

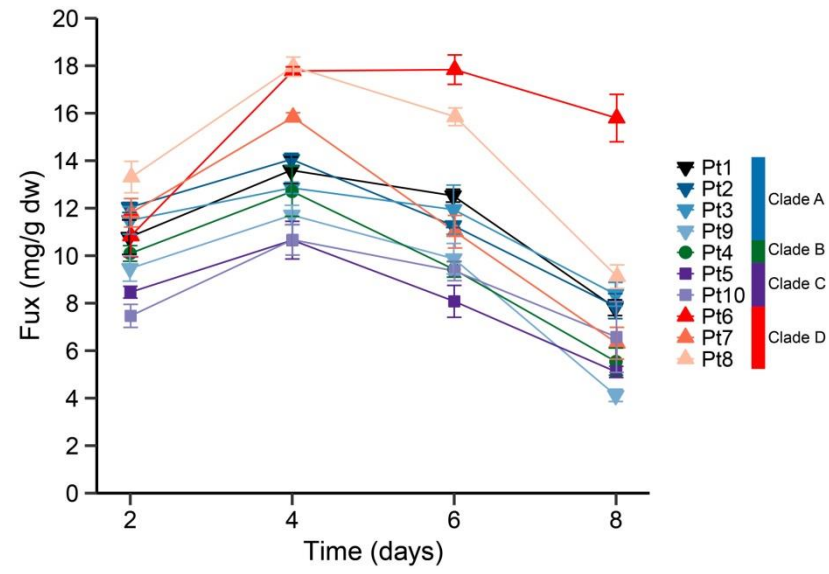


Fig. S1 Fucoxanthin content in different accessions of *P. tricornutum*.

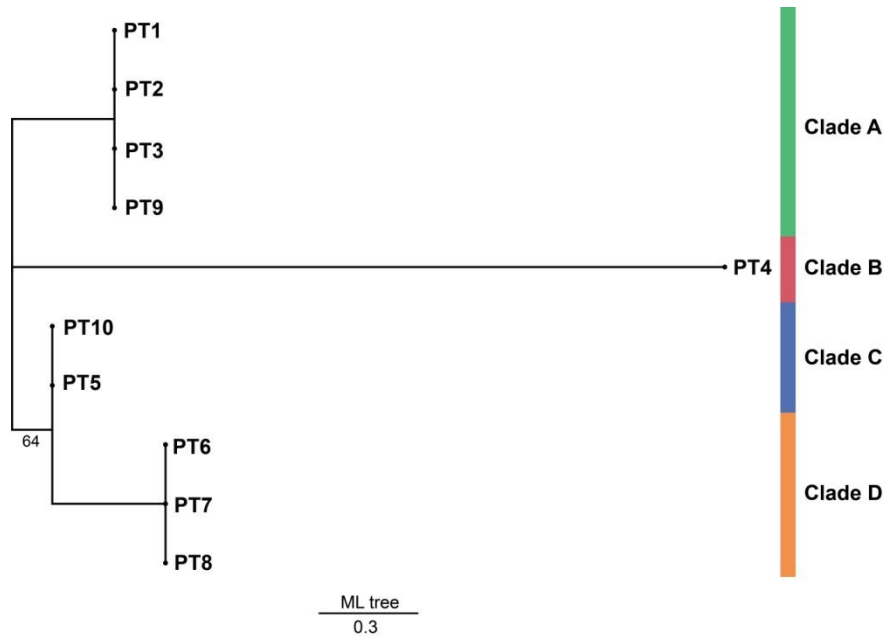


Fig. S2 Phylogenetic association of *VDL1* gene in different accessions of *P. tricornutum* based on polymorphic sites (including SNP and INDELS) using a maximum likelihood approach. The four genetic clades (Genotype A–D) of *P. tricornutum* have been described in Rastogi et al. (2020).

