Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Ohta et al.

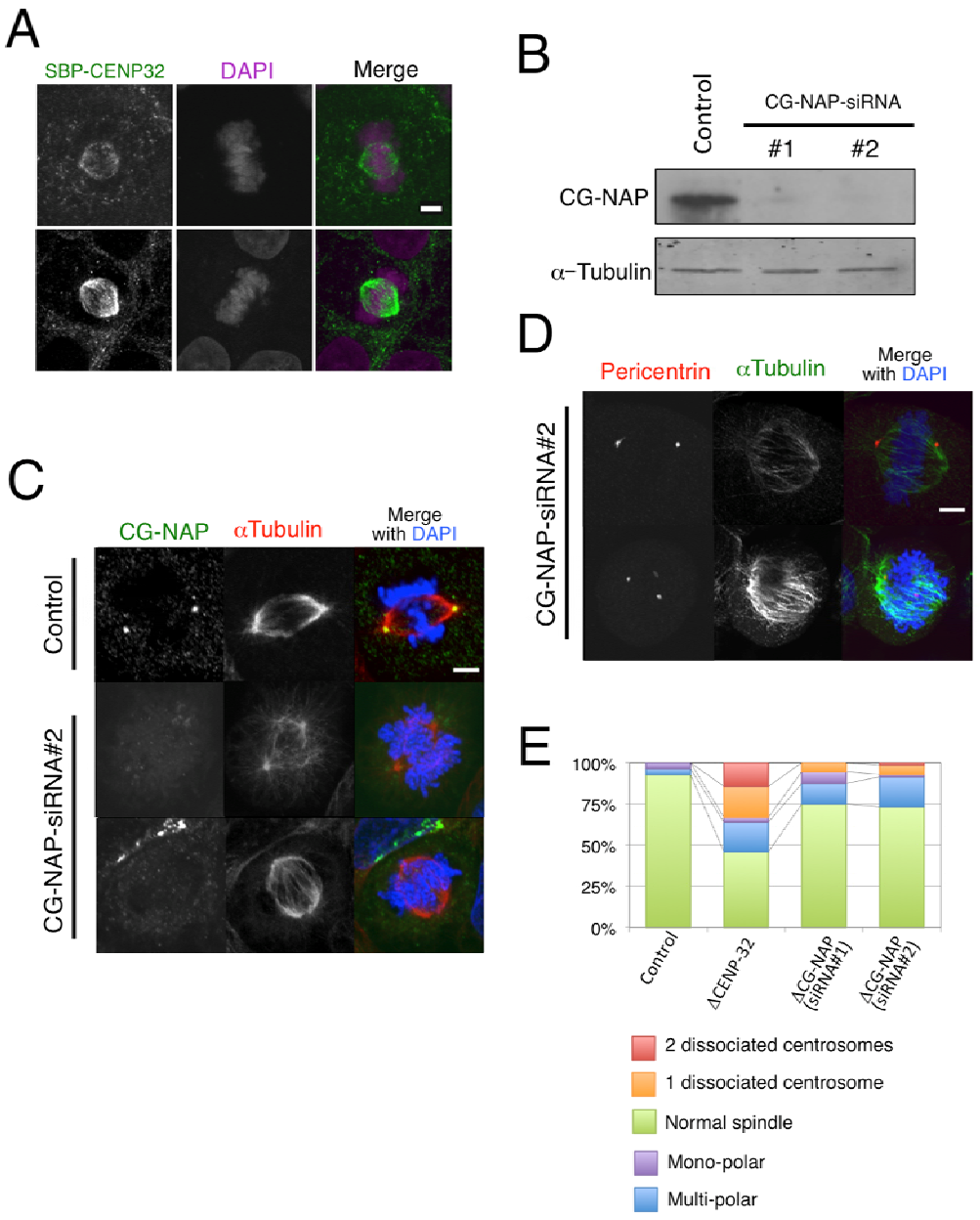


Fig. S1

Supplementary Fig. 1 (A) SBP-CENP-32 (green) can accumulate on mitotic spindles including kinetochores and centrosomes. **(B)** Immunoblots of control and CENP-32 siRNA transfected cell extracts. **(C)** CG-NAP siRNA transfection results in CG-NAP mislocalization at

centrosomes. CG-NAP (green), α-tubulin (red), and merged with DAPI (blue). **(D)** Centrosome dissociation phenotype caused by CG-NAP depletion. **(E)** Quantification of centrosome dissociation phenotype in CG-NAP knockdown cells.

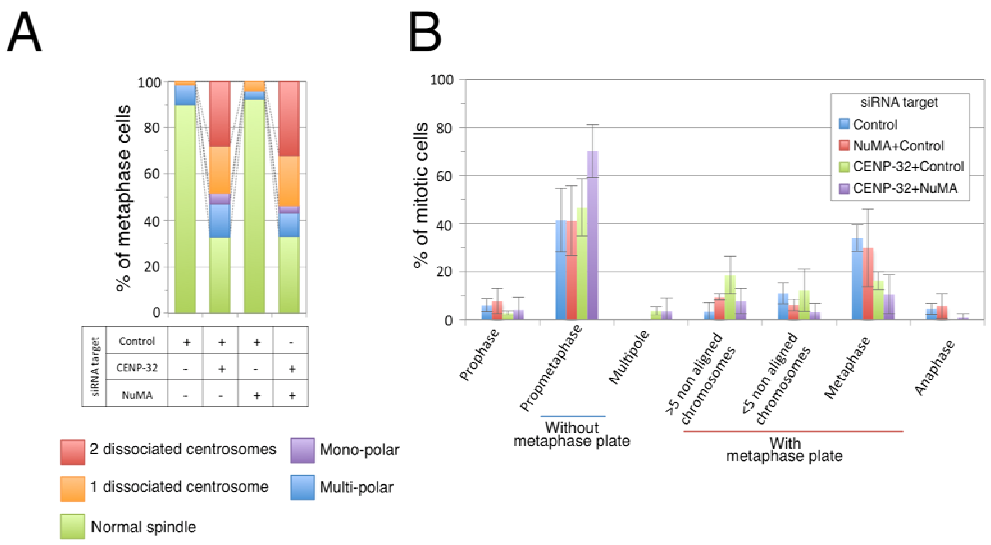


Fig. S2

Supplementary Fig. 2 (A) Quantification of the centrosome dissociation phenotype in NuMA and CENP-32-depleted metaphase.

