

**Naa50/San-dependent N-terminal acetylation of Scc1 is potentially important for sister chromatid cohesion.**

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**Supplementary Information:**

**Class 1**



**Class 2**



**Class 3**



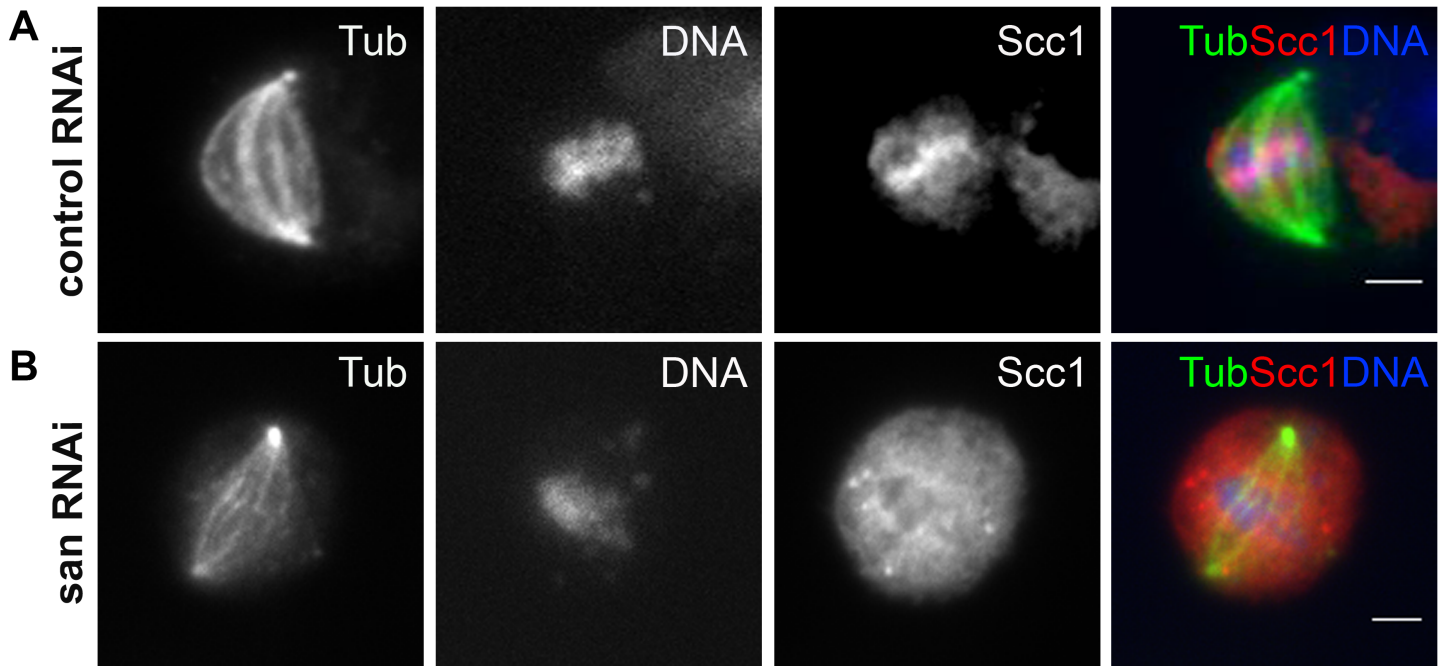
