

Figure S1

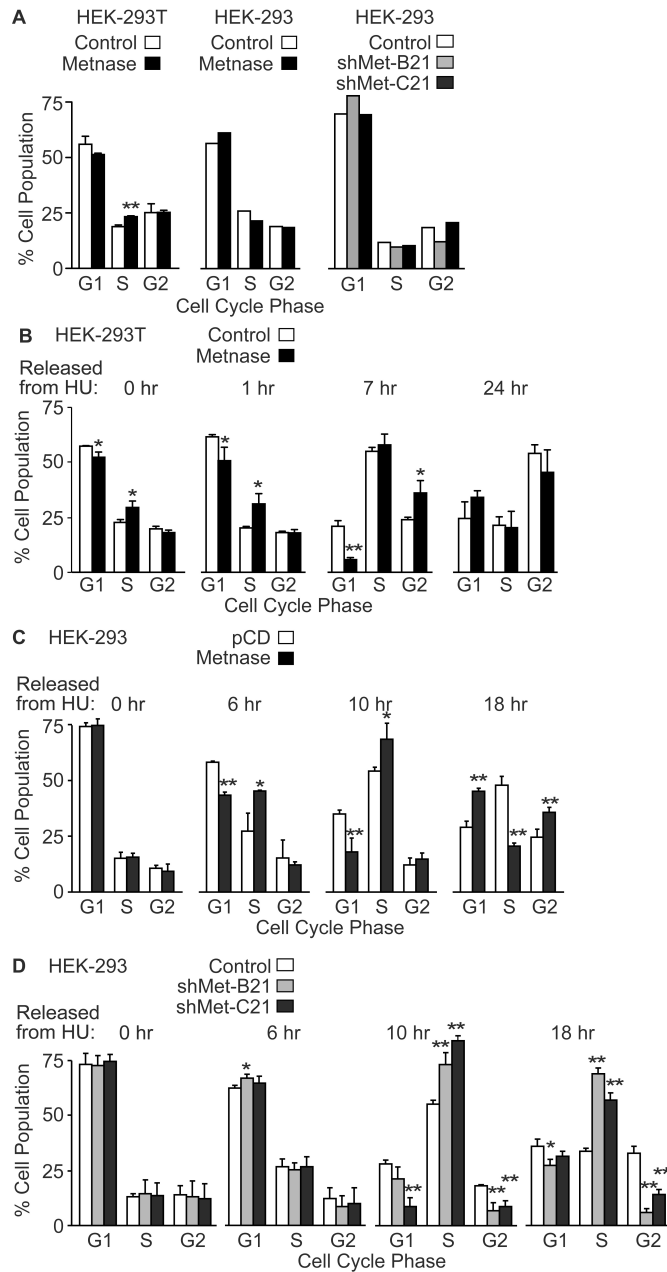


Figure S1. Metnase promotes cell cycle progression after replication stress. A) Cell cycle distributions of log phase cultures of HEK-293T, HEK-293 cells stably transfected with empty or Metnase overexpression vectors, and HEK-293 cells stably transfected with empty or Metnase knockdown vectors. Values in left graph are averages (\pm SD) from three experiments; other graphs show data from single experiments. B, C) Cell cycle distributions of HEK-293T or HEK-293 cells, with or without Metnase overexpression, after 18 h treatment with 5 mM HU and release into normal growth medium for indicated times. Values are averages (\pm SD) of three experiments; * indicates $P < 0.05$, ** indicates $P < 0.01$. D) Cell cycle distributions of HEK-293 cells, with or without Metnase knockdown following HU release. Data presented as in panels B and C.

