

## **Supplemental Material to:**

**Pheruza Tarapore, Kazuhiko Hanashiro and Kenji  
Fukasawa**

**Analysis of centrosome localization of BRCA1 and its  
activity in suppressing centrosomal aster formation**

**2012; 11(15)**

**<http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/cc.21396>**

**<http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/cc/article/21396>**

**Fig. S1**

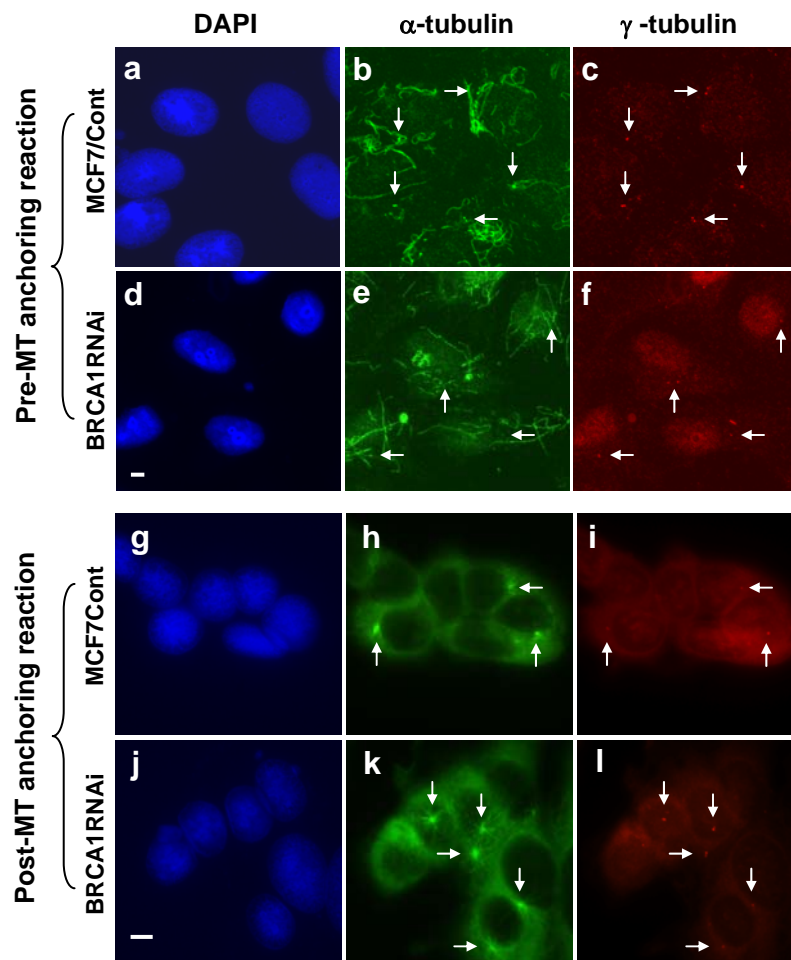


Fig. S1. (a-f) MCF7/control and BRCA1RNAi cells were treated with nocodazole (1.5  $\mu$ g/ml) for 40 min on ice, and co-immunostained for MTs with anti- $\alpha$ -tubulin antibody and centrosomes with anti- $\gamma$ -tubulin antibody. Arrows point to the positions of centrosomes. (g-l) MCF7/control and BRCA1RNAi cells in parallel cultures were incubated in fresh warm media for 7 min to allow for MT re-growth. Cells were then co-immunostained for MTs and centrosomes. Arrows point to the positions of centrosomes. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m.

**Fig. S2**

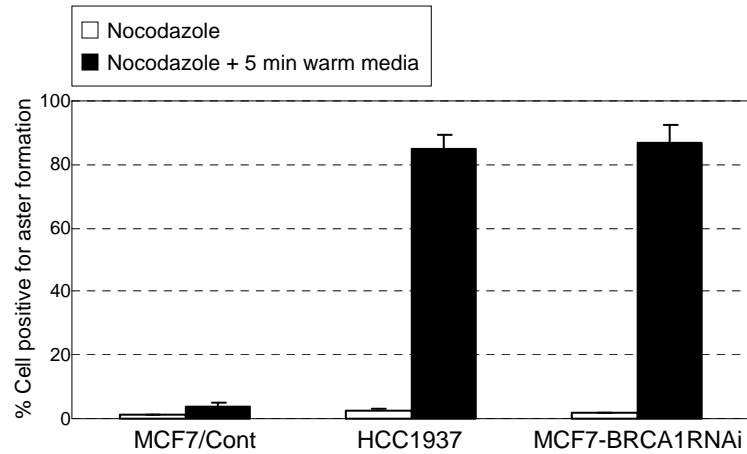


Fig. S2. MCF7/control, MCF7-BRCA1RNAi, and HCC1937 cells were treated with nocodazole on ice, and incubated in fresh warm media for 5 min to allow for MT re-growth. Cells were then co-immunostained for MTs with anti- $\alpha$ -tubulin antibody and centrosomes with anti- $\gamma$ -tubulin antibody. The aster forming activity of centrosomes was determined as positive if centrosomes had a MT aster with  $>30$  MTs ( $> 4 \mu\text{m}$  long). The results are shown as the average  $\pm$  standard error from three experiments. For each experiment,  $>200$  cells were examined.

