

Molecular Cell, Volume 65

Supplemental Information

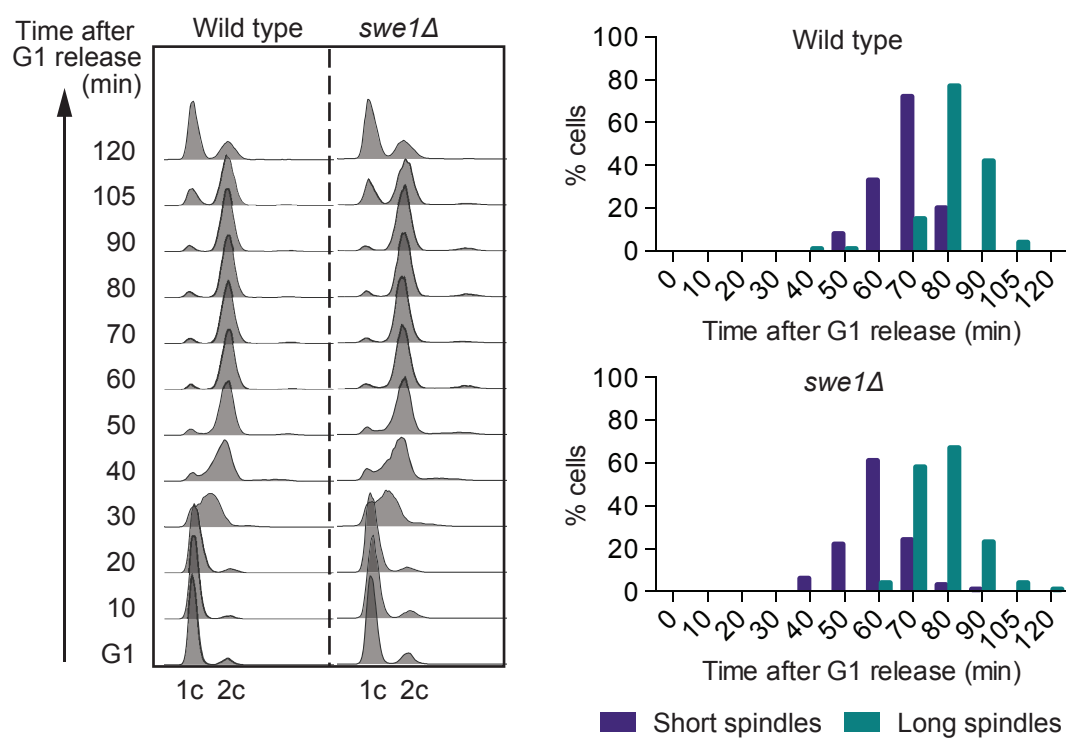
PP2A^{Cdc55} Phosphatase Imposes

Ordered Cell-Cycle Phosphorylation

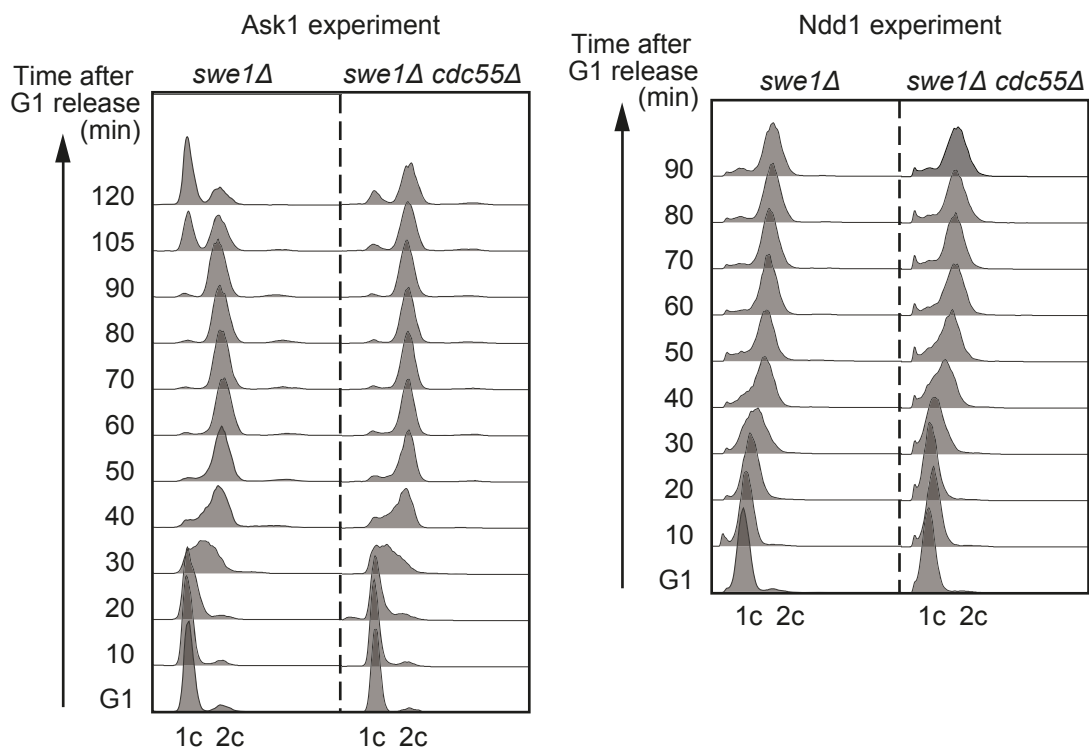
by Opposing Threonine Phosphorylation

Molly Godfrey, Sandra A. Touati, Meghna Kataria, Andrew Jones, Ambrosius P. Snijders, and Frank Uhlmann

