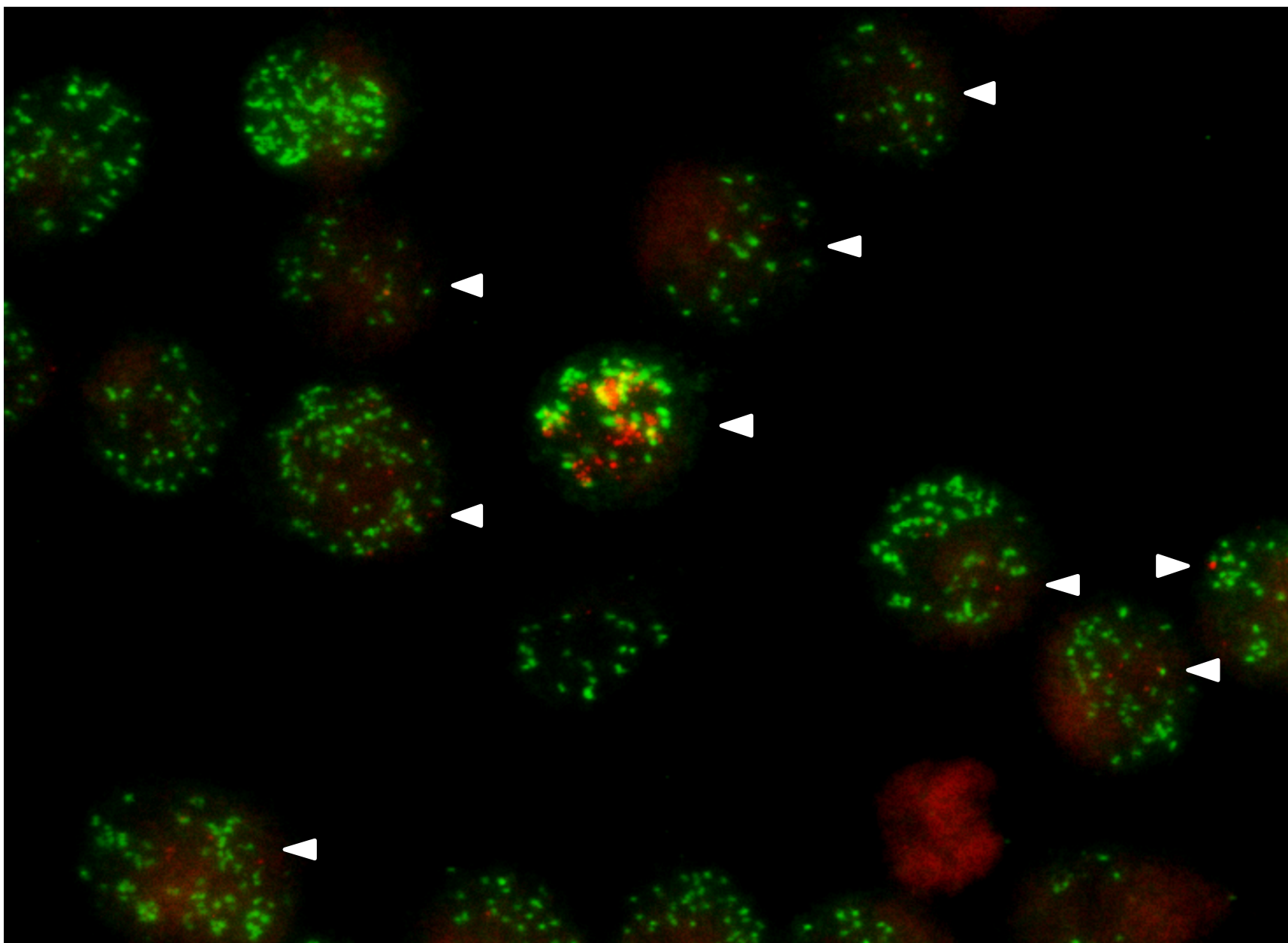


Supplemental 1 Table . Primers used for real-time PCR

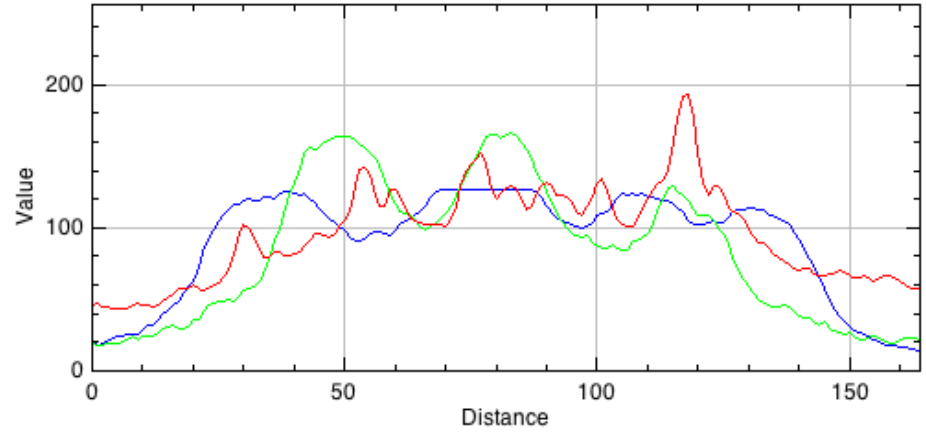
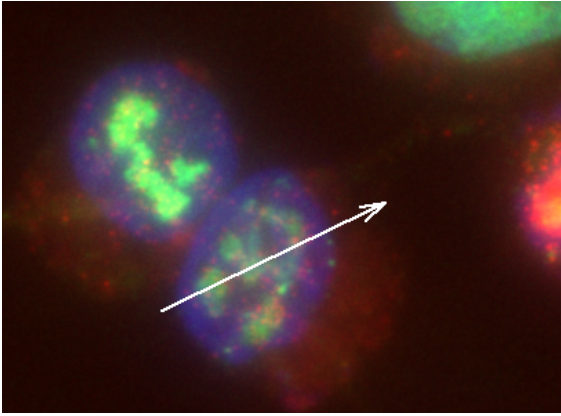
Primer name and orientation	Sequence (5' -> 3')
K-Rta promoter, F.....	AGCCAGCGTATGCTTCAGG
K-Rta promoter, R.....	TGCCTGGACAGTATTCTCACA
PAN RNA promoter, F.....	GGTGGCTAACCTGTCCAAAA
PAN RNA promoter, R.....	CAGCGAGCACAAAATCCATA
Actin, F.....	AGAAGTCGCAGGACCACT
Actin, R.....	GTAGAGCCCACCTTCCTTCC
RNA pol II, F.....	CGCTGTGTCTGCTTCTTCTG
RNA pol II, R.....	ACCCTCGCATATGTTTTTGC
IL-6, F.....	CACACAGACAGCCACTCACC
IL-6, R.....	TTTTCTGCCAGTGCCTCTTT
