

## The DNA repair function of *CUX1* contributes to radioresistance

### Supplementary Materials

**Supplementary Table 1: Primer sequences used for PCR amplification**

	Primers for PCR amplification
<i>APE1</i>	(F) GATTGGGTAAAGGAAGAAGC (R) TCAAATTCAGCCACAATCAC
<i>OGG1</i>	(F) GTTCCTCCAACAACAACAT (R) AGATGCAGTCAGCCACCTTGG
<i>PARP1</i>	(F) CAACTTTGCTGGGATCCTGT (R) TGTTTCCAAGGGCAACTTCT
<i>POLβ</i>	(F) AGACTCTCAACGGGGGAATCAC (R) GCAGATGGACCAATGCCACTAAC
<i>XRCC1</i>	(F) CAGACCAAAACCAAGCCCACTC (R) TCACTGTCCGTGTTCTCATCCG
<i>GAPDH</i>	(F) ACCACAGTCCATGGCATCAC (R) TCCACCACCCTGTTGCTGTA

**Supplementary Movie 1: GFP-p200 CUX1 is rapidly recruited to sites of DNA damage upon 351/364 nm laser microirradiation.** See Supplementary\_Movie\_1

**Supplementary Movie 2: p200 CUX1-GFP is rapidly recruited to sites of DNA damage upon 405 nm laser microirradiation.** See Supplementary\_Movie\_2

**Supplementary Movie 3: Cut domains are rapidly recruited to sites of DNA damage upon 405 nm laser microirradiation.** See Supplementary\_Movie\_3

**Supplementary Movie 4: OGG1-GFP is recruited to sites of DNA damage upon 405 nm laser microirradiation.** See Supplementary\_Movie\_4

**Supplementary Movie 5: Ku-mcherry is recruited to sites of DNA damage upon 405 nm laser microirradiation.** See Supplementary\_Movie\_5