

	-	-	+
MBP	-	-	+
MBP-SIX1	-	+	-



Supplemental Figure 1. MBP-SIX1 can bind DNA.

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay using an oligonucleotide containing the SIX1 MEF3 binding site from the myogenin promoter demonstrates that the MBP-fused SIX1-189 can still bind DNA.

		$\alpha 1$	$\alpha 2$	$\alpha 3$	$\alpha 4$	
hSix1	1	MSMLPSFGTQE Q VACVCEVLQGGNLERLGRFLWSLP----	ACDLHLKNESVLKAKAVVAFHHRGNFRELYKILESHQFSP			77
mSix1	1	MSMLPSFGTQE Q VACVCEVLQGGNLERLGRFLWSLP----	ACDLHLKNESVLKAKAVVAFHHRGNFRELYKILESHQFSP			77
hSix2	1	MSMLPTFGTQE Q VACVCEVLQGGNIERLGRFLWSLP----	ACEHLHLKNESVLKAKAVVAFHHRGNFRELYKILESHQFSP			77
mSix2	1	MSMLPTFGTQE Q VACVCEVLQGGNIERLGRFLWSLP----	ACEHLHLKNESVLKAKAVVAFHHRGNFRELYKILESHQFSP			77
so	95	RENLP S FGTQE Q VACVCEVLQ Q AGNIERLGRFLWSLP----	QCDKLQLNESVLKAKAVVAFH R GQY K E L YRLLHHHFA			171
hSix4	100	AAAQTPLA F SPDHVACVCEALQQGGNLDRILARFLWSLP----	QSDLLRGNESLLKARALVAFH Q GI P ELY S ILESHSFES			176
mSix4	93	AAAQPPLA F SPDHVACVCEALQQGGNLDRILARFLWSLP----	QSDLLRGNESLLKARALVAFH Q GI P ELY S ILESHSFES			169
hSix3	79	MFQLPTLNFS P EQVASVC T LEETGDIERLGRFLW S LP A PGACE A INKHESILRARA V AFHTGNFRDLY H ILENH K FTK				159
mSix3	80	MFQLPTLNFS P EQVASVC T LEETGDIERLGRFLW S LP A PGACE A INKHESILRARA V AFHTGNFRDLY H ILENH K FTK				160
hSix6	1	MFQLPILNFS P QQVAGVC T LEESGDVERLGRFLW S LP V PA A ACE A LNKNESVL R ARA I VAFH G GNY R ELY H ILENH K FTK				81
mSix6	1	MFQLPILNFS P QQVAGVC T LEESGDVERLGRFLW S LP V PA A ACE A LNKNESVL R ARA I VAFH G GNY R ELY H ILENH K FTK				81
hSix5	78	SEPPTGLRFS P EQVACVCE A LLQAGHAGRLSRFLGALP----	PAERLRGSDPVLRARALVAFQRGEYAELYRLLSERPFPA			154
mSix5	71	TEVPTGLRFS P EQVACVCE A LLQAGHAGRLSRFLGALP----	PAERLRGSDPVLRARALVAFQRGEYAELYQLLESRPFPA			147

		$\alpha 5$	$\alpha 6$	$\alpha 7$	$\alpha 8$		
		*	**	..	.*:*	***:	
		