IL-10, F.....	TGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTAC
IL-10, R.....	. TTCCATCTCCTGGGTTCAAG
GAPDH, F.....	TCGCTCTCTGCTCCTCCTGTTC
GAPDH, R.....	. CGCCCAATACGACCAAATCC



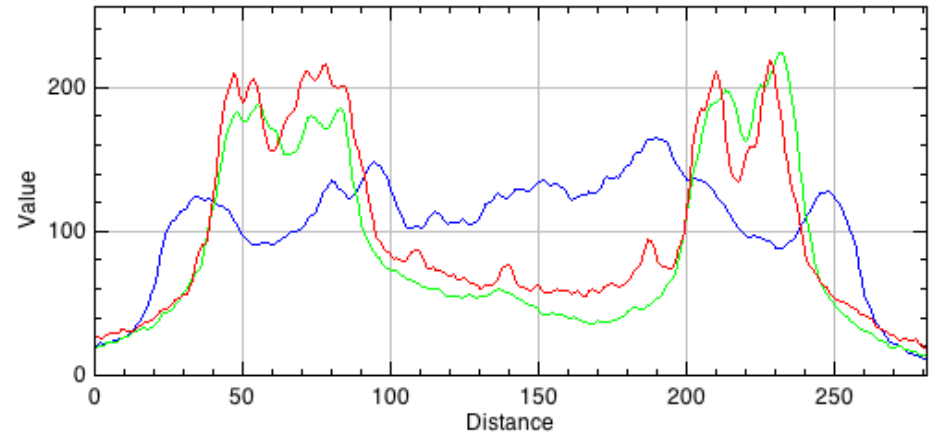
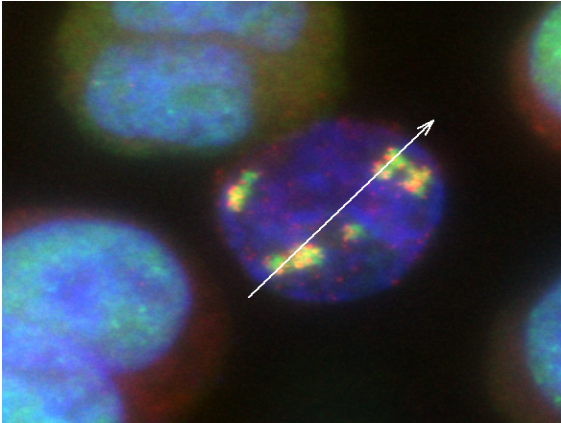
S1 Figure: Adjacent localization of LANA and K-Rta RNA. Picture presented in Figure 1 was enlarged for clearer view of adjacent localization. Immune-FISH was performed by probing K-Rta RNA (Red) and immune-staining of LANA protein (Green). Not all of episomes in a PEL cell are transcribing K-Rta RNA. BCBL-1 cells expressing K-Rta RNA is marked in white arrows.

