Supplementary Figure 5

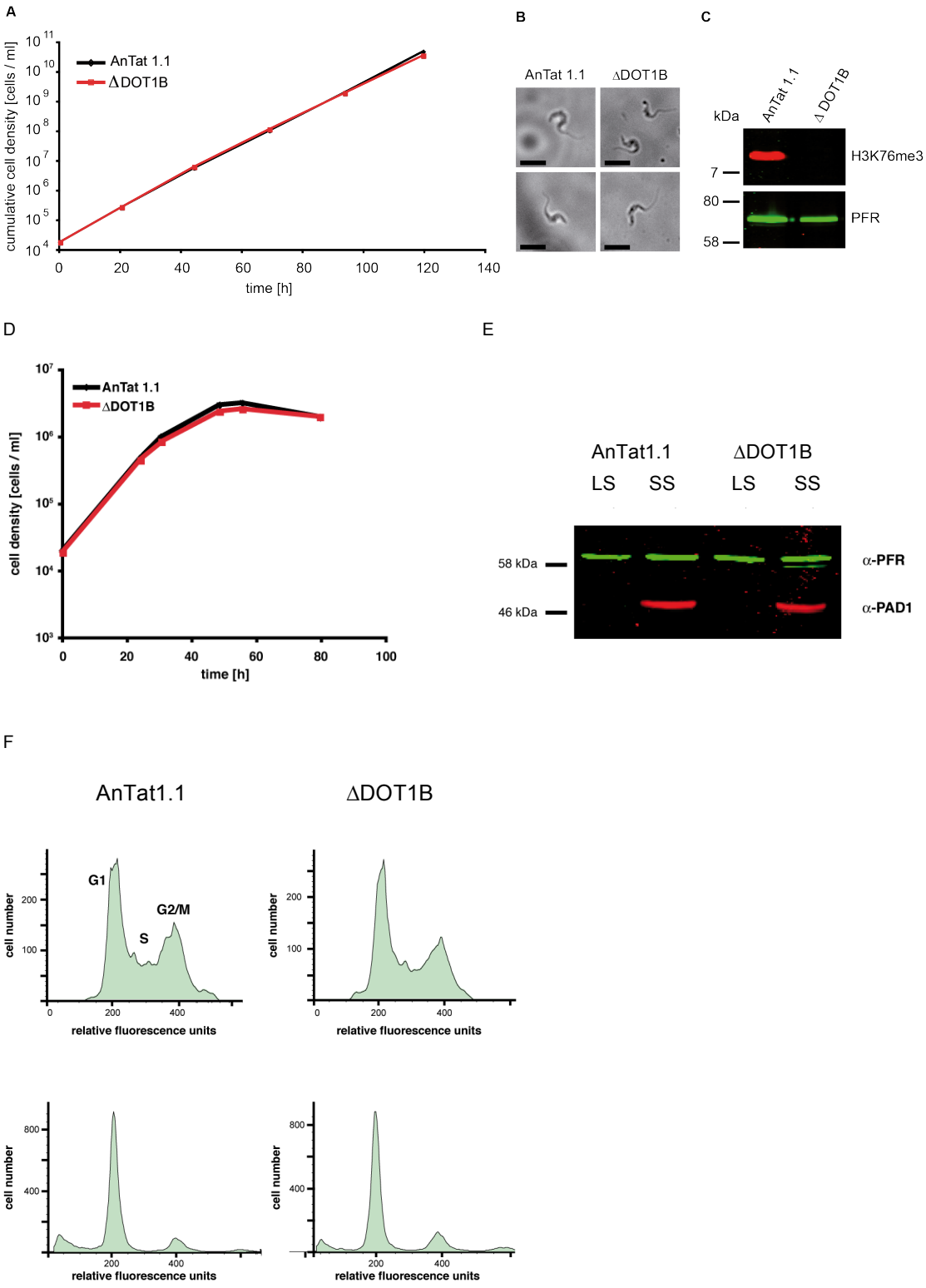

Fig S5: Characterization of DOT1B-depleted pleomorphic trypanosomes. **(A)** Cumulative growth curve of wild-type AnTat 1.1 and ΔDOT1B trypanosomes. AnTat 1.1 and ΔDOT1B cells were cultivated in high viscosity HMI-9-methylcellulose medium and show same population doubling time (5.5h). **(B)** AnTat 1.1 and ΔDOT1B long slender forms are morphologically indistinguishable (representative phase contrast microscopy pictures; bars 10μm). **(C)** Western Blot analysis shows H3K76 tri-methylation in wild-type AnTat 1.1 and loss of the modification in ΔDOT1B trypanosomes. **(D)** Cell density-dependent entry into stationary phase is indistinguishable in wild-type and ΔDOT1B cells. **(E)** Western blot analysis of PAD1 expression. Stumpy formation marker PAD1 is detectable in SS populations of both cell lines (LS: long slender; SS: short stumpy). The structural protein PFR serves as a loading control. **(F)** Cell cycle profiles of propidium iodide stained logarithmically growing parasites (upper panel) and arrested stumpy cell analysed by flow cytometry. Stumpy populations of both cell lines accumulate in G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle.