

Type of file: PDF

Size of file: 0 KB

Title of file for HTML: Supplementary Information

Description: Supplementary Figures and Supplementary Tables

Type of file: XLSX

Size of file: 0 KB

Title of file for HTML: Supplementary Data 1

Description: Overlaps between genes with BRCA1 mutation-associated R-loops and previously defined luminal signature genes.

Type of file: XLSX

Size of file: 0 KB

Title of file for HTML: Supplementary Data 2

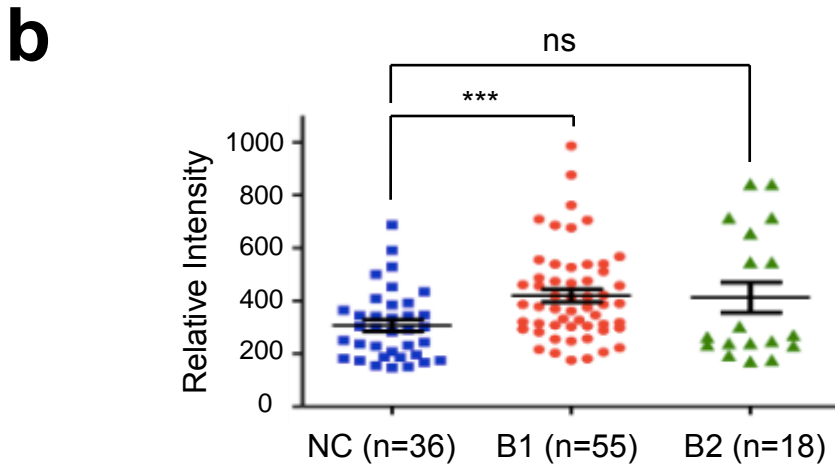
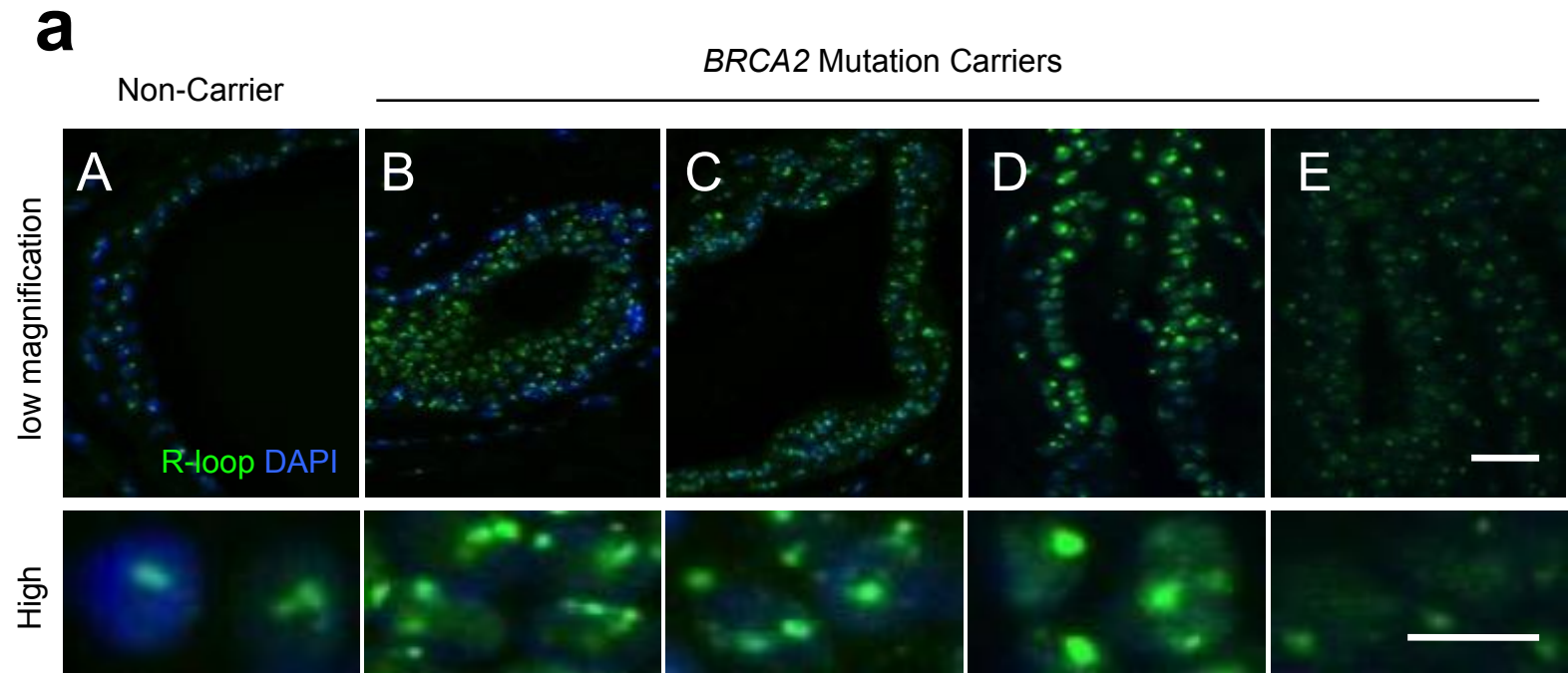
Description: Differential expression analysis of microarrays in mouse mammary epithelia.

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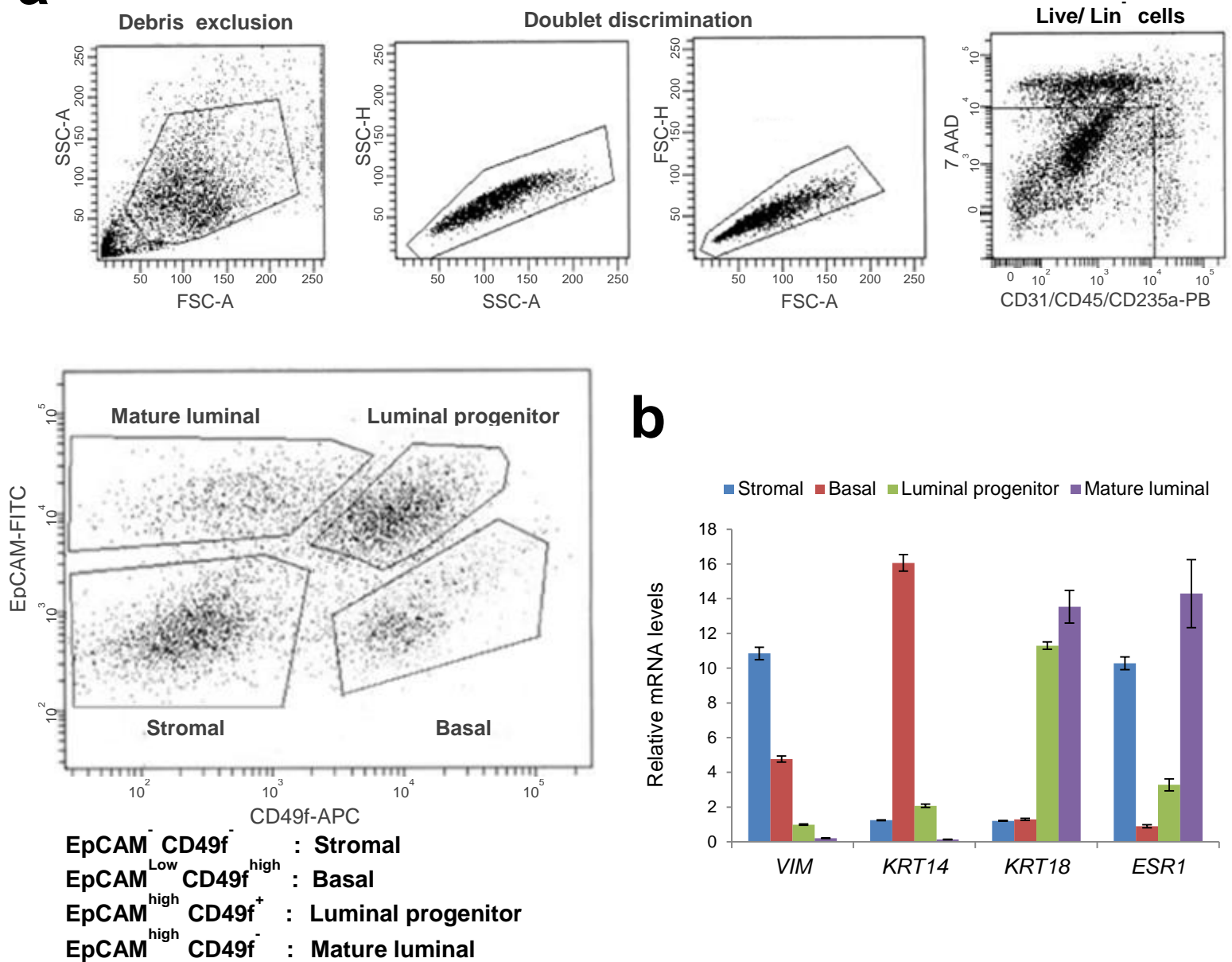
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Title of file for HTML: Peer Review File

