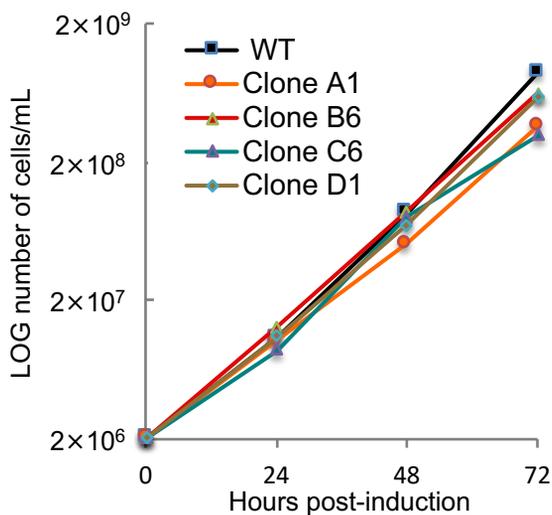
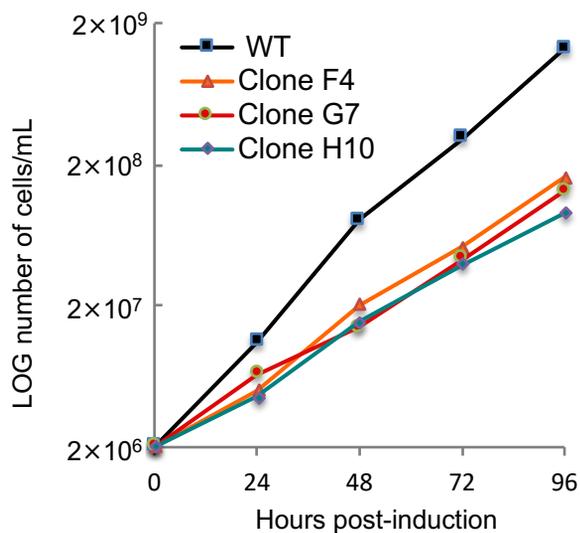


