

Expanded View Figures

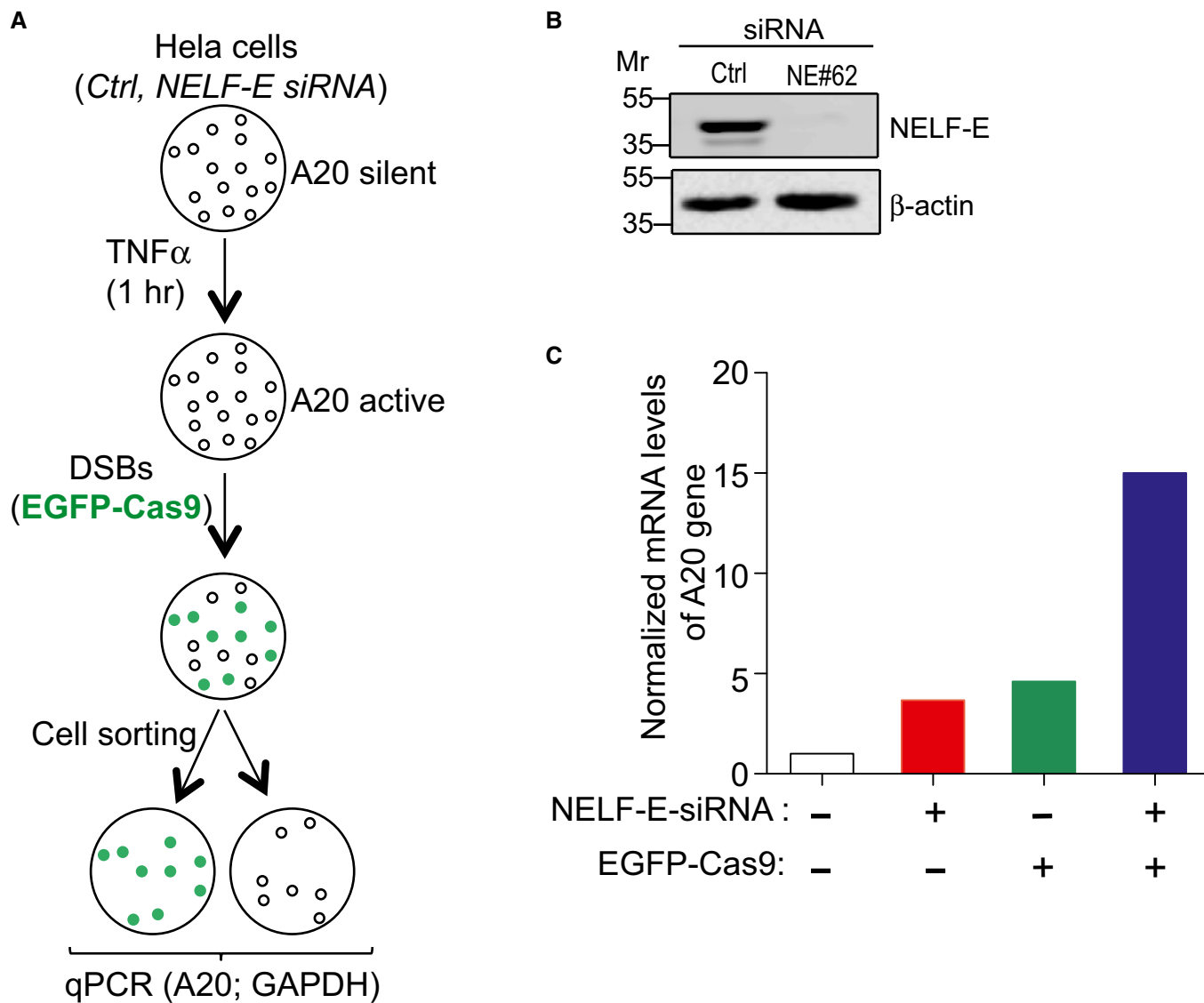


Figure EV1. NELF-E depletion alleviates A20 expression at DSB sites.

A A flowchart depicting the layout of an experiment designed to determine the effect of NELF-E on the transcription of A20 gene following DSB induction.

B Western blot shows NELF-E knockdown in HeLa cells at 72 h after siRNA transfection. β -actin was used as a loading control.

C Graph displays the effect of NELF-E depletion on the transcription activity of A20 gene upon Cas9-induced DSBs. Results show that NELF-E negatively regulates A20 expression at DSB sites. Data represent the mean of two biological repeats.

Figure EV2. The effect of PARP1 and ATM on the expression of the MS2 gene.

