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Author(s)	Fu, Gang; Nagasato, Chikako; Oka, Seiko; Cock, J. Mark; Motomura, Taizo
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1 **Proteomics analysis of heterogeneous flagella in brown algae (Stramenopiles)**

2 Gang Fu¹, Chikako Nagasato¹, Seiko Oka², J. Mark Cock³ and Taizo Motomura^{1,*}

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4 ¹Muroran Marine Station, Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, Hokkaido
5 University, Muroran 051-0013, Hokkaido, Japan

6 ²Instrumental Analysis Division, Equipment Management Center, Creative Research
7 Institution, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 001-0021, Hokkaido, Japan

8 ³University Pierre et Marie Curie and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique,
9 Unité Mixte de Recherche 7139, Laboratoire International Associé Dispersal and
10 Adaptation in Marine Species, Station Biologique de Roscoff, 29682 Roscoff Cedex,
11 France

12

13 *Correspondence author: Taizo Motomura

14 Email: motomura@fsc.hokudai.ac.jp

15 Tel: +81 143 22 2846

16 Fax: +81 143 22 4135

17

18 A running title: Heterogeneous flagella in brown algae

19

20

1 **Abstract**

2 Flagella are conserved organelles among eukaryotes and they are composed of many
3 proteins, which are necessary for flagellar assembly, maintenance and function.
4 Stramenopiles, which include brown algae, diatoms and oomycetes, possess two
5 laterally inserted flagella. The anterior flagellum (AF) extends forward and bears
6 tripartite mastigonemes, whilst the smooth posterior flagellum (PF) often has a
7 paraflagellar body structure. These heterogeneous flagella have served as crucial
8 structures in algal studies especially from a viewpoint of phylogeny. However, the
9 protein compositions of the flagella are still largely unknown. Here we report a
10 LC-MS/MS based proteomics analysis of brown algal flagella. In total, 495 flagellar
11 proteins were identified. Functional annotation of the proteome data revealed that
12 brown algal flagellar proteins were associated with cell motility, signal transduction and
13 various metabolic activities. We separately isolated AF and PF and analyzed their
14 protein compositions. This analysis led to the identification of several AF- and
15 PF-specific proteins. Among the PF-specific proteins, we found a candidate novel blue
16 light receptor protein involved in phototaxis, and named it HELMCHROME because of
17 the steering function of PF. Immunological analysis revealed that this protein was
18 localized along the whole length of the PF and concentrated in the paraflagellar body.

19

20

21 **Key words:** blue light receptor; brown algae; creatine kinase; flagella; phototaxis;
22 proteomics.

1 **Introduction**

2 Flagella or cilia are almost ubiquitous organelles in a diverse range of eukaryotic
3 cells and substantial studies have revealed their versatile roles in cellular motility and
4 signal perception (Cavalier-Smith 2002; Davenport and Yoder 2005). The structure of
5 the flagellum is evolutionarily conserved (Carvalho-Santos et al. 2011; Mitchell 2007)
6 and for a motile flagellum, its core structure is a “9+2” axoneme comprising nine outer
7 doublet microtubules and central pair of microtubules. Various macromolecular
8 components such as outer and inner dynein arms, radial spokes and central pair
9 projections, are periodically organized along the microtubule-based axoneme and
10 responsible for flagellar beating (Nicastro et al. 2005). The axoneme extends from the
11 basal bodies beyond the cell surface and is covered by flagellar membrane, which is
12 continuous with the plasma membrane but has different protein and lipid compositions
13 relating to the sensory function of flagella (Pazour and Bloodgood 2008). In addition to
14 the axoneme structure, an intraflagellar transport (IFT) system is also present in the
15 compartment enclosed by the flagellar membrane and the outer doublet microtubules
16 (Kozminski et al. 1993). The IFT consists of anterograde and retrograde protein
17 complexes responsible for flagellar assembly and maintenance (Rosenbaum and
18 Witman 2002). Given the functional diversity and structural complexity, it is not
19 surprising that hundreds of proteins are required for the correct assembly, maintenance
20 and functioning of flagella. As a result of a combination of bioinformatics, genomics
21 and proteomics analyses of the flagella of model organisms, our understanding of the

1 flagellar proteins has greatly advanced in the last decade (Gherman et al. 2006; Inglis et
2 al. 2006).

3 The stramenopiles constitute a large independent group among eight eukaryotic
4 lineages, and possess diverse organisms from unicellular parasitic flagellates to giant
5 kelp, including five non-photosynthetic subgroups (such as oomycetes and
6 labyrinthulomycetes) and eleven photosynthetic ones (such as brown algae and diatoms)
7 (Baldauf 2008). Stramenopiles are characterized by possessing an anterior flagellum
8 (AF) with tripartite mastigonemes in the motile stage (gametes and zoospores). An
9 alternative name for the stramenopiles is the heterokonts, because most species within
10 this group often have a shorter, smooth posterior flagellum (PF) in addition to the AF.
11 Functionally, the AF generates propulsive force through waveform bending to power
12 the cell forward swimming motility and the PF exhibits rapid lateral beating to steer the
13 swimming direction (Geller and Müller 1981; Matsunaga et al. 2010).

14 The brown algae (Phaeophyceae) are a major group within the stramenopiles
15 that are mostly found in marine habitats, and distributed worldwide. During a typical
16 brown algal life cycle, the two heterogeneous flagella (AF and PF) are observed in the
17 unicellular reproductive cells (gametes and zoospores). As one of the most important
18 organelles in brown algae, a great deal of attention has been paid to flagella and their
19 ultrastructural characters have been studied extensively (Henry and Cole 1982a, b;
20 Maier 1997a, b; Manton and Clarke 1951, Manton et al. 1953). The flagella are also
21 critical structures when considering phylogenetic relationships within the brown algae
22 (Clayton 1989; O'Kelly 1989). However, the protein composition of brown algal

1 flagella remain largely unknown, probably owing to the difficulty in isolating high
2 quality brown algal flagella in sufficient quantity and, until recently, the lack of a brown
3 algal genome database to underpin the flagellar protein analysis.

4 Although the genome sequence of the model brown alga *Ectocarpus siliculosus*
5 has become available (Cock et al. 2010), proteomics analysis of its flagella is hampered
6 by limitations in the amount of this organelle that can be isolated. In this study, we used
7 plurizoids of *Colpomenia bullosa* collected from the field to carry out flagellar
8 proteomics analysis. Light and electron microscopy showed that plurizoids of
9 *Colpomenia* and *Ectocarpus* are structurally similar. Moreover, the two species both
10 belong to the Ectocarpales according to the traditional brown algal classification criteria
11 (Guiry and Guiry 2014), and a multi-marker based phylogenetic analysis of 72 brown
12 algal taxa revealed that *Colpomenia* is phylogenetically close to *Ectocarpus* (Silberfeld
13 et al. 2010). These data encouraged us to use the genome sequence of *E. siliculosus* as a
14 database to identify *C. bullosa* flagellar proteins. Here, we present the result of
15 LC-MS/MS based proteomics analysis of isolated flagella from the latter species. We
16 also identified several AF- and PF-specific proteins. A candidate novel blue light
17 receptor protein responsible for phototaxis of brown algal swimmers was also discussed.