Figure S1

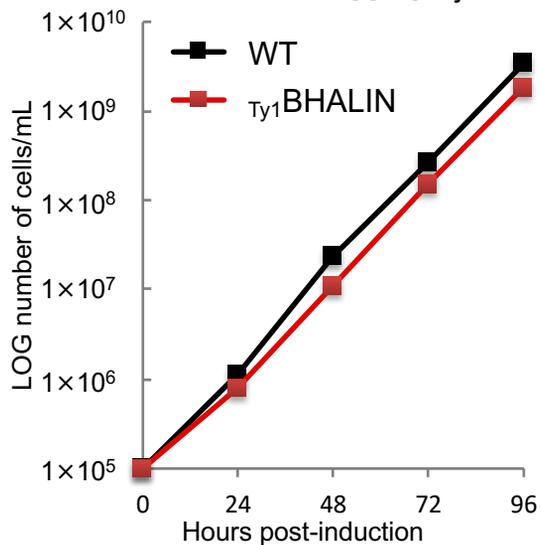
A PCF N-terminal tagging: $Ty1$ BHALIN



B PCF C-terminal tagging: BHALIN $Ty1$



C BSF N-terminal tagging: $Ty1$ BHALIN



D BSF growth curve RNAi BHALIN

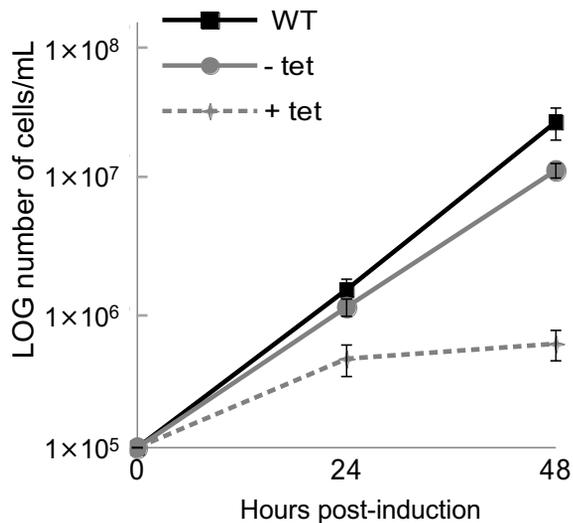


Figure S2

