SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Supplemental *C. elegans* **data, related to Figure 1.** (**A**) Schematic of the *cyk-4* MosSCI single copy transgene. The transgene was rendered resistant to RNAi targeting the endogenous locus by re-encoding the indicated region of exon 3 without altering the amino acid sequence or codon usage. (**B**) Schematic showing the locations of the *ok1889* and *ok1935* deletions in the *C. elegans rga-3* and *rga-4* genes and the predicted mutant spliced messages. In *ok1889,* the 1648 bp region between nucleotide 1335 and 2984 of *rga-3* is replaced by the sequence AGAAAATGAACCGAT, causing a premature stop codon in exon 7. In *ok1935*, an 814 bp region between nucleotide 3973 and 4788 of *rga-4*, including the first three nucleotides of exon 5, is deleted. Based on exon/intron predictions (NetGene2) exon 5 would not recognized resulting in splicing to exon 6, which would introduce a frame shift and a premature stop codon. The fact that the *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant phenotype is as or more severe than the phenotype resulting from depleting RGA-3 and RGA-4 by RNAi, suggests that both deletions are null alleles. (**C**) Central plane fluorescence confocal images of control and *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant embryos expressing GFP::Anillin and mCherry::Histone 120 seconds after anaphase onset. Depletion of ECT-2 by RNAi suppresses the GFP::Anillin accumulation and hypercontractility phenotypes exhibited by *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant embryos. (**D**) Immunofluorescence images of anaphase onecell stage wild-type (*left*) and *ect-2(RNAi)* (*right*) embryos stained with antibodies to RGA-3/4. Endogenous RGA-3/4 targets to the cortex and centrosomes in control, but not in *ect-2(RNAi)* embryos (>12 embryos were visualized for each condition). (**E**) Central plane fluorescence confocal images of a one-cell stage *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant embryo expressing wildtype GFP::RGA-3 during metaphase (*left*) and cleavage furrow ingression (*right*). Like endogenous RGA-3/4 in fixed embryos (*see D*), GFP::RGA-3 localizes to the centrosomes, cortex and cleavage furrow. (**F**) Central plane fluorescence confocal (*top*) and DIC (*bottom*) images of mitotic one-cell embryos expressing wild-type or GAP-Defective

GFP::RGA-3 were acquired under identical imaging conditions. Compared to wild-type GFP::RGA-3, GAP-Defective GFP::RGA-3GD is strongly enriched on the anterior cortex. (**G**) Central plane fluorescence confocal images of one-cell metaphase *rga-3/4*^Δ embryos expressing GFP-RGA-3GD were acquired either with (*right*) or without (*left*) depletion of the ECT-2 Rho GEF (>7 embryos were visualized for each condition). Bars, 10 µm.

Figure S2. The MP-GAP (ARHGAP11A) family, related to Figure 2. (**A**) Snapshot from the NCBI Map Viewer showing the location of ARHGAP11A and ARHGAP11B genes on human chromosome 15 (location 15q13.2). ARHGAP11B is a truncated version located ~2Mb from ARHGAP11A and is likely derived from a local duplication in this region (see *(B)* & *(C)* for domain structure and sequence comparisons). A non-homologous recombination event has been proposed to generate the truncated ARHGAP11B gene after the initial duplication event (Riley et al., 2002). Only ARHGAP11A is annotated as being present in other primates, mouse, rat, and lower vertebrate genomes, suggesting that the duplication and subsequent recombination leading to ARHGAP11B is evolutionarily recent in humans. (**B**) ARHGAP11A & ARHGAP11B protein schematics. GAP domain residue annotations are based on SMART (http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/). (**C**) Primary sequence alignment of ARHGAP11B and the N-terminal region of ARHGAP11A. The red bracket indicates the sequence in ARHGAP11A targeted by the siRNA#1 used in all of the single oligo RNAi and rescue experiments. (**D**) List of members of the MP-GAP (ARHGAP11A) protein family, as well as two divergent representatives of nematode RGA-3. Selected MP-GAP family members from species spanning metazoan diversity are listed. The N-terminal location of the GAP domain and the absence of any other predicted domains is a consistent feature of family members. The predicted *Trichoplax*, sea anemone and choanoflagellate orthologs are shorter than the other family members. In the Drosophilids, only *D. willistoni* appears to have an MP-GAP ortholog. (**E**) Representative fluorescence images of HeLa cells stained

