

Supplementary Figures

Specific threonine-4 phosphorylation and function of RNA polymerase II CTD during M phase progression

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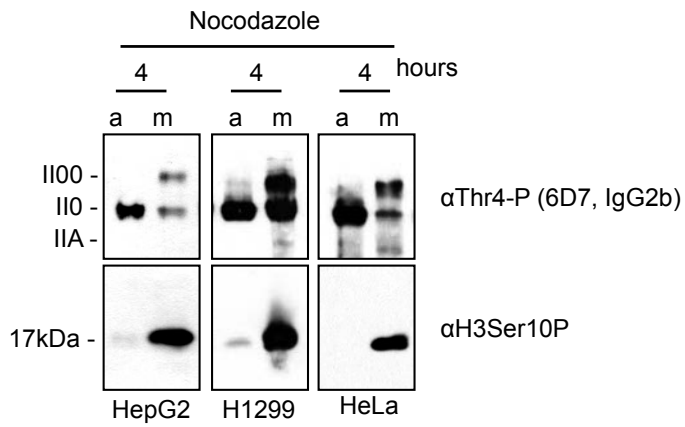
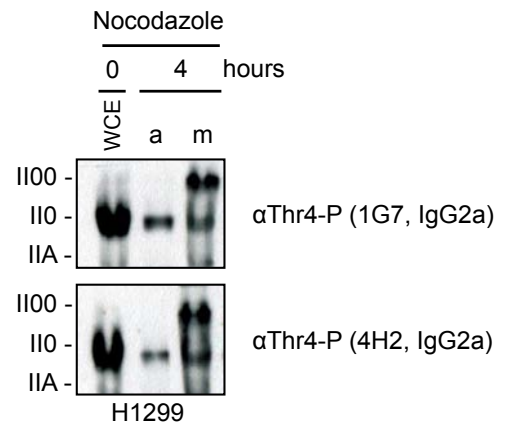
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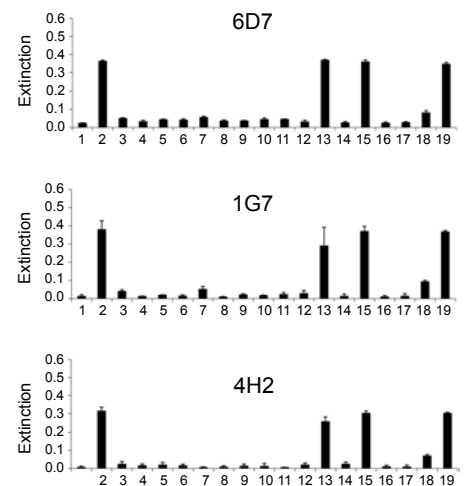
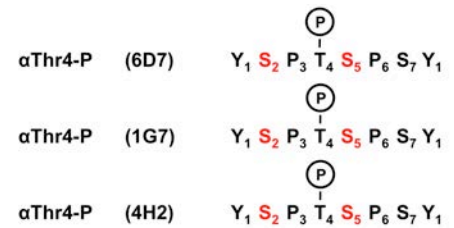
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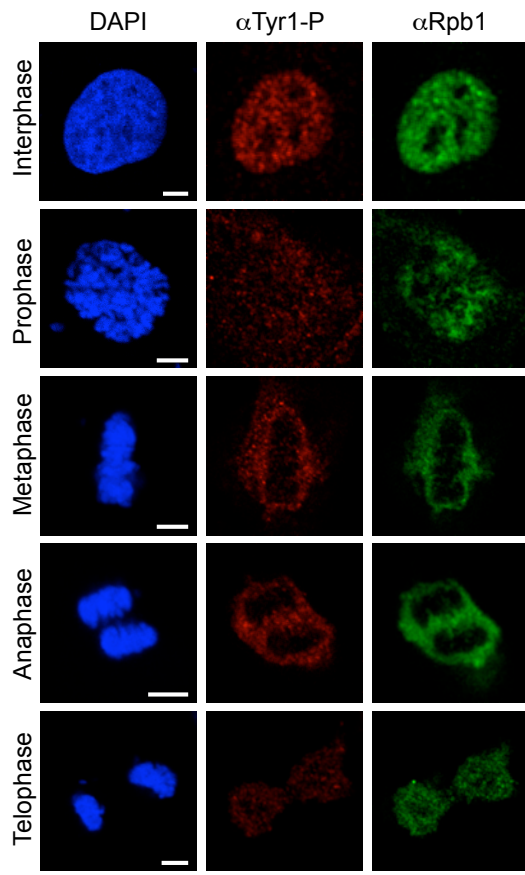
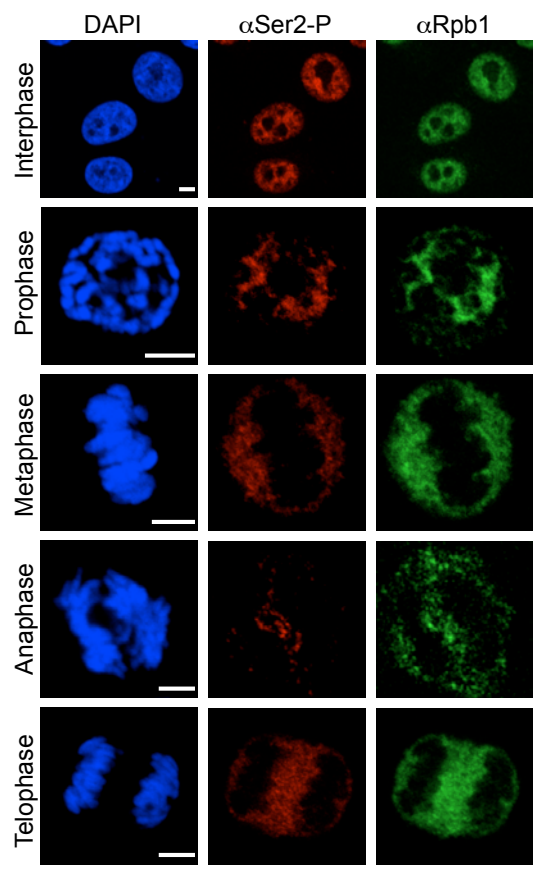
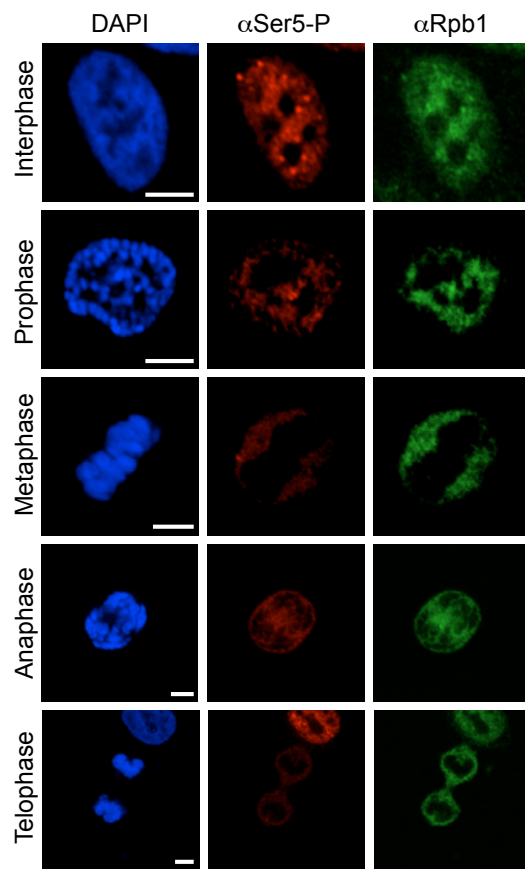
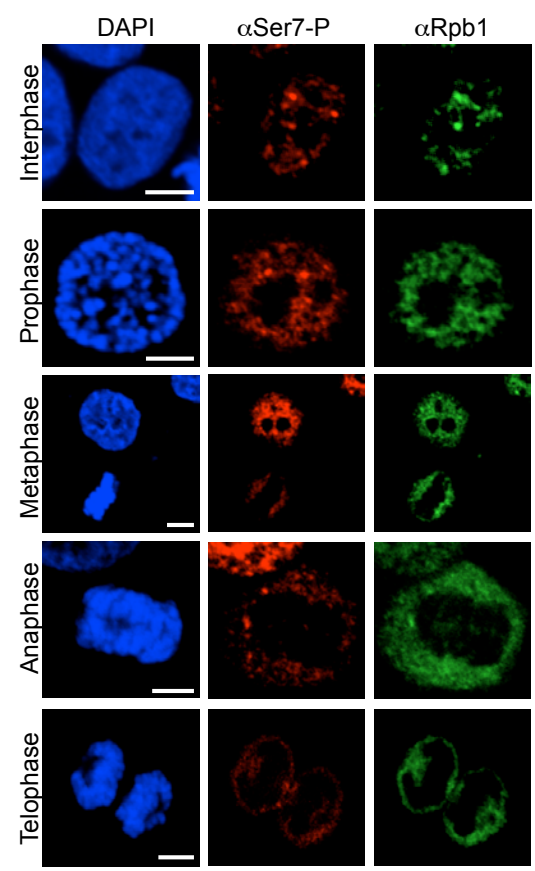
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a**b****c**