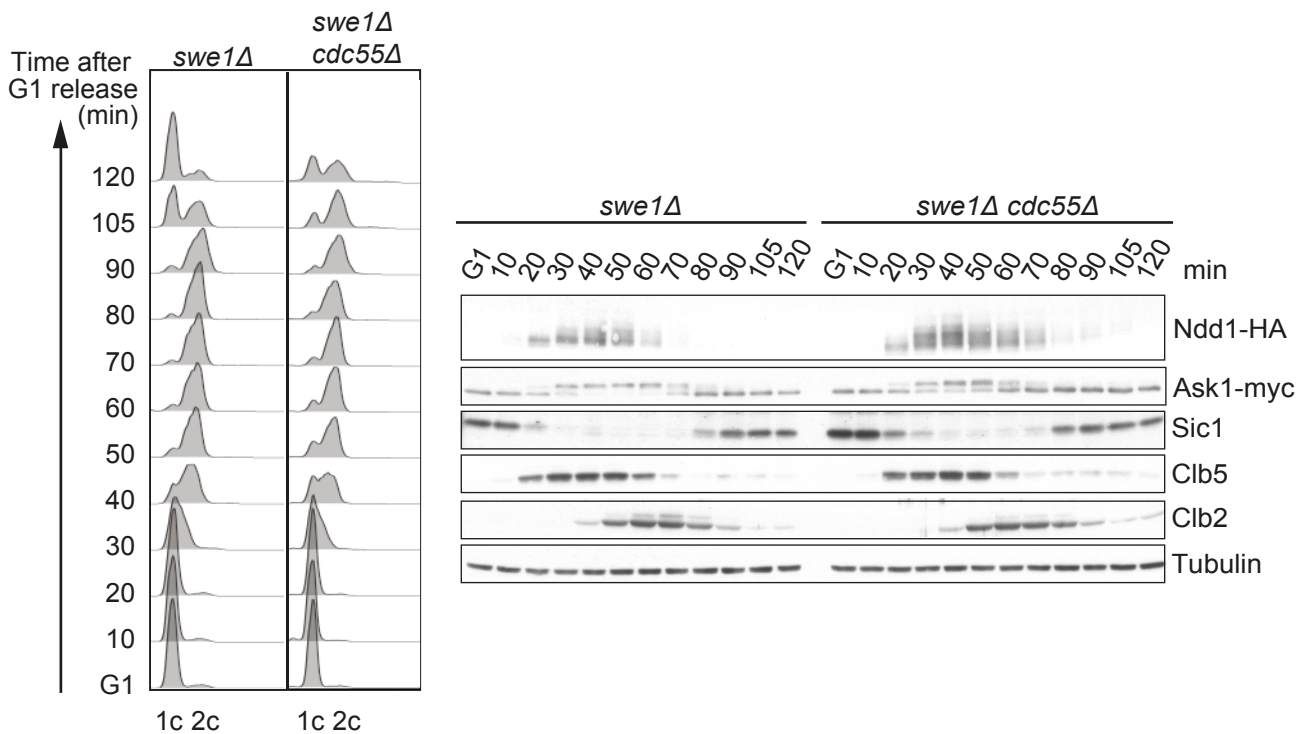
Figure S1



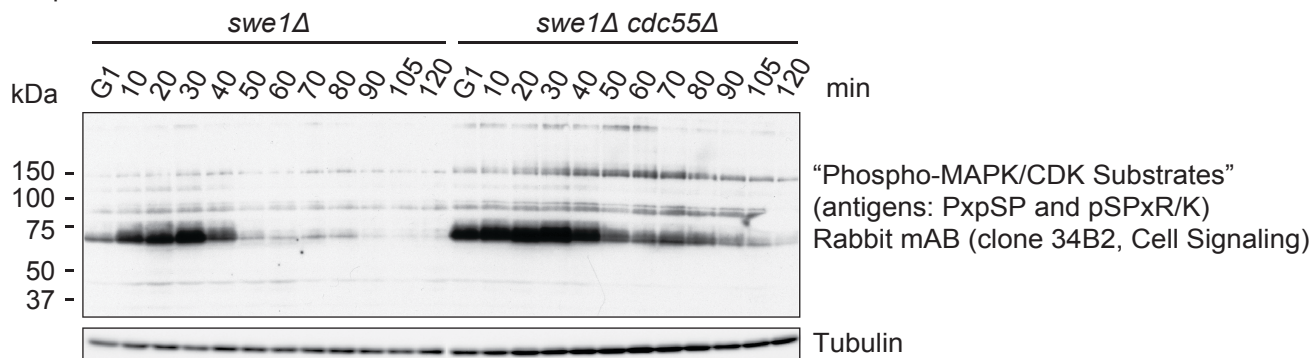
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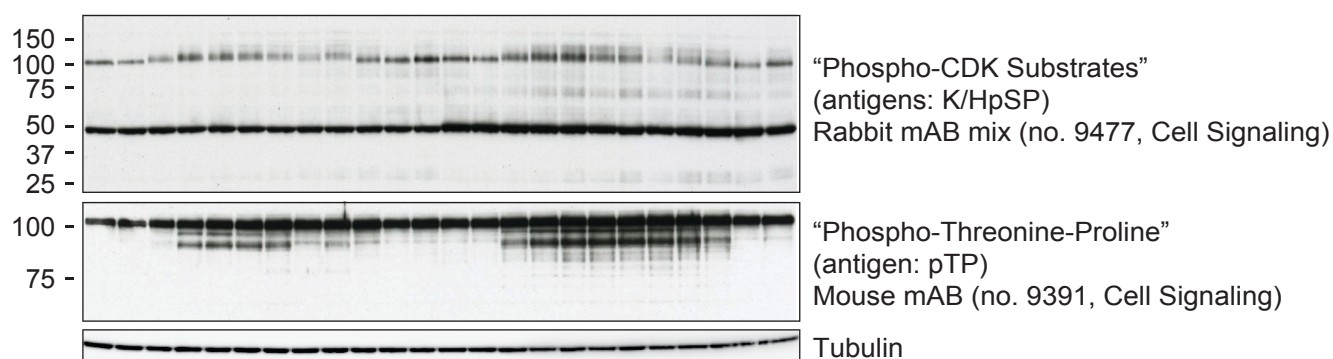
B