for DNA and RhoA after treatment with control, FAM13A pool, FAM13B pool, or FAM13A&B pool siRNA (First siRNA) along with control or MP-GAP #1 siRNA (Second siRNA). The mean percentage of anaphase cells with protrusions (>2 independent experiments) is plotted. Total number of cells analyzed: control siRNA (121 control siRNA, 171 MP-GAP siRNA), FAM13A siRNA (128 control siRNA, 106 MP-GAP siRNA), FAM13B siRNA (113 control siRNA, 104 MP-GAP siRNA), FAM13A and FAM13B siRNA (47 control siRNA, 61 MP-GAP siRNA). Error bars are the SD. Bars, 10µm.

Figure S3. MP-GAP is specifically required to suppress protrusion formation in mitotic cells, related to Figure 3. (**A**) Unsynchronized HeLa cells fixed and stained for DNA and RhoA 48 h after transfection with control (*top*) or MP-GAP (*bottom*) siRNAs. Images of two focal planes, one closer to the coverslip to visualize interphase cells (*left*), and a second central plane to visualize rounded mitotic cells (*right*), are shown. The open arrowhead marks a bleb, which are seen in control as well as ARHGAP11A siRNA treated cells, closed arrowheads mark large protrusions. (**B,C**) The timing of mitotic events was assessed in HeLa cells treated with control or MP-GAP siRNAs and filmed beginning 48 h after siRNA transfection. (**B**) MP-GAP siRNA treated cells took slightly longer than controls to progress from mitotic entry (defined as onset of cell rounding) to anaphase onset (student's t-test, p<0.001). Error bars are the 95% confidence interval. (**C**) The intervals from anaphase onset to the first bending of the cortex (cytokinesis onset) and from anaphase onset to the completion of cytokinesis were not affected by MP-GAP inhibition (n= number of cells scored, errors bars are the 95% confidence interval). (**D**) Unsynchronized HeLa cells were transfected with control or MP-GAP siRNA for 48 h and fixed and stained with Phalloidin. Filamentous actin is present on the cortex in protrusions induced by MP-GAP inhibition. Bars, 10µm.

Figure S4. Phosphorylated myosin light chain is enriched at the base of the protrusions induced by MP-GAP inhibition, related to Figure 4. (**A,B**) Schematics illustrating the experimental protocols used to inhibit RhoA through treatment with C3 (*A*) and Ect2 by RNAi (*B*). (**C**) Schematic illustrating how treatment with a PLK1 inhibitor blocks RhoA activation by preventing activation of the RhoGEF Ect2. (**D,E**) Schematics illustrating the experimental protocols used to inhibit PLK1 though treatment with BI2536 (*D*), and Rho Kinase by treatment with Y27632 (*E*). (**F**) Unsynchronized HeLa cells were transfected with control or MP-GAP siRNA for 48 h and fixed and stained with antibodies to phosphorylated myosin light chain (P-MLC). In addition to being concentrated at the cleavage furrow, P-MLC was strongly enriched at the base of the protrusions induced by MP-GAP inhibition. A requirement for myosin phosphorylation in protrusion formation could explain the potent suppression of protrusions observed following treatment with the Rho kinase inhibitor Y27632 (Fig. 4H) Bar, 10µm.

Figure S5. The total amount of RhoA and Anillin in the equatorial zone is reduced following MCAK inhibition, related to Figure 6. Graph of the total fluorescence intensity in the RhoA and Anillin zones in control, MCAK siRNA-treated, and low dose nocodazoletreated cells. n= number of linescans analyzed. Error bars are the SEM.