Figure S2

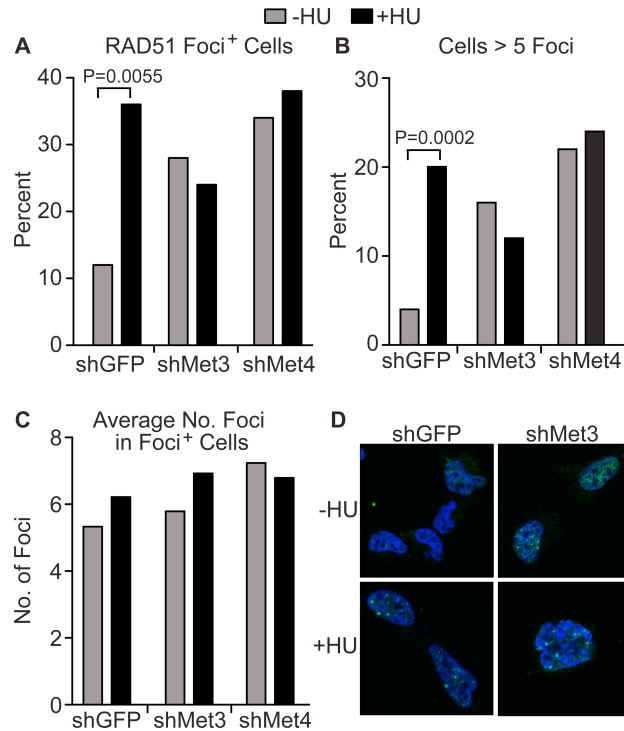


Figure S2. HU-induced RAD51 focus formation in control and Metnase knockdown cells. HEK-293 control (shGFP) and two Metnase knockdown (shMet3/4) cell lines were treated with 10 mM HU for 4 hr or mock treated and prepared for immunofluorescence microscopy to detect RAD51. RAD51 foci were scored in 50 cells per cell line per treatment. (A) Percentage of cells with at least one RAD51 focus. (B) Percentage of cells with >5 foci. (C) Average number of RAD51 foci per cell in cells with at least one focus. (D) Representative images of RAD51 foci (green) and DAPI-stained nuclei (blue).

Table S1. Conserved PIP boxes in Metnase and other human DNA repair/metabolism proteins.

Protein	Function(s)	PIP box*	Reference
Metnase	NHEJ, decatenation, fork restart	(119) VV QKGLQ- FH	(1)
PARP-1	DNA repair, fork restart	(668) PV QDLIKM IF	(2)
DNMT1	DNA methyltransferase	(162) TR QT TI SHF	(3)
DNA Pol β	DNA repair polymerase	(215) VE QL QKV- HF	(4)
p66	DNA pol δ subunit	(454) NR QVS IT GFF	(5)
MYH	BER glycosylase	(521) MG QQ VLDN FF	(6)
UNG2	BER glycosylase	(2) IG QKT LY SFF	(7)
APE2	BER endonuclease	(288) RG QKN LKS YF	(8)
XPB	NER endonuclease	(988) QT QLR IDS FF	(9)
BLM	DNA repair helicase	(81) TN QQR VKD FF	(10)
RECQL5 β	DNA repair helicase	(962) EA QN -LIR HF	(10)
p15 PAF	Cell growth promotion	(60) KW QKGIG EFF	(11)
ING1b	Apoptosis	(7) GE QLH LV NY	(12)
MDM2	E3 ubiquitin ligase	(481) PI QMI VL TYF	(13)
WSTF	Chromatin remodeling	(662) LL QDE IA E DY (1024) RY QDI IHS I H (1099) AL QAS VI K KF (1432) TE QCL VALL H	(14)
Consensus PIP box:		[K-A]Q_{xx}-I/L/V_{xx} (F/Y/H/W)₂	(15)

*All proteins have the core PIP Q-I/L/V motif, and nearly all (including Metnase) have the C-terminal pair of F/Y/H residues (shown in red). Numbers in parentheses indicate amino acid sequence numbers for indicated peptides. Many PIP boxes have upstream K and/or A residues; Metnase and PARP-1 have conservative substitutions (V for A) at this position, indicated in green.