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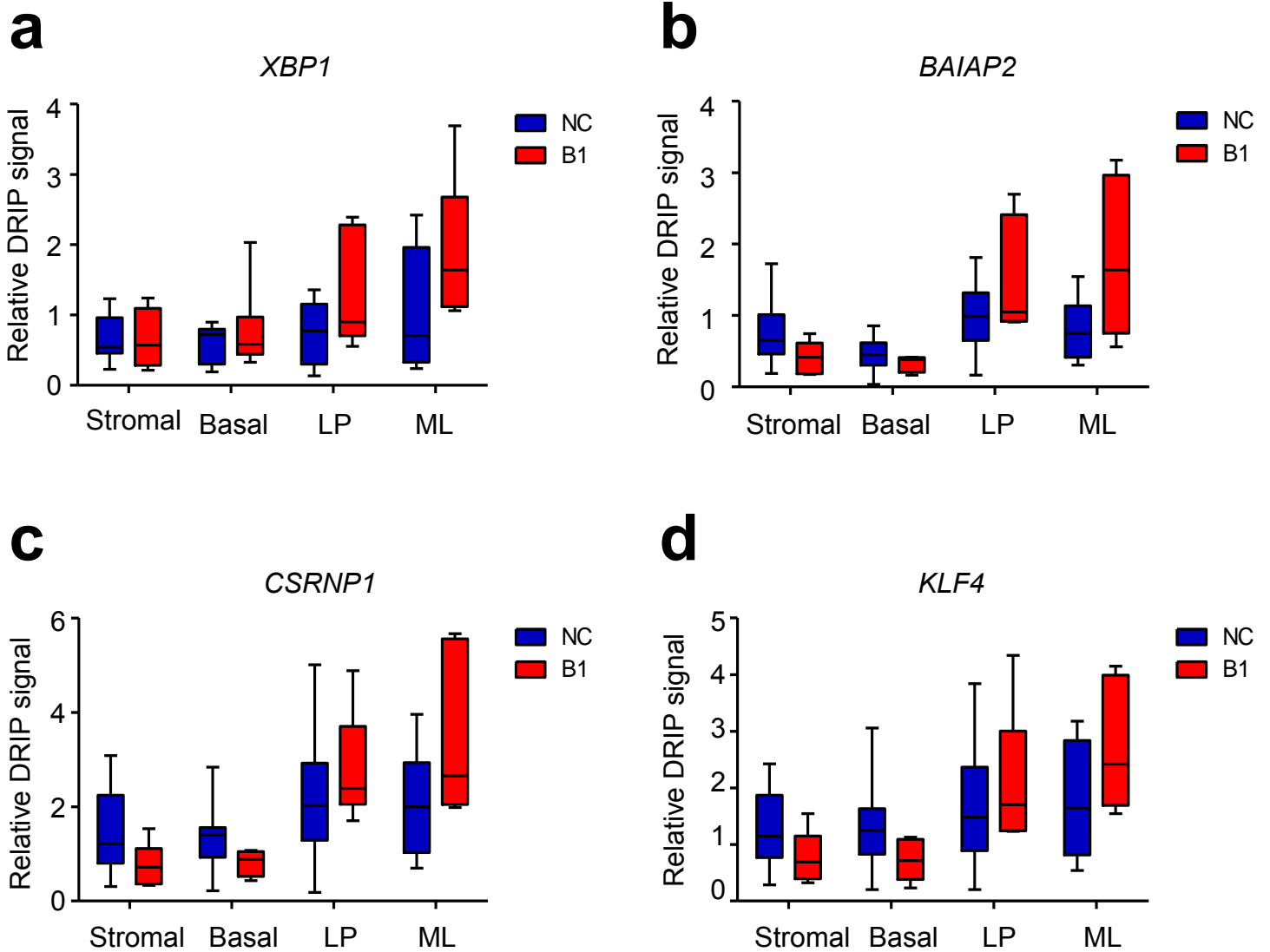


**Supplementary Figure 1. *BRCA2* mutation-associated R-loop in cancer-free breast tissue.** (a) Low and high magnification images of R-loop staining in samples from non-carriers and *BRCA2* mutation carriers. Scale bar: 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (top) and 5  $\mu\text{m}$  (bottom). (b) Quantitation of relative R-loop intensity in the non-carrier (NC) group (n=36), *BRCA1* (B1) mutation carrier group (n=55) and *BRCA2* (B2) mutation carrier group (n=18). \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  by two-tailed  $t$ -test. Error bars represent s.e.m. ns: not significant.

