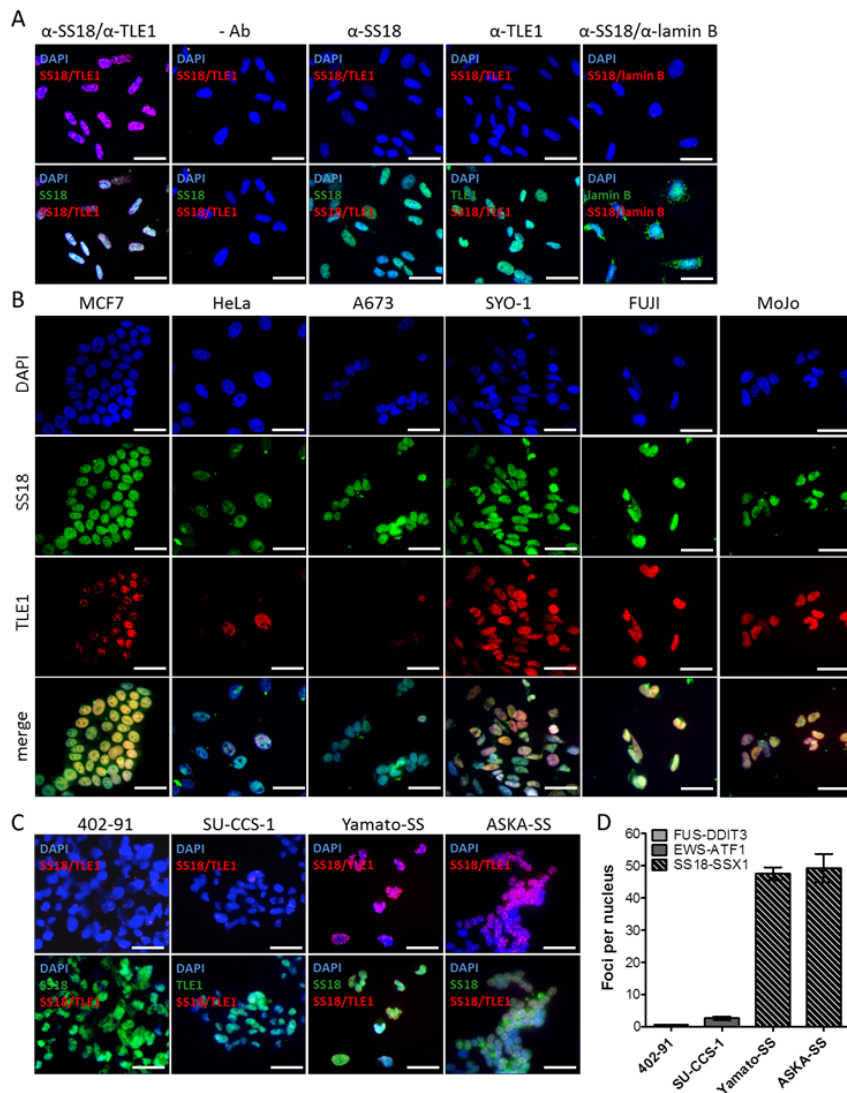
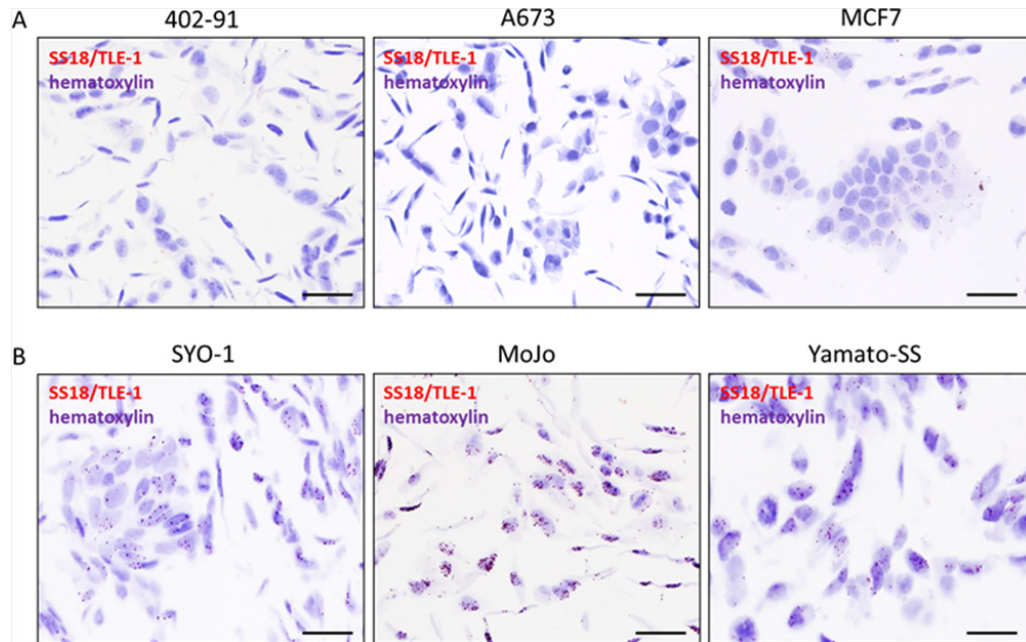


Identification of cytotoxic agents disrupting synovial sarcoma oncoprotein interactions by proximity ligation assay

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure S1: The proximity ligation assay (PLA) demonstrates SS18-SSX/TLE1 co-localization selectively when SS18 (rabbit) and TLE1 (mouse) antibodies are included. Control experiments with no antibody, single antibody or non-specific antibody inclusion resulted in little to no nuclear signal in SYO-1 cells **A**. All tested cell lines express some level of detectable SS18 (green channel) and TLE1 (red channel), but only SS18-SSX-containing cell lines stain positive for nuclear SS18-SSX/TLE1 PLA signals **B**. Beyond the cell lines that could be shown in Figure 1 of the main paper, additional SS18-SSX-containing synovial sarcoma cell lines Yamato-SS and ASKA-SS were also positive for SS18-SSX/TLE1 co-localization, whereas additional translocation-associated sarcoma cell lines (402-91 myxoid liposarcoma, SU-CCS-1 clear cell sarcoma) were not **C, D**. Scale bars represent 20 μ m. Error bars represent standard error of mean from three images.



Supplementary Figure S2: The PLA assay can detect SS18-SSX/TLE1 co-localization in formalin fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) pelleted cell samples. Nuclear PLA signal is selectively detected in synovial sarcoma cell lines **B**, and not in cell lines from other types of cancer: 402-91 myxoid liposarcoma, A673 Ewing sarcoma, MCF7 breast cancer **A**. Scale bars represent 20 μ m.