hSix1	78	HNHPKLLQQLWLKAHYVEAEKLRGRPLGAVGKYRVRKFPLPRTIWDGEETSYCFKEKSRGVLR	EWAHNPYPSPREKREL	A	158		
mSix1	78	HNHPKLLQQLWLKAHYVEAEKLRGRPLGAVGKYRVRKFPLPRTIWDGEETSYCFKEKSRGVLR	EWAHNPYPSPREKREL	A	158		
hSix2	78	HNHAKLQQLWLKAHYIEAEKLRGRPLGAVGKYRVRKFPLPRS	IWDGEETSYCFKEKSRVLSREWYAHNPYPSPREKREL	A	158		
mSix2	78	HNHAKLQQLWLKAHYIEAEKLRGRPLGAVGKYRVRKFPLPRS	IWDGEETSYCFKEKSRVLSREWYAHNPYPSPREKREL	A	158		
so	172	QNHA	KLQALWLKAHYVEAEKLRGRPLGAVGKYRVRKFPLPRTIWDGEETSYCFKEKSRVLDWYS	HNPYPSPREKRDLA	A	252	
hSix4	177	ANHPLLQQLWYKARYTEAERAR	GRPLGAVDKYRLRRKFPLPRTIWDGEETVYCFKEKSRNAL	KELYKQNRYPSPAEKRLA	A	257	
mSix4	170	ANHPLLQQLWYKARYTEAERAR	GRPLGAVDKYRLRRKFPLPRTIWDGEETVYCFKEKSRNAL	KELYKQNRYPSPAEKRLA	A	250	
hSix3	160	ESHGKLQAMWLEAHYQEA	EKLRGRPLGPVDKYRVRKKFPLPRTIWDGEQKTHCFKERTR	SLLREWYLQDPYPNPKREL	A	240	
mSix3	161	ESHGKLQAMWLEAHYQEA	EKLRGRPLGPVDKYRVRKKFPLPRTIWDGEQKTHCFKERTR	SLLREWYLQDPYPNPKREL	A	241	
hSix6	82	ESHAKLQALWLEAHYQEA	EKLRGRPLGPVDKYRVRKKFPLPRTIWDGEQKTHCFKERTR	HLLREWYLQDPYPNPKREL	A	162	
mSix6	82	ESHAKLQALWLEAHYQEA	EKLRGRPLGPVDKYRVRKKFPLPRTIWDGEQKTHCFKERTR	HLLREWYLQDPYPNPKREL	A	162	
hSix5	155	AHHAFQDLYLRARYHEA	ERARGRALGAVDKYRLRKFKPLPKTIWDGEETVYCF	KERSRAALKACYRGNR	YPTPDEKRRLA	A	235
mSix5	148	AHHAFQDLYLRARYHEA	ERARGRALGAVDKYRLRKFKPLPKTIWDGEETVYCF	KERSRAALKACYRGNR	YPTPDEKRRLA	A	228
		+	+	+	+		

			a9
		*** : *** . ***** * * * * *	
hSix1	159	EATGLTTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRAAEAK	185
mSix1	159	EATGLTTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRAAEAK	185
hSix2	159	EATGLTTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRAAEAK	185
mSix2	159	EATGLTTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRAAEAK	185
so	253	EATGLTTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRAAEHK	279
hSix4	258	KITGLSLTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRNPSET	284
mSix4	251	KITGLSLTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRNPSET	277
hSix3	241	QATGLPTQVGNWFKNRRQRDRAAAAK	267
mSix3	242	QATGLPTQVGNWFKNRRQRDRAAAAK	268
hSix6	163	QATGLPTQVGNWFKNRRQRDRAAAAK	189
mSix6	163	QATGLPTQVGNWFKNRRQRDRAAAAK	189
hSix5	236	TLTGLSLTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRTGAGG	262
mSix5	229	TLTGLSLTQVSNWFKNRRQRDRTGTGG	255