Phospho-peptide	Phospho-site	α Thr4-P 6D7	α Thr4-P 1G7	α Thr4-P 4H2
CTD-1	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-2	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	+++	+++	+++
CTD-3	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-4	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-5	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-6	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-7	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-8	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-9	SPSYSPSYSPSPTC	-	-	-
CTD-10	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-11	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-12	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-13	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	+++	+++	+++
CTD-14	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-15	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	+++	+++	+++
CTD-16	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-17	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	-	-	-
CTD-18	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	+	+	+
CTD-19	YSPTSPSYSPSPSC	+++	+++	+++

d**e**

Supplementary Figure 1, related to Fig. 1 Induction of a slow migrating Pol II00 form in M phase cells. Western blot analysis of extracts of human cell lines (HepG2, H1299, HeLa) with a (a) Thr4-P-specific mAb (6D7) or (b) H1299 cell extracts with the Thr4-P-specific mAbs (1G7 and 4H2) 4 h after nocodazole (20 ng/ml) treatment. I10 and I1A designate the hyper- and hypophosphorylated forms of the large subunit Rpb1 of Pol II. I100 represents the slower migrating Thr4-P-specific Pol II form. H3Ser10-P served as a marker for mitotic cells. WCE, whole cell extract. (c) Survey of synthetic phospho-peptides used for characterization of CTD-specific monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). Peptide CTD-2 was used to immunize rats and identify Thr4-P-specific mAbs (6D7, 1G7 and 4H2). The binding specificity of Thr4-P-specific mAb 4H2 and of previously generated mAbs 6D7 and 1G7 was determined by an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using a panel of 19 CTD peptides with different combinations of phosphorylated amino acids. Phosphorylation of amino acids adjacent to the phospho site used for immunization, inhibited (-), did not inhibit (+++), or inhibited binding of mAbs to various degrees (++, +). (d) Quantitative ELISA data for CTD peptides 1-19. Reactivity below 0.05 indicates background. (e) Overview of conditions of phospho-CTD recognition by mAbs. Red amino acids (Ser2, Ser5) indicate inhibition of mAb binding when phosphorylated. Phosphorylated amino acids coloured black (Tyr1, Ser7, Thr4) did not inhibit mAb binding. Error bars show standard deviation of three experiments.

a**b****c****d**

Supplementary Figure 2, related to Fig. 2 Distribution of Pol II with specific CTD modifications during the cell cycle. Immunofluorescence images of CTD modification-specific mAbs (red) Tyr1-P (**a**), Ser2-P (**b**), Ser5-P (**c**), Ser7-P (**d**) with Rpb1 (Pol3.3; green) and DNA (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; DAPI) in HeLa cells. Representative images of cell cycle chromosomes are shown. Scale bars, 5 μ m.