18

19 **Results and Discussions**

20 **Heterogeneity and isolation of brown algal flagella**

21 The flagellated cells of *C. bullosa* and *E. siliculosus* are around 5x7 μm in size
22 and bear two heterogeneous flagella in different lengths (Fig. 1A). Under blue-violet

1 (BV, 400-440 nm) irradiance, the PF emits green autofluorescence (Fig. 1B), which is
2 thought to be associated with a flavin-like protein (Kawai 1988). Both flagella are
3 laterally inserted into the cell body (Fig. 1C) and the basal part of the PF is closely
4 associated with the eyespot (Fig. 1D). This swollen basal part of the PF, the
5 paraflagellar body (Fig. 1A, B, D), is filled with crystalized materials and electron dense
6 materials (Fig 1E) (Fu et al. 2013). The AF is decorated with hairy mastigonemes on the
7 flagellar surface (Fig 1F). The axonemes of both flagella has a “9+2” microtubular
8 arrangements, however, the two flagella exhibit distinct beating patterns when cells
9 swim; AF exhibits flexible, undulate beats and PF shows rigid, lateral beats
10 (Supplementary Movie S1).

11 Numerous plurizoids from plurilocular zoidangia were released from thalli of *C.*
12 *bullosa* collected from the field (Fig. 1G). Flagella were isolated (Fig. 1H) from cell
13 bodies with a flagellar isolation buffer containing 5 mM EGTA. It was noteworthy that
14 the green autofluorescence of isolated PF could still be observed under BV light (Fig.
15 1I), indicating the potential integrity of the prepared proteins. Electron micrograph of
16 isolated flagellar fractions (Fig. 1J) showed that the preparations were enriched for
17 flagellar fragments.

18 **Identification of brown algal flagellar proteins**

19 Flagellar proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE. The gel was then cut into 1
20 mm pieces and the proteins were digested with trypsin. The diluted peptides were
21 subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis. The sequences of the identified peptides were
22 compared with the translated *E. siliculosus* genome database for protein identification.

1 Two additional independent experiments were carried out using the same protocol.
2 Based on the data obtained from these three repeated validations, proteins identified by
3 two or more peptides and presented in at least two replicates were considered as brown
4 algal flagellar proteins. This approach allowed the identification of 495 non-redundant
5 proteins that constituted the *C. bullosa* flagellar proteome (CbFP) (Supplementary
6 Table S1). Following comparison with the annotations of *E. siliculosus* genome, nearly
7 53% of the identified flagellar proteins remained functionally unknown. In order to
8 compile a protein list with more comprehensive annotations, we compared the CbFP
9 with the Gene Ontology (GO) database and recovered the matched GO terms for the
10 three major categories: molecular function, biological process and molecular component
11 (Supplementary Fig. S1). “ATP binding”, “microtubule motor activity” and “calcium
12 ion binding” were shown as the prominent groups in molecular function category. In the
13 other two categories, “microtubule-based movement” and “protein phosphorylation”,
14 along with “dynein complex” and “microtubule” were prevalent in the biological
15 process and the cellular component category, respectively. These findings together with
16 the GO annotation for each protein in CbFP (Supplementary Table S1) indicate that not
17 only the conventional functions (e.g., binding and hydrolysis of ATP to produce energy
18 for microtubule sliding, sensing calcium-ion concentrations to regulate flagellar beat
19 pattern) but also probably novel flagellar protein activities exist in brown algae. One of
20 such activities is related to an ATP-regenerating system for maintaining nucleotide
21 concentrations within flagella, which have been reported in diverse model organisms to
22 meet this organelle’s high-energy consumption demand. Ginger et al. (2008) described

1 three metabolic enzymes/ pathways, adenylate kinase (ADK), glycolytic enzymes and
2 creatine kinase (CK) that could generate ATP in protist flagella. In brown algal flagella,
3 we also found as candidate proteins involved in glycolysis and creatine kinase activity.
4 There were three late glycolytic pathway enzymes, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
5 dehydrogenase (CBJ29997.1), enolase (CBN78148.1) and pyruvate kinase
6 (CBJ32589.1) in CbFP. Despite that the detailed process of flagellar glycolysis remains
7 elusive, several glycolytic enzymes have also been reported in the flagella of
8 *Chlamydomonas* (Pazour et al. 2005). Among the enzymes, enolase was shown to be an
9 axonemal subunit of the central pair complex (Mitchell et al. 2005). Although CK
10 activities were found to play essential roles in energy homeostasis within the flagellar
11 apparatus of sea urchin (Tombes et al. 1987; Wothe et al. 1990), it is surprising that a
12 CK protein (CBN74482.1) was identified in CbFP. In sea urchin sperm, two isozymes
13 of CK in the mitochondrion and the sperm flagellum were shown to mediate the
14 phosphorylcreatine shuttle between the two intracellular compartments (Tombes and
15 Shapiro 1985). There are also two predicted isozymes of CK in the genome of the
16 brown alga *E. siliculosus* (Cock et al. 2010) and the identification of one in the CbFP
17 suggests that a similar ATP metabolic activation may exist between the cell body and
18 the flagella.

19 **Orthologous proteins encoded in other eukaryotic genomes**

20 Comparative, genome-wide analysis of flagellated and non-flagellated
21 organisms has identified several protein datasets associated with flagella or basal bodies
22 (Avidor-Reiss et al. 2004; Judelson et al. 2012; Li et al. 2004). Following the same

1 strategy, we carried out a stringent reciprocal BLAST analysis by comparing CbFP
2 sequences with the genome-encoded proteomes of eighteen selected eukaryotic species
3 to identify putative orthologous proteins of CbFP (Supplementary Table S2). As
4 expected, species lacking a flagellated stage in their life cycle tended to possess fewer
5 orthologous proteins than species that possess flagella (Fig. 2A). Among the four
6 stramenopile species, *Phytophthora infestans*, an oomycetes species bearing “9+2”
7 axonemes, had the most orthologs. The centric diatom *Thalassiosira pseudonana*,
8 whose sperm flagella possess a “9+0” axoneme (Idei et al. 2013), has no radial spoke or
9 central pair associated protein orthologs. The pennate diatom *Phaeodactylum*
10 *tricornutum* that lacks flagellated cells shares fewest orthologous proteins of CbFP
11 among the investigated stramenopiles species. Although a flagellate stage of the
12 pelagophyceae alga *Aureococcus anophagefferens* has not been reported, recent
13 research on pix proteins and the RYL family of small GTPases indicating that there
14 might be flagellated cells in its life cycle (Elias and Archibald 2009; Woodland and Fry
15 2008). The occurrence of flagellated cells of *A. anophagefferens* was reconfirmed in the
16 present study that *A. anophagefferens* had the second largest number of CbFP orthologs
17 in the genome. For the non-stramenopiles species, however, the African sleeping
18 sickness parasite *Trypanosoma brucei* appeared to be an exception to the contention that
19 flagellated species possess a greater number of CbFP orthologs. The low number of
20 orthologues found in this species could be explained by the results of previous studies,
21 which showed that in a compiled inventory of kinetoplastid flagellar proteins, 43%
22 sequences were specific to this phylogenetic group perhaps due to their unique

1 paraflagellar rod structure (Baron et al. 2007; Broadhead et al. 2006; Ralston et al.
2 2009).

