

Functional diversification of centrins and cell morphological complexity

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Summary

In addition to their key role in the duplication of microtubule organising centres (MTOCs), centrins are major constituents of diverse MTOC-associated contractile arrays. A centrin partner, Sfi1p, has been characterised in yeast as a large protein carrying multiple centrin-binding sites, suggesting a model for centrin-mediated Ca²⁺-induced contractility and for the duplication of MTOCs. In vivo validation of this model has been obtained in *Paramecium*, which possesses an extended contractile array – the infraciliary lattice (ICL) – essentially composed of centrins and a huge Sfi1p-like protein, PtCenBP1p, which is essential for ICL assembly and contractility. The high molecular diversity revealed here by the proteomic analysis of the ICL, including ten subfamilies of centrins and two subfamilies of Sfi1p-like proteins, led us to address the question of the functional redundancy, either

between the centrin-binding proteins or between the centrin subfamilies. We show that all are essential for ICL biogenesis. The two centrin-binding protein subfamilies and nine of the centrin subfamilies are ICL specific and play a role in its molecular and supramolecular architecture. The tenth and most conserved centrin subfamily is present at three cortical locations (ICL, basal bodies and contractile vacuole pores) and might play a role in coordinating duplication and positioning of cortical organelles.

Supplementary material available online at
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Introduction

Centrins are Ca²⁺-binding proteins that are ubiquitous in eukaryotic cells. They have long been shown to localise at two major sites: microtubule organising centres (MTOCs), for example, spindle pole bodies, centrosomes or basal bodies and MTOC-associated arrays of contractile fibres where they were first identified (Salisbury et al., 1984). In MTOCs, centrin is a cytologically discrete and functionally important component, required for their duplication, segregation and positioning (Baum et al., 1986; Koblenz et al., 2003; Paoletti et al., 1996; Ruiz et al., 2005; Salisbury et al., 2002; Stemm-Wolf et al., 2005; Wright et al., 1989; Wright et al., 1985). Remarkably, in acentriolar organisms, which form basal bodies only at a specific stage of their life cycle, such as in *Naegleria* or *Marsilea*, centrin synthesis strictly correlates with assembly of basal bodies (Klink and Wolniak, 2001; Levy et al., 1996). Centrin is a major constituent of the diverse arrays of MTOC-associated contractile fibres present in unicellular organisms and it mediates Ca²⁺-induced contractility as shown for the basal-body-associated fibres in *Chlamydomonas* (Hayashi et al., 1998; Salisbury et al., 1987), the spasmonemes in *Vorticella* (Amos et al., 1975; Maciejewski et al., 1999), the myonemes in *Eudiplodinium* (David and Vignes, 1994) and the infraciliary lattice (ICL) in *Paramecium* (Garreau de Loubresse et al., 1991). The discovery in yeast of Sfi1p, a large protein able to bind centrin at many sites (Kilmartin, 2003), has provided a molecular model to account for centrin function in Ca²⁺-induced contractility and for

the dynamic process of spindle pole body, centrosome or basal body duplication (Salisbury, 2004). Evidence supporting this mechanism has recently been obtained in *Paramecium* with the characterisation of a large Sfi1p-like centrin-binding protein required for assembly and function of the contractile ICL (Gogendeau et al., 2007).

Several further discrete localisations have also been identified, in cilia (Gonda et al., 2004; Guerra et al., 2003; LeDizet and Piperno, 1995) and ciliary-derived organelles of sensory cells (Giessler et al., 2006), at the contractile vacuole pores in *Tetrahymena* (Stemm-Wolf et al., 2005) and at the Golgi in *Trypanosoma* (He et al., 2005; Selvapandian et al., 2007). Interestingly, if species differ widely in their number of centrin genes (one in yeast, four in mammals, seven in *Leishmania*, at least ten in *Tetrahymena* and 49 in *Paramecium*), when more than a single gene is present, a particular localisation or function may involve either a single or different centrin isoforms and conversely, a particular isoform may show different localisations or functions. In *Trypanosoma*, the same *TbCen1* gene localises at both basal bodies and Golgi and controls their distribution at division (He et al., 2005; Selvapandian et al., 2007). In *Paramecium*, two pairs of genes, *PtCen2a/b* and *PtCen3a/b*, code for basal body specific isoforms and their inactivation has no effect on the ICL (Ruiz et al., 2005). Conversely, *ICL1 a/b* code for centrins specific of the ICL and their inactivation has no effect on basal body duplication (Beisson et al., 2001; Ruiz et al., 1998). This diversity of situations

suggests that the ancestral centrin-based contractile system was localised at the central MTOC and controlled its duplication (Ruiz et al., 2005) and cell division. Interesting support for such a view comes from the characterisation in *Chlamydomonas* of a centrin scaffold linking the various 'centrin-containing organelles' (Geimer and Melkonian, 2005). The existence of such centrin-based links between cell organelles and cytoskeletal networks remains to be demonstrated. However, in the case of the *Paramecium* ICL, coordination between the contractile network and the basal bodies is evident because the transcellular organisation of the ICL in polygonal meshes is directly adjusted to the pattern of basal bodies (Beisson et al., 2001).

Within this perspective, and in view of the large number of centrins in *Paramecium* (Ruiz et al., 2005), it seemed of interest to make a complete inventory of the localisation and function of the isotypes present in the ICL. Based on a proteomic analysis of the purified ICL, and on the availability of the complete genome sequence (Arnaiz, 2007; Aury et al., 2006), we have identified 35 isoforms, belonging to 10 centrin subfamilies, here referred to as ICL1a, ICL1e, ICL3a, ICL3b, ICL5, ICL7, ICL8, ICL9, ICL10 and ICL11. In addition to PtCenBP1p, the previously described Sfi1p-like protein shown to form the backbone of the ICL (Gogendeau et al., 2007), we have characterised two members, PtCenBP2p and PtCenBP3p, of a second subfamily of centrin-binding proteins (PtCenBP3). We demonstrated that nine of the ten ICL subfamilies are cytologically and functionally ICL specific. By contrast, the tenth subfamily, ICL1e, which is the most conserved, displays multiple localisations, at the ICL, at basal bodies and at the contractile vacuole pores and plays a role in their biogenesis.

Results

In our previous studies, we showed that the infraciliary lattice (ICL) was composed of a high molecular mass protein and of numerous low molecular mass ones (~20-25 kDa) resolved by two dimensional electrophoresis into six Ca²⁺-binding spots, labelled by anti-centrin antibodies and four other spots, unable to bind Ca²⁺ and not labelled by anti-centrin antibodies (Garreau de Loubresse et al., 1991). From the N-terminal peptide sequence of the centrin isoform ICL1, we characterised four nearly identical centrin genes: *ICL1a*, *ICL1b*, *ICL1c* and *ICL1d* (Madeddu et al., 1996). The frequent occurrence of such multigene families encoding nearly identical proteins in the *Paramecium* genome, finds its origin in the three successive rounds of whole genome duplication that occurred during *Paramecium tetraurelia* evolution (Aury et al., 2006). Despite gene loss following each round of duplication, over 60% of the genes still have one to several paralogues.

Centrins and centrin-binding proteins are the major constituents of the ICL

In order to further characterise ICL components, we carried out a mass spectrometry analysis of two types of samples: the four non-Ca²⁺-binding spots observed on 2D gels (Garreau de Loubresse et al., 1988) and whole purified ICL extract. Altogether, 271 unique, high quality peptides (rank 1 with spectra having a score >40) were retained, identified and eventually grouped into 26 protein subfamilies (see supplementary material Fig. S1 and Table S1). We define protein subfamilies as proteins sharing at least one peptide and more than 80% identity at the amino acid level.

These 26 subfamilies included all the previously characterised ICL proteins: PtCenBP1p and the five centrin subfamilies ICL1a, ICL3a, ICL5, ICL7 and ICL8, independently identified from

peptide microsequences. In addition, we found two new Sfi1p-like proteins (the subfamily called PtCenBP3 for centrin binding protein 3), five new centrin subfamilies (ICL1e, ICL3b, ICL9, ICL10 and ICL11), and 14 different subfamilies of either known or unknown proteins (supplementary material Table S1). Among the novel protein subfamilies, GSPATP00007371001 and GSPATP00017054001 may be true constituents of the ICL, as they were targeted by a significant number of peptides although they do not appear to be highly expressed proteins as judged by the number of sequenced expressed sequence tags (ESTs) (Aury et al., 2006). By contrast, the α -tubulin, β -tubulin, striatin2 and GSPATP00034697001 subfamilies are probably contaminants because these proteins are highly expressed. Altogether, nearly 75% of the identified peptides belong to the 35 centrin isoforms grouped into 10 subfamilies, and the three Sfi1p-like proteins forming the PtCenBP1 and PtCenBP3 subfamilies.

In this study, we focused on Sfi1p-like proteins and centrins (Table 1). In order to ascertain their role in ICL assembly and function, we localised GFP-tagged proteins (see Materials and Methods) and carried out RNAi experiments, using a representative gene encoding a protein of each subfamily: one gene for the PtCenBP3 subfamily and ten genes for the ten ICL subfamilies.

Three centrin-binding proteins form the backbone of the ICL

PtCenBP1p has previously been characterised as an essential component of the ICL forming the backbone of the network (Gogendeau et al., 2007). The new PtCenBP3 subfamily identified by the proteomic analysis comprises two proteins, PtCenBP2p and PtCenBP3p, which are paralogues of the most recent whole genome duplication sharing 90% amino acid identity and 95% similarity. They could be aligned with PtCenBP1p, on both sides of its large internal motifs (Fig. 1A and supplementary material Fig. S2). These two proteins present a succession of 30 repeats of 23 residues whose consensus is similar to that of the centrin-binding sites found in the yeast or human Sfi1p and in PtCenBP1p (Fig. 1B).

In contrast to the homogenous localisation of PtCenBP1p-GFP along the ICL (Gogendeau et al., 2007), the GFP-PtCenBP3p fusion protein localised preferentially at the mesh junctions in a Y-shaped pattern (Fig. 1C). Moreover, the GFP-PtCenBP3p fusion does not coincide with the network. In cells expressing GFP-PtCenBP3p, double labelling with anti-GFP and anti-centrin antibodies showed that PtCenBP3p localises just beneath the ICL. This localisation was confirmed by confocal microscopy (not shown). This distinctive localisation appears devoid of anti-centrin labelling. These observations reveal an unsuspected complexity of the architecture of the ICL, and show that PtCenBP3p, despite its multiple potential centrin-binding sites, does not bind the centrins recognised by the available antibodies, the monoclonals 20H5 and 1A9, which are specific for a limited set of ICL centrin isoforms (Beisson et al., 2001).

The inactivation of the *PtCenBP2/PtCenBP3* genes was targeted with 587 bp of the *PtCenBP3* sequence. After 24 hours (three cell divisions), the meshes of the ventral side were stripped off and after 48 hours of feeding (5-6 cell fissions, Fig. 1D) most of the network had collapsed into the cytoplasm and remained attached to the cortex only at the poles. This *PtCenBP3*-silenced phenotype indicates that PtCenBP2p and PtCenBP3p are essential for the attachment of the ICL to the cell cortex. As the ICL is the innermost cortical cytoskeletal network and runs at the level of the proximal end of basal bodies and as basal bodies are flanked by an 'ICL

Table 1. Molecular characteristics of the three Sfi1-like proteins and the 35 centrins of the ICL

	Gene name	Protein length (No. amino acids)	Accession no.	Ca ²⁺ binding (predicted)
CenBP1	<i>PtCenBP1</i>	3894	CR932274	–
CenBP2	<i>PtCenBP2</i>	1907	PTETP12700001001	–
	<i>PtCenBP3</i>	1910	PTETP14900001001	–
ICL1a	<i>Ptcent_icl1a</i>	181	CAI38926	–+––
	<i>Ptcent_icl1b</i>	182	CAI38923	–+––
	<i>Ptcent_icl1c</i>	183	CAI38920	–+––
	<i>Ptcent_icl1d</i>	181	CAI38919	–+––
	<i>Ptcent_icl1f</i>	183	CAI38922	–+––
ICL1e	<i>Ptcent_icl1e</i>	174	CAI38924	––––
	<i>Ptcent_icl1g</i>	174	CAK87884	––––
	<i>Ptcent8</i>	178	CAK72443	––––
	<i>Ptcent10</i>	174	CAI38927	––––
	<i>Ptcent12</i>	174	CAI38936	––––
	<i>Ptcent15</i>	178	CAI38934	––––
	<i>Ptcent18</i>	174	CAK74252	––––
ICL3a	<i>Ptcent_icl3a</i>	192	PTETG12700001001	–+ + *
	<i>Ptcent_icl3c</i> [†]	–	CAI44457	–
	<i>Ptcent_icl3d</i>	192	CAI38943	–+ + *
	<i>Ptcent_icl3e</i>	190	CAI38941	–+ + *
	<i>Ptcent_icl3f</i>	197	CAI38940	–+ + *
ICL3b	<i>Ptcent_icl3b</i>	194	CAI38944	–* + *
	<i>Ptcent_icl3g</i>	193	CAK62298	–* + *
ICL5	<i>Ptcent_icl5a</i>	182	CAI38946	+–––
	<i>Ptcent_icl5b</i>	182	CAI38947	+–––
	<i>Ptcent_icl6a</i>	184	CAI38945	+–––
	<i>Ptcent_icl6b</i>	184	CAI44665	+–*–
ICL7	<i>Ptcent_icl7a</i>	184	CAK88443	––––
	<i>Ptcent_icl7b</i>	184	PTETG7800002001	––––
ICL8	<i>Ptcent_icl8a</i>	184	CAK61997	––––
	<i>Ptcent_icl8b</i>	184	CAK65330	––––
ICL9	<i>Ptcent_icl9a</i>	208	CAI38942	–* * +
	<i>Ptcent_icl9b</i>	208	CAK56833	–* – +
	<i>Ptcent_icl9c</i>	206	CAK77552	–* – +
	<i>Ptcent_icl9d</i>	208	CAK78571	–* – +
ICL10	<i>Ptcent_icl10a</i>	206	CAK88399	–+––
	<i>Ptcent_icl10b</i>	206	CAK58652	–+––
ICL11	<i>Ptcent_icl11a</i>	240	CAK58194	–––*
	<i>Ptcent_icl11b</i>	240	CAK60788	–––*
	<i>Ptcent_icl11c</i> [‡]	240	PTETG11300001001	–––*

Within each subfamily, the name of each gene, the size in amino acid of the corresponding protein and the accession number are listed. The last column gives a schematic representation of the calcium binding sites of centrins. The EF-hand sequences of each centrin were examined to determine whether they might fix calcium. + represents an expected functional site with a high Ca²⁺ affinity, * a functional site with a low predicted affinity and – sites with no Ca²⁺ affinity. It has been experimentally shown that ICL7p and ICL8p are unable to bind calcium (Garreau de Loubresse et al., 1991). [†]The *Ptcent_icl3c* is a pseudogene: it presents a mutation, as verified by cDNA sequencing, preventing excision of the first intron and leading to a premature stop codon. [‡]The *Ptcent_icl11c* gene presents a noncanonical intron, confirmed by cDNA sequencing, where the canonical GTA 5'-border is replaced by a GCA.

nucleating centre' (Beisson et al., 2001), the *PtCenBP3*-silenced phenotype suggests that *PtCenBP3p* is an intermediate link between basal bodies and ICL.

The ten centrin subfamilies are phylogenetically diverse

Sequence comparison and phylogenetic analysis (Fig. 2) allowed us to position the ten ICL centrin subfamilies with respect to other known centrins and to the highly conserved Cen2 and Cen3 subfamilies (see supplementary material Figs S3 and S4 and Table S1). Among the subfamilies, some have no orthologues or orthologues only in ciliates (ICL1a, ICL3 ICL5). One subfamily (ICL1e) has orthologues in ciliates and other apicomplexa. Table 1 indicates the characteristics of the 35 centrin isotypes within each of the ten subfamilies. Centrins differ in their ability to bind Ca²⁺: CrCenp possesses four functional EF-hand domains (Weber et al., 1994) whereas Cdc31p and HsCen2p have only two (Yang et al., 2006). All the ICL centrins have at least one predicted functional Ca²⁺-binding site (Table 1), except for the different members of the ICL1e, ICL7 and ICL8 subfamilies, which have none.

The ten centrin subfamilies localise at the ICL

In order to ascertain the distribution of individual ICL centrin in the network, a representative of each subfamily was GFP tagged and its localisation examined, except for ICL11. Double staining with antibody against centrin marked the endogenous ICL. Three types of labelling pattern were observed.

