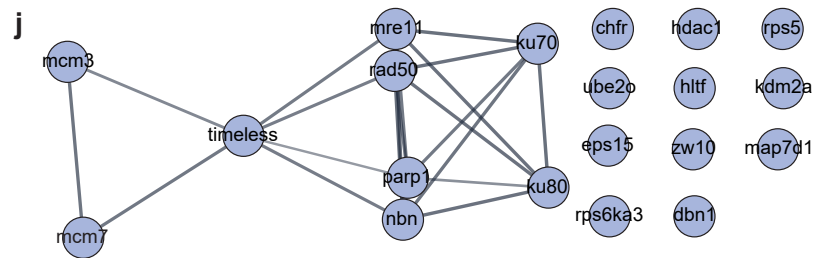
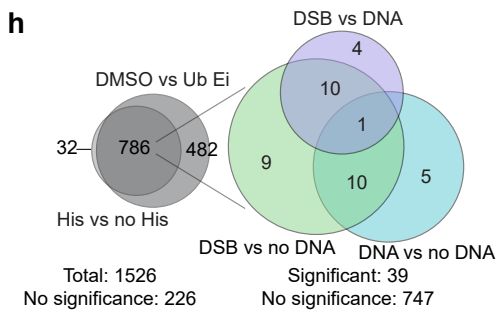
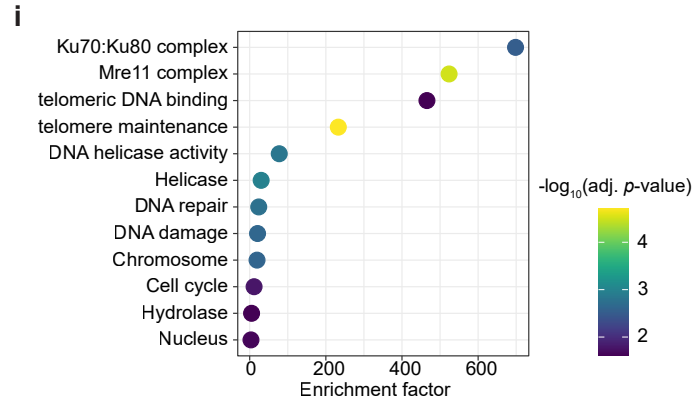
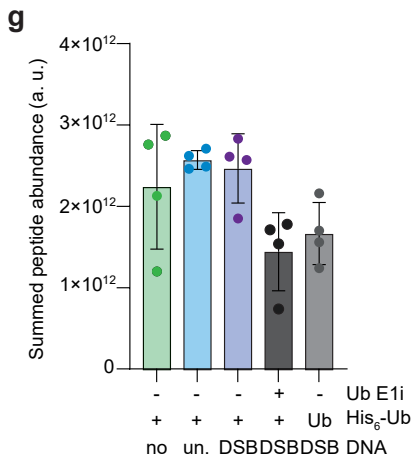
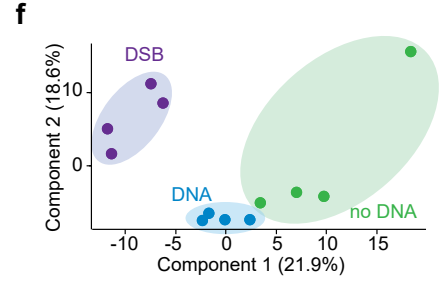
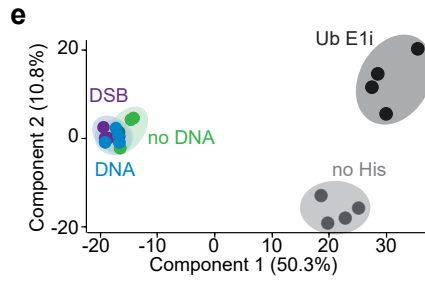
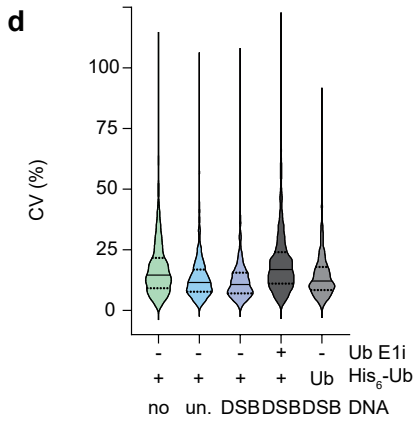
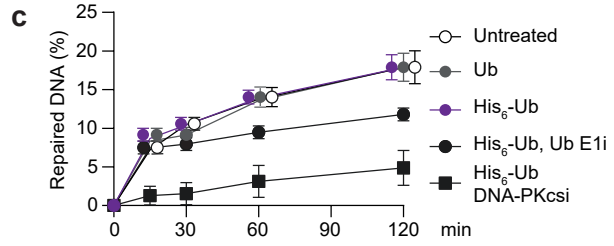
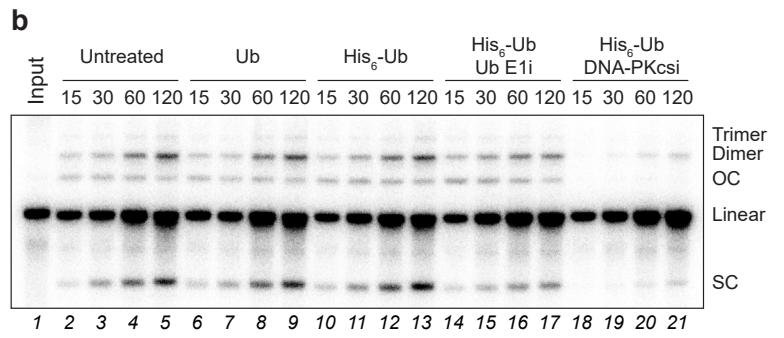
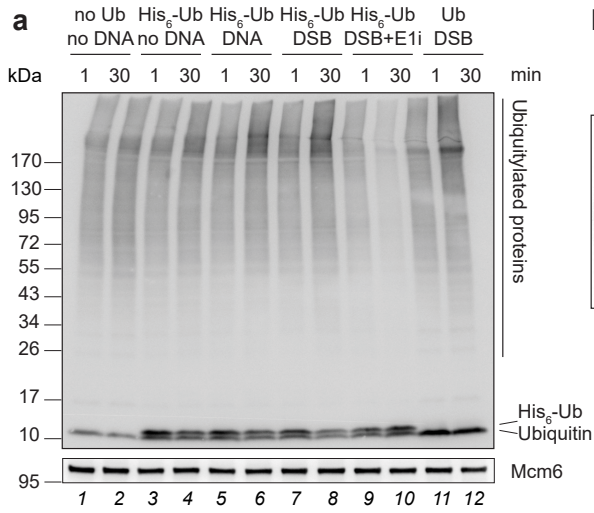


Supplementary Information for

**Profiling ubiquitin signalling with UBIMAX reveals DNA damage- and SCF^{β-TRCP1}-
dependent ubiquitylation of the actin-organizing protein Dbn1**

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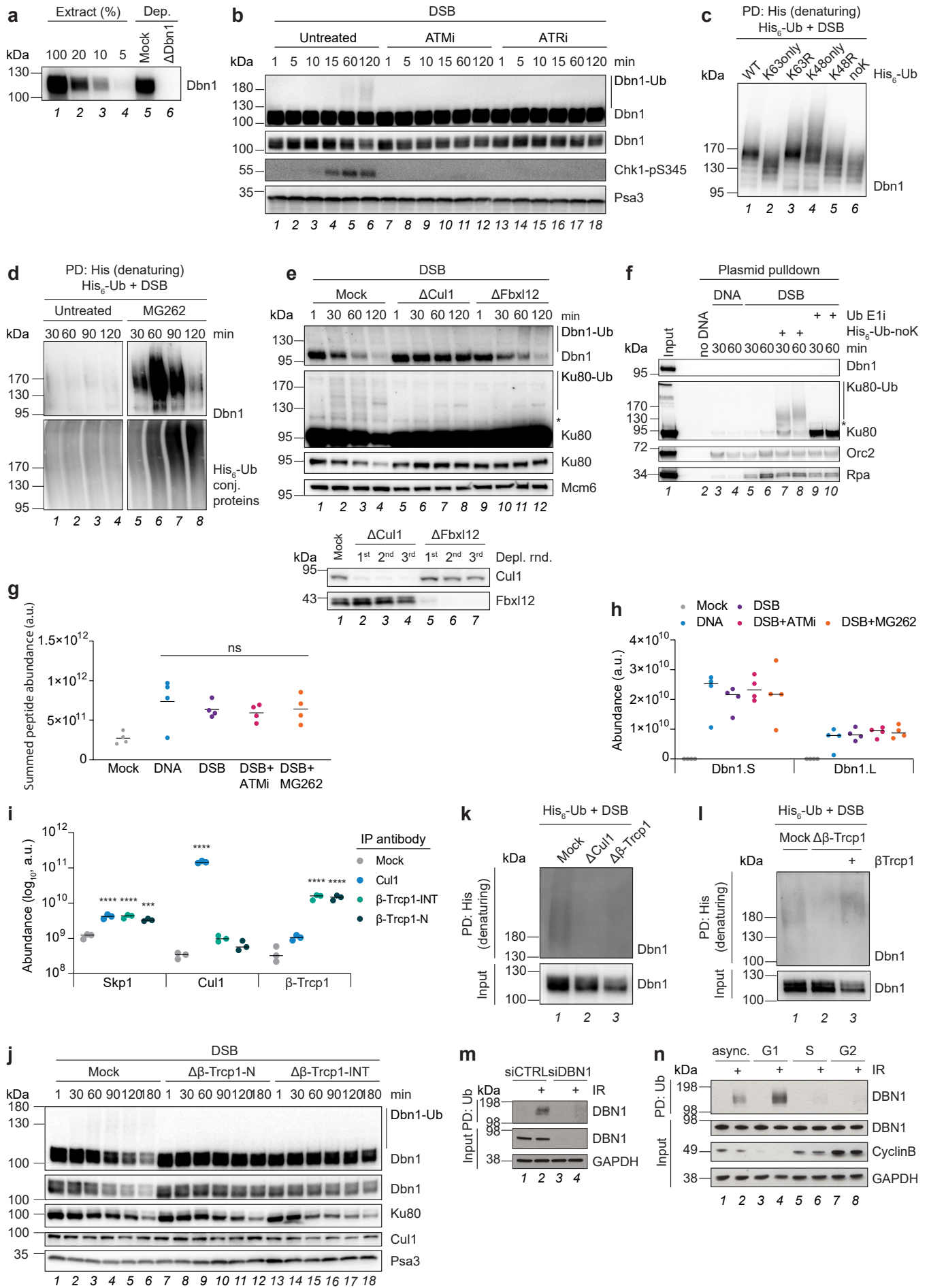


Supplementary Fig. 1. UBIMAX efficiently and specifically detects ubiquitin-conjugated proteins in response to DSBs. Related to Fig. 1.

a. Western blot analysis of ubiquitin from the experiment in Fig. 1c. **b.