TABLES

Table S1: RNAi Phenotype of *C. elegans* **RhoGAPs, related to Figure 1.**

1 Gonczy P et al., Nature 408:331-6. 2000

2 Fernandez AG et al., Genome Res 15:250-9. 2005

3 Sonnichsen B et al., Nature 421:231-7. 2003

4 Kamath RS et al., Nature 421:231-7. 2003

- 5 Rual JF et al., Genome Res 14:2162-8. 2004
- 6 Maeda I et al., Curr Biol 11:171-6. 2001
- 7 Piano F et al., Curr Biol 12:1959-64. 2002
- 8 Fraser AG et al., Nature 408:325-30. 2000
- 9 Simmer F et al., PLoS Biol 1:E12., 2003
- 10 Ceron J et al., BMC Dev Biol 7:30. 2007
- 11 Skop AR, et al., Science Jul 2;305(5680):61-6. 2004
- 12 This study. Embryonic lethality and filming of the first embryonic division were performed in cases where the knockdown phenotype was not certain based on prior work. For embryonic lethality tests, worms were singled at two different timepoints (24 and 48 hours post injection) and were allowed to lay embryos for 24 hours at 20°C. Adult worms were removed and hatched larvae and unhatched embryos were counted 24 hours later. First cell divisions were filmed 48 h after RNAi injection into OD95. n= number of embryos imaged.

MOVIE LEGENDS

Movie S1. ECT-2 depletion abolishes cortical contractility in the *C. elegans* **embryo, related to Figure 1.** The first division of wild-type (*left*) and *ect-2(RNAi)* (*right*) *C. elegans* embryos was filmed using DIC optics. ECT-2 depletion prevents RhoA activation and cleavage furrow formation. Images were acquired every 20 seconds. Playback is 120x realtime. Times are in minutes::seconds after the start of the sequence.

Movie S2. A GAP-Defective CYK-4 mutant results in phenotype similar to CYK-4 depletion, related to Figure 1. The first division of wild-type (*top, left*) or *cyk-4(RNAi)* embryos either carrying no transgene (*top, right*) or RNAi-resistant transgenes expressing wild-type CYK-4::GFP (**bottom, left**) or GAP-Defective CYK-4^{GD}::GFP (**bottom, right**) were filmed using DIC optics. Images were acquired every 20 seconds. Playback is 120x realtime. Times are in minutes::seconds after the start of the sequence.

Movie S3. A GAP-Defective RGA-3 mutant results in a phenotype similar to *rga-3/4*Δ**, related to Figure 1.** The first division of wild-type (*top, left*) or *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant embryos either carrying no transgene (*top, right*) or RNAi-resistant transgenes expressing wild-type

GFP::RGA-3 (bottom, left) or GAP-Defective GFP::RGA-3^{GD} (bottom, right) were filmed using DIC optics. Images were acquired every 20 seconds. Playback is 120x realtime. Times are in minutes::seconds after the start of the sequence.

Movie S4. Mitotic entry in control and MP-GAP siRNA cells expressing Anillin::GFP, related to Figure 3. HeLa cells expressing Anillin::GFP that were transfected with control (*top*) or MP-GAP (*bottom*) siRNAs were followed from interphase into mitosis. Fluorescence and bright field images were acquired every 3 minutes. Playback is 6 frames per second. Times are in minutes::seconds after nuclear envelope breakdown (NEBD).

Movie S5. Anaphase in control and MP-GAP siRNA cells expressing Anillin::GFP, related to Figure 3. HeLa cells expressing Anillin::GFP that were transfected with control (*left*) or MP-GAP (*right*) siRNAs were followed from metaphase through telophase. Fluorescence and bright field images were acquired every 3 minutes. Playback is 6 frames per second. Times are in minutes::seconds after the last metaphase frame.

EXTENDED EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

C. elegans **strains used in this study**

The *C. elegans* strains used in this study are listed in the table above. The *rga-3(ok1889)* and *rga-4(ok1935)* single mutants (described in **Fig. S1B**) were crossed out four times against N2 and the *rga-3/4*^Δ double mutant was balanced with nT1[qIs51](IV;V). In some strains, the *rga-3/4*^Δ double mutant was marked with *unc-62(e644).* The *gfp::rga-3* transgenes were generated by introducing the GFP sequence into an engineered NotI restriction site after the start codon. The engineered wild-type and GAP-Defective transgenes were cloned into pCFJ151 (Frokjaer-Jensen et al., 2008) and injected into strain EG4322 to obtain stable single-copy integrants (Frokjaer-Jensen et al., 2008). The *cyk-4::gfp* transgenes were generated by introducing the GFP sequence just before the stop codon. Exon 3 was re-encoded (**Fig. S1A**) to allow specific depletion of the endogenous protein by RNAi. The engineered wild-type and GAP-Defective mutant transgenes were cloned into pCFJ178 (Frokjaer-Jensen et al., 2008) and injected into strain EG6250 to obtain stable single-copy integrants. Transgene integration was confirmed by PCR of regions spanning each side of the insertion and by the presence of homogeneous GFP::RGA-3 and CYK-4::GFP fluorescence in all progeny.