In the first type, corresponding to six GFP-fusion constructs with ICL1ap, ICL3bp, ICL5ap, ICL7ap, ICL8ap and ICL9ap respectively, a homogeneous GFP signal along the ICL was observed (Fig. 3A). Owing to the transformation procedure in *Paramecium*, it is possible to obtain a range of clones expressing GFP at different levels. For the six GFP-constructs, strong fluorescence was always correlated with ICL disassembly, whereas clones showing a weaker fluorescence retained a normal ICL. These results suggest that the disassembly of the ICL was due to overexpression of the centrins rather than to the presence of the GFP. Such a dominant negative effect of centrin overexpression has been observed for the basal-body specific centrins 2a and 3b (Ruiz et al., 2005). This effect of overexpression could indicate that ICL

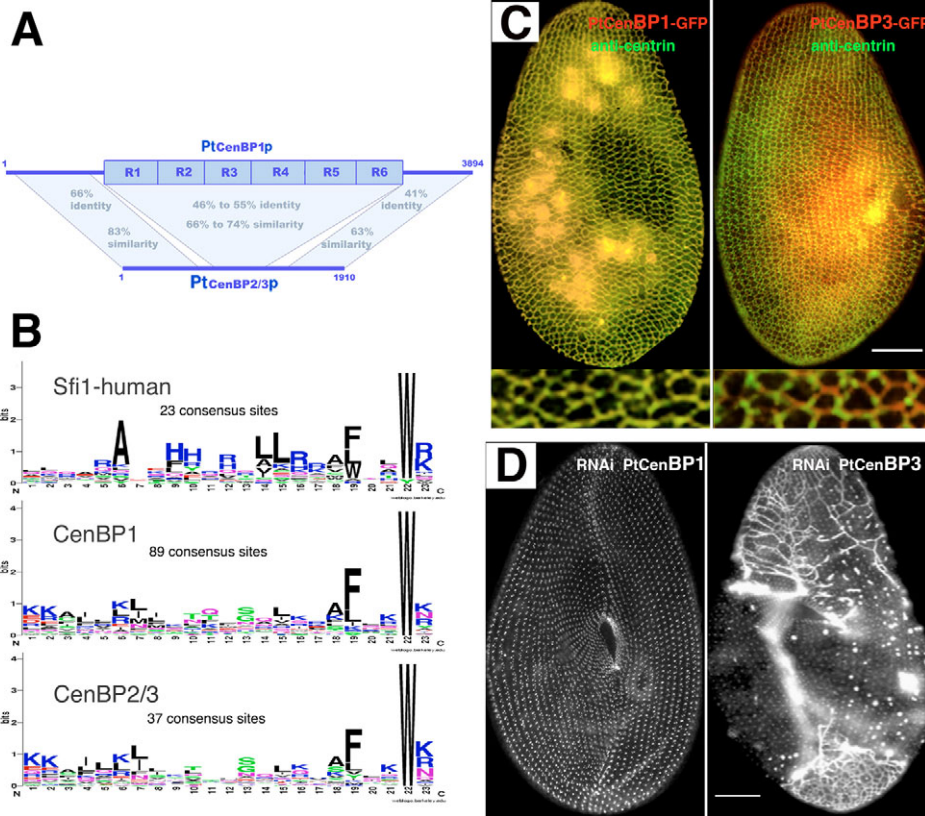


Fig. 1. Comparison of properties of the two families of centrin-binding proteins PtCenBP2/3 and PtCenBP1. (A) Alignment of the primary structures of PtCenBP1p and PtCenBP2/3p shows their regions of homology. R1-R6 correspond to the six identical repeats of 427 amino acids present in PtCenBP1 (Gogendeau et al., 2007). The proteins are highly similar throughout their length, except for the absence of the central repetitions in PtCenBP2/3p. (B) PtCenBP3p displays numerous potential centrin-binding sites that are similar to the centrin-binding consensus defined by Kilmartin (Kilmartin, 2003). The Weblogos of the 30 centrin-binding sites present in PtCenBP3 are compared with those corresponding to the sites present in the human Sfi1p and in PtCenBP1p (Gogendeau et al., 2007). (C) Wild-type cells expressing either GFP-PtCenBP3p (right) or GFP-PtCenBP1p (left) were double-labelled with anti-GFP antibodies (green) and the anti-centrin 1A9 antibody (red). In the GFP-PtCenBP3p expressing cells, the two labels do not colocalise, whereas in the GFP-PtCenBP1p-expressing cells, the two labels colocalise across the network. (D) Wild-type cells were submitted to RNAi targeted either to *PtCENBP3* (right) or *PtCENBP1* (left) and the organisation of the ICL monitored with the anti-centrin antibody 1A9. A collapse of the ICL is observed in a *PtCENBP3*-silenced cell after 48 hours. By contrast, in *PtCENBP1*-silenced cells (after 48 hours of feeding), the ICL is totally disassembled, leaving only small remnants that flank basal bodies. Scale bars: 15 μ m.

assembly is regulated by a precise stoichiometry of its components. Localisation of ICL3dp could not be established: in cells expressing the GFP-ICL3d construct, the ICL always disassembled even after transformation with low amounts of DNA (50 ng/ μ l). Control cells, injected at high concentration of DNA, with the *ICL3d* sequence but without the GFP sequence, did not exhibit any ICL abnormality. These results indicate that the GFP-ICL3d fusion protein has a dominant negative function with respect to ICL assembly or stability, because of the presence of GFP.

A second type of labelling pattern was observed for GFP-ICL10ap. The fluorescence was not homogenous but appeared as beads along the network (Fig. 3B), and the network disassembled after several divisions, suggesting a dominant negative effect of GFP-ICL10ap. When the gene was cloned using the natural *ICL10a* regulatory elements (see Materials and Methods), the observed GFP fluorescence was weaker than previously. ICL integrity was maintained throughout many cell divisions as monitored with an anti-centrin antibody and the beaded pattern was still observed. Our observations indicate that ICL10ap localises at preferential points, ~400 nm apart, along the infraciliary lattice, which might correspond to particular centrin-binding sites on the Sfi1p-like proteins.

A third type of labelling pattern was produced with the GFP-ICL1e construct. As in the case of GFP-ICL10ap, the fluorescence localised as beads along the network. However, the GFP-ICL1ep fluorescence was also detected at the contractile vacuole pores and just anterior of basal bodies (Fig. 3C). The same labelling, with a similar fluorescence intensity, was confirmed when the GFP-*ICL1e* fusion was under the control of its endogenous regulatory sequences (see Materials and Methods). Such a triple localisation was also observed in *Tetrahymena* for the product of the *TiCent4* gene (Stemm-Wolf et al., 2005).

The ten ICL centrin subfamilies are not functionally redundant

In our RNAi experiments, we assumed that all the genes sharing at least one stretch of 23 nucleotides with the target gene are co-silenced. Within each subfamily, silencing of one gene should deplete (at least partially) the products of all members of the subfamily, with the exception of the ICL11 subfamily, because the nucleotide sequences of *ICL11a* and *ICL11c* do not share enough identity. As a control, we used *ND7* silencing which affects trichocyst exocytosis without altering the ICL or any other cellular function (Ruiz et al., 1998). To assess the presence of a functional

ICL, we monitored the network structure by immunolabelling with the anti-centrin 1A9 antibody. Except for *ICL8a*, for which no effect of silencing was observed, all of the RNAi experiments led to a loss of ICL integrity. Interestingly, the patterns of the disorganisation differed according to the targeted gene and four distinct disassembly pathways were observed.

(1) *ICL7a* and *ICL3b* silencing gave the same pattern of ICL disassembly as previously observed in the cases of inactivation of *ICL1a* and *PtCenBP1* (Gogendeau et al., 2007; Ruiz et al., 1998). As shown in Fig. 4A, the transverse part of the meshes was first affected, then disassembly spread throughout the network until only a group of three dots of anti-centrin reactive material remained

near each basal body, corresponding to the previously described ICL-organising centres, the ICLOCs (Beisson et al., 2001). Nevertheless, the pace of disorganisation differed according to the gene silenced. While silencing the *ICL7a* subfamily led to complete disassembly after 48 hours of feeding (5-6 cell divisions), *ICL3b* depletion never led to complete disassembly and the ICL was able to regenerate after 72 hours. Although we cannot rule out the possibility that *ICL3b* silencing is less efficient, these results suggest that the function of centrins of the *ICL3b* subfamily can be relayed by other centrins of the ICL, whereas the function of *ICL7a* cannot.

(2) *ICL10a* and *ICL11a* silencing gave a second pattern of disassembly (Fig. 4B). After 18 hours of feeding (1-2 fissions), immunolabelling revealed a disrupted ICL with only straight unconnected longitudinal and transversal segments, which suggests a preferential loss of the branching sites where polygonal meshes merge. This phenotype was maintained over 5-6 cell fissions, then the labelling concentrated at the ICLOCs. In the case of *ICL11p*, although one of the three members of the subfamily, the more divergent *ICL11cp*, would not have been expected to be co-silenced, disassembly evolved and went to completion, indicating that *ICL11cp* is not able to take over the function of *ICL11ap/bp*.

(3) Under silencing of *ICL3d*, *ICL5a* or *ICL9a* subfamilies, the meshes of the ICL first became thinner, suggesting a decreased number of filaments within the bundles (Fig. 4C). At the same time, large dots appeared at the branching points of the meshes, where large residual aggregates remained after the meshwork was totally disrupted. Eventually, the silenced cells reached the terminal phenotype characterised here by the presence of the ICLOCs near the basal bodies, with some small aggregates remaining visible. In *ICL3d* and *ICL5a* feeding experiments, the disassembly was complete after 48 hours (5-6 cell divisions) and is maintained during several cell divisions. By contrast, *ICL9a* silencing confers a transitory phenotype: the disassembly seems complete after 24 hours of feeding (three divisions) but between 48 and 72 hours (6-10 cell divisions), a nearly normal ICL is recovered.

(4) The phenotype observed after *ICL1e* silencing was remarkable; not only did the pattern of disassembly differ from the previous three (Fig. 5A), but silencing also displayed pleiotropic effects (Fig. 5B-C). The most striking effect was on basal body duplication: their number was reduced, clumps of intracytoplasmic basal bodies appeared and the oral apparatus was disorganised; cells progressively became rounder and smaller, stopped dividing and died. This phenotype was similar to that resulting from the inactivation of the basal-body-specific centrins *PtCen2a/b* and

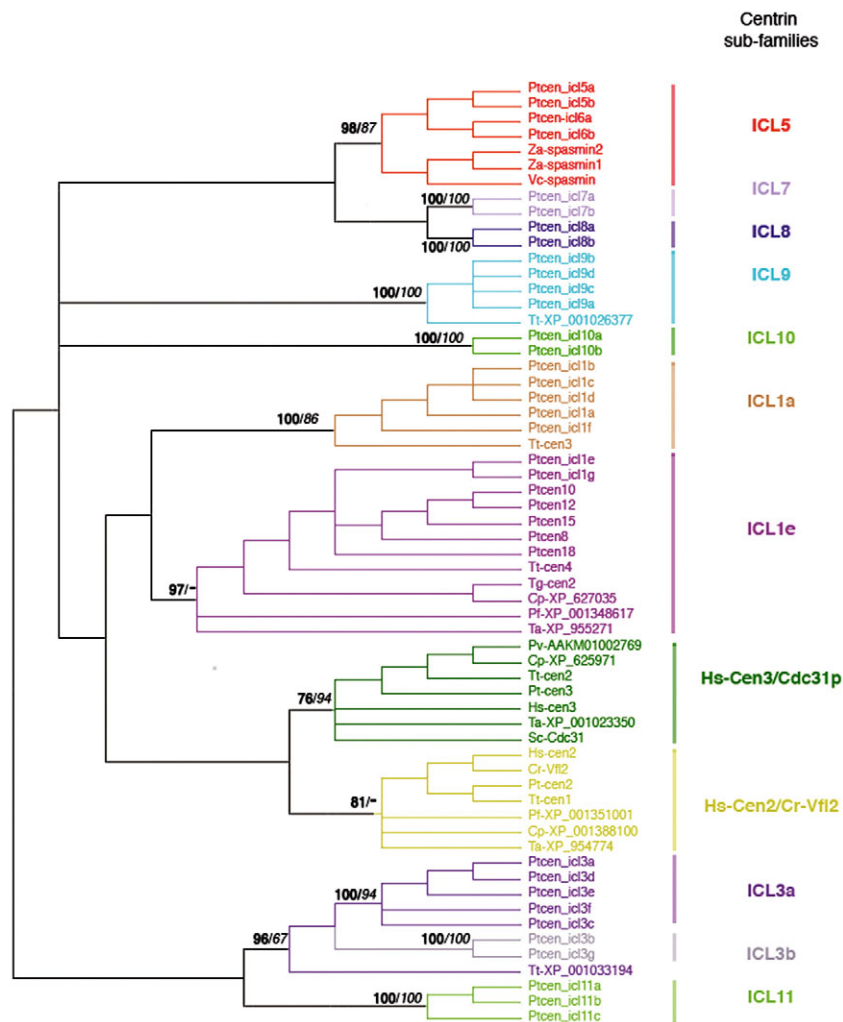


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic tree of ICL centrins. The bootstrap support values from neighbour joining/maximum likelihood analyses are indicated for relevant nodes. /- indicates that some centrins are not grouped by the maximum-likelihood analysis. This tree is supported by the identification of diagnostic amino acid residues specific of each centrin subfamily (supplementary material Fig. S4). Hs-cen2/Cr-VFL2 and Hs-cen3/Cdc31p correspond to the well-defined centriolar centrin subfamilies (Azimzadeh and Bornens, 2004). Cr, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*; Cp, *Cryptosporidium parvum*; Hs, *Homo sapiens*; Pf, *Plasmodium falciparum*; Pv, *Plasmodium vivax*; Pt, *Paramecium tetraurelia*; Ta, *Theileria annulata*; Tt, *Tetrahymena thermophila*; Tg, *Toxoplasma gondii*; Vc, *Vorticella convallaria*; Za, *Zoothamnium arbuscula*. The accession numbers of *Paramecium centrins* (named *PtCen_icl* or *PtCen*) are as in Table 1. Cr-Vfl2=CAA31163; Hs-cen2=AAP35920; Hs-cen3=AAP35334; Pt-cen3=XP_001439003; Pt-cen2=XP_001427485; Tg-cen2=50m03356; Tt-cen1=XP_001019292; Tt-cen2=XP_001470770; Tt-cen3=XP_001026988; Tt-cen4=XP_001023350; Vc-spasmin=AAD00995; Za-spasmin1=BAC43748; Za-spasmin2=BAC43749.

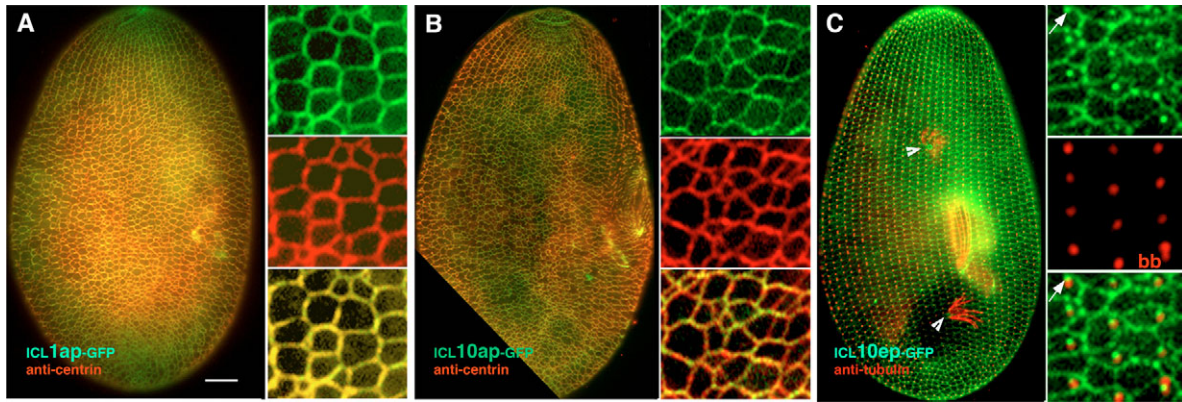


Fig. 3. Localisation of GFP-tagged centrin subfamilies. For a representative of each centrin subfamily, localisation was monitored in GFP-expressing cells, fixed and double-labelled with an anti-GFP polyclonal antibody (green) and either the monoclonal anti-centrin1A9, specific for the ICL (red) or the monoclonal ID5, which labels essentially the basal bodies (red). To the right of each represented cell, the insets show, from top to bottom, GFP, anti-centrin or anti-tubulin labelling and the merged image of a magnified area. (A) In cells expressing ICL1ap-GFP, the two labels precisely colocalise. (B) In cells expressing ICL10ap-GFP, the GFP labelling clearly shows a beaded pattern, whereas the anti-centrin labelling (specific for the ICL1a subfamily) is continuous along the mesh. (C) In cells expressing ICL10ep-GFP, the GFP signal localises not only at the ICL, with a beaded pattern, but also at the contractile vacuole pores (arrowheads), and anteriorly, in close association with basal bodies (arrows). Scale bar: 15 μm .

