Supplemental Materials Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Supplemental Figures

FIGURE S1: A. The hp53/hPer2 complex is present in the nuclear compartment. HCT116 cells were transfected with pCS2+FLAG-hPer2 and total, cytosolic, and nuclear fractions (T, C, and N, respectively) were immunoprecipitated using α -p53 antibody. Complex components were identified by immunoblotting using specific antibodies (right panels). Input samples are shown on left panels. Asterisk indicates a non-specific signal. B. Input controls of hPer2 and hp53 expressing proteins. HCT116 cells were transfected with pCS2+myc-hp53 and either pCS2+FLAG-hPer2 (+) or empty vector (-) and maintained in complete media for 20 h before adding, or not (control; -MG132), MG132 (50 µM) and ubiquitin aldehyde (5 nM) as described in Fig. 4.D legend. Cells were maintained four additional hours before harvesting. Lysates equivalent to 2.56×10^4 cells were used to prepare the cytosolic (C) and total (T) fractions whereas 1.28×10^4 cells were used for nuclei (N) preparation. Protein expression was evaluated in total, cytosolic, and nuclear fractions and input amounts detected by immunoblotting using α-Per2, -p53, -lamin A/C, and -tubulin antibodies. C. Input controls of hPer2 and Mdm2 expressing proteins. HCT116 cell lysates $(3.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cells for T/C}; 15.7 \times 10^4 \text{ cells for N})$ from pCS2+3xFLAG-Mdm2 and pCS2+myc-hPer2 cotransfected cells treated, or not (control), with MG132 and ubiquitin aldehyde as described in Fig. 4.E legend, were analyzed for protein expression by immunoblotting using α -p53 (middle panel), -FLAG, and -myc (upper two panels). In all experiments, lamin A/C and tubulin were used as loading controls for nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions, respectively (lower two panels).

FIGURE S2: *In vitro* transcribed and translated FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2, FLAG-hp53(ch)GST, *myc*-Mdm2, and *myc*-hPer2 proteins were used for ubiquitination experiments. When indicated, *myc*-hPer2 and FLAG-hp53(ch)GST were pre-incubated, thus, the complex was formed before adding *myc*-Mdm2. For the FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2 chimera, the translated protein and *myc*-Mdm2 were incubated together before the ubiquitination reaction took place. Ubiquitination was carried out as described in the "Materials and Methods" section. FLAG-tagged proteins were immunoprecipitated with α -FLAG/protein A-beads and blotted using α -ubiquitin antibody. Membranes were then stripped and re-probed with α -p53 and *-myc* antibodies to detect complex bound proteins. Asterisk indicates IgG heavy chain. The figure shows immunoblot data from a single experiment that was repeated three times with similar results. Quantification of the sample's ubiquitinated signal was performed using ImageJ Software v1.45 (*bar graph*). Statistical comparisons were evaluated by *t*-test. ##: p<0.005.

FIGURE S3: Profile plots of signal intensity across H1299 cells transfected with *myc*-tagged forms of hp53, hp53(ch)GST, hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872), NLS-hp53(ch)GST, and NLS-hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872) (Figure 3, *panels i-v*), or the untagged form of hp53(ch)hPer2 (Figure 3, *panel vi*). Recombinant proteins (in red) and DNA levels (in blue) were scored along the white lines shown in each of the image panels located on the left. Fluorescence was visualized using a Nikon Eclipse TE2000-E microscope equipped with a Cascade II E2V CCD97 camera (Photometrics). Images were processed using NIS-Elements AR 3.0 Nikon software and quantified using ImageJ software v1.45.

FIGURE S4: A. *In vitro* association of Cry1 to hPer2/hp53 complex. *In vitro* transcribed and translated FLAG-hp53, FLAG-hPer2, *myc*-hp53, *myc*-hPer2, and *myc*-hCry1 proteins were pre-incubated as follows: FLAG-hp53 with either *myc*-hPer2 (ratio 1:2; lane 1) or *myc*-hCry1 (ratio 1:1; lane 2) and FLAG-hPer2 with either *myc*-hp53 or *myc*-hCry1 (ratio 2:1; lanes 3-4). Complexes were allowed to form by incubating the proteins at room temperature for 20 min. Immunoprecipitations were performed using α -FLAG-conjugated beads followed by washing in NP40 lysis buffer. Associated proteins were detected by immunoblotting using α -FLAG (*upper panel*) or α -myc (*lower panel*) antibodies. In lanes 5-6,

complex of *myc*-hp53 with FLAG-hPer2 (ratio 1:2) or *myc*-hCry1 with FLAG-hPer2 (ratio 1:2) were formed by incubation at room temperature before adding *myc*-hCry1 or *myc*-hp53, respectively. Complexes were immunoprecipitated and analyzed as described above. FLAG- and *myc*-inputs are indicated in *top* and *right* panels. Asterisk indicates IgG heavy chain. B. Binding of hPer2 to hp53 prevents hp21 from being expressed. H1299 cells were transfected with pCS2+FLAG-hp53, -hp53(ch)dST, -hp53(ch)hPer2, or -hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872) and harvested 24 h later. Cell lysates (~40 µg) were resolved by SDS-PAGE and recombinant (*upper left and right panels*) and endogenous proteins (*middle* and *lower left* and *right panels*) detected by immunoblotting using α -p21, -p53, -FLAG, -tubulin antibodies.

