

## Supplementary data

### Chemotherapeutic drugs inhibit ribosome biogenesis at various levels

Kaspar Burger, Bastian Mühl, Thomas Harasim, Michaela Rohrmoser, Anastassia Malamoussi, Mathias Orban, Markus Kellner, Anita Gruber-Eber, Elisabeth Kremmer, Michael Hölzel, Dirk Eick

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**Fig. S1.** Labeling kinetics of cells. *A.* Cells were pulse labeled with  $^{32}\text{P}$ -orthophosphate for 1h and chased for different periods of time (30min to 6h). *B.* Sufficient labeling of mature and immature rRNAs was achieved after a 3h chase. Depletion of phosphate from medium and serum improved the labeling efficiency of rRNA several-fold, but did not influence the pattern of labeled rRNAs (data not shown).

**Fig. S2.** Inhibition of transcription and processing of rRNA by cytostatic drugs. *A-G.* Alkylating agents Busulfan, Chlorambucil, Melphalan, Nimustine, Cyclophosphamide, Dacarbazine, and Thio-TEPA did not affect rRNA production. Only Melphalan inhibited rRNA gene transcription at  $100\mu\text{M}$ . *H.* The proteasome inhibitor Bortezomib and the translation inhibitor *I.* Cycloheximide showed an inhibitory activity on rRNA processing. *J.* The intercalating agent Actinomycin D strongly inhibited rRNA transcription, *K,L* kinase inhibitors Rapamycin and Sorafenib showed little or no inhibition. *M-P.* The alkaloids Etoposide, Vinblastine and Irinotecan were not inhibitory, while Camptotecin at low concentrations inhibited rRNA processing, and at higher concentrations also rRNA transcription. *Q-U.* The antimetabolites 6-Mercaptopurine, 6-Thioguanine, Fludarabine, Cytarabine, and Hydroxyurea, *V-W.* the HDAC inhibitors Vorinostat and Trichostatin A, and *X.* the mitosis inhibitor Paclitaxel did not inhibit rRNA synthesis and processing. For experimental design see Fig. 2.

**Fig. S3.** *A.* Cells were pulse-labeled for 15min, 30min, 45min, and 60min with  $^{32}\text{P}$ -orthophosphate and chased as indicated. *B.* Autoradiography of labeled rRNAs. EtBr.-stained 28S rRNA.

**Fig. S4.** *A.* Schematic of the labelling protocol. *B.* Autoradiography of labelled rRNAs and 5S RNA. EtBr.-stained 28S rRNA. *C.* Signals of control cells were set as 100%. Relative signal intensities for drug-treated cells were calculated.

Fig. S5. *A.* Mitomycin C inhibits transcription of rRNA genes and induces nucleoplasmic translocation of NPM. *B.* Homoharringtonin inhibits maturation of the 18S and 28S rRNA without translocation of NPM to the nucleoplasm. For details see Fig. 4.

Fig. S6. Methotrexate, Actinomycin D, Mitomycin C, Etoposide, Flavopiridol, and Camptothecin affect the integrity of the nucleolus and induce nucleoplasmic translocation of NPM. Vinblastine, 5-Fluorouracil, and Cycloheximide show no nucleolar phenotype. For experimental details see Fig. 5.

Fig. S7. *A-Q.* These substances did not induce translocation of NPM to the nucleoplasm at the indicated concentrations. For details see Fig. 5.