** Extracts were untreated or supplemented with ubiquitin E1- (“Ub E1i”) or DNA-PKcs inhibitor (“DNA-PKcsi”) prior to addition of untagged ubiquitin (“Ub”) or His₆-Ubiquitin (“His₆-Ub”) and radioactively labelled, linearized plasmid DNA. DNA was recovered and analysed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Input was radioactively labelled, linearized plasmid DNA alone. SC; supercoiled, OC; open circular. **c.** Quantification of repair products from experiments representatively shown in (b). Error bars represent standard error of the mean. n=4 independent reaction replicates, except for the DNA-PKcsi condition (n=2). **d.** Percent coefficients of variation (CV) calculated across quadruplicate independent reaction replicates of the experiment outlined in Fig. 1d. Full and dotted lines indicate median CVs and 25% and 75% quantiles. no, no DNA; un., undamaged plasmid DNA; DSB, linearized plasmid DNA. **e-f.** Principal component analysis of all samples (**e**) or ubiquitin target-enriched samples (**f**). The principal components displayed represent the greatest degree of variability observed. Eigenvalues indicated on the axes. **g.** Mean summed peptide abundance. Error bars represent standard deviations. a.u., arbitrary units. **h.** Proportionally scaled Venn diagrams showing the overlap of ubiquitylated proteins significantly enriched over controls, presence *versus* absence of His₆-ubiquitin (“His vs no His”) and absence *versus* presence of ubiquitin E1 inhibitor (“DMSO vs Ub E1i”) (left), and the subset of ubiquitylated proteins significantly enriched over controls changing significantly with the presence *versus* absence of undamaged- (“DNA vs no DNA”) or linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB vs no DNA”) or undamaged- *versus* linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB vs DNA”) (right). Gene name annotated isoforms were excluded. Significant enrichments for left and right Venn diagrams were determined by one- and two-tailed Student’s *t*-testing, with permutation-based FDR-control, $s_0=0.1$ and 2500 rounds of randomization, to ensure an $FDR \leq 0.05$. **i.