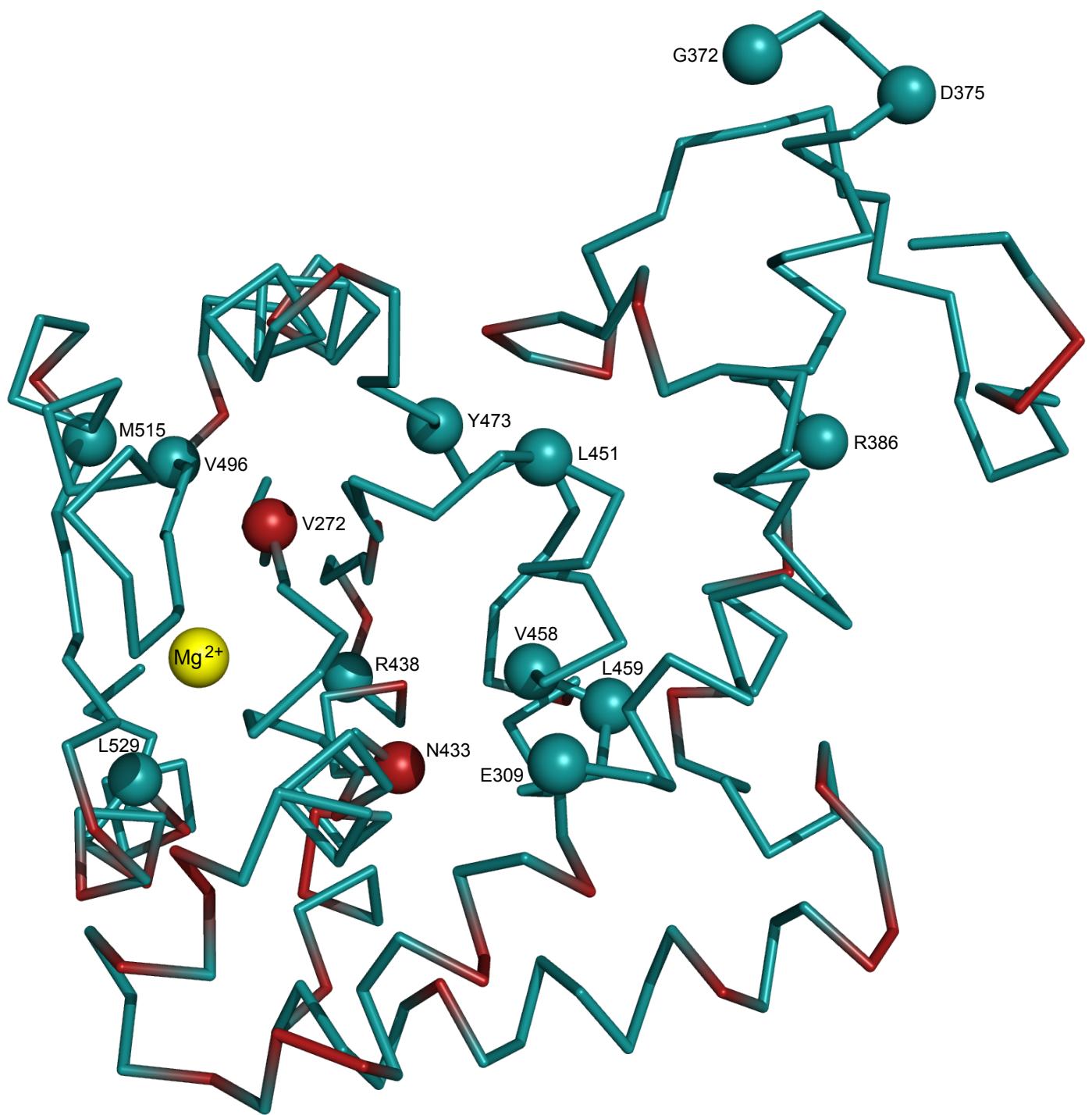
Supplemental Figure 2. Multiple sequence alignment of Six family members

Sequence alignment of human and mouse Six family members and *Drosophila so* was generated with CLUSTALW and annotated with secondary structure assigned with DSSP (shown above the alignment). Absolutely conserved residues among Six family members are indicated with “*”. Residues with strongly similar properties are indicated with “:”. Residues with weakly similar properties are indicated by “.”. Residues that interact with the hydrophobic groove are colored orange, the surface patch green and those that are involved in salt-bridges/hydrogen bonds are colored magenta. Residues mutated in BOR are indicated by a “+” below the sequences.



Supplemental Figure 3. Multiple sequence alignment of Eya family members

Sequence alignment of human and mouse Eya family members and *Drosophila* eyes absent. Annotations are identical to Supplemental Figure 2. Residues that make up the hydrophobic binding pocket are colored orange, the surface patch green and those that are involved in salt-bridges/hydrogen bonds are colored magenta. Residues mutated in BOR are indicated by a “+” below the sequences.

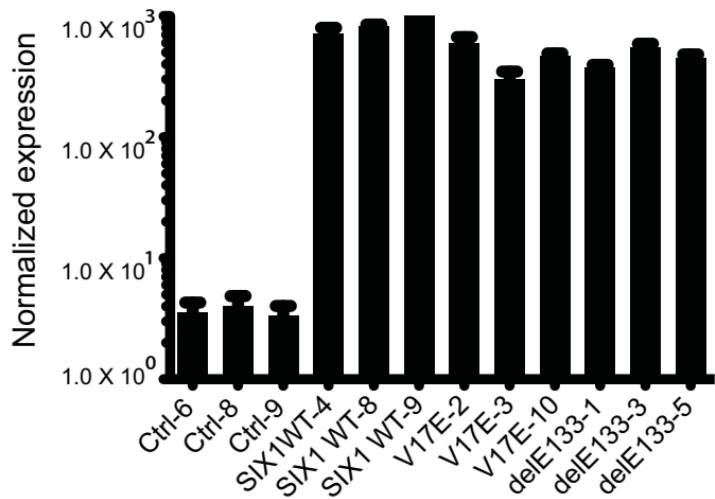
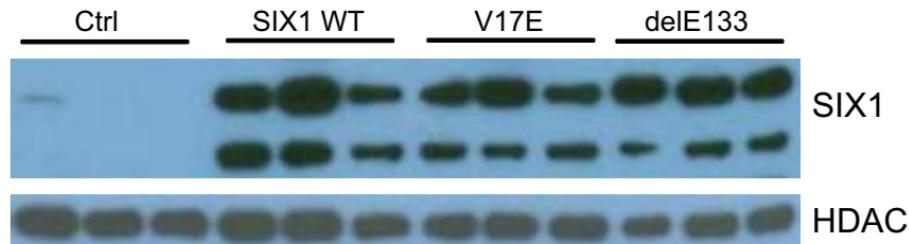


Supplemental Figure 4. The Eya domain of EYA1 and EYA2 are highly conserved

Amino acid residues that are identical between EYA1 and EYA2 are colored teal, while non-identical residues are colored red. Residues mutated in BOR are shown as spheres where 12 of the 14 mutations are identical between EYA1 and EYA2.

A

SIX1 expression in MCF7s

**B**

Supplemental Figure 5. *SIX1* WT and mutant expression levels are similar in MCF7 cell lines.

(A) 10 clonal isolates of each of the MCF7-SIX1 transfectants (WT, V17E, delE133) were screened for *SIX1* expression levels by qRT-PCR. Shown are the expression levels of *SIX1* in the three selected MCF7 clonal isolates each for Ctrl, SIX1 WT, V17E and delE133.

(B) SIX1 WT and the SIX1 mutant MCF7 lines express similar levels of the SIX1 protein. Western blot was performed on nuclear extracts generated after 12h of treatment with 25 μ M proteasome inhibitor MG132 to enrich for SIX1 protein. The MG132 treated SIX1 protein migrates between 37 and 50 kD, likely representative of ubiquitinated SIX1.

Supplementary Table 1.

Supplementary Table 1 is presented as a separate Excel file and references cited in the Excel file are presented below titled “Supplementary Table 1 references”.

Supplementary Table 1 references

The Cancer Genome Atlas. TCGA Data Portal Overview, <https://tcga-data.nci.nih.gov/tcga/>. Accessed April 1, 2012

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