Supplemental Material

Centriolar satellites- and hMsd1/SSX2IP-dependent microtubule anchoring is critical for centriole assembly

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Supplemental Figure S1 Hori A et al.



Supplemental Figure S1. Evaluation of siRNA-mediated hMsd1/SSX2IP depletion and confirmation that hMsd1/SSX2IP depletion leads to Cep290 aggregation around the centrosome concomitant with microtubule disorganisation.

(A) Immunobloting of protein extracts prepared from HeLa, HeLa stably expressing centrin-GFP, U2OS, or U2OS stably expressing centrin-GFP cells. These cells were treated with control or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNA and immunoblotting was performed with antibodies specific to hMsd1/SSX2IP and α -tubulin. The positions of molecular weight markers (kDa) are shown on the right. (B) U2OS cells were transfected with control or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNA and 48 h later immunostained with anti- α -tubulin (red) and anti-Cep290 antibodies (green). DAPI staining (blue) is also included in merged images (left). Scale bar, 5 µm. (C) Quantification of cells displaying Cep290 aggregation around the centrosome. The data represent the mean+SD (>300 cells derived from three independent experiments, n=3). ***P<0.0001. (D) Quantification of Cep290 signal intensities around the centrosome. 25 pixel squares around centrosome were measured. Data represent the mean+SD (>100 cells, n=3). ***P<0.0001.

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Supplemental Figure S2. PCM1 aggregation in hMsd1/SSX2IP-depleted cells requires microtubules.

U2OS cells were transfected with control or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNA and 48 h later treated with DMSO (left) or 20 μ M Nocodazole (right) for 2 h, fixed and immunostained with antibodies against PCM1 (green) and γ -tubulin (red). DNA was stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bars, 5 μ m.

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Supplemental Figure S3. The emergence of supernumerary centrin foci upon hMsd1/SSX2IP depletion is independent of ectopically expressed GFP-centrin. U2OS (top) or HeLa cells (bottom) were transfected with control (left) or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNAs (right). 48 h after transfection, cells were fixed and immunostained with anticentrin (green) and anti-PCM1 antibodies (red). DNA was stained with DAPI (blue). Enlarged images around the centrosomal region are shown in the bottom two insets. Scale bars, 5 µm and 1µm (bottom insets).

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Supplemental Figure S4: hMsd1/SSX2IP depletion promotes centrosome overduplication in HU arrested U2OS cells

(A) and (B). HU was added to U2OS cells stably expressing centrin-GFP and simultaneously transfected with control or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNA. 48 h and 72 h after transfection, cells were fixed and stained with antibodies against hSAS-6 (A) or Cep152 (B). Three representative types of cells are shown; \leq 4centrin/ \leq 2 hSAS-6 (A), or Cep152 (B), >4 centrin/ \leq 2 hSAS-6 (A), or Cep152 (B) and >4 centrin/ \geq 2 hSAS-6 (A) or Cep152 (B). Scale bars, 5 µm. (C) HU was added to U2OS cells stably expressing centrin-GFP and simultaneously transfected with control or hMsd1/SSX2IP siRNA. 48 h after transfection, cells were fixed and stained with antibodies against CP110 (green) and γ-tubulin (red). Left, the representative types of cells are shown; Type I: \leq 4 centrin, \leq 4 CP110, \leq 2 γ-tubulin (normal); Type II: >4 centrin, \leq 4 CP110, \leq 2 γ-tubulin (centrin and CP110 amplification) and Type IV: >4 centrin, >4 CP110, >2 γ-tubulin (overduplication). Right, quantification of the percentage of cells representing the four types of centrin/CP110/γ-tubulin patterns is shown. Data represent the mean+SD (>200 cells, n=2).