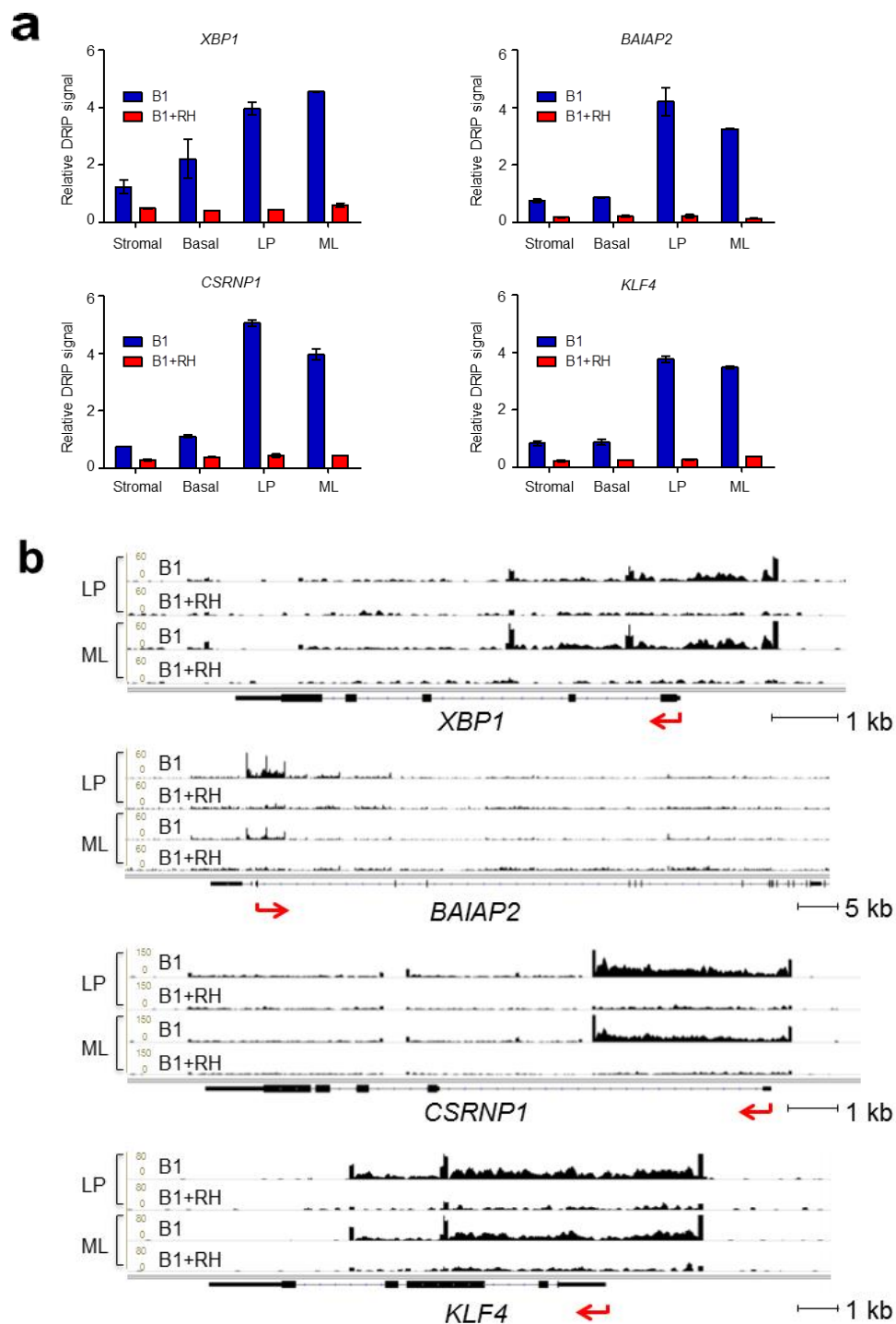
**a****b**

**Supplementary Figure 2. Sorting of primary human breast epithelial and stromal cells.**

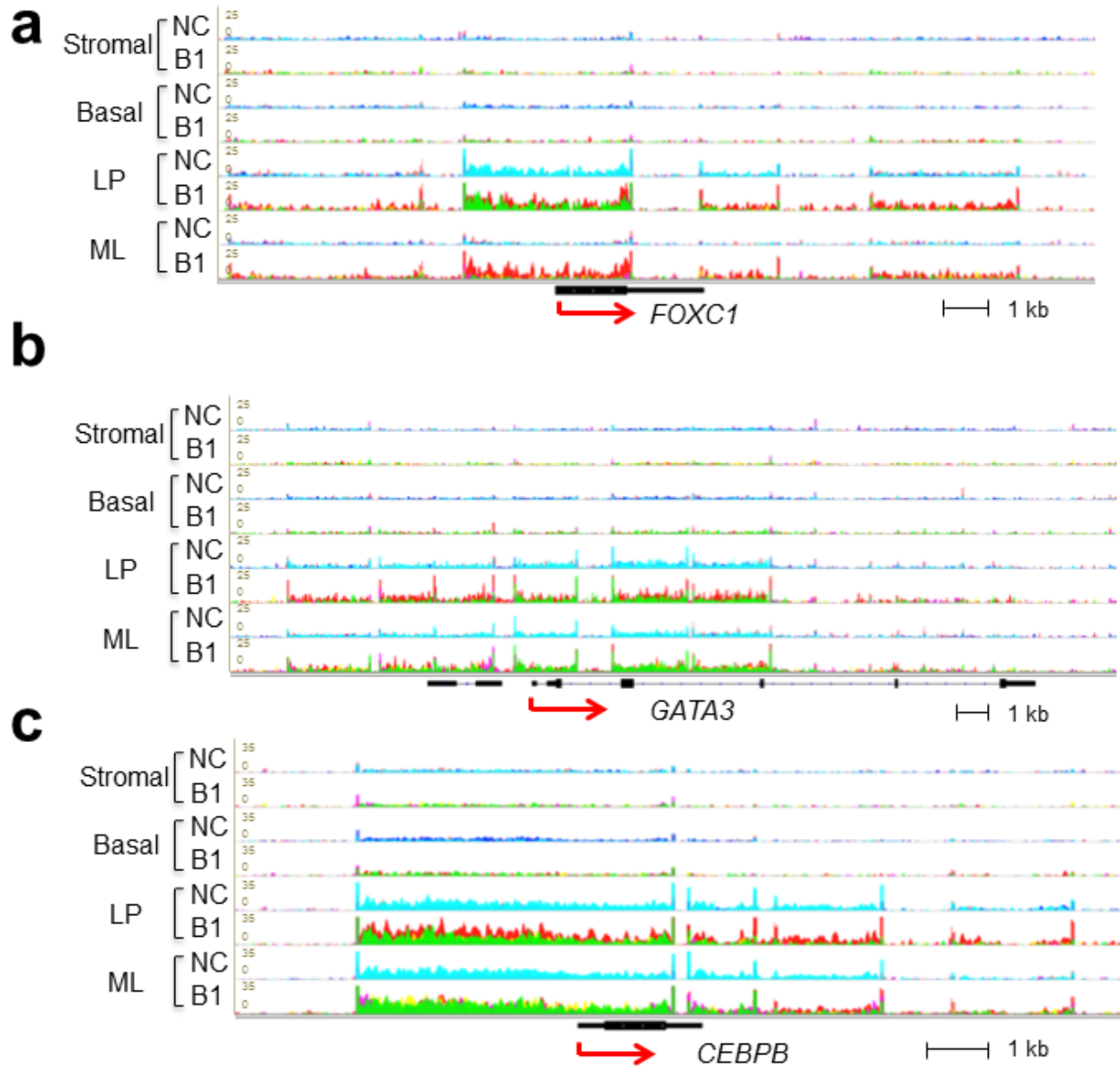
(a) Representative flow cytometry results indicating the typical gating for debris exclusion, doublet discrimination, lineage-negative/live cells selection, and separation of stromal, basal, luminal progenitor, and mature luminal cells. (b) Validation of cell sorting efficiency by RT-PCR of known stromal (*VIM*), basal (*KRT14*), luminal (*KRT18*) and mature luminal (*KRT18* and *ESR1*) markers. *ACTB* was used for normalization.