** Enrichment analysis of GO terms and Keywords significantly represented ($FDR \leq 0.05$) in the “DSB-induced” cluster in Fig. 1h. Significance was determined via two-tailed Fisher’s Exact testing with Benjamini–Hochberg correction for multiple hypotheses testing. **j.** STRING network analysis of ubiquitylated proteins in the “DSB-induced” cluster in Fig. 1h. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

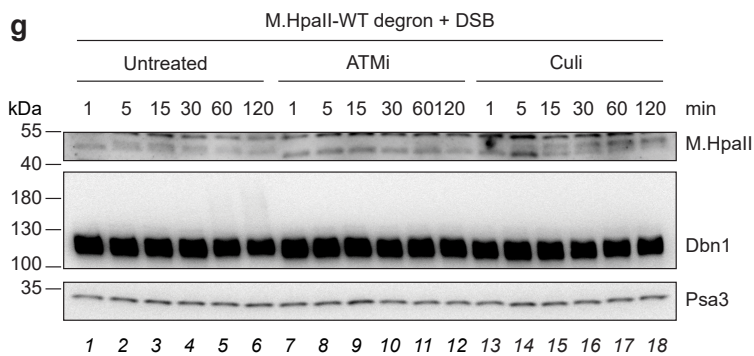
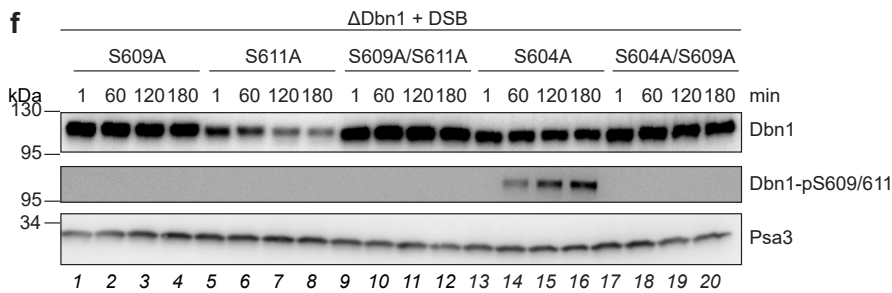
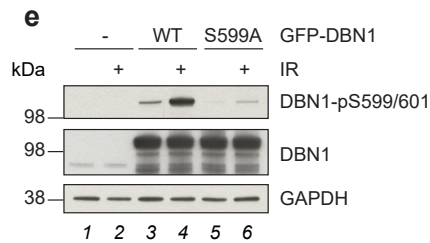
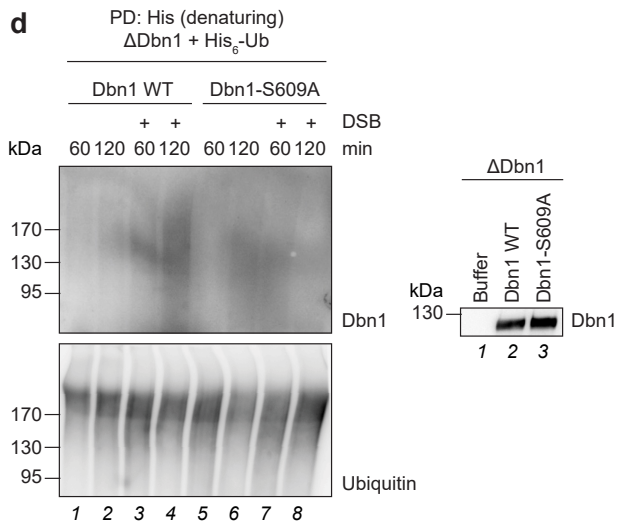
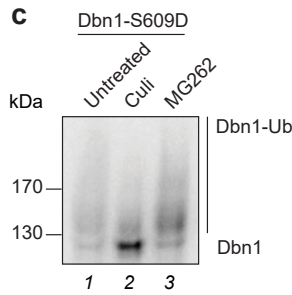
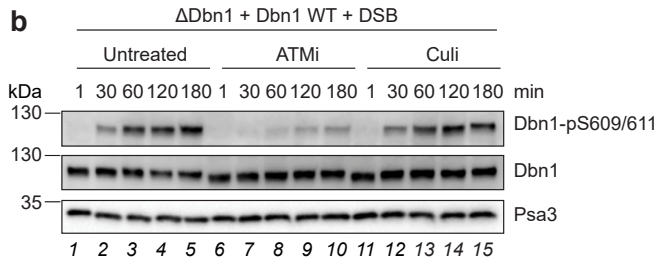
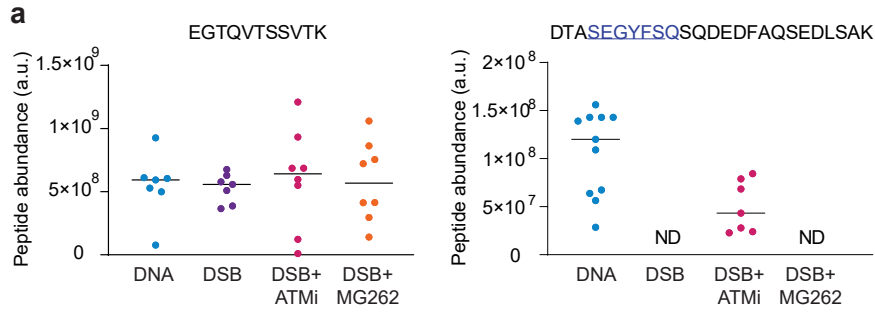
Supplementary Fig. 2. UBIMAX identifies DNA damage specific ubiquitylation events. Related to Fig. 2.

a. Extract reactions were performed as described for Fig. 2a, except either in the absence or presence of His₆-ubiquitin (His₆-Ub). Samples were analysed by western blot at 1 or 30 minutes after reaction initiation. Source data are provided as a Source Data file. **b.** Venn diagram showing the overlap of ubiquitylated proteins detected by UBIMAX as significantly enriched in response to linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB”), plasmids carrying the M.HpaII protein crosslinked at a single-stranded DNA gap (“ssDNA-DPC”), or plasmids carrying the Flp protein crosslinked at a single-strand break (“SSB-DPC”), all compared to undamaged plasmid DNA. Only proteins significantly enriched, as determined by two-tailed Student’s *t*-testing, with permutation-based FDR-control, with $\alpha=0.1$ and 2500 rounds of randomization, to ensure an $FDR \leq 0.01$, are shown. $n=4$ and $n=3$ independent reaction replicates for the DSB- and DPC-UBIMAX experiments, respectively.



Supplementary Fig. 3. DDR-dependent and SCF ^{β -Trcp1}-mediated K48-linked ubiquitylation of Dbn1 results in proteasomal degradation. Related to Fig. 3.