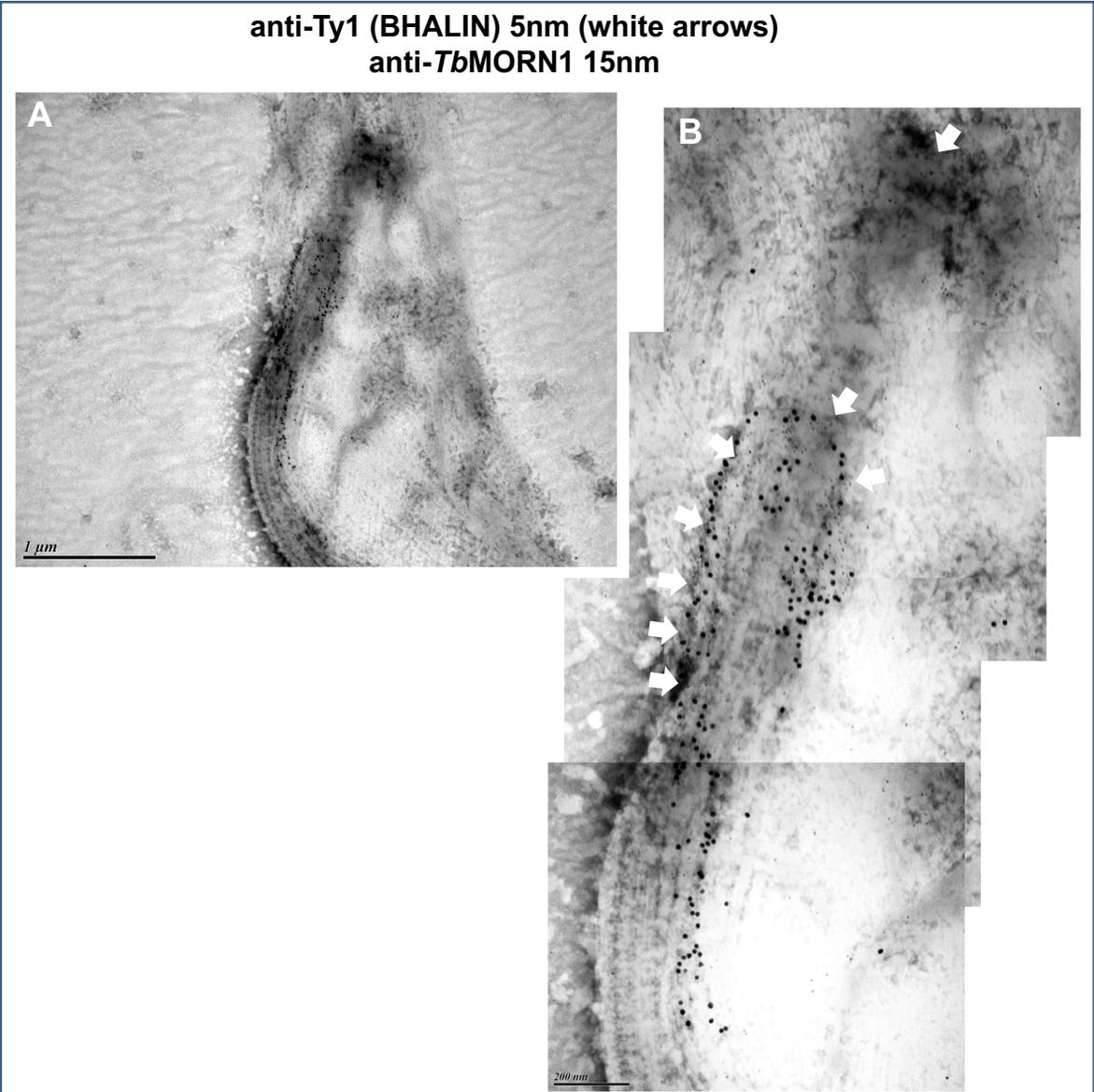


Figure S3

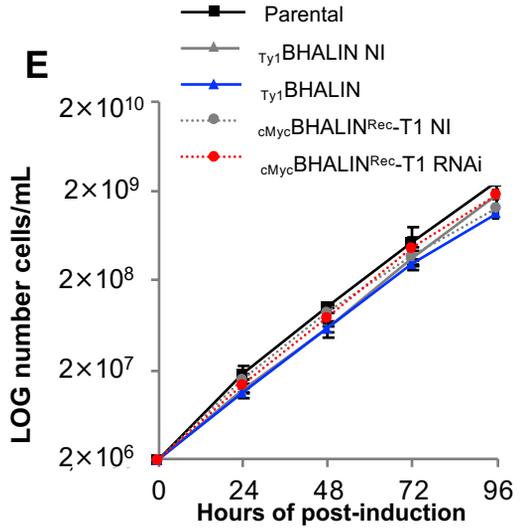
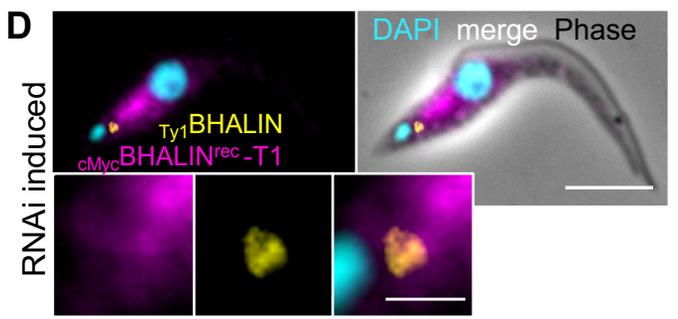
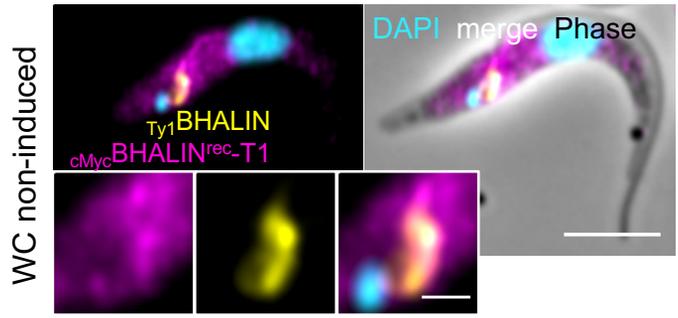
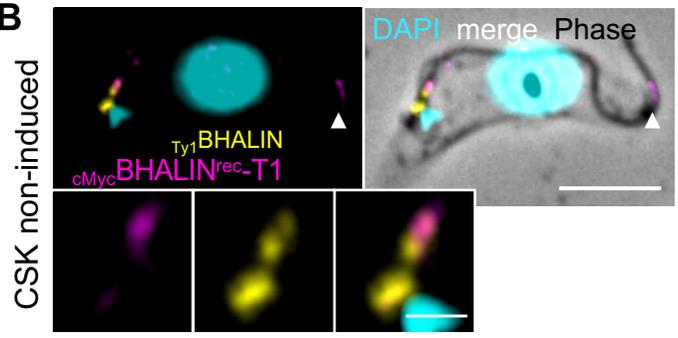
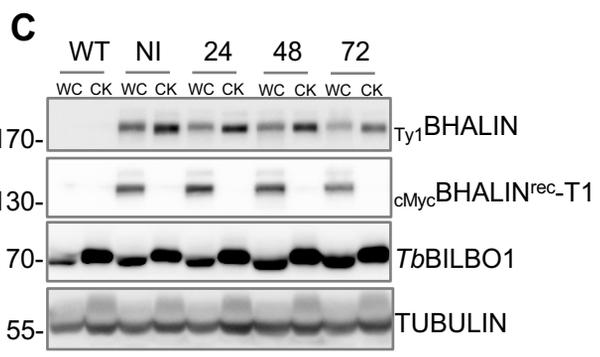
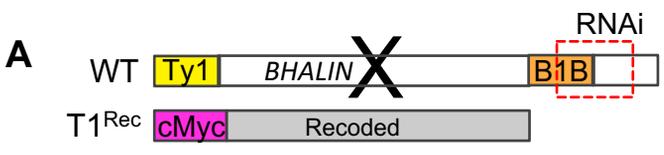