PtCen3a/b (Ruiz et al., 2005). In addition, ICL1ep-depleted cells showed a variable number (one to three) of contractile vacuoles (Fig. 5C) instead of two observed in wild-type cells (Fig. 5B). Cells died before the ICL was completely disassembled. These observations showed that, in contrast to all the other centrin subfamilies present in the ICL, ICL1ep plays multiple functions in the cell, and might act as a physical link between the infraciliary lattice and other cortical organelles, the basal bodies and contractile vacuoles.

Discussion

Based on our previous results (Gogendeau et al., 2007; Klotz et al., 1997) and the combined use of genomics (Arnaiz, 2007; Aury et al., 2006) and proteomics, we have shown that the ICL is composed of three Sfip-like centrin-binding proteins belonging to two

subfamilies and 35 centrin subfamilies, three of which have no functional Ca^{2+} -binding site. By GFP-tagging and RNAi experiments, we have demonstrated that these centrin subfamilies as well as the three Sfip-like proteins (Gogendeau et al., 2007) localise at the ICL and that there is no functional redundancy among the diverse subfamilies. This multiplicity of isotypes raises questions concerning both their respective function and their evolution. Considering the complex architecture of the ICL, it could be expected that different isotypes might fulfil specialised functions in assembly, stability or contractility of the network as well as in its global architecture. From an evolutionary point of view, it was of interest to examine the relationship between the explosive diversification of centrin subfamilies and the specialisation of their functions.

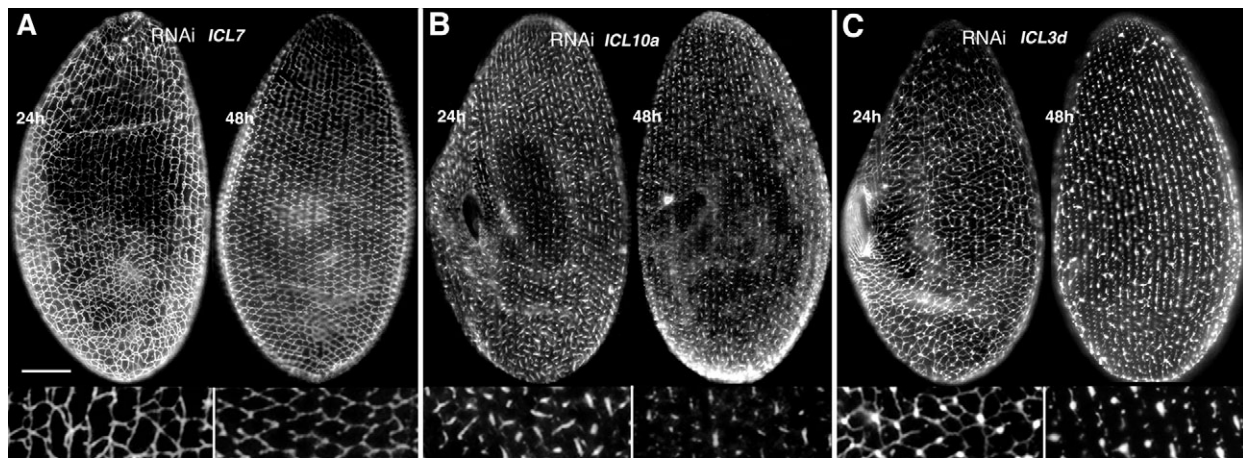


Fig. 4. The effect of centrin depletion is subfamily specific. For all centrin subfamilies (except ICL8p), RNAi induces a complete disassembly of the ICL observed after a few cell divisions. Although the same terminal phenotype (absence of ICL, small remnants of centrin-containing material near basal bodies) is reached in most cases, the pattern of disassembly, consistently observable throughout the first divisions under RNAi conditions, depends on the targeted subfamily. (A-C) Three of the four recorded modes of disassembly. (A) ICL7p-silenced cells are shown after 24 hours (left) and 48 hours (right) of growth: disassembly proceeds progressively and homogeneously. (B) In ICL10ap-silenced cells, thinning of the filament bundles precedes disassembly. (C) In ICL3d-silenced cells, aggregates of ICL material accompany disassembly. The lower panels show enlargements of the above cells. Scale bar: 15 μm .

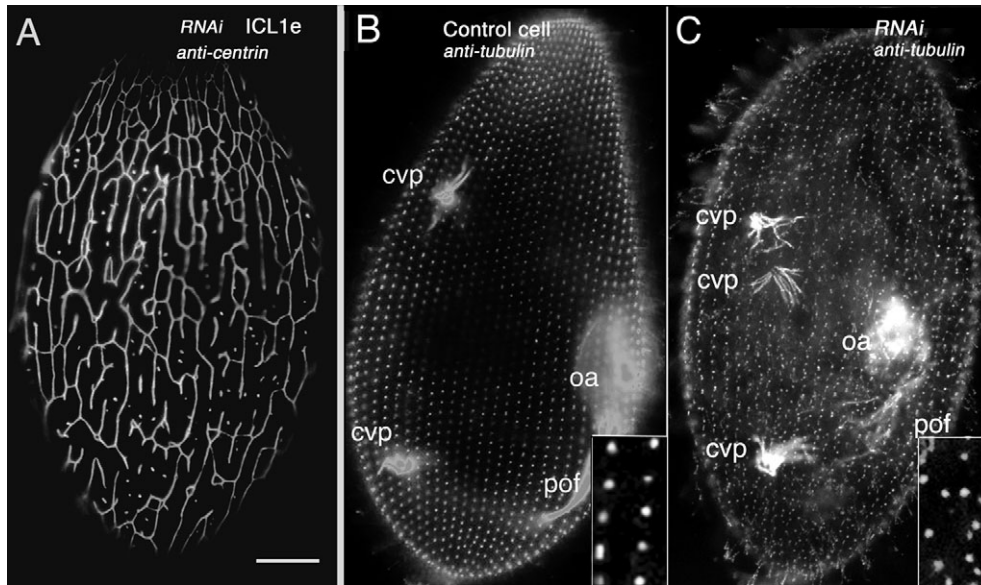


Fig. 5. The pleiotropic effects of ICL1ep depletion. Cells were observed by labelling with either the anti-centrin antibody 1A9 to visualise the ICL (A) or with the anti-tubulin ID5 to visualise microtubular structures and in particular basal bodies (B-C). (A) Disassembly of the ICL after 24 hours of ICL1ep depletion shows a distinctive pattern compared with those in Fig. 4. No terminal phenotype with complete absence of ICL was observed, because cells die after a few divisions under RNAi conditions. (C) Disorganisation of the cortex, observed after 48 hours. Comparison with a control cell (B) shows that ICL1ep depletion leads to fewer and misaligned basal bodies, abnormal and reduced oral apparatus (oa) and post-oral microtubules (pof) and an abnormal number of contractile vacuole pores (cvp). Scale bar: 15 μm .

Molecular diversity and ICL biogenesis

Although it was expected that the centriin-binding proteins PtCenBP1p and PtCenBP2p/3p play an essential role in assembly and contractility of the ICL, it is more surprising that all 35 centriins are required for ICL assembly. This is true even for subfamilies of centriins that have no predictable functional Ca^{2+} -binding site (ICL1e, ICL7, ICL8) and are not expected to contribute, at least directly, to the contractility of the network. The demonstration that all components are required for assembly of the network is in agreement with previous data showing that, in the absence of Ca^{2+} , the ICL dissociates into 'elementary complexes' composed of one centriin-binding molecule and representatives of all the centriins (Klotz et al., 1997). Interaction of centriins and centriin-binding proteins thus does not need Ca^{2+} , as also demonstrated for Sfi1p (Kilmartin, 2003; Martinez-Sanz et al., 2006). Thus, there is no reason why ICL1ep, ICL7p or ICL8p would not participate in the elementary complex. The stoichiometry of this elementary complex would then be a key to ICL assembly, in agreement with the dominant negative effect of overexpression observed for ICL1ap, ICL3bp, ICL5ap, ICL7p, ICL8p and ICL9ap. Interestingly, all these isotypes, including the non Ca^{2+} -binding isotypes ICL7p and ICL8p, localise homogeneously along the network and are therefore likely components of the elementary complexes. It can be concluded that the presence of non Ca^{2+} -binding centriin isotypes at some centriin-binding sites of PtCenBP1p or PtCenBP2p/3p does not prevent the contractility of the network. However, there must exist a specificity of binding sites, to ensure precisely the right stoichiometry of both the non- Ca^{2+} -binding and the Ca^{2+} -binding centriin isotypes. In contrast to these isoforms, ICL10p and ICL1ep localise as discrete beads along the network, and their overexpression has little or no effect on the stability of the ICL, two features which suggest that they might contribute to link the elementary complexes rather than be among their constituents.

Further clues as to the function of other ICL constituents come from their particular localisation and/or disassembly pattern. In the case of PtCenBP3p, its localisation beneath the PtCenBP1p backbone and the effect of its depletion indicate a role in anchoring

the ICL to the cortex, as well as a tight association with PtCenBP1 complexes. In the case of the centriin isotypes ICL3ap, ICL5p and ICL9ap, their homogeneous localisation along the filaments and the primary effect of their depletion – thinner meshes (Fig. 4B) – suggest a role in lateral interactions between complexes because these interactions are Ca^{2+} dependant and the isotypes possess more than one functional Ca^{2+} -binding site. Finally, ICL1ep is an interesting centriin isotype, the only one that is not ICL specific: in addition to a beaded localisation along the network, like ICL10ap, it is present at contractile vacuole pores and in association with basal bodies. In addition, its depletion affects the duplication/localisation of both organelles. These discrete localisations, two of which are independent of either PtCenBP1p or PtCenBP2p/3p, suggest that ICL1ep is not part of the elementary complexes and may serve as a link between elementary complexes, as proposed for ICL10ap. Its presence at the other two localisations – contractile vacuole pores and basal bodies – suggests a coordinating role between ICL and the other cortical organelles. In conclusion, it would seem that almost all centriin isotypes play a role in the organisation of the network at the molecular and supramolecular level: formation of the elementary complexes, building up and/or branching of filament bundles, and integration within the cortical organisation.

The functional diversity of centriins corresponds to a functional heterogeneity within centriin-binding proteins. Although they are both ICL specific, the PtCenBP1 and PtCenBP3 subfamilies differ, at least in part, in the specificity of their centriin-binding sites: PtCenBP3p does not bind the centriin isoform ICL1ap. It has also been proposed above that a non-random distribution of centriin isotypes along the centriin-binding proteins ensures the required stoichiometry and arrangement of centriins of different Ca^{2+} -binding ability. Although the consensus centriin-binding site is far from strict, and might therefore provide a range of differential affinities to accommodate diverse centriins, differences among centriin-binding sites could hardly have been detected by *in vitro* studies of the binding of yeast or human centriin to a fragment of Sfi1p (Li et al., 2006; Martinez-Sanz et al., 2006). *In vitro* exploration of the molecular diversity found in *Paramecium* might provide a more sensitive system.

Functional diversity and evolution of centrins and centrin-binding proteins

A number of protozoa show an expanded centrin family: *Plasmodium* possesses eight centrins, *Toxoplasma* 13, *Cryptosporidium* 7 and *Tetrahymena* over 10. In view of the diverse cellular functions of centrins, it can be envisaged that isotype diversification is favoured in unicellular organisms. *Paramecium* possesses 48 centrins, four are basal body specific (Ruiz et al., 2005), two are orthologues of *P. caudatum* centrins involved in a ciliary Ca^{2+} channel (Gonda et al., 2004), 35 are found in the ICL and seven have no known function. However, on the basis of their sequence identity, the 35 ICL centrin genes belong to ten subfamilies. This diversification into ten subfamilies fulfilling nonredundant functions seems to correspond to the morphological complexity of the ICL, a *Paramecium*-specific type of contractile array. In parallel, coevolution of the centrin-binding proteins is likely to have taken place, not only leading to the two subfamilies PtCenBP1 and PtCenBP2/3 with different localisation/function, but also leading to the diversification of the specificities of the centrin-binding sites, which are likely to be involved in the molecular and supramolecular organisation of the ICL.

In contrast to these strictly ICL-specific divergent centrins, the most conserved subfamily, ICL1e, shares the greatest similarity with the centrosomal centrin 2 (Fig. 2). Its orthologue in *Tetrahymena*, TtCen4p, shows three distinct localisations: in the filamentous reticulum at the apical pole, at the contractile vacuole pores and at the base of the kinetodesmal fibres, close to basal bodies (Stemm-Wolf et al., 2005). The *Toxoplasma* orthologue, TgCen2, localises both at the centrioles and in the apical complex, an array of spirally arranged tubulin fibres, which is also the nucleating centre of a microtubule array covering a large part of the cell. *Paramecium* ICL1ep has thus retained the polyvalent localisation present in other species, namely in filamentous/contractile organelles (ICL and the fine filamentous reticulum) and in organelles that are also MTOCs (vacuolar pores, apical complex, basal bodies and centrioles). As centriolar structures and MTOCs in multicellular organisms are generally thought to have evolved from the basal body/axoneme of the unicellular ancestor (Azimzadeh and Bornens, 2004; Azimzadeh and Bornens, 2007), it is reasonable to postulate that, throughout evolution, the most conserved centrin 2 lineage perpetuates conserved functions in basal bodies and in cytoskeleton organisation. Initially concentrated at the single MTOC, these functions might have become spatially and functionally dissociated. In *Trypanosoma*, two isotypes of the cen2 lineage, *TbCen1* and *TbCen2*, localise at both basal bodies and Golgi, and control their distribution at division (He et al., 2005; Selvapandian et al., 2007); in *Tetrahymena* and *Paramecium*, TtCen2 and ICL1e, both of the cen2 lineage, presumably fulfil different functions in basal bodies, contractile vacuoles and filamentous arrays. The fact that in addition to nine specialised centrin subfamilies, ICL1ep is maintained as a constitutive element of the ICL in *Paramecium*, strongly suggests that, according to the ancestral dual function in duplication of basal bodies and cytoskeleton, its role may lie in coordinating the organisation of the ICL with the other cortical processes throughout the life cycle.

Materials and Methods

Strains and culture conditions

Stock d4-2 of *Paramecium tetraurelia*, the wild-type reference strain, was used in all feeding experiments. The mutant nd7-1, which carries a recessive monogenic

mutation preventing trichocyst discharge (Skouri and Cohen, 1997), a dispensable function under laboratory conditions, was used for the expression of GFP-fusion proteins. Cells were grown at 27°C in a wheat grass infusion (BHB, L'arbre de vie, Luçay Le Male, France or WGP, Pines International, Lawrence, KS) bacterised with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and supplemented with 0.8 µg/ml β-sitosterol according to standard procedures (Sonneborn, 1970).

Mass spectrometry

Proteins from total ICL extract were digested with trypsin and subsequently reduced and alkylated. The resulting peptide mixture was applied to an RP-18 pre-column (LC Packings) using water containing 0.1% TFA as mobile phase and then transferred to a nano-HPLC RP-18 column (LC Packings, 75 µm inner diameter) using an acetonitrile gradient (0–60% acetonitrile in 35 minutes) in the presence of 0.05% formic acid with a flow rate of 150 nl/minute. Column outlet was directly coupled to the ion source of the LTQ-FTICR (Thermo) ion cyclotron mass spectrometer working in the regime of data dependent MS to MS/MS switch. A blank run ensuring lack of cross contamination from previous samples preceded each analysis. The output lists of precursor and product ions were compared with protein and EST databases using the MASCOT (www.matrixscience.com) search engine (eight-processor version) installed on a local server. For Mascot searches, three databases were used: NCBI nr database, *Paramecium* predicted proteins and *Paramecium* EST (Aury et al., 2006) available from ParameciumDB (Arnaiz, 2007).

Phylogenetic analysis

Neighbour-joining (NJ) reconstructions were performed with the PAUP 4.0 program (Swofford, 1998). Statistical support for the different internal branches was assessed by bootstrap resampling (1000 bootstrap replicates). Maximum likelihood (ML) analyses were performed with PHYML (Guindon and Gascuel, 2003) using the Whelan and Goldman (WAG) amino acid substitution model (Whelan and Goldman, 2001), the frequencies of amino acids being estimated from the data set, and rate heterogeneity across sites being modelled by two rate categories (one constant and eight γ rates). Statistical support for the different internal branches was assessed by bootstrap resampling (150 bootstrap replicates), as implemented in PHYML.

Gene cloning

Restriction sites were introduced at the 5' and 3' ends of each gene by PCR amplification, using the oligonucleotides listed in supplementary material Table S2. Amplifications were performed with *Pfx* platinum DNA polymerase (Invitrogen) using standard procedures. Polymerase chain reaction products were subcloned using the pPCRscript™ Cloning Kit (Stratagene) according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA from positive clones was sequenced and ICL genes were then introduced either into the feeding vector or into the GFP vector using the engineered restriction sites.

