

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Multisite phosphorylation of C-Nap1 releases it from Cep135 to trigger centrosome disjunction

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. Confirmation of microtubule depolymerization and analysis of cells expressing the C-terminal 80 residues of C-Nap1

A. U2OS cells were either untreated (panel a) or treated with nocodazole (panel b) to depolymerize microtubules at 1.6 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 1 hour before fixation and staining with antibodies against α -tubulin (green) and γ -tubulin (red). **B.** U2OS cells were transfected with myc-C-Nap1-Fragment E (2362-2442) and stained with antibodies against myc (green) and either Nek2 or γ -tubulin (red). DNA was stained with Hoechst 33342. Scale bars, 10 μm .

Figure S2. Expression of C-Nap1-CTD mutants and consequences on rootletin localization

A. U2OS cells were transfected with the myc-tagged C-Nap1-CTD constructs indicated, lysed after 24 hours and the lysates analysed by Western blot with myc and GAPDH antibodies. M. wts (kDa) are indicated on the left. **B & C.** U2OS cells were transfected with the indicated myc-tagged C-Nap1-CTD constructs and stained using antibodies to myc (red) and rootletin (green in B) or γ -tubulin (green in C) along with the DNA stain, Hoechst 33342 (blue). Scale bars, 5 μm .

Figure S3. Phosphomimetic mutation of S2392 does not disturb C-Nap1-CTD

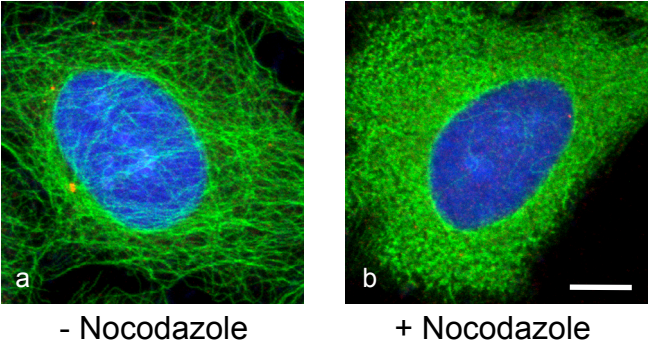
A. U2OS cells were transfected with the indicated myc-tagged C-Nap1-CTD constructs and stained using antibodies to γ -tubulin (red) and myc (green) along with the DNA stain, Hoechst 33342 (blue). Magnified views of centrosomes are shown. Scale bars, 5 μm . **B.** The percentage of transfected cells in which the recombinant CTD protein was detected at the centrosome is shown (n=50). **C.** The percentage of

transfected cells positive for large patches of recombinant CTD protein is given (n=30). A representative IF image of cells transfected with myc-C-Nap1-CTD-S2392 and stained with myc antibodies is shown. **D.** The percentage of transfected cells in which the two centrosomes were split ($>2 \mu\text{m}$) is indicated (n=100). UT, untransfected cells; cells transfected with myc-Nek2A were used as a positive control. Error bars in B-D are s.d. from at least 3 independent experiments.

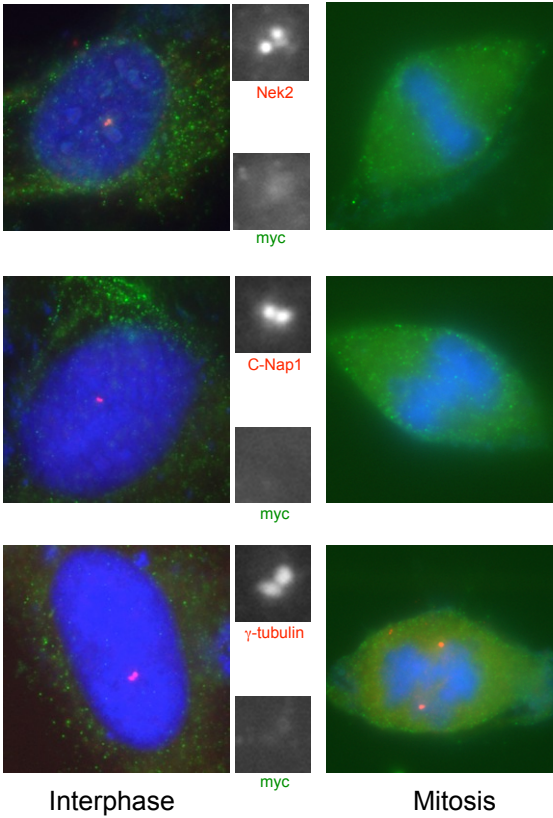
Figure S4. Cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation of C-Nap1 regulates its centrosome localization and association with Cep135

