

Supplementary Information

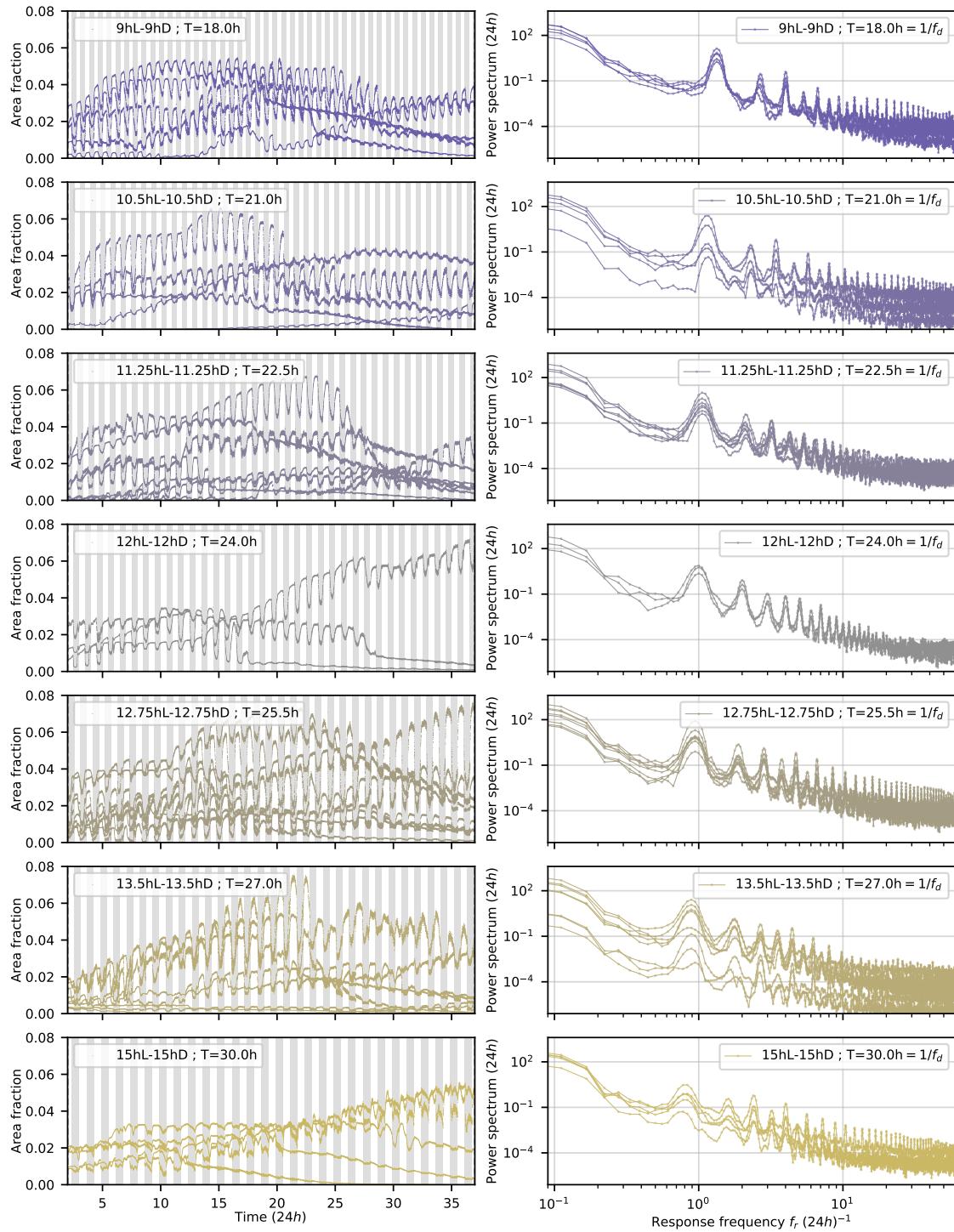
Macroscopic waves, biological clocks and morphogenesis driven by light in a giant unicellular green alga