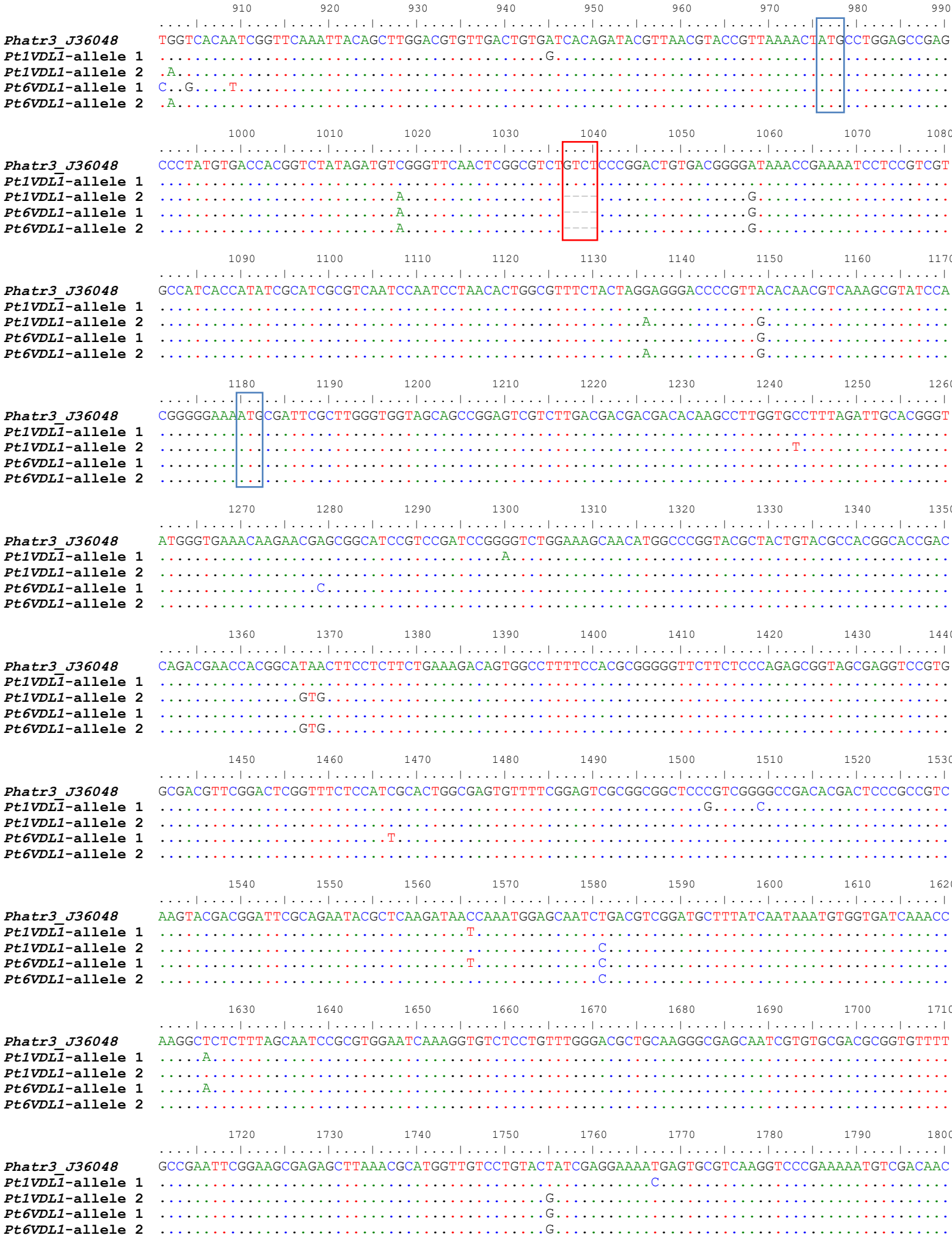




Fig. S3 Single nucleotide variants (SNVs) of the *VDL1* gene in *P. tricornutum* strains CCMP2561 (Pt1) and CCMP631 (Pt6). Allele 1 and allele 2 represent the *VDL1* alleles 1 and 2, respectively. 4-bp deletion is indicated in the red box and translation start site in the blue box. *Phatr3_J36048* is the sequence obtained from Ensembl.