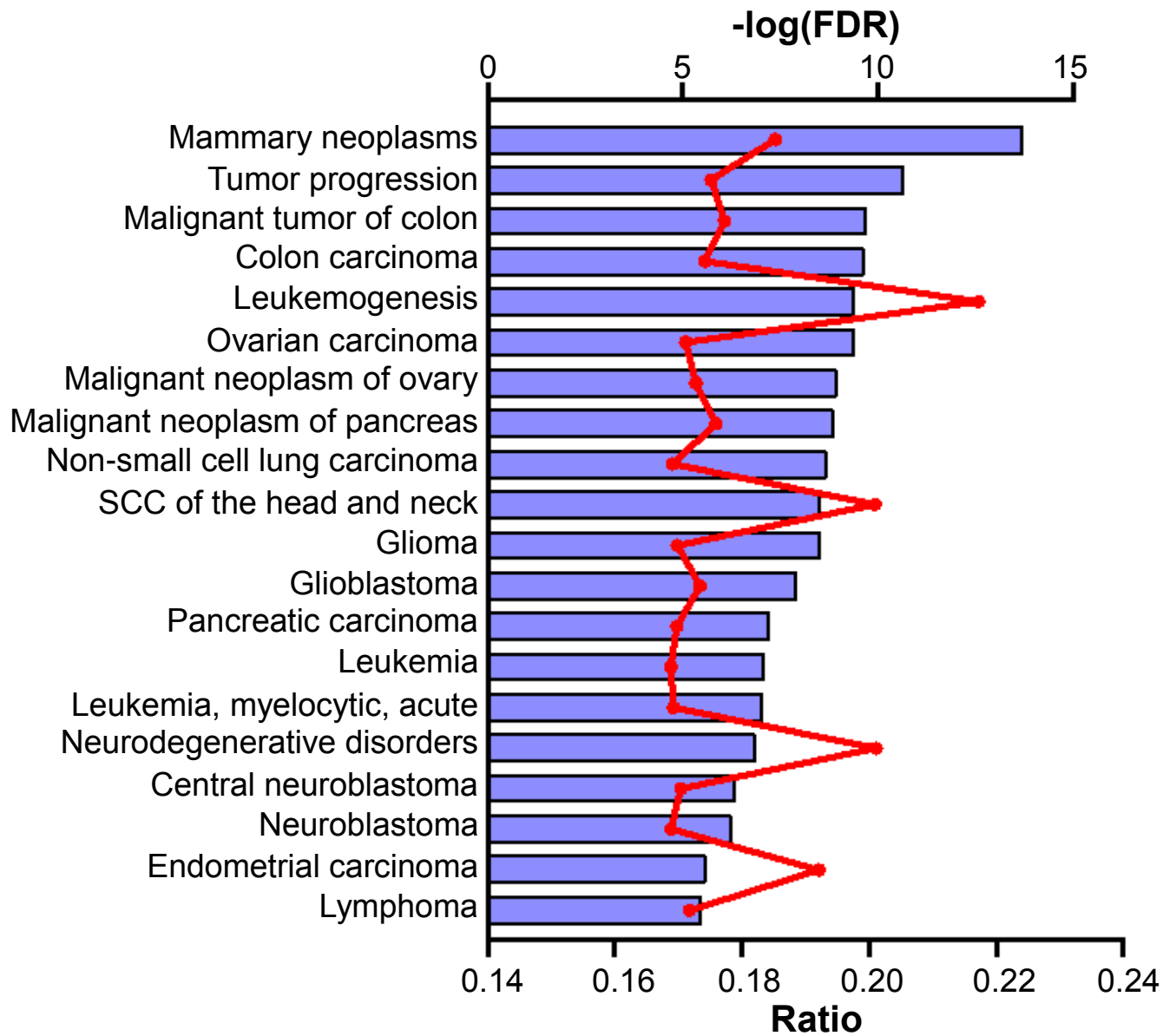
**Supplementary Figure 3. Confirmation of *BRCA1* mutation-associated R-loop enrichment by PCR.** (a-d) Validation of DRIP-seq by RT-PCR of genes with *BRCA1* mutation-associated TSS R-loops. Box and whisker plot showing relative DRIP signal at *XBP1* (a), *BAIAP2* (b), *CSRNP1* (c) and *KLF4* (d). The number of cancer-free breast tissues used: NC (n=9), B1 (n=6).



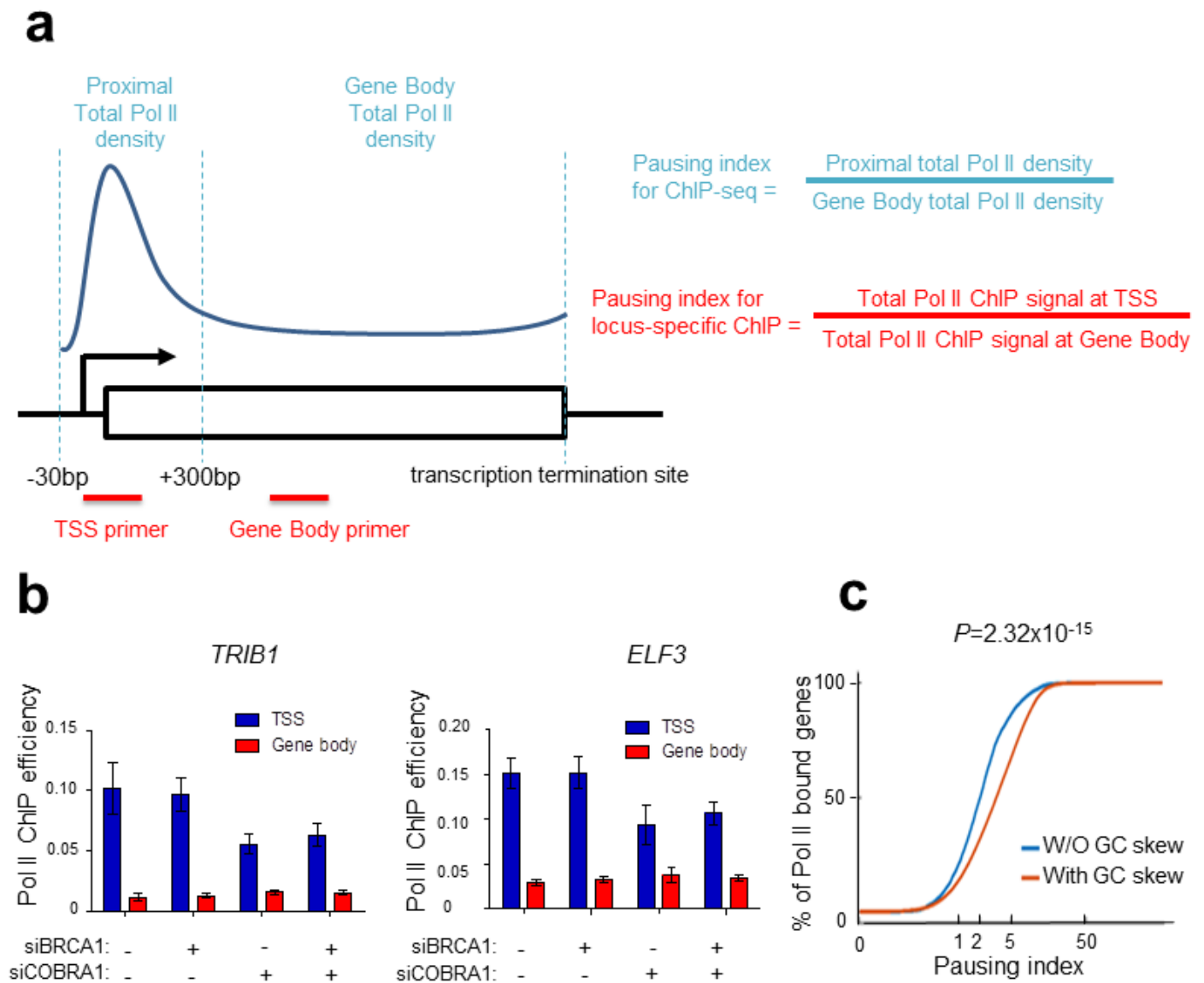
**Supplementary Figure 4. RNase H pre-treatment abolishes DRIP and DRIP-seq signals. (a)** Relative R-loop signal by DRIP at *XBP1*, *BAIAP2*, *CSRNP1* and *KLF4* in a *BRCA1* mutation carrier, with or without pre-treatment of RNase H. **(b)** RNase H pre-treatment abolishes DRIP-seq signals. The same DRIP DNA from (a) was subjected to deep sequencing. IGV track view of DRIP-seq density profile centered on *XBP1*, *BAIAP2*, *CSRNP1* and *KLF4*, with or without pre-treatment of RNase H. TSS is marked by a red arrow.