FIGURE S5: H1299 cells (~ $8x10^5$) were transfected with empty vector, pCS2+FLAG-hp53, pCS2+FLAG-hp53(ch)GST, or hp53(ch)hPer2 and maintained for 24 h before irradiation (5 Gy). Samples were harvested every 12h for 3 days after treatment (t=0 before treatment) and analyzed for viability using a MTT viability assay (Abnova) following manufacturer's instructions. Absorbance was measured at OD_{570nm} in a SPECTRA MAX 190 plate reader (Molecular Devices).

FIGURE S6: Expression levels of recombinant proteins in samples from experiments shown in Figures 5B (panel A) and S7E (panel B). In all cases, cell lysates (40 μ g) were resolved by SDS-PAGE and recombinant proteins were detected by immunoblotting using an α -FLAG antibody (*upper panel*). Tubulin was used as the loading control (*lower panel*). EV: empty vector.

FIGURE S7: H1299 cells were transfected with either pCS2+FLAG-hp53, pCS2+FLAG-hp53(ch)GST, hp53(ch)hPer2, or empty vector (EV) and treated (+ γ -IR), or not (- γ -IR), with different doses of radiation (0.5, 2.5, or 5 Gy). Cell lysates (50 µg) were collected 2 h after irradiation and proteins resolved by SDS-PAGE and blotted using an α -Chk1-Ser³⁴⁵ antibody for phosphorylation in Ser³⁴⁵ of endogenous Chk1 as described in the "Materials and Methods" section (*top panels*). Tubulin was used as the loading control (*lower panel*). Protein levels were quantified using ImageLab version 5.1 (Bio-Rad, *middle bar graph*) and values are represented as the mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments. Real-time qRT-PCR data were normalized to the levels of expression in untreated empty vector. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments (*lower bar graph*). Statistical comparisons were done by *t-test*. NS: indicates not significant; #: indicates p≤0.02; ##: indicates p≤0.05.

FIGURE S8: H1299 cells were transfected with: *i*) empty vector (EV, A), *ii*) pCS2+FLAG-hp53 or pCS2+FLAG-hp53(ch)GST (B and C, respectively), or *iii*) pCS2+FLAG-hp53 or pCS2+FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872) (D). Cells were treated (+ γ -IR, A, C, D) or not (- γ -IR, A, B, D) with radiation and harvested as indicated in Fig. 6.A legend. Total RNA was purified using TRIzol and cDNA synthesized as described in the "Materials and Methods" section. Real-time qRT-PCR data were normalized to the levels of expression in untreated empty vector (A) or FLAG-hp53 transfected cells (B-D). Data are presented as the mean ± SEM from three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Statistical comparisons were done by either *two-tailed unpaired t-test* (A-C) or ANOVA using *Bonferroni* or *Games-Howell post-hoc* analyses when needed [D; SPSS; IBM Statistics]. NS: indicate not significant; #: indicates p≤0.05; ##: indicates p≤0.01; ###: indicates p≤0.001. E. H1299 cells were co-transfected with the reporter *hp21^{WAF1/CIP1}*-luc construct cloned in pGL2 and pCS2+FLAG-hp53, pCS2+FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872) or empty vector (~200 ng) plus pCMV- β -gal (~200 ng) as internal control. Extracts from cells treated (+ γ -IR), or not (- γ -IR), with radiation were assayed for luciferase and β -galactosidase activities. The experiment was replicated thrice; error bars indicate SEM and data evaluated by ANOVA using *Bonferroni post-hoc* test [SPSS; IBM Statistics]. ##: indicates p<0.01; ###: indicates p<0.01; F. H1299 cells were transfected with either pCS2+FLAG-hp53 (cold) for luciferase p<0.01. F. H1299 cells were transfected with either pCS2+FLAG-hpCS+

hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872) or empty vector (EV) and treated (+ γ -IR), or not (- γ -IR), with radiation as indicated in Fig. 6.A and in the "Materials and Methods" section. Aliquots of lysates taken at different times (20 µg) were resolved by SDS-PAGE and blotted using specific antibodies [α -Chk1 and α -p21 for endogenous Chk1 kinase and hp21^{WAF1/CIP1}, respectively; α -FLAG for FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872); α -Chk1-Ser³⁴⁵ for phosphorylation in Ser³⁴⁵ of endogenous Chk1, and α -p53-Ser¹⁵ for phosphorylation in Ser¹⁵ in FLAG-hp53(ch)hPer2(356-574/683-872)]. Tubulin was used as loading control (*lower panel*). Asterisk indicates nonspecific signal.