Figure S4

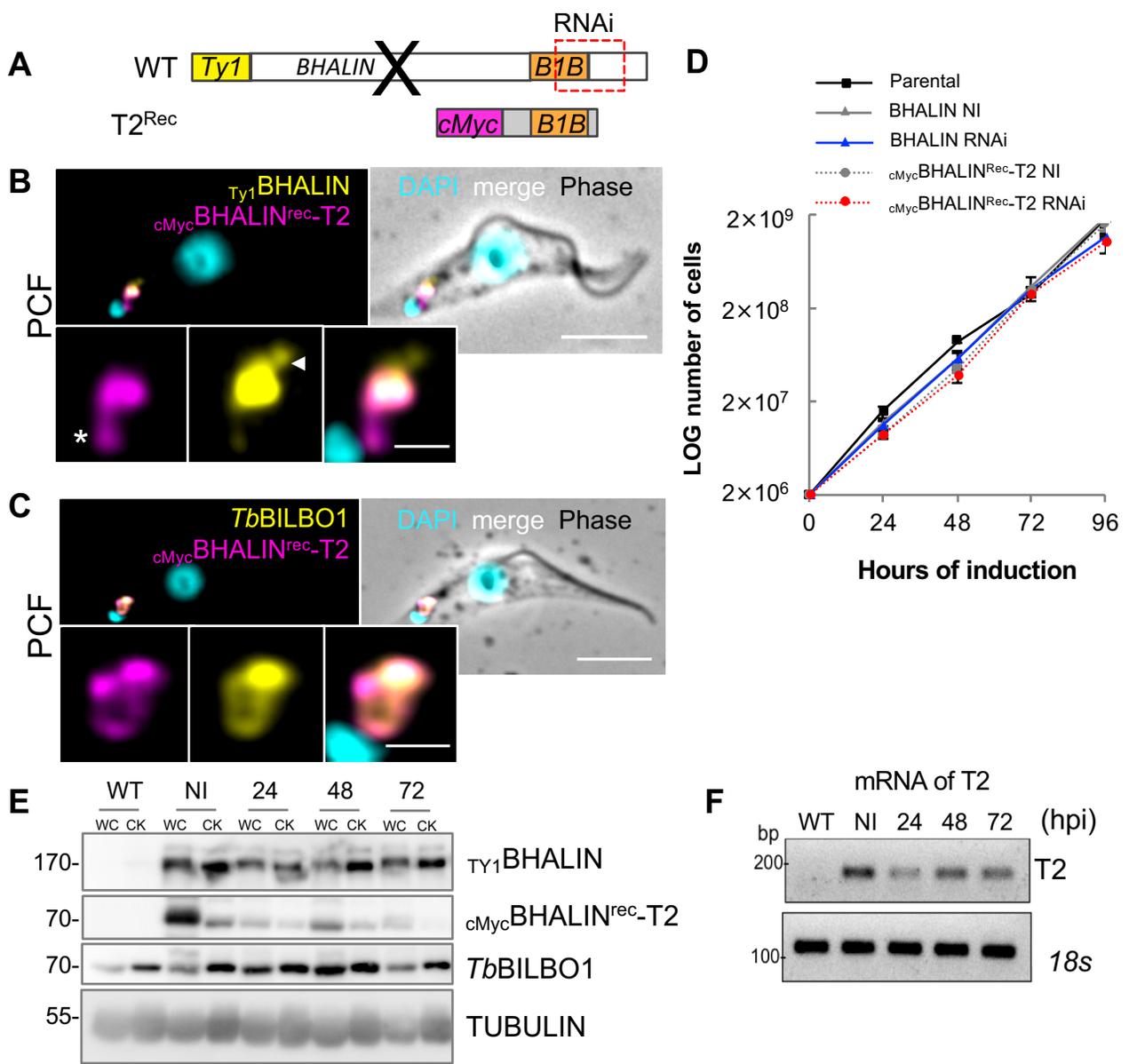


Figure S5

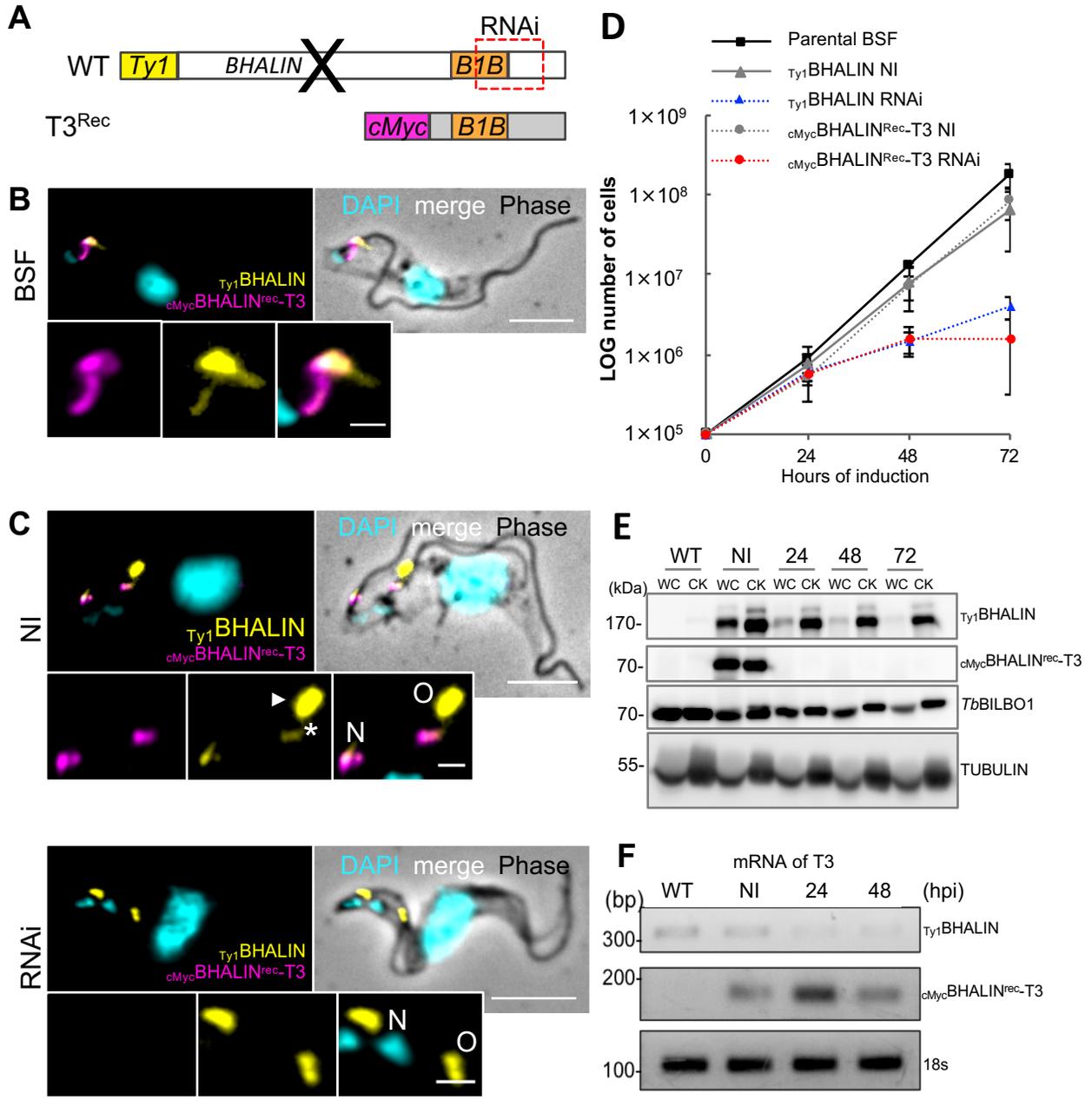


Figure S1. Growth curves of N- and C-terminal tagged BHALIN with 10xTy1 in PCF and BSF. (A) Growth curve of 4 clones of PCF with BHALIN tagged 10xTy1 on the N-terminus. (B) Growth curves of 3 clones of PCF with BHALIN tagged 10xTy1 on the C-terminus. (C) Growth curves of WT and of BSF tagged 10xTy1 on the N-terminus. (D) Growth curve for the WT, non-induced (-tet) and BHALIN RNAi-induced (+tet) cells.

Figure S2. Immuno-electron micrographs of PCF detergent-extracted cells showing co-localisation of BHALIN and *Tb*MORN1. (A) Posterior end of a PCF trypanosome showing the microtubule corset outlining the cell body and the darker impression of the flagellum. (B) Magnification of (A), where images have been overlaid. White arrows indicating the co-localisation of labelling of 15 nm gold beads against *Tb*MORN1 and 5 nm gold beads against Ty1-tagged BHALIN.