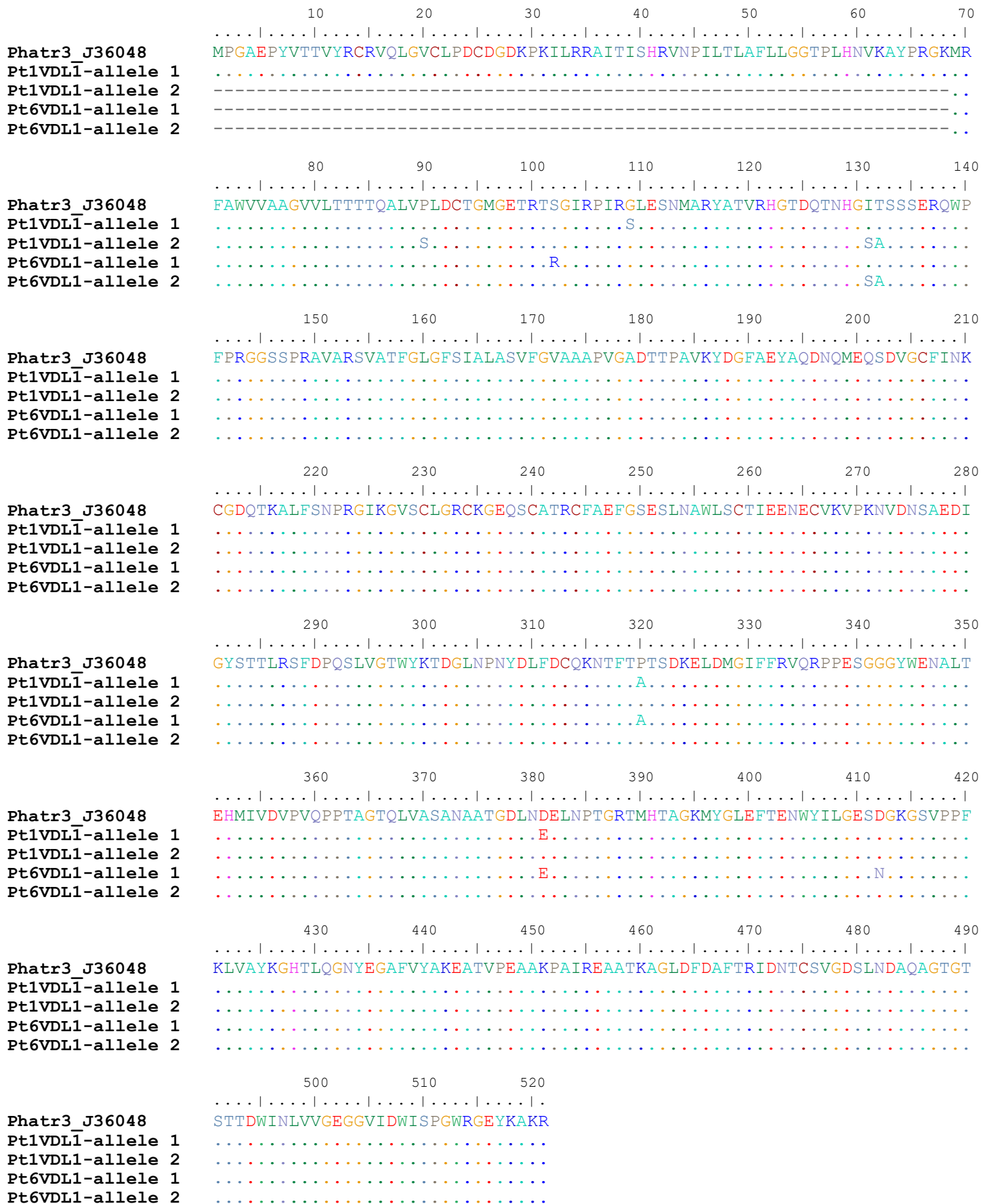


Fig. S4 Sequence alignment of the amino acids of VDL1 in *P. tricornutum* strains CCMP2561 (Pt1) and CCMP631 (Pt6). Allele 1 and allele 2 represent the *VDL1* alleles 1 and 2 encoding amino acid sequences respectively, and Phatr3_J36048 is the sequence obtained from Ensembl.