A. U2OS cells were treated with either DMSO alone (panels *a* and *c*) or the Nek2 inhibitor (panels *b* and *d*) for 3 hours before staining with antibodies against γ -tubulin (red) and pC-Nap1 (green) along with the DNA stain, Hoechst 33342 (blue). Panels *a* and *b* are stained with the AQDL pC-Nap1 antibody, and panels *c* and *d* with the LLEK pC-Nap1 antibody. Scale bars, 5 μm . **B.** The histogram shows the amount of the HA-Cep135-CTD protein co-precipitated with the myc-C-Nap1-CTD constructs indicated, relative to the input detected for each co-transfection. These data relate to the co-immunoprecipitations shown in Fig. 7A & B of the main text. **C.** HeLa cells were synchronized with double thymidine block and released for 0 (G1/S), 4 (S) or 9 (G2) hours. Metaphase and telophase cells were identified in asynchronous populations. Cells were fixed and stained with CEP135 and C-Nap1 antibodies, while cell cycle stage was confirmed by cyclin B1 staining. DNA was stained with DAPI. Scale bars, 10 μm .

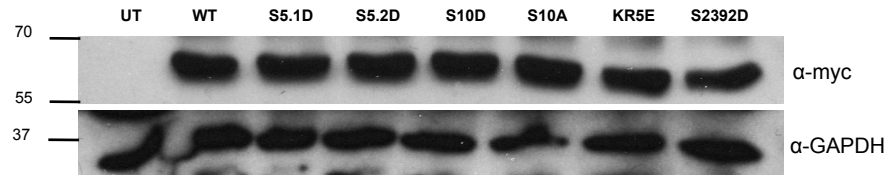
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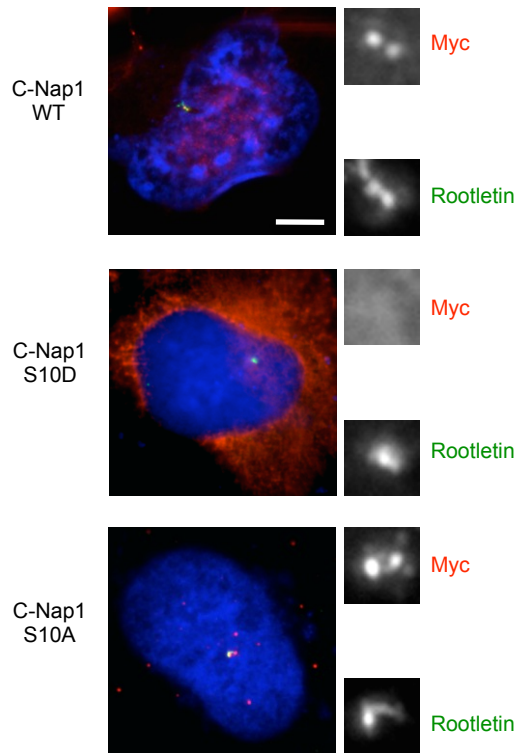
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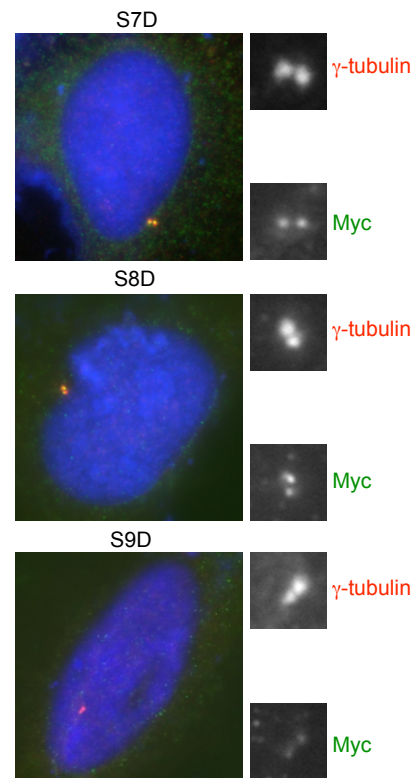
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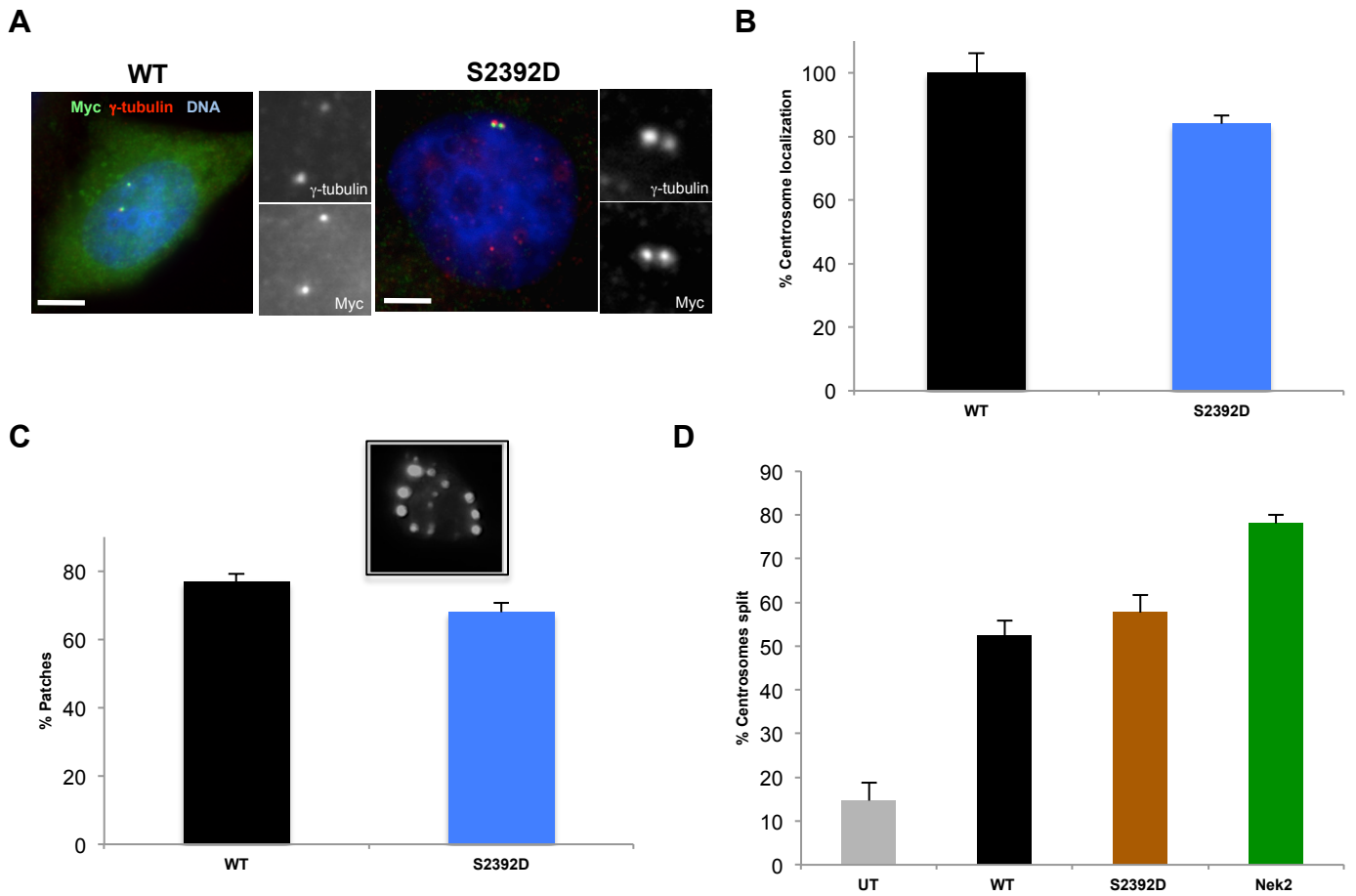