RNAi by feeding

Sequences of interest were amplified by PCR and cloned into the feeding vector between two T7 promoters (Timmons and Fire, 1998). For the *PtCenBP3* gene, we amplified a region encompassing positions 5323 to the end of the gene. For centrin genes, the whole sequence from ATG to TGA was amplified. The resulting constructs were used for transformation of HT115, an RNase III-deficient strain of *E. coli* with an isopropyl-β-d-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG)-inducible T7 polymerase (Sambrook et al., 1989). Wild-type paramecia were incubated into double-stranded RNA-expressing bacteria, as previously described (Galvani and Sperling, 2002) and were transferred daily into fresh feeding medium as needed. Control cells were fed with bacteria carrying the complete coding region of the *ND7* gene, as previously described (Galvani and Sperling, 2002).

GFP constructs

The expression vector for GFP fusion proteins, pPXV-GFP, was previously described (Gogendeau et al., 2005). Each gene was cloned into the *KpnI* site of pPXV-GFP and placed under the control of the *Paramecium* calmodulin regulatory sequences. GFP was also introduced at the 5' ends of the ICL1e and ICL10a genes expressed under control of their natural regulatory elements. A *BglIII* restriction site was engineered 5' to the start codon by using a two-step PCR. The 5' regulatory elements (429 bp upstream of the initiator ATG for ICL1e and 133 bp upstream of the initiator for ICL10a) were amplified using primers ICL1e-5'/ICL1e-ATG and ICL10a-5'/ICL10a-ATG (sequences in supplementary material Table S2). Similarly, the coding sequences and the 3' regulatory elements (353 bp downstream of the TGA for ICL1e and 327 bp downstream of the TGA for ICL10a) were amplified using ICL1e-ATG2/ICL1e-3' and ICL10a-ATG2/ICL10a-3'. These two purified PCR products were then used as a template for a trans-PCR realised with the primer couples ICL1e-5'/ICL1e-3' and ICL10a-5'/ICL10a-3' and cloned into a pPCRscript vector. *BglIII* restriction sites were added to the GFP sequence, which was then introduced into the engineered *BglIII* site.

cDNA sequencing

The open reading frames of ICL11c and GSPATG00009965001 genes were amplified by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using total RNA

prepared with the TRIZOL (Invitrogen) procedure modified by the addition of glass beads during cell lyses. RT-PCR was performed using a 3' oligo-dTT primer (5'-ggccacgctgactagctacttttttttttt-3') and the SuperScriptTM III reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). The subsequent PCR (50 μ l) was performed with Pfx platinum polymerase (Invitrogen) using specific oligonucleotides (supplementary material Table S2). The PCR products were then sequenced to determine the presence or absence of introns.

Transformation

Transformation of *Paramecium* is obtained by micro-injecting the filtered and concentrated plasmid DNA of interest (5 μ g/ μ l) into the macronucleus (Gilley et al., 1988). Microinjection was made under an inverted Nikon phase-contrast microscope, using a Narishige micromanipulation device and an Eppendorf air pressure microinjector. Cell observation was made under a Zeiss Axioskop 2-plus epifluorescence microscope (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) equipped with a Roper Coolsnap-CF intensifying camera using GFP filters. Images were processed using Metamorph software (Universal Imaging, Downingtown, PA).

Fluorescence microscopy

Immunostaining of cells was carried out as previously described (Klotz et al., 1997). The monoclonal 1A9 raised against *Paramecium* ICL (Beisson et al., 2001) was used at a dilution of 1:200, the monoclonal anti-tubulin antibody 1D5 (Wehland and Weber, 1987) at a dilution 1:1000, the polyclonal anti-GFP antibody from Interchim (Montluçon, France) at 1:500 and secondary antibodies labelled with Alexa Fluor 488 or 546 from Invitrogen-Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR) at a 1:500 dilution. For the GFP recording of living cells, cells were washed twice in Dryl's buffer (Dryl, 1959) containing 0.2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and then transferred into a small drop on a coverslip and overlaid with paraffin oil. Excess buffer was aspirated until the cells were immobile. Alternatively, GFP-labelled *paramecia* were fixed in 2.5% formaldehyde before observation or were processed for immunostaining with the polyclonal anti-GFP antibody.

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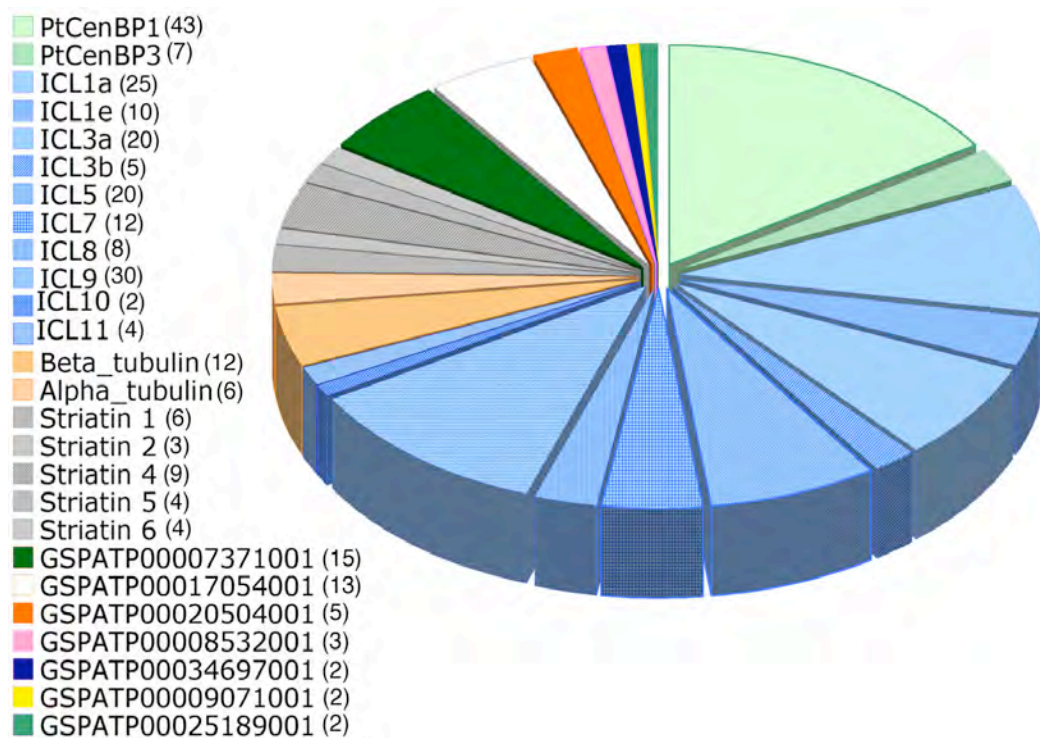
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Supplemental Figure S1. Distribution of ICL peptides obtained by mass spectroscopy

Distribution of the identified peptides into the different protein sub-families. The number of peptides specific of a sub-family is given in parenthesis. The large majority of the peptides identified correspond to the Sfi1p-like proteins, PtCenBP1p and PtCenBP3p sub-families (in green) and the centrin sub-families (in blue).



Supplemental Figure S2. Sequence alignment of PtCenBP1p, PtCenBP2p and PtCenBP3p.

Sequence alignments were realized using the ClustalW program. For convenience, each PtCenBP1p repeat (r1 to r6) is aligned separately. Conserved residues are underlined in black and similar residues in grey.

```

CenBP1_Start 1 MPPGQLQKNKQQQKNVLTPOKLELLQENRKLLSHIFNMGNLNGQHNLHRAMLRMRRAMIE
CenBP3 1 -----MLSDS
CenBP2 1 -----MLSDT
CenBP1_end 1 -----
CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 61 KKIDVSKISKKIKGKIVSQLLRYESHSTLHEAFIRWKVRADPEIVKKAVDQILLNSRLNE
CenBP3 66 NNRLSTQLSPKLGIIIVSQLIKTSLSIQDAFIRWQVRTNPEIVKKAVDKILLNSKLNQ
CenBP2 66 NNQLSTKLSPKLKGIIIVSQLIKTSQNLTLQDAFIRWQVRTNPEIVKQAVDKILLNSKLNQ
CenBP1_end 1 -----
CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 121 FNAFHKLKNNLLGQKDLQK-KMNAKKRKNMCLMNLALFLQKKEFQLKTAAVAALKPKNQDS
CenBP3 66 FNAFHKLKFLGLTQPPKEVRMNAKKKKNLSIINLALFVQKKEQQLKRAIESIKPTSQDT
CenBP2 66 FNAFHKLKFLGLTKQPKPEARMNARKKKNLSLINLALFIQKKEQQLKRAIESIKPTSQDS
CenBP1_end 1 -----
CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 180 DKMLGLLIWSISSKHRERYLREKFNWWRLYSKVKSDDKLQKQLKALERLGDEYNMRNDRLD
CenBP3 126 NKMLGLLIWSISSKYRERYLREKFNWWKLIAAKIKSNKLEKQLKALERLGDEYNMRNDRLD
CenBP2 126 NKMLGLLIWSISSKYRERYLREKFNWWKLIAAKMKSNKLEKQLKALEIILGDEYNMRNDRLD
CenBP1_end 1 -----
CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

```

CenBP1_Start 240 RQRLKEVQNISNYQAFEKWRGDLNFRLLKKKFFSVLLKTTFGRLQRCYTRWVDLPDKRE
 CenBP3 186 RQRLKE-----AFEIWRGDLNFRLLKKKFFAVLLKTTFGRLQRCYTRWVDLPDKRE
 CenBP2 186 RSRLKE-----AFEIWRGDLNFRLLKKKFFAVLLKTTFGRLQRCYTRWVDLPDKRE
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 300 NDMKKQGMLLITKLTNKADQNKRLVWNSFKATDDAKNKKTKVIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFY
 CenBP3 237 NDIKKQGLLLINKLGNKVDQNKRLVWNAFKDIHDEAKNKKTKVIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFY
 CenBP2 237 NDIKKQGLLLINKLGNKVDQNKRLVWNAFKDIHDEAKNKKTKVIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFY
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 360 KWANYNTYAKLTETNLRKIKALQASANVTQQLVKFETFKLFGLSKKAEICSFNLKILKI
 CenBP3 297 KWANYNTYAKLTETNLRKIKSFOQSANVTHQLVKQETFKLFLNLSKMQICSFNLDKIILKL
 CenBP2 297 KWANYNTYAKLTETNLRKIKSLQQSANVTHQLVKQETFKLFLNLSKMQICSFNLDKIILKL
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 420 QQRQKLDALRQIENYSMOKKMQEKLNVNKKQEIISRLGDTANKTEKGLLRQVLRKFALLR
 CenBP3 357 QQRQKLDALRQIENYCVQKKMEEKLNINNKQDLISRLKDTANKTEKGLLRQVLRKFALLR
 CenBP2 357 QQRQKLDALRQIENYCVQKKMEEKLNINNKQDLISRLKDTANKTEKGLLRQVLRKFALLR
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 480 EQQEIKNKYFVRIISITSGMAMDAFRRWKQLPDPAEQOMIQNVSKFQLRLOFLFKQRVKQ
 CenBP3 417 TTQEIKNKYFGRILLSVNGQLIDAFRWKTLPNPNDINNIQKASKFQIKLQMFITNKRKQ
 CenBP2 417 EQQEIKNKYFGKILLSVNGQLIDAFRWKTLPNPNDINNIQKASKFQIKLQMFITNKRKQ
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 540 **SFDPLKEVYYQGIQSKRLCIKQMLVKQLSAPQRFRLQWQSMNKIYKSVIACQKTNNFFDS**
 CenBP3 477 **AYDPLKYLYYDALQKKRFCIRQLFSVTMSAPQRYLKQWQNVAKVYKSVVACQKTNNLFYS**
 CenBP2 477 **AYDPLKYLYYDALQKKRFCIRQLFSVTMSAPQRYLKQWQNVAKVYKSVVACQKTNNLFYS**
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 600 **LQDVLKNNLKAFLYTRKDAEVKEKCLVKLMSSTFNLMIAFLKWKNYNKQOKISENLGDE**
 CenBP3 537 **LALITQSNLLTFVQNKKDVDIKEKCIQKILASQHSNLAIAFFKWKSHNKQEQILERLGDE**
 CenBP2 537 **LAMILQSNLLAFTIQNKKDVDIKEKCIQKILASQHSNLAIAFFRWKSONKQQQILERLGDE**
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start 660 **KKKMLLNLRQRFIKNDNLNRLRRILRLFYNEQQVNQLIKKIHLRVL-----**
 CenBP3 597 **KMKFLILNLKKEFLENDKKQRLRRALNLF L V Q IKKINLRLMQTVVGQVSSSFQKW**
 CenBP2 597 **KMKFLILNLKKEFLENDKKQRLRRALNLFNSNLQIAQQIKKINLRLMQTVIGQVSTSFQKW**
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 657 **KYLPEDKVNGSIAKVSKFMIISLGRVAYRFVKVNSWNIMEDYLLDGGQAKKCYCINKIISVG**
 CenBP2 657 **KYLPEDRVNGKTVKVSKFMIISLGRVAYRFVKVNSWNILEDLLEGGQAKKCYCINKIISVG**
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 717 **QSDLKTAFLIWHRRSWEMKMFDFQFSQLNVTLNDEI IKQRLINWINSGNKVKHYALIEILK**
 CenBP2 717 **QSDLKTAFLSWHRRSWEMKMFDFQFSQLNVTLNDEI IKQRLVNWINSGYKVKHYALIEILK**
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----

CenBP1_Start -----

CenBP3 777 RFHQNAESHNLRRKALAIHRNTISQVWISFNKWKQIPEHDYSQL-TKVTKFEQSINRFL
 CenBP2 777 RFHQNAOSYNLRRKALAIHRNTISQVWISFNKWKQIPELDYSQL-AKVTKFEQQFNHFL
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 1 -----RNTISQVWLSFNRWKQLPEENNDLKVQATKFEKSLSKFV
 CenBP1_rP2 1 -----RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANPDDL-IKASRFETQLNKFT
 CenBP1_rp3 1 -----RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANADDL-IKASRFETQLNKFT
 CenBP1_rP4 1 -----RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANPDDL-IKASKFETQLNKFT
 CenBP1_rP5 1 -----RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANPDDL-IKASRFETQLNKFT
 CenBP1_rP6a 1 -----RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANPDDL-IKASRFETQLNKFT

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 836 IRQAKKKTWNPLNEIYDDALAIKKRAVILLVKTQESEQQALSKNKNVALIQEVERCKS
 CenBP2 836 IRQTKKKTWNPLNEIYDDALAIKKRAVILLIKTQESEQQALSNNWKNVSLIQEVERCKS
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 41 FHILKKHSWNPLQEVYDDGLAIKKRAVILLMIKTQESEQORTLDQWNKNVSLIREVERCKV
 CenBP1_rP2 40 LHIWRKRTWNPLQEVYDDAALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKC
 CenBP1_rp3 40 LHIWRKRTWNPLQEVYDDAALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKC
 CenBP1_rP4 40 LHIWRKRTWNPLQEVYDDAALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKC
 CenBP1_rP5 40 LHIWRKRTWNPLQEVYDDAALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKC
 CenBP1_rP6a 40 LHIWRKRTWNPLQEVYDDAALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKC

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 896 VILLFKFGVDQIQCNLQIMOPNOESRLKEKALLKIIGGNYDNIIRYFFMRWRNYLKFERLQ
 CenBP2 896 VILLFKFGVDQIQFNLQIMOPNOESRLKEKALLKIIGGNYDNIIRYFFMRWTNYLKFERIQ
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 101 VISLFLGLIGSHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO
 CenBP1_rP2 100 VIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO
 CenBP1_rp3 100 VIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO
 CenBP1_rP4 100 VIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO
 CenBP1_rP5 100 VIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO
 CenBP1_rP6a 100 VIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLKPDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLO

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 956 -AIEGEKKEFLRQIGGFYRNNMKSRLRLALSFKFRNSVLSAVQQKFFSRLFSTKFGGAI
 CenBP2 956 -AIEGEKKEFLRQIGGFYRNNMKSRLRLALSFKFRNSVLSAVQQKFFSRLFSTKFGGAI
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 161 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI
 CenBP1_rP2 160 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI
 CenBP1_rp3 160 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI
 CenBP1_rP4 160 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI
 CenBP1_rP5 160 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI
 CenBP1_rP6a 160 GAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSKNNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAI

CenBP1_Start -----
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 CenBP2 1015 VAFQKWKNLPEIQNFENLKKGRRLEKLEENLYRGRIKLSYDPLKDEYQEQAMNKKLHCIRK
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 221 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKNARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRK
 CenBP1_rP2 220 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKNARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRK
 CenBP1_rp3 220 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKNARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRK
 CenBP1_rP4 220 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKNARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRK
 CenBP1_rP5 220 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKNARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRK
 CenBP1_rP6a 220 KAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQMKNARKFERTLDILFRGRVKAQFEPLKDVYQEGNSKKLYCLRK