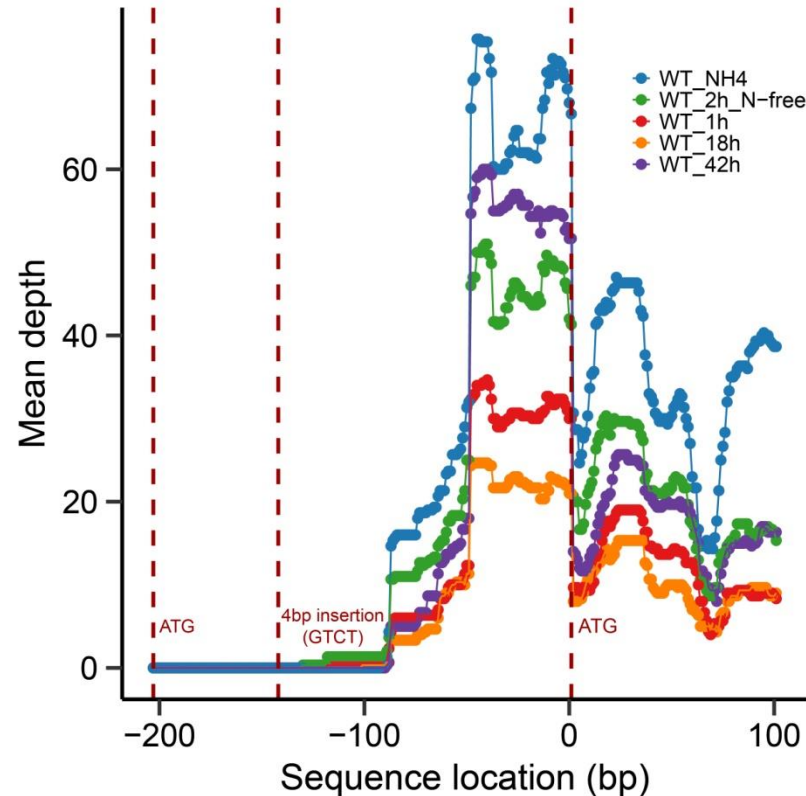


Fig. S5 Depth of base calls at each nucleotide position of the 5' end of *VDL1* gene based on the published RNA sequencing data (Mccarthy et al., 2017) of *P. tricornutum* strain CCMP2561 (Pt1). WT_NH4 stands for mid-exponential phase cells with 880 μM NH_4^+ ; WT_2h N-free stands for 2 h of incubation in N-free media; and WT_1h, 18h, 42h stand for 1~42 h after the transfer of cultures into 300 μM NO_3^- media.

