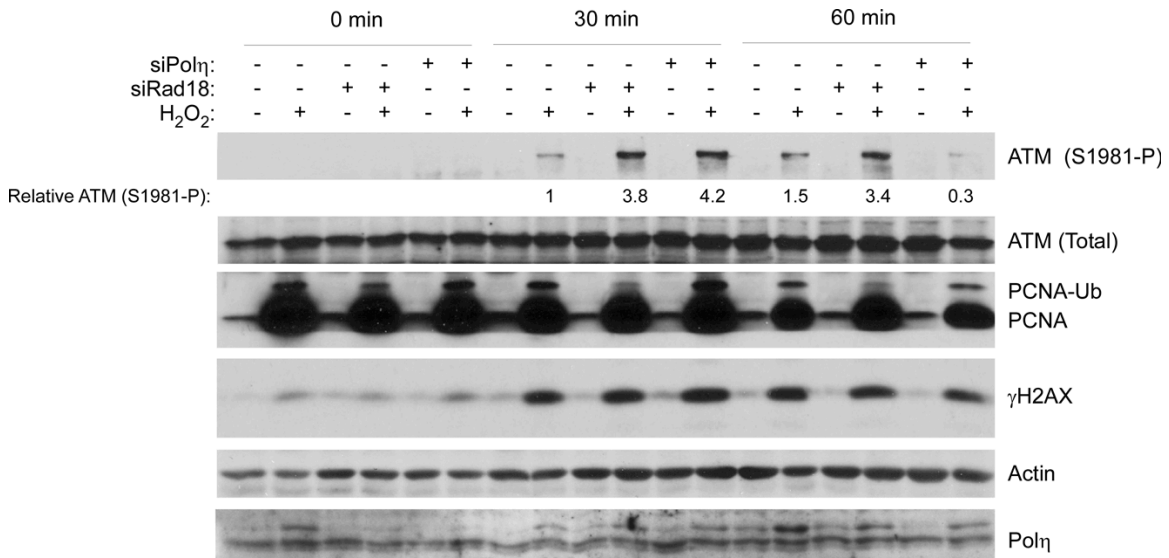


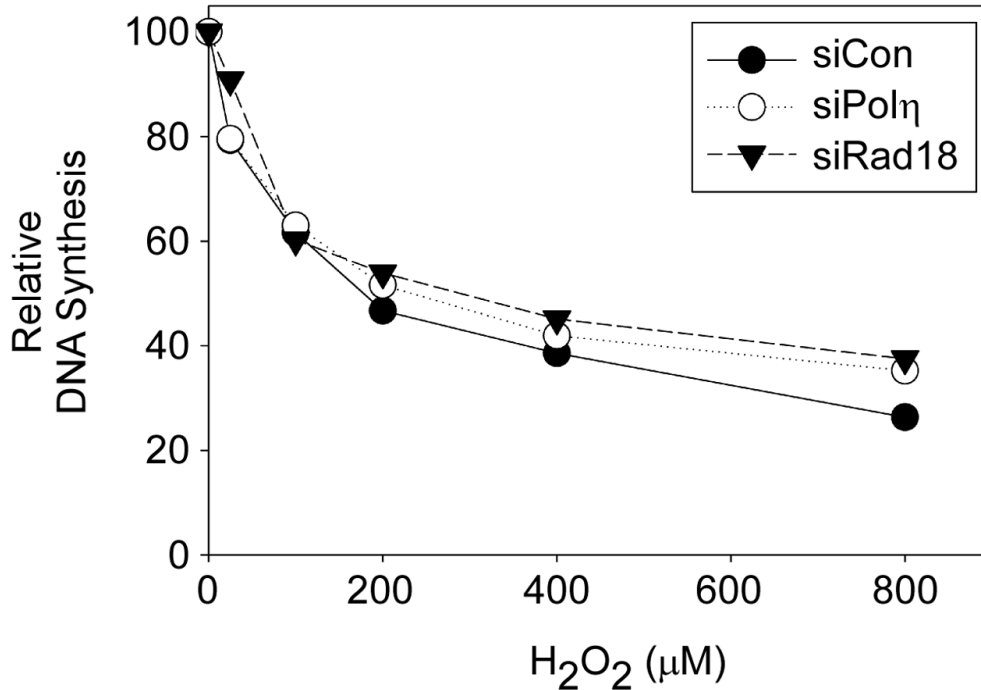
**Supplementary Material for manuscript (NAR-02585-D-2012) entitled:  
"Cell Cycle Stage-Specific Roles of Rad18 in Tolerance and Repair of  
Oxidative DNA Damage".**