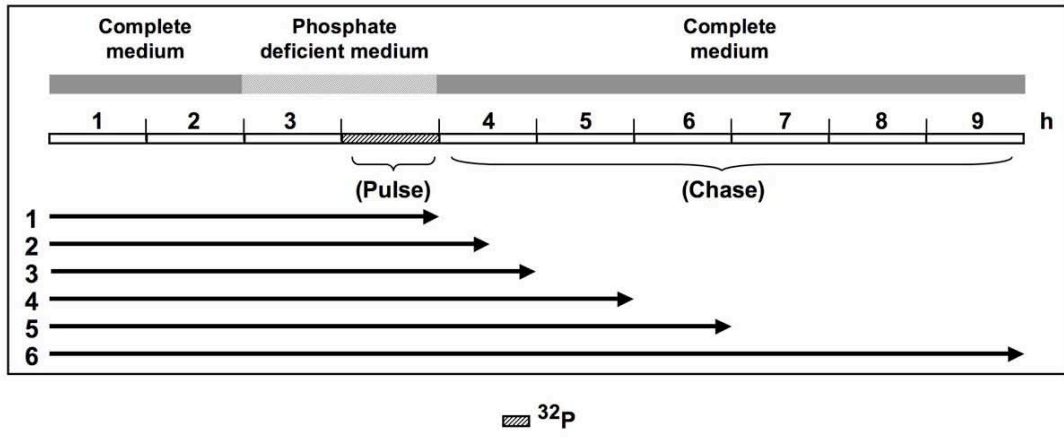
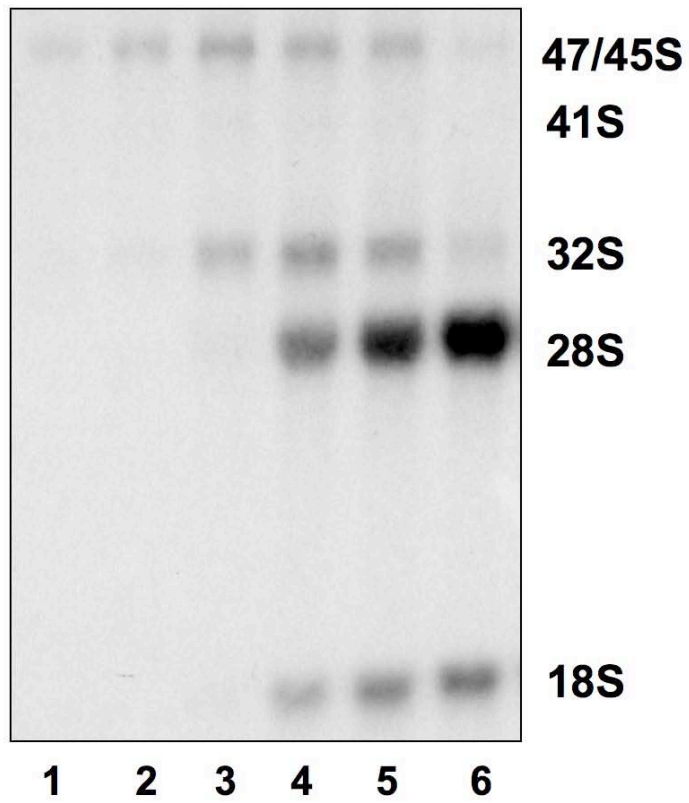
**A****B**

