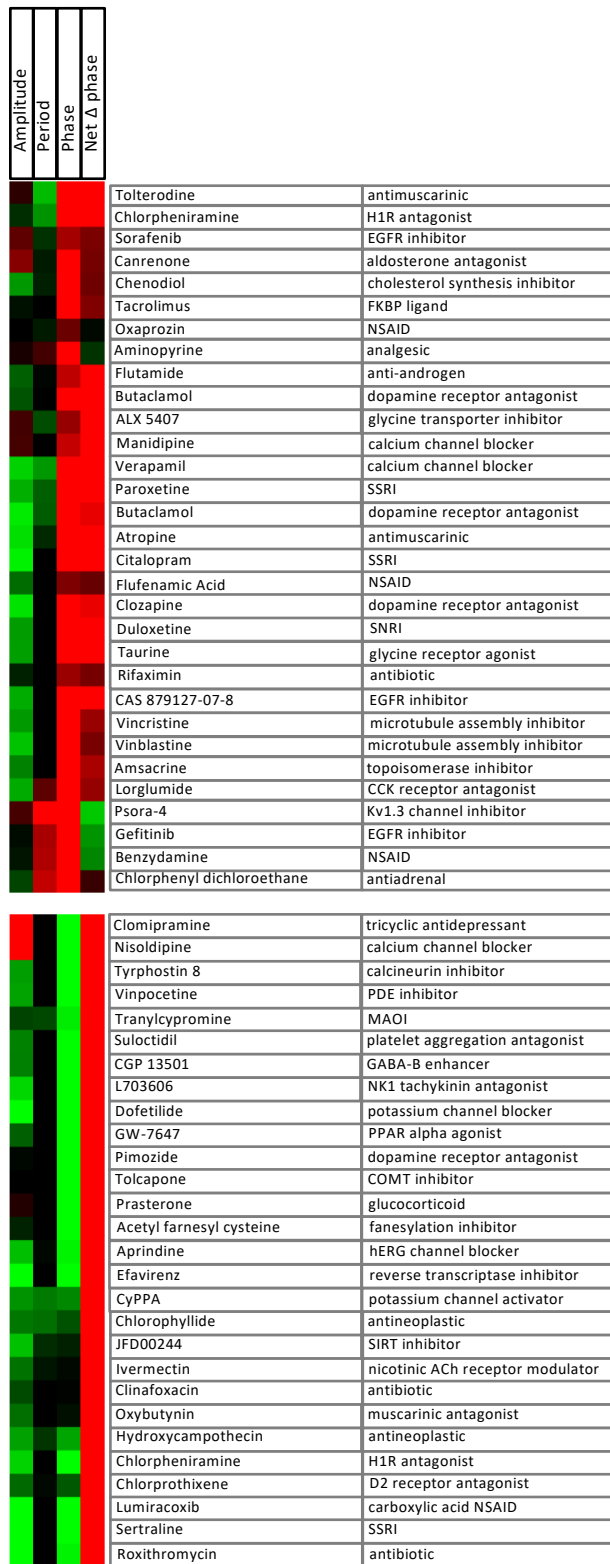
**Figure S3. Confirmation of drug-induced luminescence phenotypes using RT-qPCR.** CK1 inhibitor SSR112050 increased period length of *per3* (A) and *per1b* (B) circadian oscillations. Anti-inflammatory naproxen increased amplitude of *per3* (C) and *per1b* (D) circadian oscillations. Mean  $\pm$  SEM is shown. \* $P$ <0.05 by ANOVA with Tukey's test.



**Figure S4. Drugs that affected *Tg(per3:luc)* luminescence circadian amplitude. (A)** Clusters of drugs that affected circadian amplitude by at least 3 standard deviations from the mean of same-plate DMSO controls is shown. **(B)** Leukotriene receptor inhibitor pranlukast decreased circadian amplitude. \* $P < 0.05$  by ANOVA with Tukey's test.