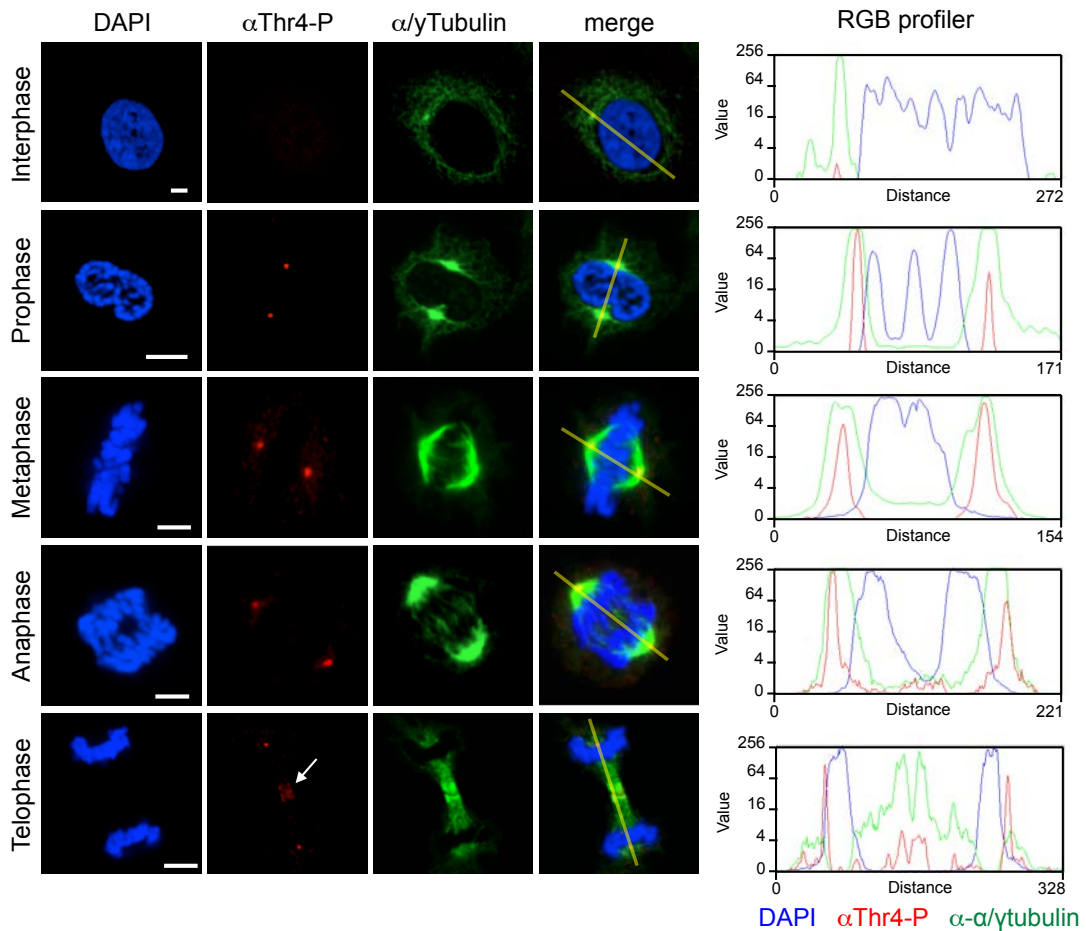
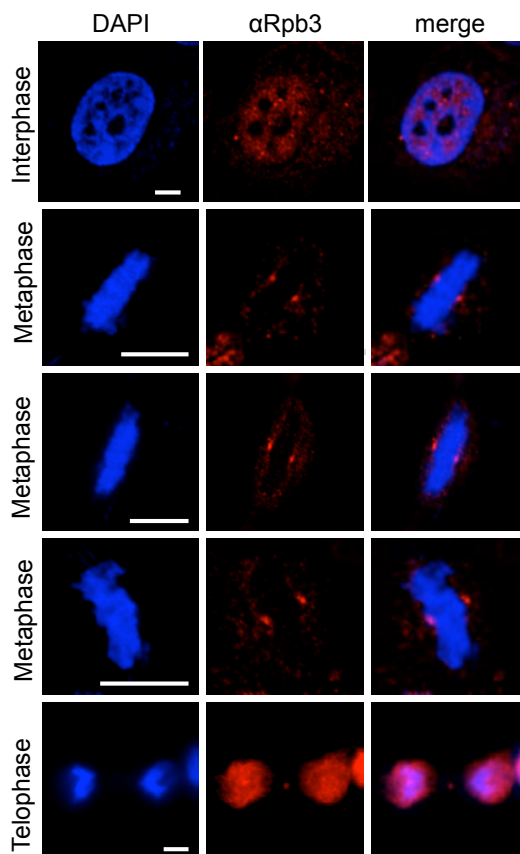