3 The orthologs found in non-flagellated organisms indicated that these proteins,
4 which include kinases and metabolic enzymes, might play roles in both flagella and the
5 cytoplasm. To identify the proteins that are highly conserved only in flagella, we
6 analyzed 40 CbFP orthologous proteins shared in flagellated *P. infestans*, *C. reinhardtii*
7 and human, but not in *A. thaliana* (Fig. 2B). Of these proteins, 19 (48%) were essential
8 components of the flagellar axoneme or the IFT system, and 10 (25%) had putative
9 functions in signal transduction or metabolism pathways. However, the function of 11
10 (27%) of these proteins still remained unclear (Supplementary Table S3). It is
11 interesting that a molecular chaperon protein, Hsp70 (CBJ32839.1), was conserved in
12 the flagellated species but not in *A. thaliana*. The first identification of Hsp70 in flagella
13 was reported in *Chlamydomonas* (Bloch and Johnson 1995), after which a further
14 exploration of molecular chaperons suggested their wide distributions as flagellar
15 components (Stephens and Lemieux 1999). Despite the large number of HSP family
16 members, the only CbFP Hsp70 ortholog in *Chlamydomonas* was HSP70A
17 (XP_001701326) (Supplementary Table S2), which was reported localizing in flagella
18 (Shapiro et al. 2005). This indicates that some flagellar Hsp chaperons might have
19 unique functions in flagellar assembly and maintenance.

20 In addition, we subjected the CbFP to a BLAST (E-value was set as $\leq 1e^{-10}$)
21 analysis using 657 *C. reinhardtii* flagellar proteins (Pazour et al. 2005, available at
22 <http://labs.umassmed.edu/chlamyfp/>) as query sequences to compare the two flagellar

1 proteomes (Fig. 2C). One hundred and seventy-four of the CbFP proteins had homologs
2 in the *C. reinhardtii* flagellar proteome (CrFP), most of them being known structural
3 and motor proteins (Supplementary Table S4), indicating the common characters of
4 flagella in these two algal species. However, the large proportion (321) of the CbFP that
5 lacks homologs in the CrFP reflects the significant differences between them. These
6 include obvious structural differences, such as flagellar length, mastigoneme and
7 paraflagellar body, and perhaps distinct sensory functions of the flagella. For example,
8 transduction of light stimuli in *C. reinhardtii* is triggered from cytoplasmic
9 channelrhodopsins to flagellar axonemes (Govorunova et al. 2004; Okita et al. 2005),
10 while in brown algae the photoreceptor protein is likely to be located at the PF
11 (Flores-Moya et al. 2002; Kawai 1988; Kawai et al. 1990; Müller 1987), which implies
12 a different light-induced signaling cascade within the flagella. Therefore, the list of 321
13 proteins in the CbFP that lack CrFP homologs provide potential candidates to explore
14 the proteins associated with structural and functional differences between brown and
15 green algal flagella.

16 **Conservation of flagellar disease proteins in CbFP**

17 Increasing evidence supports that flagellar dysfunction causes severe vertebrate
18 diseases (Bisgrove and Yost 2006; Fliegauf et al. 2007; Marshall 2008; Marshall and
19 Nonaka 2006). Since flagella are highly conserved organelles among eukaryotes,
20 proteins involved in many of these flagella-related disorders could also be detected in
21 non-vertebrate organisms such as *C. reinhardtii* (Pazour et al. 2005). Likewise, we
22 identified homologs of such proteins in CbFP and all of them had a matched sequence

1 in the human genome when analyzed by BLAST (Table 1). Defects in these proteins
2 result in a broad range of vertebrate diseases, including dysfunction of the male
3 reproductive system, hydrocephalus, Bardet-Biedl Syndrome, polycystic kidney disease
4 and so on (see references in Table 1). The comparison between CbFP and CrFP
5 (Supplementary Table S4) showed that homologues of the disease-related proteins
6 identified in CbFP were also conserved in *Chlamydomonas* flagella. Conservation of
7 flagellar disease proteins in non-vertebrate organisms indicates that these proteins are
8 essential flagellar components relating to its fundamental structure and function. For
9 example, in addition to IFT and dynein arm proteins, homologues of hydin and Spag16
10 are also axonemal proteins localized at central pair apparatus (Lechtreck and Witman
11 2007; Zhang et al. 2002).

12 **Independent proteomics analysis of the AF and the PF**

13 It would be intriguing and important to identify AF- and PF-specific proteins to
14 explain their morphological and functional heterogeneities at the molecular level in
15 brown algae. We have developed an effective procedure to separately isolate AF and PF
16 (Fig. 3A-D). One-dimensional gel electrophoresis confirmed that several bands limited
17 to AF or PF could be detected (Fig. 3E). We also performed 2-D analysis of the isolated
18 flagellar proteins, which yielded over 20 specific spots associated with each flagellar
19 preparation (Supplementary Fig. S2). Utilizing these flagellar fractions, we attempted to
20 identify AF- and PF-specific proteins by LC-MS/MS.

21 Three and fourteen proteins which were specific to AF and PF, respectively,
22 were identified by two or more peptides (Supplementary Table S5). The identification

1 of a mastigoneme-associated protein (CBJ28331.1) in the AF proteome but not in the
2 PF indicates that these proteins are likely to be *bona fide* flagella-specific proteins. A
3 giant protein (CBJ30163.1) annotated as “similar to connectin/titin isoform N2-B” was
4 identified in the AF-specific dataset. It has an extraordinary huge predicted molecular
5 weight of 1822 kDa and at the N-terminal, a signal peptide and one transmembrane
6 helix could be predicted. The domain architecture of this protein includes multiple
7 copies of the “Fibronectin type III” domain, three “PA14” domains and three
8 “Filamin/ABP280 repeat” domains, which are widely distributed in scaffold proteins
9 involved in ligand binding activity (de Groot and Klis 2008; Feng and Walsh 2004;
10 Koide et al. 1998). This connenctin-like protein is likely to be associated with
11 mastigoneme structures in the AF, and this is consistent with our previous study (Fu et
12 al. 2013) that connecting structures linking mastigoneme and flagellar axoneme could
13 be observed with electron tomography.

