

## **Supplementary information**

Supplementary Methods, Fig 1-4 are included.

## **Supplementary Methods**

### **Production of antibodies**

Polyclonal antibodies against mouse Rad21L(a.a.175-487), mRad21(a.a.181-500), mRec8(a.a.194-561), mCENP-C(a.a.1-403), mSA3(a.a.1031-1241), mScp1(a.a.1-160) and mSMC1 $\alpha$ (a.a.821-1015) were produced by inserting cDNA fragments in-frame with pET28c (Novagen, Madison, WI) in *E. coli* strain BL21-CodonPlus(DE3). All the His-tagged recombinant proteins were solubilized in a denaturing buffer (6 M HCl-Guanidine, 20 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5]) from the inclusion body and purified by Ni-NTA (QIAGEN) under denaturing conditions. The recombinant proteins were used to immunize ICR mice or rabbits. The antibodies were affinity-purified from the immunized serum with immobilized peptides on CNBr-activated sepharose (GE healthcare). The affinity-purified antibodies against Rad21L and Rad21 were further purified by adsorption to Rad21 and Rad21L-conjugated sepharose respectively to remove cross-reactive IgG.

### **Antibodies and reagents**

The following antibodies were used: rabbit polyclonal antibodies against Rad21L, mRad21, mRec8, mCENP-C, SMC1 (Abcam), SMC3 (Abcam), SCP3 (Abcam), CENP-U/MLF1 phosphoT78 (Abcam); mouse polyclonal antibodies against Rad21L, mRad21, mRec8, mSA3, mSMC1 $\alpha$ , mScp1,  $\alpha$ -tubulin DM1A (Sigma), mScp3 (Kawashima et al, 2010); goat polyclonal antibodies against SA2 (Abcam); and human polyclonal antibody against ACA (MBL).

### **Immunostaining of chromosome spreads from spermatocytes and fetal oocytes**

Chromosome spreads were prepared from spermatocytes and fetal oocytes as described (Peters et al, 1997). For fetal oocytes immunostaining, ovaries from E13.5-19.5 embryos or postnatal day2 newborn mice were removed and treated with collagenase and trypsin. Sex type of each fetal embryo was determined by PCR using primer sets as follows;

Sry-F: 5'-CAGCCCTACAGCCACATGAT-3' ;

Sry-R: 5'-GAGTACAGGTGTGCAGCTCTA-3' ;

Rapsyn-F: 5'-AGGACTGGGTGGCTTCCAACCTCCCAGACAC-3' ;

Rapsyn-R: 5'-AGCTTCTCATTGCTGCGCGCCAGGTTTCAGG-3' .

For immunofluorescence staining of meiocytes at zygotene/pachyten transition, chromosomes were spread by cytospin. Immunofluorescence staining was performed using rabbit anti-Rad21L (1:500), rabbit anti-mRad21 (1:500), rabbit anti-mRec8 (1:500), rabbit anti-mScp3 (1:500), rabbit anti-mCENP-C (1:1000), rabbit anti-CENP-U phospho-T78 (1:500), mouse anti-Rad21L (1:1000), mouse anti-mRad21 (1:1000), mouse anti-mRec8 (1:1000), mouse anti-mScp3 (1:1000), mouse anti-mScp1 (1:1000) and human polyclonal ACA (1:100) antibodies. DNA was counterstained with 3 µg/ml Hoechst 33342. Images were captured with Deltavision and processed with DeltaVision SoftWorx software (Applied Precision). Line scan plots were obtained using ImageJ program.

### **Immunostaining of Metaphase I chromosomes from GV oocytes**

Oocytes were fixed 2 h and 6 h after release from GV stage by withdrawing IBMX from M16 medium (Sigma) supplemented with 10% FBS. Images were captured with an FV1000 confocal laser scanning microscope and processed with FLUOVIEW software (Olympus).

### **Culture of OA-induced Meta I spermatocytes**

Culture of OA-induced Meta I spermatocytes were performed as described (Wiltshire et al, 1995). The isolated spermatocytes were cultured in the presence or absence of 10 µM GW843682X (TOCRIS) for 2 h and then induced to undergo metaphase I by the addition of 5 µM okadaic acid (OA) for 6 h.