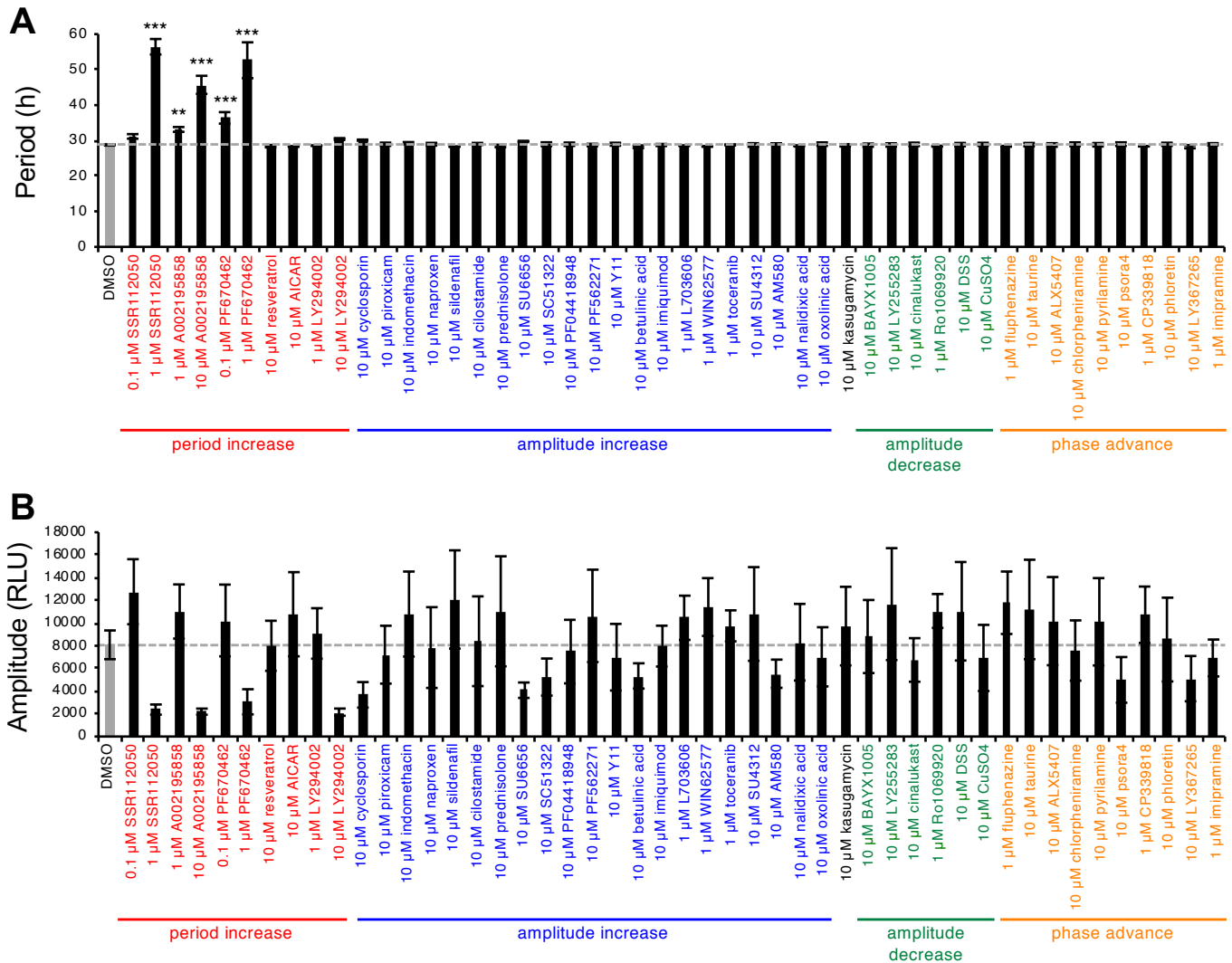


**Figure S5. Inflammatory drugs that affected *Tg(per3:luc)* luminescence circadian amplitude.** (A) A cluster of drugs that affected circadian amplitude by at least 3 standard deviations from the mean of same-plate DMSO controls is shown. Color-coding indicates drug classes. Anti-inflammatory compounds that increased circadian amplitude include PDE inhibitor denbutylline (B), retinoid adapalene (D) and FAK inhibitor PF562271 (E). TNBS, which induces inflammation in the gut, decreased circadian amplitude (C). \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by ANOVA with Tukey's test.