C. elegans **RNA-mediated interference**

Oligonucleotides for *C. elegans* **dsRNA production**

L4 hermaphrodites were injected with dsRNAs prepared by using the oligonucleotides listed in the table above to PCR-amplify regions from the indicated templates. Injected worms were incubated at 20°C for 20-28 h before dissection and imaging of their embryos (*cyk-4(RNAi)*, 23-27 h; *cdc-42, rac-2, ced-10,* and *ect-2(RNAi);* 20–24 h; *rho-1(RNAi)*, 24–28 h). For embryonic lethality tests, worms were singled 23-27 h post injection and were allowed to lay embryos for 24 h at 20°C. Adult worms were removed and hatched larvae and unhatched embryos were counted 24 h later.

Human cell culture and siRNA transfection

The human cell lines used in this study are listed in the table above. To generate Anillin-FLAP and MP-GAP-LAP expressing cells lines, recombineering and stable transfection of the modified BACs were performed as described (Poser et al., 2008). Briefly, both a plasmid carrying two recombinases and the purified tagging cassette, were introduced into the *E. coli* strain containing the BAC vector using electroporation. Precise incorporation of the tagging cassette was confirmed by PCR and sequencing. The GFP-tagged BAC was isolated from bacteria using the Nucleobond PC100 kit (Macherey-Nagel, Germany). HeLa Kyoto cells were transfected with the isolated BACs using Effectene (Qiagen) and cultivated in selection media containing 400 µg/ml geneticin (G418, Invitrogen). The pool of HeLa cells stably expressing the GFP-tagged transgenes were analyzed by western blot and immunofluorescence using an anti-GFP antibody (Roche) to verify correct protein size and localization of the genes of interest.

HeLa cells were maintained at 37° C in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Gibco or Biochromo) supplemented with 10% tetracycline-free fetal bovine serum (Clontech), 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 U/mL streptomycin and 2 mM L-glutamine unless stated otherwise. For immunofluorescence, HeLa cells were seeded on 12-mm poly-L-lysine coated coverslips in 12-well plates 24 h prior to transfection with siRNAs.

Human cell siRNAs used in the experiments in the paper

Predesigned siRNAs (sequences listed above) were obtained from Dharmacon and used at a final concentration of 200 nM. A specific siRNA was chosen for ARHGAP11A (MP-GAP#1) and was used for all experiments. All siRNAs were transfected using Oligofectamine (Invitrogen) and reduced-serum Opti-MEM (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The human RhoGAP screen in Fig. 2D was performed using Stealth siRNAs (Life Technologies) whose sequences are listed below.

Phylogenetic tree construction

The phylogenetic tree based on alignment of human GAP domain sequences (Fig. 2G) was constructed using Clustal W2 – Phylogeny (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/phylogeny/ clustalw2_phylogeny/) with the Neighbor-Joining clustering option. GAP domains were identified from whole protein sequences using SMART (http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de). The tree image was generated using FigTree v1.3.1 (http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/).

Light microscopy

The images of *C. elegans* embryos in Figures 1E,H and S1E-G were acquired at 20°C using an inverted Zeiss Axio Observer Z1 system equipped with a Yokogawa spinning-disk confocal head (CSU-X1), a 63x 1.4 NA Plan Apochromat objective, and a QuantEM:512SC EMCCD camera (Photometrics). Acquisition parameters, shutters, and focus were controlled by AxioVision software (Zeiss). Since *rga-3/4*^Δ mutant embryos were partially osmosensitive, *rga-3/4*^Δ and control embryos were filmed without pressure in osmotic support medium. Worms were dissected to release their embryos in a 4µl drop of L-15 blastomere culture medium (Edgar, 1995) on a 24x60mm coverslip mounted on a metal holder (Monen et al., 2005). A ring of Vaseline was placed around the drop, and the chamber was sealed with an 18 x 18 mm coverslip to prevent evaporation.

