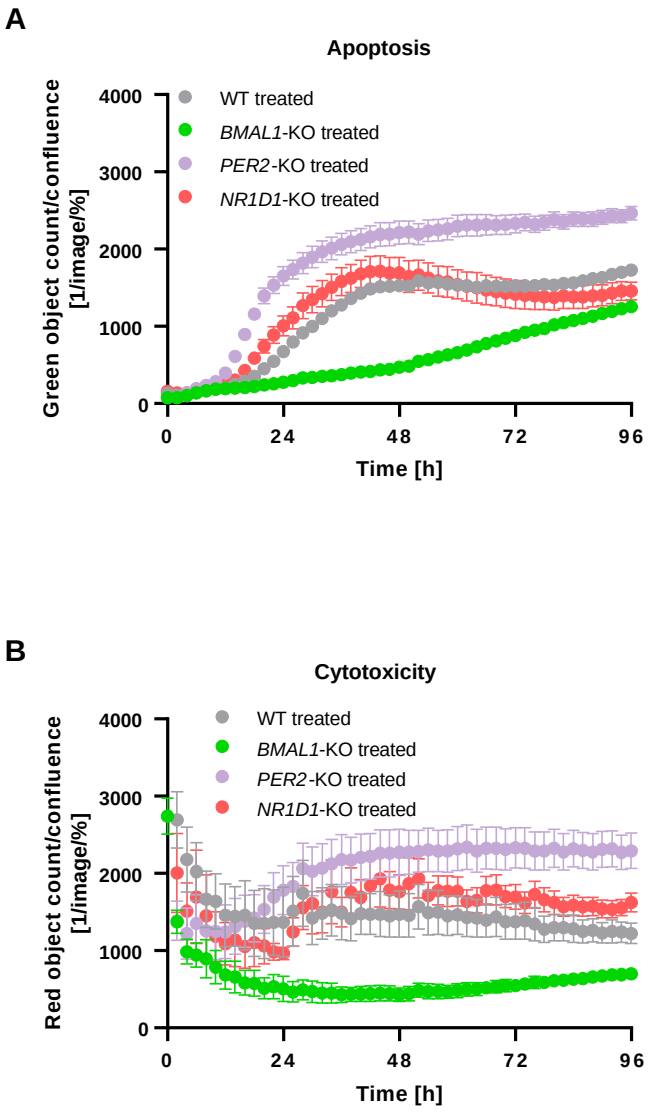

Figure S1. **Effect of *C. cardunculus* treatment on apoptosis and overall cell cytotoxicity.** (**A**) all treated conditions (WT and KOs) ($n \geq 6$, mean ± SEM, $p < 0.0001$ for apoptosis comparing AUC of treated HCT116-*BMAL1*-KO cells and HCT116-*PER2*-KO cells to treated WT, one-way ANOVA with Tukey`s multiple comparisons test). (**B**) all treated conditions (WT and KOs) ($n \geq 6$, mean ± SEM, $p < 0.02$ for cytotoxicity comparing AUC of treated Kos to treated WT, one-way ANOVA with Tukey`s multiple comparisons test).