A

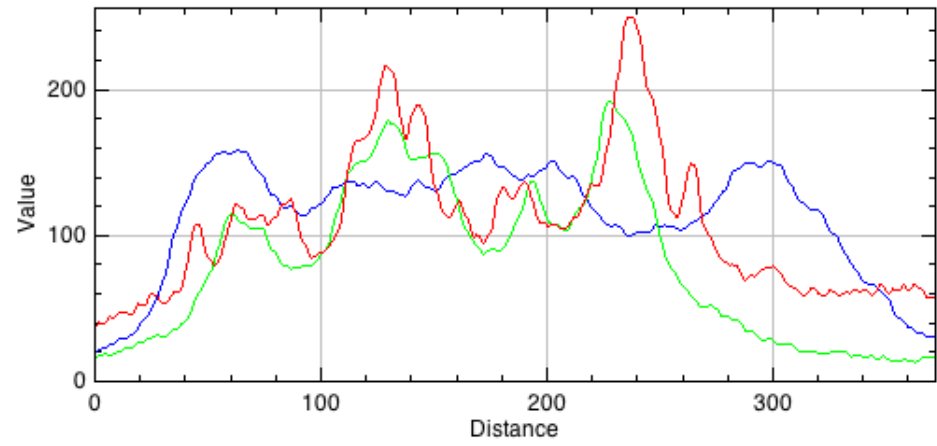
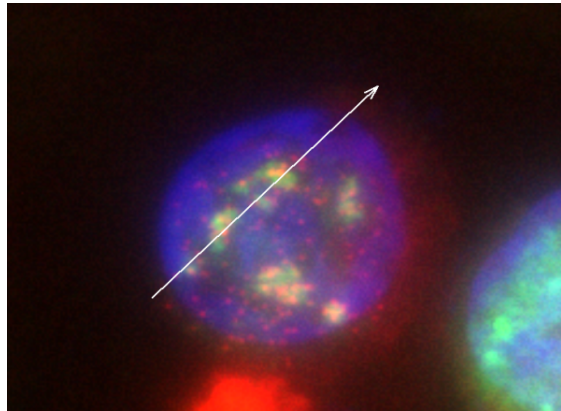
BCBL-1



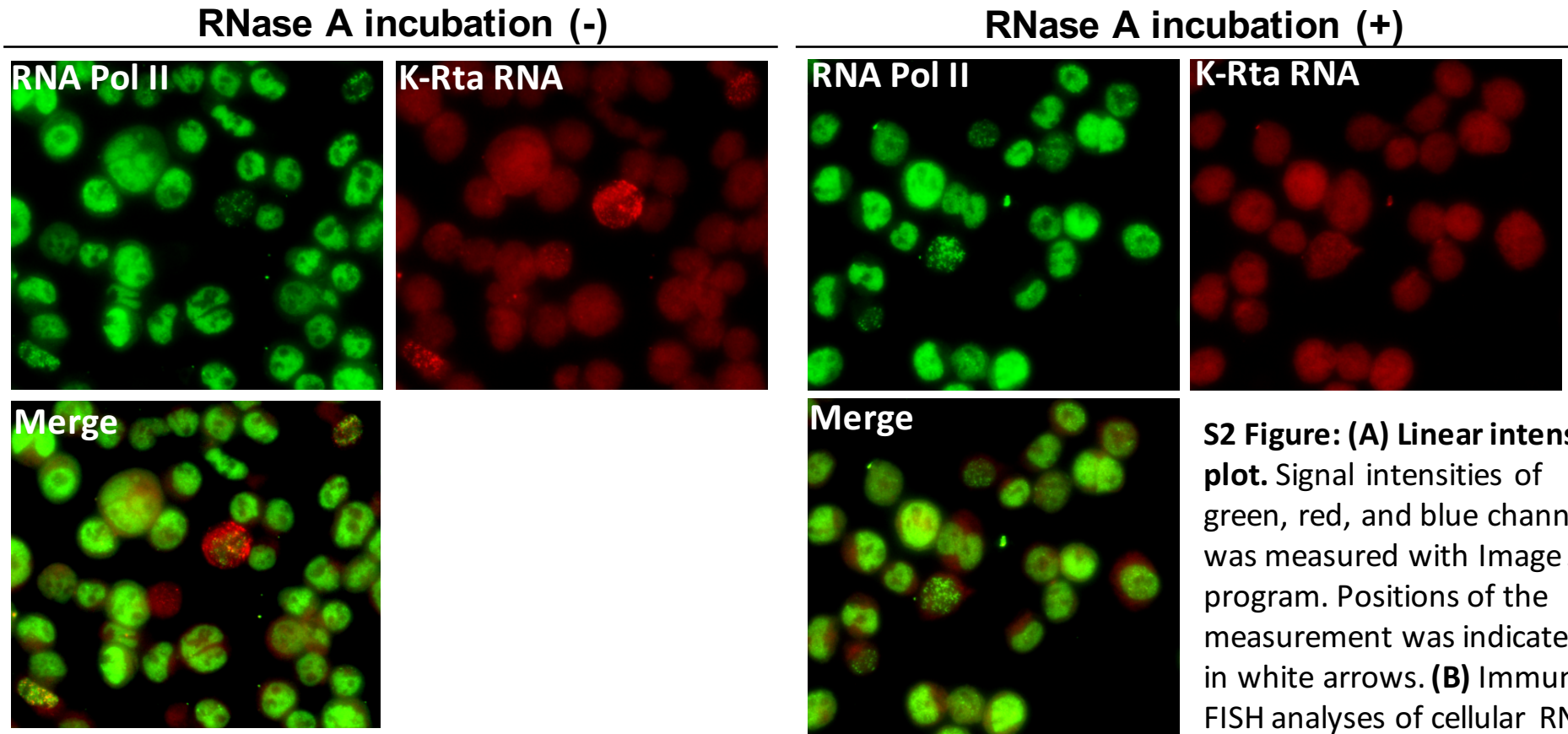
BC2



HBL-6

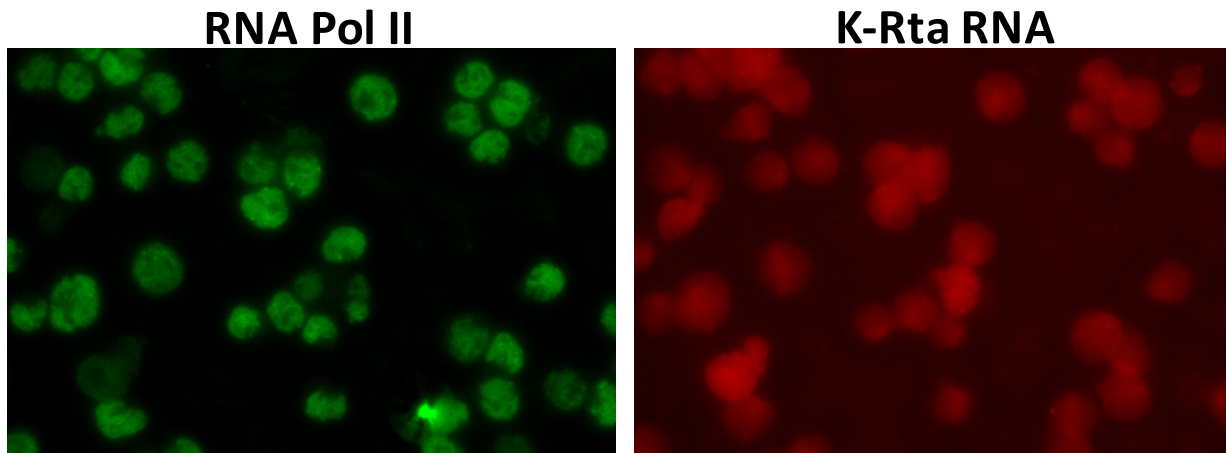