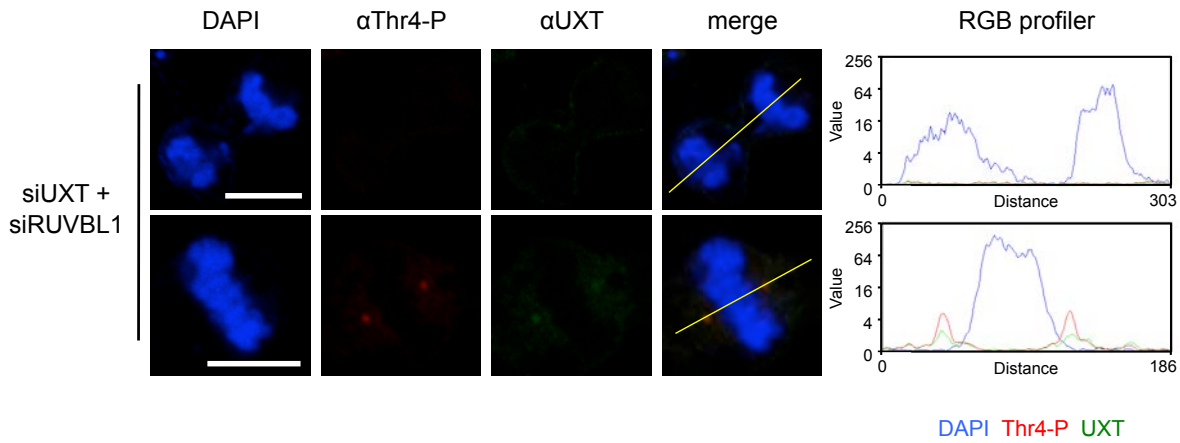
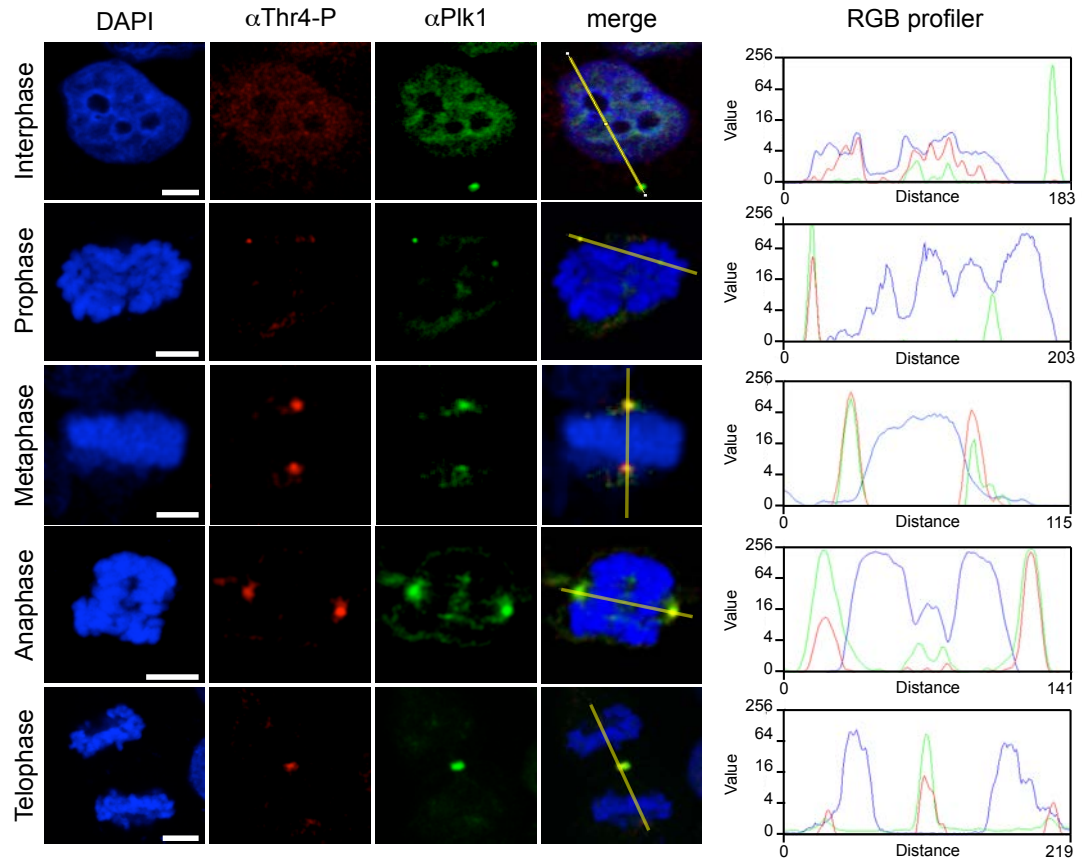
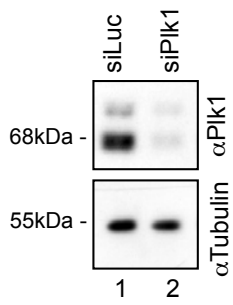
