

## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

### **Figure S1. Inhibition of Cdk1 arrests cells in G2 with disengaged centrioles**

**A.** Quantification of centriole disengagement in pre-synchronised HeLa, U2OS and RPE1-hTERT cells with and without RO-3306 treatment. **B.** Flow cytometry of HeLa, U2OS and RPE1-hTERT cells that were asynchronous (AS), treated with aphidicolin alone for 16 hours, or pre-synchronised as in the Materials and Methods and treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours. **C.** Quantification of centriole disengagement in HeLa cells pre-synchronised with aphidicolin then treated with roscovitine for 16 hours. **D.** Quantification of centriole disengagement in mock, GAPDH and Cdk1 depleted HeLa cells. **E** and **F.** Western blot analysis with antibodies indicated from mock, GAPDH and Cdk1 depleted HeLa cells. Data in A, C and D show means  $\pm$  sd; n=3, >100 cells counted.

### **Figure S2. Plk1 is required for centriole disengagement during G2 arrest**

**A.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of pre-synchronised HeLa cells treated with RO-3306 and BI 2536 for 16 hours, and stained for  $\gamma$ -tubulin (red) and centrin (green). **B.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of HeLa cells transfected with myc-Plk1-T210D or myc-Plk1-K82R and treated with RO-3306 and MLN 8054 for 16 hours following pre-synchronisation. Cells were stained with antibodies against myc (green) and C-Nap1 (red). Merge panels include DNA stained with Hoechst (blue). Scale bars, 10  $\mu$ m.

### **Figure S3. Plk1 can promote APC/C-independent centriole disengagement in G2 arrested cells**

**A.** HeLa cells were mock, GAPDH or securin depleted by RNAi whilst also, where indicated, transfected with myc-separase. After 12 hours, cells were synchronised, released and treated with RO-3306 alone or plus BI 2536. Cell lysates were prepared and Western blotted for securin, myc and  $\alpha$ -tubulin. **B.** HeLa cells were mock-depleted or depleted of GAPDH or separase by RNAi and transfected with myc-separase-WT or RNAi-resistant separase (myc-separase-Res) as indicated. After 12 hours, cells were pre-synchronised with aphidicolin and then treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and Western blotted for myc, separase, GAPDH and  $\alpha$ -tubulin. An N-terminal autocatalytic cleavage product of separase (<),

seen below the full-length myc-tagged separase (\*), indicates activity of this construct in RO-3306 treated cells. **C.** HeLa cells were mock-depleted cells or cells depleted of Cdc20 or separase and transfected as indicated. After 12 hours, cells were synchronized and released without RO-3306 for 6 hours, or with RO-3306 for 16 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and Western blotted for Cdc20, separase, Plk1 and  $\alpha$ -tubulin. **D.** HeLa cells were mock-depleted cells or cells depleted of Cdh1 or APC3 and transfected as indicated. After 12 hours, cells were synchronized and released without RO-3306 for 6 hours, or with RO-3306 for 16 hours. Cell lysates were prepared and Western blotted for APC3, Cdh1, Plk1 and  $\alpha$ -tubulin.

**Figure S4. Disengagement in response to RO-3306 is not a consequence of DNA damage**

**A.** HeLa cells were synchronised by 16 hour aphidicolin treatment and 4 hour release then either left untreated or irradiated (5 Gy). Non-irradiated cells were fixed immediately, whilst irradiated samples were fixed 20 hours after IR treatment. Cells were stained for  $\gamma$ H2AX. Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. **B.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of HeLa cells treated with aphidicolin for 16 hours, released for 4 hours, then treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours, or treated with RO-3306 only for 16 hours. Cells were stained for  $\gamma$ -tubulin (green) and  $\gamma$ H2AX (red). Merge panels include DNA stained with Hoechst (blue). Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. **C.** Quantification of  $\gamma$ H2AX foci staining in HeLa cells following treatment as in B. **D.** Comparison of centriole disengagement in HeLa cells treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours or pre-synchronised with aphidicolin then treated with RO-3306 in those cells with or without  $\gamma$ H2AX foci. Data in C and D are shown as mean +/- sd for three independent experiments in which at least 100 cells were counted.

**Figure S5. Depletion of proteins in IR treated samples**

HeLa cells were mock, GAPDH, APC3, Cdc20, Cdh1, Separase or Emi1 depleted by RNAi whilst also, where indicated, transfected with myc-Plk1-T210D. After 12 hours, cells were synchronised, released for 4 hours and then irradiated. Cell lysates were prepared 20 hours post-IR and Western blotted for the proteins indicated.

**Figure S6. Mitotic consequences for cells released from RO-3306 arrest**

**A.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of metaphase cells following 1 hour washout from 16 hours RO-3306 treatment. Upper panels show DNA stained with Hoechst (blue in merge). Merge panels include  $\gamma$ -tubulin (green) and  $\alpha$ -tubulin (red) antibody staining. **B.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of anaphase cells following 2 hour washout from 16 hours RO-3306 treatment. Images show DNA stained with DAPI. Merge panels include  $\alpha$ -tubulin (red) antibody staining. **C.** Immunofluorescence microscopy of interphase cells following 20 hour washout from 16 hours RO-3306 treatment. Images show DNA stained with Hoechst. Merge panels include  $\alpha$ -tubulin (red) antibody staining. Scale bars, 10  $\mu$ m.

**Movie S1.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were treated with aphidicolin for 16 hours before release into fresh media. After 4 hours, imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell undergoing a bipolar division.

**Movie S2.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were treated with aphidicolin for 16 hours before release into fresh media. After 4 hours, imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell undergoing a bipolar division.

**Movie S3.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were pre-synchronised and treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours. RO-3306 was washed out and imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell that initially forms a bipolar spindle, which then rapidly becomes tripolar, then tetrapolar. Eventually the two 'spare' poles move to one end of the cell as it undergoes a bipolar division.

**Movie S4.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were pre-synchronised and treated with RO-3306 for 16 hours. RO-3306 was washed out and imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell that initially looks like it will have two spindle poles but forms a tripolar spindle, which becomes tetrapolar, before the cell undergoes a tripolar division.

**Movie S5.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were pre-synchronised and treated with RO-3306 for 40 hours. RO-3306 was washed out and imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell initially forming a tetrapolar spindle, but later undergoing a tripolar division.

**Movie S6.** HeLa: $\alpha$ -tubulin-GFP cells were pre-synchronised and treated with RO-3306 for 40 hours. RO-3306 was washed out and imaging commenced with a z-stack acquired every 5 minutes. Movie is a maximum intensity projection of a cell initially forming a tetrapolar spindle, but later undergoing a tripolar division.