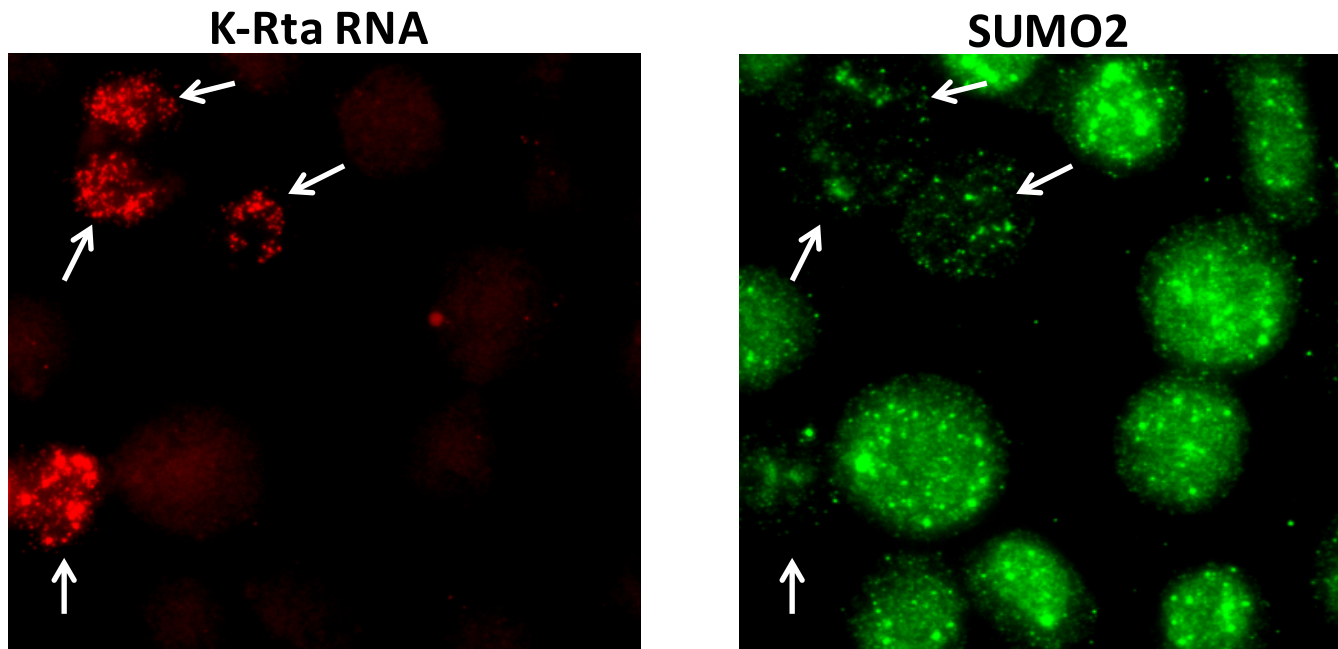
B BCBL-1 (TPA & NaB, 28 hr)