**Class 4**



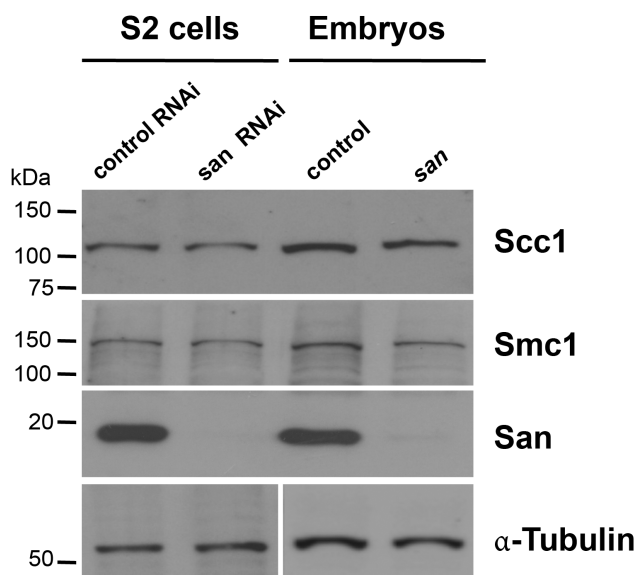
**Class 5**



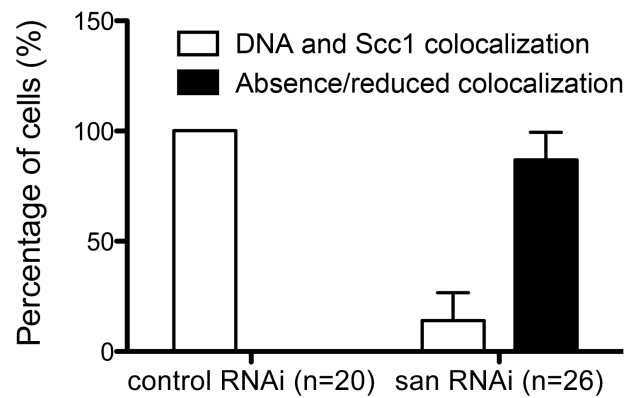


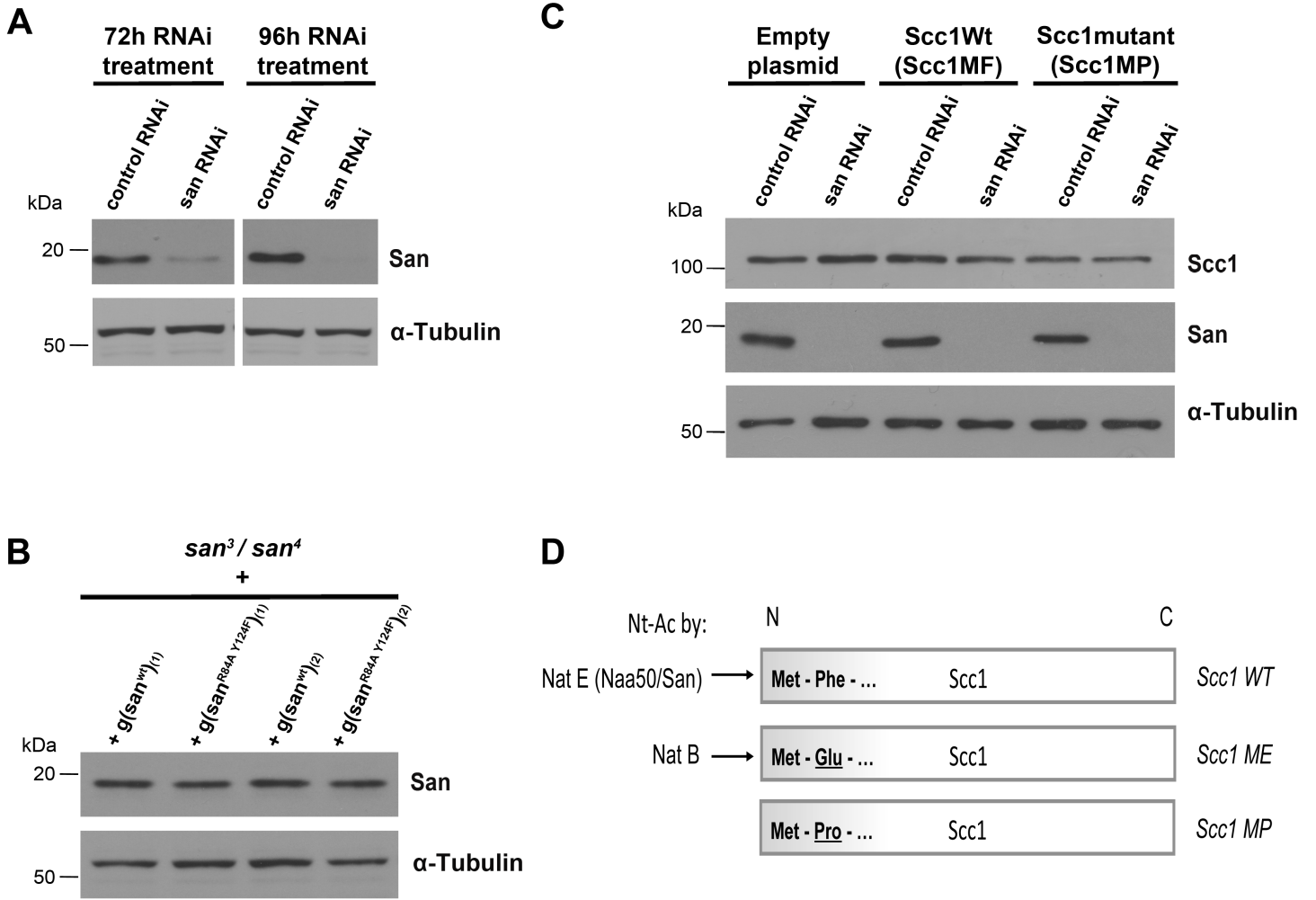


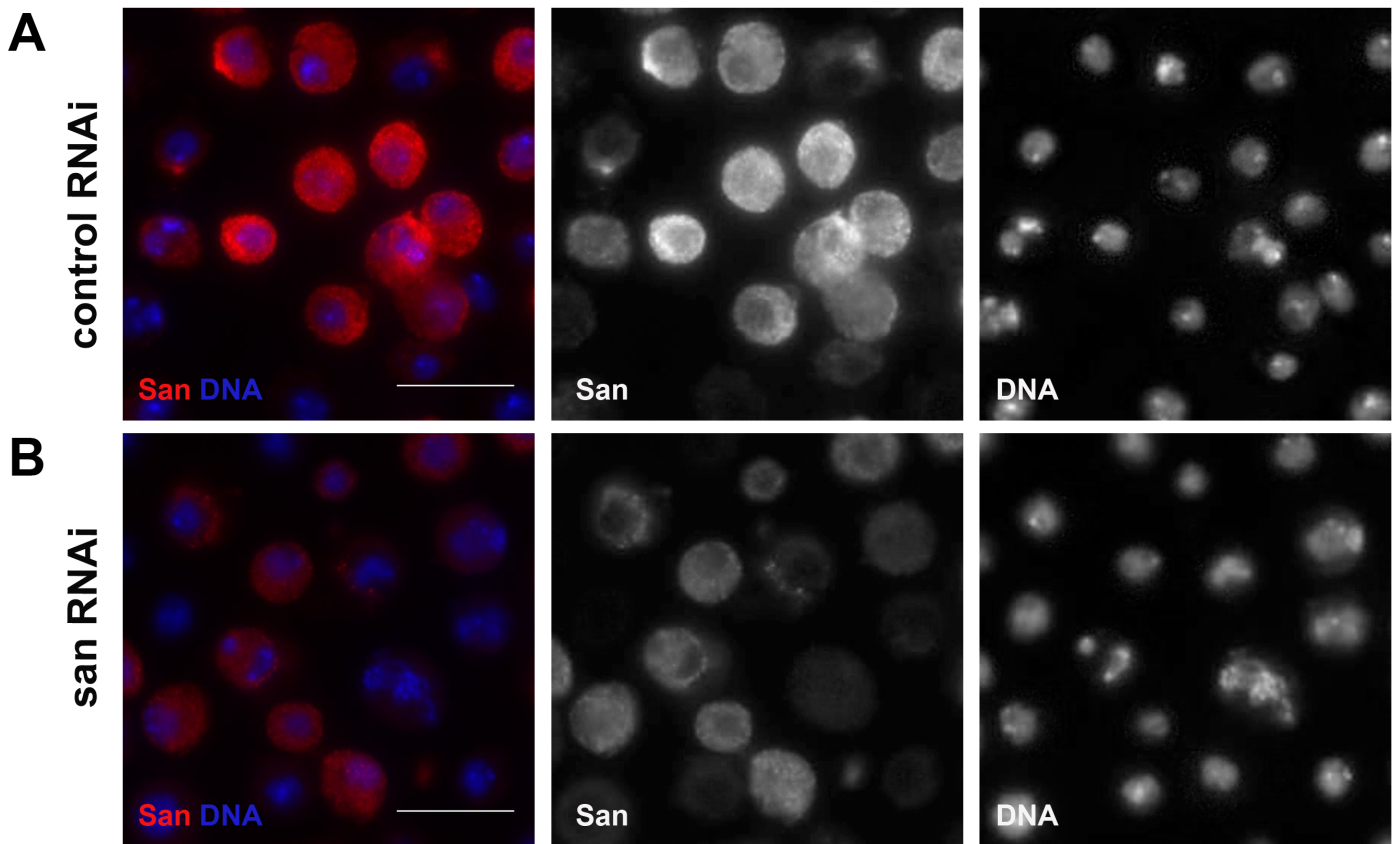
**C** Cohesins protein levels



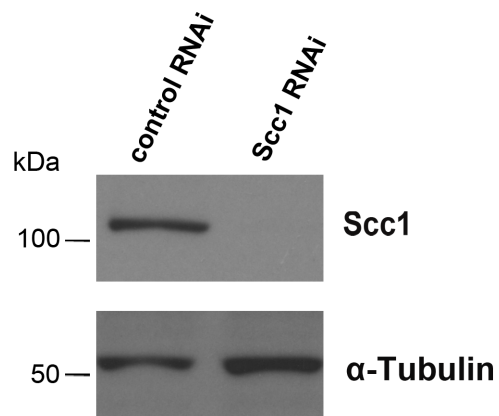