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 1075 LIILGMGSKRFLSWRNTNRLKSIETCKQTTFQTLALTLSGNVQVIFKTN---QLQ
 CenBP2 1075 LIILGMGLNKRFLQWRNTNRLKSIETCKQTTFQTLALTLSGNVQVIFKTN---QLQ
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 281 LFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQNRQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAK
 CenBP1_rP2 280 LFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQNRQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAK
 CenBP1_rp3 280 LFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQNRQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAK
 CenBP1_rP4 280 LFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQNRQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAK
 CenBP1_rP5 280 LFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQNRQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAK
 CenBP1_rP6a 279 LMTLAMGQNKRLFLYWRDINRLHKSIECTKYTTNLFQTLAFTIAGHVQSIIFKPNKQ---Q

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 1132 EKVFEEKLSQYNNLLRWAFIKWNNQAKSDRIASLMDK---ETRKFFLLFALQRNLKHNKI
 CenBP2 1132 EKVFEEKLSKYNNLLRWGFIKWNNQAKSAKTASLMDQ---EKRKFFLLFALQRNLKHNQN
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 341 EKALHLIFQGOAENLSRAFFLWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIIEKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKNF
 CenBP1_rP2 340 EKALHLIFQGTENLLRAFFKWRNWSQQDRMNDNLLNQLQSEQRKELVDRLQGFCHGNKL
 CenBP1_rp3 340 EKALHLIFQGTENLLRAFFKWRNWSQQDRMNDNLLNQLQSEQRKELVDRLQGFCHGNKL
 CenBP1_rP4 340 EKALHLIFQGOAENLSRAFFLWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIIEKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKNF
 CenBP1_rP5 340 EKALHLIFQGOAENLSRAFFLWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIIEKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKNF
 CenBP1_rP6a 336 ESVLNKMLLNYNNTLRWAFVHWNNQAKQAKIQSOLDD---EKKKLLLFALHRNLRNTDQ

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 1188 GQIRDILRNFNDRNRINLIKKIQLKFLHTFAGQVETSFLKWKQLPDSNLKQASRFEQK
 CenBP2 1188 GQIRDILRKFNDRSRQNLIKKIQLKFLHTFAGQVETSFLKWKQLPDSNLKQASIFEQK
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 401 ALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLVLQINARIL
 CenBP1_rP2 400 NLYRILAKFSLAHKKEKLVLQINARIL
 CenBP1_rp3 400 NLYRILAKFSLAHKKEKLVLQINARIL
 CenBP1_rP4 400 ALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLVLQINARIL
 CenBP1_rP5 400 ALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLVLQINARIL
 CenBP1_rP6a 392 CKLRDILRKFSKERQKQALIKKIQLQL

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 CenBP3 1248 LNSFKIQILRKSSFYQLQNIYQDQAKQKFAINKLMFNCMSVEKKVFLQWNKVSELOKTE
 CenBP2 1248 LNSFKIQILRKSSFYQLQNIYQDQAKQKFAINKLMFNCMSAEKKAFLQWNKVSELOKTE
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
 CenBP3 1308 RASKVMGFFGSINKIQQNHYFFFEDQIKELKKQEELVRLLEKWEEMFKDSYQKWKQTQ
 CenBP2 1308 QRASKVFSFFGSINKIQQNHYFFFEDQIKELKKQEELVRLLEKWEEDMFKDSYQKWKQTQ
 CenBP1_end 1 -----
 CenBP1_rP1 -----
 CenBP1_rP2 -----
 CenBP1_rp3 -----
 CenBP1_rP4 -----
 CenBP1_rP5 -----
 CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3 1368 AKLDLLASQNRQKQKFSIIEILKDYIQNKKNYNLRRLILRKFSNSNKSQKAVNKFLLGISH
CenBP2 1368 AKLDLLASQNRQKQKFSIIEILKDYIQNKKNYNLRRLILRKFSNSNQRQKAVNKFLLGISH
CenBP1_end 1 -----
CenBP1_rP1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 -----
CenBP1_rp3 -----
CenBP1_rP4 -----
CenBP1_rP5 -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3 1428 SSIGQLHNSFQMWRRRLPEPQKTKO--GYIFEKKIFSLFRKQLLOS--FDGLQDIYFQALNK
CenBP2 1428 SSIGQLHNSFQMWRRRLPEPQKTKO--GYIFEKKLFLFRROLLOS--FDGLQDIYFQALNK
CenBP1_end 1 --VGOIEVSVFQKWKALPETKALDOMKASIFEKSLNRFKIHMRKSAYNQLYNIYLDGQAK
CenBP1_rP1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 -----
CenBP1_rp3 -----
CenBP1_rP4 -----
CenBP1_rP5 -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3 1485 KRRVLLLVRTTKSQQQQAVQRWRDAINQMNQOELQNVQENRKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVA
CenBP2 1485 KRRVLLLVRTTKSQQQQSVQRWRDAINQMNQOELQNVQENRKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVA
CenBP1_end 59 QRYAANKM YNCMSAOKKAFKWKYKVEFSKAAEAFDTSKKKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVA
CenBP1_rP1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 -----
CenBP1_rp3 -----
CenBP1_rP4 -----
CenBP1_rP5 -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3 1545 FIEWRDTIRLHTNKQENKTQDERLKKEAILLFQNYAYVRLRVYFTQWKIRAVKRNMIQI
CenBP2 1545 FIEWRDTIRLHTNKQENKTQKEERLKKEAILLFQNYAYVRLRVYFTQWKIRAVKRNMIQI
CenBP1_end 119 FVEWKRLLSHTLNKQETAQEREVRLKREAILLFQNFQIRLRIRYQIRWNIIRAVKKNMISV
CenBP1_rP1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 -----
CenBP1_rp3 -----
CenBP1_rP4 -----
CenBP1_rP5 -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3 1605 CQAIQRMQLNRFQAEKAMKKYVMDIWKGPSKNKWFKRVADIIAKNSKISKQIAYWRMRD
CenBP2 1605 CQAIQRMQLNRFQAEKAIKKYVMDVWKGPSKNKWFKRVADIIAKNSRISKQVAYWRMRD
CenBP1_end 179 FNAIQKLLFINMKQDRELIKEALDIWRGPKLQNOWFORVAEMIANKTRITPQIAFWMRD
CenBP1_rP1 -----
CenBP1_rP2 -----
CenBP1_rp3 -----
CenBP1_rP4 -----
CenBP1_rP5 -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

```

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3      1665  N-LNQKAVGLSTQQIIKCKKLFNNLFKAFDRIKQRAFTLLEHYGKGI PDDTSFQPSQT SF
CenBP2      1665  NSLNQKAVGLSTQQIIKCKKLFNNLCKAFDRIKQRAFTHLEHYGKGI PDDTSFQPSHSSF
CenBP1_end   239  NATTQKAVSLNLTQI VCKCKL LNNLLKAYDRVRQRAFTNIEHFGRGITDASSFQPSHSSF
CenBP1_rP1  -----
CenBP1_rP2  -----
CenBP1_rp3  -----
CenBP1_rP4  -----
CenBP1_rP5  -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

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CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3      1724  LQQTPIK KIKD IFFKSDFDSI LQKNGQK MALNAISR VVKVY F KQRFIELMI ----- ELG
CenBP2      1725  LQQTPIK ---DAFFKSDFDSIIQKNGQK LALNAISR VFKGF LKQRFIEFMI ----- ELD
CenBP1_end   299  LQQTPVR ---DSQAKSOME S IILKNSQOVALSTLQRVFRRHLKIRFTELVL IASQCQKLG
CenBP1_rP1  -----
CenBP1_rP2  -----
CenBP1_rp3  -----
CenBP1_rP4  -----
CenBP1_rP5  -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

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CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3      1778  DQKLRKVST ----- HKKKGAEKLF AILEQNLK LKKQVICYQISQVINIKNIQVNEQGV
CenBP2      1776  DQKQKSWST ----- POKKGAEKLF AILEQNLK LKQVICYQISQVLOLELIQVNEQGV
CenBP1_end   356  EQMLKSSIQPTQYKFI HKKMATEK LIGVLE RNLQ LKELVFFNSTIANQ ----- SDPDL
CenBP1_rP1  -----
CenBP1_rP2  -----
CenBP1_rp3  -----
CenBP1_rP4  -----
CenBP1_rP5  -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

```

```

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3      1831  LNQINEI INYQQSTQSSSRLESSQLKEQQLKLN EKERMLEGWQEKLRCVAINRLIKALER
CenBP2      1829  LNQINEI INYQQSTQSSSRLELSQIKEQQT KLNEQERMILDQEKLRCAIHRLFKALEK
CenBP1_end   408  LKRMNET IE-ENSRLRDQATNDETINSKDQQISEQORLIQDLNTRLDRMRGORMIKSLEE
CenBP1_rP1  -----
CenBP1_rP2  -----
CenBP1_rp3  -----
CenBP1_rP4  -----
CenBP1_rP5  -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

```

```

CenBP1_Start -----
CenBP3      1891  CEDHFVEDAFVAISEYQLK
CenBP2      1889  CEDHFVEDAF LGISEYQLK
CenBP1_end   467  YQDHLVEDGFFAIEEYKKE
CenBP1_rP1  -----
CenBP1_rP2  -----
CenBP1_rp3  -----
CenBP1_rP4  -----
CenBP1_rP5  -----
CenBP1_rP6a -----

```


Ptcen_icl1a	121	LFDSRAQVITLKDLEKRVAK-ELGETDDSELCEMIDRAD----S ₁ GDAQTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl1d	121	LFDSRAQVITLKDLEKRVAK-ELGETDDSELCEMIDRAD----S ₁ GDAQTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl1b	122	LFDSRAQVITLKDLEKRVAK-ELGETDDSELCEMIDRAD----S ₁ GDAQTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl1c	123	LFDSRAQVITLKDLEKRVAK-ELGETDDSELCEMIDRAD----S ₁ GDAQTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl1f	123	LFDSRAQVITLKDLEKRVAK-ELGETDDSELCEMIDRAD----S ₁ GDAQTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen8	120	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RETSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen15	120	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RETSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen10	116	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RETSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen12	116	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RETSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen_icl1e	116	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RDTSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen_icl1g	116	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RDTSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen18	116	LFDDGGSNTNLNLLKRVSK-ELGETMTABELAEMIERAA----SNG-RETSREDFYNIVKRTFM-----
Ptcen_icl5a	118	IYDPEDTGFDFTNLKRVAK-ELGETNDDELEEMHHEIHILRKT-SPEQTSFEFYEITAPRRY-----
Ptcen_icl5b	118	IYDPEDTGFDFTNLKRVAK-ELGETNDDELEEMHHEIHILRKT-SPEQTSFEFYEITAPRRY-----
Ptcen_icl6a	120	IYDPEDTGFDFTNLKRVAK-ELGETNDDELEEMHHEIHILRKT-SPEQTSFEFYEITAPRRY-----
Ptcen_icl6b	120	IYDPEDTGFDFTNLKRVAK-ELGETNDDELEEMHHEIHILRKT-SPEQTSFEFYEITAPRRY-----
Ptcen_icl7a	113	LVDIIGKGTDKDLEKRTSD-EIHLNFKQKIDDEVINVAG---YDAEDTAEQSEKYAKLTNRRKIETEVLRTK
Ptcen_icl7b	113	LVDIIGKGTDKDLEKRTSD-EIHLNFKQKIDDEVINVAG---YDAEDTAEQSEKYAKLTNRRKIETEVLRTK
Ptcen_icl1a	113	LVDIIGKGTDKDLEKRTSE-ELRFNTEDDDEEINNVAG---YEAEDTBEKSEKYKRVORRQVEQEIYRNK
Ptcen_icl8b	113	LVDIIGKGTDKDLEKRTSE-ELRFNTEDDDEEINNVAG---YEAEDTBEKSEKYKRVORRQVEQEIYRNK
Ptcen_icl3a	129	LVDWNKEGRITWDELKRVAQ-DLGEEMTDEEIQHMKRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl3d	130	LVDWNKEGRITWDELKRVAQ-DLGEEMTDEEIQHMKRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl3e	128	LVDWNKEGRITWDELKRVAQ-DLGEEMTDEEIQHMKRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl3f	135	LVDWNKEGRITWDELKRVAQ-DLGEEMTDEEIQHMKRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl3b	132	LFLLNREGRITWDELKRVSVDLGEEDNDEEYKKERRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl3g	131	LFLLNREGRITWDELKRVSVDLGEEDNDEEYKKERRADL---DDGCFTFDDFYNMTOEYGGQ-----
Ptcen_icl10a	144	QFDLQYKCYHIDDLLEAS-ECNENKDELENIIRACDP---IGNTARKQGFIRYKSLQKKN-----
Ptcen_icl10b	144	QFDLQYKCYHIDDLLEAS-ECNENKDELENIIRACDP---IGNTARKQGFIRYKSLQKKN-----
Ptcen_icl11a	179	KVDKNNKCFITLQDLQVYKQKKEIDDEVLAEIKRTDS---NODCKTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl11b	179	KVDKNNKCFITLQDLQVYKQKKEIDDEVLAEIKRTDS---NODCKTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl11c	179	KVDKNNKCFITLQDLQVYKQKKEIDDEVLAEIKRTDS---NODCKTFEDFYNMTKKTEA-----
Ptcen_icl9b	146	EFDSGGQSKAYEDPKRIND-LVSERYTDOELREMEVADK---DKDGLSWDEKAVYQKEYPNQA-----
Ptcen_icl9a	146	EFDSGGQSKAYEDPKRIND-LVSERYTDOELREMEVADK---DKDGLSWDEKAVYQKEYPNQA-----
Ptcen_icl9c	144	EFDSGGQSKAYEDPKRIND-LVSERYTDOELREMEVADK---DKDGLSWDEKAVYQKEYPNQA-----

Supplemental Figure S4. Aligment of the icl centrin sub-families with their orthologs

The alignment covers the part of the proteins encompassing residues 29 to 169 of the *Chlamydomonas* Vfl2p centrin. The conserved residues which allow us to assign one centrin isoform to one sub-family are in colour. The alignment of the two *Paramecium* centriolar centrin (Pt-centrin2p and Pt-centrin3)) with their orthologs is also presented for comparison. The conserved residues common to both centriolar centrin sub-families are also coloured. The CLUSTALW alignments are visualized by BOXSHADE. Accession numbers: Cr-Vfl2 = CAA31163; Cp-centrin3 = XP_625971; Cp-centrin2 = XP_001388100; Cp-centrin = XP_627035; Hs-centrin2 = AAP35920; Hs-centrin3 = AAP35334; Pf-centrin2 = XP_001351001; Pf-centrin = XP_001348617; Pv-centrin3 = AAKM01002769.1; Pt-centrin3 = XP_001439003; Pt-centrin2 = XP_001427485; Ta-centrin3 = XP_954497; Ta-centrin2 = XP_954774; Ta-centrin = XP_955271; Tg-centrin = CB301495; Tt-centrin3 = XP_001470770; Tt-centrin2 = XP_001019292; Tt-00689850 = XP_001026988; Tt-00444870 = XP_001023350; Tt-00442810 = XP_001033194; Tt-00670560 = XP_001026377; Vc-spasmin = AAD00995; Za-spasmin1 = BAC43748; Za-spasmin2 = BAC43749. The accession numbers of the *Paramecium* ICL centrin are as in Table 1. Cr: *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*; Cp: *Cryptosporidium parvum*; Hs: *Homo sapiens*; Pf: *Plasmodium falciparum*; Pv: *Plasmodium vivax* ; Pt: *Paramecium tetraurelia*; Ta: *Theileria annulata*; Tt: *Tetrahymena thermophila*; Tg: *Toxoplasma gondii*; Vc: *Vorticella convallaria*; Za: *Zoothamnium arbuscula*.

Supplementary Figure S5. Localization of the peptides identified by mass spectrometry along the protein sequences.

The position and length of the peptides are underlined. The regions matching peptides are highlighted. Grey highlight: regions matching at least one peptide, black highlight: region matching a single peptide, specific for one isotype. A. Localization of the peptides along the PtCenBP1p sequence. A same peptide can match several PtCenBP1p internal repeats, designated rP1 to rP6, because of their high homology. B. Localization of the peptides along the PtCenBP2p and PtCenBP3p sequences. C. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL1a sub-family. D. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL1e sub-family. E. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL3a and ICL3b sub-families. F. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL5 sub-family. G. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL7 sub-family. H. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL8 sub-family. I. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL9 sub-family. J. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of the ICL10 sub-family. K. Localization of the peptides along the proteins of ICL11 sub-family.