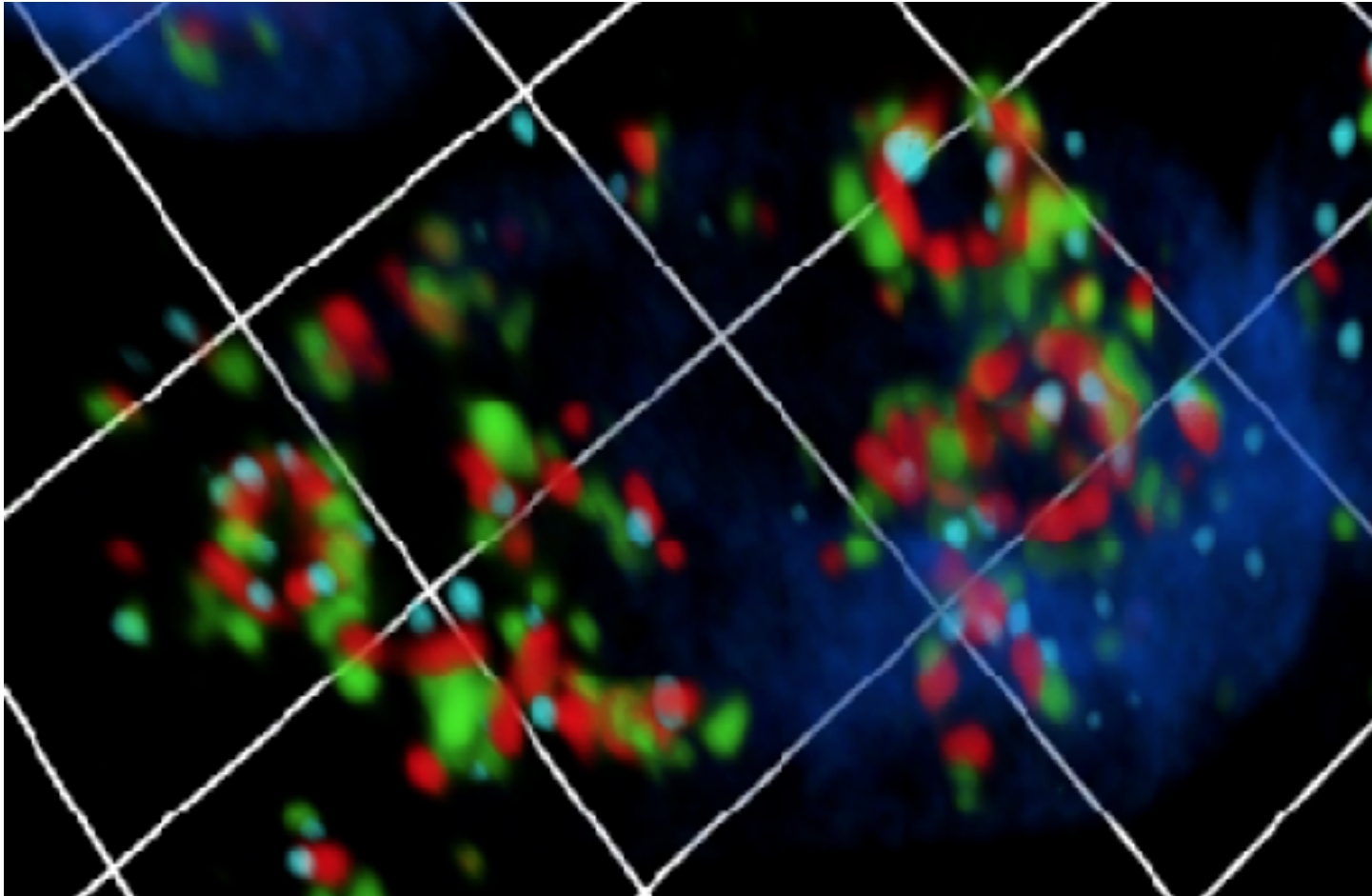
S2 Figure: (A) Linear intensity plot. Signal intensities of green, red, and blue channel was measured with Image J program. Positions of the measurement was indicated in white arrows. **(B)** Immune-FISH analyses of cellular RNA polymerase II and K-Rta RNA with BCBL-1. RNase A treatment diminished K-Rta RNA signals, which were expected to see where RNA polymerase II formed “dot-like” structures. **(C)** KSHV negative BJAB cells did not show K-Rta RNA signals. Green: RNA polymerase II, Red: K-Rta RNA FISH signals.