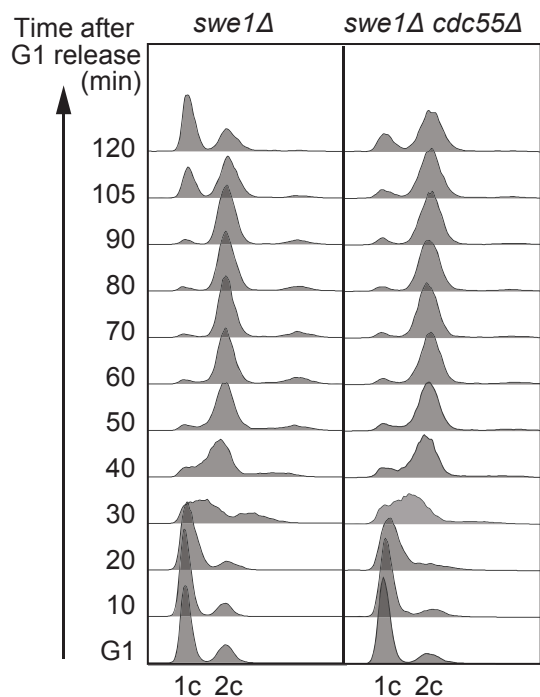
Experiment A



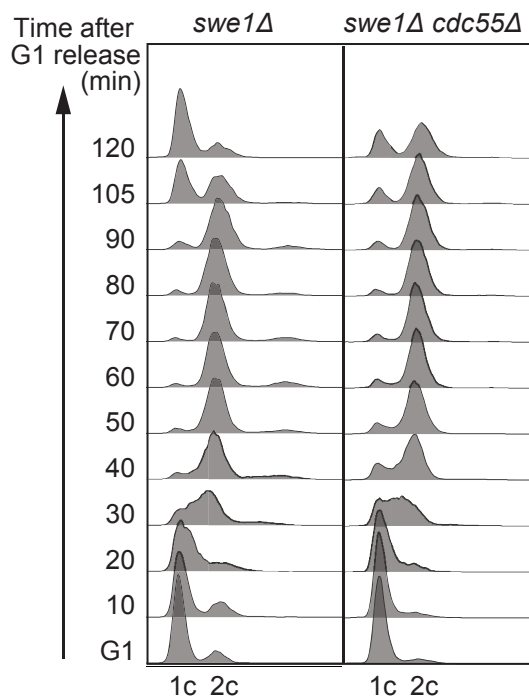
Experiment B

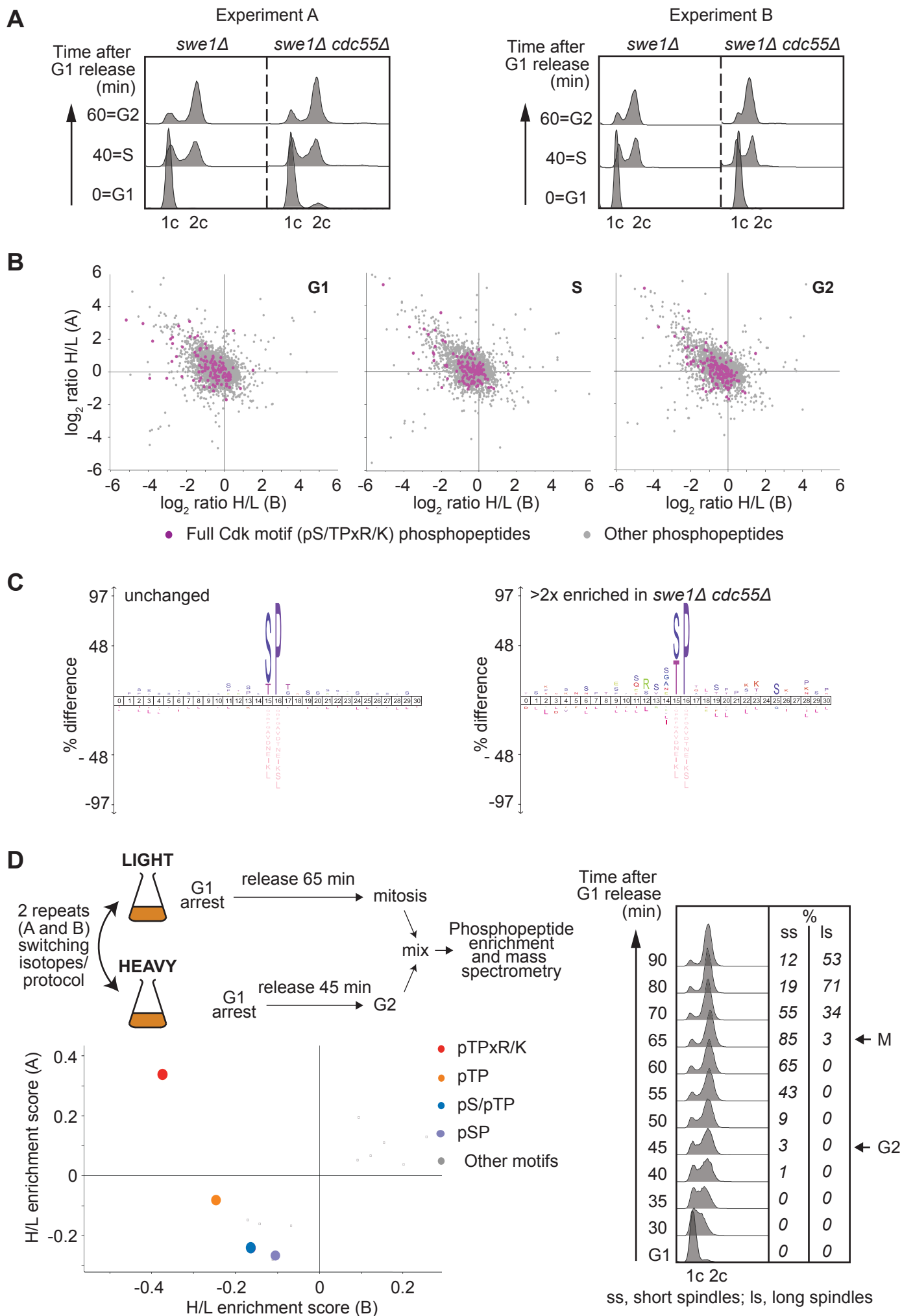


Experiment A



Experiment B





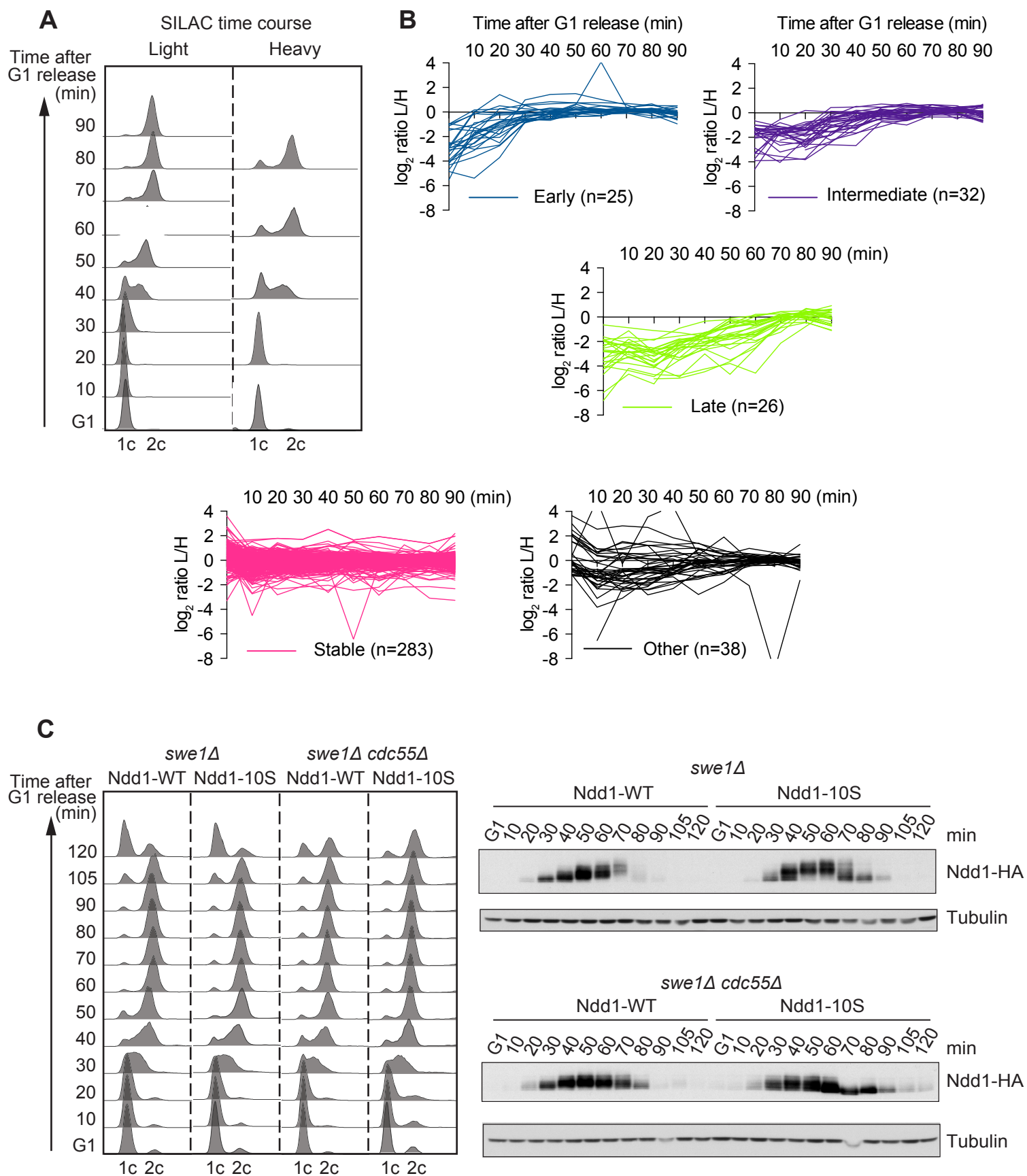


Figure S6

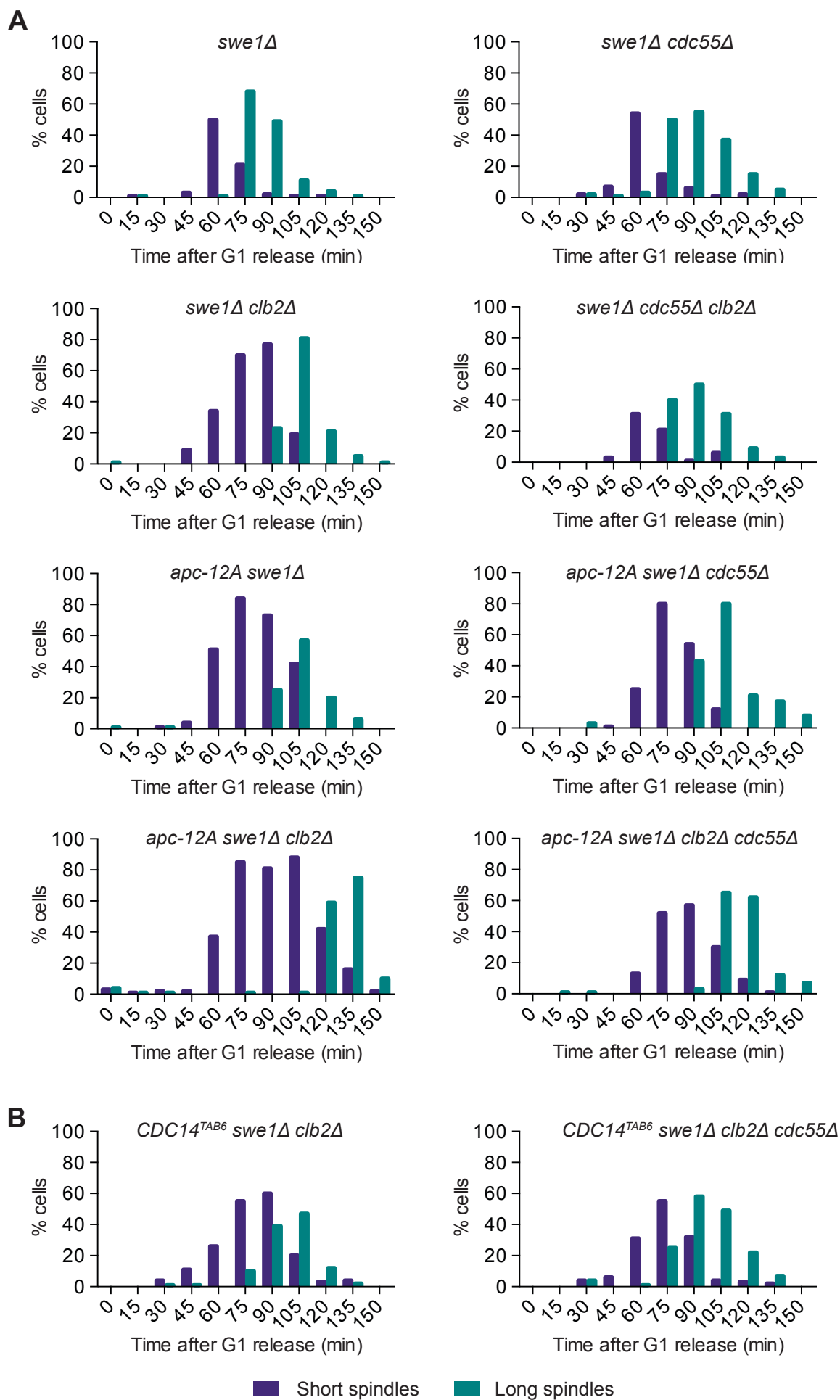


Figure S7

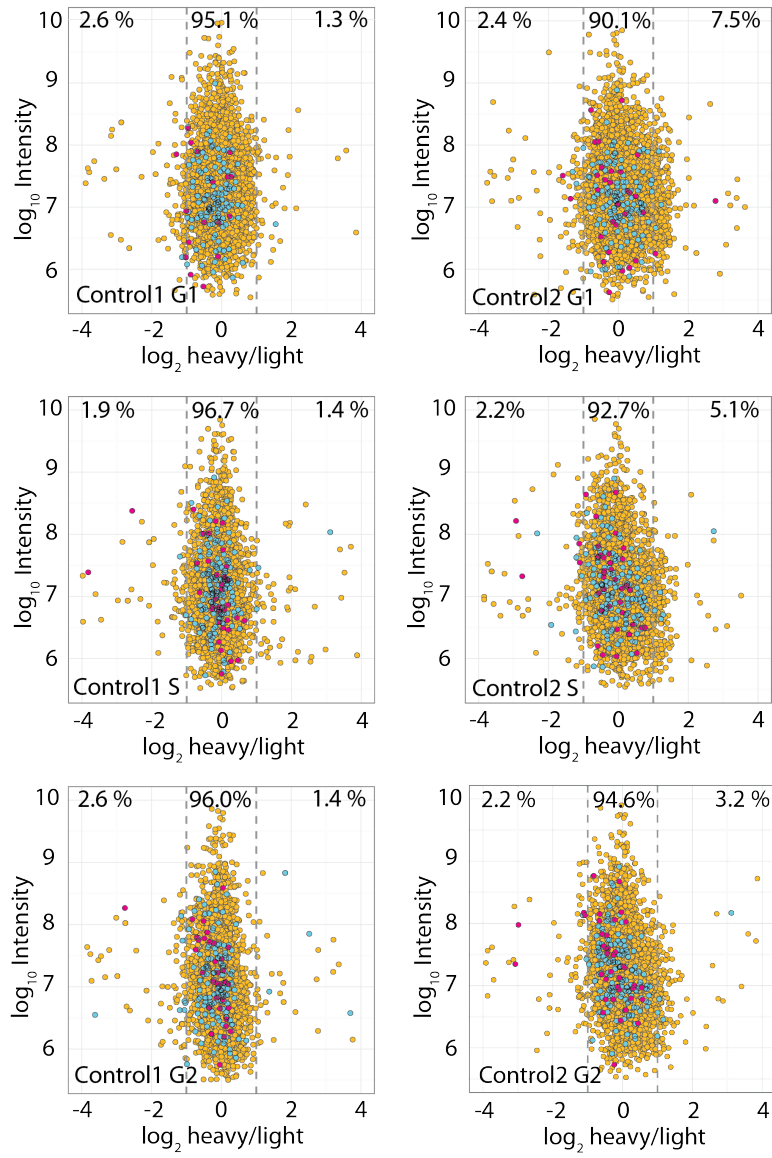
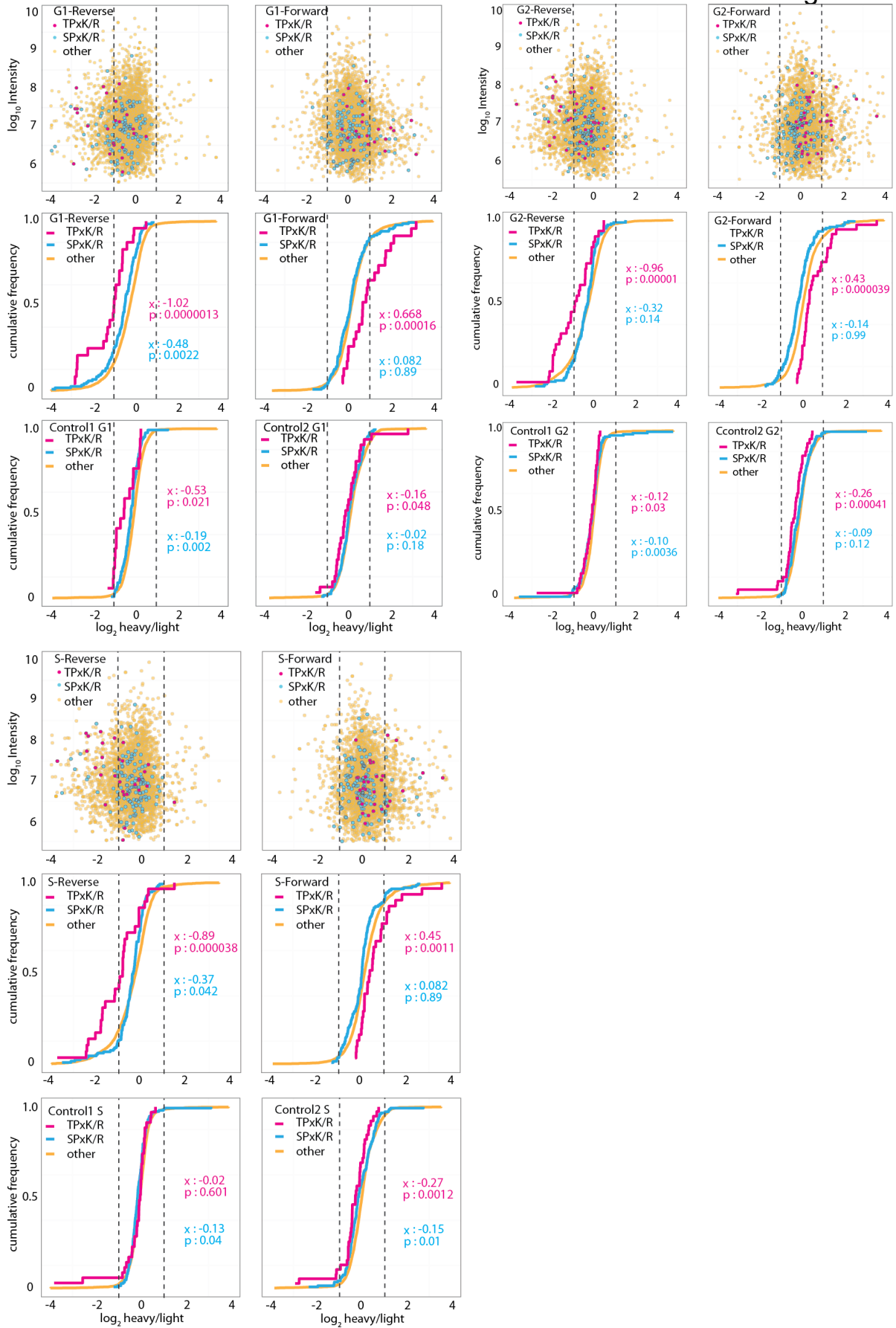


Figure S8