Figure S1

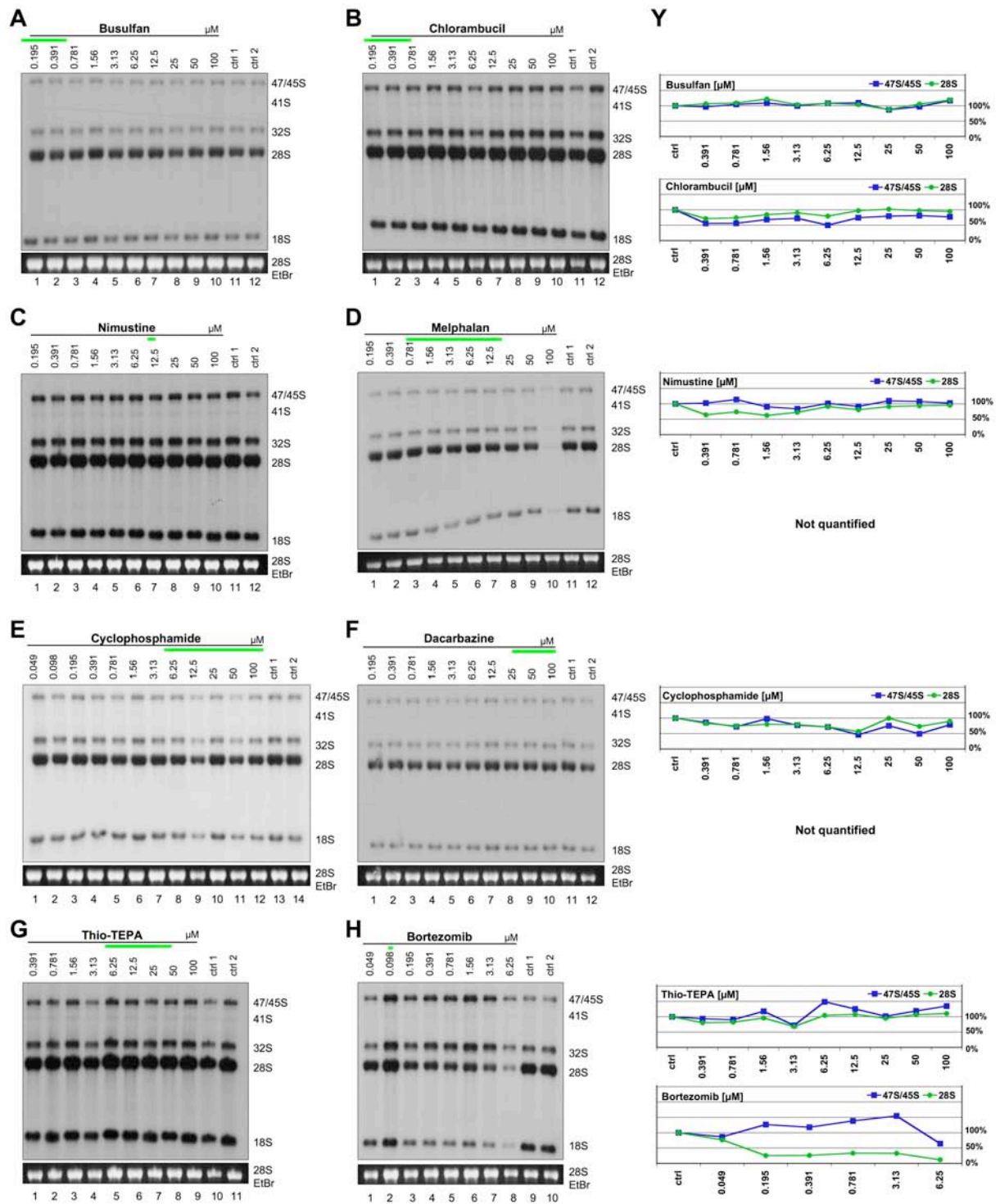


Figure S2 A-H



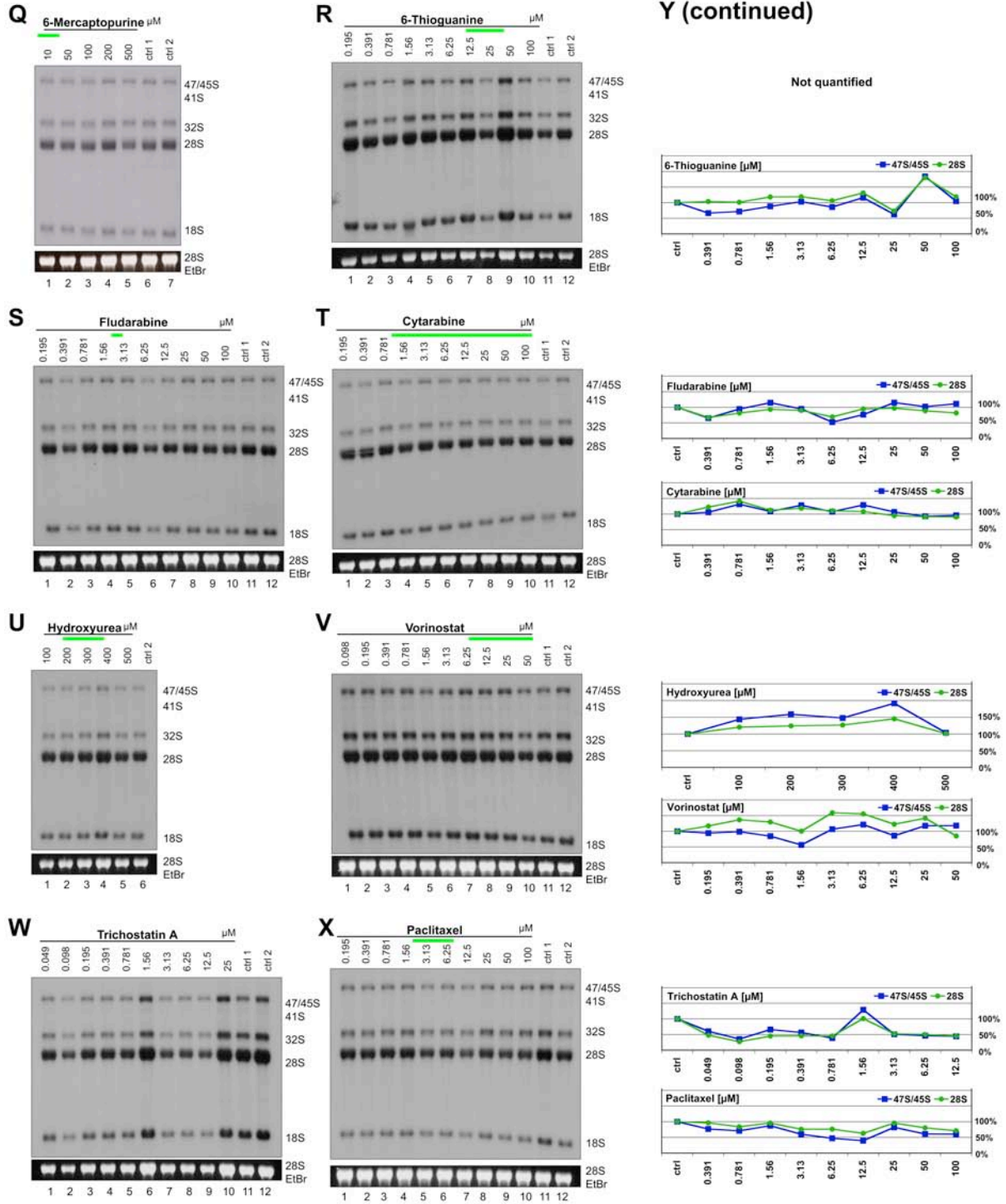


