

Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

Cell Culture and Synchronization. HeLa cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum in the presence of antibiotics in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator at 37°C. HeLa cells were synchronized with 2.5 mM thymidine (Sigma) for 16 h, released with fresh medium for 8 h, retreated with thymidine for 16 h, released with fresh medium from the double thymidine block, and then samples were prepared at various times. To block cells in S phase, cells were treated with 2 mM hydroxyurea for 12 h. To block cells in M phase, cells were treated with 100 ng/mL nocodazole for 12 h.

Fluorescence-Activated Cell Sorting (FACS) Analysis. For determination of the cell cycle phase, cells were collected by trypsinization and fixed in 75% ethanol, stained with 500 µL of 50 µg/mL propidium iodide solution, and subjected to FACS analysis. Cells were sorted by the Becton Dickinson FACScan machine and analyzed by CellQuest software (S1).

Immunoblot Analysis. Cells were collected and extracted in lysis buffer [0.5% Triton X-100, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EGTA, 50 mM β-glycerophosphate, 25 mM NaF, 1 mM Na vanadate, 100 µg/mL PMSF, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)]. After adjusting the protein concentration, proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blot analysis with specific antibodies. Anti-origin replication complex 2 (Orc2), anti-Erk2, anticyclinA, anti-cyclin-dependent kinase (Cdk) 2, anti-Cdk1, and anti-GST polyclonal antibodies and anti-minichromosome maintenance 7 (Mcm7), anti-cell division cycle 6 (Cdc6), and anticyclin B1 monoclonal antibodies were from Santa Cruz. Anti-polo-like kinase 1 (Plk1) monoclonal from Upstate, anti-Cdt1 polyclonal from Bethyl Lab, anti-p-histone H3 polyclonal antibody from Cell Signaling, anti-β-tubulin and anti-FLAG antibody from Sigma, and anti-Cohesin/Rad21 antibody from Novus were used. Immune complexes were revealed with Amersham ECL™ Western blotting detection reagents (GE Healthcare).

GST Pull-Down Assay. GST-fused Cdc6 was expressed in *Escherichia coli* strain BL21 and purified using glutathione-sepharose 4B beads (GE Healthcare) according to the manufacturer's instructions. GST-Cdc6 bound to glutathione-sepharose 4B beads were incubated with the lysate of HEK 293T cells that had been expressed with FLAG-tagged Plk1 for 2 h at 4°C. The resins were washed four times with lysis buffer [0.5% Triton X-100, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EGTA, 50 mM β-glycerophosphate, 25 mM NaF, 1 mM Na vanadate, 100 µg/mL PMSF, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)] and subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blotting with anti-GST (Santa Cruz) and anti-FLAG (Sigma) antibodies.

Kinase Assay. For Cdk assays, cyclin A was immunoprecipitated from lysates from cells treated with hydroxyurea for 12 h and then released for 2 h, and cyclin B was immunoprecipitated from lysates treated with nocodazole for 12 h. Lysates with anticyclin A or an anticyclin B1 polyclonal antibody were incubated for 4 h at 4°C with end-over-end mixing, followed by incubation with protein A agarose (Upstate) for 2 h at 4°C. Immunoprecipitates were separated from supernatants by centrifugation and washed with lysis buffer. Activity was assayed with 1 µg histone H1 as substrate in reaction buffer [50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EGTA, 50 mM β-glycerophosphate, 0.1 mM sodium vanadate, 25 mM sodium fluoride, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)] containing immunoprecipitated cyclin A- or cyclin B-associated Cdk, 20 µM ATP, and 10 µCi [γ -³²P] ATP at 30°C for 30 min. Plk1 activity was assayed with purified His-tagged full-length Cdc6, GST-tagged regions of Cdc6, or 2 µg casein as substrate in reaction buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM DTT, 2 mM EGTA, 0.5 mM sodium vanadate, 20 mM para-nitrophenyl phosphate) containing immunoprecipitated Plk1 protein, 25 µM ATP, and 25 µCi [γ -³²P] ATP at 30°C for 30 min. The samples were suspended in SDS loading buffer, resolved by SDS-PAGE, and detected by autoradiography (S2).

Immunoprecipitation Assay. Cells were extracted in lysis buffer [0.5% Triton X-100, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EGTA, 50 mM β-glycerophosphate, 25 mM NaF, 1 mM Na vanadate, 100 µg/mL PMSF, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)]. Lysates were incubated with anti-Plk1 or anti-GFP polyclonal antibodies or anti-Cdc6 monoclonal antibodies (Santa Cruz) for 4 h at 4°C with end-over-end mixing, followed by incubation with protein A/G agarose (Santa Cruz) for 2 h at 4°C. Immunoprecipitates were separated from supernatants by centrifugation and washed four times with lysis buffer. Proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blot analysis with anti-Cdc6, anti-Plk1, anti-Cdk1, and anti-Erk2 antibodies.

Immunofluorescence. For immunofluorescence, cells were fixed, permeabilized, incubated in 0.1% Triton X-100-PBS containing 3% BSA for blocking, incubated with antipolyclonal Plk1 (Santa Cruz) and anti-Cdc6 (Santa Cruz) antibodies. Cells were washed three times with 0.1% TritonX-100-PBS and then incubated with CyTM3-conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody and FITC-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Jackson Immuno Research Laboratories) and DAPI (Sigma) for staining nuclear DNA. Images were collected and analyzed by the Z series of Applied Precision Deconvolution Microscope and Deltavision software.

1. Yim H, Erikson RL (2009) Polo-like kinase 1 depletion induces DNA damage in early S prior to caspase activation. *Mol Cell Biol* 29:2609–2261.

2. Zhou T, Aumais JP, Liu X, Yu-Lee LY, Erikson RL (2003) A role for Plk1 phosphorylation of NudC in cytokinesis. *Dev Cell* 5:127–138.