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Comparison of cell cycle progression between *swe1Δ* and wild type cells, Related to Figure 1

swe1Δ and wild type cells were arrested in G1 by pheromone α -factor treatment, released to progress through a synchronous cell cycle before re-arrest in the next G1 phase by α -factor re-addition. Cell cycle progression was monitored by FACS analysis of DNA content and by scoring the fraction of cells with short ($<2 \mu\text{m}$) and long ($\geq 2 \mu\text{m}$) spindles. This revealed that wild type and *swe1Δ* cells progress through S phase at similar rates, but that *swe1Δ* cells enter mitosis and progress into anaphase approximately 10-15 minutes earlier than wild type cells, consistent with published observations (Wang and Burke, 1997).

Figure S2. Additional FACS analyses and repeat of the Ndd1 phosphorylation analysis including internal timing controls, Related to Figure 1

(A) FACS profiles to monitor cell cycle progression during the experiments, shown in Figure 1B, in which the kinetics of Ask1 and Ndd1 phosphorylation were analyzed by western blotting.

(B) Repeat of the Ndd1 phosphorylation timecourse analysis. As in Figure 1B, but Ask1 phosphorylation and the levels of Sic1, Clb5 and Clb2 were also analyzed and served as internal timing controls. This confirmed advanced Ndd1 phosphorylation, relative to Ask1, in cells lacking PP2A^{Cdc55}. Tubulin served as a loading control.