Figure S3. The N-terminus of BHALIN (T1) is cytoplasmic in trypanosomes. (A) Schematic drawing to illustrate WT BHALIN and recoded c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T1. (B) IFA of PCF detergent-extracted (CSK) or whole cell (WC) trypanosomes expressing $Ty1$ BHALIN (yellow) and c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T1 (magenta). (C) Western blot of whole cell (WC) and detergent-extracted cytoskeletons (CK) from WT cell line, NI and at 24 h intervals of post-induction. $Ty1$ BHALIN probed with anti-Ty1 in the first row and, c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T1 probed with anti-cMyc in the second row. *Tb*BILBO1 probed with anti-BILBO1 (third row). Tubulin was used as a loading control. (D) Whole cell IFA showing the cytoplasmic pool of c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T1 (magenta) after RNAi knockdown for 24 h. (E) Growth curve of Parental (the original non-modified or tagged cell line), the RNAi BHALIN cell line and the $Ty1$ BHALIN/ c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T1 expressing cell line. Scale bars in B and D represent 5 μ m, insets 1 μ m.

Figure S4. The *Tb*BILBO1-binding domain (B1B) of BHALIN co-localises with *Tb*BILBO1 in vivo. (A) Schematic drawing to illustrate WT and c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2. (B) A detergent extracted PCF trypanosome labelled with anti-cMyc for c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2 and anti-Ty1 for $Ty1$ BHALIN. The arrowhead indicates the shank of the hook; the asterisk indicates labelling between the FPC and the basal bodies. These signals are shown because they are often difficult to visualise. (C) IFA image of a PCF cytoskeleton labelled with anti-cMyc to localise c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2 (magenta) and anti-*Tb*BILBO1 (yellow) on the FPC. Scale bars in B and C represent 5 μ m, inset 1 μ m. (D) Growth curve of parental, the RNAi BHALIN cell line and the cell line with one allele of *BHALIN* replaced with a truncated recoded sequence of the *Tb*BILBO1-binding domain (c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2), before (NI) and after (RNAi) induction. (E) Western blot of whole cell (W) and detergent-extracted cytoskeleton (CK) trypanosome samples from WT, RNAi NI and RNAi induced in the c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2 cell line. First row $Ty1$ BHALIN probed with anti-Ty1 which shows a small reduction in protein levels followed by an increase to near normal levels. Second row probed with anti-cMyc for c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2. Tubulin as loading control. (F) Levels of mRNA of c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2 after BHALIN knockdown in PCF showing that c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T2 is resistant to RNAi knockdown.

Figure S5. BHALIN-T3 cannot rescue the RNAi lethal phenotype in BSF. (A) Schematic drawing to illustrate WT and recoded T3. (B) IFA image of a 1K1N BSF cytoskeleton labelled anti-cMyc to detect c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T3, (magenta) and anti-Ty1 labelling of $Ty1$ BHALIN (yellow). (C, upper panel) A 2K1N BSF cytoskeleton, non-induced, labelled as in (B), O = old FPC/HC and N = new FPC/HC. (C, lower panel) IFA of a BSF trypanosome cytoskeleton induced after 24 h RNAi knockdown (RNAi) and labelled as above. The labelling for the $Ty1$ BHALIN (yellow) shows that the protein had not yet been completely eliminated, whilst there was no labelling for T3. Scale bars in B and C represent 5 μ m, inset 1 μ m. (D) Growth curve for parental, $Ty1$ BHALIN expressing and $Ty1$ BHALIN + c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T3 expressing cell lines inducible for BHALIN RNAi, Non-induced (NI) and RNAi induced. (E) Western blot of whole cell (WC) and cytoskeletons (CK) samples from WT cells and $Ty1$ BHALIN + c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T3 expressing cell lines inducible for BHALIN RNAi. First row probed with anti-Ty1 showing the $Ty1$ BHALIN protein (WT allele). The second row probed with anti-cMyc showing the T3 protein. Tubulin is loading control. (F) Levels of *BHALIN* and c_{Myc} BHALIN^{rec}-T3 mRNA after knockdown in BSF showing reduced levels of mRNA of $Ty1$ BHALIN but not *BHALIN*^{rec}-T3.

Figure S6. CLUSTAL Omega nucleotide sequence alignment of BHALIN WT gene vs. recoded BHALIN of the RNAi target. The BHALIN wild-type gene is displayed in the upper lanes and recoded gene in the lower lane. The area highlighted in yellow (nucleotides 2048-2753) indicates the region targeted for RNAi knockdown.