Supporting Information

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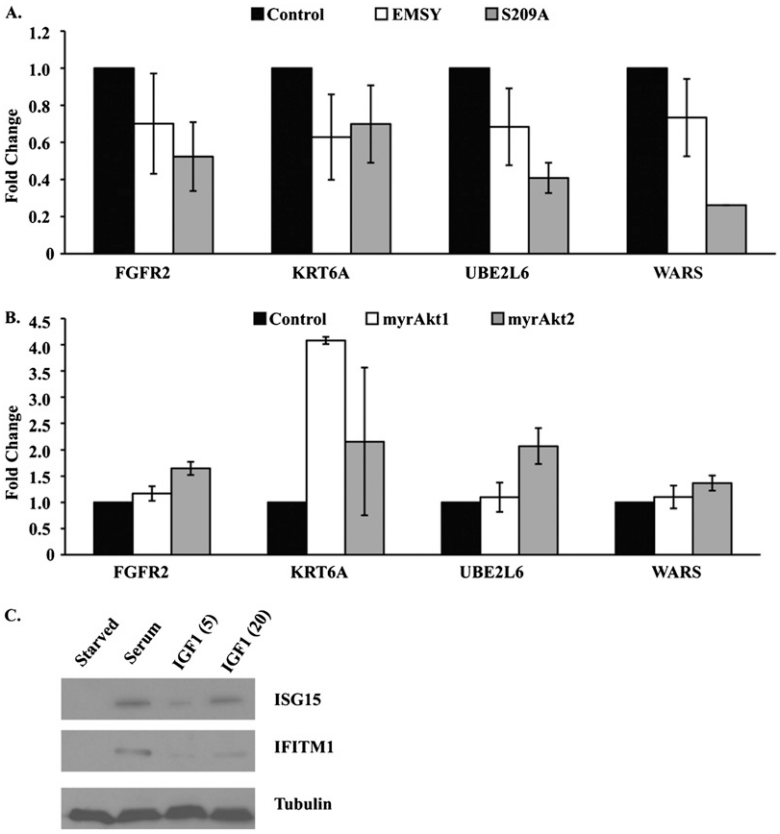

Fig. S1. Regulation of ISG expression by EMSY and Akt1. (*A*) HMEC-tert cells were transduced with WT EMSY or S209A EMSY, and gene expression was measured by real-time RT-PCR. (*B*) HMEC-tert cells were transduced with myrAkt1 or myrAkt2. Error bars show the SD (n = 3). (*C*) HMEC-tert cells were serum-starved overnight and stimulated with serum, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1; 5 ng/μL), or IGF1 (20 ng/μL). Cell lysates were harvested 4 h after stimulation and probed with the indicated antibodies.

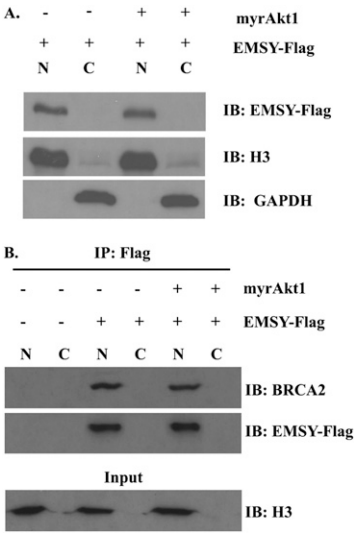

Fig. S2. Akt1 does not regulate BRCA2 binding or localization of EMSY. (*A*) HMEC-tert cells were transduced with constructs expressing WT Flag-EMSY and MyrAkt1. Nuclear and cytoplasmic extracts were prepared and blotted with the indicated antibodies. (*B*) EMSY was immunoprecipitated with FLAG antibody from nuclear and cytoplasmic extracts. The interaction with BRCA2 was tested by blotting with an anti-BRCA2 antibody. C, cytoplasmic extract; IB, immunoblot; IP, immunoprecipitate; N, nuclear extract.

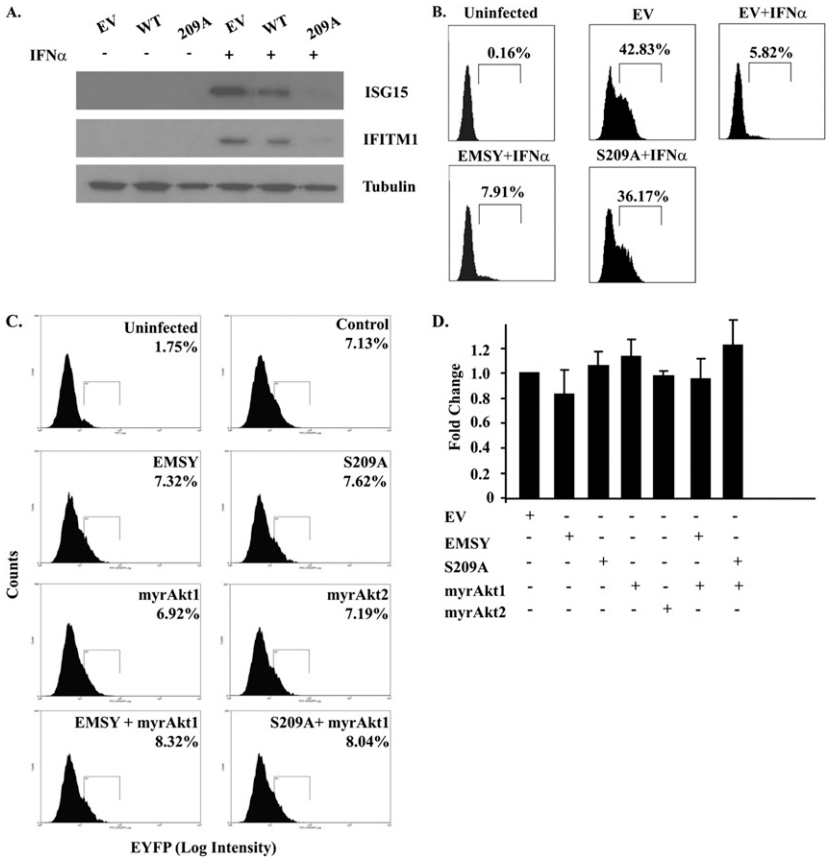

Fig. S3. EMSY regulates ISG induction but not viral entry. (*A*) Same samples as in Fig. 5*D* were analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies. (*B*) HMEC-tert cells transduced with EV, WT EMSY, or EMSY S209A were stimulated with IFN-α (10 U/mL) for 2 h before infection with HSV-1. As before, progeny virus titers were determined using FACS analysis of infected HeLa cells. (*C*) Same cells as in Fig. 5*E* were infected with HSV-1 EYFP-ICP0 at the same MOI. Cells were harvested 4 h later, and the percentage of EYFP-positive cells was determined by flow cytometry. (*D*) Same cells as in *A* were assessed for viral entry by real-time PCR for HSV-1 DNA Pol I (n = 3).