Figure S3. Comparison of cell cycle-regulated Cdk phosphorylation in the presence and absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}, using antibodies raised against phosphorylated Cdk consensus peptides, Related to Figure 1

Cells were arrested in G1 by pheromone α -factor treatment, released to progress through a synchronous cell cycle, before re-arrest in the next G1 phase by α -factor re-addition. Cell extracts were prepared at the indicated times and analyzed by western blotting using the indicated antibodies. While these antibodies were raised against either phosphoserine or phosphothreonine-containing peptides, their ability to discriminate between phosphoserine and phosphothreonine is not known. Tubulin served as a loading control. Cell cycle stages were confirmed by FACS analysis of DNA content. A discernable cell cycle advance and intensity increase of bands reactive against all three antibodies is apparent in the absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}.

Figure S4. Analysis of the PP2A^{Cdc55}-dependent phosphoproteomes at three timepoints during synchronous cell cycle progression and a G2/M comparison of the phosphoproteomes in wild type cells, Related to Figure 2

(A) FACS analysis of DNA content from the two inverse SILAC experiments documented in Figure 2, illustrating the cell cycle stage at which the timepoints were taken. Immunofluorescence samples were also analyzed to confirm that the G2 sample was taken before mitotic spindle formation (not shown).

(B) The heavy/light (H/L) ratio of all phosphopeptides in the 2 repeats, (A) and (B) as in Figure 2, are shown. Full Cdk consensus motif-containing phosphopeptides are highlighted. Their increased levels in the absence of PP2A^{Cdc55} become apparent in the upper left quadrant of the diagram.

(C) Sequence logos of pSP/pTP-sites, enriched greater than two-fold in the absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}, or unchanged, were prepared as in Figure 2D, but the iceLogo algorithm (Colaert et al., 2009) was used that takes the species-specific probability of amino acid occurrence into account.

(D) Phosphoproteome comparison between G2 phase and mitosis. A schematic of the SILAC experiment is shown, indicating the times when G2 and mitosis samples were taken after the staggered synchronous release of cultures grown in light and heavy amino acids. Cell cycle progression was monitored by FACS analysis of DNA content and by scoring the fraction of cells with short and long spindles. 3,124 phosphopeptides were reproducibly identified in both cultures in both repeats. A 2D annotation enrichment plot is shown of motifs preferentially phosphorylated in mitosis. Other phosphorylation consensus sites are indicated in grey. Compare Figure 2C for details. The strongest enrichment in mitosis, compared to G2, was observed for the threonine-directed full Cdk consensus motif pTPxR/K. See also Dataset 3 for the abridged mass spectrometry data.

Figure S5. Phosphoproteome analysis during synchronous cell cycle progression and the effect of PP2A^{Cdc55} on Ndd1-10S phosphorylation, Related to Figures 3 and 4

(A) FACS analysis of DNA content to monitor cell cycle progression during the SILAC time course experiment shown in Figure 3.

(B) The traces of all pSP and pTP sites are shown, subdivided by whether they reached their maximal phosphorylation at early (10 – 30 minutes, G1-S), intermediate (40 – 60 minutes, S-G2) or late (60 – 90 minutes, mitosis) timepoints. Stable phosphopeptides are also shown, as well as those in the ‘other’ category.

(C) PP2A^{Cdc55} has little influence on the phosphorylation timing of Ndd1-10S. Strains of the indicated genotypes, expressing Ndd1 or Ndd1-10S, progressed synchronously through the cell cycle following α -factor arrest and release. The Ndd1 phosphorylation status was analyzed by western blotting. Tubulin served as a loading control.

Figure S6. APC and Net1 phosphorylation only partly explain the role of PP2A^{Cdc55} in ordering S-phase and mitosis, Related to Figure 5

Cells of the indicated genotypes were arrested in G1 by pheromone α -factor treatment, released to progress through a synchronous cell cycle before re-arrest in the next G1 phase by α -factor re-addition. Cell cycle progression was monitored by scoring the percentage of cells with short or long spindles.

(A) The mitotic delay caused by the *apc-12A* mutations, even more pronounced in the *clb2 Δ* background, was substantially reduced by *cdc55* deletion, indicating that mitotic control exerted by PP2A^{Cdc55} acts on targets in addition to the APC.

(B) Similarly, *CDC14^{TAB6}* was less able than *cdc55 Δ* to advance mitosis in the *clb2 Δ* background, indicating that PP2A^{Cdc55} acts on targets in addition to the Cdc14 inhibitor Net1.

Figure S7. Intensity plots of the SILAC ratios in the six control experiments, Related to the STAR*Methods

The log₂ ratio versus log₁₀ intensity of each phosphorylation site was plotted for each of the six control experiments in which the same strains were labeled with light or heavy amino acids at three cell cycle stages. The two-fold change intervals are indicated by the dashed lines and the percentages of phosphorylation sites contained within this interval is displayed in the panels. Each datapoint represents a quantified phosphorylation site. Phosphorylated TPxK/R sites are indicated in pink, SPxK/R sites in blue.

Figure S8. Cumulative frequency graphs comparing the differences in threonine and serine phosphorylation in the absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}, Related to the STAR*Methods

In these cumulative frequency graphs, all phosphorylation sites are ordered as a function of their change between the ‘heavy’ and ‘light’ samples. The median log₂ SILAC ratio difference ‘x’ for both TPxK/R and SPxK/R categories, compared to all other phosphosites is given. Also given is the p-value of a Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test, indicating whether the category is enriched at high or low values, as determined by a 1D annotation enrichment test (Cox and Mann, 2012). This revealed highly significant enrichment of Cdk threonine site phosphorylation in the absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}.

Dataset 1. Abridged mass spectrometry data comparing phosphosite abundance between a wild type and a *cdc55 Δ* strain at three cell cycle stages, G1, S and G2, Related to Figure 2.

Dataset 2. Abridged mass spectrometry data of the experiment to follow phosphosite abundance during synchronous cell cycle progression of a wild type strain, Related to Figure 3.