**Supplementary Figure 5. IGV for representative luminal genes.** Track view of DRIP-seq density profile centered on gene *FOXC1* (a), *GATA3* (b) and *CEBPB* (c). Each track is an overlay of four individual non-carriers or four *BRCA1* mutation carriers indicated by different colors. TSS was marked by red arrow.

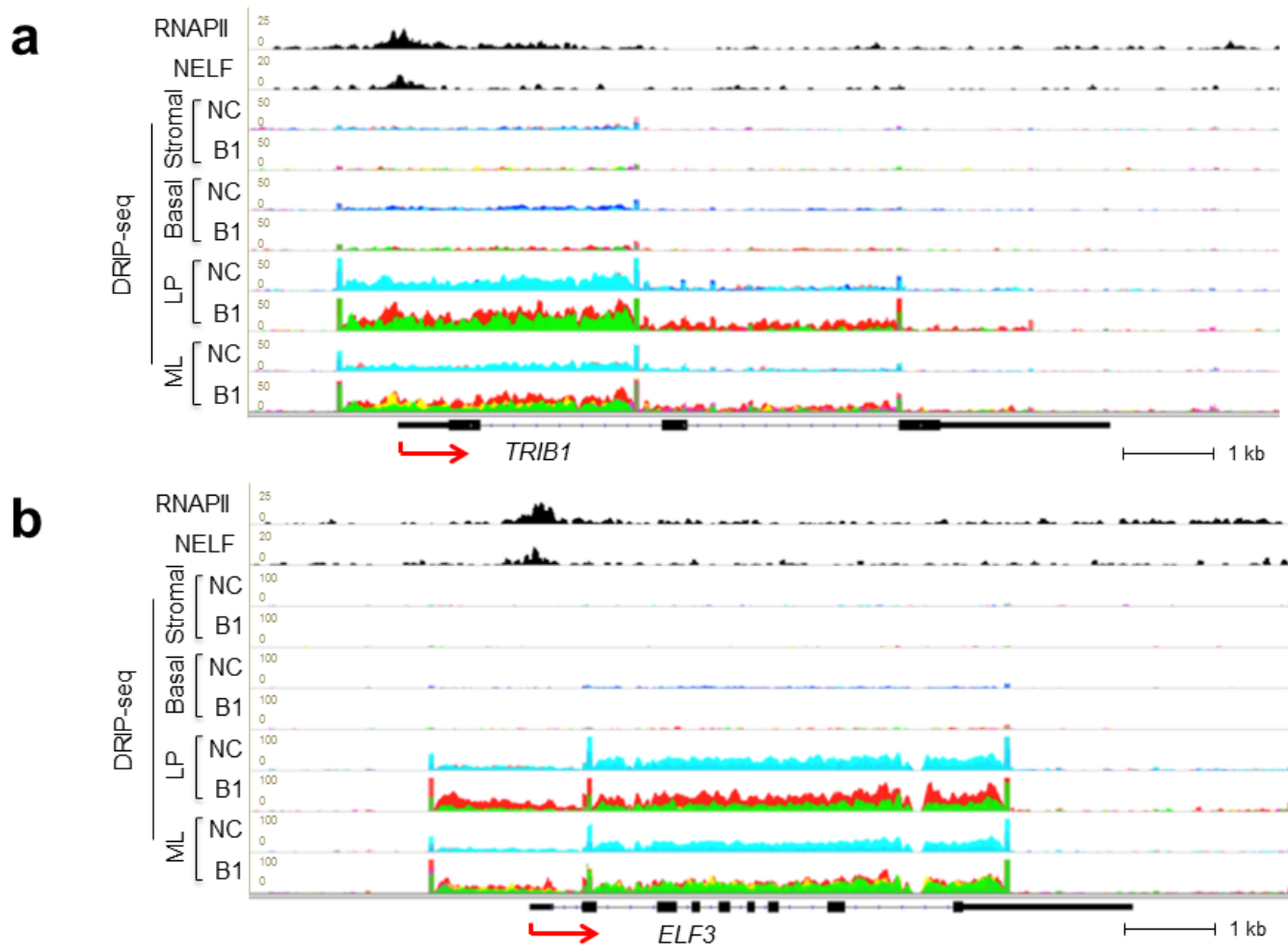


**Supplementary Figure 6. Disease association of genes with *BRCA1* mutation-associated R-loops.** ToppGene was used to generate disease association.

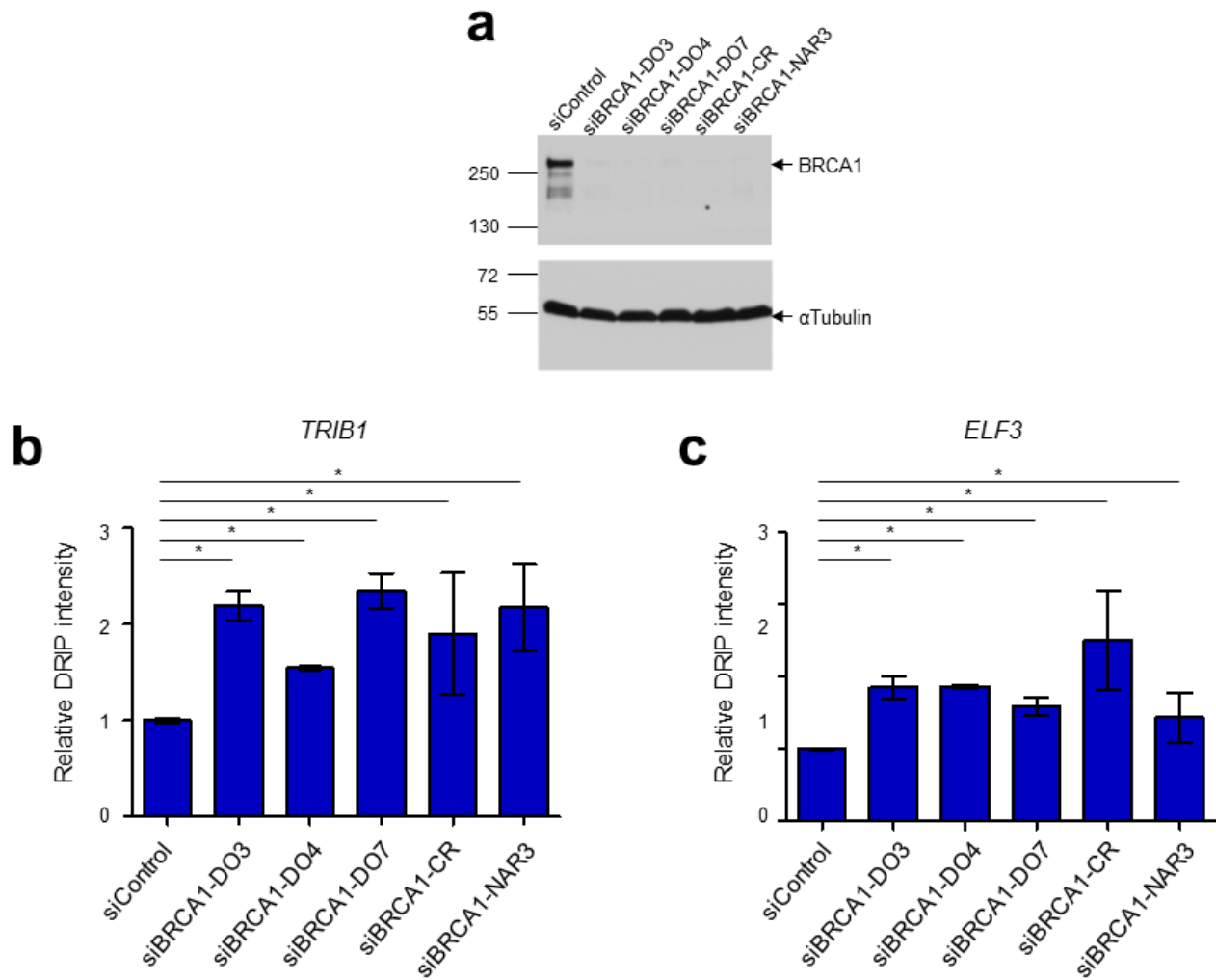


**Supplementary Figure 7. Pol II pausing index calculation and correlation between high skewed GC and Pol II pausing.** (a) Diagram that illustrates calculation of Pol II pausing index for ChIP-seq and locus-specific ChIP. (b) Total Pol II signals at TSS and Gene Body at *TRIB1* and *ELF3*. (c) Cumulative curve of pausing index for genes with TSS GC skew (red) or without GC skew (blue) in K562 cells. *P* value was calculated using signed rank sum test.

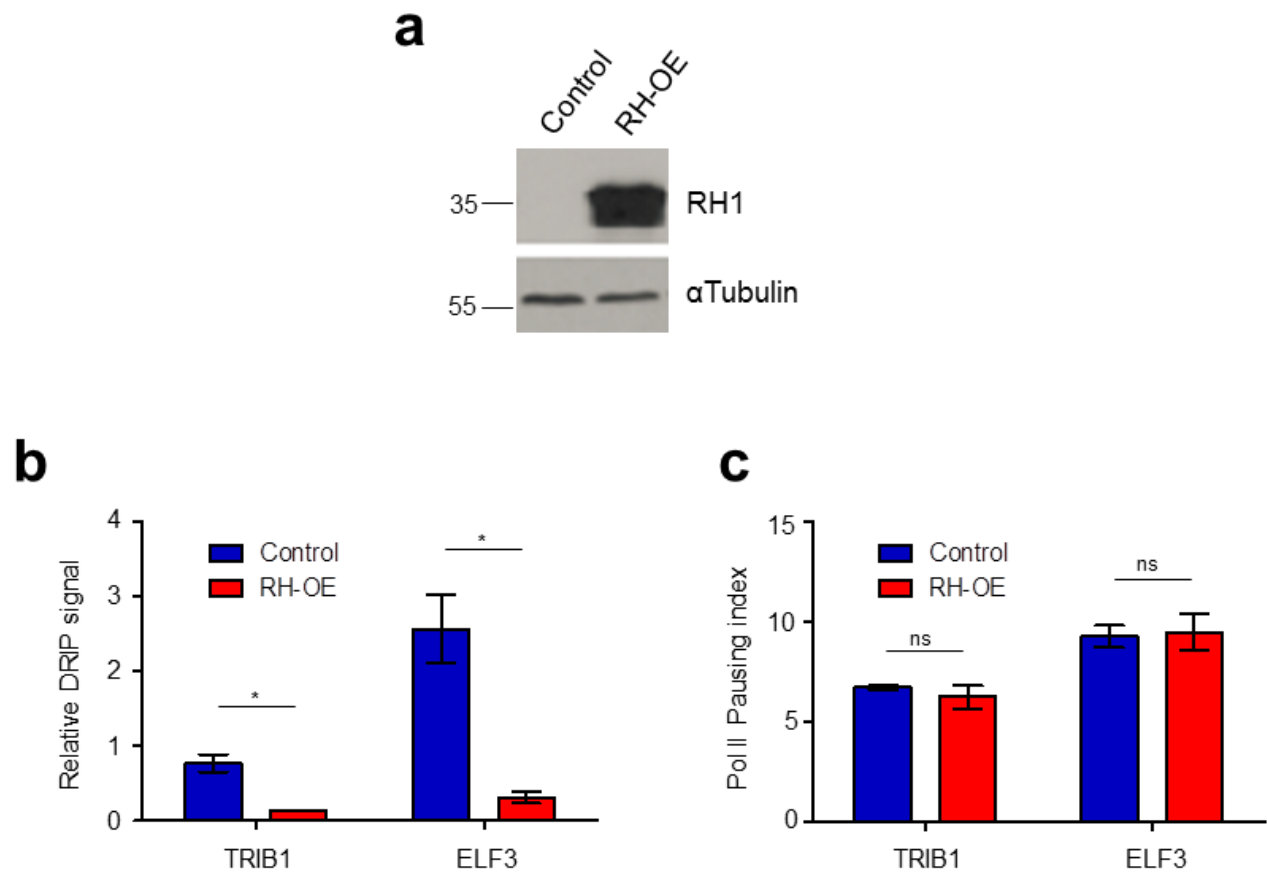




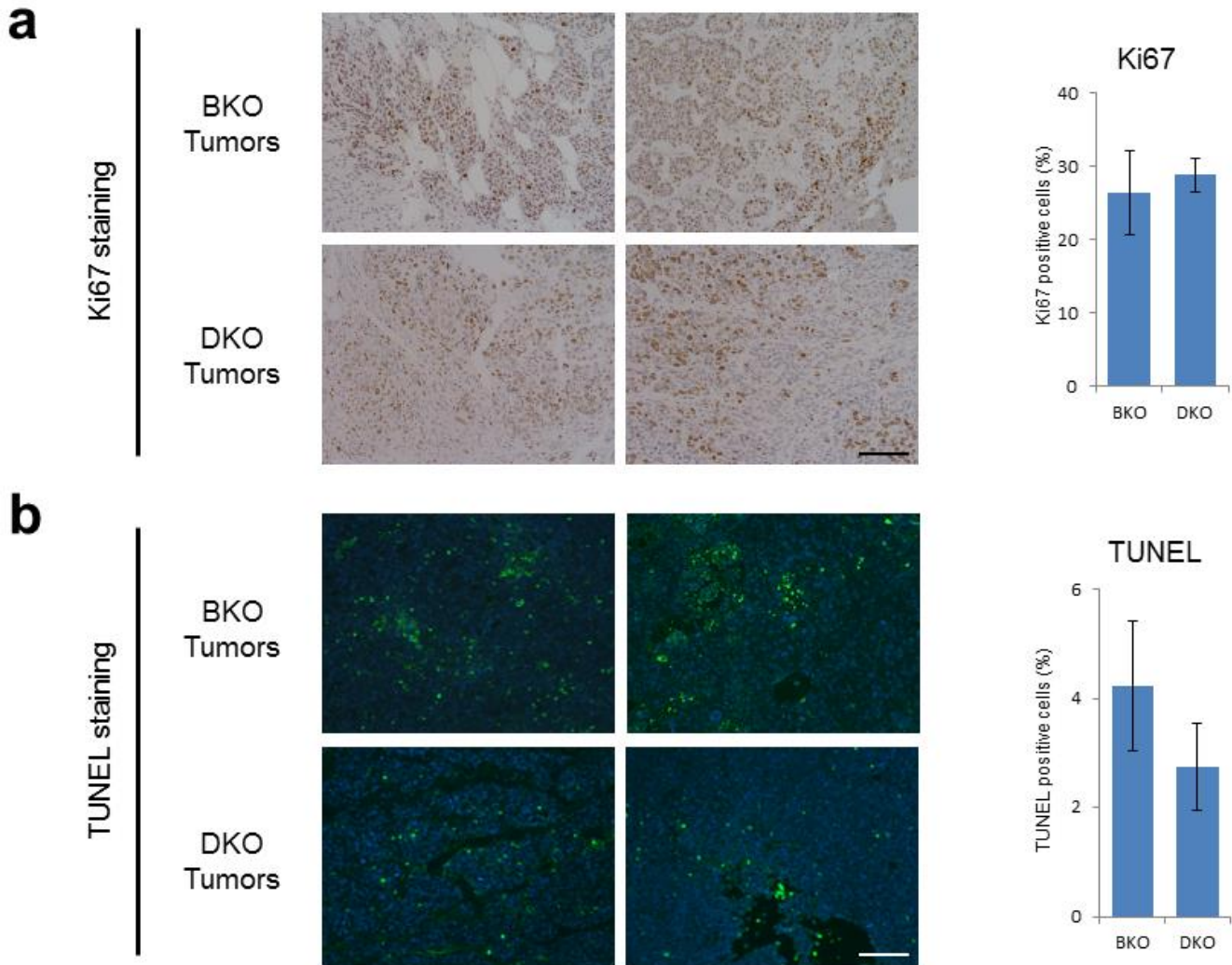
**Supplementary Figure 8. IGV of Pol II and NELF ChIP-seq, and DRIP-seq signals at *TRIB1* and *ELF3*.** Track view of ChIP-seq and DRIP-seq density profile centered on gene *TRIB1* (a) and *ELF3* (b). Total Pol II and NELF ChIP-seq experiments were done using human primary breast epithelial cells. Each track is an overlay of four individual non-carriers or four *BRCA1* mutation carriers indicated by different colors. TSS is marked by a red arrow.