14 Existence of PF-specific, signal transduction proteins might be likely related to
15 locomotive reaction of PF upon stimulations. For example, pheromone-simulated male
16 gametes of *Ectocarpus* increased the beat frequency of PF, which subsequently changed
17 the swimming direction of the male gamete for approaching to the female gamete
18 (Geller and Müller 1981). PF also performed one to several rapid lateral beats upon
19 light stimulation (Matsunaga et al. 2010), indicating that PF also plays essential roles in
20 phototaxis of brown algal swimmers.

21 **HELMCHROME, a candidate novel blue light receptor for phototaxis**

1 In brown algae, although the photoreceptor protein participating in phototaxis
2 has not been clarified, studies concerning the phototaxis of brown algal swimmers have
3 provided significant evidence to facilitate identification of the light receptor protein.
4 Action spectrum analyses of brown algal swimmers indicate that the photoreceptor
5 pigment is flavin and thus the photoreceptor is a flavoprotein (Flores-Moya et al. 2002;
6 Kawai 1988; Kawai et al. 1990; Müller et al. 1987). Kawai et al. (1996) further showed
7 that this flavin substance was flavin mononucleotide (FMN). When excited by BV light,
8 the binding of FMN to the PF causes the emission of green autofluorescence, suggesting
9 that the photoreceptor is specifically localized at the PF. Importantly, the
10 autofluorescence was only detected in zoospores and gametes that exhibited phototaxis
11 (Kawai 1992; Müller et al. 1987). In addition, the paraflagellar body and eyespot appear
12 to be involved in phototaxis since they are lacking in non-phototactic brown algal
13 swimmers (Kawai and Inouye 1989). A recent study aimed at identifying the nature of
14 the photoreceptor (Fujita et al. 2005) reported an Old Yellow Enzyme homolog protein
15 at the PF of *Scytosiphon lomentaria*. However, the homologous protein (CBJ27572.1)
16 in CbFP was identified in both the AF and the PF proteome in our study and the
17 existing annotations of its molecular function (relating to oxidoreductase activity) also
18 suggest that it might not be the real photoreceptor. Here we report a candidate novel
19 blue light receptor in the PF-specific proteome and we named it “HELMCHROME”
20 (accession number CBJ26132.1) due to its proposed function in steering the swimming
21 direction of swimmers during phototaxis.

1 Several genes that are predicted to encode photoreceptor proteins such as
2 aureochrome, phytochrome, cryptochrome and cry-DASH, have been detected in the *E.*
3 *siliculosus* genome (Cock et al. 2010), but none of them were identified in the CbFP or
4 the PF-specific proteome (Supplementary Table S1). HELMCHROME was specifically
5 identified in PF with high confidence and it is a multidomain protein with a predicted
6 molecular weight of 168 kDa. The domain architecture of HELMCHROME (Fig. 4A)
7 showed no homology to any protein when searched with the conserved domain
8 architecture retrieval tool (Geer 2002). The protein consists of two homologous regions
9 that are tandemly arranged from N-terminal to C-terminal. Each region comprises a
10 Regulator of G-protein Signaling domain (RGS) and two Light-Oxygen-Voltage
11 sensing domains (LOV) (Fig. 4A). The LOV domain is a member of the
12 Per-ARNT-Sim (PAS) superfamily and is a photoresponsive signaling module that can
13 non-covalently bind FMN via 9-11 conserved amino acid residues (Crosson and Moffat
14 2001; Crosson et al. 2003; Losi and Gärtner 2012). It is noteworthy that the LOV1 and
15 LOV3 domains of HELMCHROME possess all the 11 conserved amino acid residues
16 required for FMN-binding (Fig. 4B), however, the cysteine residue that is critical for
17 formation of a covalent adduct between the residue and flavin atom C (4a) (Crosson and
18 Moffat 2001) is not conserved in LOV2 and LOV4 (Fig. 4B). We tentatively assume
19 that the LOV1 and LOV3 are capable of FMN-binding while the other two LOV
20 domains are not. The two RGS domains share sequence similarity of 62% over 120
21 amino acids and their GTP hydrolysis activities imply that heterotrimeric G protein

1 might be involved in the signal transduction pathways in phototaxis of brown algal
2 motile cells.

3 To confirm the subcellular localization of HELMCHROME, we raised
4 polyclonal antibody against a part of the protein (Fig. 4A). Western blot analysis
5 showed that the antibody detected a band of 170 kDa in the PF-enriched fraction (Fig.
6 4C). Consistent with the observation of green autofluorescence, immunofluorescence
7 microscopy (Fig. 4D-F) confirmed that HELMCHROME was localized along the length
8 of PF with an accumulation at the paraflagellar body. Immuno-electron microscopy (Fig.
9 4G-J) revealed that HELMCHROME was a major component of crystalized material,
10 which is localized at the paraflagellar body and closely facing the eyespot (Fu et al.
11 2013). This subcellular localization supports a hypothesis that the eyespot has a concave
12 mirror function to enhance the light detection of paraflagellar body during phototaxis
13 (Kawai et al. 1990). It will require strict experimental evidence to elucidate the true
14 function of HELMCHROME, however, based on its unique domain structure and
15 subcellular localization, it is likely that HELMCHROME is the photoreceptor protein
16 responsible for phototaxis in brown algal swimmers.

17 In summary, our data have presented a brown algal flagellar proteome database
18 obtained by LC-MS/MS analysis. To our knowledge, this is the first proteomics analysis
19 of flagella in the stramenopiles. Analyses of the 495 flagellar proteins indicate that
20 brown algal flagella are very complex organelles. In addition to axonemal and IFT
21 proteins, various proteins involved in signal transduction and energy metabolism are
22 included in the proteome. Comparisons between CbFP and the genome-wide sequences

1 of flagellated and non-flagellated species, and between CbFP and CrFP, have provided
2 datasets to explore evolutionarily conserved flagellar proteins and brown algal-specific
3 proteins. Identification of AF- and PF-specific proteins has provided candidate proteins
4 for investigating the heterogeneity of the two flagella at the molecular level. Finally,
5 HELMCHROME is considered to be a novel blue light receptor protein which is
6 involved in phototaxis of brown algal swimmers.