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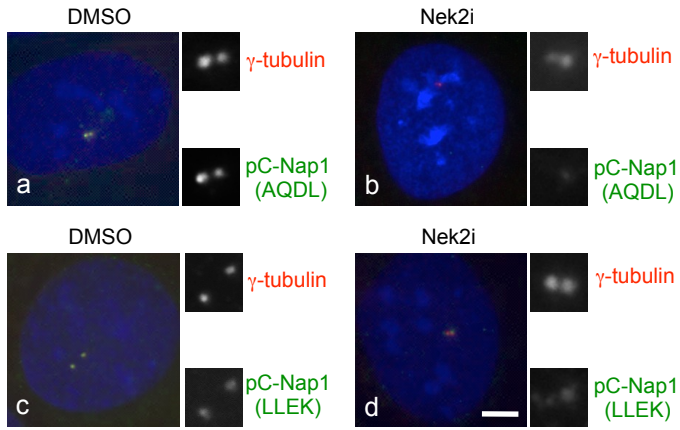


C

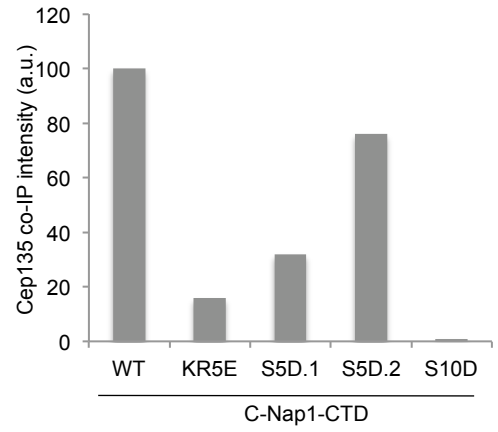




A



B



C