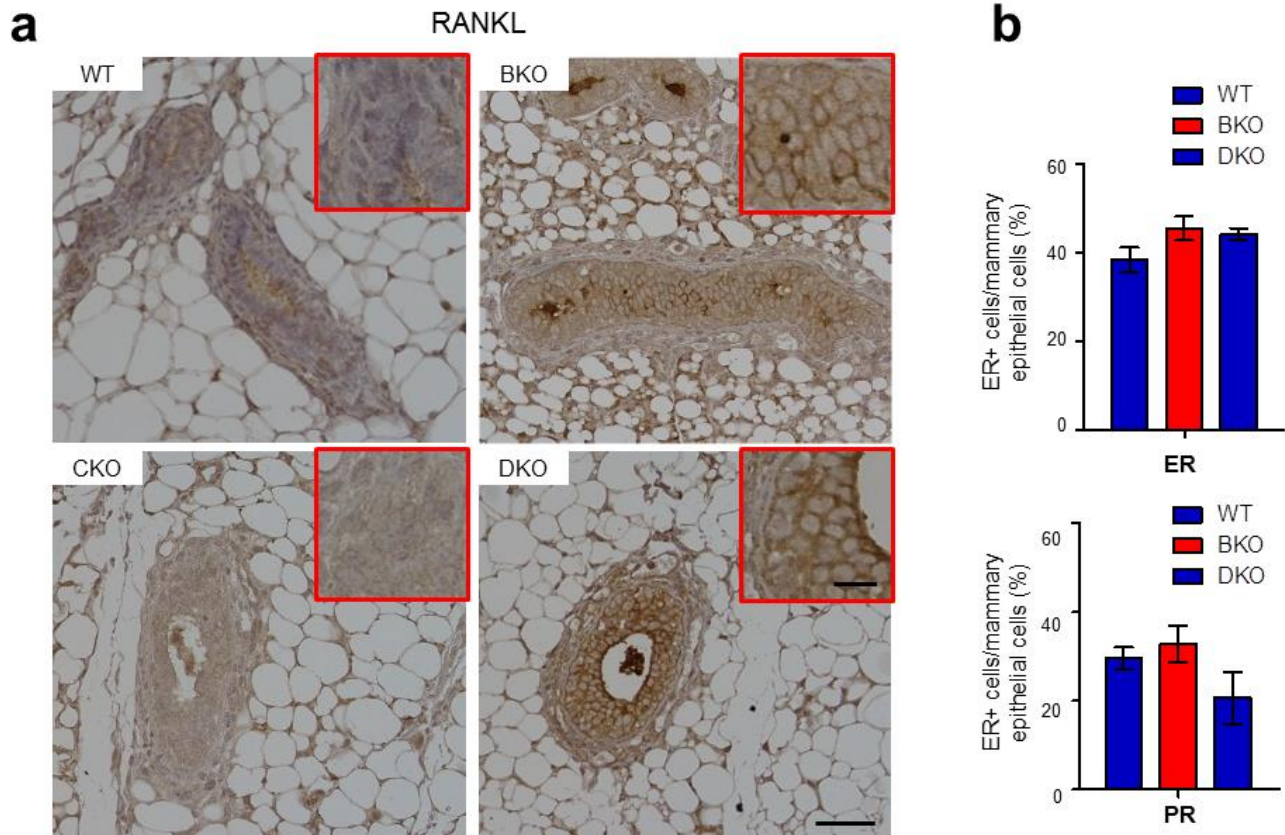
**Supplementary Figure 9. Effect of BRCA1 knockdown on R-loop levels at *TRIB1* and *ELF3*.** (a) Immunoblot confirming BRCA1 knockdown efficiency in T47D cells.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as a loading control. (b,c) Relative DRIP signal at *TRIB1* (a) and *ELF3* (b) in control and BRCA1 KD with different BRCA1-targeting siRNA oligos in T47D cells. \*  $P < 0.05$  by two-tailed  $t$ -test. Error bars represent s.e.m.



**Supplementary Figure 10. Effect of RNase H1 overexpression on Pol II pausing.** (a) Immunoblot confirming RNase H1 overexpression.  $\alpha$ -Tubulin was used as a loading control. (b) Relative DRIP signal at *TRIB1* and *ELF3* in control and RNase H1-overexpressed T47D cells. \*  $P < 0.05$  by two-tailed  $t$ -test. Error bars represent s.e.m. (c) Pol II pausing index at *TRIB1* and *ELF3* loci in control and RNase H1-overexpressed T47D cells. Pol II pausing index is calculated by the ratio of total Pol II signals at TSS over Gene Body. Error bars represent s.e.m. ns: not significant.



**Supplementary Figure 11. Cell proliferation and apoptosis in BKO and DKO tumors. (a)** Ki67 staining of BKO and DKO tumors, showing representative images from two individual tumors from both groups. Scale bar: 100 $\mu$ M. Bar graph on the right represents quantification of percentage of Ki67-positive cells. BKO tumors: n=7, DKO tumors: n=7. **(b)** TUNEL assay of BKO and DKO tumors, showing representative images from two individual tumor from both groups. Scale bar: 100 $\mu$ M. Bar graph on the right represents quantification of percentage of TUNEL-positive cells. BKO tumors: n=7, DKO tumors: n=7.