(B) Quantification of mitotic profile in NuMA and CENP-32-depleted cells.

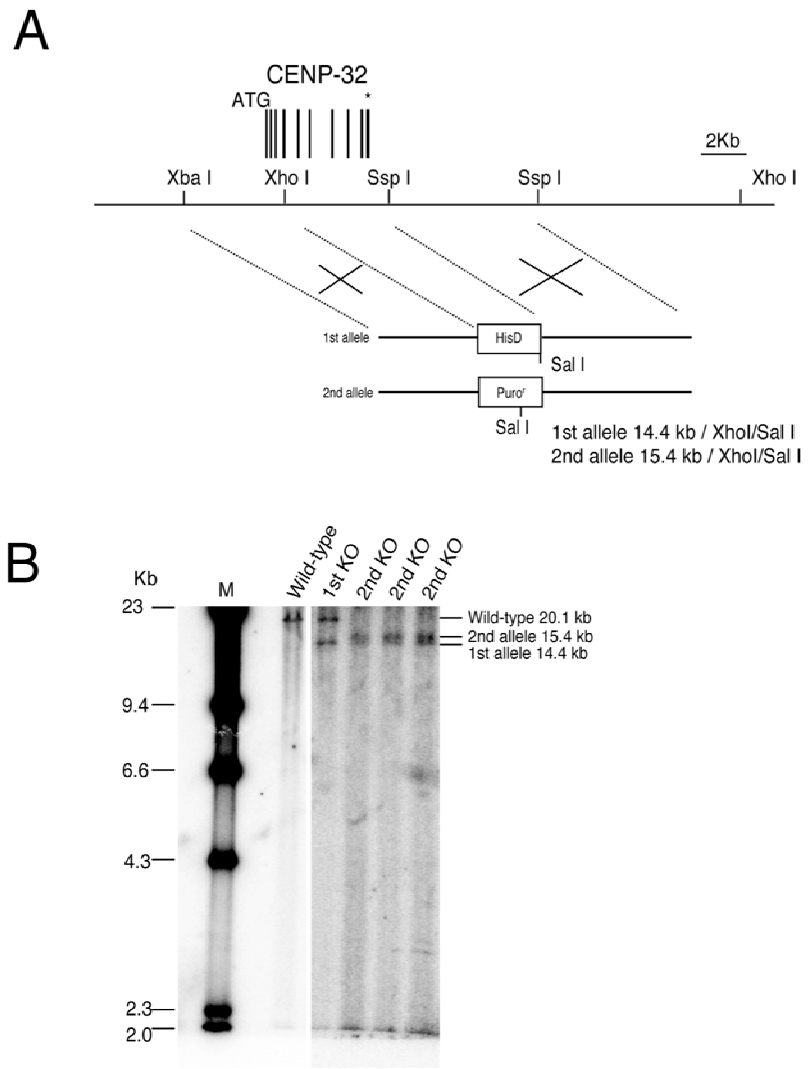
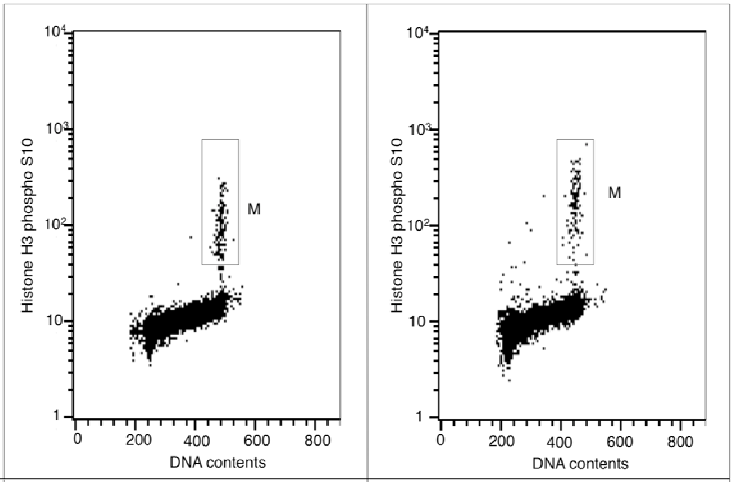


Fig. S3

Supplementary Fig. 3 Generation of a knock-out cell line **(A)** Restriction maps of the chicken CENP-32 locus, gene disruption constructs, and targeted loci. Black boxes indicate the positions of exons. SspI, XbaI, and XhoI restriction sites are shown. There is a SalI polymorphism in this locus; a SalI site is absent from the 1st round targeted allele. **(B)** Novel 14.4 and 15.4 kb SalI fragments hybridize to the probe if targeted integration of the construct occurs.



	Clone 18 (WT)	CENP-32 KO
M	1.72 %	1.92

Fig. S4

Supplementary Fig. 4 Histone H3 phospho-S10 plots are analyzed by fluorescence activated cell sorting. The windows for separated M-phase are indicated. Quantification is shown at the bottom.