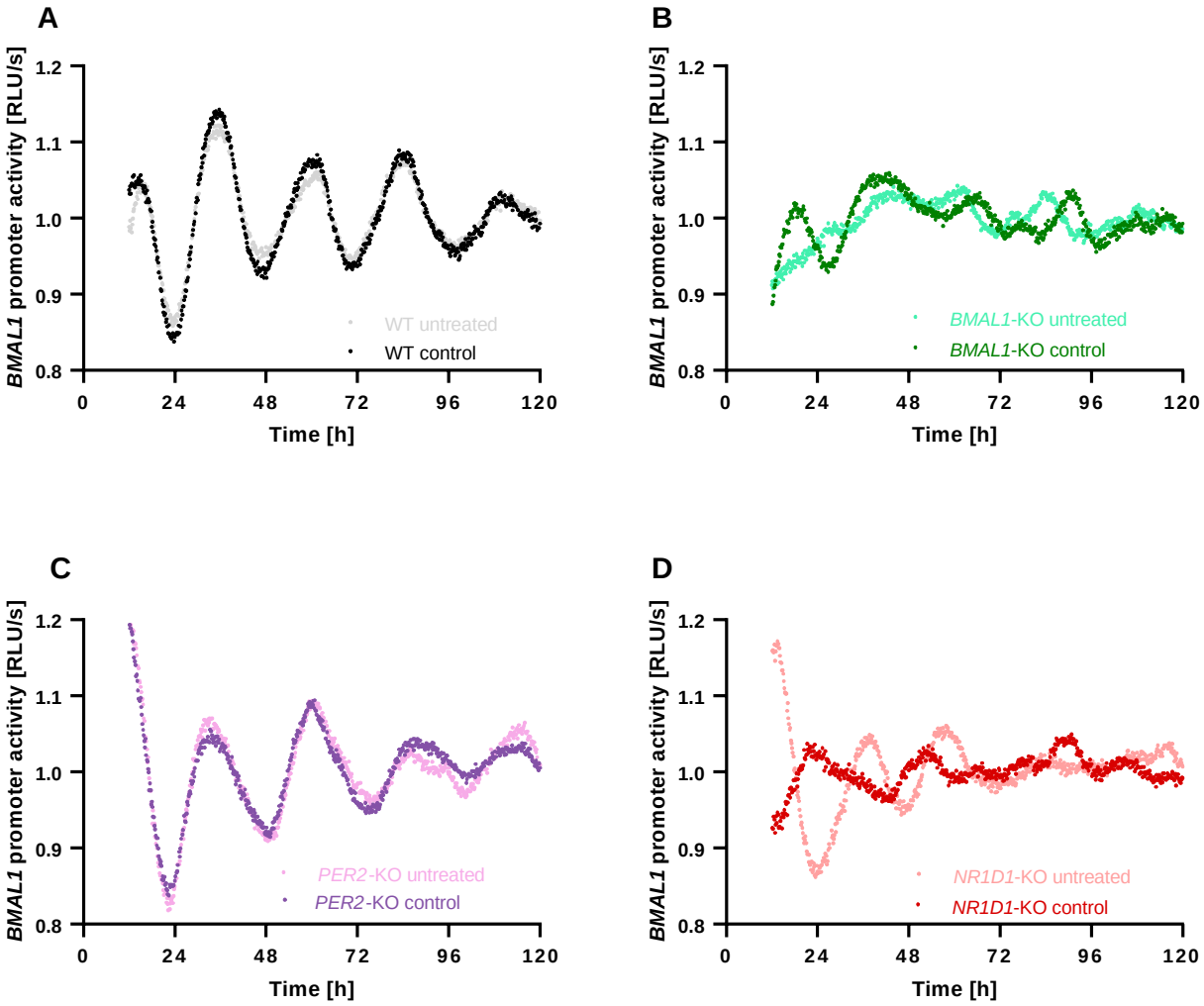

Figure S2. ***BMAL1*-promoter activity in HCT116 cells harboring different core-clock knockouts.** Cells were lentivirally transduced with a *BMAL1*-luciferase construct (BLP) and synchronized with medium change. Cells were either untreated or treated with a vehicle control (ethanol). Bioluminescence was measured for five consecutive days. Displayed is one representative replicate for each condition. (**A**) Bioluminescence recordings of *BMAL1*-promoter activity in HCT116-WT cells, (**B**) Bioluminescence recordings of *BMAL1*-promoter activity in HCT116-*BMAL1*-KO cells, (**C**) Bioluminescence recordings of *BMAL1*-promoter activity in HCT116-*PER2*-KO cells, (**D**) Bioluminescence recordings of *BMAL1*-promoter activity in HCT116-*NR1D1*-KO cells.