7

8 **Methods**

9 **Flagella isolation:** Mature thalli of *Colpomenia bullosa* (Saunders) Yamada were
10 collected at Charatsunai (42.03 N, 140.99 E), Muroran, Japan. They were thoroughly
11 washed with autoclaved seawater and placed at 10°C under dark condition for one night.
12 When the thalli were submerged in chilled seawater next day, a large number of motile
13 cells were released into the seawater. The motile cells were collected by centrifugation
14 at 3000 rpm for 3 min. Two ml of flagellar isolation buffer (30 mM HEPES, 5 mM
15 MgSO₄, 5 mM EGTA, 25 mM KCl, 1M sorbitol, pH 7.0) were added to the swarmer
16 pellet, and the cells were resuspended in the buffer by pipetting up and down. The
17 suspension was then transferred into a 15 ml glass tube and vortexed vigorously for
18 60-90 sec. In order to remove the cell bodies, the suspension was firstly centrifuged for
19 3 times (2000 rpm, 3 min for each). The supernatant obtained was transferred to a new
20 tube and centrifuged for another 3 times at a higher speed (3000 rpm, 3min for each).
21 Finally, the supernatant was collected into a 1.5 ml centrifuge tube and centrifuged at
22 15000 rpm for 60 min. The flagellar pellet was obtained after removing the supernatant.

1 For isolating AF and PF separately, isolation buffer was added to the collected cell
2 pellets and gently pipetted up and down for 60 sec without vortexing. After this
3 treatment, the AF was readily detached from the cell body while the PF was still
4 remained undetached. The supernatant containing AF was transferred to a new glass
5 tube and treated with the same flagellar isolation procedure as described above. Another
6 2 ml of flagellar isolation buffer was added to the remained pellets, which contained the
7 cells with only PF. Followed the same procedure as used for isolating both flagella,
8 PF-enriched fractions could be obtained after the final centrifugation. All the
9 centrifugations were performed at 4°C. The isolated flagella were stored at -80°C until
10 use.

11 **Transmission electron microscopy (TEM):** Isolated flagella were fixed with 2%
12 glutaraldehyde and 2% tannic acid in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) for 90 min on ice.
13 After washing with 0.1 M cacodylate buffer, these samples were post-fixed with 2%
14 OsO₄ in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer on ice for 1 h. Samples were dehydrated in an acetone
15 series and embedded in Suppr's epoxy resin. Thin sections were stained with 4% uranyl
16 acetate and lead citrate and observed with a JEM-1011 electron microscope (JEOL,
17 Tokyo, Japan). Preparation for motile cell samples was done by freeze fixation and
18 substitution protocols essentially as previously described (Fu et al. 2013; Nagasato and
19 Motomura 2002).

20 **Scanning electron microscopy (SEM):** Male gametes liberated from gametophytes of
21 *Ectocarpus siliculosus* 32m strain which were cultured in half-strength PESmedium
22 (Provasoli 1968) under cool white fluorescent lamps (30-40 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) at

1 15°C under long-day conditions (14 hr light: 10 hr dark), were simultaneously fixed
2 with 3 ml glutaraldehyde fixative (2% glutaraldehyde, 0.1% CaCl₂, 2% NaCl in 0.1 M
3 cacodylate buffer) and 1 ml OsO₄ fixative (2% in H₂O) for 15 min. Fixed gametes were
4 put on Omnipore membrane (0.1 µm) (Merck Millipore, MA, USA) and washed with
5 cacodylate buffer (2% NaCl, 0.1% CaCl₂ in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer). Samples were
6 dehydrated in an acetone series, critical point-dried with HCP-2 (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan),
7 and finally coated with Au-Pd with E101 ion sputter (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan). Images
8 were taken by a JSM-6301F field-emission scanning electron microscope (JEOL, Tokyo,
9 Japan) operating at 5 kV.

10 **High-speed videography:** Flagellar beat patterns of *Ectocarpus siliculosus* plurizoids
11 were observed using a Zeiss microscope (Axio Vert.A1) under 40x objective. Videos
12 were recorded with a frame rate of 600 frames per sec (fps) by a high-speed digital
13 camera HAS220 (DITECT, Tokyo, Japan).

14 **SDS-PAGE and 2-D gel electrophoresis:** Isolated flagella were solubilized in SDS
15 sample buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.5, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 3%
16 β-mercaptoethanol, 0.2% bromophenol blue) and a protein assay was carried out using
17 the 2D Quant kit (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire HP7 9NA, England). Twenty µg of
18 flagellar protein were loaded to 10% polyacrylamide gel and the gel was stained with
19 Coomassie Brilliant Blue. For 2D analysis, flagellar proteins were rehydrated with 200
20 µl of rehydration buffer (Urea, 8M, CHAPS, 2%, 0.5% IPG buffer pH 4-7, 65 mM DTT,
21 0.2% bromophenol blue) and subsequently used for isoelectric focusing with an
22 Immobiline DryStrip gels (IPG strips, pH 4-7, 11cm) (GE Healthcare). The IPGphor

1 IEF System (GE Healthcare) was applied according to the manufacture protocol. Before
2 the second dimension of the electrophoresis, the strip was equilibrated with
3 equilibration buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 6 M Urea, 30% glycerol, 1% DTT and
4 0.2% bromophenol blue) for 30 min. Gels were stained by silver staining method after
5 the second dimension electrophoresis and protein spots were analyzed using PDQuest
6 software (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA).

7 **In-gel digestion and LC-MS/MS:** One-dimensional gels were excised and cut into
8 1-mm pieces and the proteins were reduced with 10 mM dithiothreitol in 25 mM
9 ammonium bicarbonate (ABC) solution and subsequently alkylated with 55 mM
10 iodoacetamide in 25 mM ABC solution. Trypsin digestion was carried out for 14 h at
11 37°C and peptides were extracted with solutions of 50% acetonitrile (ACN)/0.1%
12 formic acid (FA), 100% ACN/0.1% FA and 0.1% FA in H₂O. The final elution volume
13 was adjusted to 100 µl by evaporation. All reagents used were HPLC grade. Four µl of
14 tryptic digests were separated on a Paradigm MS2 HPLC (Bruker-Michrom, Auburn,
15 CA, USA) equipped with an HTS-PAL auto-sample injection system (LEAP, Carrboro,
16 NC, USA) on a nanocapillary column (0.1 mm- Inner Diameter × 50 mm, Chemicals
17 Evaluation and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan). Solvent A consisted of 2% AN/0.1%
18 FA in H₂O, and solvent B consisted of 90% AN/0.1% FA in H₂O. The column elute
19 was subjected into an LTQ-Orbitrap XL mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific,
20 Waltham, MA, USA) with nano-electrospray using a gradient system. During gradient
21 analysis, a lock mass (m/z445) function was applied to obtain constant mass accuracy.
22 MS/MS spectral data were analyzed using Thermo Proteome Discoverer version

1 1.2.0.208 with a Mascot search engine (Matrix Science, London W1U 7GB UK),
2 using a translated dataset of the *Ectocarpus* genome. The parameters for data searching
3 were set as following: peptide tolerance as 10 ppm, MS/MS tolerance as 0.8 Da,
4 dynamic modification of methionine oxidation and static modification of cysteine
5 carbamidomethylation. Proteins were identified under FDR criteria of $P < 0.05$. To
6 reduce the number of redundant proteins, proteins that had shared peptides were
7 grouped. Using three isolated flagellar preparations, the identifications were carried out
8 separately for 3 times. Proteins identified by two or more peptides and found in 2
9 experiments were assigned to the *Colpomenia bullosa* flagellar proteome (CbFP).
10 Irrelevant proteins such as trypsin and keratins were excluded before analysis.