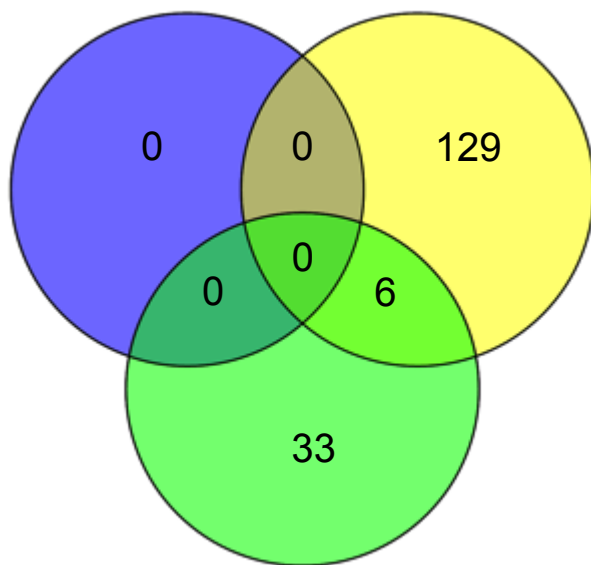


**Supplementary Figure 12. Lack of rescue in RANKL overexpression, and lack of changes in ER/PgR+ percentage in DKO mice. (a)** Low and high (inlet) magnification images of RANKL staining in mammary ducts of 12-week old virgin mice, n=4 in each group. Scale bars: 50  $\mu$ m and 20  $\mu$ m (inlet). **(b)** Quantification of ER+ and PgR+ cell percentages in 8-week old virgin mouse mammary epithelia. n=3 in each group.

6wks virgin

BKO vs littermate

DKO vs littermate

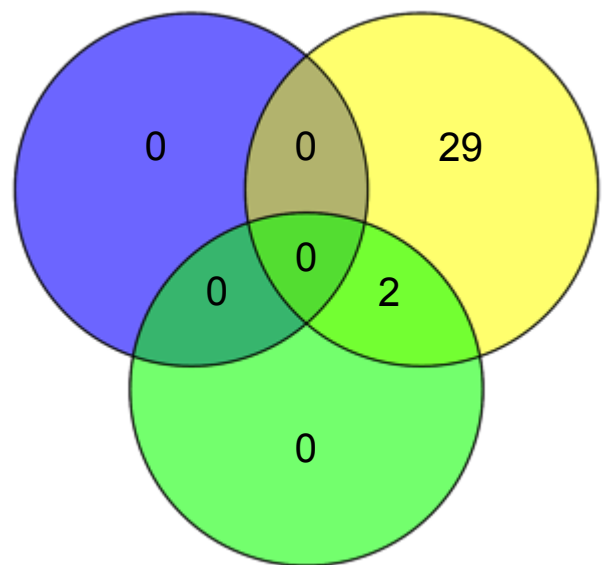


BKO vs DKO

8wks virgin

BKO vs littermate

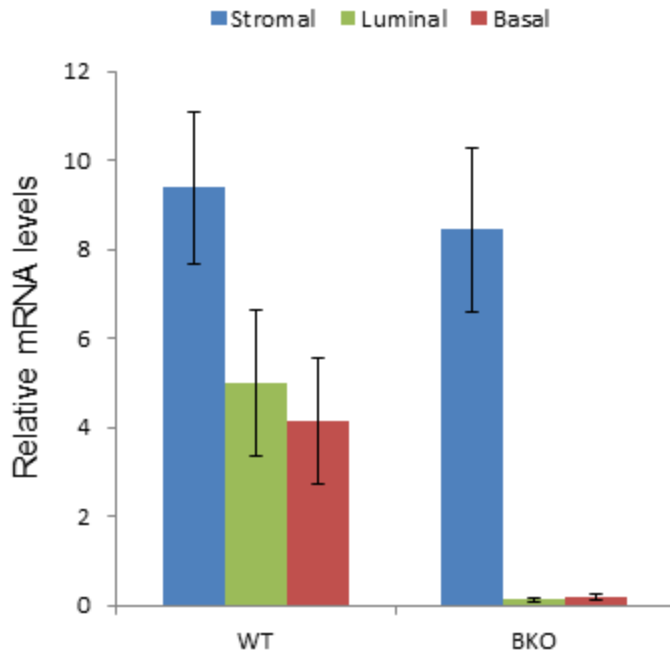
DKO vs littermate



BKO vs DKO

**Supplementary Figure 13. Gene expression changes in BKO and DKO mouse mammary epithelia.** Venn diagrams depicting the overlap between genes differentially expressed in BKO comparing to control littermates, DKO comparing to control littermates, and BKO comparing to DKO. Microarray was performed using CD24-sorted mammary epithelial cells from either 6 weeks or 8 weeks old virgin mice.

## Brca1



**Supplementary Figure 14. Validation of BRCA1 depletion in BKO mammary luminal and basal epithelia.** mRNA analysis of *Brca1* expression in sorted stromal (CD49<sup>-</sup>EpCAM<sup>-</sup>), luminal (CD49<sup>med</sup>EpCAM<sup>high</sup>), and basal (CD49<sup>high</sup>EpCAM<sup>med</sup>) cells of 8-week old virgin mice. WT: n=4, BKO: n=5. Error bars represent s.e.m.

**Supplementary Table 1. siRNA target sequences**

<b>siRNA name</b>	<b>Target sequence</b>
siBRCA1-DO3	GAAGCCAGCTCAAGCAATA
siBRCA1-DO4	GCAGATAGTTCTACCAGTA
siBRCA1-DO7	GAAGGAGCTTTCATCATTC
siBRCA1-CR	AAGGTTTCAAAGCGCCAGTCA
siBRCA1-NAR3	ACCATACAGCTTCATAAATAA
siNELFB	GCGACTTGGCCTTTGGCGA



**Supplementary Table 2. Primer sequences for RT-PCR**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Forward primer</b>	<b>Reverse primer</b>
VIM	GGAAGCCGAAAACACCCTG	GAGACGCATTGTCAACATCCT
KRT14	CATGAGTGTGG AAGCCGACAT	GCCTCTCAGGGCATTTCATCTC
KRT18	ACAATGCCCGCAT CGTTCT	GGATGTCGTTCTCCACAGACT
ESR1	TGCTACGAAGTGGGAATGATGA	ATCTCTCTGGCGCTTGTGTT
ACTB	AGGCACCAGGGCGTGAT	GCCCACATAGGAATTCCTTCTGAC
mBrca1	TCTGCACCACCTCTCCTTGG	AGCAAACAGCCTGGCATAGC
mActb	CGGTTCCGATGCCCTGAGGCTCTT	CGTCACACTTCATGATGGAATTGA

**Supplementary Table 3. Primer sequences for DRIP**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Forward primer</b>	<b>Reverse primer</b>
TRIB1	TCCAGCCAGCGATTTTCCTT	CGGCGGATCCTGTTTCTAGG
ELF3	GCAAGCGCCATTGACTTCTC	CAAGGGCACAATTGCAGAGG
XBP1	AGGACCGTGGCTATGGAGT	AGTACCTTTGGCCAGGGATTG
BAIAP2	GTATTTACCCGGCAGTCGCT	GCCGCCTACCACAATCAGAA
CSRNP1	CTCTGAGAGTGACGGCGAC	GGAGGGATTGTGTCGTAGGC
KLF4	GAGACCTGTCAGTGGTGGTC	AGCACGTCAGTATGTCGGGT

**Supplementary Table 4. Primer sequences for ChIP**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Forward primer</b>	<b>Reverse primer</b>
TRIB1-TSS	GCTCGCTCTCATACACGCC	AAAGCGATGAGTCTCCAGCAA
TRIB1-gene body	TCCAGCCAGCGATTTTCCTT	CGGCGGATCCTGTTTCTAGG
ELF3-TSS	TTTAGAGCCGGGTAGGGGAG	CCAGGTAGCGCTGAGGTATC
ELF3-gene body	CCCCAGTTCTGGTCGAAGAC	CGCTTGCGTCGTACTIONGTTTC