### **RT-PCR**

Total RNA was isolated from tissues using Trizol (Invitrogen). cDNA was generated from 0.5 µg of RNA using Superscript III (Invitrogen) followed by PCR amplification using Ex-Taq polymerase (Takara). Sequences of primers used to generate RT-PCR products from cDNA are as follows:

mREC8-1504F: 5'-ctgccatgctgcctgaactcctg-3';

mREC8-1732R: 5'-gcttctgtgtccacaagaaggatc-3';

GAPDH-F: 5'-ttcaccaccatggagaaggc-3';

GAPDH-R: 5'-ggcatggactgtggtcatga-3';

Rad21L-1306F: 5'-ggaatgatttctccagctgtgag-3';

Rad21L-1651R: 5'-tcacatctatagaacattggtccc-3';

mRad21-1745F: 5'-ctatcagtttgcttgagctgtgctg-3';

mRad21-1908R: 5'-tcagataatatggaaccgtggtcc-3';  
mSA3-3537F: 5'-ttcaggctctggcttgggcaagcagc-3';  
mSA3-3722R: 5'-cagaaatcctccatgttcagctctg-3';  
mSMC1b-3516F: 5'-ttacatcaaggaacagtcacttgc-3';  
mSMC1b-3702R: 5'-ctattgttcattgggggttgggggttgc-3';  
mScp2-86F: 5'-tgcgccacagcctaagtgctctgc-3';  
mScp2-309R: 5'-tattaagtcacccaacttgcggagg-3';

### **Preparation of testis extracts and immunoprecipitation**

To prepare testis extracts, testes were removed from male C57BL/6 mice, detunicated, and then resuspended in extraction buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 200 mM KCl, 0.4 mM EDTA, 0.1% TritonX100, 10% glycerol, 1 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol) supplemented with Complete Protease Inhibitor (Roche). After homogenization, the cell extracts were filtrated to remove debris. The soluble cytoplasmic/chromatin-unbound fraction was collected after ultra-centrifugation at 100,000g for 30 min. The insoluble pellet was washed 2 times with buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5], 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10% glycerol) and digested with Micrococcus nuclease (0.008 units/ml) at 4°C for 60 min. The solubilized fractions were removed after centrifugation at 20,000g for 10 min at 4°C. The chromatin fractions were extracted from the insoluble pellet by high salt extraction buffer (20 mM HEPES-KOH [pH 7.0], 400 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1% Tween20, 10% glycerol, 1 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol) supplemented with Complete Protease Inhibitor. The solubilized chromatin fractions were collected after centrifugation at 100,000g for 30 min at 4°C.

For immunoprecipitation of cohesin complexes, 5  $\mu$ g each of affinity-purified anti-Rad21L, anti-Rec8, anti-Rad21 and control rabbit IgG antibodies were added to the cytoplasmic extracts, and the extracts were incubated for 1 h at 4°C followed by incubation with the ProteinA-Dynabeads (Invitrogen) for 1 h at 4°C with rotation. The bead-bound proteins were eluted with 90  $\mu$ l of elution buffer (100 mM Glycine-HCl [pH 2.5], 150 mM NaCl), and then neutralized with 10  $\mu$ l of 1 M Tris-HCl [pH 8.0]. The immunoprecipitates were run on the NuPAGE Tris-acetate 3-8% gradient gel using Tris-acetate-SDS running buffer with NuPAGE antioxidant (Invitrogen). Co-immunoprecipitated proteins were probed with anti-Rad21L, anti-Rec8, anti-Rad21, anti-SMC3, anti-SMC1 $\alpha$ , anti-SMC1, anti-SA3, anti-SA2, and Tubulin. For immunoprecipitation of mouse CENP-C from the chromatin fraction, 20  $\mu$ g of affinity-purified anti-mCENP-C and control rabbit IgG antibodies were crosslinked to 200  $\mu$ l of

protein A-Dynabeads by DMP (Sigma). The antibody-crosslinked beads were added to the solubilized chromatin extracts, and the extracts were incubated for 2 h at 4 °C with rotation. The beads were washed with high salt extraction buffer. The bead-bound proteins were eluted with 90  $\mu$ l of elution buffer (100 mM Glycine-HCl [pH 2.5], 150 mM NaCl), and then neutralized with 10  $\mu$ l of 1 M Tris-HCl [pH 8.0]. The immunoprecipitates were run on the NuPAGE Bis-Tris 4-12% gradient gel using MOPS-SDS running buffer with NuPAGE antioxidant (Invitrogen).

### **Identification by mass spectrometry**

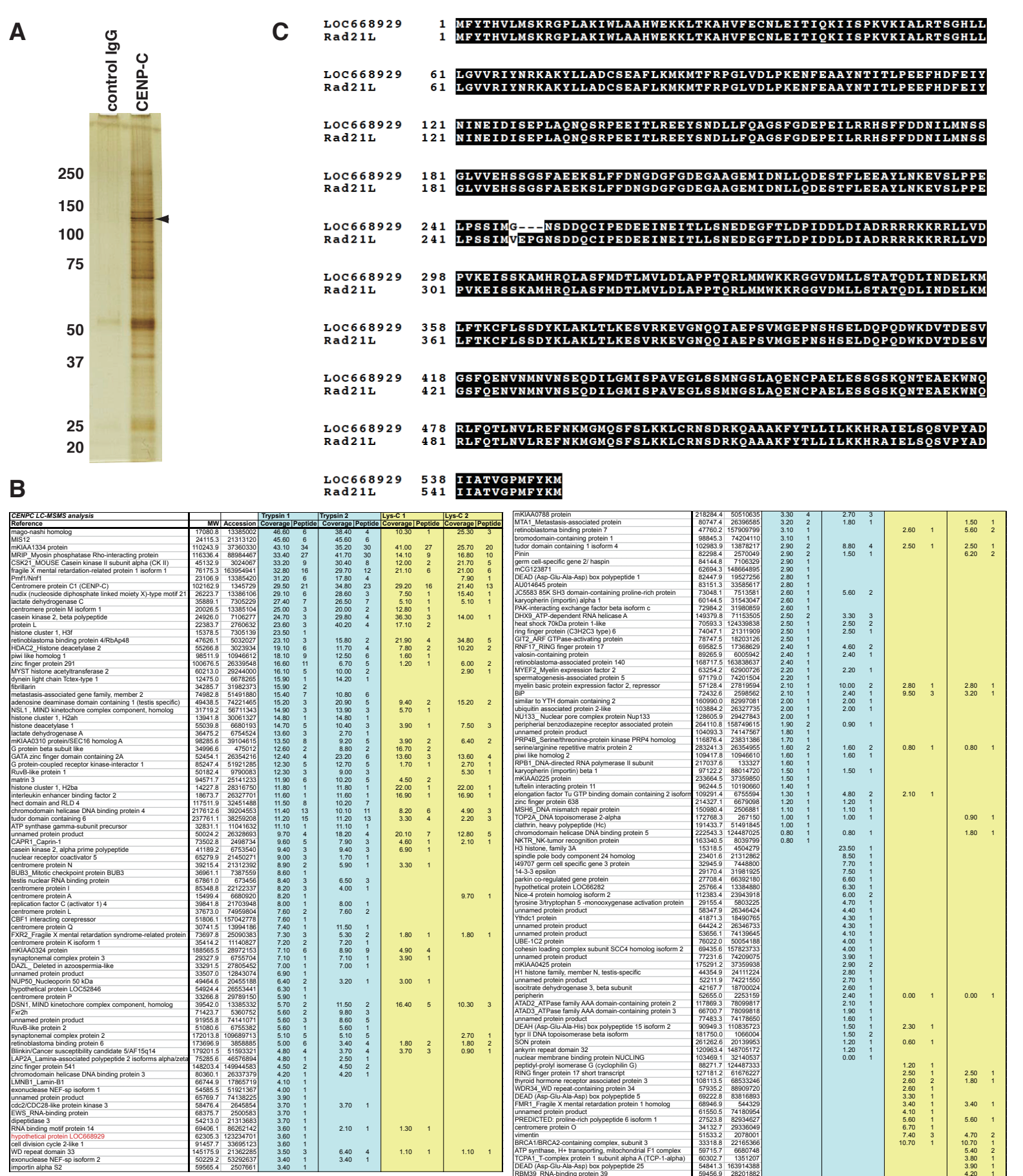
Fractions containing the CENP-C immunoprecipitates were concentrated by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid. The derived precipitates were dissolved in 7 M HCl-Guanidine, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 5 mM EDTA solution, with 5 mM DTT at 37°C for 30 min, and cysteine SH groups were alkylated with 10 mM iodoacetamide at 37°C for 1 h. After alkylation, the solution was desalted by methanol/chloroform precipitation, and the precipitates were dissolved in 2 M urea, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer and subjected to trypsin gold (Promega) or Lysyl-end peptidase digestion overnight at 37 °C. The resulting mixture of peptides was applied directly to the LC-MS/MS analysis system (Zaplous, AMR, Tokyo, Japan) using Finnigan LTQ mass spectrometry (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA) and a reverse phase C18 ESI column (0.2 x 50 mm, LC assist). The protein annotation data were verified in the mouse NCBI sequences using Bioworks software (Ver. 3.3; Thermo Scientific) with quantitation featuring the SEQUEST search algorithm.