11 **Protein analysis:** Gene Ontology annotation and analysis were performed using the
12 Blast2Go software (<http://www.blast2go.com/b2ghome>). Prediction of transmembrane
13 helices was performed using the TMHMM Server
14 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM>).

15 The strategy for searching orthologous proteins of brown algae flagellar proteome was
16 modified from a previously described method (Broadhead et al. 2006). The genome
17 translation data of 17 selected organisms (*Aureococcus anophagefferens*, *Thalassiosira*
18 *pseudonana*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Phytophthora infestans*, *Chondrus crispus*,
19 *Cyanidioschyzon merolae*, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*, *Micromonas pusilla*,
20 *Ostreococcus tauri*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Guillardia theta*, *Tetrahymena thermophila*,
21 *Trypanosoma brucei*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*,
22 *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* and *Homo sapiens*) were retrieved from the NCBI

1 database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome>). The genome data of *Bigelowiella*
2 *natans* was retrieved from the JGI database
3 (<http://genome.jgi.doe.gov/Bigna1/Bigna1.home.html>). A local reciprocal blast
4 application was developed using the BLAST+ version 2.2.26 obtained from NCBI
5 (<ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/executables/blast+/LATEST>). First round blast was
6 carried out to screen 495 CbFP proteins against each organism's genome with an
7 e-value cut off of $\leq 1e^{-10}$ and percentage of identical matches $\geq 30\%$. If a best-hit
8 sequence was found in the genome, the corresponding protein in CbFP was labeled in
9 red in Supplementary Table 2; otherwise, query sequences that did not pass the e-value
10 entry test were indicated in blue. The subsequent round of blast was performed with the
11 same parameters using genome proteins as query sequences and CbFP as the subject
12 sequences. Only the sequences of CbFP that passed the reciprocal blast, with query
13 coverage $\geq 30\%$ in the first round blast, were accepted as proteins with orthologs in one
14 other genome, and these proteins were indicated in yellow. 657 flagellar protein
15 sequences were obtained from the *Chlamydomonas* Flagellar Proteome Database
16 (<http://labs.umassmed.edu/chlamyfp/index.php>), the data of which was derived from
17 another flagellar proteomics study (Pazour et al. 2005). The CbFP was compared with
18 the 657 sequences by BLASTP with an e-value cut off of $\leq 1e^{-10}$.

19 **Antibody generation:** A polyclonal antibody was raised against HELMCHROME in
20 two rabbits by injecting the antigen proteins expressed in *E. coli*. To prepare the antigen,
21 axenic gametophytes of *Ectocarpus siliculosus* 32-strain were cultured in half-strength
22 PES medium under cool white fluorescent lamps ($30\text{-}40 \mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$),

1 long-day condition (14 hr light: 10 hr dark) at 15°C. When thalli became sexually
2 mature, total RNA of fresh algal material (100 mg) was extracted using the RNeasy
3 Mini Kit (Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands). RT-PCR was performed using the RNA PCR
4 kit (AMV) Ver.3.0 (Takara, Ohtsu, Japan). The open reading frame of *HELMCHROME*
5 was amplified using nested PCR with primers HelmcF1
6 (5'GACCAGTATGGTCGGAAATTCG3') and HelmcR1 (5'GTT TTC CCA GTC
7 ACG AC3') for first PCR, and HelmcF2 (5' GACCAGTATGGTCGGAAATTCG3')
8 and HelmcR2 (5' CGTAGAGATGAGGTTATCCAGG3') for the second PCR. The
9 nested PCR product was subcloned into a pT7Blue T-vector (Merck Millipore, MA,
10 USA) and sequenced. A large fragment (2052 bp) of the gene encoding the protein
11 region as indicated in Fig. 4A was amplified using primers HelmcF3 (5'
12 CGGGGTACCATGGAACGAGTCCTG3') and HelmcR3 (5'
13 CAATAGAGTCGACGAACATGTCGCTGA3'). Recombinant plasmid for protein
14 expression was constructed by ligating the PCR product into pCold II DNA vector
15 (TaKaRa), and both were digested with *KpnI* and *SalI* enzymes. BL 21 cells (TaKaRa)
16 were transformed with the recombinant plasmid. Protein expression and purification
17 (His TALON Gravity Column purification kit, Clontech Laboratories, Mountain View,
18 CA 94043 USA) were carried out according to the manufacture's protocols.

19 **Western blot analysis:** For Western Blot analysis, flagellar proteins were separated by
20 SDS-PAGE (7.5 % gel), and the gel was electrotransferred onto a polyvinylidene
21 fluoride (PVDF) membrane (ATTO, Tokyo, Japan). The membrane was cut into strips
22 and blocked for 1 h with 1% BSA and 5% skim milk in TTBS buffer (0.1% Tween 20

1 in TBS). The rabbit polyclonal anti-HELMCHROME (diluted 1:5000) and mouse
2 monoclonal anti- α -tubulin (DM1A, diluted 1:3000, Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA)
3 antibodies were used as primary antibodies. Secondary antibodies were anti-rabbit or
4 -mouse IgG (Fc), alkaline phosphatase-conjugated antibodies (1:5000) (Promega,
5 Madison, WS, USA). The color reaction was detected by a ProtoBlot II AP System kit
6 (Promega) according to the manufacture's instructions.

7 **Immunofluorescence microscopy:** *C. bullosa* plurizoids were preliminarily fixed in
8 3% paraformaldehyde, 0.1% glutaraldehyde and 2% NaCl in PHEM buffer (60 mM
9 PIPES, 25 mM HEPES, 10 mM EGTA, 2 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.5) for 30 min on ice.
10 Samples were mounted on poly-L-lysine coated cover glasses, treated with PBS
11 containing 5% Triton X-100 for 30 min at room temperature and washed with PBS for
12 three times. After an incubation in PBS containing 0.1% NaBH₄ for 20 min at room
13 temperature, the samples were washed 3 times with PBS and treated in blocking
14 solution (2.5% skim milk, 5% normal goat serum and 0.05% NaN₃ in PBS) for 30 min
15 at 37°C. Then they were incubated with the polyclonal anti-HELMCHROME antibody
16 (diluted 1:800 with PBS) and an anti-tubulin antibody (DM1A, diluted 1:200 with PBS,
17 Sigma-Aldrich) overnight at 20°C. Next, they were incubated with fluorescein
18 isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (diluted 1:50, Sigma-Aldrich)
19 and rhodamine-B-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (diluted 1:50, Sigma-Aldrich) for 60
20 min at 37°C. The nuclei were stained with 0.5 μ g/ml 4'-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole
21 (DAPI) for 10 min at room temperature. Finally, samples were mounted with Mowiol

1 4-88 mounting medium (Osborn and Weber 1982) containing 0.2% p-phenylenediamine,
2 and observed with a BX50 fluorescence microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

3 **Immuno-electron microscopy:** The plurilocular zoidangia of *E. siliculosus* and motile
4 cells of *C. bullosa* were rapidly freezed in liquid propane and liquid nitrogen for 10 sec
5 in each, and then transferred to previously cooled ethanol and kept at -80°C for 4 d. The
6 samples were kept at -40°C for 2 h and subsequently infiltrated with 25%, 50%, 75%
7 and 100% of Lowicryl HM20 resin (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Hatfield, PA, USA)
8 in ethanol (v/v) for 1 h in each concentration at 4°C. Finally, they were kept in fresh 100%
9 HM20 overnight at -40°C. Polymerization was carried out at -40°C for 2 d and room
10 temperature for 1 d under UV light. Thin sections were cut and mounted on a nickel slot
11 grid, treated with blocking solution (2.5% skim milk, 5% normal goat serum and 0.1%
12 NaN₃ in PBS) for 1 h at room temperature, and subsequently incubated in the blocking
13 solution containing 1:1000 diluted anti-HELMCHROME antibody for 12 h at 20°C.
14 After rinsing with PBS and water for several times, they were incubated with 1:50
15 diluted 10 nm colloidal gold-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BBI Solutions) in PBS for
16 1 h at room temperature. Finally, the thin sections were stained with TI blue (Nisshin
17 EM, Tokyo, Japan) and lead citrate, and observed with a JEM-1011 electron microscope
18 (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan).

19

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1 **Legends of Figures**

2 **Figure 1.** Swimmers and heterogeneous flagella of *Colpomenia bullosa* and *Ectocarpus*
3 *siliculosus*. **A:** DIC image of *C. bullosa* plurizoid bearing a long anterior flagellum (AF)
4 and a short posterior flagellum (PF). **B:** Fluorescent image of the same cell in A under
5 BV light (400-440 nm). Green autofluorescence of PF and red autofluorescence of
6 chloroplast (arrow) are observed. Note that green autofluorescence accumulates in the
7 paraflagellar body (arrowhead) of the PF. **C:** SEM image of an *E. siliculosus* gamete.
8 Note that two flagella are laterally inserted into the cell body. **D:** TEM image of *C.*
9 *bullosa* plurizoid. Note that paraflagellar body is closely associated with eyespots. **E:**
10 Cross-section view of the paraflagellar body of the PF. Crystallized material (arrow) and
11 electron dense material (arrowheads) could be observed around the axoneme. **F:** TEM
12 image of mastigonemes on the surface of the AF. **G:** Release of numerous plurizoids
13 from thalli of *C. bullosa*. **H:** DIC image of isolated flagella. **I:** Fluorescent image of the
14 same sample as H. Note that the green autofluorescence of PF can still be observed. **J:**
15 TEM image of isolated flagella. Both ruptured flagella and intact ones can be observed.
16 AF, anterior flagellum; Ch, chloroplast; Es, eyespot; M, mitochondria; N, nucleus; PF,
17 posterior flagellum; Pfb, paraflagellar body. Scale bars represent 5 μm in (A) and (B); 1
18 μm in (C); 500 nm in (D); 200 nm in (E), (F) and (J); 5 cm in (G); 10 μm in (H) and (I).

19 **Figure 2.** Conservation of CbFP in flagellated and non-flagellated organisms. **A:**
20 Number of CbFP orthologous proteins found in the genome of eighteen organisms by
21 reciprocal BLAST. Aa, *Aureococcus anophagefferens*; Tp, *Thalassiosira pseudonana*;

1 Pt, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*; Pi, *Phytophthora infestans*; Cc, *Chondrus crispus*; Cm,
2 *Cyanidioschyzon merolae*; Cr, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*; Mp, *Micromonas pusilla*;
3 Ot, *Ostreococcus tauri*; At, *Arabidopsis thaliana*; Bn, *Bigeloviella natans*; Gt,
4 *Guillardia theta*; Tt, *Tetrahymena thermophila*; Tb, *Trypanosoma brucei*; Sp,
5 *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*; Bd, *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*; Sp,
6 *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*; Hs, *Homo sapiens*. **B:** Comparison of CbFP
7 orthologous proteins in three flagellated organisms *P. infestans*, *C. reinhardtii*, *H.*
8 *sapiens* and one non-flagellated organism *A. thaliana*. The forty proteins that are
9 conserved only in flagellated organisms (see Supplementary Table S3). **C:** Comparison
10 of CbFP with *C. reinhardtii* flagella proteome (CrFP). 174 proteins of CbFP have
11 homologs in CrFP (see Supplementary Table S4).

12
13 **Figure 3.** Separate isolation of the AF and the PF from *C. bullosa* plurizoids. **A:** DIC
14 image of isolated AF. **B:** Fluorescent image of the same sample as in A. A few (15%)
15 PF contaminants that emit fluorescence can be observed. **C:** DIC image of isolated PF.
16 **D:** Fluorescent image of the same sample as in C. All the isolated flagella were PF. **E:**
17 SDS-PAGE of AF- and PF- specific proteins. Arrowhead indicates one PF-specific
18 band, which corresponds to the HELMCHROME protein. Scale bars represent 10 μ m.

19
20 **Figure 4.** HELMCHROME, a candidate novel blue light receptor protein. **A:**
21 Architecture of the conserved domains of HELMCHROME. The residue number from
22 N-terminus to C-terminus shows the alignment for each domain. A part of the protein,

1 from 661 to 1366 amino acids (indicated by the two-way arrow), was expressed in *E.*
2 *coli* to raise the polyclonal antibody. **B:** Alignments of LOV domains of
3 HELMCHROME, PHOTOTROPIN and AUREOCHROME. Conserved residues in
4 each column are indicated by the same color. Arrowheads at the top show eleven
5 residues necessary for FMN binding. Double arrowhead shows the cysteine residue,
6 which is conserved in EsHC_LOV1 and EsHC_LOV3 but not in EsHC_LOV2 and
7 EsHC_LOV4. AtPHOT, *Arabidopsis thaliana* PHOTOCROPIN; VfAUREO,
8 *Vaucheria frigida* AUREOCHROME; EsHC, *Ectocarpus siliculosus* HELMCHROME.
9 **C:** Western blot analysis. Lane 1, both flagella (AF and PF) and anti-HELMCHROME
10 antibody; Lane 2, both flagella (AF and PF) and anti-tubulin antibody; Lane 3, AF and
11 anti-HELMCHROME antibody; Lane 4, PF and anti-HELMCHROME antibody; Lane
12 5, AF and anti-tubulin antibody; Lane 6, PF and anti-tubulin antibody. Arrowheads in
13 Lane 1 and 4 indicate the detected HELMCHROME band. **D-F:** Immunofluorescence
14 microscopy images of a plurizoid of *C. bullosa* treated with anti-HELMCHROME
15 antibody (D), anti-tubulin antibody (E) and merged with DAPI (F). Note that
16 HELMCHROME is distributed along the entire length of the PF with an obvious
17 accumulation at paraflagellar body. **G-J:** Immuno-electron micrographs of paraflagellar
18 body of PF in *Ectocarpus siliculosus* (G, H) and *Colpomenia bullosa* (I, J).
19 Anti-HELMCHROME antibody conjugated to 10 nm gold particles labels the
20 crystallized material zone in paraflagellar body. Scale bars represent 5 μm in (D-F) and
21 200 nm in (G-J).
22

1 **Supplementary Material**

2

3 **Movie S1.** High-speed video of a swimming plurizoid of *Ectocarpus siliculosus* (32m).