HeLa cells were seeded in a 35-mm glass-bottom dish coated with poly-D-lysine (MatTek) or Nunc Lab-TekTM chambered coverglass. Prior to filming, the medium was replaced with CO₂-independent medium (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 U/mL streptomycin, and 2 mM L-glutamine. The medium was covered with mineral oil and cells were maintained between 35 and 37°C using a heated stage. Images in Figures 3C, 5B and S1C were acquired using a spinning disk confocal mounted on an inverted microscope (TE2000-E; Nikon) equipped with a 60x 1.4 NA Plan Apochromat lens (Nikon), a solid-state laser combiner (Andor Technology) with 491- and 561-nm lines, a CSU10 head (Yokogawa), and a high-resolution interline chargecoupled device camera (Clara; Andor Technology). Acquisition parameters, shutters, and focus were controlled by iQ 1.10.0 software (Andor Technology). Images in Figures 2A, 3F,G and 6G,H were acquired using an UltraVIEW VoX spinning disk microscope (PerkinElmer) attached to an Axio Observer D1 stand (Carl Zeiss, Inc.), equipped 63x 1.4 NA Plan-Apochromat oil immersion objective and 488 nm laser line. Immuofluorescence images of fixed cells in Figures 1G, 2F, 3A, 4B,D,G, and 5F were acquired using a

deconvolution microscope (DeltaVision; Applied Precision) equipped with a charge-coupled device camera (CoolSnap; Roper Scientific) and a 100X 1.3 NA U-Plan Apochromat objective (Olympus). Immunofluorescence images in Figure 6A,D were acquired on a Leica DMI6000B microscope with a 63x 1.4 NA objective and 1.6X additional magnification using an OrcaR2 (Hamamatsu) camera and Volocity acquisition software (PerkinElmer). Z stacks with a 0.5 µm image spacing were acquired using a Piezo Z stage (Mad City Labs) and exported as TIFFs for analysis. Immunofluorescence images in Figure 4E,F,H, S2E, S3A,D, 4SF were acquired on an Axioskop 2 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Inc.) equipped with a 100x 1.3 NA Plan-Neofluar oil immersion lens and a charge-coupled device camera (1300; Micromax) and controlled by MetaMorph software. All fixed cell images were computationally deconvolved using SoftWorx software (Applied Precision). Images were cropped and scaled and color overlays were generated in Adobe Photoshop. Figures were constructed in Adobe Illustrator.

Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence of *C. elegans* embryos was performed as previously described (Desai et al., 2003; Oegema et al., 2001) using a 20 minute methanol fixation and rabbitanti RGA-3/4 (Schonegg et al., 2007; 1 µg/ml), mouse-anti α-tubulin (DM1-α; Sigma-Aldrich; 1:1000), and 1 µg/ml Hoechst. For staining of HeLa cells for RhoA and DNA, cells were fixed in 10% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) as previously described (Yonemura et al., 2004) prior to staining with mouse-anti RhoA (26C4: sc-418; Santa Cruz Biotechnology; 1:50) and 1µg/ml Hoechst. For staining of HeLa cells for P-MLC and actin, cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde at room temperature for 15 minutes prior to staining with anti-phospho myosin light chain 2 (Ser19) antibody (3671S, Cell Signaling, 1:100) or Alexa Fluor488 Phalloidin (A12379, Life Technologies) and 1µg/ml Hoechst. For the Plk1 and tubulin immunofluorescence, HeLa cells were fixed in methanol and washed and permeabilized

with TBST (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 0.5% Triton X-100) as previously described (Yuce et al., 2005). Cells were incubated with mouse anti-Plk1 antibodies (Santa Cruz; 1:50), followed by goat anti-mouse Fab fragments (Jackson Immunoresearch; 1:50), then incubated with mouse anti-α-tubulin antibody (DM1-α, Sigma-Aldrich; 1:200), and secondary antisera (anti-mouse Alexa 568, Invitrogen; anti-goat Alexa 488, Cedarlane). HeLa cells expressing MP-GAP::GFP were fixed in -20°C methanol for 5 min at room temperature and permeabilized for 2 min with 0.1% Triton/PBS before staining with goatanti GFP (Poser et al., 2008) 1:5000), mouse-anti α-tubulin (DM1-α; Sigma-Aldrich; 1:1000) and 1µg/ml Hoechst.

