

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Total cysteine protease activity in (A) wild-type and *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs, (B) wild-type MEFs depleted of A-type lamins, (C) *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs depleted of CTSL and (D) wild-type MEFs overexpressing CTSL. In “bee swarm” plots horizontal bar indicates the average value.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Representative images of total RNA after Northern blotting from: (lanes 1 and 2) wild-type cells retrovirally transduced with shRNA control or shRNA specific for depletion of A-type lamins; and (lanes 3 and 4) *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> cells retrovirally transduced with shRNA control or shRNA specific for depletion of CTSL. A CTSL probe was used in the hybridization. Hybridization with a probe specific for 28S RNA was carried out for normalization.

**Supplementary figure 3.** (A) Representative images of individual DNA comets from wild-type and *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs lentivirally transduced with either control or CTSL shRNAs. Note how the length of the comet decreases faster over time in wild-type and CTSL depleted *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> cells, indicating proficient repair of DNA DSBs. (B) Western blots showing acute depletion of 53BP1 in wild-type and *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs lentivirally transduced with either control or CTSL shRNAs. (C) Representative images of individual DNA comets from CTSL-depleted *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs lentivirally transduced with either control or 53BP1 shRNAs. Note how the length of the comet decreases faster over time in CTSL-depleted *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> cells, but not in 53BP1-depleted cells. (D) Representative images of individual DNA comets from cells retrovirally transduced with CTSL or an empty vector control.

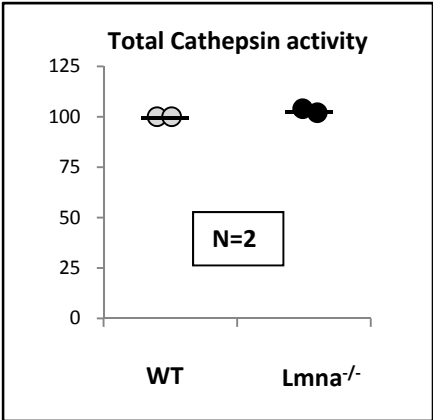
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Subcellular fractionation of wild-type MEFs lentivirally transduced with shLmna or shControl, followed by western blots to monitor the levels of 53BP1, Lamin A and CTSL in the nucleus and the cytoplasm.  $\beta$ -tubulin was used as marker of cytoplasmic

fraction and LAP2 $\alpha$  as marker of nuclear fraction ( $\dagger$  non-specific band detected with LAP2 $\alpha$  antibody). Graph shows the quantitation of two independent experiments. Note how loss of A-type lamins leads to accumulation of CTSL in the nucleus and an increase of 53BP1 in the cytoplasm. In “bee swarm” plots horizontal bar indicates the average value.

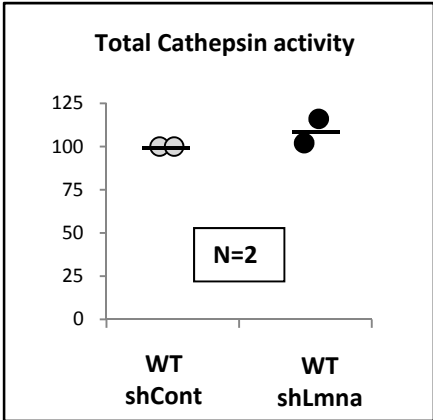
**Supplementary Figure 5.** Representative images of immunofluorescence studies with 53BP1 antibody performed in wild-type MEFs lentivirally transduced with shLmna or shControl, followed by incubation with vitamin D or vehicle. Note the decrease in the intensity of 53BP1 labeling in the nucleus upon loss of A-type lamins, which is rescued by treatment with vitamin D. Labeling of cells depleted of 53BP1 was used as a negative control.

**Supplementary figure 6. (A)** Representative images of individual DNA comets from wild-type and *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs treated with either vitamin D or vehicle. Note how the length of the comet decreases faster over time in *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> cells treated with vitamin D. **(B)** Representative images of individual DNA comets from control or 53BP1-depleted *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs treated with either vitamin D or vehicle. Note how the length of the comet decreases faster in vitamin D-treated *Lmna*<sup>-/-</sup> cells than in 53BP1-depleted cells. **(C)** Representative images of individual DNA comets from control and CTSL overexpressing wild-type MEFs treated with either vitamin D or vehicle. Note how vitamin D treatment restores DNA repair in CTSL overexpressing cells.

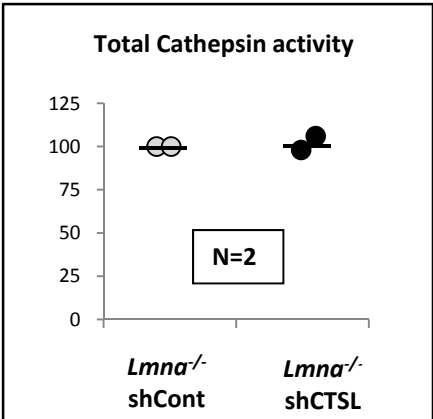
A



B



C



D