Eldad Afik,^{1,2*} Toni J.B. Liu,¹ Elliot M. Meyerowitz^{1,2*}

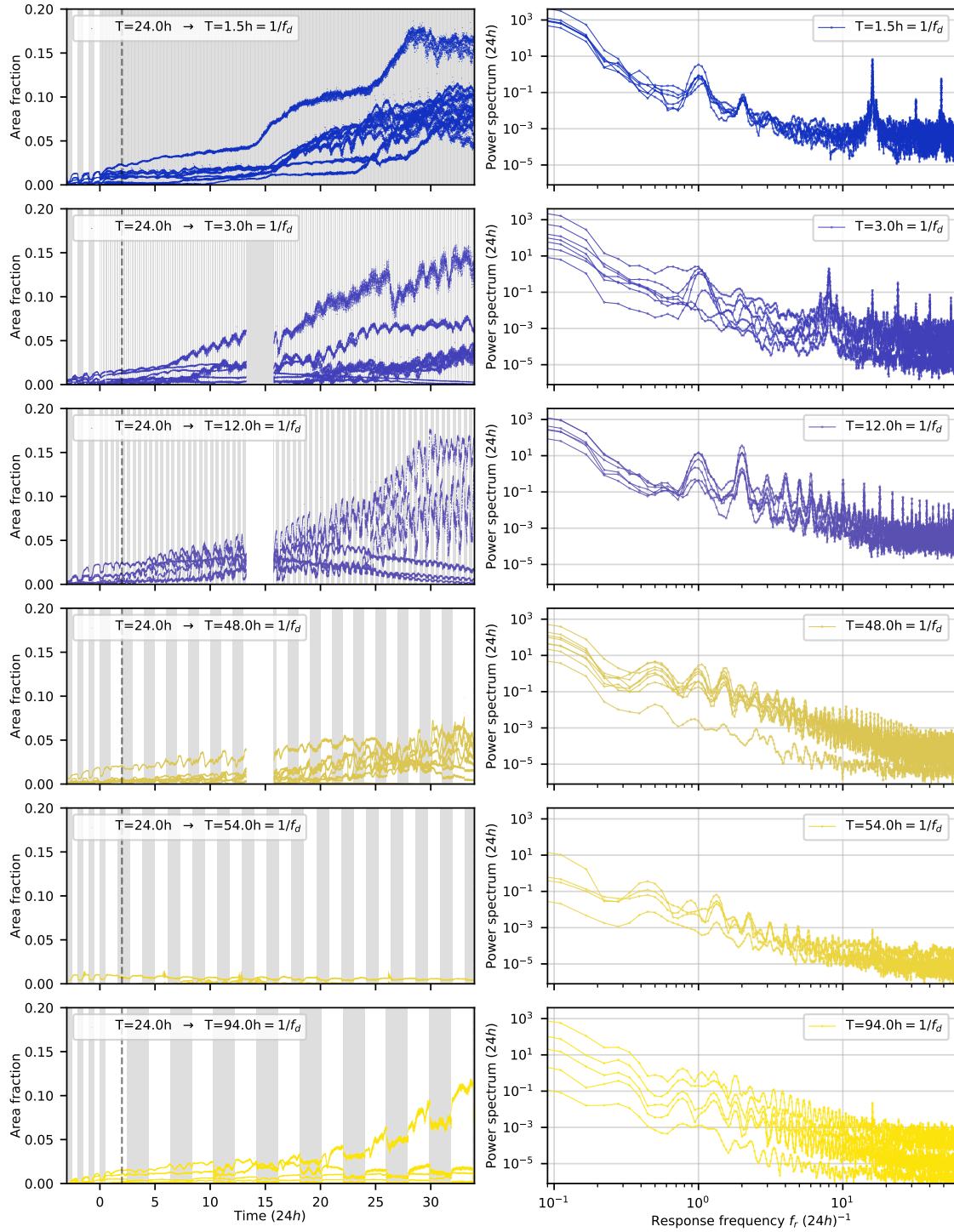
¹Division of Biology and Biological Engineering, California Institute of Technology,
1200 E California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