Image Quantification

All image quantification was done in ImageJ. For details on measurement of Anillin::GFP accumulation and the width of the RhoA/Anillin zone, see Experimental Procedures in the main text. The maximum cortical RhoA fluorescence intensity in fixed cells (Fig. 4D) was measured from 20 pixel wide linescans drawn perpendicular to the cortex after subtracting cytoplasmic background. Midzone length (Fig. 6B) was measured in fixed cells in early anaphase cells by performing a 50 pixel wide line scan from pole-to-pole across the chromosomes and measuring the distance between the two peaks of fluorescence intensity. The total RhoA and Anillin fluorescence intensity in the RhoA/Anillin zone (Fig. S5) was measured by summing up the fluorescence intensity in their respective zones.

Western Blots

Western blots were performed on whole-worm and HeLa cell extracts. Western blots were initially probed using 1 µg/mL of rabbit anti-GFP or rabbit anti-RGA-3/4 which were detected using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:4,000; GE Healthcare Life

Sciences). To control for loading, the same blots was subsequently probed for α -tubulin using the monoclonal DM1-α (1:1000 for whole-worm and 1:4000 for HeLa cells; Sigma-Aldrich) followed by an alkaline-phosphatase–conjugated anti–mouse secondary antibody (1:4000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.).

Cell Synchronization and Drug Treatment

Stocks of MG132 (Sigma), BI2536 (Lenart et al., 2007; Steegmaier et al., 2007), Y27632 (Cayman Chemicals) and Blebbistatin (Sigma) were made in DMSO. Stocks of C3 Transferase cell permeable (Cytoskeleton, Inc.) were made in water. Drug treated cells were washed three to five times with medium when shifted into another medium or drug. For the BI2536 (Fig. 4G, S4D) and blebbistatin (Fig. 5E,F) experiments, cells were transfected with control or MP-GAP siRNAs before starting the synchronization procedure. For the synchronization, cells were treated with 2mM thymidine for 24 h, released for 6 h, arrested in mitosis by adding 50 ng/ml Nocodazole for 4 h, washed and transferred to medium containing 10µM MG132 for 2 h (Petronczki et al., 2007). For the PLK1 inhibitor experiments (Fig. 4G, S4D), synchronized cells were washed to release them into anaphase, 100nM BI2536 was added 20 minutes after release, and cells were fixed and stained ~35 minutes after inhibitor addition (late anaphase). For the blebbistatin experiments (Fig. 5E,F), synchronized cells were washed and directly released into 100µM Blebbistatin containing medium and stained ~50 minutes after inhibitor addition. For the C3 (Fig. 4E) and Y27632 (Fig. 4H) experiments, cells were treated with control and MP-GAP siRNA for 48 h. Medium containing DMSO or 10µM Y27632 was added for 1 h before fixation. DMEM (without FCS) and with and without 0.5µg/ml C3 was added for 6 h before fixation.

To compare cytokinesis failure rates in the Gerlich #83 (H2B-mRFP and MyrPalmmEGFP) and EZ11 (Ect2::GFP) cell lines, cells were transfected with control or MP-GAP

siRNAs for \sim 24 h, then 2mM thymidine was added for 24 h. Live-cell imaging was started $~\sim$ 8 h after release from the single thymidine block.

In Vitro **GAP Assay**

The MP-GAP GAP domain (1-253aa) was cloned into pET28 and expressed in BL21 *E. coli.* Frozen cells were thawed in extraction buffer (50 mM Tris pH7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP, 5 mM Imidazole, 5% Glycerol, 1mM PMSF, 0.05% Tween, EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail) and lysed using a microfluidizer. The lysate was centrifuged at 42,000 g for 30 minutes and the supernatant was mixed with 50% Ni-NTA beads (Qiagen) and incubated at 4°C for 1 h. The Ni-NTA beads were washed with 50 mM Tris pH7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP, 75 mM Imidazole, 5% Glycerol, 0.05% Tween and the GAP domain was eluted with 50 mM Tris pH7.5, 500 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM TCEP, 300 mM Imidazole, 5% Glycerol, 0.05% Tween. The GAP domain was stored in 10% sucrose at -80°C and dialyzed into 50mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1mM MgCl₂ prior to the GAP assay.

The GAP assay was performed with RhoGAP assay Biochem kit according in manufacturers instructions (BK105, Cytoskeleton, Inc.). RhoA, Cdc42 and Rac1 were incubated with GTP and the MP-GAP GAP domain for 20 min at 37°C. The reaction was terminated by adding CytoPhos and the production of free phosphate from GTP hydrolysis monitored by measuring the absorbance at 650 nm.

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