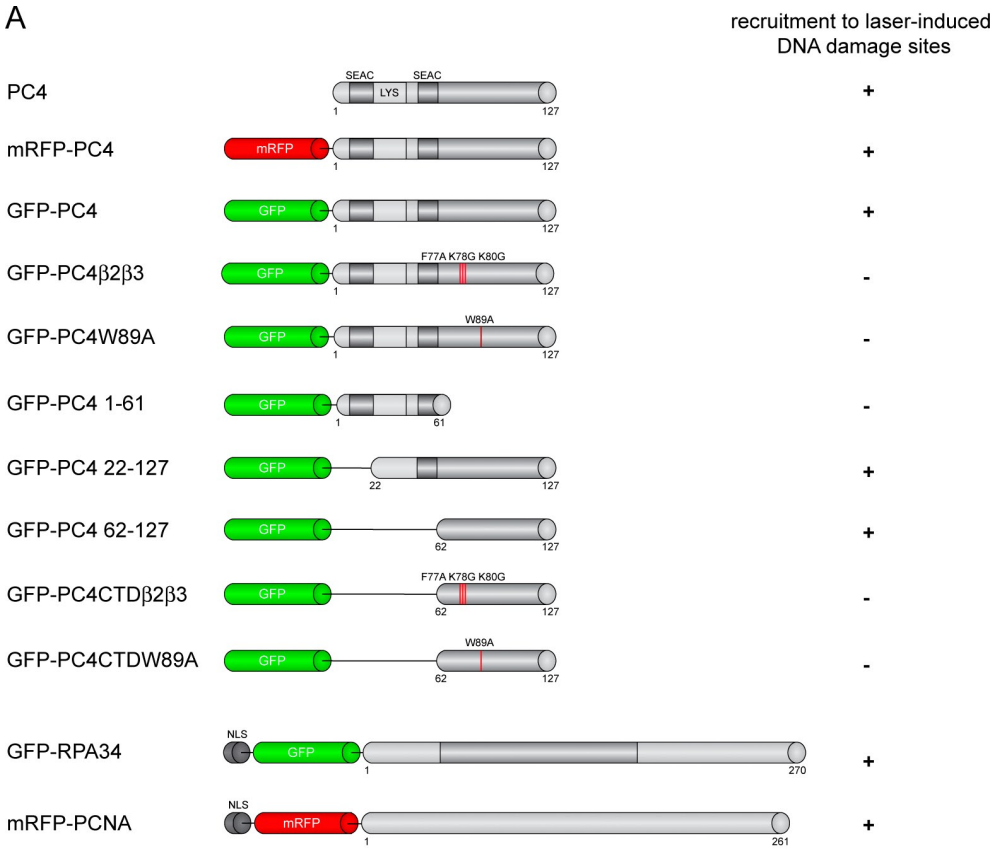
Mortusewicz et al., http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200808097/DC1