a. Immunodepletion control for Fig. 3a. Dep., depletion. **b.** Western blot analysis of extracts untreated or supplemented with ATM- or ATR inhibitor (“ATMi”, “ATRI”) prior to addition of linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB”). **c.** Western blot analysis of denaturing His-pulldowns from extracts supplemented with His₆-Ubiquitin (“His₆-Ub”) WT or indicated mutants prior to addition of linearized plasmid DNA for 30 minutes. PD, pulldown. **d.** Extracts were untreated or supplemented with proteasome inhibitor (MG262) and His₆-ubiquitin before addition of linearized plasmid DNA and processed as in c. All samples were included on the same membrane and the same exposure is shown. **e.** Western blot analysis of mock-, Cul1- and Fbxl12-immunodepleted extracts upon addition of linearized plasmid DNA. Immunodepletion controls shown below. Depl. rnd, immunodepletion round. *unspecific band. **f.** Western blot analysis of plasmid pulldowns from extracts untreated or supplemented with His₆-ubiquitin-noK (“His₆-Ub-noK”) or ubiquitin E1 inhibitor (“Ub E1i”) before addition of undamaged- (“DNA”) or linearized (“DSB”) plasmid DNA. Input was collected before initiation of reaction and unsupplemented extract (“no DNA”) was used for the pulldown control. *unspecific band. **g.** Summed peptide abundances of the Dbn1 IP-MS experiment outlined in Fig. 3e. Horizontal lines indicate the median. Error bars represent standard deviations. n=4 independent reaction replicates. Significance was determined by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test for all pairwise comparisons. a.u., arbitrary units; ns, not significant. **h.** Abundance of the Dbn1.S and Dbn1.L *Xenopus laevis* isoforms. Horizontal lines indicate the median. a.u., arbitrary units. **i.** Abundance of Skp1, Cul1, and β -Trcp1 from mock-, Cul1-, β -Trcp1-INT-, or β -Trcp1-N-immunoprecipitations (IP) of unstimulated extracts analysed by MS. Horizontal lines indicate the median. Significance was determined by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test for all immunoprecipitations compared to mock, with all indicated comparisons of p -value<0.0001 except for Skp1 β -Trcp1-N versus mock (p -value=0.0007). n=3 independent extract replicates. a.u., arbitrary units. **j.** Western blot analysis of mock-, β -Trcp1-INT-, or β -Trcp1-N-immunodepleted extracts upon addition of linearized plasmid DNA. **k.** Western blot analysis of denaturing His-pulldowns from mock-, Cul1-, or β -Trcp1-immunodepleted extracts supplemented with His₆-ubiquitin and linearized plasmid DNA. Input and pulldown samples were collected prior to and 60 minutes after addition of DNA, respectively. PD, pulldown. **l.** β -Trcp1 protein or buffer was added to mock- or β -Trcp1-immunodepleted extracts prior to His₆-ubiquitin and linearized plasmid DNA. Input and pulldown samples collected and processed as described in (k). **m.** Western blot analysis of whole cell extracts (“input”) or ubiquitin pulldowns of siCTRL- or siDBN1-transfected cells 30 min after exposure or not to 10 Gy ionizing radiation (IR). PD, pulldown; Ub, ubiquitin. **n.** Cells were synchronized and released for various times to obtain G1, S or G2 populations before exposure or not to 10 Gy IR and processed as described in (m). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 4. A variant β -Trcp1 degron is necessary and sufficient for inducing Dbn1 and general protein degradation in response to DSBs. Related to Fig. 4.

a. Abundance of the indicated tryptic Dbn1 peptides across the conditions of the Dbn1 IP-MS experiment outlined in Fig. 3e. Horizontal lines indicate the median. n=4 independent reaction replicates. a.u., arbitrary units; ND, not detected. **b.** Western blot analysis of Dbn1-immunodepleted extracts untreated or supplemented with ATM inhibitor (“ATMi”) or neddylation E1 inhibitor (“Culi”) prior to addition of Dbn1 protein and linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB”). **c.** Western blot analysis of rabbit reticulocyte lysates (*in vitro* translation system) either untreated or supplemented with neddylation E1 inhibitor or proteasome inhibitor (MG262) before allowing protein translation for 90 minutes initiated by addition of a plasmid encoding Dbn1-S609D. **d.** WT or Dbn1-S609A protein was added to Dbn1-immunodepleted extracts prior to His₆-ubiquitin (His₆-Ub) and undamaged- or linearized plasmid DNA (“DSB”). Samples were collected prior to addition of linearized plasmid DNA for Dbn1-immunodepletion and protein add-back controls (right) and 60 minutes after for denaturing His-pulldown (left). Samples were analysed by western blot. PD, pulldown. **e.** Cells were transiently transfected with control plasmid (“-”) or plasmids encoding GFP-DBN1 (“WT”) or GFP-DBN1-S599A (“S599A”) for 24 hours before being subjected or not to 10 Gy ionizing radiation (IR). Lysates were harvested 30 minutes after irradiation and analysed by western blot. **f.** Western blot analysis of Dbn1-immunodepleted extracts supplemented with the indicated recombinant Dbn1 mutants prior to addition of linearized plasmid DNA. **g.** Western blot analysis of extracts supplemented with M.HpaII protein tagged with the variant β -Trcp1 degron before addition of buffer, ATM-, or neddylation E1 inhibitor and linearized plasmid DNA. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.