Figure S2 Q-X

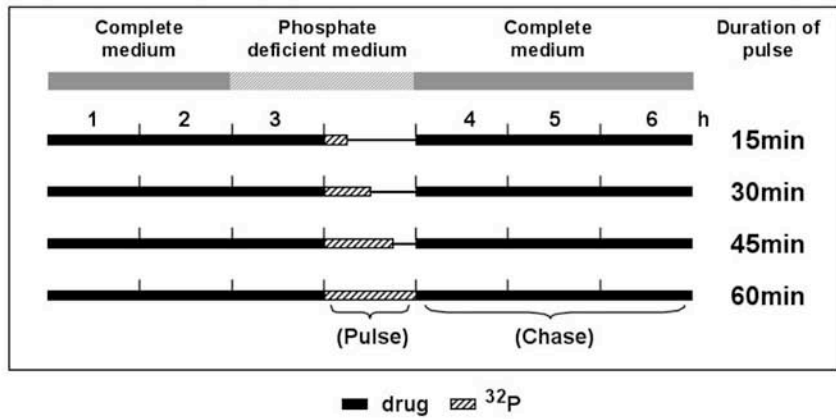
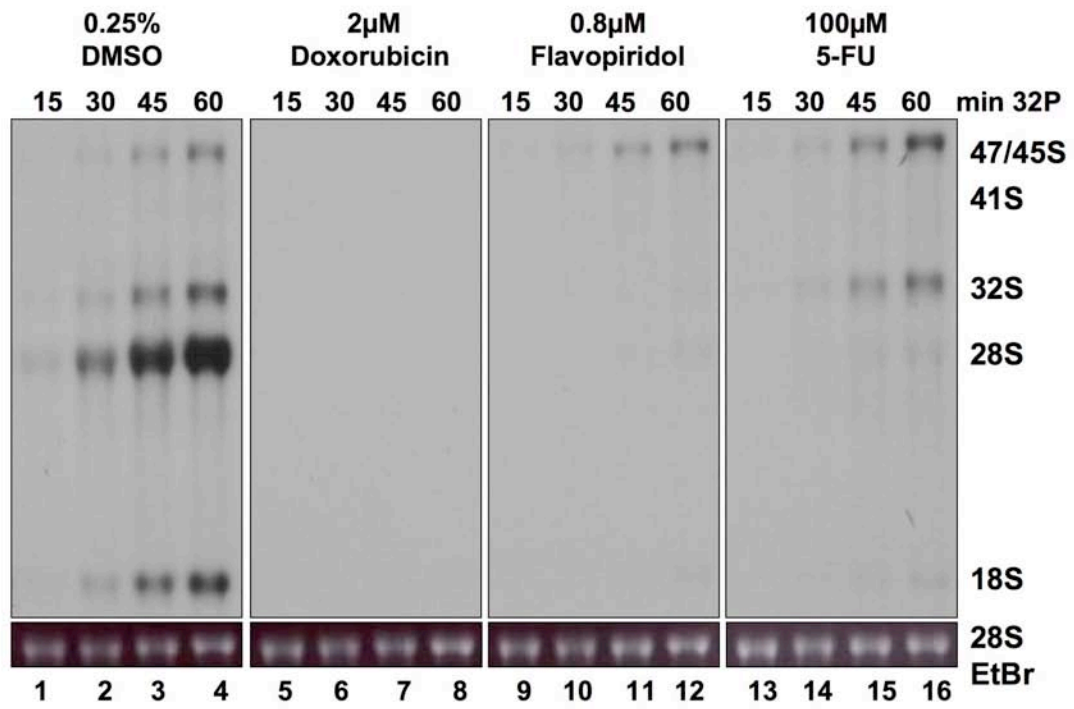
**A****B**