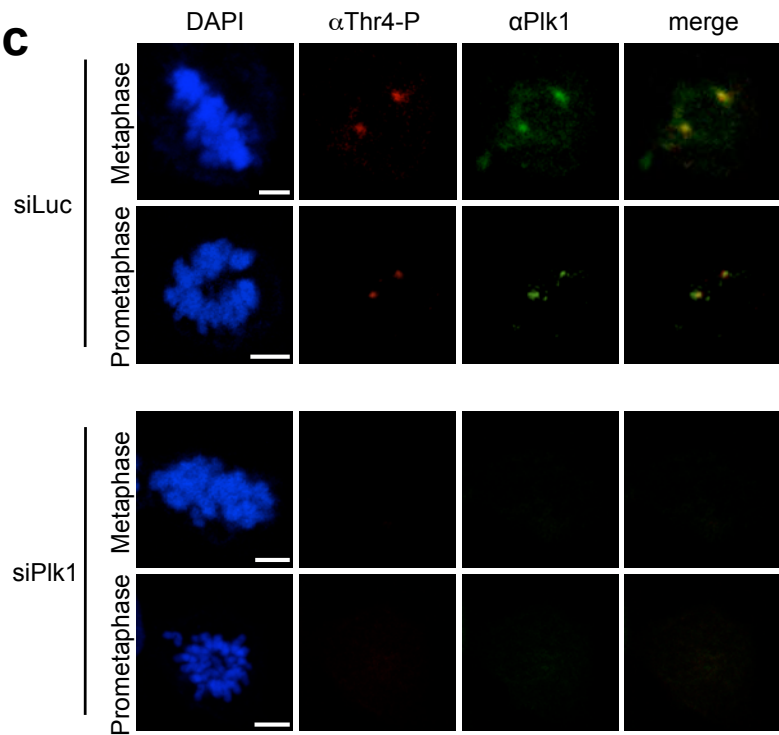
a**b****Supplementary Figure S3, related to**