²Howard Hughes Medical Institute

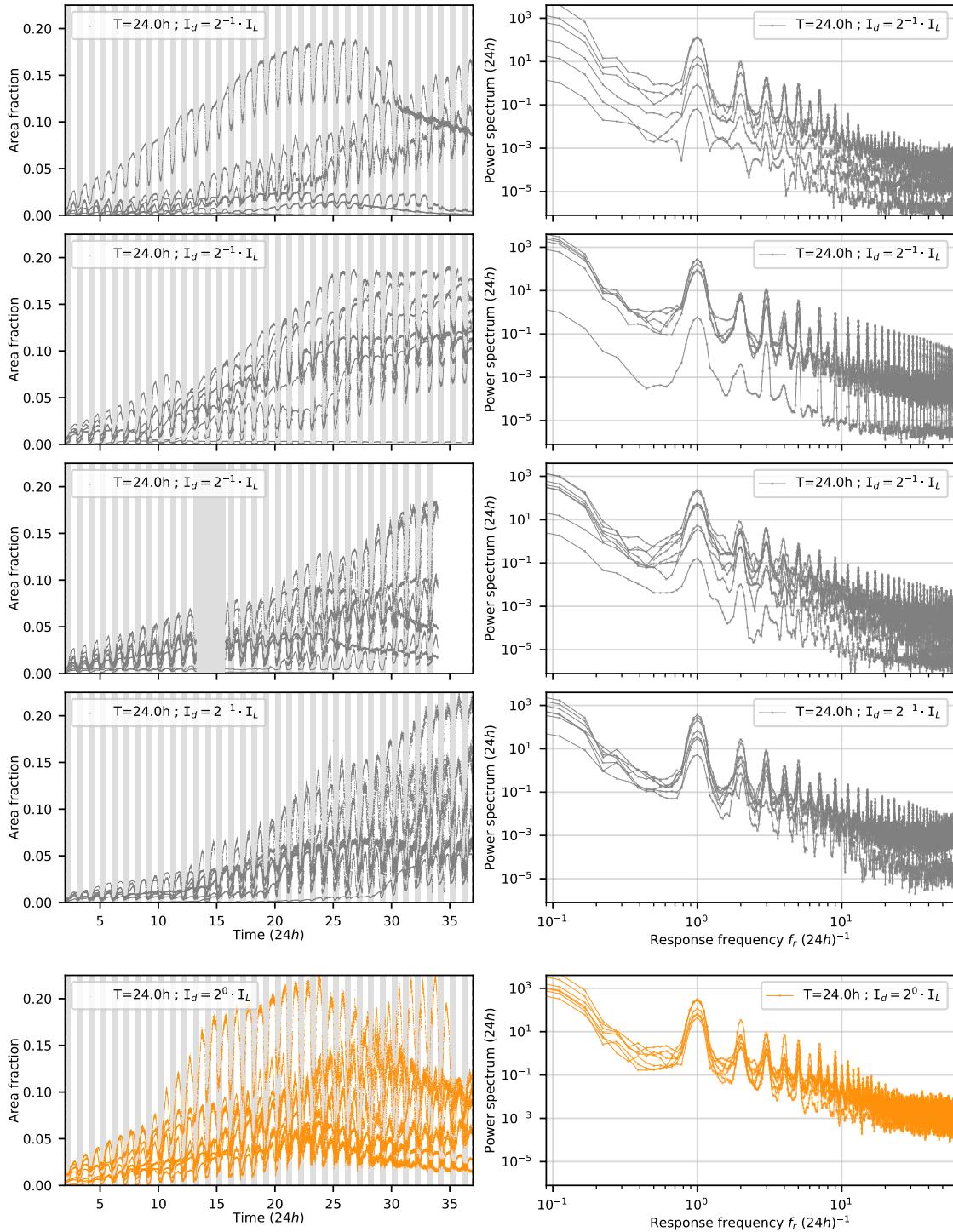
*Correspondence to eldad.afik@gmail.com, meyerow@caltech.edu