Figure S3



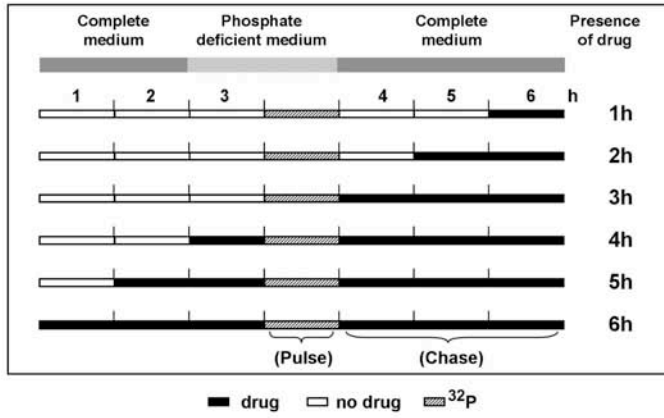
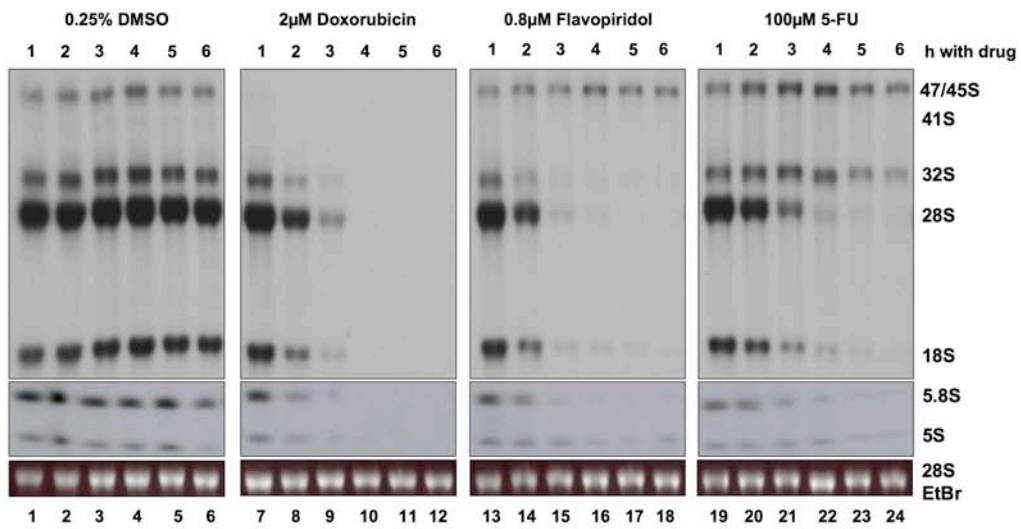
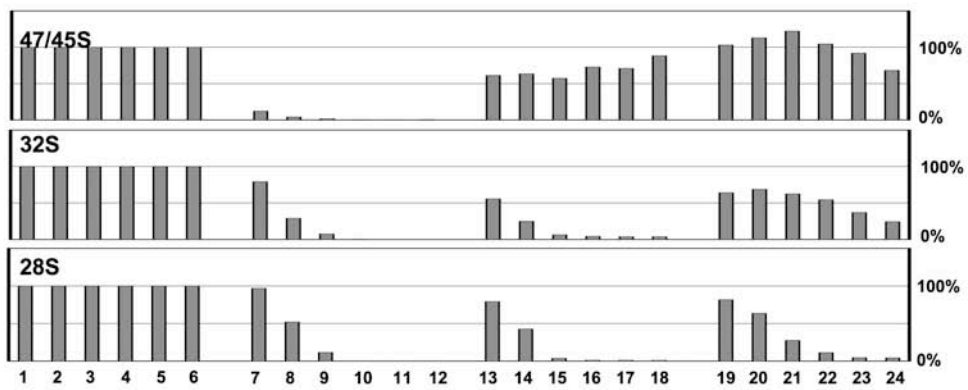
**A****B****C**