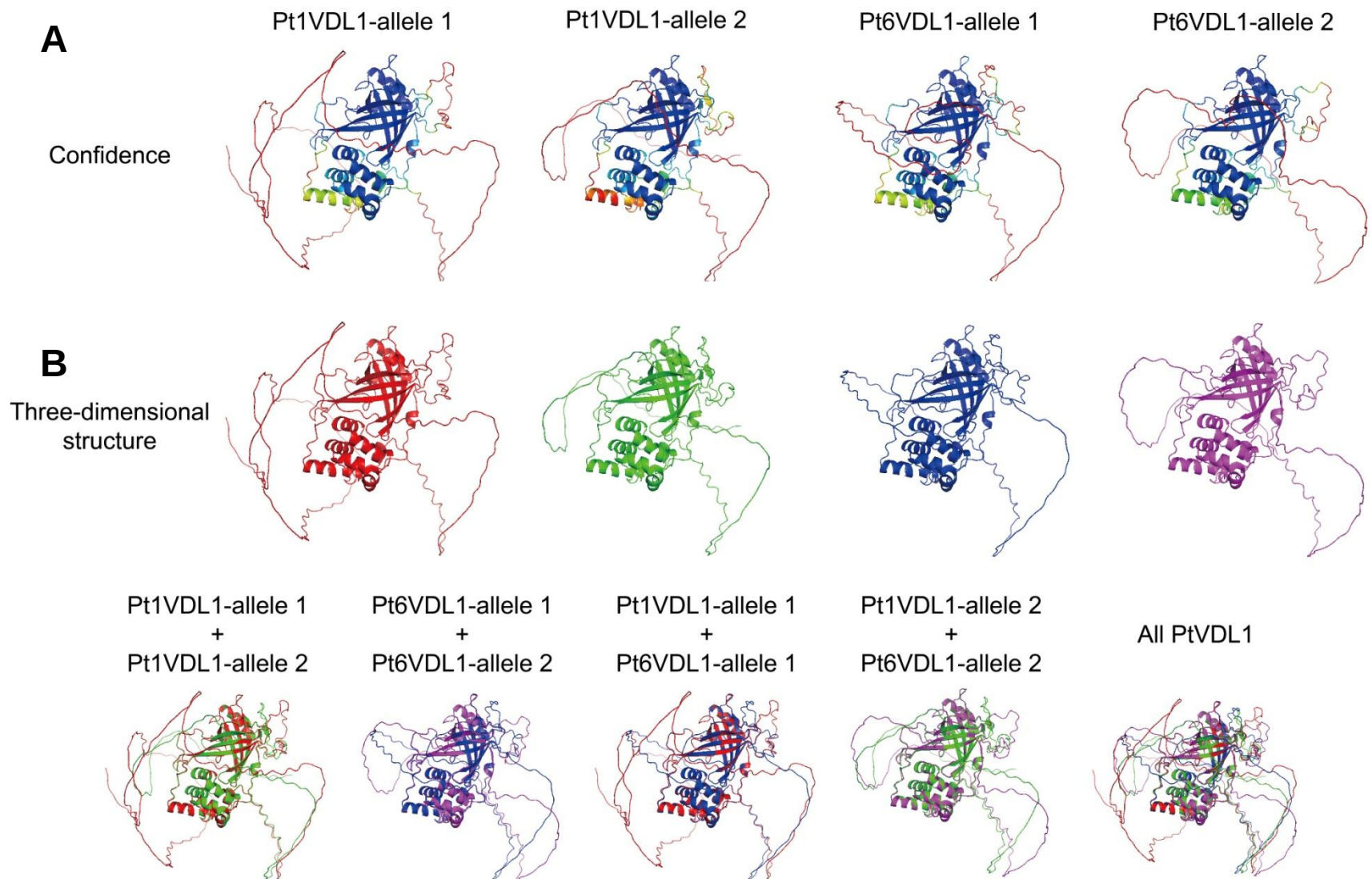


Fig. S6 Predicted structure of VDL1 by AlphaFold. **A.** Predicted structure of VDL1s coloured according to the per-residue confidence score (predicted local distance difference test, pLDDT), very low: red (pLDDT < 50), low: yellow (70 > pLDDT > 50), confident: cyan (90 > pLDDT > 70), very high: blue (pLDDT > 90). **B.** Comparison of predicted structure of VDL1s. VDL1-allele 1 and VDL1-allele 2: VDL1 proteins encoded by alleles 1 and 2. Pt1, *P. tricornutum* strain CCMP2561; Pt6, *P. tricornutum* strain CCMP631.