A. Localization of the peptides along the PtCenBP1p sequence.

Nterm 1 MPPGQLQKNKQQQKNVLTTPQKLELLQENRKLSSHIFNMGNLNGQHNLHRAMLRMRRAMIE

Nterm 61 KKIDVSKISKKIKGKIVS~~QLLRYESHTSLHEAFLRWKVRADPEIVKKAVDQILLNSRLNE~~

Nterm 121 FNAFHKLKNLLGQKDLQKKMNAKKRKNMCLMNLALFLQKKEFQLKTAAVAALKPKNQDSD

Nterm 181 ~~KMLGLLLWSISSKHRERYLREKFNWWRLYSKVKS~~DKLQKQLKALERLGDEYNMRNDRLDR

Nterm 241 QRLKEVQNISNYYQAFEKWRGDLMNFRLLKKKFFSVLLKTTFGRLQRCYTRWVDLPDKREN

Nterm 301 DMKKQGMLLITKLTNKADQNKRLVWNSFKAIDDDAKNKTKVIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFYK

Nterm 361 WANYNTYAKLTETNLRKI~~KALQASANVTQQLVKF~~ETFKLFGLS~~SKAEICSFLNKL~~ILKIQ

Nterm 421 ~~QRQKIDAMRQIENVSMQKKMQEKLDNVNKQEII~~SRLGDTANKTEKGLLRQVLRKFALLRE

Nterm 481 ~~QQEIKNKYFVRIISTTSGMAMDAFRRWKQLPDAEQQMLQNVSKF~~QLRLQFLFKQRV~~KQS~~

Nterm 541 ~~FDPLKEVYYQGIQSKRL~~CIKQMLVKQLSAPQRFLRQWQSMNKIYKSVIACQKTNNFFDSL

Nterm 601 QDVLKNNIKAFLYTRKDAEVKEKCLVKLMSSFTNNLMIAFLKWKNYNKQQKISENLGDEK

Nterm 661 KKYMLLNLRQRFIKNDNLNRLRRLRLFYNEQQVNQLIKKIHLRVLQQTQIGQVELSFQKWK

Nterm 721 SLPGDDALKNQAKVSKFAISLGKIAYRFVVKLNSWDQLENNLLDGAQKKKFCINKIIAITQ

Nterm 781 SDLKKAFLWLHRKAWEMKMFDFKFSQLNVTLNDQIVKQKLIQWINAGSKVKFFALTEVLR

Nterm 841 FNQNAIEHNLKRKAMVI

rP1 851 RNTISQVWLSFNRWKQLPEENNDLKVQATKFEKSLSKFVFHILKKHSWNPLQEVDGGL
rP2 1279 RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANP-DDLIKASRFETQLNKFTLHIWRKRTWNPLQEVDGGL
rp3 1706 RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANA-DDLIKASRFETQLNKFTLHIWRKRTWNPLQEVDGGL
rP4 2133 RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANP-DDLIKASRFETQLNKFTLHIWRKRTWNPLQEVDGGL
rP5 2560 RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANP-DDLIKASRFETQLNKFTLHIWRKRTWNPLQEVDGGL
rP6 2987 RTQIGAVWDTFNKWKNLPEANP-DDLIKASRFETQLNKFTLHIWRKRTWNPLQEVDGGL

rP1 911 AIKKRAVLLMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVSLIREVERCKVVISLFGLLGSHIKNNIAPLK
rP2 1339 ALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKCVIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLK
rp3 1766 ALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKCVIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLK
rP4 2193 ALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKCVIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLK
rP5 2620 ALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKCVIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLK
rP6 3047 ALKKRAIILMIKTQESEQQRALDQWNKNVGLMKEVERCKCVIGLFGFIGVHIKNNIAPLK

rP1 971 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK
rP2 1399 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK
rp3 1826 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK
rP4 2253 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK
rP5 2680 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK
rP6 3107 PDEESQKKEKALLRLIGNFDSNLRYFFMKWYNDGKLEKLQGAMTDEKKKLLLEAINNFSK

rP1 1031 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKN
rP2 1459 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKN
rp3 1886 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKN
rP4 2313 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKN
rP5 2740 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWKNLPEPVNTEQLKN
rP6 3167 NNDFARLRAILAKFRRNSSITAVQDRFFAKLFATQFGGAIKAFQKWK-NPEPVNTEQMK

rP1 1091 ARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRKLFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQN
rP2 1519 ARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRKLFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQN

rp3 1946 ARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRKLFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQN
rP4 2373 ARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRKLFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQN
rP5 2800 ARKFERTLDILFRSHLKVSFDPLKEDYMDALNIKRMCLRKLFEKSMSAHKRLFLLWAQQN
rP6 3227 ARKFERTLDLLFRGRVKASFEPLKDVYQEGNSKKLYCLRKLMTLAMGQNKRLFLYWRDIN

rP1 1151 RQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAKEKALHLIFQGQAENLSRAFF
rP2 1579 RQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAKEKALHLIFQGQTENLLRAFF
rp3 2006 RQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAKEKALHLIFQGQTENLLRAFF
rP4 2433 RQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAKEKALHLIFQGQAENLSRAFF
rP5 2860 RQAKQIEVCRLTTALFVGLAQIVTANVQPIMQNPREAQAKEKALHLIFQGQAENLSRAFF
rP6 3287 RLHKS IETCKYTTNLFQTLAFTLAGHVQSI FKPNKQQESVLNKMLLNYN---NTLRWAFV

rP1 1211 LWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKGFALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLV
rP2 1639 KWRNWSQQDRMNDNLLNQLQSEQRKELVDRLQGFCHGNKLNLYRLILAKFSLAHKKEKLV
rp3 2066 KWRNWSQQDRMNDNLLNQLQSEQRKELVDRLQGFCHGNKLNLYRLILAKFSLAHKKEKLV
rP4 2493 LWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKGFALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLV
rP5 2920 LWRNRAQQERMNQNFEDALTIKKKQLTEQLVQFENGKGFALYRQILAKFSLAHKKEKLV
rP6 3347 HWNNQAKQAKIQS----QLDDEKKKLLLFALHRNLRTNDQGLRDLIRKFSKERQKQALI

rP1 1271 LQINARIL
rP2 1699 LQINARIL
rp3 2126 LQINARIL
rP4 2553 LQINARIL
rP5 2980 LQINARIL
rP6 3407 KKIQIQLL

Cterm 3422 VGQIEVSFQKWKALPETKALDQMKASIFEKSLNRFKIHVVRKSAYNQLYNIYLDGQAKQK

Cterm 3482 YAINKMLYNCMSAQKKAFLKWKYKVVFEFSKAAEAFDISDKKKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVAFV

Cterm 3542 EWKRLSSHLTNKQETAQEREVRLKREAILLFQNFQAIRLRIYFQRWNIRAVKKNMISVFN

Cterm 3602 AIQKLLCTERMMQDRELIKEALDIWRGPKLQNWQFQVAEMIAKNTRITPQIAFWRMRDNA

Cterm 3662 TTQKAVSLNTLQIVKCKKLINLLKAYDRVRQRAFTNIEHFGRGITDASSFQPSHSSFLQ

Cterm 3722 QTPVRDSQAKSQMESIILKNSQQVALSTLQRVFRRHLKIRFTELVLIASQCQKLGEQMLK

Cterm 3782 SSIQPTQYKFIHKKMATEKLIQVLERNLQKELVFFNSIANQSDPDLLKRMNELIEENSR

Cterm 3842 LRDQATNDETINSKDQOISEQQRLIQDLNTRLDRMRGQRMISLEEYQDHLVEDGFFAIE

Cterm 3902 EYKKE*

B) Localisation of the peptides along CenBP2 and CenBP3 sequences.

CenBP3 1 **MLSDSNNRLSTQLSPKLGIIVSQLIKTQSSLSIQDAFIRWQVRTNPEIVKKA**VDKILLN
CenBP2 1 **MLSDTNNQLSTKLSPKLGIIVSQLIKTQQNLTIQDAFIRWQVRTNPEIVKQ**AVDKILLN

CenBP3 61 **SKLNQFN**A**FHKLKFL**LG-YQKLLIRMNA**KKKKNLSI**INLALF**VQK**KELQ**LKRQ**A**IESIKP**
CenBP2 61 **SKLNQFN**A**FHKLKFL**LGT**KQPKE**ARMNAR**KKKKNLSL**INLALF**IQK**KELQ**LKRQ**A**IESIKP**

CenBP3 120 **TSQDTNKMLG**LLI**WSSIS**SKYRERYLREKFN**WWKLI**AK**I**KSNKLEKQ**LKALE**RLGDEYNMR
CenBP2 121 **TSQDSNKMLG**LLI**WSSIS**SKYRERYLREKFN**WWKLI**AK**M**KSNKLEKQ**LKALE**ILGDEYNMR

CenBP3 180 **NDRLDR**QRLKEAFEIWRGDLLNFRL**KKKFF**AVLL**KTT**FGRLQRCYTRWVDL**PKRE**NDIK
CenBP2 181 **NDRLDR**SRLKEAFEIWRGDLLNFRL**KKKFF**AVLL**KTT**FGRLQRCYTRWVDL**PKRE**NDIK

CenBP3 240 **KQGLLL**INKLGNKVDQNKRLVWNA**FKDI**HDEAKN**KKTK**VIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFYKWAN
CenBP2 241 **KQGLLL**INKLGNKVDQNKRLVWNA**FKDL**HDEAKN**KKTK**VIRELIEVTFNQSYTAFYKWAN

CenBP3 300 **YNTYAK**L**TETNL**KKIKS**FQ**QSANVTHQLV**KQET**FKLFNL**SKM**Q**IC**SFLDKIIL**KLQQR**
CenBP2 301 **YNTYAK**L**TETNL**KKIKS**LQ**QSANVTHQLV**KQET**FKLFNL**SKM**Q**IC**SFLDKIIL**KLQQR**

CenBP3 360 **KLDSL**RQIENYCVQKK**MEEK**LKNINKQDL**ISRLK**D**TANK**TEKGLL**KQV**L**KKF**S**LN**RT**TQE**
CenBP2 361 **KLDAL**RQIENYCVQKK**MEEK**LNNINKQDL**IARL**K**E**TANKTEKGLL**KQI**L**LR**K**FQ**I**N**RE**TQE**

CenBP3 420 **IKNKY**FGRILLSVNGQLIDAFR**KW**KTLPNP**D**INN**I**QKASK**FQI**KLQ**M**FITNK**R**KQAYDP
CenBP2 421 **IKNKY**FGRILLSVNGQLID**SFR**KW**KI**L**P**NP**DD**INN**I**QK**V**SK**FQ**M**KL**Q**L**FIVNK**H**KQAYDP

CenBP3 480 **LKYLY**YDALQKKR**FCIR**QLFSVTMSAPQRY**L**KQWQ**N**VAKVYK**SV**VACQKTNNLFYSL**ALI**
CenBP2 481 **LKYLY**Y**EAL**QKKR**FCIR**QLFSVTMSAPQRY**I**KQWQ**N**VAKVYK**SV**VACQKTNNLFYSL**AMI**

CenBP3 540 **IQSN**LLTFVQNK**KD**V**DI**KEKCIQKILASQHSN**LAI**AFF**K**WKS**H**NK**Q**E**Q**ILERLGDEK**M**KF
CenBP2 541 **LQSN**LLAF**I**QNK**KD**V**DI**KEKCIQKILASQHSN**LAI**AFF**R**WKS**Q**NK**Q**Q**I**LERLGDEK**M**KF

CenBP3 600 **LILNL**KKFLENDK**KQ**RLRRALNLF**HQ**KL**Q**V**A**Q**Q**IKKINLRL**M**Q**T**V**V**GQV**S**S**F**QKW**K**YLP
CenBP2 601 **LILNL**KKFLENDK**KQ**RLRRALNLF**NS**N**L**Q**L**AQ**Q**IKKINLRL**M**Q**T**V**I**GQV**S**T**S**FQKW**K**YLP

CenBP3 660 **EDK**VNGSTAKVSKF**MI**SLGRVAYR**FV**KVNSW**N**IM**E**DY**L**L**D**GQAK**K**KYC**I**NK**I**ISVGQSD**L**
CenBP2 661 **EDR**VNGKT**V**VK**V**SKF**MI**SLGRVAYR**FV**KVNSW**N**I**E**DD**L**L**E**GQAK**K**KYC**I**NK**I**IFSVGQSD**L**

CenBP3 720 **KTAFL**I**W**HRR**SW**EMK**MF**DQ**F**SQ**L**NVTLNDE**II**K**Q**RL**I**NW**I**NSG**N**KV**K**HYALIEIL**KRFHQ**
CenBP2 721 **KTAFL**S**W**HRR**SW**EMK**MF**DQ**F**SQ**L**NVTLNDE**II**K**Q**RL**V**NW**I**NSG**Y**KV**K**HYALIEIL**KRFHQ**

CenBP3 780 **NAESH**N**LRR**KALAI**I**HRNTISQV**W**ISFN**K**W**Q**I**PE**H**D**YS**L**T**K**V**T**K**F**EQ**S**I**N**R**F**L**I**R**Q**A**K**
CenBP2 781 **NAQ**S**Y**N**LRR**KALAI**I**HRNTISQV**W**ISFN**K**W**Q**I**PE**L**D**YS**L**A**K**V**T**K**F**EQ**Q**F**N**H**F**L**I**R**Q**T**K**

CenBP3 840 **KKT**W**N**P**L**N**E**I**Y**DD**A**L**A**I**K**KRA**V**LL**L**V**K**T**Q**E**S**E**Q**Q**A**L**S**K**W**NKN**V**A**L**I**Q**E**V**E**R**C**K**S**V**I**L**L**F**

CenBP2 841 KKIWNPLYEIIYDDALAIKKRAVLLLIKTQESEQQKALSNNWNKNVSLIQEVERCKSVILLF

CenBP3 900 KFGVDQIQCNLQIMQPNQESRLKEKALLKIIGGNYDNIRYFFMRWRNYLKFERLQAIEGE
CenBP2 901 KFGVDQIQFNLQIMQPNQESRLKEKALLKIIGGNYDNIRYFFMRWTNYLKFERTQAIEGE

CenBP3 960 KKEFLIRQIGFFYRNNMKSCLRRLALSFKFRNSVLSAVQQKFFSRLFSTKFGGAIIVAFQKW
CenBP2 961 KKEFLIRQIGFFYRNNMKSCLRRLALSFKFRNSVLSAVQQKFFSKLFSTKFGGAIIVAFQKW

CenBP3 1020 KNLFDIQNYENVKKGRLEKLLLENLYRGRIKLSYDPLKDEYQEAMNKKMHCIRKLIILGM
CenBP2 1021 KNLPEIQNFENLKKGRLEKILENLYRGRIKLSYDPLKDEYQEAMNKKLHCIRKLIILGM

CenBP3 1080 GSNKRLFLSWRNTNLLLSIETCKQTTNFFQTLSTLTLSGNVQVIFKTNQLQEKVFEKMLS
CenBP2 1081 GLNKRLFLQWRNTNLLLSIETCKQTTNFFQTLALTLTLSGNVQVIFKTNQLQEKVFEKMLS

CenBP3 1140 QYNNLLRWAFIKWNNQAKSDRIASLMDKETRKFLLFALQRNLKHNKIGQLRDILRNFNDR
CenBP2 1141 KYNNLLRWGFIKWNNQAKSAKIASLMDQEKRKFLLFALQRNLKHNQNGQLRDILRKFNDR

CenBP3 1200 RNRINLIKKIQLKFLHTFAGQVETSFLKWKQLPDSNLKQASRFEQKLNFSKIQILRKSS
CenBP2 1201 RSRQNLIKKIQLKLLHTFAGQVETSFLKWKQLPDPNSLKQASIFEQKLNFSKIQVLRKSS

CenBP3 1260 FKYLQNIYQDGQAKQKYAINKLMFNCMSVEKKVFLQWNKVSELQKTEERASKVMGFFGSI
CenBP2 1261 FKYLQNIYQDGQAKQKFAINKLLFNCMSAEKKAFLQWNKVSELQKTEQRASKVFSFFGSI

CenBP3 1320 NKIQQNHYFFFEDQIKELKKQEELVRLLEKWEEMFKDSYQKWKQTQAKLDDLASQNRQK
CenBP2 1321 NKIQQNHYFFFEDQIKELKKQEELVRLLEKWEEDMFKDSYQKWKQTQAKLDDLASQNRQK

CenBP3 1380 QKFSIIIEILKDYIQNKKNYNLRLILRKFSNSNKSQKAVNKFLLGISHSSIGQLHNSFQMW
CenBP2 1381 QKFSIIIEILKDYIQNKKNYNLRLILRKFSNSNQRQKAVNKFLLGISNSSIGQLHNSFQMW

CenBP3 1440 RRLPEPQKTKQGYIFEKKIFSLFRKQLLQSFQDGLQDIYFQALNKKRRVVLLLVRRTTKSQQ
CenBP2 1441 RRLPEPQKTKQGYIFEKKLFGFRKQLLQSFQDGLQDLYFQALNKKRRVVLLLVRRTTKSQQ