**D** Scc1 chromosomal localization during prometaphase/metaphase







**A**



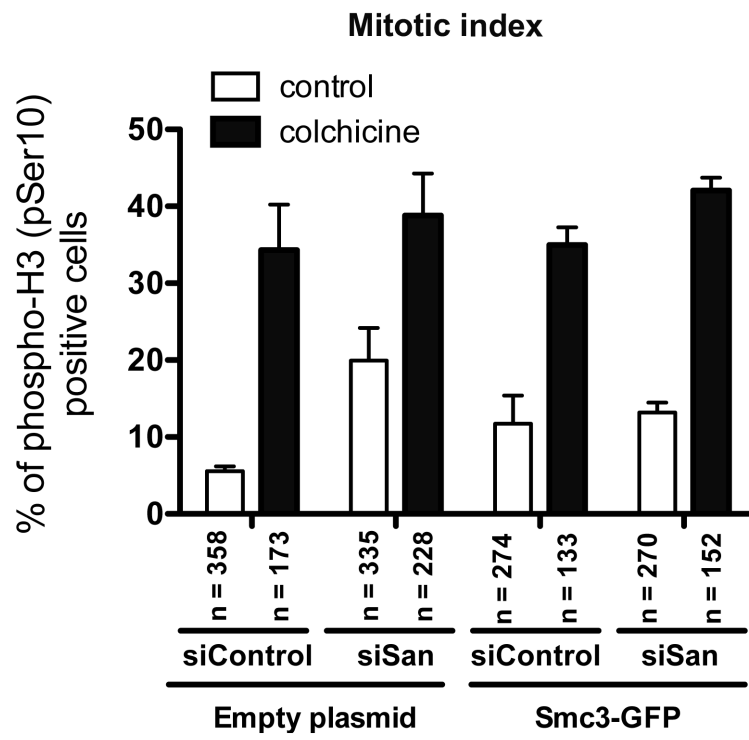


Figure 6 Dalmatian

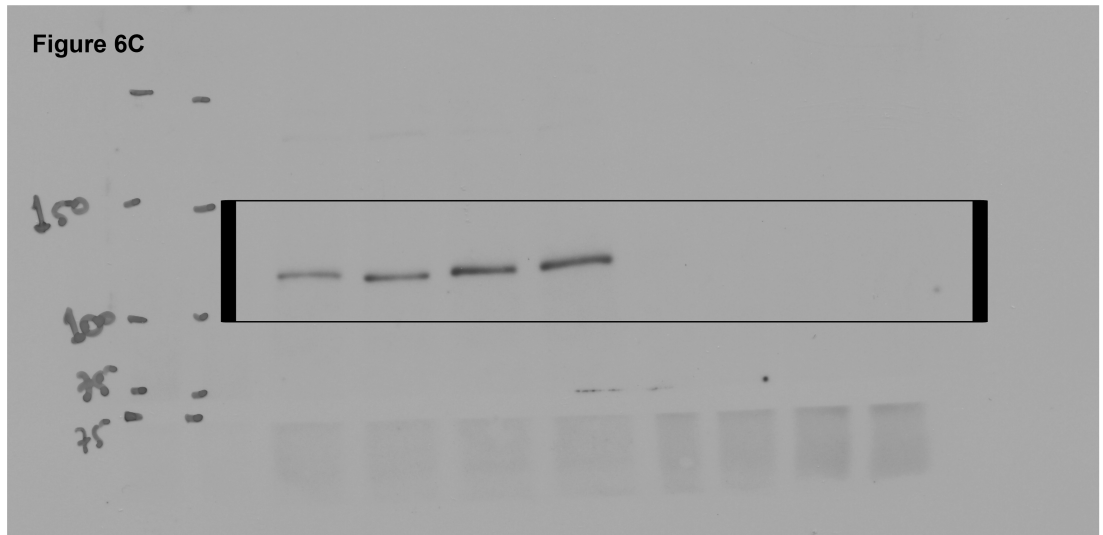
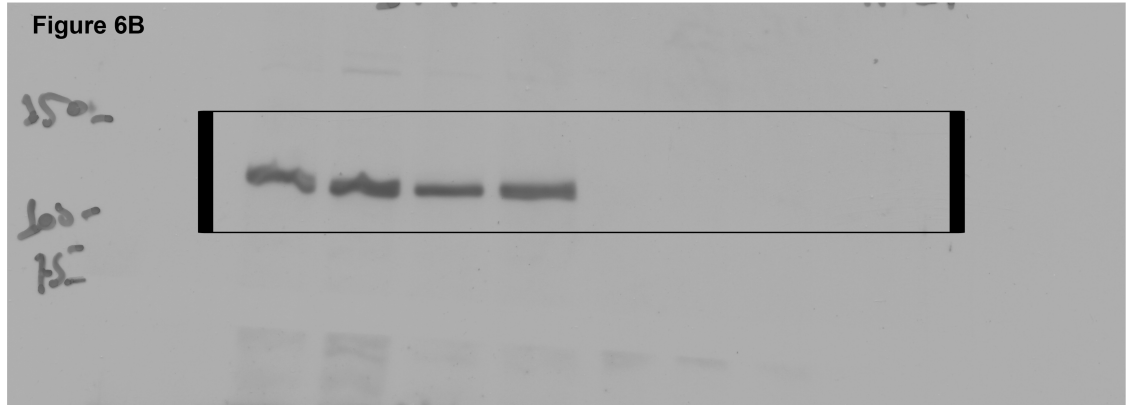