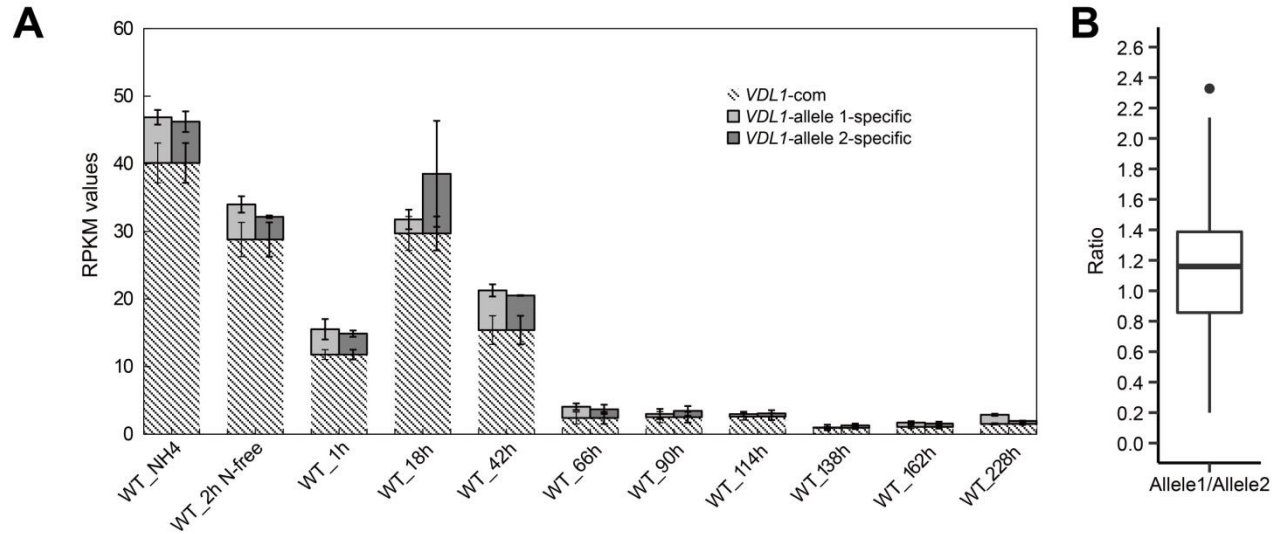


Fig. S7 The analysis of allele-specific expression (ASE) of *VDL1* based on the published RNA sequencing data (Mccarthy et al., 2017) of *P. tricornutum* strain CCMP2561 (Pt1). **A.** RPKM values of two alleles in response to nitrogen stress and culture time. **B.** Average ratio of RPKM values of allele 1 versus those of allele 2. *VDL1*-com refers to the reads mapped to the regions with no difference between *VDL1* alleles; *VDL1*-allele 1-specific and *VDL1*-allele 2-specific refer to the reads specifically mapped to the two *VDL1* alleles 1 and 2, respectively. WT_NH4 stands for mid-exponential phase cells with 880 μM NH_4^+ ; WT_2h N-free stands for 2 h of incubation in N-free media; and WT_1h, 18h, 42h, 66h, 90h, 114h, 138h, 162h, 228h stand for 1~228 h after the transfer of cultures into 300 μM NO_3^- media.

