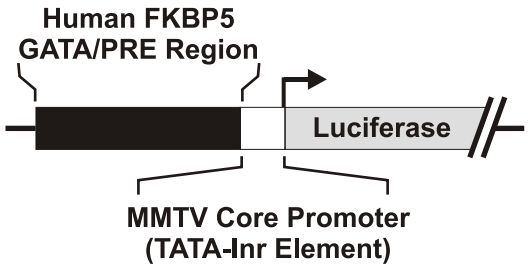
A

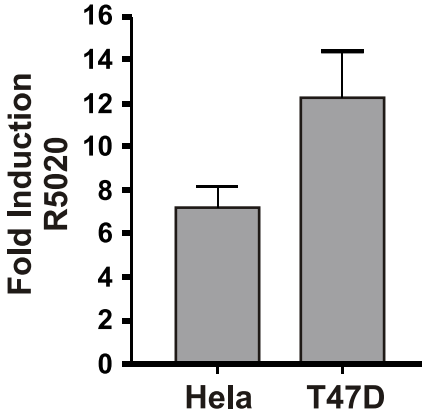
Human *+366* GAGCGGTTGATCTGGTGAGC *+385*

Human *+411* GCTGAGTCAGGCTGTTCTCGCT//CGCTCGGGACATTGTGTTCCAGC *+474*

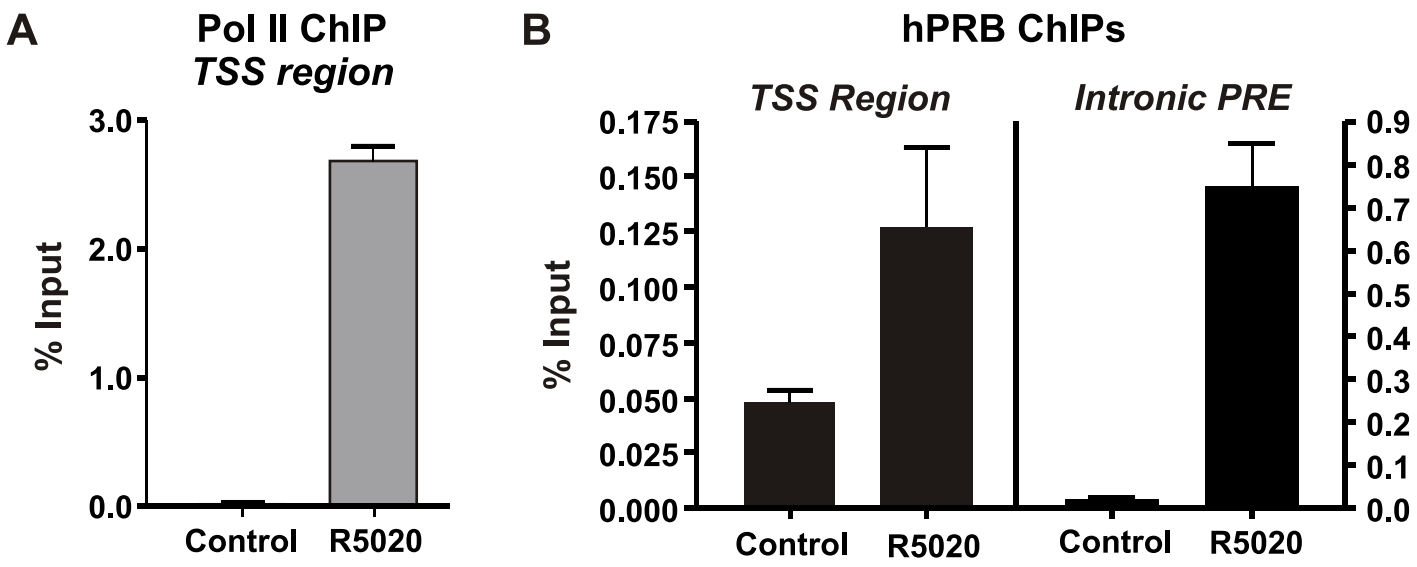
B



C



Supplemental Figure 1 - The intronic PRE region from the human long FKBP5 isoform is progestin responsive. (A) Sequences of the putative GATA and PR binding sites as predicted by in silico analysis. Note that they are downstream of the TSS and within 50-100 bp of each other. (B) Partial map of the reporter construct generated to assay the progestin responsiveness of the putative PRE region from the human gene. (C The construct shown in (B) was transfected into Hela or T47D cells. Cells were treated with or without R5020 (30 nM) for 24 hours. Luciferase activity in cell extracts was determined. Fold inductions were calculated and are shown graphically. In both cell lines the parent construct without the PRE region was not activated by progestins (data not shown). The data shown was compiled from 3-4 independent experiments. Error bars represent SEM.



Supplemental Figure 2 - T47D cells were treated with or without R5020 (30 nM) for 1 hour. Cells were treated with formaldehyde and harvested for ChIP assay. Sonicated chromatin was immunoprecipitated with antibodies to either RNA polymerase II (Abcam) or the B isoform of PR (clone PR6, Abcam). DNA purified from immunoprecipitated chromatin was subjected to quantitative PCR as described in Materials and Methods. Ct values for immunoprecipitated chromatin were normalized to those for input using the $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method. Values are expressed as percent input. The results from 2-3 independent experiments are displayed graphically.