Figure 6B

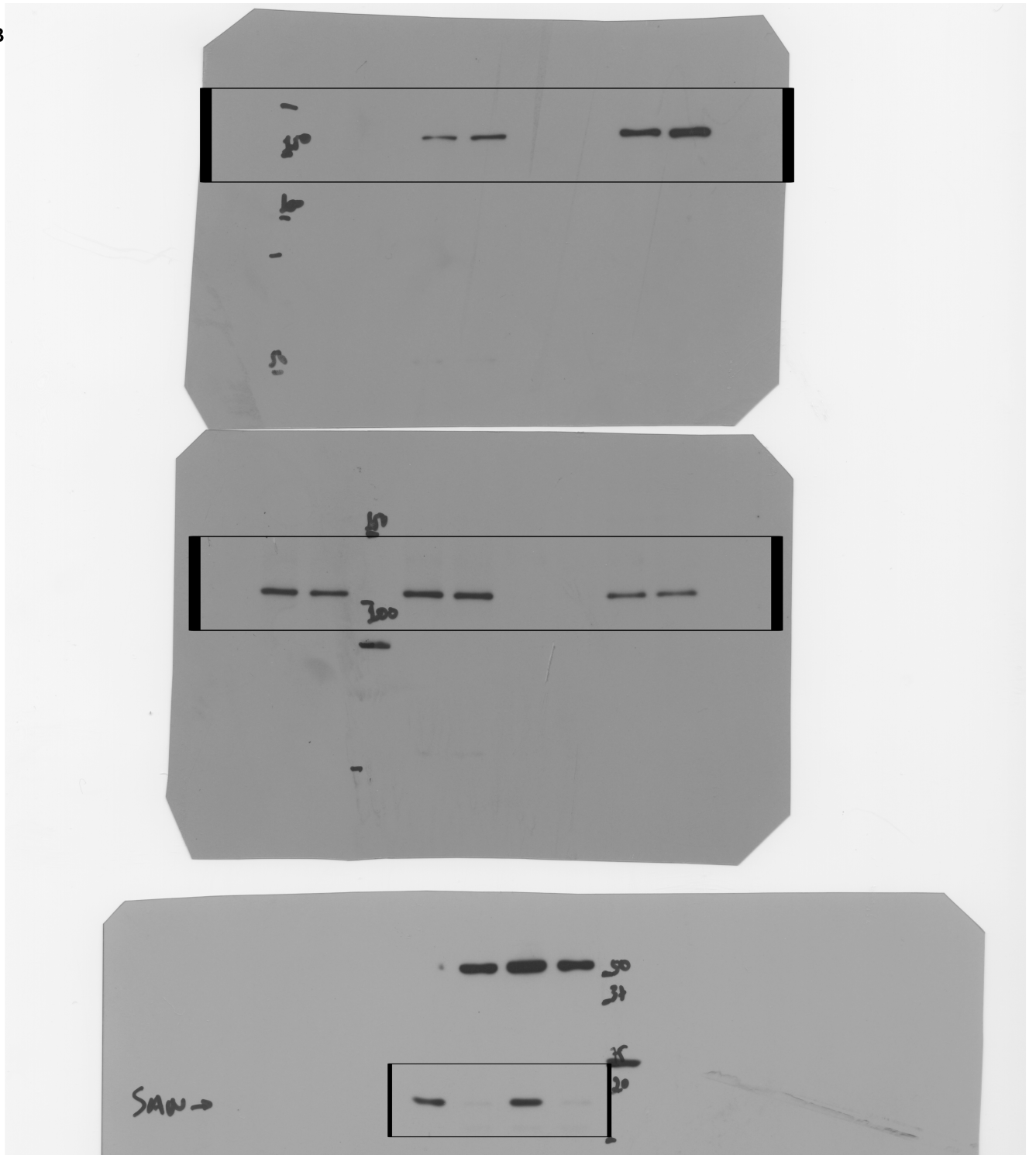
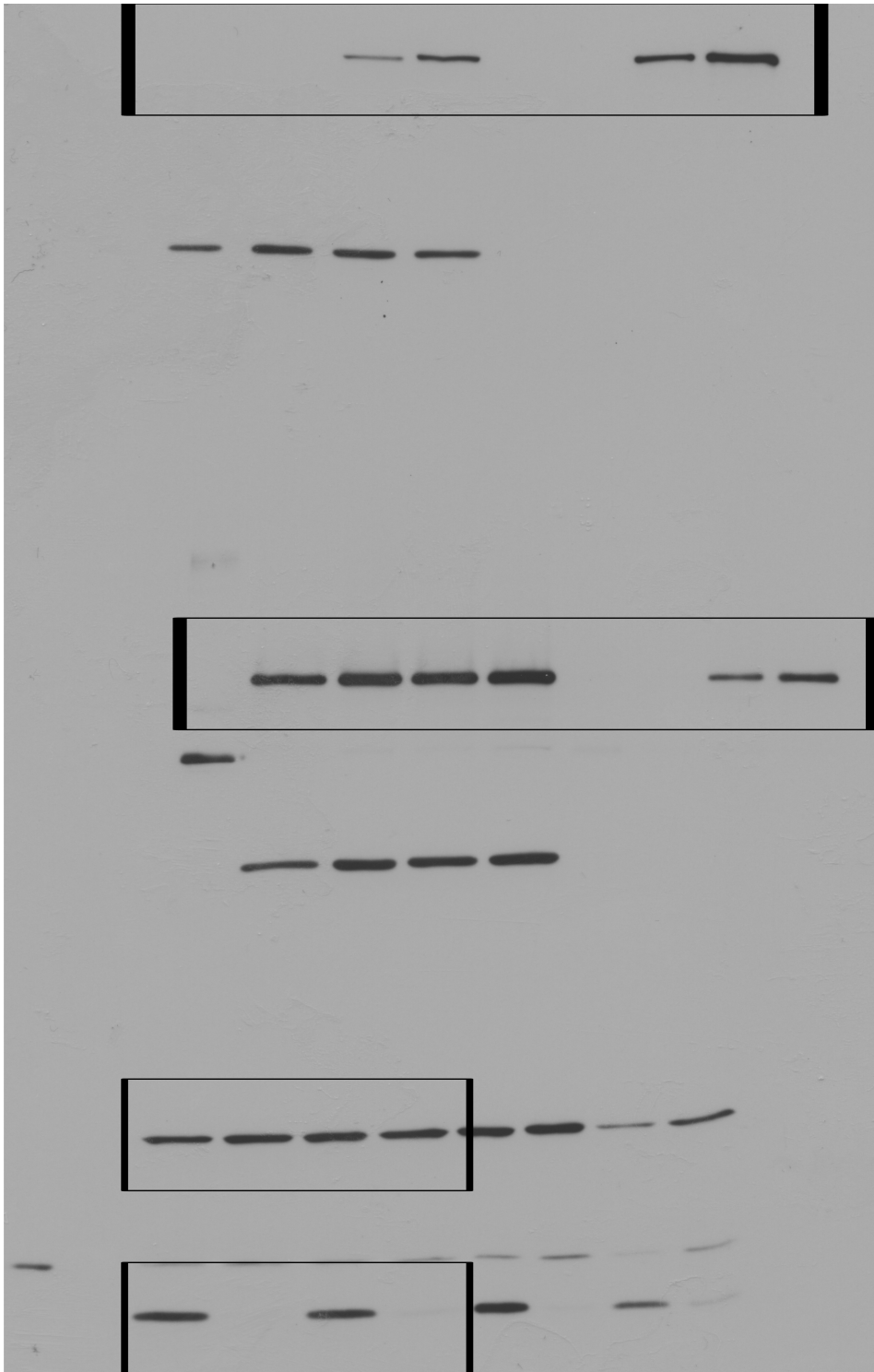
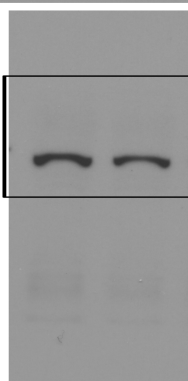
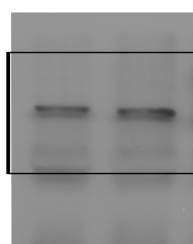
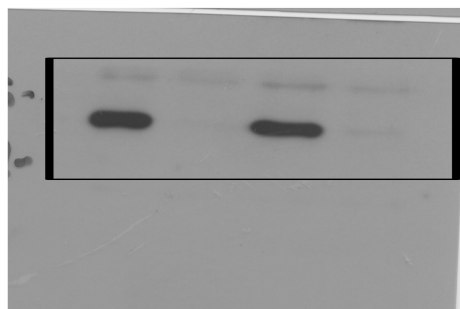
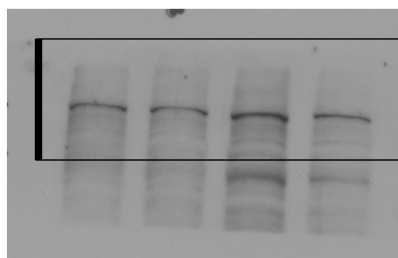
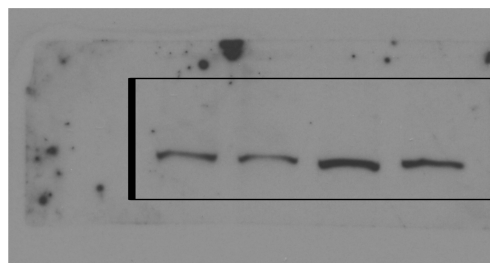