Fig. 3 Thr4 Phosphorylated Pol II co-localizes with centrosomes in M phase.

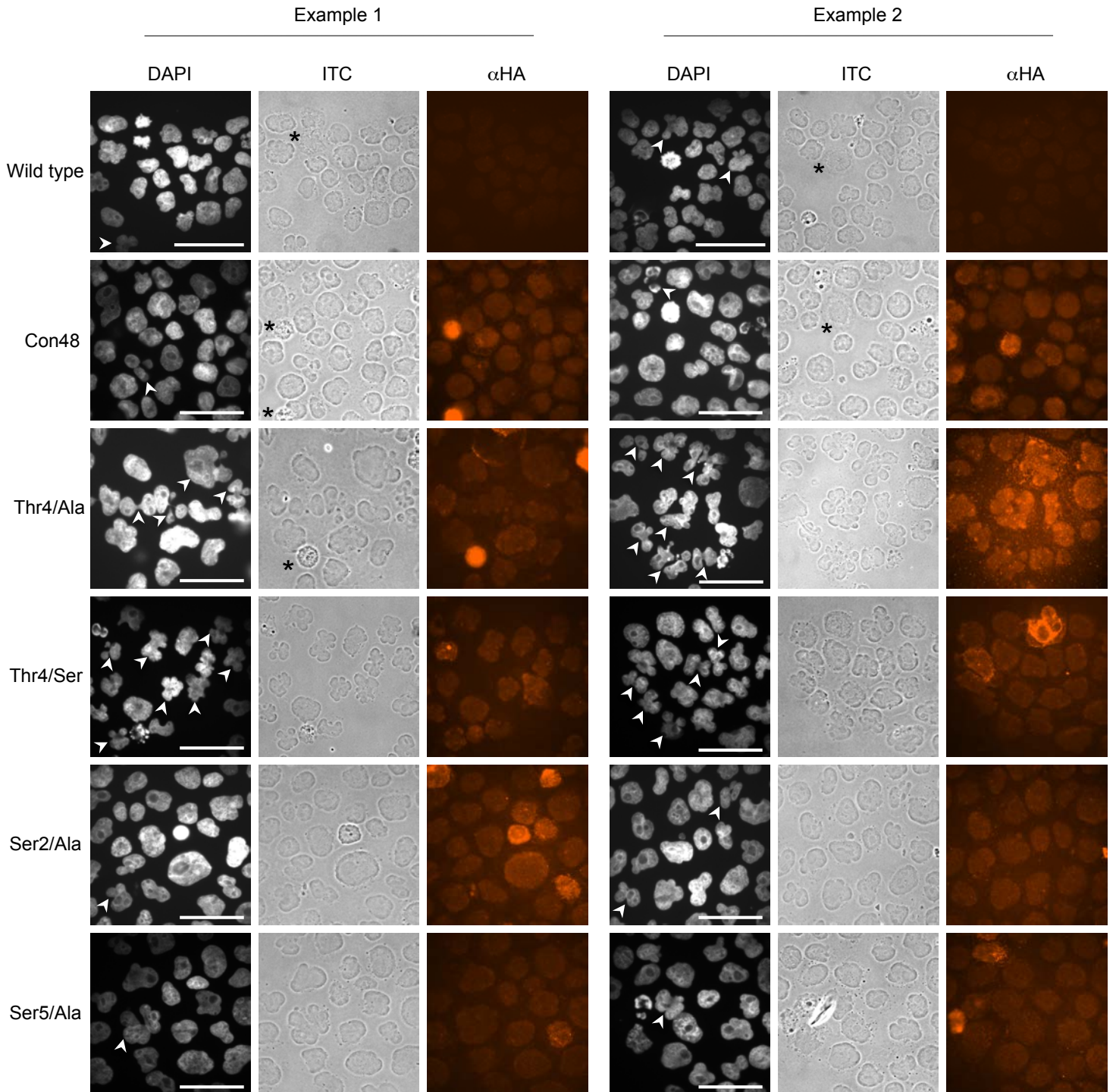
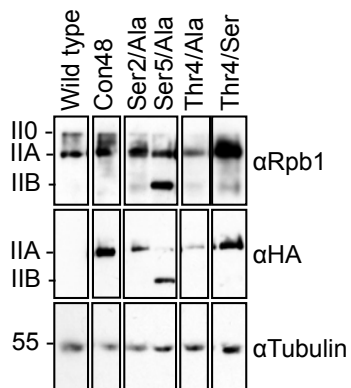
(a) Signals for Thr4-P (6D7, red) as well as α - and γ -tubulin (green) co-localized in each phase of mitosis. α -/ γ -tubulin staining visualizes the spindle apparatus of cells (green). Representative images of each cell cycle phase are shown. Line scans visualized the localization of Thr4-P and α -/ γ -tubulin signals. (b) Immunofluorescence images of Rbp3 (red) and DNA (DAPI) in HeLa cells. Representative images of cell cycle chromosomes are shown. Scale bars, 5 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 4, related to Fig. 4 Double knockdown of RUVBL1 and UXT abolishes Thr4-P signals at centrosomes in M phase HeLa cells. Immunofluorescence images of UXT (green) and the Thr4-P-specific mAb (6D7, red) in HeLa cells 48 h after siRNA double knockdown. Line scans were used to measure the relative localizations of RUVBL1, UXT and Thr4-P-specific signals. Scale bars, 5 μ m.

