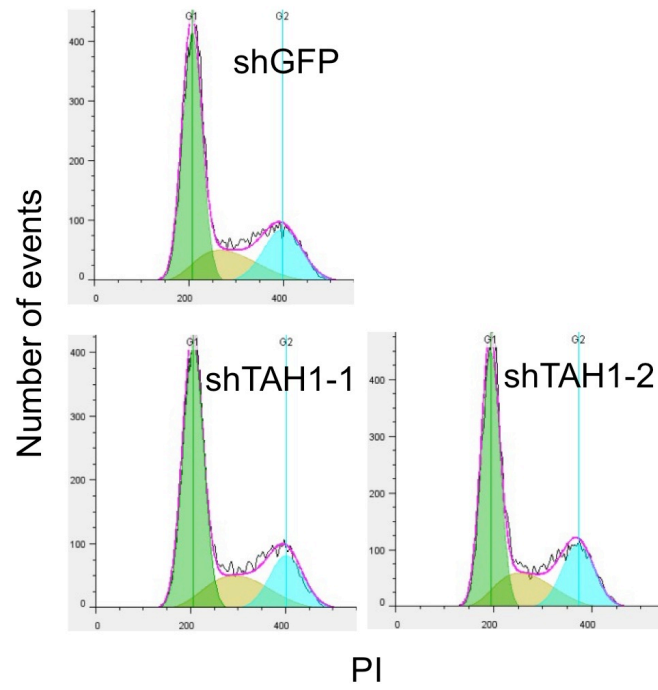


Fig. S1. TAH1 knockdown does not affect cell cycle progression. (A) FACS analysis of cell cycle profiles of control (GFP knockdown) and TAH1 knockdown cells. (B) Quantification of data from (A).

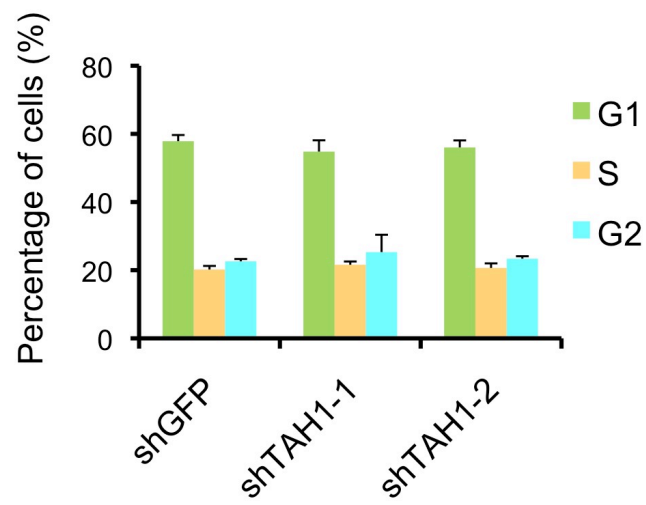
Fig. S2. SMC5 knockdown reduces c-circle information. (A) Knockdown efficiency of SMC5 siRNA (si-SMC5) was assessed by quantitative real-time PCR. (B) Varying amount of genomic DNA from control and SMC5 knockdown U2OS cells was used for CC assays. HTC75 cells were used as negative controls. (C) Quantification of data from (B).

Fig. S3. TRF2 knockdown leads to increased telomere-dysfunction-induced foci (TIF) in ALT cells. (A) Knockdown efficiency of TRF2 shRNA (shTRF2) was assessed by western blotting. shRNA against GFP was used as a negative control. (B) Representative images of TIF analysis in control and TRF2 knockdown U2OS cells using anti-53BP1 antibodies (red) and TeloC-FITC probes (green). Arrows indicate superimposable foci. (C) 53BP1 and telomere co-staining foci (TIFs) were scored for individual cells in each cell line and graphed. Blue lines mark the average number of TIFs per cell. Error bars indicate standard errors ($n=3$). ***, $P<0.001$. (D) Percentages of TIF-positive cells were calculated based on data from (B) and (C). Cells with ≥ 3 co-localization foci were scored as TIF positive. Error bars indicate standard errors ($n=3$). **, $P<0.01$.

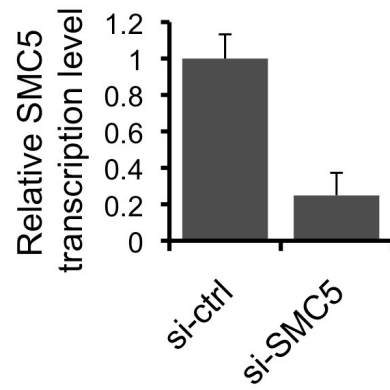
A



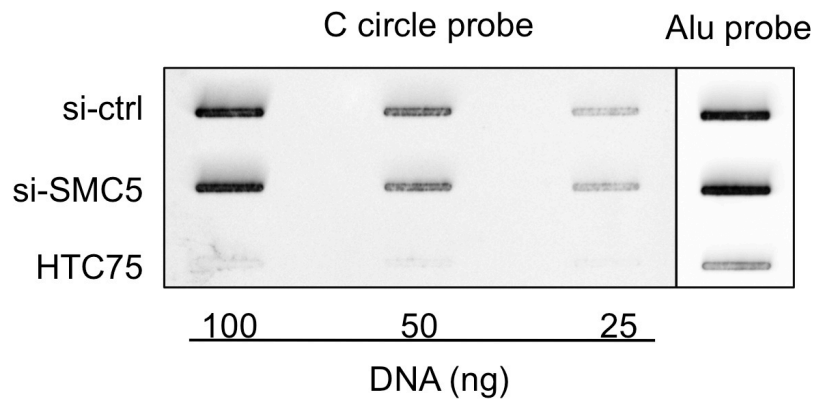
B



A



B



C