Supplemental References

1. Lee, S.H., Oshige, M., Durant, S.T., Rasila, K.K., Williamson, E.A., Ramsey, H., Kwan, L., Nickoloff, J.A. and Hromas, R. (2005) The SET domain protein Metnase mediates foreign DNA integration and links integration to nonhomologous end-joining repair. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **102**, 18075-18080.
2. Frouin, I., Maga, G., Denegri, M., Riva, F., Savio, M., Spadari, S., Prospero, E. and Scovassi, A.I. (2003) Human proliferating cell nuclear antigen, poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1, and p21waf1/cip1. A dynamic exchange of partners. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **278**, 39265-39268.
3. Chuang, L.S., Ian, H.I., Koh, T.W., Ng, H.H., Xu, G. and Li, B.F. (1997) Human DNA-(cytosine-5) methyltransferase-PCNA complex as a target for p21WAF1. *Science*, **277**, 1996-2000.
4. Kedar, P.S., Kim, S.J., Robertson, A., Hou, E., Prasad, R., Horton, J.K. and Wilson, S.H. (2002) Direct interaction between mammalian DNA polymerase beta and proliferating cell nuclear antigen. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **277**, 31115-31123.

5. Ducoux, M., Urbach, S., Baldacci, G., Hubscher, U., Koundrioukoff, S., Christensen, J. and Hughes, P. (2001) Mediation of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)-dependent DNA replication through a conserved p21(Cip1)-like PCNA-binding motif present in the third subunit of human DNA polymerase delta. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **276**, 49258-49266.
6. Parker, A., Gu, Y., Mahoney, W., Lee, S.H., Singh, K.K. and Lu, A.L. (2001) Human homolog of the MutY repair protein (hMYH) physically interacts with proteins involved in long patch DNA base excision repair. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **276**, 5547-5555.
7. Otterlei, M., Warbrick, E., Nagelhus, T.A., Haug, T., Slupphaug, G., Akbari, M., Aas, P.A., Steinsbekk, K., Bakke, O. and Krokan, H.E. (1999) Post-replicative base excision repair in replication foci. *EMBO J.*, **18**, 3834-3844.
8. Tsuchimoto, D., Sakai, Y., Sakumi, K., Nishioka, K., Sasaki, M., Fujiwara, T. and Nakabeppu, Y. (2001) Human APE2 protein is mostly localized in the nuclei and to some extent in the mitochondria, while nuclear APE2 is partly associated with proliferating cell nuclear antigen. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **29**, 2349-2360.
9. Gary, R., Ludwig, D.L., Cornelius, H.L., MacInnes, M.A. and Park, M.S. (1997) The DNA repair endonuclease XPG binds to proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) and shares sequence elements with the PCNA-binding regions of FEN-1 and cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **272**, 24522-24529.
10. Kanagaraj, R., Saydam, N., Garcia, P.L., Zheng, L. and Janscak, P. (2006) Human RECQ5 β helicase promotes strand exchange on synthetic DNA structures resembling a stalled replication fork. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **34**, 5217-5231.
11. Yu, P., Huang, B., Shen, M., Lau, C., Chan, E., Michel, J., Xiong, Y., Payan, D.G. and Luo, Y. (2001) p15(PAF), a novel PCNA associated factor with increased expression in tumor tissues. *Oncogene*, **20**, 484-489.
12. Scott, M., Bonnefin, P., Vieyra, D., Boisvert, F.M., Young, D., Bazett-Jones, D.P. and Riabowol, K. (2001) UV-induced binding of ING1 to PCNA regulates the induction of apoptosis. *J. Cell Sci.*, **114**, 3455-3462.
13. Banks, D., Wu, M., Higa, L.A., Gavriloiva, N., Quan, J., Ye, T., Kobayashi, R., Sun, H. and Zhang, H. (2006) L2DTL/CDT2 and PCNA interact with p53 and regulate p53 polyubiquitination and protein stability through MDM2 and CUL4A/DDB1 complexes. *Cell Cycle*, **5**, 1719-1729.
14. Poot, R.A., Bozhenok, L., van den Berg, D.L., Steffensen, S., Ferreira, F., Grimaldi, M., Gilbert, N., Ferreira, J. and Varga-Weisz, P.D. (2004) The Williams syndrome transcription factor interacts with PCNA to target chromatin remodelling by ISWI to replication foci. *Nat. Cell Biol.*, **6**, 1236-1244.
15. Moldovan, G.L., Pfander, B. and Jentsch, S. (2007) PCNA, the maestro of the replication fork. *Cell*, **129**, 665-679.