Figure S4



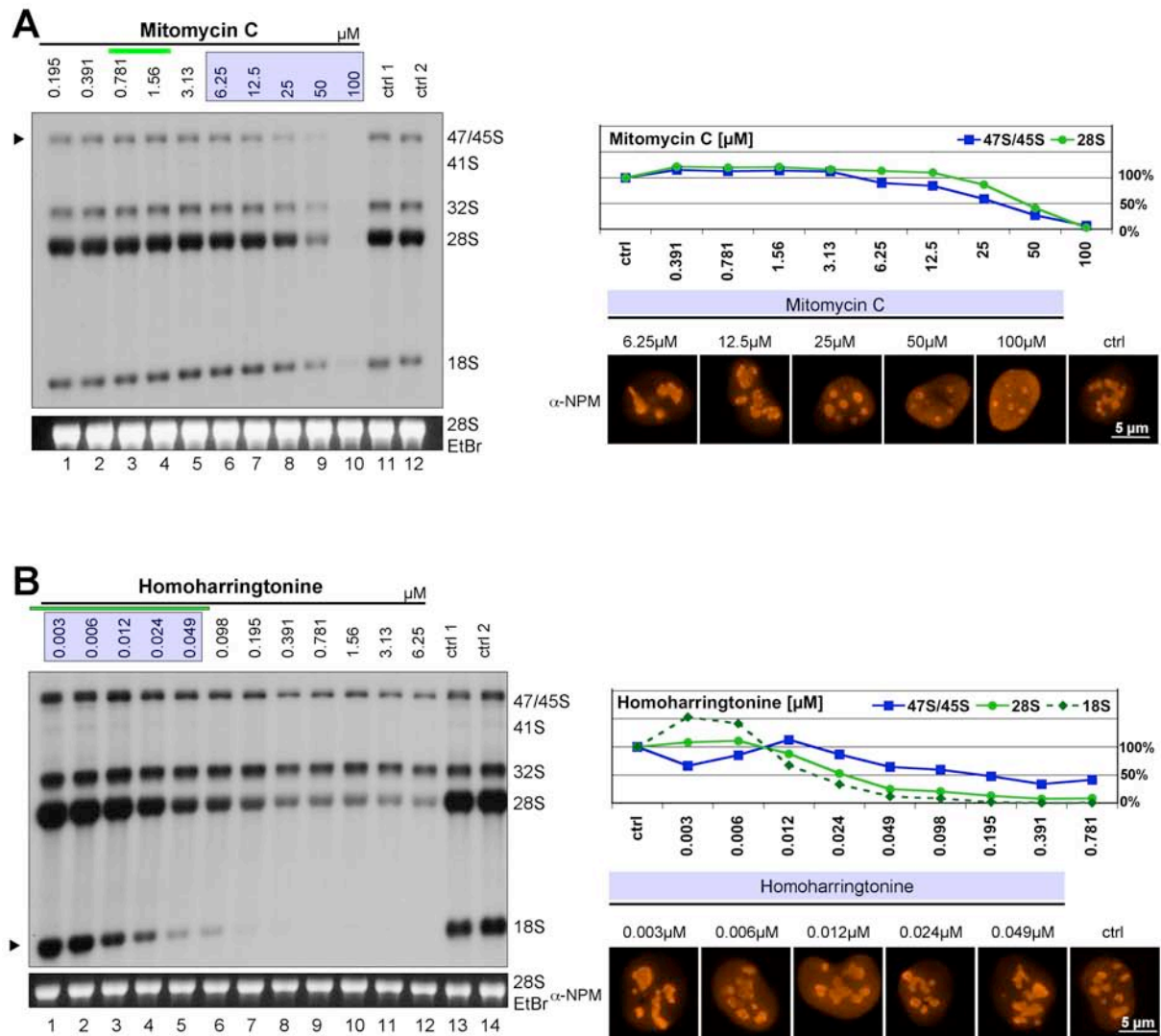


