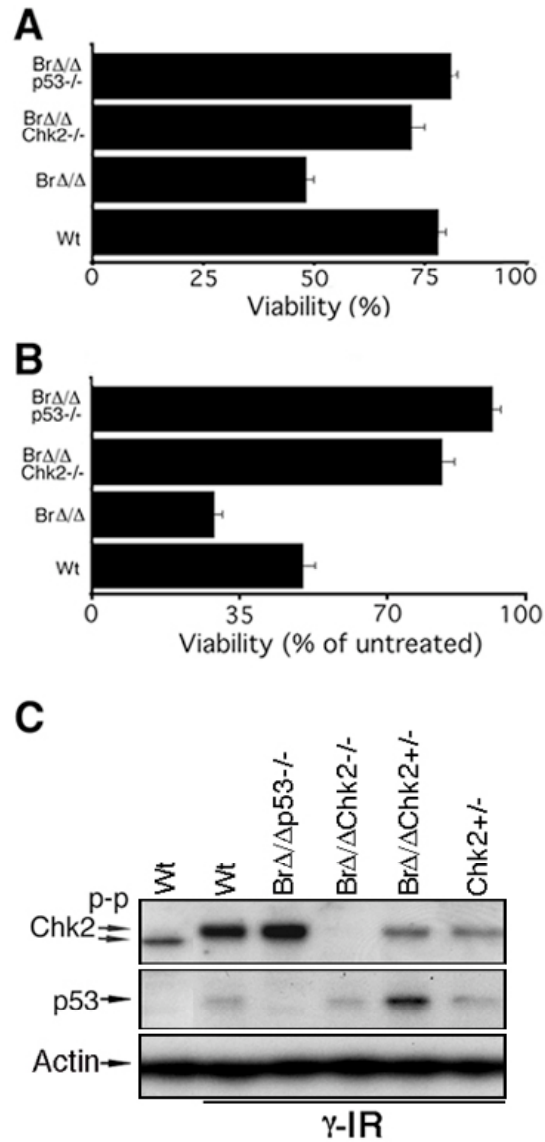
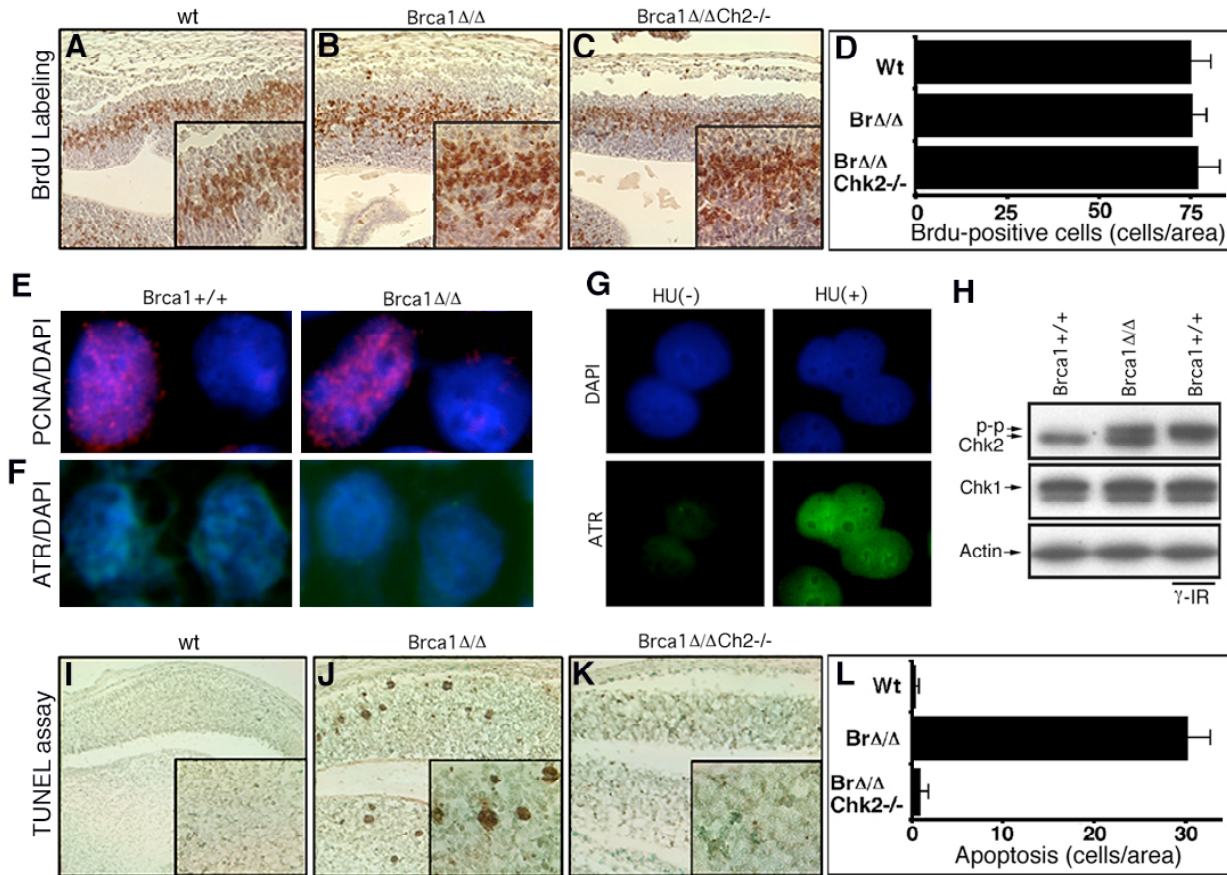