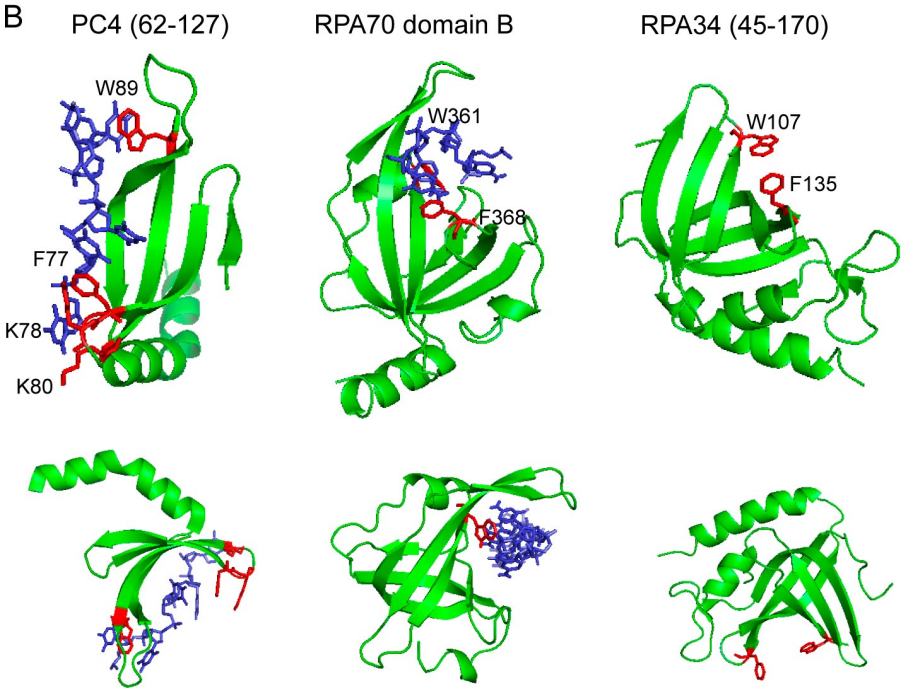


Figure S1. **Fusion proteins used in this study and a comparison of the crystal structure of PC4 with RPA70 and RPA34.** (A) Schematic outline of fusion proteins used in this study. Mutated amino acid positions are indicated in red. (B) Comparison of the crystal structure of PC4 (Brandsen, J., S. Werten, P.C. van der Vliet, M. Meisterernst, J. Kroon, and P. Gros. 1997. *Nat. Struct. Biol.* 4:900–903) with RPA70 (Bochkarev, A., R.A. Pfuetzner, A.M. Edwards, and L. Frappier. 1997. *Nature.* 385:176–181) and RPA34 (Bochkarev, A., E. Bochkareva, L. Frappier, and A.M. Edwards. 1999. *EMBO J.* 18:4498–4504). Shown are two conformations indicating the OB fold and the binding curvature. PC4, RPA70, and RPA43 are shown as green ribbon models. The single stranded DNA is represented as a blue stick model. Key residues involved in binding of single stranded DNA are indicated in red.