Figure 6C

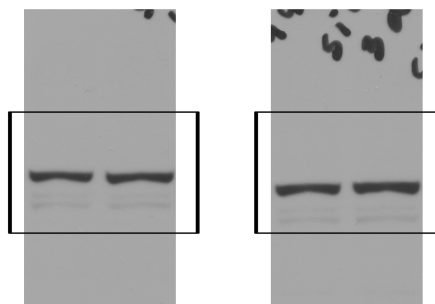
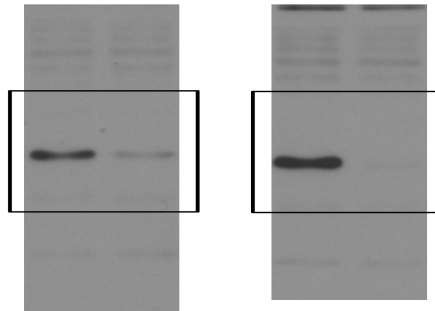




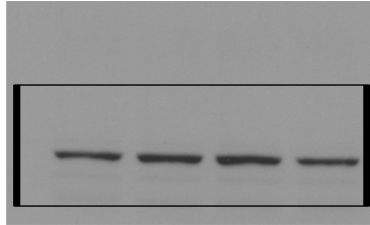
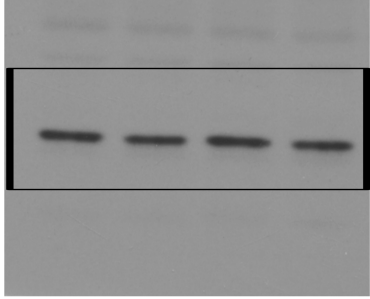
Supplementary  
Fig.2C



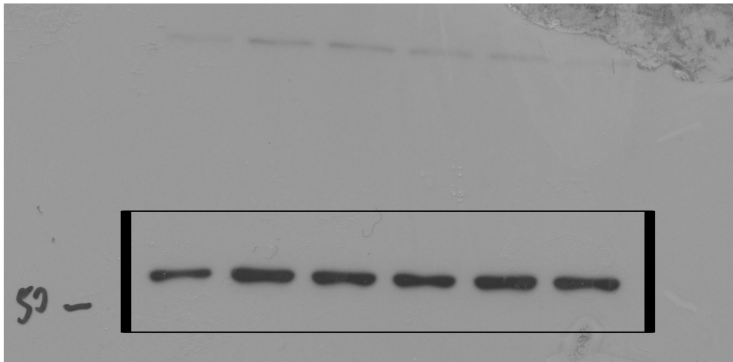
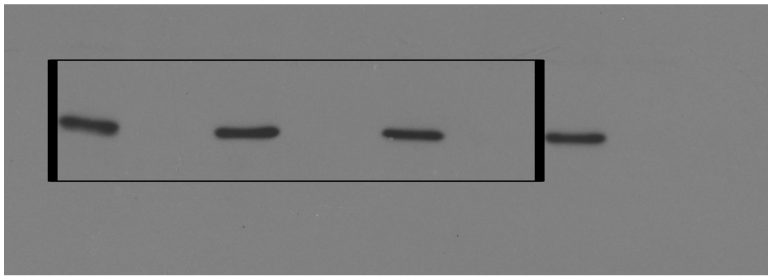
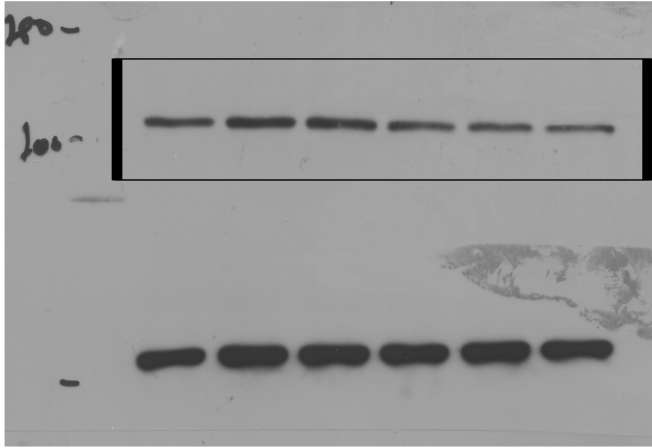
Supplementary  
Fig.3A