- A Pharmacological inhibition of PARP1 inhibits NELF-E accumulation at I-SceI-induced DSBs. As in Fig 3B (top panel), except that cells were pretreated for 2 h with 4 μ M PARP inhibitor prior to Tam treatment. Error bars indicate SD ($n = 3$). White arrowheads mark the location of the MS2 reporter cassette. Scale bar, 2 μ m.
- B PARP inhibition alleviates DSB-induced transcriptional repression of the MS2 gene. As in Fig 1E, except that cells were treated with PARP inhibitor as in (A) prior to Tam treatment. Error bars indicate SD ($n = 3$). White arrowheads mark the location of the MS2 reporter cassette. Scale bar, 2 μ m.
- C Graph displays the percentage of cells that show co-localization of YFP-MS2 and Cherry-tTA-ER in U2OS-TRE-I-Sce-19 cells transfected with NELF-E siRNA sequences and/or treated with inhibitor for either PARP and/or ATM kinase. Data represent the mean of 20 cells collected from two biological repeats.

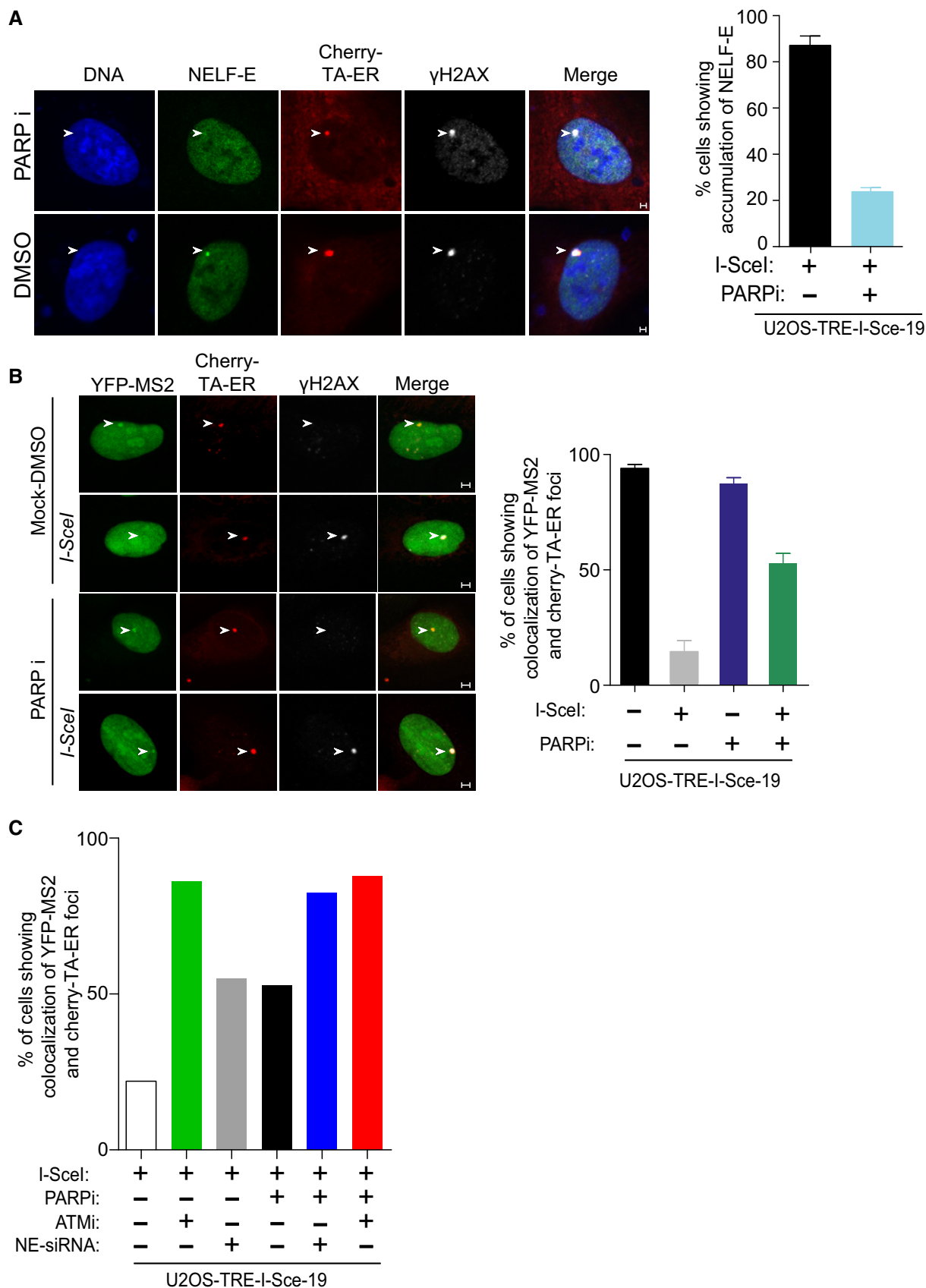


Figure EV2.