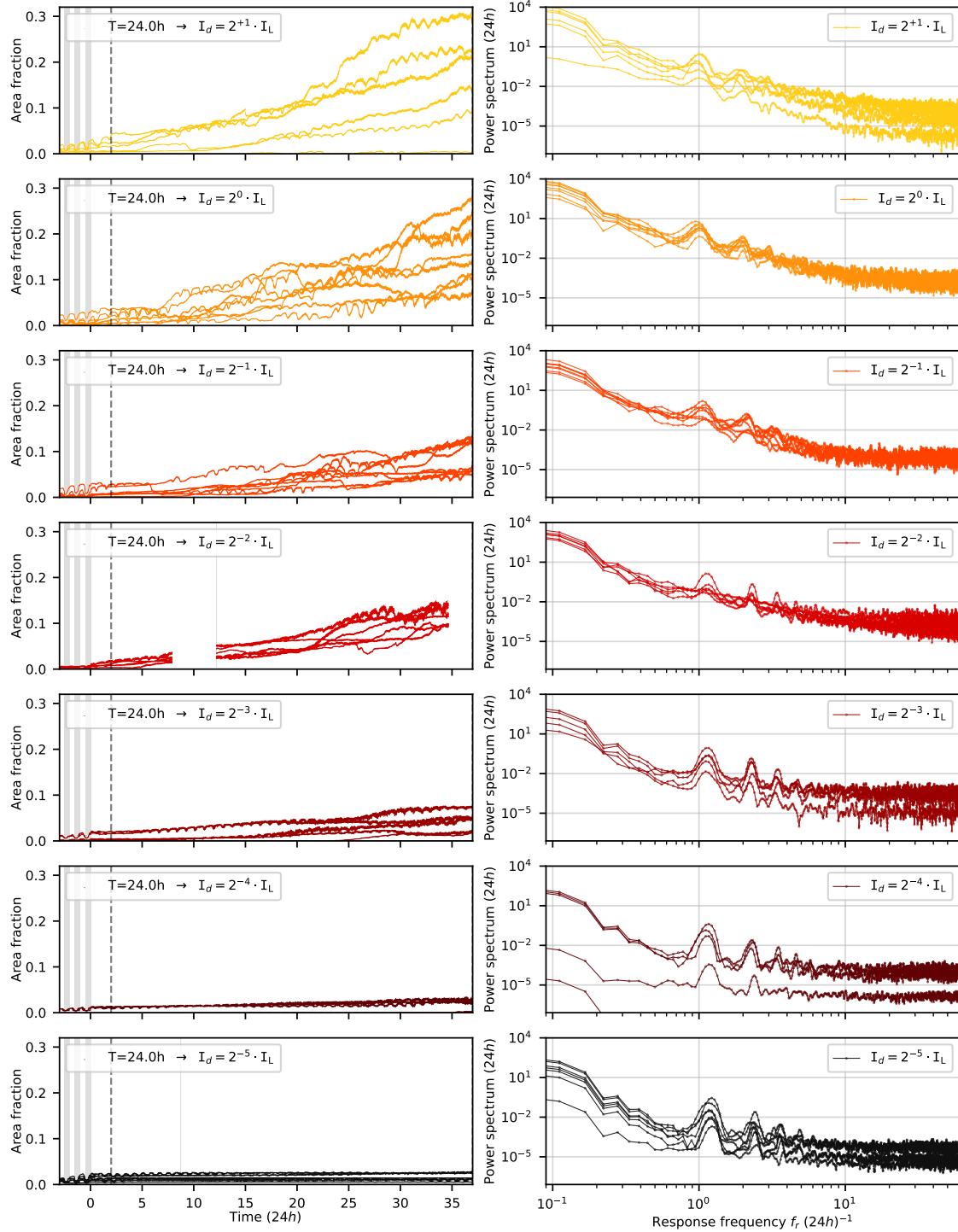
Supplementary Fig. 1: Time series and corresponding power spectra under driving illumination periods within 18h to 30h. Area fraction corresponds to the measured green area within a whole well, normalised by the area of the well. Each curve corresponds to a distinct sample. Response fundamental frequencies $f_{r,0}$ inferred from the power spectra on the right are presented in Fig. 2d. Averages over power spectra curves, grouped by driving illumination frequencies, $f_d = 1/T$, are shown in Fig. 2c. The data in Fig. 2a,b are presented here again for comparison, labeled “12hL-12hD ; T=24.0h”.