### **Supplementary References**

Kawashima SA et al (2010) Phosphorylation of H2A by Bub1 prevents chromosomal instability through localizing shugoshin. *Science* **327**: 172-177

Peters AH et al (1997) A drying-down technique for the spreading of mammalian meiocytes from the male and female germline. *Chromosome Res* **5**: 66-68

Wiltshire T et al (1995) Induced premature G2/M-phase transition in pachytene spermatocytes includes events unique to meiosis. *Dev Biol* **169**: 557-567



**Supplementary Fig 1. The hypothetical protein Loc668929 was identified in the co-immunoprecipitates of CENP-C.**

(A) Immunoprecipitates from the chromatin bound fraction of spermatocytes obtained by anti-mCENP-C antibody or control IgG, were silver stained and subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis. Arrowhead: CENP-C. (B) Proteins detected by LC-MS/MS analysis of two independent digestions either by trypsin or Lysyl-end peptidase of mCENP-C co-immunoprecipitates are listed. The number of identified peptides and coverage for each protein are shown. As CENP-C itself is a DNA binding protein, a minor population of SC components and cohesin subunit might be co-precipitated through CENP-C bound small DNA fragments from the chromatin fraction extracted by high salt after MNase digestion. (C) Our cloned cDNA of Rad21L from a mouse testis cDNA library revealed it to have 3 amino acids inserted and one amino acid change at a.a.247-250 compared to the predicted amino acid sequence of the hypothetical protein Loc668929 in the database. This discrepancy is assumed to be due to an incorrect prediction of the intron6-Exon7 junction on the genome sequence of Loc668929. The Rad21L sequence has been submitted to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases under accession No. AB602048.



Rad21L[*Mus musculus*] 1  
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Loc749340[*Pan troglodytes*] 1  
Loc609572[*Canis familiaris*] 1 MGTLRSLLPAPFRVLVQDLEWKLAVAPDSRVPASTAPAAPAWSCAKGARASGAQLLICEMDIISATSSAGSGTQKPYQLP  
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LOC419269[*Gallus gallus*] 1

Rad21L[*Mus musculus*] 1  
Rad21L1[*Homo sapiens*] 1  
Loc749340[*Pan troglodytes*] 1  
Loc609572[*Canis familiaris*] 81 MDDEWMTVLAFVFMGREDTQKLRDLEDEETEGWVDSASARLQAEQVQDQRLLLTLRHLHSVLEELRTESAHWEDARSS  
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LOC419269[*Gallus gallus*] 1