Figure S5

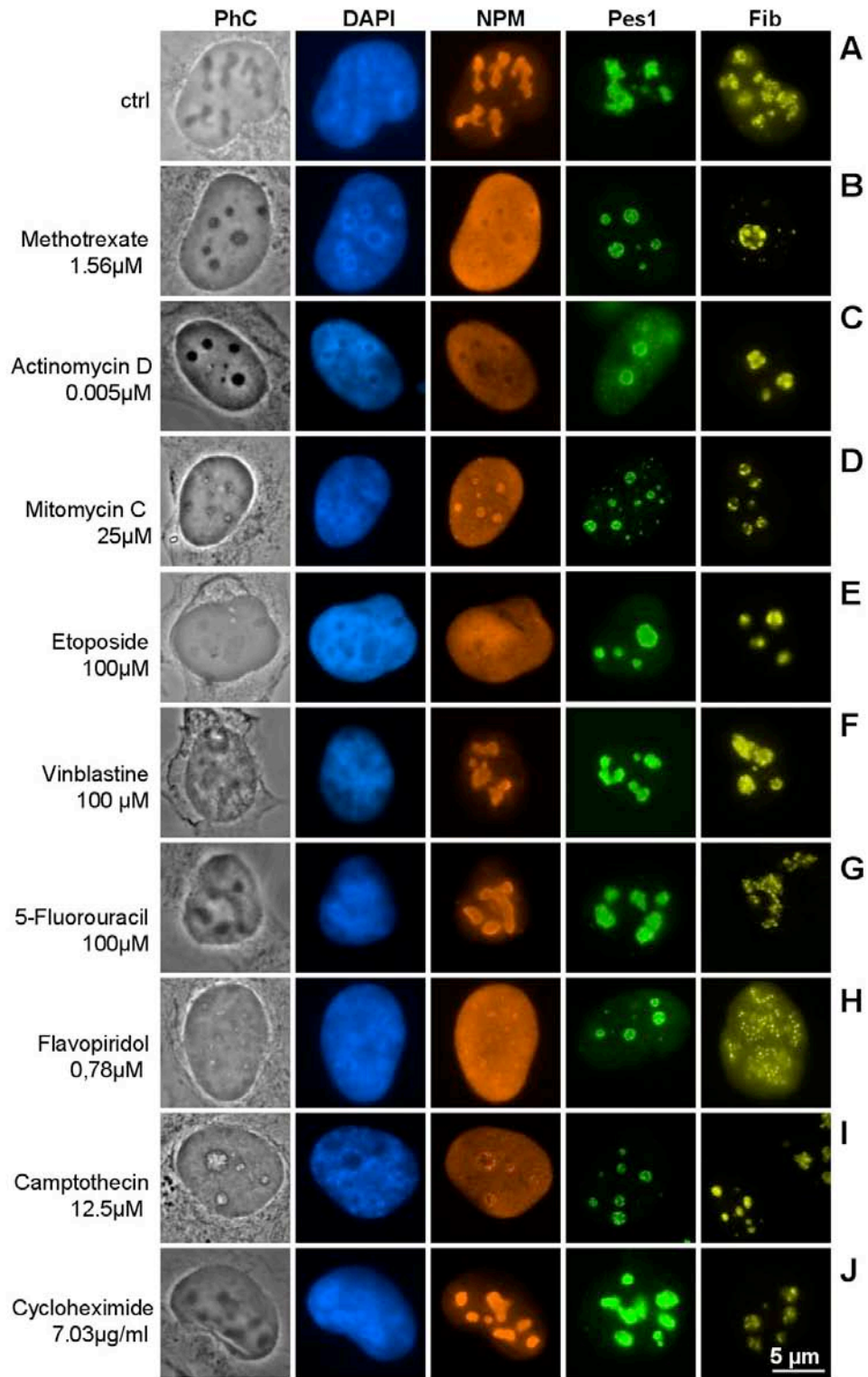