CenBP3 1500 QQAVQRWRDALNQMNQQELQNVQENRKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVAFIEWRDTIRLHTNKQE
CenBP2 1501 QQSVQRWRDAINQMNQQELQNVQENRKLAIQLFYQHKNQNLNVAFIEWRDTIRLHTNKQE

CenBP3 1560 NKTQRDERLKKEAILLFQNYAYVRLRVYFTQWKIRAVKRNMIQICQAIQRMICLNRFQAEK
CenBP2 1561 NKTQKEERLKKEAILLFQNYAYVRLRVYFTQWKIRAVKRNMIQICQAIQRMICLNRFQAEK

CenBP3 1620 AMKKYVMDIWKGQPSKNKWFKRVADIIAKNSKISKQIAYWRMRDN-LNQAAGVGLSTQQII
CenBP2 1621 AIKKYVMDVWKGQPSKNKWFKRVADIIAKNSRISKQVAYWRMRDNLNQAAGVGLSTQQII

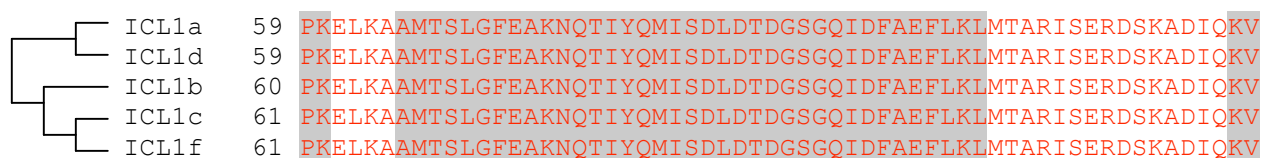
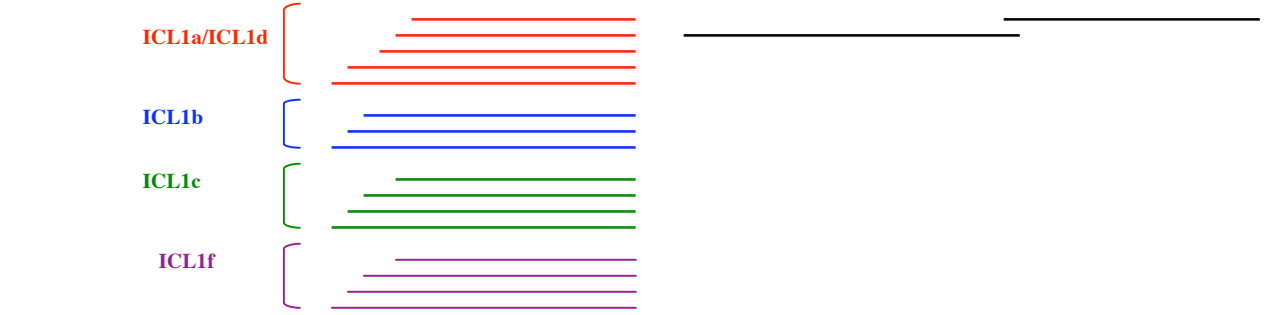
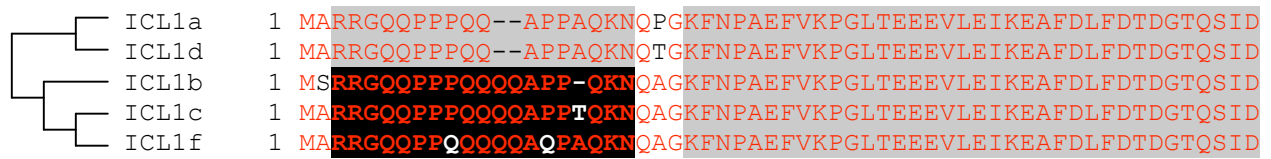
CenBP3 1679 KCKKLFNNLFKAFDRIKQRAFTLLEHYGKGIPDDTSFQPSQTSFLQQTPIKIKDTPFFKS
CenBP2 1681 KCKKLFNNLCKAFDRIKQRAFTLLEHYGKGIPDDTSFQPSHSSFLQQT---PIKDAFFKS

CenBP3 1739 DFDSILQKNGQK**M**ALNAISR**V**V**K**V**F**KQRFIELMIELGDQ**K**L**R**KVSTHKKKGAEKLF**A**IL
CenBP2 1738 DFDS**I**I**Q**KNGQ**K**LALNAISR**V**F**K**G**F**L**K**QRFIE**F**MIELDDQ**K****Q**SWST**P**Q**K**KGAEKLF**A**IL

CenBP3 1799 EQNLK**L**K**K**Q**V**IC**Y**Q**I**SQ**V**I**N**I**K**NIQVNEQGVL**N**Q**I**NEI**I**NYQ**Q**ST**Q**SSR**L**ESS**Q**LKE**Q**Q
CenBP2 1798 EQNLK**L**K**Q**VIC**Y**Q**I**SQ**V**L**Q**L**E**LIQVNEQGVL**N**Q**I**NEI**I**NYQ**Q**ST**Q**SASR**L**EL**S**Q**I**KE**Q**Q

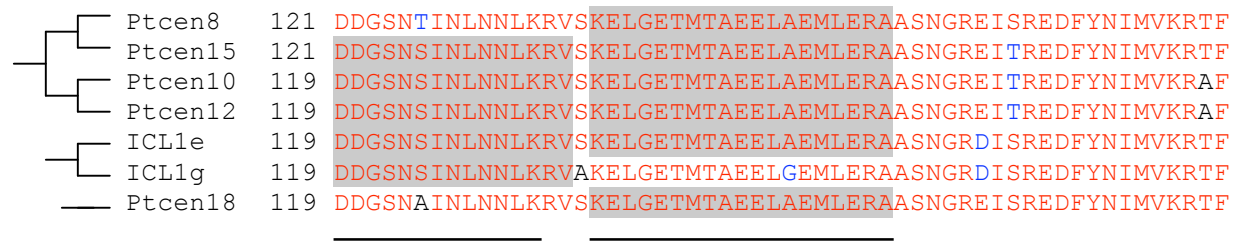
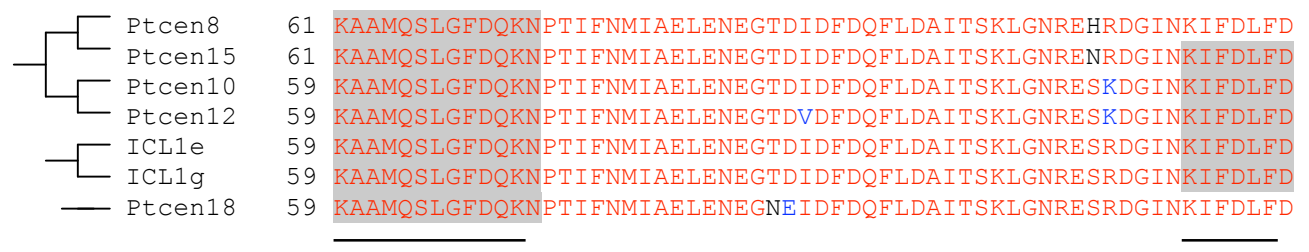
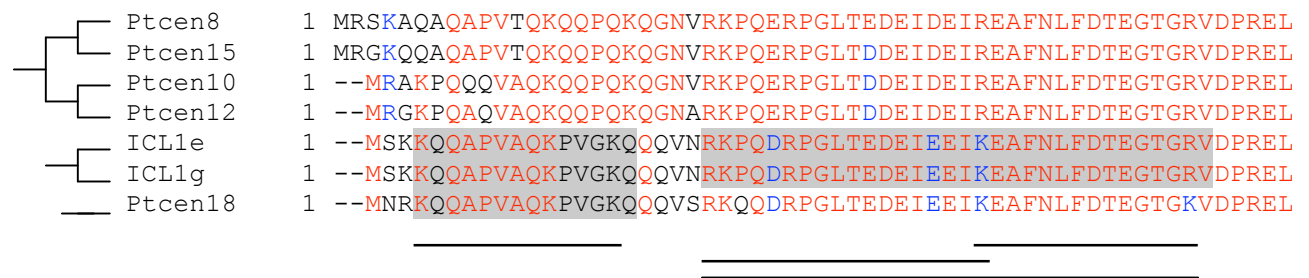
CenBP3 1859 LKLNE**K**ERM**L**EGW**Q**E**K**LRC**V**AIN**R**L**I**KAL**E**RCEDHFVEDAF**V**AI**S**E**Y**Q**L**K
CenBP2 1858 TKLNE**Q**ERM**I**LDL**Q**E**K**LRC**M**A**I**H**R**L**F**KAL**E**KCEDHFVEDAF**L**G**I**S**E**Y**Q**L**K**

C) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL1a family

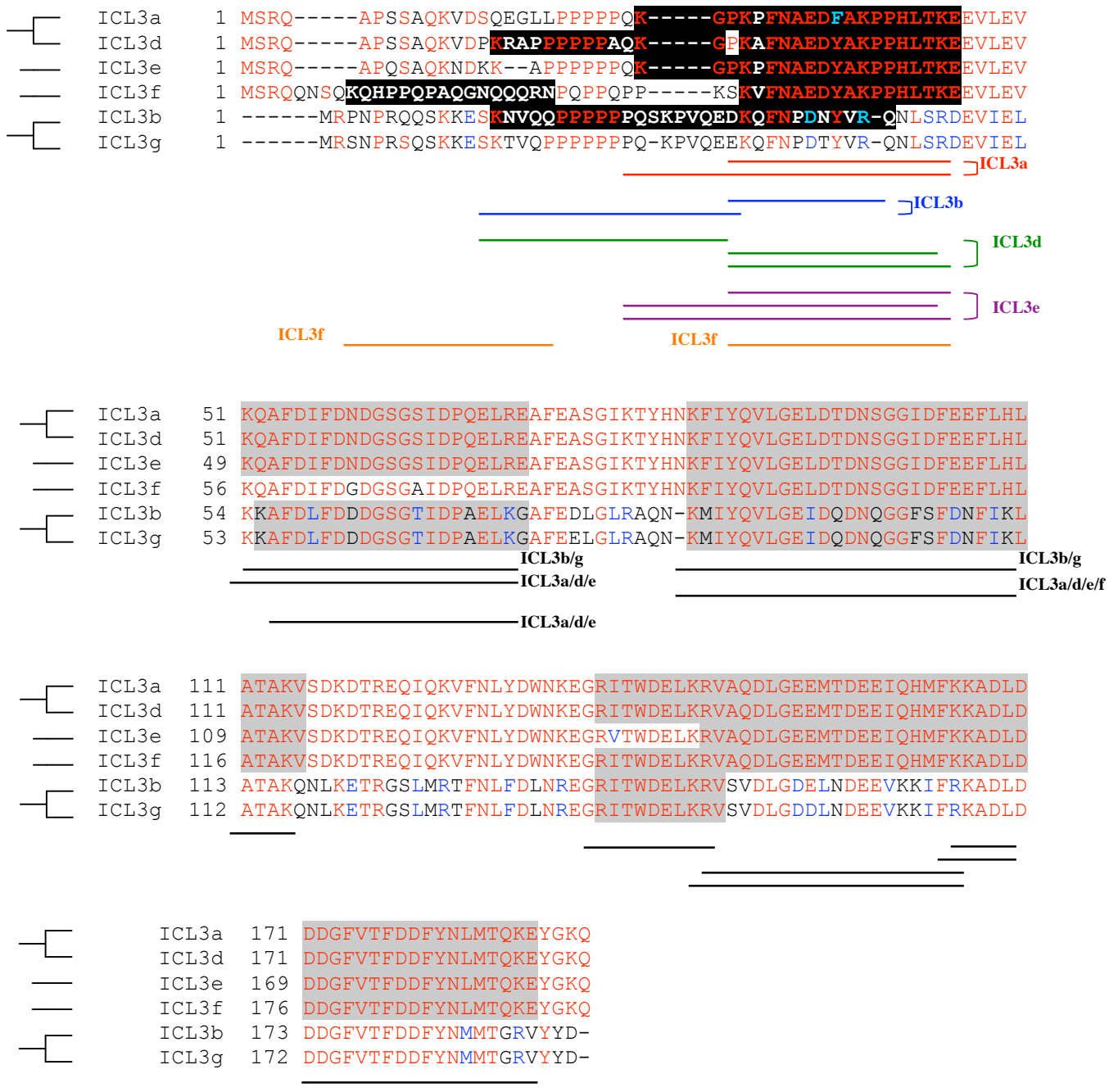


ICL1a 179 TFA
 ICL1d 179 TFA
 ICL1b 180 TFA
 ICL1c 181 TFA
 ICL1f 181 TFA

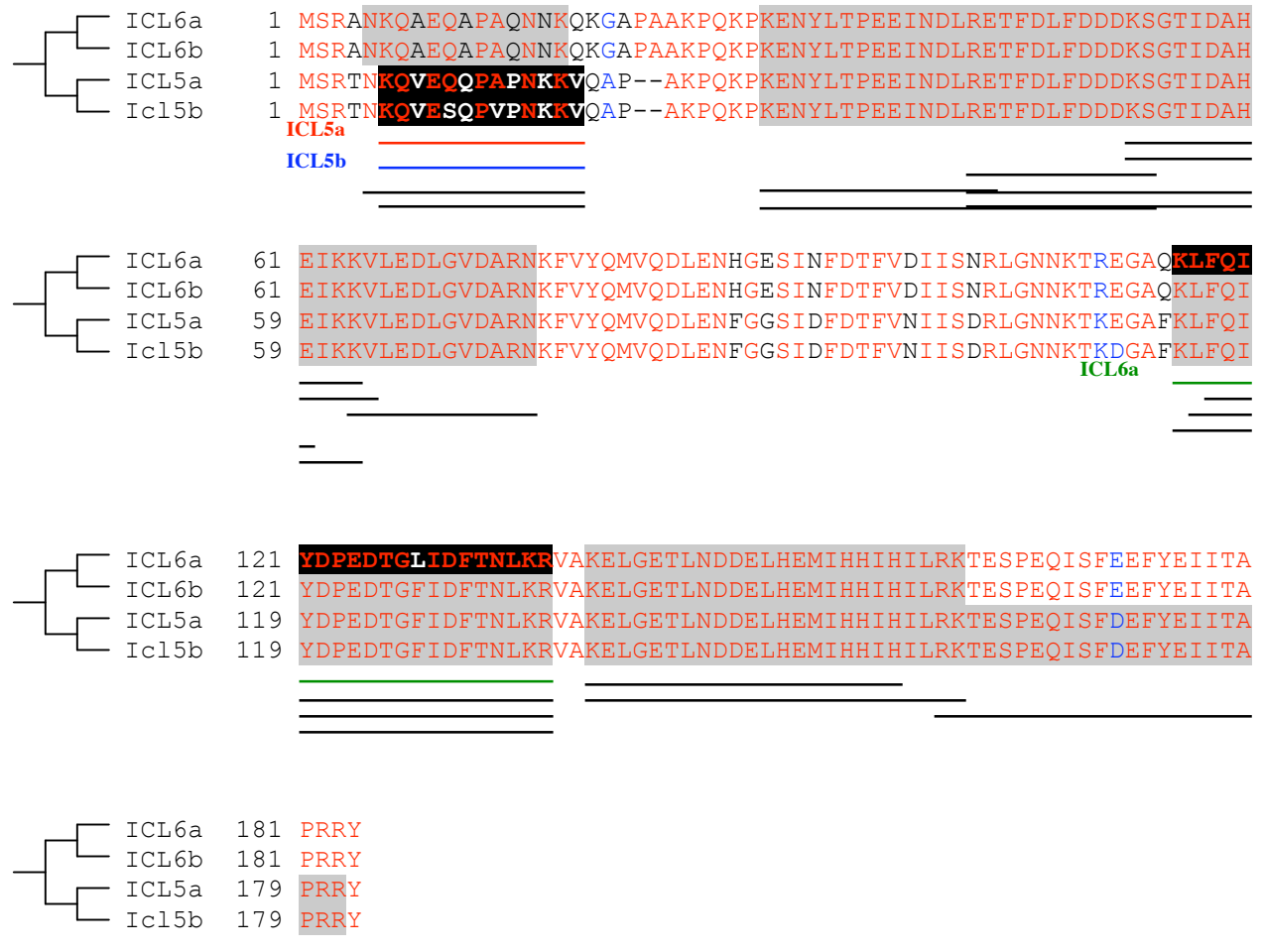
D) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL1e family.



E) localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL3a and ICL3b families.



F) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL5 family.