C BJAB





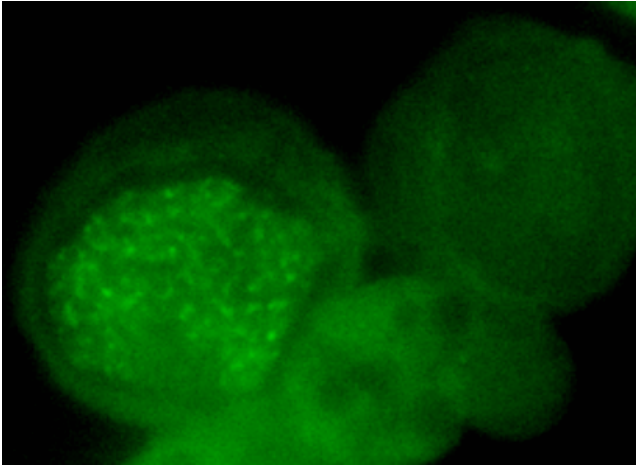
S3 Figure: Effects of RNA polymerase II translocation on SUMO. Cellular SUMO-2/3 modified proteins and/or SUMO-2/3 moiety were eliminated in KSHV reactivating cells. Immune-FISH were performed with an antibody, which recognizes both cellular SUMO-2 and SUMO-3 protein. Combination of K-Rta mediated SUMO degradation and inhibition of newly transcribing SUMO-2/3 may account for the global elimination of SUMO2/3 signals in KSHV reactivating cells.



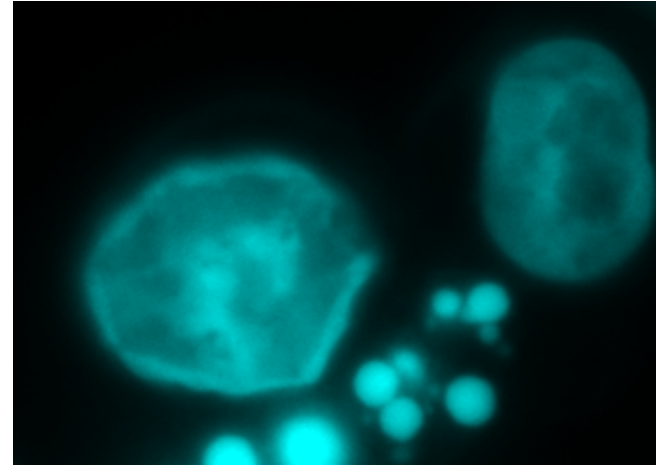
S4 Figure: Higher magnification view of KSHV transcriptional factories. Immune-FISH was performed with BCBL-1 cells. Green: LANA, Red: RNA polymerase, Light blue: K-Rta RNA.

BCBL-1, RNase A treated

KSHV DNAs

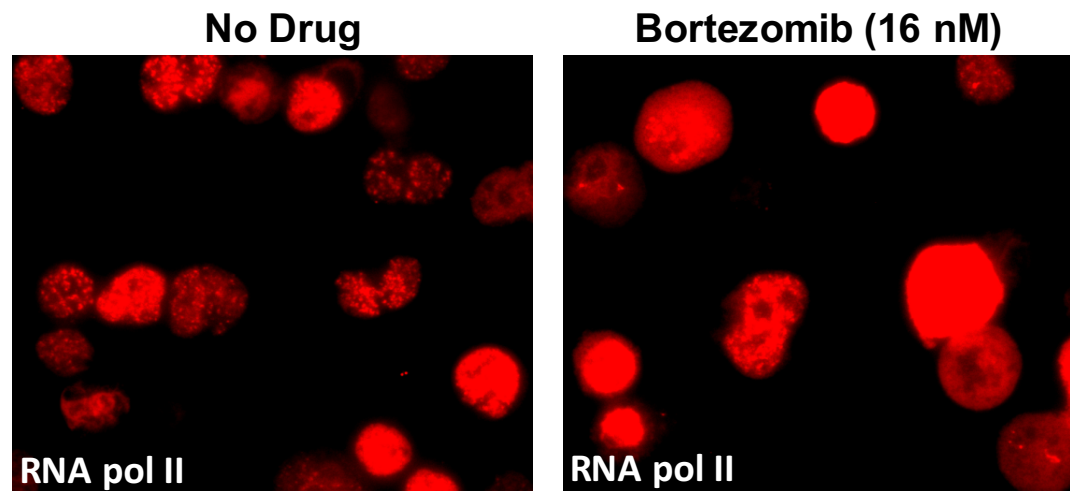


DAPI



S5 Figure. DNA-FISH. BCBL-1 cells were reactivated by TPA and sodium butyrate for 48 hours. RNase A treated slide was probed with terminal repeat targeting oligos.

KSHV reactivation with TPA and Dox



S6 Figure: Inhibition of transcriptional factory formation by proteasome inhibitor. IFA was performed with anti-RNA pol II. KSHV failed to form clear punctate RNA Pol II dots in nucleus in presence of Bortezomib (16 nM).