Figure S6

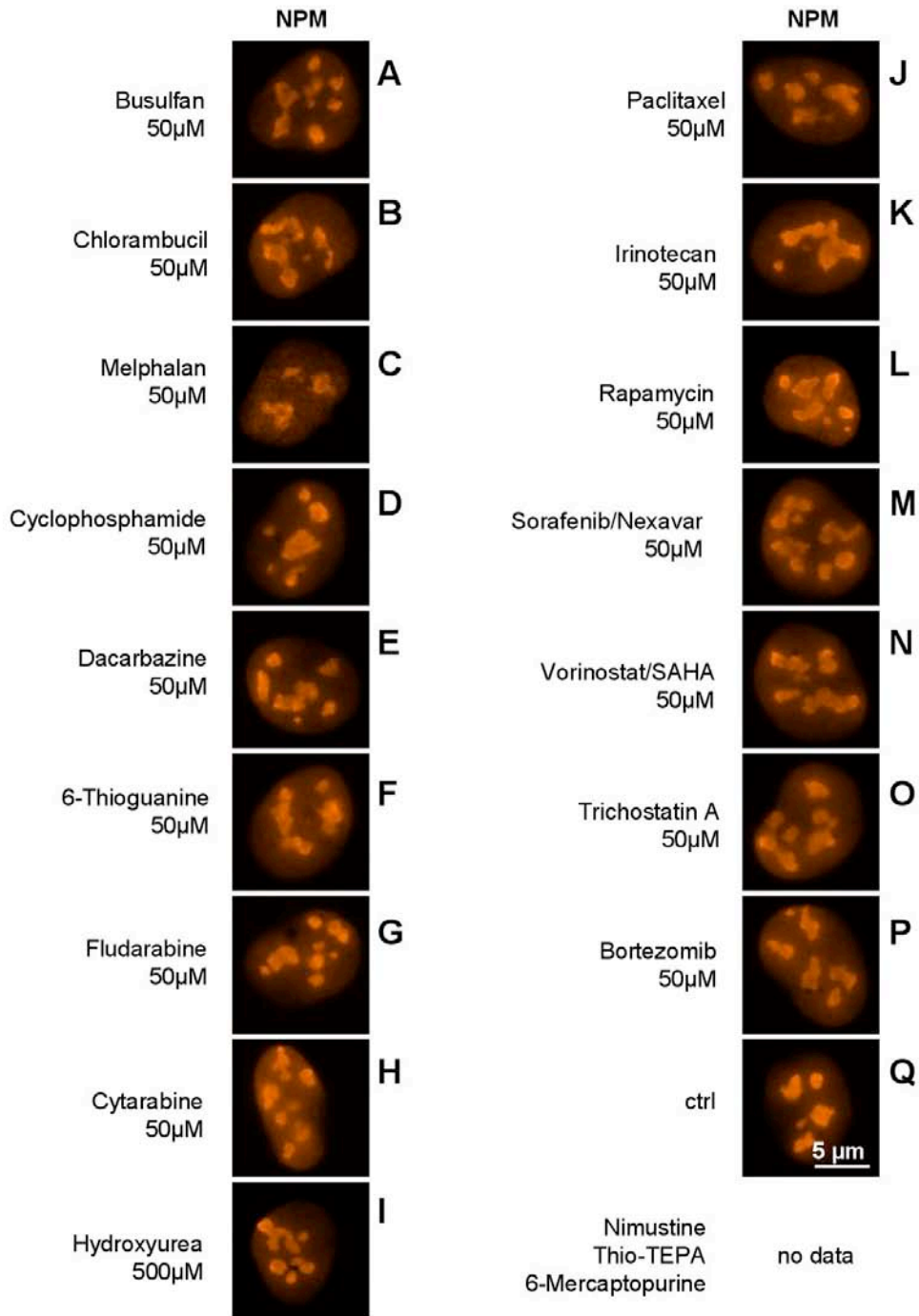


Figure S7