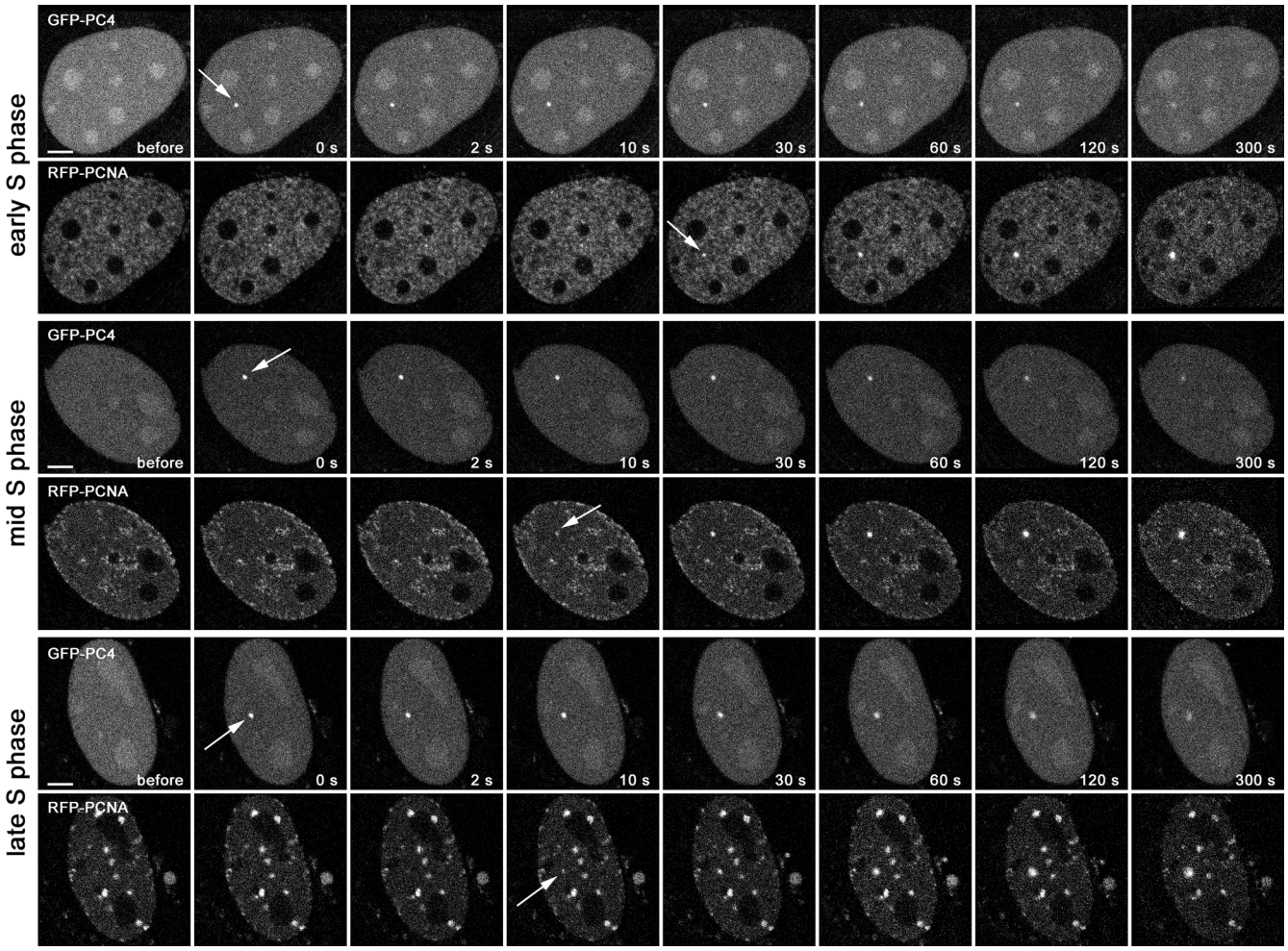


Figure S2. **Recruitment of PC4 to laser-induced DNA damage sites occurs in all S phase stages.** Live cell imaging of microirradiated C2C12 cells coexpressing GFP-PC4 and RFP-PCNA. The cell cycle stage was determined using the characteristic S phase pattern of RFP-PCNA. Recruitment of GFP-PC4 to laser-induced DNA damage sites can be observed in early, mid, and late S phase cells. Arrows mark the site of microirradiation. Bars, 5 µm.

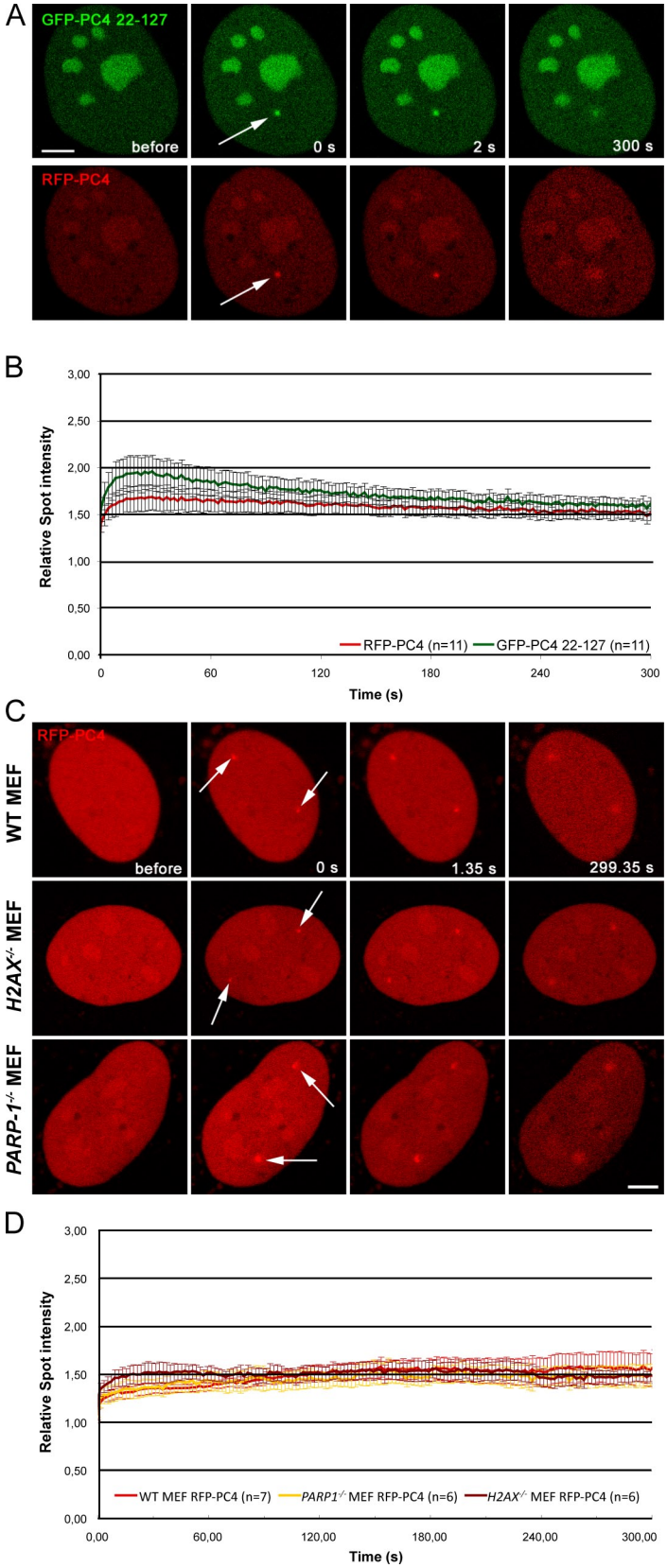


Figure S3. **Recruitment of PC4 to laser-induced DNA damage sites does not depend on its N-terminal CK2 phosphorylation sites, poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation, or phosphorylation of H2AX.** (A and B) A fusion protein lacking the N-terminal SEAC motif (GFP-PC4 22–127), harboring several CK2 phosphorylation sites, shows similar recruitment kinetics as the full-length PC4 protein (RFP-PC4). (C and D) Recruitment of RFP-PC4 to laser-induced DNA damage sites is similar in wild-type, *PARP1*$^{-/-}$, and *H2AX*$^{-/-}$ MEFs. Arrows mark the site of microirradiation. Bars, 5 µm.