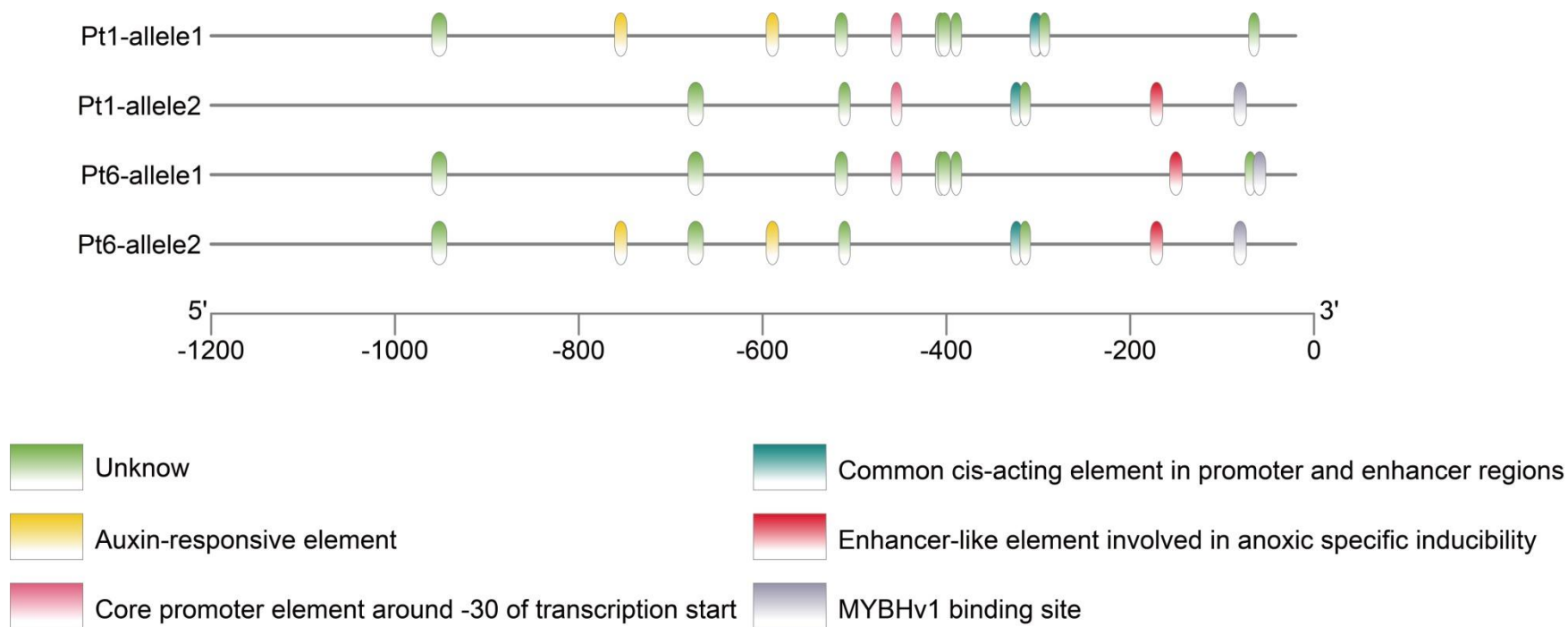


Fig. S8 Sequence analysis of *VDL1* promoters from *P. tricornutum* strains Pt1 and Pt6 by PlantCare. Different potentially functional elements between the two strains were shown. Pt1-allele1 and Pt1-allele2, Pt6-allele1 and Pt6-allele2: promoters of *VDL1* alleles from Pt1 and Pt6, respectively.

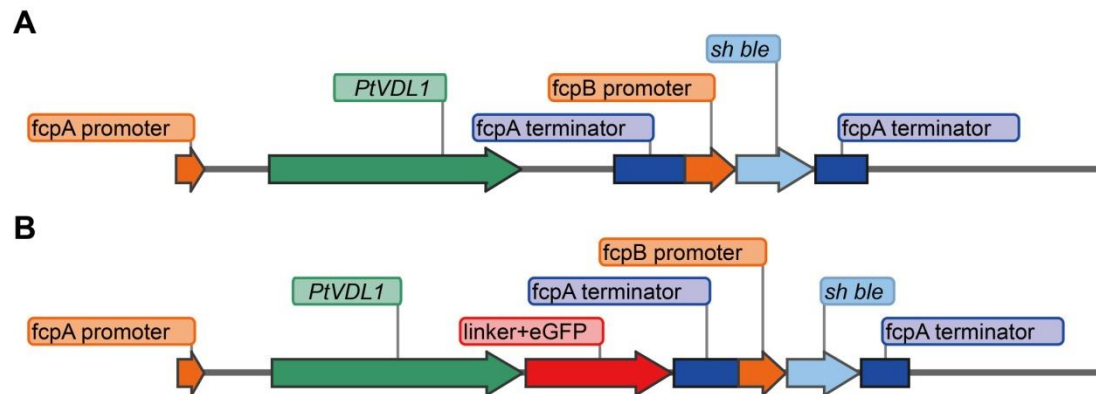


Fig. S9 Schematic representations of the expression constructs used in this study. **A.** Overexpression vector of *PtVDL1*. **B.** *eGFP* fusion vector of *PtVDL1*.