**Fig. S3**

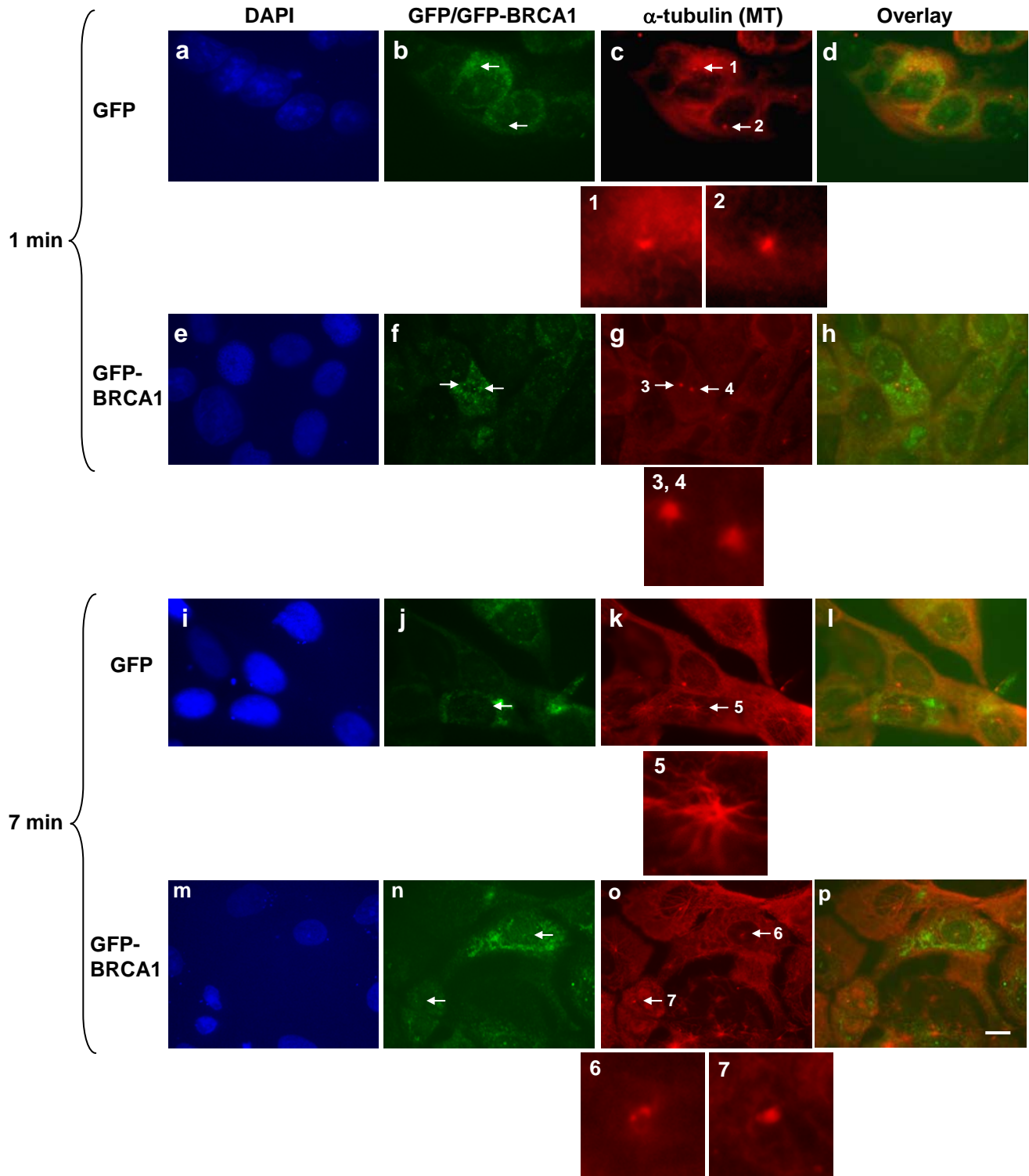
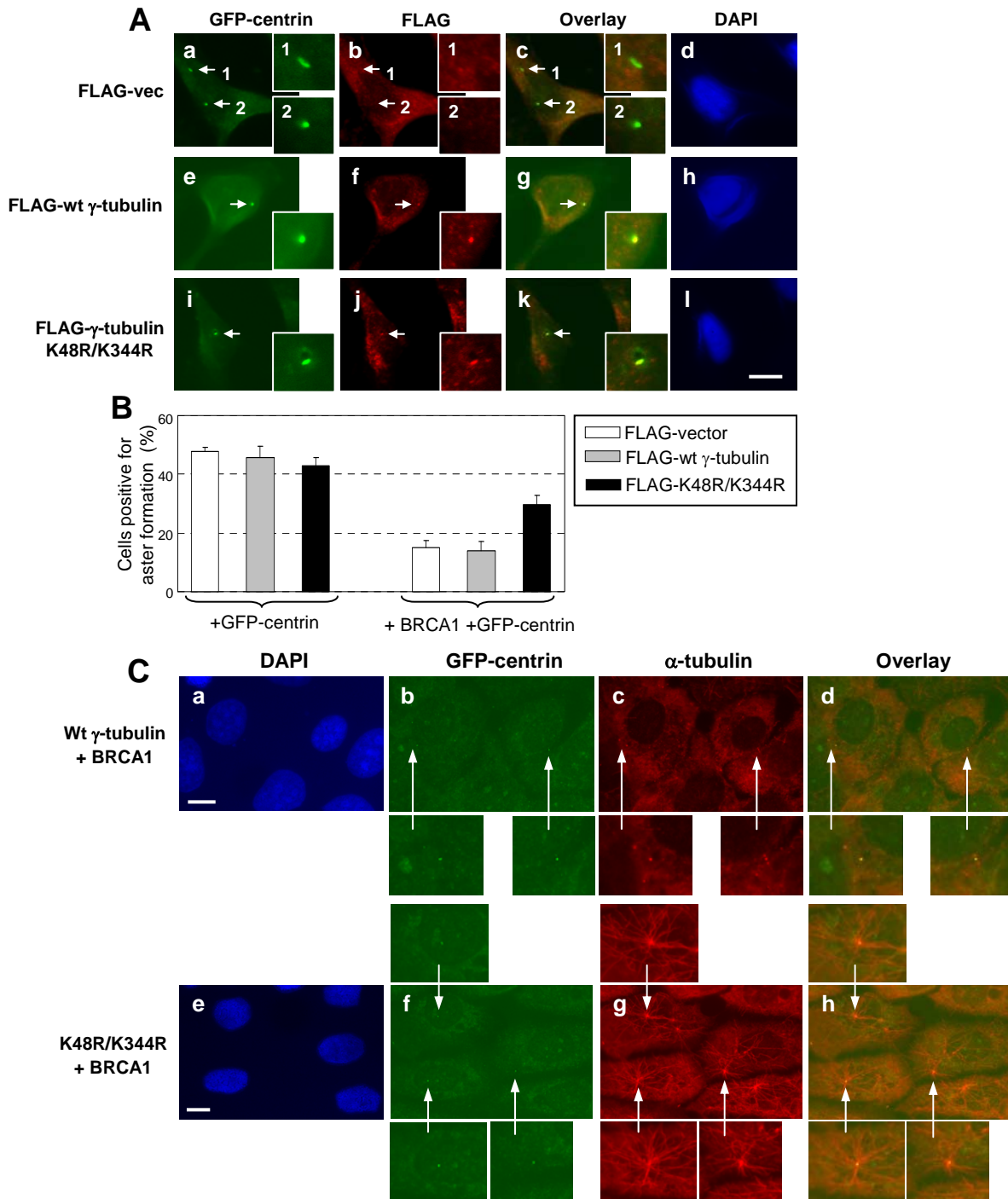


Fig. S3. HCC1937 cells were transfected with either GFP-vector or GFP-wt BRCA1, and were subjected to aster formation assay with either 1 or 7 min MT re-growth period. Cells were co-immunostained with anti-GFP and anti- $\alpha$ -tubulin antibodies. The centrosome areas are indicated by arrows. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m.

## Figure S4



**Fig. S4. Role of  $\gamma$ -tubulin ubiquitination in the BRCA1-mediated suppression of centrosomal aster formation.** (A) HCC1937 cells were co-transfected with BRCA1 and GFP-centrin together with a FLAG-vector (control), wt  $\gamma$ -tubulin, or K48R/K344R. The transfected cells were immunostained with anti-FLAG and anti-GFP antibodies. The centrosomes identified by GFP-centrin signals are indicated by arrows (panel a, e, i). The panels on the right show the magnified images of the indicated areas. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. (B) The transfected cells were subjected to aster formation assay, and the results are shown as the average  $\pm$  standard error from three experiments. For each experiment, >200 cells were examined. The representative immunostaining images of the cells co-transfected with BRCA1 and either wt  $\gamma$ -tubulin or K48R/K344R mutant are shown in (C). Arrows point to the centrosomes. The sub-panels show the magnified images of the indicated areas. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m.