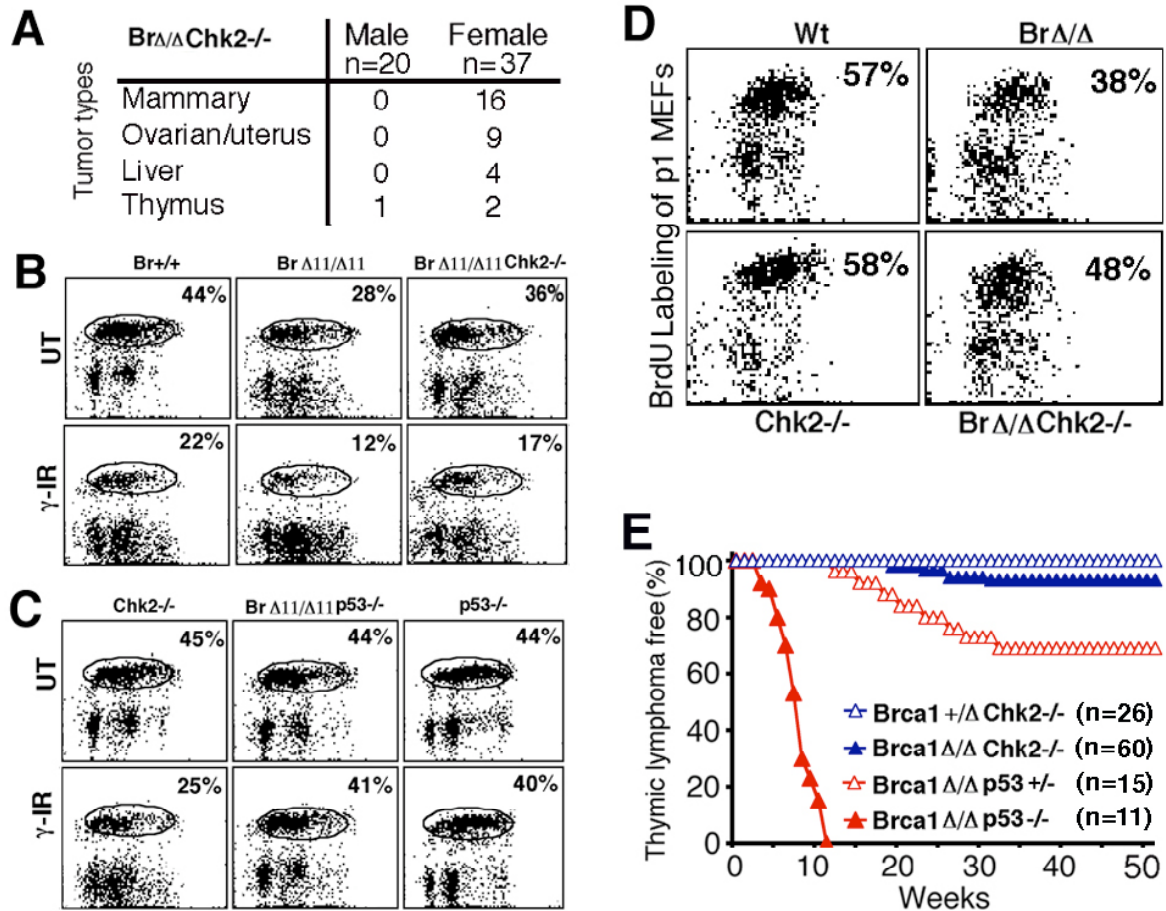
Supplement Figure 1-4



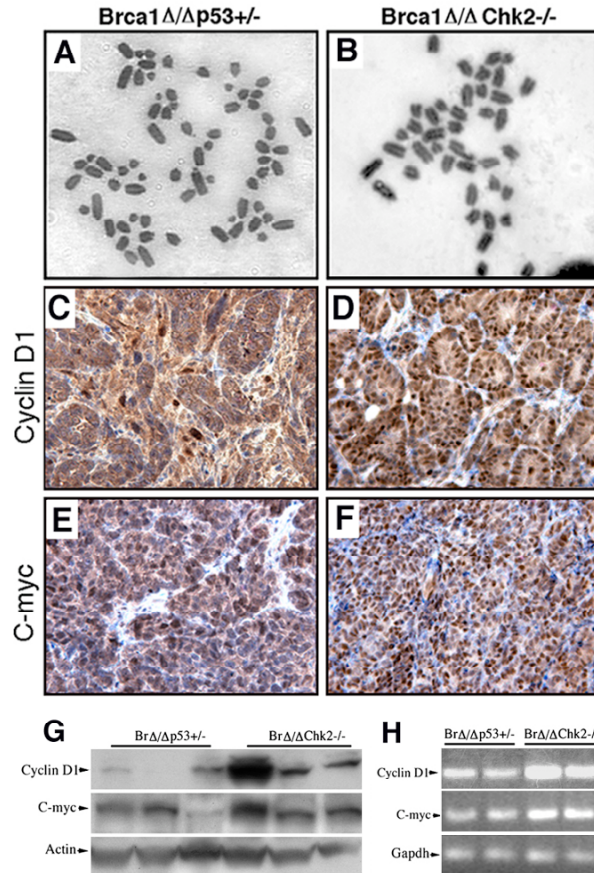
Supple. Figure 1 p53-dependent survival and apoptosis in thymocytes. **(A)** Viability of thymocytes from 3 month old wild type, *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} , *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} *Chk2* ^{$^{-/-}$} and *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} *p53* ^{$^{-/-}$} male mice measured after they were cultured for 24 hr (n=4 of each). **(B)** Viability of thymocytes from 3 month old wild type, *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} , *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} *Chk2* ^{$^{-/-}$} and *Brca1* ^{$\Delta11/\Delta11$} *p53* ^{$^{-/-}$} male mice 24 hrs after 2.5 Gy γ -irradiation (n=4). **(C)** Western blot analysis of thymocytes of Chk2 and p53 expression 4 hrs after 10 Gy γ -irradiation (n=3).



Supple. Figure 2 *Brca1* mutant embryos showed normal DNA replication and increased apoptosis. (A-D) BrdU-labeling on brain tissues of wild type, *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} and *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} *Chk2*^{-/-} E12.5 embryos (n=3) (A-C). No obvious differences were observed (D). (E,F) PCNA (E, red) and ATR (F, green) staining on brain tissues of wild type and *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} E12.5 embryos. No significant differences in PCNA foci were detected between wild type and *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} cells. ATR staining was negative in brain tissues. To provide a positive control for ATR antibody, we stained HCF-7 cell prior to and after they were treated with 2mM Hydroxyurea (HU) for 1 hour (G). Significant increased ATR levels were detected after HU treatment in these cells. (H) Western-blot analysis of MEF cells from wild type and *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} E14.5 embryos for Chk1 and Chk2 expression. (I-L) TUNEL assay of brain tissues from wild type, *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} and *Brca1*^{Δ/Δ} *Chk2*^{-/-} E12.5 embryos (n=4).