FIGURE S9: A. HCT116 cells were transfected with either FLAG-hPer2 or siRNAhPer2 and collected at 24 and 48 h post-transfection, respectively. Empty vector (EV) and mock samples were controls. qRT-PCR data are presented as the mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments performed in triplicate. Statistical comparisons were done by *two-tailed unpaired t-test* and analyses performed using SPSS (IBM Statistics). NS: indicates not significant; ##: indicates p≤ 0.01. B. Lysates (250 µg) from HCT116 cells transfected with either FLAG-hPer2 or empty vector were incubated with α -Per2 antibody and protein A-beads in NP40 lysis buffer for immunodepletion Unbound fraction (supernatants) were analyzed by immunoblotting using specific antibodies. C. H1299 cells were transfected with pCS2+FLAG-hPer2, pCS2+FLAG-hp53, empty vector (EV), or a combination of plasmids. Cells were harvested 24 h after transfection and aliquots were analyzed by immunoblotting and quantified using ImageLab version 5.1 (Bio-Rad). Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments performed in triplicate.

FIGURE S10: A. HCT116 lysates $(15 \times 10^5 \text{ cells})$ from non-irradiated (-) or γ -IR (+, 10Gy) cells were used to prepare the cytosolic (C) and total (T) fractions whereas 45×10^5 cells were used for nuclei (N) preparation. Endogenous proteins were identified in total, cytosolic, and nuclear fractions and input amounts detected by immunoblotting using α -Per2, -p53, -lamin A/C, and -tubulin antibodies (*upper panels*). Total, cytosolic, and nuclear extracts were incubated with α -Per2 antibody (0.7 µg) and protein A-beads in NP40 lysis buffer for 3h at 4°C. Washed samples were analyzed by immunoblotting using specific antibodies. The figure shows immunoblot data from a single experiment that was repeated twice times with similar results. Increased levels of hp53 were expected in the nuclear fraction as result of stabilization and in response to γ -IR [for review see Kruse, (2009)]. B. HEK293 lysates (200 µg) from pCS2+3xFLAG-Mdm2, pCS2+3xFLAG-hp53, and pCS2+*myc*-hPer2 cotransfected cells treated, or not (0 h), with 20 Gy of γ -IR were immunoprecipitated using α -FLAG and protein A-beads. Immunoblotting was performed using specific antibodies to detect *myc*-hPer2 association and 3xFLAG-expressed proteins (*upper* and *lower panels*, respectively). Twenty µg of whole lysates were tested for protein expression levels and are shown on the left.

Supplemental Material

Table

Table S1 *Primer sequences for qRT-PCR reactions.* Primers used throughout are summarized. Sequences were retrieved from their corresponding GeneBank accession number and primers designed using Beacon DesignTM (Premierbiosoft) software.

Gene	Encoding		Primer Sequence 5'-3'	GeneBank
	Protein			Accession Number
ACTB	β-actin	Forward	TCAGAAGGATTCCTATGTGGGCGA	NM_001101.3
		Reverse	TTTCTCCATGTCGTCCCAGTTGGT	
BAX	Bax	Forward	GTTGTCGCCCTTTTCTACTTTGCC	NM_004324.3
		Reverse	TGTCCAGCCCATGATGGTTCTGAT	
CLOCK	Clock	Forward	AGTTCAGCAACCATCTCAGGCTCA	NM_004898.3
		Reverse	TTGCTGGTGATGTGACTGAGGGAA	
CRY1	Cry1	Forward	ATCATTGGTGTGGACTAC	NM_021117.3
		Reverse	TCTGCTTCATTCGTTCA	
$GADD45\alpha$	Gadd45a	Forward	TGCTGGTGACGAACCCACATTCAT	NM_001924.3
		Reverse	CACCCACTGATCCATGTAGCGACTTT	
GAPDH	GAPDH	Forward	CTCTGGTAAAGTGGATATTGT	NM_002046.4
		Reverse	GGTGGAATCATATTGGAACA	
MYC	c-myc	Forward	AGGAGACATGGTGAACCAGAGTTT	NM_002467.4
		Reverse	AGAAGCCGCTCCACATACAGTCCT	
PER2	Per2	Forward	TGAGAAGAAAGCTGTCCCTGCCAT	NM_022817.2
		Reverse	GACGTTTGCTGGGAACTCGCATTT	
CDKN1 a	p21 ^{WAF1/CIP1}	Forward	TCCAGCGACCTTCCTCATCCAC	NM_000389.4
		Reverse	TCCATAGCCTCTACTGCCACCATC	
TP53	p53	Forward	GCGTGTGGAGTATTTGGATGA	NM_000546.5
		Reverse	AGTGTGATGATGGTGAGGATGG	
NR1D1	Rev-erba	Forward	AGCATGACCAAGTCACCCTGCTTA	NM_021724.3
		Reverse	TGCGGCTTAGGAACATCACTGTCT	
TBP	Tbp	Forward	CACGAACCACGGCACTGATT	NM_003194.4
		Reverse	TTTTCTTGCTGCCAGTCTGGAC	
SFN	14-3-3 σ	Forward	GCAAGACCGAGATTGAGG	NM_006142.3
		Reverse	TGTCACAGGGGAACTTTATTG	

 Table S1. Primer sequences for qRT-PCR reactions.





C.







В.







В.











В.