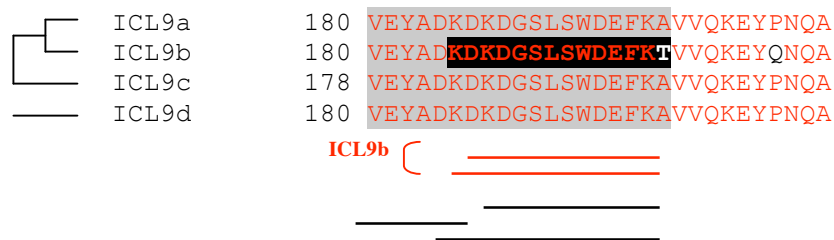
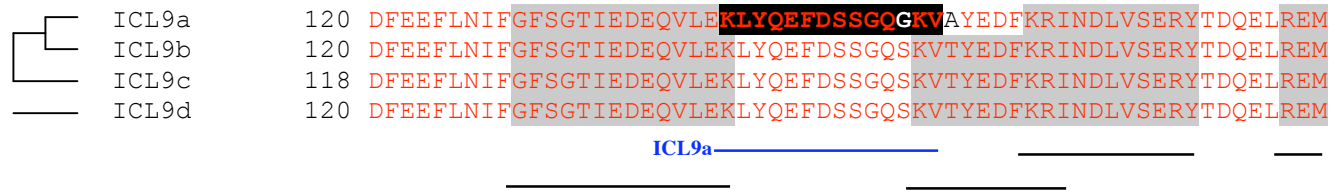
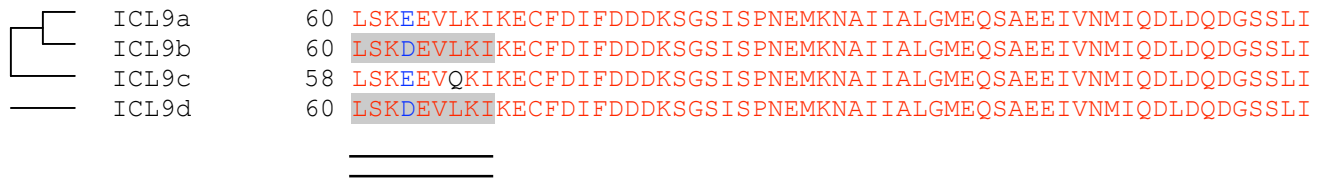
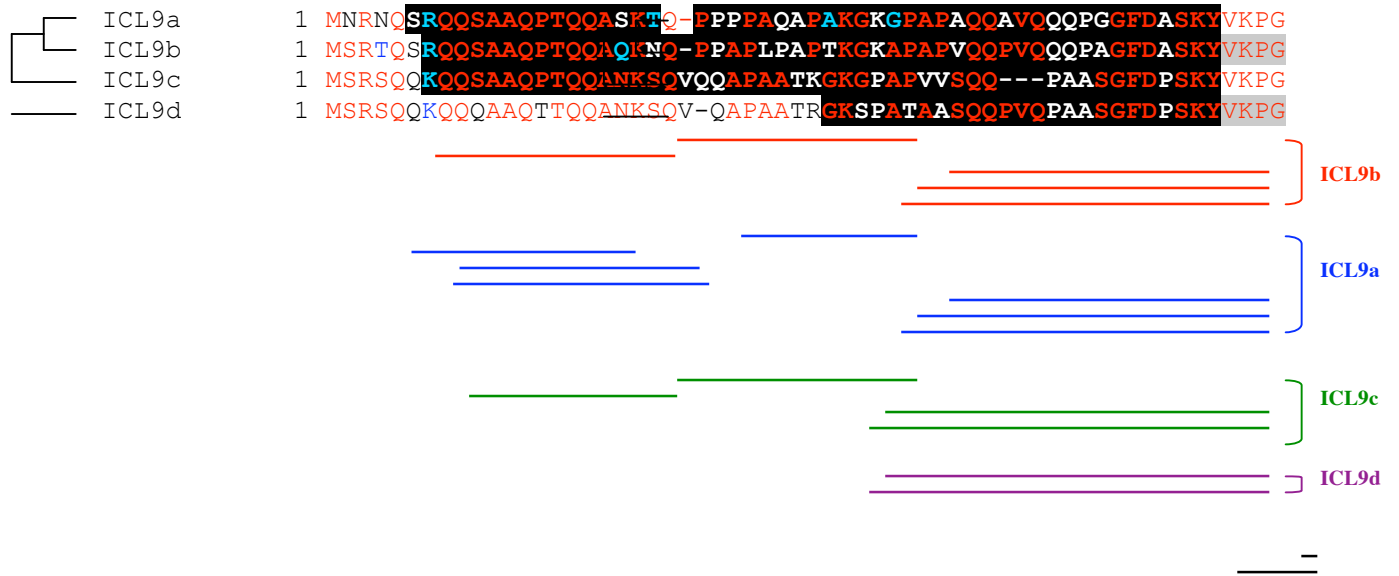
G) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL7 family.



H) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL8 family.

ICL8a	1	MSRREQIEKDKQALLAKPWVKNHPIFTYDHIAEFYEMF	ILYAEPRTKKADVRDILVTAKT	
ICL8b	1	MSRRDQIEKDKQALLAKPWVKNHPIFTYDHIAEFYEMF	VLYAEPRTKKADVRDILVTAKT	
<hr/>				
ICL8a	61	LGLTDKFPPIIAHALDDLASSYDDAVDFETFISDLTAKL	GNPFDQKGRVQLFKLIDVDGKG	
ICL8b	61	LGLTDKFPPIIAHALDDLASSYDDAVDFETFISDLTAKL	GH PFDQKGRVQLFKLIDVDGKG	
<hr/>				
ICL8a	121	TLDKGLHKISEELRFNLTEDDIEEIIHNVAGYEADV	TEEKFEKYLGKRVQRRQVEQEI	
ICL8b	121	TLDKGLHKISEELRFNLTEDDIEEIIHNVAGYEADV	SEKFEKYLGKRVQRRQVEQEI	
		ICL8a	<hr/>	<hr/>
		ICL8b	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>				
ICL8a	181	YRNK		
ICL8b	181	YRNK		
<hr/>				

D) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL9 family.



J) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL10 family.

—┐ └─┘	ICL10a	1	MNRKKNTTSVPTLPQSKINQSLLVPPPQIMSPNQSYSTYIPPEPKFDPNDYITGSTTKRD
	ICL10b	1	MNRKKNTTSVPTLPQSKVNPQYLAPPPQQLSPNQSYSTFIPPEPKFDPNDYITGSTTKRD
<hr/>			
—┐ └─┘	ICL10a	61	IILYKEIFDFLDSNNGVIQPMDLRKAFASAGKYQPKKQIIYQMIADFDQDQSGIIEFRE
	ICL10b	61	IILYKEIFDFLDSNNGVIQPMDLRKAFASAGKYQPKKQIIYQMIADFDQDQSGIIEFRE
<hr/>			
—┐ └─┘	ICL10a	121	FVRMMSMHPGEKDTDEDFENIFYQFDLDYKGYITIDDLREMASECNENLKDEDLENIKA
	ICL10b	121	FVRMMSMNPGEKDTDEDFENIFYQFDIDYKGYISIDDLREMASECNENLKDEDLQNIQS
<hr/>			
—┐ └─┘	ICL10a	181	CDPEGNGTIRKQGFIRYMKSLQKKN
	ICL10b	181	CDPEGNGTIRKQAFIRYMKSAQKKR
<hr/>			

K) Localisation of the peptides along the proteins of ICL11 family.

	ICL11a	1	MKNQRKSSQSPFRTTQSIMRDSNPNTQLDESSISTNRI PQNRESTRARMKINQSHNNALAQG
	ICL11b	1	MRNQRKSSQSPFRTNQSVMRDSNPNTQLDESSISTNRVPQNRESTRARMKINQSHNNALAQG
	ICL11c	1	MRNQITSHSPFRTTQSIIRDSPHHTQLDESRISSNNRVPQNRESMRARMLINQSHNNIQNQG

	ICL11a	61	GQIRKQIANERASANGGNPNEFNPKKFFVTKDLKESDIIDIKQVFDYDSEQAGILSPNDL
	ICL11b	61	GQIRKQIANERTSAKGGNPNEFNPKKFFVTKDLKESDIIDIKQVFDYDSEQAGILSPNDL
	ICL11c	61	QQVRKQIANERTQSKGGNPNEFNPKKFIITKELKESDIIDIKQVFDYDSEQAGILSPNDL

	ICL11a	121	EQLLSGCGYHPTKETLYEIFSELDEDELGGITFEYFLGILNQDKSKSERKDTIRRVYRKY
	ICL11b	121	EQLLTSFGYHPTKETLYEIFSELDEDELGGITFEYFLQILNQDKSKSERKDTIRRVYRKY
	ICL11c	121	EQLLISFGYHPSKETLYEIFSELDEBELGGITFQYFLAILNQDKTKSEKKDVIRRVYRKY

	ICL11a	181	DKNNKGFITLQDLRQVVYKDLKEEIDEEVLAEIFKKTDSNQDGKMTFEDFYNVMTKKVYY
	ICL11b	181	DKNNKGFVTLQDLRQVVYKDLKEEIDEEVLAEIFKKTDSNQDGKMTFEDFYNVMTKKVYY
	ICL11c	181	DKSNKGYITLQDLRQVVYKDLKEDIIDEEVLAEIFRKTDSNQDGKMTFEDFYNVIITKKVYY

Table S1. Proteomic analysis of the ICL: protein subfamilies identified by more than two peptides

Protein subfamily	Protein size	Peptides (per family)	Subfamily members	Peptides (per gene)	Gene specific peptides	ESTs
PtCenBP1	3903 AA	43	PtCenBP1			8
ICL9	209 AA	30	ICL9a	13	8	11
			ICL9b	14	7	1
			ICL9c	11	4	7
			ICL9d	11	2	0
ICL1a	181 AA	25	ICL1a	14	0*	4
			ICL1d	14	0*	5
			ICL1b	12	3	6
			ICL1c	13	4	6
ICL3a	193 AA	20	ICL3a	11	2	1
			ICL3d	13	4	3
			ICL3e	11	3	2
			ICL3f	11	2	2
ICL5	182 AA	20	ICL5a	16	1	5
			ICL5b	16	1	4
			ICL6a	16	1	7
			ICL6b	14	0	4
GSPATP00007371001	869 AA	15	GSPATP00007371001	10	7	1
			GSPATP00015324001	7	5	0
GSPATP00017054001	456 AA	13	GSPATP00017054001	9	5	3
			GSPATP00035271001	8	4	2
ICL7	185 AA	12	ICL7a	11	4	8
			ICL7b	8	1	6
Beta_tubulin	442 AA	12	tub_betaPT1	12	0	206
			tub_betaPT2	12	0	145
ICL1e	175 AA	10	ICL1e	8	0**	6
			ICL1g	8	0**	8
			PtCen8	4	1	0
			PtCen15	5	0	0
			PtCen10	5	0	0
			PtCen12	5	0	4
Striatin 4	257 AA	9	PtCen18	3	0	3
			KdD6	4	0	3
			GSPATP00038161001	3	0	3
			KdD5	3	0	10
			KdD4	4	1	3
			KdD3	4	0	3
			KdD2	6	0	4
KdD1	5	0	6			
ICL8	185 AA	8	ICL8a	6	2	1
			ICL8b	6	2	8
PtCenBP3	1909 AA	7	PtCenBP3	6	4	0
			PtCenBP2	3	1	0
Alpha_tubulin	449 AA	6	tub_alphaPT3	6	0	259
			tub_alphaPT4	6	0	76
			tub_alphaPT2	6	0	72
			tub_alphaPT1	4	0	296
			tub_alphaPT1	2	0	264
			tub_alphaPT8	5	0	17
Striatin 1	248 AA	6	KdG2	3	0	7
			KdG1	3	0	1
			GSPATP00004838001	3	0	6
			GSPATP00003161001	3	0	4
			KdG4	2	0	4
			KdG3	2	0	3
KdG5	4	0	6			

			GSPATP00030915001	4	0	2
			GSPATP00021965001	4	0	4
			KdG6	4	0	5
ICL3b		5	ICL3b	5	2	1
			ICL3g	5	0	1
GSPATP00020504001	279 AA	5	GSPATP00020504001	3	0	9
			GSPATP00027352001	3	0	4
			GSPATP00015160001	3	0	5
			GSPATP00007561001	2	0	4
			GSPATP00038112001	2	0	1
			GSPATP00014874001	3	0	0
			GSPATP00008270001	3	0	0
			GSPATP00013148001	3	0	0
			GSPATP00038461001	1	0	0
			GSPATP00013823001	1	0	3
ICL11	240 AA	4	ICL11a	4	2	0
			ICL11b	2	0	0
			ICL11c	3	1	2
Striatin 6	251 AA	4	GSPATP00036963001	4	0	5
			KdF2	4	0	9
			KdF1	4	0	6
			GSPATP00034214001	4	0	8
Striatin 5	249 AA	4	GSPATP00008626001	1	0	0
			KdE1	4	0	5
			KdE2	4	0	8
			KdE3	3	0	2
			KdE4	3	0	2
			KdE6	1	0	1
Striatin 2	313 AA	3	KdB2			254
GSPATP00008532001	537 AA	3	GSPATP00008532001	3	2	26
			GSPATP00012897001	1	0	0
ICL10	206 AA	2	ICL10a	2	1	0
			ICL10b	1	0	0
GSPATP00034697001	363 AA	2	GSPATP00034697001	2	1	41
			GSPATP00037510001	1	0	59
GSPATP00009071001	2189 AA	2	GSPATP00009071001			1
GSPATP00025189001	2175 AA	2	GSPATP00025189001			0

The table summarizes the different protein subfamilies identified by mass spectrometry. This table indicates the protein size, the total number of peptides matching each sub-family, the number of peptides matching each gene and the number of peptides that match only one gene. * indicates that even if ICL1ap and ICL1dp do not have specific peptides, at least one of them is present in the ICL, since 6 peptides are only shared by these proteins. **Similarly, 4 peptides are only found in ICL1ep and ICL1gp indicating that at least one of them is an ICL constituent. The number of sequenced ESTs, available at ParameciumDB (Arnaiz, 2007) gives an idea of the level of expression of each protein. For example tubulins and striatin2 present a very high level of expression (more than 200 ESTs) compared with the other proteins of the infraciliary lattice and are likely to be contaminant proteins.

Table S2. List of the oligonucleotides used for gene cloning

Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
ICL1a_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGGCACGAAGAGGATAG
ICL1a_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCATGCAAAGGTCTTTTTTGTGTC
ICL3b_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGAGACCAAATCCTCGTTAACAATCAAAAAAAG
ICL3b_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCAATCATAATAGACTCTTCCAGTCATC
ICL3d_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGTCCAGATAAGCTCCATC
ICL3d_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCATTATTTTCCGTATTCC
ICL5a_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGTCTAGAACAAACAAATAGG
ICL5a_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCAATATCTTCTTGGAGCGG
ICL7a_ATG+SpeI	ttaaactagtATGAATCAATAAATTTTAGATAAAGACGAG
ICL7a_end+XhoII	ttaactcgagaTTTTGTTCTGAGAACTTCAGTCTCAATT
ICL8a_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGAGCAGAAGAGAATAGATAGAGAAG
ICL8a_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCATTTGTTTCTATAGATTTCTTATTCAACTT
ICL9a_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCATGCTTGATTTGGGTATTCTTTTTGAAC
ICL9a_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGAATAGAAATCAATCCAGATAATAGTCAG
ICL10a_ATG+SpeI	ttaaactagtATGAATAGAAAGAAAAATACAACATCAG
ICL10a_end+XhoI	ttaactcgagaTCCATTTTTCTTTTGTAGACTTTTCATATA
ICL11a_1	GAATCTGATATTATAGATATCAAG
ICL11a_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCAATAATACACCTTTTTTGGTCA
CenBP3_ATG+KpnI	ttaaggtaccggaggaggaATGCTCTCTGATTCCAAGTATGATATTTTTAC
CenBP3_TGA+KpnI	ttaaggtaccTCATTTAAGTTAGTATTCAGAAATGGCAAC
CenBP3_feeding1	ttaactcgagTTTCGATTTCGATTTCGATCCTATAGAAGAATG
CenBP3_feeding2	ttaaggtaccTCATTTAAGTTAGTATTCAGAAATGGCAAC
ICL1e-5'	GTTAATAAGTTTATTTTCATTTATATATAAACCT
ICL1e-ATG	AGTTTGAGATCTGAAAAATAATTAATATATAAA
ICL1e-ATG2	TTAATTATTTTTTCAGATCTCAAACCTTAATGAGCA
ICL1e-3'	ATTAATCTATGAACATTTATATTGTATAATCAA
ICL10a-5'	CAGGTAATTCTTAGTTATATCATAATTAATATC
ICL10a-ATG	ATTTATAATAGATCTATTATGTATTGATAATTG
ICL10a-ATG2	AATACATAATAGATCTATTATAAATATGAATAG
ICL10a-3'	AGAAGAGAAAATTGAAGATGTGGAACATAACTT