Supplemental Table S1. Clinicopathological characteristics of patient samples and expression of Bmal1 in colorectal Cancer

Variables	No. of cases (%)
No. included	82
Gender	
Male	51 (62.2%)
Female	31 (37.8%)
Age (years)	
<50	32 (39.0%)
≥50	50 (61.0%)
ECOG status	
0-1	80 (97.6%)
>2	2 (2.4%)
Pathologic Differentiation	
Poor	63 (76.8)
Moderate	19 (23.2%)
Well	0 (0.0%)
Prior Surgery	
Curative	36 (43.9%)
Palliative	42 (51.2%)
No surgery	4 (4.9%)
Tumor Location	
colon	44 (53.7%)
rectum	38 (46.3%)
Disease status	
Recurrent	23 (28.0%)
Metastatic	56 (68.3%)
Locally advanced	3 (3.7%)
Metastatic site	
Live	39 (47.5%)
Lung	26 (31.7%)
Distant lymph node	16 (19.5%)
Peritoneum	13 (15.8%)
Pelvic cavitas	20 (24.4%)
Bone	3 (3.6%)
Others	4 (4.9 %)
Expression of Bmal1	
High expression	36 (43.9%)
Low expression	46 (56.1%)

First line Treatments		
High expression	FOLFOX	15 (18.3%)
	XELOX	21 (25.6%)
Low expression	FOLFOX	20 (24.4%)
	XELOX	26 (31.7%)

Supplemental Figure 1. Bmal1 overexpression in the HCT116 and THC8307 cells after 30 generations of cell culture.

Supplemental Figure 2. Bmal1 protein expression in different CRC cell lines.

Supplemental Figure 3. The specific Bmal1 protein expression by Western blotting for each transformed cell line compared with its control cell line.

Supplemental Figure 4. Bmal1 overexpression increases apoptosis in HCT116 **(A)**, THC8307 **(B)** and HT29 **(C)** cells after 48 h oxaliplatin treatment.