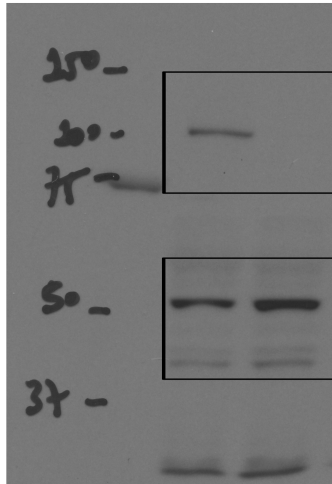
Supplementary  
Fig. 3B



Supplementary  
Fig. 3C



Supplementary  
Fig. 5



Suppl. Table 1. *Drosophila* stocks used in this study.

Name	Genotype	Description	Source/ Reference
Oregon R (OR)		Wild type stock.	
Nubbin-Gal4	y, w <sup>1118</sup> ; P{w <sup>+</sup> , nubbin-GAL4}	Contains the Nubbin-Gal4 driver for specific expression in the pouch of wing imaginal disc.	BDSC
UAS-San RNAi	y w <sup>1118</sup> ; P{KK101696, y <sup>+</sup> , w <sup>3</sup> }	Contains a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of san.	VDRC
UAS-mCherry RNAi	y <sup>1</sup> sc <sup>*</sup> v <sup>1</sup> ; P{y <sup>+7.7</sup> v <sup>+1.8</sup> =VALIUM20-mCherry}attP2	Contains a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of mCherry.	BDSC/TRiP
UAS-deco RNAi	y <sup>1</sup> sc <sup>*</sup> v <sup>1</sup> ; P{y <sup>+7.7</sup> v <sup>+1.8</sup> =TRiP.GL00528}attP2	Contains a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of deco.	BDSC/TRiP
UAS-vtd RNAi	y <sup>1</sup> sc <sup>*</sup> v <sup>1</sup> ; P{y <sup>+7.7</sup> v <sup>+1.8</sup> =TRiP.GL00522}attP2/TM3, Sb <sup>1</sup>	Contains a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of vtd/scc1.	BDSC/TRiP
UAS-mau-2 RNAi	y <sup>1</sup> sc <sup>*</sup> v <sup>1</sup> ; P{y <sup>+7.7</sup> v <sup>+1.8</sup> =TRiP.HMS02374}attP2	Contains a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of mau-2.	BDSC/TRiP
UAS-Smc3-Scc1-fusion	UAS-Smc3-Scc1-GFP fusion	Contains smc3 c-terminally fused with the N-terminus of vtd/scc1 under UAS control.	(Eichinger et al., 2013)
UAS-dmt	w <sup>1118</sup> ; P{w <sup>+</sup> , UAS-Dmt}	Contains dmt/soronin under UAS control.	(Kerman and Andrew, 2010)
dmt <sup>1184</sup>	dmt <sup>1184</sup> /Tm3	Carries a loss of function allele of dmt/soronin.	(Kerman and Andrew, 2010)
Nubbin-Gal4 UAS-san RNAi	w <sup>1118</sup> ; P{w <sup>+</sup> , nubbin-GAL4}, P{KK101696, y <sup>+</sup> , w <sup>3</sup> }/CyO	Contains the Nubbin-Gal4 driver and a dsRNA under UAS control for RNAi of san.	This study
san <sup>3</sup>	w/w; FRT42B B16-79/ CyO	Loss of function allele of san.	Pimenta-Marques et al., 2008
san <sup>4</sup>	w/w; FRT42B B50-26/ CyO	Loss of function allele of san.	Pimenta-Marques et al., 2008
Wild type san genomic construct in san <sup>4</sup> background	w/w; FRT42B B50-26/ CyO; P{w <sup>+</sup> =WALIUM22-San}attP2/TM6B	Carries a loss of function allele san <sup>4</sup> and a genomic construct that expresses a wild type Naa50/San under the control of its endogenous promoter.	This study
san <sup>R84A Y124F</sup> genomic construct in san <sup>4</sup> background	w/w; FRT42B B50-26/ CyO; P{w <sup>+</sup> =WALIUM22-S san <sup>R84A Y124F</sup> }attP2/TM6B	Carries the loss of function allele san <sup>4</sup> and expresses san <sup>R84A Y124F</sup> under control of the endogenous promoter.	This study

BDSC - Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center; VDRC - Vienna Drosophila RNAi Center; TRiP - Transgenic RNAi Project.

Suppl. Table 2 – Complete list of primers used in this study.