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Loc749340[*Pan troglodytes*] 1  
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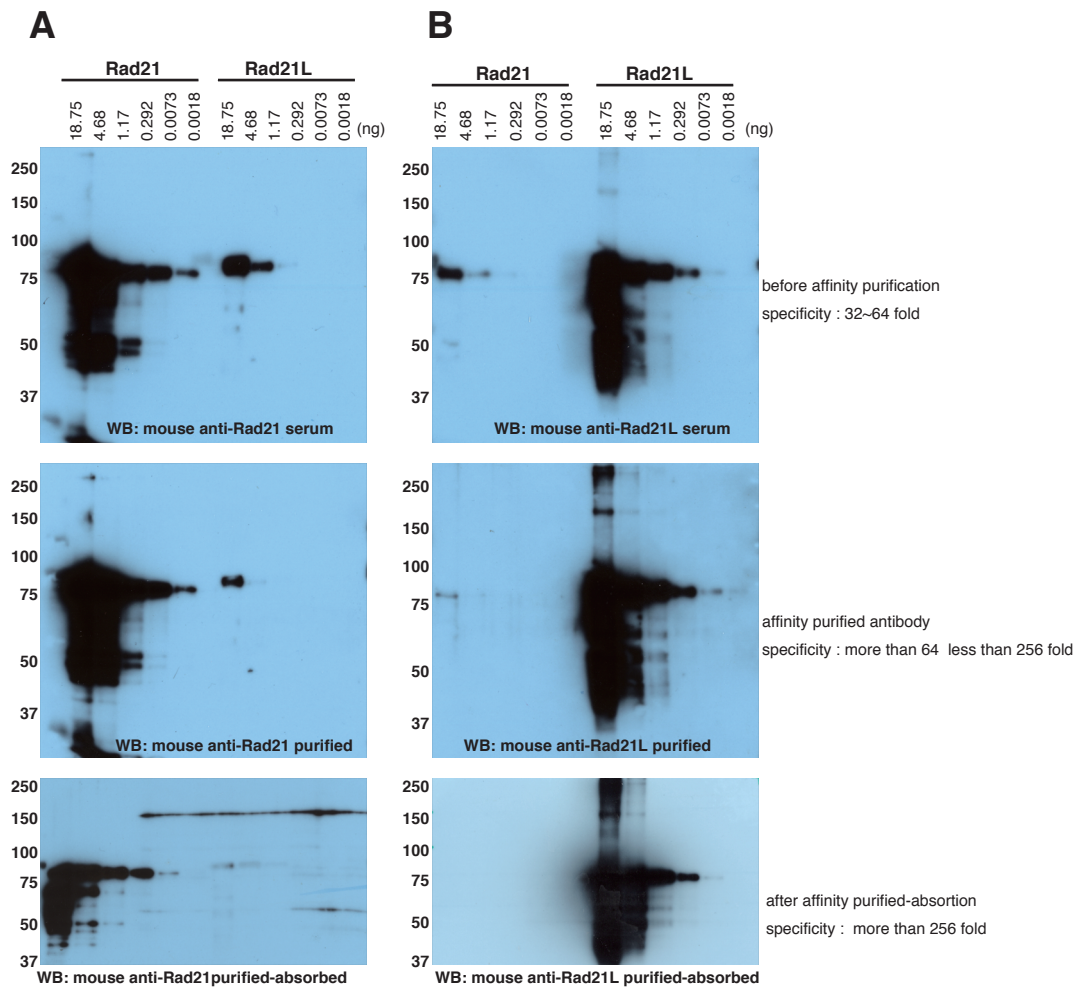
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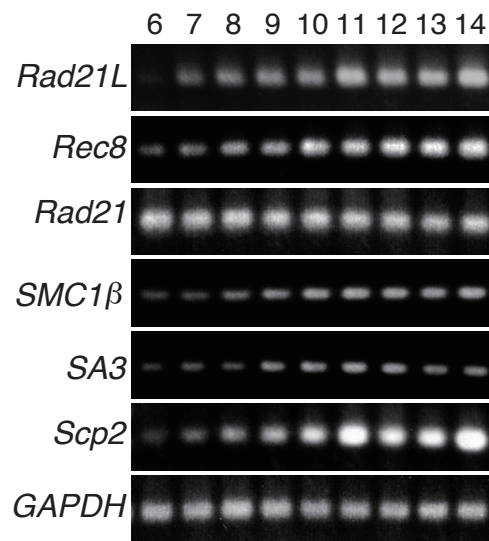
## Supplementary Fig 2. Rad21L protein homologs are conserved in vertebrates.

Multiple alignment shows the amino acid sequences of *Mus musculus* Rad21L protein and its homologs including hypothetical proteins in other vertebrate species, *Homo sapiens*, *Pan troglodytes*, *Canis familiaris*, *Bos taurus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Gallus gallus*.



### Supplementary Fig 3. Specificity of anti-Rad21L and anti-Rad21 antibodies.

The antigens Rad21L (a.a.175-487) and Rad21(a.a.181-500) used to generate antibodies show some similarities to each other. To exclude the possibility that the anti-Rad21 and anti-Rad21L antibodies crossreact, the antibody specificities were examined by western blotting against a 4-fold dilution series of recombinant Rad21 and Rad21L proteins (0.0018ng-18.75ng). (A) Western blotting was performed with unpurified anti-Rad21 serum (upper panel), affinity-purified anti-Rad21 antibody (middle panel), and affinity-purified anti-Rad21 antibody, which was further absorbed with the immobilized Rad21L column (lower panel). (B) Western blotting was performed with unpurified anti-Rad21L serum (upper panel), affinity-purified anti-Rad21L antibody (middle panel), and affinity-purified anti-Rad21L antibody, which was further absorbed with the immobilized Rad21 column (lower panel). The titration demonstrates that our anti-Rad21 and anti-Rad21L antibodies show more than 256 fold specificity to Rad21 and Rad21L, respectively.



**Supplementary Fig 4. *Rad21L* is expressed concomitantly with meiotic entry.**

The mRNA expression for the indicated genes was analyzed by RT-PCR. The RNA samples were taken from juvenile male testes at 6 to 14 days after birth.