Dataset 3. Abridged mass spectrometry data comparing the phosphosite abundance in a wild type strain between G2 and M, Related to Figure S4D

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1 Overview of peptide counts in the phosphoproteome datasets, Related to Figures 2 and 3

Figure 2

Top left quadrant	Peptides	Proteins	Others	Peptides	Proteins
G1	1286	588	G1	2208	924
S	1286	589	S	1962	838
G2	1305	585	G2	1998	868

	Number of phosphopeptides			
	G1	S	G2	Total
pTPxK/R	19	22	27	35
pTP	223	206	208	320
pS/TP	914	846	851	1209
pSP	691	640	634	889
pSPxR/K	106	121	127	143
pS/TPxR/K	125	145	155	178
Aurora	--	49	50	61

	Phosphopeptides			
	All	S/TP-containing	enriched >2X	S/TP enriched >2X
G1	3122	914	192	117
S	2901	846	210	28
G2	2867	851	237	143
Total	4589	1203		197

Figure 3

	Peptides	Proteins	pSP peptides	pTP peptides
All	405	298		
Early	25	16	22	3
Intermediate	32	30	26	6
Late	26	22	12	14
Stable	295	209	230	53
Oher	27	21	30	8

Table S2 Yeast strains used in this study, Related to the STAR*Methods section.

Strain name	Genotype	Background	Source
5059	<i>MATa ASK1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	W303	This study
5060	<i>MATa ASK1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5057	<i>MATa SLI15-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	W303	This study
5058	<i>MATa SLI15-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5049	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	W303	This study
5050	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5048	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1</i>	W303	This study
5231	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 ASK1-myc18::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5232	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2 ASK1-myc18::URA3</i>	W303	This study
2369 (YAL6B)	<i>MATa arg4Δ(YHR018C)::kan^R lys1Δ(YIR034C)::kan^R</i>	S288C	Gruhler <i>et al.</i> (2005)
4639	<i>MATa arg4Δ(YHR018C)::kan^R lys1Δ(YIR034C)::kan^R swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	S288C	This study
4640	<i>MATa arg4Δ(YHR018C)::kan^R lys1Δ(YIR034C)::kan^R swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	S288C	This study
5230	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 ASK1-myc18::URA3</i>		
5233	<i>MATa NDD1-10S-HA3::TRP1 ASK1-myc18::URA3</i>		
5126	<i>MATa NDD1-10S-HA3::TRP1</i>	W303	This study
5127	<i>MATa NDD1-10S-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	W303	This study
5128	<i>MATa NDD1-10S-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5093	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5095	<i>MATa NDD1-HA3::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5076	<i>MATa swe1Δ::HIS3 CDC55-PK3::TRP1 PPH21-PK3::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5067	<i>MATa swe1Δ::HIS3 GAL1pr-CDC55-PK3::LEU2 (x1)</i>	W303	This study
5068	<i>MATa swe1Δ::HIS3 GAL1pr-CDC55-PK3::LEU2 (x2)</i>	W303	This study
5078	<i>MATa swe1Δ::HIS3 GAL1pr-CDC55-PK3::LEU2 (x2) GAL10pr-GAL4 GAL1pr-PPH21-PK3::ADE2</i>	W303	This study
5065 (ADR6624)	<i>MATa cdc16-6A::TRP1 cdc27-5A::kan^R cdc23-A::hyg^R bar1Δ</i>	W303	Gift from A. Rudner
5071	<i>MATa cdc16-6A::TRP1 cdc27-5A::kan^R cdc23-A::hyg^R bar1Δ swe1Δ::HIS3</i>	W303	This study
5072	<i>MATa cdc16-6A::TRP1 cdc27-5A::kan^R cdc23-A::hyg^R bar1Δ swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2</i>	W303	This study
5073	<i>MATa cdc16-6A::TRP1 cdc27-5A::kan^R cdc23-A::hyg^R bar1Δ swe1Δ::HIS3 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5074	<i>MATa cdc16-6A::TRP1 cdc27-5A::kan^R cdc23-A::hyg^R bar1Δ swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5097	<i>MATa CDC14^{TAB6}-PK6::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study
5098	<i>MATa CDC14^{TAB6}-PK6::TRP1 swe1Δ::HIS3 cdc55Δ::LEU2 clb2Δ::URA3</i>	W303	This study

Table S3 Experimental design table for the experiment in Figure 2, comparing phosphosite abundance in the presence and absence of PP2A^{Cdc55}. The total number of phosphorylation sites quantified for each individual mixture is shown in each cell, as well as the number of quantified sites that contained a phosphorylated serine or threonine within a full Cdk consensus motif (S/TPxK/R), Related to the STAR*Methods section.

			heavy					
			WT			<i>cdc55Δ</i>		
			G1	S	G2	G1	S	G2
light	WT	G1	Control1 G1 total: 4240 SPxK/R: 122 TPxK/R: 17			G1-F total: 4190 SPxK/R: 135 TPxK/R: 23		
		S		Control1 S total: 4117 SPxK/R: 157 TPxK/R: 35			S-F total: 4000 SPxK/R: 146 TPxK/R: 32	
		G2			Control1 G2 total: 3453 SPxK/R: 139 TPxK/R: 34			G2-F total: 3746 SPxK/R: 149 TPxK/R: 37
	<i>cdc55Δ</i>	G1	G1-R total: 3945 SPxK/R: 122 TPxK/R: 26			Control2 G1 total: 4188 SPxK/R: 125 TPxK/R: 31		
		S		S-R total: 3610 SPxK/R: 135 TPxK/R: 30			Control2 S total: 3907 SPxK/R: 151 TPxK/R: 39	
		G2			G2-R total: 3709 SPxK/R: 144 TPxK/R: 32			Control2 G2 total: 3904 SPxK/R: 153 TPxK/R: 40