Complete list of primers		
Primer name	Primer sequence	Comment
san RNAi Fw	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAA GCAGCATCGAACTGGGC	For san (CG12352) siRNA
san RNAi Rv	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAC GCTTATAGTATTGCTCCTTGGT	For san (CG12352) siRNA
sanAmp2 RNAi Fw	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAG ACAACACTGAGAACCAGCGGC	For san (CG12352) siRNA second amplicon
sanAmp2 RNAi Rv	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAC GTAGTAAAGCACGACAGTTCAC	For san (CG12352) siRNA second amplicon
deco RNAi Fw	GGATCCTAATACGACTCACTA TACGCTGGCCCGGATGTT	For deco (CG8598) siRNA
deco RNAi Rv	GGATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAC AACCTCCCGTCCACTATT	For deco (CG8598) siRNA
gfp RNAi Fw	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAC TTCAGCCGCTACCCC	For control siRNA
gfp RNAi Rv	TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGAT GTCGGGCAGCACG	For control siRNA
Sccl(Wt) Fw	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGC AGGCTAAATGTTCTATGAGCACAT TATTTTGGC	For attB PCR to allow expression of native <i>Drosophila</i> Sccl (CG17436) in pDONR221.
Sccl(MP-) Fw	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGC AGGCTAAATGCCCTATGAGCACAT TATTTTGGC	For attB PCR to allow expression of native <i>Drosophila</i> Sccl (CG17436) with a proline residue after the methionine in pDONR221.
Sccl(ME-) Fw	GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAAGC AGGCTAAATGGAGTATGAGCACAT TATTTTGGC	For attB PCR to allow expression of native <i>Drosophila</i> Sccl (CG17436) with a glutamate residue after the methionine in pDONR221.
Sccl Rv	GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGC TGGGTCTTAAATTTTTGGGTTTTTCG	For attB PCR to allow expression of <i>Drosophila</i> Sccl (CG17436) in pDONR221.
a371t_Rv	CGAAACCAAACCTTCTTAAAGAACT CGATGGCTCCG	To generate pETM41-san <sup>R84A, Y124F</sup> mutant plasmid with pETM41-san plasmid as template
a371t	CGGAGCCATCGAGTTCTTTAAGAA GTTTGGTTTTCG	To generate pETM41-san <sup>R84A, Y124F</sup> mutant plasmid with pETM41-san plasmid as template
c250g_g251c_rev	GATGCCAGGCGCGCTACGGGGA GAGG	To generate pETM41-san <sup>R84A, Y124F</sup> mutant plasmid with pETM41-san plasmid as template
c250g_g251c	CCTCTCCCCGTACGCGCCTGGGC ATC	To generate pETM41-san <sup>R84A, Y124F</sup> mutant plasmid with pETM41-san plasmid as template

Suppl. Table 3 – Adult *Drosophila* zygotic viability

cross	Total number of F1 flies (n)		Cy+	Cy
$\frac{w}{w} ; \frac{san^4}{CyO} ; \frac{san \text{ genomic}^{Wt}}{MKRS}$	n = 173	<i>Sb</i> <sup>+</sup>	<b>48 (28%)</b>	125 (72%)
$\frac{w}{\text{>}} ; \frac{san^3}{CyO} ; \frac{+}{+}$	n = 97	<i>Sb</i>	0 (0%)	97 (100%)
$\frac{w}{w} ; \frac{san^3}{CyO} ; \frac{+}{+}$	n = 155	<i>Tb</i> <sup>+</sup>	<b>47 (30%)</b>	108 (70%)
$\frac{w}{\text{>}} ; \frac{san^4}{CyO} ; \frac{san \text{ genomic}^{Wt}}{TM6B}$	n = 77	<i>Tb</i>	0 (0%)	77 (100%)
$\frac{w}{w} ; \frac{san^4}{CyO} ; \frac{san \text{ genomic}^{R84AY124F}}{TM6B}$	n = 84	<i>Tb</i> <sup>+</sup>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	84 (100%)
$\frac{w}{\text{>}} ; \frac{san^3}{CyO} ; \frac{+}{+}$	n = 43	<i>Tb</i>	0 (0%)	43 (100%)
$\frac{w}{w} ; \frac{san^3}{CyO} ; \frac{+}{+}$	n = 64	<i>Tb</i> <sup>+</sup>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	64 (100%)
$\frac{w}{\text{>}} ; \frac{san^4}{CyO} ; \frac{san \text{ genomic}^{R84AY124F}}{TM6B}$	n = 77	<i>Tb</i>	0 (0%)	77 (100%)





**Supplementary Figure 1. Examples of the scored adult wing phenotypic classes.** Class 1 only includes flies with wild type wings, class 2 includes flies with weak wing phenotype, class 3 includes flies with *san* RNAi-like wing phenotype, class 4 includes highly abnormal wings and class 5 only includes flies with absent or vestigial adult wings.

**Supplementary Figure 2. Naa50/San is required for chromosomal localization of Scc1 in *Drosophila* S2 cells.**

Scc1 association to chromosomes, but not its protein stability, is impaired after depletion of Naa50/San (**A-D**). Representative images of *Drosophila* S2 cells analyzed 96 hours after control RNAi (**A**) or *san* RNAi (**B**). S2 cells were stained for DNA (blue), Scc1 (red) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin (green). Scc1 colocalized with DNA during prometaphase/metaphase in control RNAi-treated cells (**A**), but not in *san* RNAi-treated cells (**B**). (**C**) Western blot of total protein extracts from *san* RNAi-treated S2 cells and embryos mutant for *san* (maternal mutants) showed no clear reduction of Scc1 and Smc1 protein levels.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as a loading control. (**D**) Quantification of Scc1 mislocalization phenotype during prometaphase/metaphase after depletion of Naa50/San. Reduced colocalization between Scc1 and DNA: control RNAi-treated S2 cells (0%, n=20), *san* RNAi-treated S2 cells 86.9 %  $\pm$  10.2 (n=26). Scale bars equal 5  $\mu$ m.

**Supplementary Figure 3. Naa50/San is efficiently depleted by *san* RNAi-treatment in *Drosophila* S2 cells. Absence of Naa50/San in embryos mutant for *san* (maternal mutants). Naa50/San expression levels are identical for a wild type ( $\text{San}^{\text{wt}}$ ) and a catalytically dead-version ( $\text{San}^{\text{R84A Y124F}}$ ). Levels of Scc1 after ectopic expression of Scc1MF (wild-type) or Scc1MP are equivalent.**

(**A**) Western blot analysis of total protein extracts from *Drosophila* S2 cells treated with *san* RNAi for 72 hours (left) and 96 hours (right), showed reduced levels of Naa50/San protein when compared with control RNAi-treated cells. Depletion of Naa50/San was more efficient 96 hours after *san* RNAi-treatment.

$\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as loading control. **(B)** Wild type and catalytically dead genomic constructs expressed similar levels of Naa50/San. Western blot analysis of total protein extracts from *san* mutant embryos with one copy of a wild type genomic construct (*san*<sup>wt</sup>), and *san* mutant embryos with one copy of a catalytically dead genomic construct (*san*<sup>R84A Y124F</sup>).  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as loading control. *san* mutant embryos (maternal mutants) were obtained after the induction of germ line clones using the FRT/*ovo*<sup>D</sup> system{Chou, 1992 #67} and a previously published loss-of-function allele of *san* (*san*<sup>3</sup>){Pimenta-Marques, 2008 #5}. Both wild type (*san*<sup>wt</sup>) and catalytically dead genomic constructs (*san*<sup>R84A Y124F</sup>) contain the gene endogenous promoter and were integrated in the same attP2 site (for more details see material and methods). <sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> indicate that the genomic constructs although identical are from two independently generated *Drosophila* stocks. **(C)** Western blot analysis of total protein extracts from control RNAi and *san* RNAi-treated S2 cells, transfected with an empty plasmid (pHW), wild type Scc1 (Scc1Wt), or a non acetyltable mutant Scc1 (Scc1MP), showed identical levels of Scc1. There were no reproducible variations of Scc1 protein levels for any of the tested mutant alleles. A reduction in Naa50/San protein levels was always observed in *san* RNAi-treated cells.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as loading control. **(D)** Representation of the different Scc1 constructs used: a NatE (Naa50/San)-like substrate (Wild-type Scc1; Scc1Wt), a NatB-like substrate Scc1 (Scc1ME mutant variant), and a non-acetyltable mutant Scc1 (Scc1MP mutant variant).