4

5 **Figure S1** Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of identified 495 brown algal flagellar proteins.

6 The categories are sorted in multiple level (cutoff = 6.0) charts, which represent

7 molecular functions (A), biological process (B) and cellular component (C).

8

9 **Figure S2** Two-dimensional electrophoresis of AF and PF proteins. Red and black

10 arrowheads indicate AF and PF-specific spots, respectively.

11

12 **Table S1** *Colpomenia bullosa* flagellar proteome (CbFP) identified by LC-MS/MS.

13

14 **Table S2** Conservation of brown algal flagellar proteins in the genomes of eighteen

15 eukaryotic organisms.

16

17 **Table S3** Forty CbFP proteins, orthologs of which are shared in the flagellated

18 organisms *P. infestans*, *C. reinhardtii* and *H. sapiens* but not in the non-flagellated

19 organism *A. thaliana*.

20

21 **Table S4** Homologous proteins of CbFP in the *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* flagellar

22 proteome (CrFP).

1

2 **Table S5** AF- and PF-specific proteins.

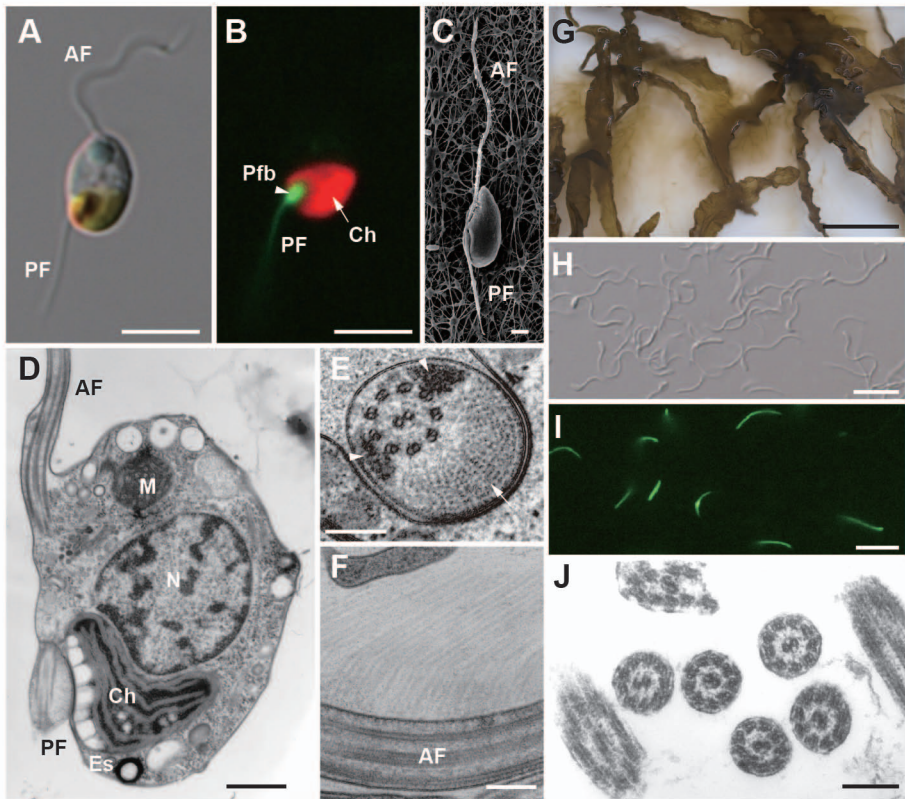
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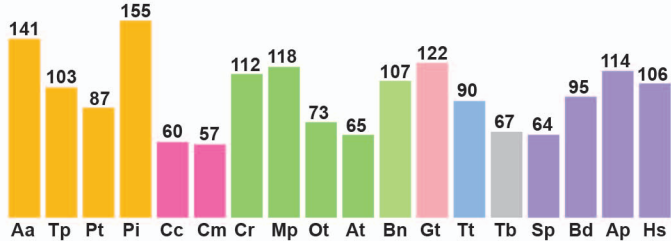
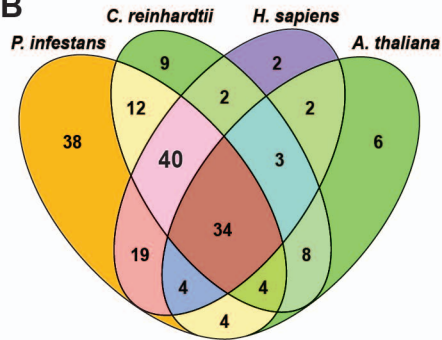
Table 1 Vertebrate flagellar/ciliary disease proteins conserved in CbFP

Accession number	Protein	Diseases or signaling	Homologues in human*	E-value	Reference
CBJ49075.1	Hydin	Hydrocephalus	NP_001257903.1	9e-131	Davy and Robinson 2003
CBJ25983.1	PACRG	Azoospermia	DAA02134.1	4e-87	Lorenzetti et al. 2004
CBN79843.1	PF20/Spag16	Spermatogenesis; Male sterility	AAH25379.1	1e-143	Nagarkatti-Gude et al. 2011; Zhang et al. 2004
CBJ28197.1	ARL6	Bardet-Biedl Syndrome	NP_115522.1	9e-29	Fan et al. 2004
CBN80096.1	PKA	Hedgehog signaling	XP_005270029.1	5e-65	Tuson et al. 2011
CBN75228.1	NIMA kinase	PKD	AAH15147.1	8e-86	Mahjoub et al. 2005
CBJ27174.1	PP1	Spermatogenesis	CAA52169.1	0	Varmuza et al. 1999

Abbreviations: ARL, ADP-ribosylation factor protein; PACRG, parkin co-regulated gene; PKA, protein kinase A; PKD, polycystic kidney disease; PP1, protein phosphatase 1.

*BLASTP was performed (with the e-value cutoff of $\leq 1e-10$) for searching the homologues in human genome database.



A**B****C**