a**b****c**

Supplementary Figure 5, related to Fig. 5 Thr4 phosphorylated Pol II co-localizes with Plk1 in M phase cells. **(a)** Co-staining of Plk1 (green) and Thr4-P (6D7; red) for each phase of the cell cycle in HeLa cells. Line scans measured the relative localization of Plk1 and the Thr4-P-specific signals. Signals from merged images were quantified using Image J 1.37V and the plug-in RGB profiler. **(b)** Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells 24 h after siRNA knockdown with a Plk1-specific Ab. Tubulin served as a loading control. **(c)** Immunofluorescence images of a Thr4-P-specific mAb (6D7; red), Plk1 (green) and DNA (DAPI) in HeLa cells 24 h after siRNA transfection. Representative images of prometaphase and metaphase chromosomes are shown. Scale bars, 5 μ m.

a**b**

Supplementary Figure 6, related to Fig. 6 Impact of expression of CTD mutants on mitosis. Recombinant Rpb1 was expressed in stably transfected Raji cell lines. **(a)** 24 h after induction, the cells were plated on object slides using a cytospin and analyzed by microscopy. Immunofluorescence images of the HA mAb that recognizes the recombinant, HA-tagged Pol II and DNA (DAPI). ITC = phase contrast images. Arrowheads and asterisks indicate lobed or poly nuclei, and mitotic cells, respectively. Scale bars, 60 μ m. **(b)** 24h after induction, cell extracts were analyzed by western blotting with mAbs specific for Rpb1 (Pol3.3.) or HA (3F10). Tubulin served as the loading control.