**Supplementary Figure 4. Naa50/San is not enriched in the nucleus of *Drosophila* S2 cells. (A and B).** Representative images of *Drosophila* S2 cells analyzed 96 hours after control RNAi **(A)** or *san* RNAi **(B)**. S2 cells were stained for DNA (blue) and San (red). San is not enriched in the nucleus during interphase **(A)**{Williams, 2003 #4; Aksnes, 2015 #200}. In *san* RNAi-treated cells there is, as expected, a reduction of San protein levels which confirms signal specificity **(B)**. Scale bars equal 5  $\mu$ m.

**Supplementary Figure 5. Scc1 antibody is specific for Scc1 protein. (A)**

Western blot analysis of total protein extracts from *Drosophila* S2 cells treated with control RNAi (left) or *scc1* RNAi for 96 hours (right). *scc1*-RNAi treated cells showed reduced levels of Scc1 protein when compared with control RNAi-treated cells.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as loading control.

**Supplementary Figure 6. The mitotic index of cells treated with colchicine is significantly increased.**

Mitotic index (% of phospho-H3 (pSer10) positive cells) for control RNAi and *san* RNAi-treated cells (96 hours after RNAi-treatment) transfected with an empty plasmid or a GFP-tagged Smc3 was, respectively, 5.6%  $\pm$  0.6 (n=358), 19.9%  $\pm$  4.2 (n=335), 11.7%  $\pm$  3.6 (n=274) and 13.2%  $\pm$  1.3 (n=270). The mitotic index for control RNAi and *san* RNAi-treated cells transfected with an empty plasmid or a GFP-tagged Smc3 and treated with 25 $\mu$ M of colchicine for 12 hours was, respectively, 34.3%  $\pm$  5.9 (n=173), 38.8%  $\pm$  5.5 (n=228), 34.9%  $\pm$  2.2 (n=133) and 42.1%  $\pm$  1.7 (n=152).

**Supplementary Figure 7. Uncropped images of all protein blots shown in this manuscript.**

**Supplementary Table 1. *Drosophila* stocks used in this study.**

**Supplementary Table 2. Complete list of primers used in this study.**

**Supplementary Table 3. Naa50/San catalytic activity is essential for adult *Drosophila* viability.**

A genomic construct carrying a wild type copy of *san* (*san*<sup>Wt</sup>), but not a catalytically dead allele of *san* (*san*<sup>R84A Y124F</sup>), efficiently rescued the zygotic lethality of two loss-of-function alleles of *san* (*san*<sup>3</sup> and *san*<sup>4</sup>){Pimenta-Marques, 2008 #5}. Given the indicated crosses, and since *Drosophila* flies homozygous for the CyO balancers are not viable, full complementation of *san* mutant viability corresponds to 33% of the total number of progeny (F1) *Drosophila* flies with the genomic transgene.

**Supplementary Table 4. Detailed LC-MS analysis of endogenous Scc1 and Scc1-Myc tagged co-immunoprecipitation assays.**

All subunits of the cohesin complex, but not Dalmatian/Soronin, were efficiently immunoprecipitated with endogenous Scc1 **(A)** or with Myc-tagged Scc1 **(B)** after depletion of Naa50/San. Co-immunoprecipitations with an anti-Scc1 antibody or with anti-c-Myc Magnetic beads (Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY, USA) were performed, respectively, using total protein extracts from *Drosophila* S2 cells or expressing a Myc-tagged Scc1. Both sets of cells were either treated with control RNAi or *san* RNAi before immunoprecipitation. Score, number of detected peptides (matches) and non-repeated peptides (sequences) for each immunoprecipitated protein is indicated. None of the proteins shown in this table were detected in the negative controls (respectively, **(A)** pre-immune serum or **(B)** *Drosophila* S2 cells expressing an empty plasmid). Two biological replicas (Rep1 and Rep2) are shown for each experimental condition.

**Movie S1. Control S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of control RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S2. San depleted S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of *san* RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S3. San depleted S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of *san* RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S4. San depleted S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), using a distinct non-overlapping dsRNA.**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of *san* RNAi treatment with a non-overlapping dsRNA. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S5. Control S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP- $\alpha$ -Tubulin (green) and CID-mCherry (red).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP- $\alpha$ -Tubulin (green) and CID-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of control RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S6. San depleted S2 cells (96h RNAi treatment), GFP- $\alpha$ -Tubulin (green) and CID-mCherry (red).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP- $\alpha$ -Tubulin (green) and CID-mCherry (red) after 96 hours of *san* RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S7. Control S2 cells (72h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 72 hours of control RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S8. Deco depleted S2 cells (72h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 72 hours of *deco* RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S9. San depleted S2 cells (72h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 72 hours of *san* RNAi treatment. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S10. San and Deco co-depleted S2 cells (72h RNAi treatment), GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red) after 72 hours of *san* and *deco* RNAi co-treatment. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S11. Control S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW.**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW (empty plasmid), and treated with control RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S12. San depleted S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW.**

Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW (empty plasmid), and treated with *san* RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please

see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S13. Control S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW(Scc1Wt).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with Scc1Wt, and treated with control RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S14. San depleted S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW(Scc1Wt).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with Scc1Wt, and treated with *san* RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please see methods.

**Movie S15. Control S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW(Scc1MP).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with Scc1MP, and treated with control RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.

**Movie S16. San depleted S2 cells, GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with pHW(Scc1MP).** Time-Lapse microscopy of S2 cells stably expressing GFP-Histone H2B (green) and  $\alpha$ -Tubulin-mCherry (red), transfected with Scc1MP, and treated with *san* RNAi for 96 hours. For more experimental details please see methods. The arrowhead is labeling a single chromatid at the different time points.