Supple. Figure 3 G1/S cell cycle checkpoint, cell proliferation and tumorigenesis in *Brca1* mutant mice. (A) Tumor types of *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}Chk2 $^{-/-}$ mice. (B,C) Analysis of G1/S checkpoint of passage 1 MEF cells of wild type, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}Chk2 $^{-/-}$, Chk2 $^{-/-}$, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}p53 $^{-/-}$ and p53 $^{-/-}$ upon 10 Gy γ -IR. % BrdU-positive cells were shown (n=3). (D) BrdU labeling of passage 1 MEF cells from wild type, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}, Chk2 $^{-/-}$ and *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}Chk2 $^{-/-}$. (E) Profiles of *Brca1* associated thymic lymphoma in *Brca1* ^{$^{+/\Delta}$} Chk2 $^{-/-}$, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}Chk2 $^{-/-}$, *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}p53 $^{+/-}$, and *Brca1* ^{Δ 11/ Δ 11}p53 $^{-/-}$ mice. Number of animals for each genotype was indicated.



Supple. Figure 4 Cytogenetic analysis of tumors from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice. (**A, B**) Chromosome spreads of *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice mammary tumors. Primary tumors of each genotype were cultured briefly (passage 2) before chromosome spreads were prepared. Most of the cells (94%) from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* tumors (n=4) were aneuploid (from 17 spreads, 1 spread has 40 chromosomes, 8 have >100, 2 have 80-99, and 6 have 41-79 chromosomes), while much less aneuploid cells (7.1%) were found from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* tumors (n=3) (from 28 spreads, 26 have 40 chromosomes and 2 have 40-50 chromosomes). (**C, D**) Cyclin D1 stained mammary tumors from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice. (**E, F**) C-myc stained in mammary tumors from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice. (**G**) Western-blot analysis of mammary tumor from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice for cyclin D1 and C-myc expression. (**H**) RT-PCR analysis of mammary tumor from *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}p53^{+/-}* and *Brca1^{Δ11/Δ11}Chk2^{-/-}* mice for cyclin D1 and C-myc expression.