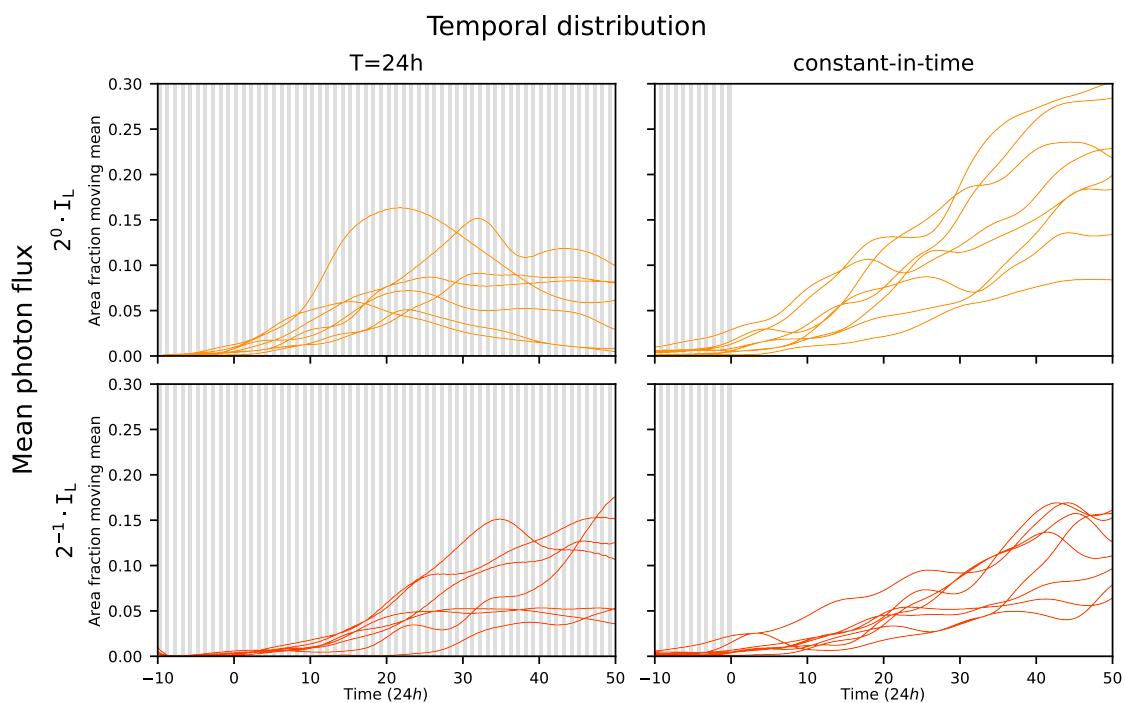
Supplementary Fig. 2: Time series and corresponding power spectra under driving periods far from 24h. Averages over the power spectra curves on the right, grouped by driving illumination frequencies $f_d = 1/T$, are presented in Fig. 3c as heatmaps. Examples from the $T=3\text{h}$ and $T=48\text{h}$ panels on the left are highlighted in Fig. 3a,b. Power spectra are inferred from intervals starting two days after the transition from 12hL-12hD to the new driving illumination protocol, marked by the dashed vertical line on the time series.



Supplementary Fig. 3: Additional time series and corresponding power spectra under driving period $T=24\text{h}$. Panels are grouped by culture dish. Averaging over the power spectra curves corresponding to $T=24\text{h}$ $I_d = 2^{-1} \cdot I_L$, in grey (top four panels), together with $T=24\text{h}$ in Supplementary Fig. 1, results in the heatmap column labeled $f_d = 1/24\text{h}$ in Fig. 3c. For comparison, samples subject to $T=24\text{h}$ $I_d = 2^0 \cdot I_L$ are presented in orange (bottom panel).



Supplementary Fig. 4: Time series and corresponding power spectra under constant illumination intensities within $2^{-5} \cdot I_L$ to $2^{+1} \cdot I_L$. Response fundamental frequencies $f_{r,0}$ inferred from the power spectra on the right are presented in Fig. 4c. Averages over power spectra curves, grouped by driving illumination I_d , are shown in Fig. 4d. Examples from the $I_d = 2^{-5} \cdot I_L$ and $I_d = 2 \cdot I_L$ panels on the left are highlighted in Fig. 4a,b. Power spectra are inferred from intervals starting two days after the transition from 12hL-12hD to the new driving illumination protocol, marked by the dashed vertical line on the time series.



Supplementary Fig. 5: Apparent area growth curves comparing mean photon flux levels $2^0 \cdot I_L$ and $2^{-1} \cdot I_L$, at $T=24\text{h}$ and constant illumination. Growth curves inferred from time-series by moving averages. The constant-in-time column shows data presented in Fig. 4e, plotted again here for comparison with $T=24\text{h}$ illumination. Snapshots on day 25 of three samples from each of the above panels are presented in Fig. 5.