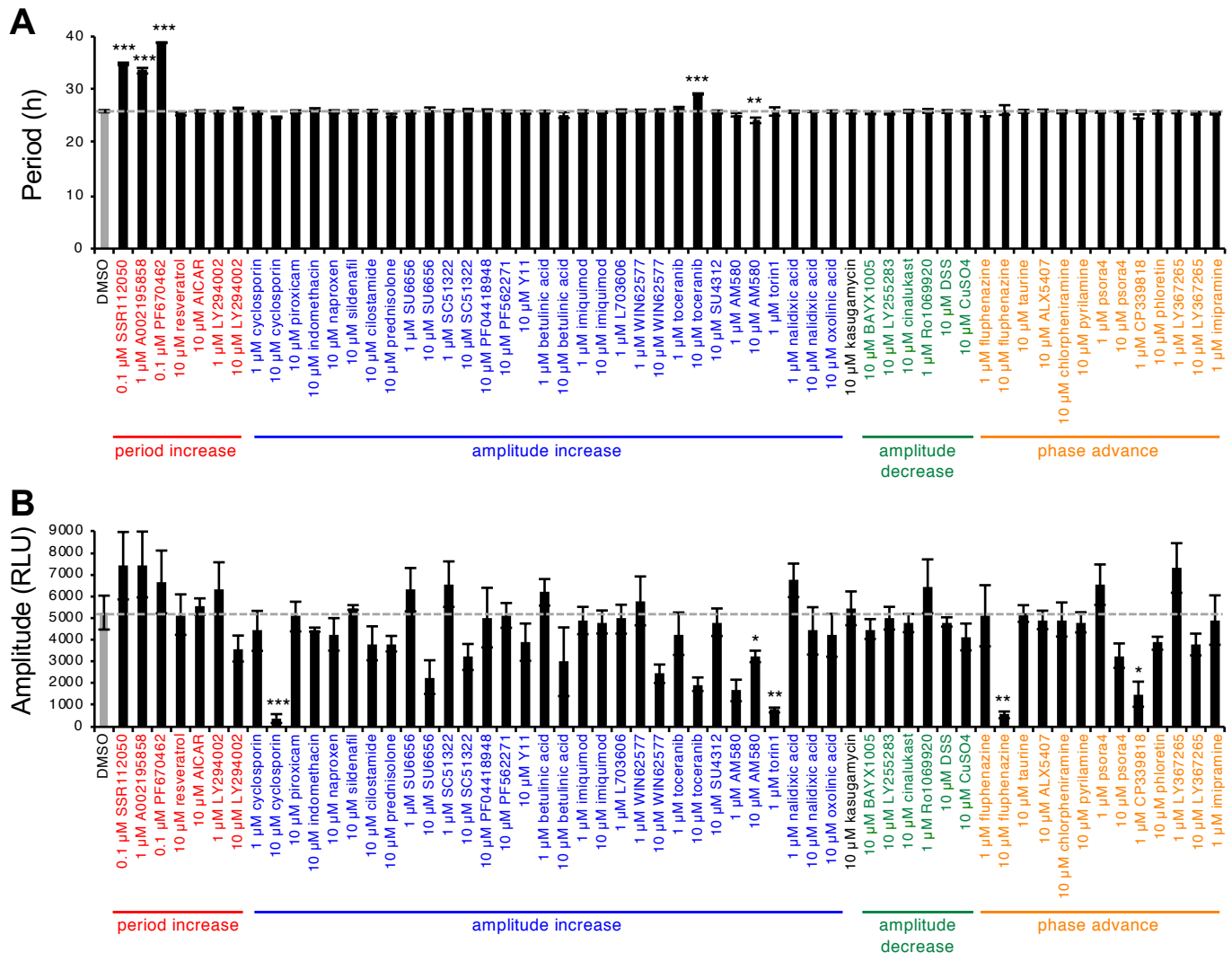
**Figure S6. Clusters of drugs that affected *Tg(per3:luc)* luminescence circadian phase.** Drugs that affected circadian phase by at least 3 standard deviations from the mean of same-plate DMSO controls are shown.

*per3:luc*



**Figure S7. Effects of drugs on luminescence circadian period length and amplitude in cells derived from *Tg(per3:luc)* embryos. (A)** Some drugs that increased period length in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae, including SSR112050, A002195858 and PF670462, induced similar phenotypes in *per3:luc* cells, while others, such as resveratrol, AICAR and LY294002, did not. **(B)** Drugs that affected amplitude in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae did not induce similar phenotypes in *per3:luc* cells. Each case of severely reduced luminescence amplitude was associated with drug-induced toxicity. Mean  $\pm$  SEM is shown. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  for pairwise comparisons between each drug and DMSO control by Dunnett's test. Labels are colored according to drug effects in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae.

*per1b:luc*



**Figure S8. Effects of drugs on luminescence circadian period length and amplitude in *per1b:luc* zebrafish cells.** (A) Some drugs that increased period length in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae, including SSR112050, A002195858 and PF670462, induced similar phenotypes in *per1b:luc* cells, while others, such as resveratrol, AICAR and LY294002, did not. (B) Drugs that affected amplitude in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae did not induce similar phenotypes in *per1b:luc* cells. Each case of severely reduced circadian amplitude was associated with drug-induced toxicity. Mean  $\pm$  SEM is shown. \* $P$ <0.05, \*\* $P$ <0.01, \*\*\* $P$ <0.001 for pairwise comparisons between each drug and DMSO control by Dunnett's test. Labels are colored according to drug effects in *Tg(per3:luc)* larvae.

## Bmal1:dluc