**Supplementary Fig. 1 Kinetics of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced ATM S1981 phosphorylation in  
TLS-deficient cells.**



**Fig. 1** Replicate cultures of HDF were transfected with siRNA against Rad18, Polη or non-targeting control siRNA, synchronized in G1 and treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. 30 or 60 minutes after H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment, cell extracts were isolated and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies. Bands corresponding to ATM (S1981-P) were quantified by densitometry. The amount of ATM (S1981-P) in each lane is expressed relative to the amount of ATM (S1981-P) in scrambled control siRNA-transfected HDF 30 minutes post-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment.

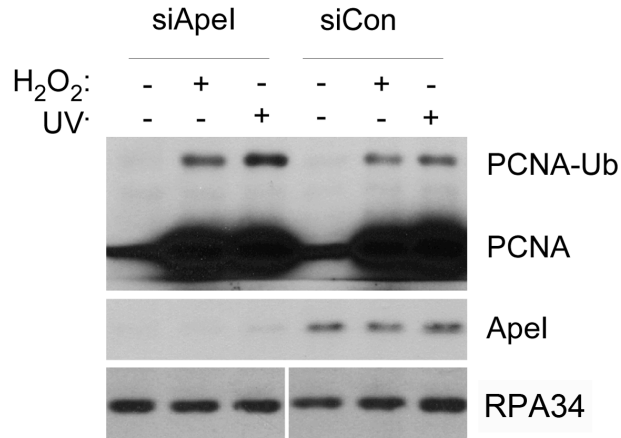
**Supplementary Fig. 2 Survival and proliferation of Pol $\eta$ - and Rad18-depleted cells following H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment in G1.**



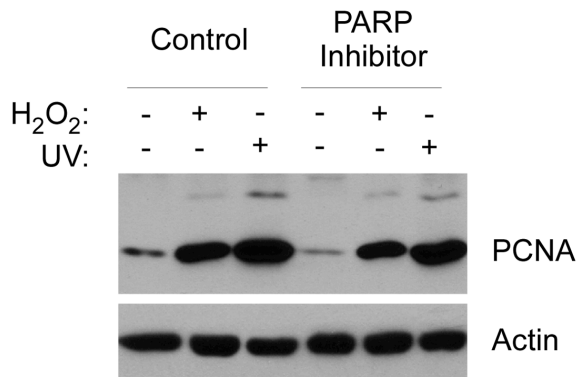
**Fig. 2** Quiescent cultures of siCon-, siRad18-, and siPol $\eta$ -transfected cells in 10 cm culture dishes were trypsinized and re-seeded in 24-well plates at a density of 20,000 cells per well. The left-over cells were re-plated in 10 cm culture dishes and harvested 24 hr later for immunoblot analysis with antibodies against Pol $\eta$  and Rad18 to confirm knockdowns. For the 24-well plates, 6 hr after re-seeding the growth medium was removed from each well and reserved. 1 ml of ice-cold PBS was added to each well. Triplicate wells were treated with the appropriate volume of a freshly-prepared ice cold solution of 100 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (in PBS) to give the indicated final H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentrations. The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-treated plates were incubated on ice for 15 minutes. Then, the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-containing PBS was removed, monolayers were washed twice with PBS and replenished with the reserved growth medium before being returned to 37°C CO<sub>2</sub> incubators. After 72 hr, each well was re-fed with 1 ml of complete medium containing 0.5 μCi [<sup>3</sup>H]-methyl thymidine. After 4 hours the cells were fixed in 5% TCA and levels of radiolabel incorporated into the TCA-insoluble genomic DNA fraction were determined using scintillation counting as described under 'Materials and Methods'.

**Supplementary Fig. 3 Effect of Apel depletion and PARP inhibitor on PCNA mono-ubiquitination during G1.**

**A**



**B**



**Fig. 3 (A)** SiCon- and SiApe1-transfected HDF were synchronized in G1 and treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or UVC as described under 'Materials and Methods'. Cells were harvested 1 hr after genotoxin treatments and the resulting extracts were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies.

**(B)** G1-synchronized HDF were pretreated with 100  $\mu$ M PARP inhibitor (ANI, added directly to the medium from a 1000 x stock solution) or with an appropriate volume of DMSO for control. 1 hour after ANI or DMSO treatment, the cells treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or UVC as described under 'Materials and Methods'. Cells were harvested 1 hr after genotoxin treatments and the resulting extracts were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies.