

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. TZAP a novel telomere associated protein. **(A)** and **(B)** IF-FISH for myc-tagged TZAP in TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs either untreated (-OHT) or 4 days post tamoxifen (+OHT) treatment, U2OS cells, and HeLa 1.2.11 cells. Telomeric PNA probe (green), anti-Myc antibody (green), and DAPI (blue). **(C)** Quantification of % of cells with myc localized at >90% of telomeres in the indicated cells shown in **(A)** and **(B)**. **(D)** CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing of TZAP in U2OS cells, a schematic of the TZAP locus showing landmarks relevant to CRISPR editing, and DNA sequence of TZAP in the two KO clones. gRNA target region and PAM sequences are indicated in the reference sequence and the deletions are highlighted in each edited allele. **(E)** Quantification of % of cells with TZAP localized at telomeres in parental U2OS clones as well as two CRISPR KO clones. **(F)** Western Blot for endogenous TZAP and for FLAG **(G)** Anti-Flag Immunoprecipitation (IP) was performed from lysates of 293t cells transfected with the indicated flag-tagged and myc-tagged constructs, and from lysates of doxycycline-inducible flag-TZAP expressing U2OS cells transfected with the indicated myc-tagged constructs **(H)**. **(I)** PCR of tamoxifen-induced CRE recombination of floxed alleles in TRF1^{F/F}TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs shown in Figure 1E.

Figure S2. The Zinc Finger Domains (Znc) of TZAP mediate direct interaction with telomeric repeats. **(A)** PCR indicating tamoxifen-induced CRE recombination of floxed TRF2 in TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs shown in Figure 2A-D. **(B)** Quantification of telomeres engaged in end-to-end chromosome fusions analyzed by metaphase-FISH shown in Figure 2C. **(C)** Native gel showing the telomeric g-overhang in cells expressing the indicated constructs. Mbol digested genomic DNA was resolved on a pulsed field gel and probed using a radioactive telomeric probe. DNA was isolated from untreated cells (-OHT) or 4 days post OHT treatment (+OHT). **(D)** Immunoblot of the indicated Myc-tagged proteins expressed in TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs shown in Figure 2A-D. **(E)** Schematic of the truncation alleles of flag-tagged TZAP used **(F)** IF for localization of the indicated flag-tagged alleles transiently transfected in U2OS cells. Anti-TRF2 (red), anti-Flag (green), and DAPI (blue) **(G)** IF for localization of indicated flag-tagged constructs in stably-infected HeLa 1.2.11 cells and U2OS cells. Anti-TRF2 (red), anti-flag (green), and DAPI (blue). **(H)** Quantification of the data shown in G, indicating the % of cells with Flag at >90% of telomeres. **(I)** Immunoblots of flag-tagged proteins in U2OS and HeLa cells stably expressing the indicated constructs.

Figure S3. Zinc finger domains 9-11 are required and sufficient for binding telomeres. **(A)** Schematic of the myc-tagged constructs used. **(B)** IF for telomeric localization of the indicated myc-tagged constructs in TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs 4 days post tamoxifen treatment (+OHT). % of cells with myc localized at >90% of telomeres shown in merged image. Anti-TRF1 (red), anti-myc (green), and DAPI (blue) **(C)** Mbol digested genomic DNA was resolved on a pulsed field gel, denatured and probed using radioactive telomeric probe. DNA was isolated from TRF2^{F/F} Rs26^{CRE-ER} MEFs expressing the indicated myc-tagged constructs either untreated (-OHT), or at 4 days post tamoxifen treatment (+OHT). **(D)** Immunoblot of myc-tagged proteins. **(E)** Polyacrylamide electrophoresis gel showing purification of recombinant HisMBP and HisMBP-TZAP^{znf9-11}. Gel was stained with Coomassie brilliant blue. **(F)** EMSA showing binding of recombinant HisMBP-TZAP^{znf9-11} to [γ -³²P] labeled Telo-6 probe in the presence of a 100-fold (ds[TTAGG]_n; n= 6, 3, 1, 0; ssTelG, ssTelC) or 10-fold (plasmids: [TTAGG]₂₇₀, pSP73) molar excess of different DNA templates as competitors. Lane 1, ³²P-labeled Telo-6 probe alone.

Figure S4. TZAP binding to telomeres is inhibited by elevated TRF2 levels. **(A)** IF for localization of doxycycline-inducible Flag-TZAP at telomeres in U2OS cells with and without overexpression of Myc-TRF2. Anti-TRF1 (red), anti-Flag (green), and Myc-TRF2 (blue). **(B)** Immunoblots of indicated Myc-tagged and Flag-tagged proteins expressed in cells shown in Figure 3D-E. **(C)** Immunoblots of the indicated flag-tagged proteins expressed in cells shown in Figure 3F-G. **(D)** IF-FISH for localization of either flag-TRF1 or flag-TZAP in MEFs with and without overexpression of myc-TRF2. Telomeric PNA probe (red), anti-Flag (green), and anti-Myc (blue). **(E)** Quantification of % of cells with flag at >90% of telomeres shown in D. **(F)** Immunoblots of the indicated flag-tagged and myc-tagged proteins expressed in cells.

Figure S5. TZAP preferentially binds long telomeres. **(A)** IF for localization of either Flag-TRF1 (bottom panels) or Flag-TZAP (top panels) ectopically expressed in various mammalian cell lines. Anti-TRF2 (red), anti-Flag (green), and DAPI (blue). Cells are arranged in order of increasing average telomere length from left to right (see E for details). **(B)** Table indicating the cell lines analyzed: the transformation status, telomerase expression, ALT status, average telomere length, percentage of cells with either Flag-TRF1 or Flag-TZAP at >90% of telomeres.

Figure S6. TZAP contributes to telomere length homeostasis promoting telomere trimming. **(A)** T-circle analysis of U2OS cells overexpressing TZAP or empty vector at 6 days post infection. **(B)** T-circle analysis of U2OS cells transduced with the indicated siRNA at 3 days post treatment.

Samples not supplemented with the Phi polymerase represent a negative control to assess the specificity of the reaction. **(C)** Quantification of T circle analysis shown in A. **(D)** Quantification of T circle analyses in cells treated as indicated **(E)** C-circle analysis of GM847 cells overexpressing TZAP or empty vector at 6 days post infection. **(F)** C-circle analysis of U2OS cells and GM847 cells transduced with the indicated siRNAs at 3 days post treatment. **(G)** Quantification of C circles of GM847 cells either overexpressing the indicated constructs or transduced with the indicated siRNAs. **(H)** Quantification of C circles of U2OS cells either overexpressing the indicated constructs or transduced with the indicated siRNAs **(I)** IF of PML (red), Myc-TZAP (green), and TRF2 (blue) of U2OS cells and upon infection with Myc-TZAP at the indicated time points. **(J)** IF of PML (red), Myc-TZAP (green), and TRF2 (blue) of GM847 cells 6 days post infection with Myc-TZAP **(K)** Quantification of APBs as defined by colocalization of PML at TRF2 of the data shown in I and J.

Figure S7. Telomere are elongated in CRISPR-mediated TZAP^{-/-} mES clones. **(A)** Schematic of the sgRNA target sequence at TZAP exon2 and the HDR repair template containing a STOP cassette flanked by homology regions. **(B)** Schematic of integration of the HDR repair template at the target site and DNA sequence of the three TZAP^{-/-} clones. **(C)** qPCR of mRNA transcript levels in WT and TZAP^{-/-} cells. **(D)** C-circle amplification assay of WT and TZAP^{-/-} cells (clone #1). **(E)** Quantification of C circle amplification shown in D. **(F)** Denaturing gel showing the average telomere length (value indicated within the gel) of parental WT and TZAP^{-/-} #1 cells. **(G)** IF of localization of Myc-TZAP at telomeres in TZAP^{-/-} clones stably expressing Myc-TZAP. Anti-TRF1 (red), anti-Myc (green), and DAPI (blue). **(H)** Q-FISH analysis of mES cells either mock infected or infected with a Myc-TZAP.

Figure S8. Schematic representation of proposed role for TZAP in telomere length homeostasis.

Figure S1

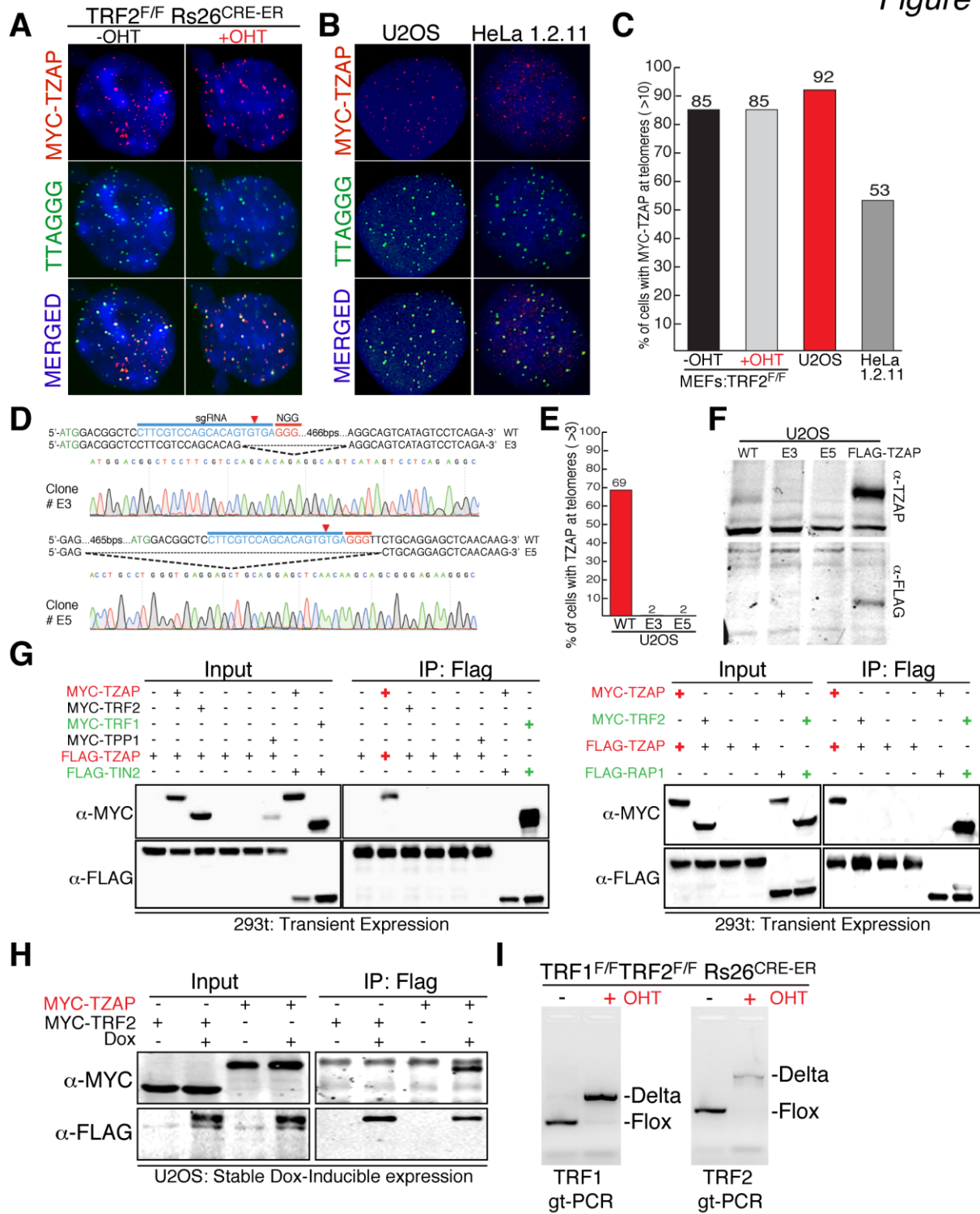


Figure S2

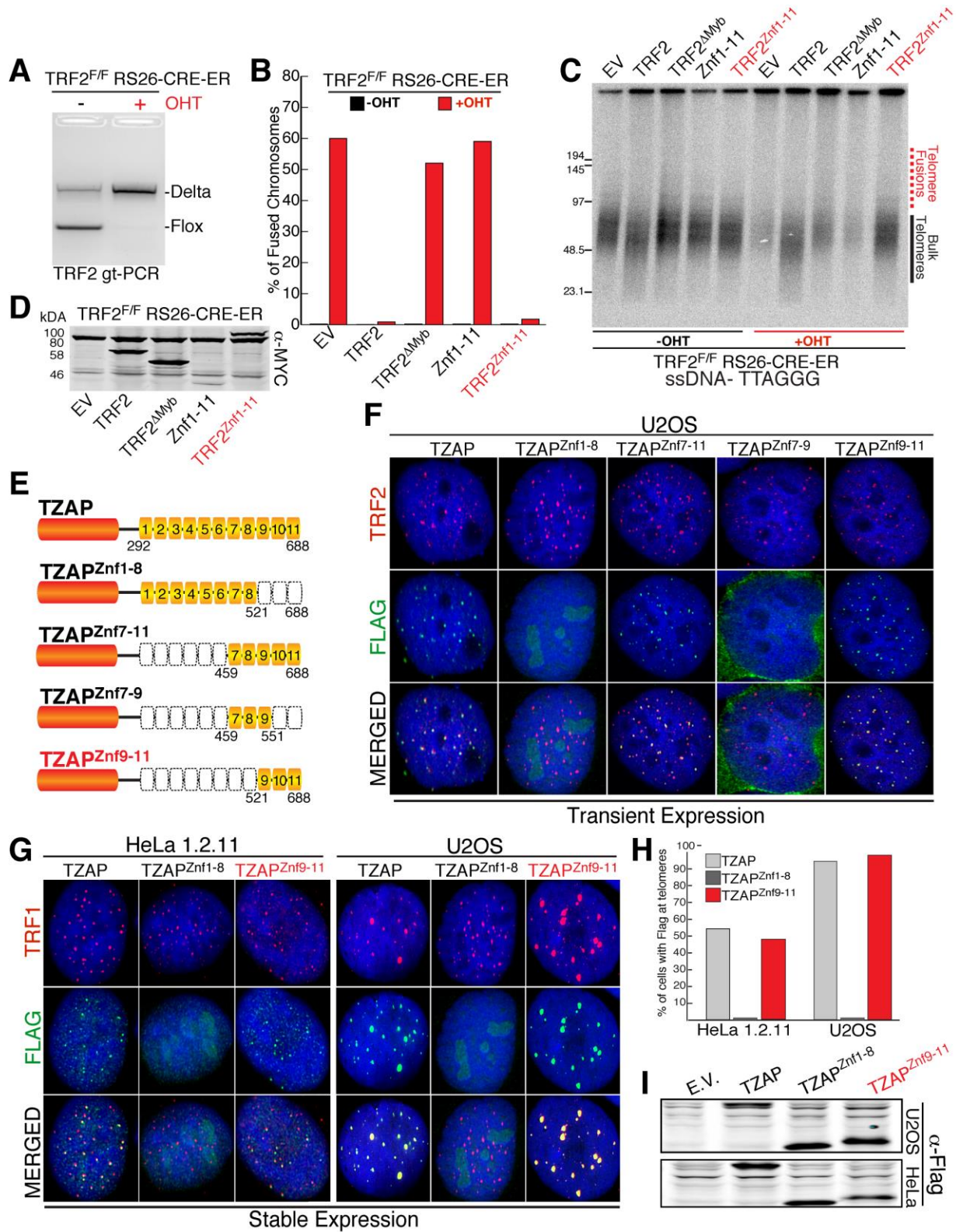


Figure S3

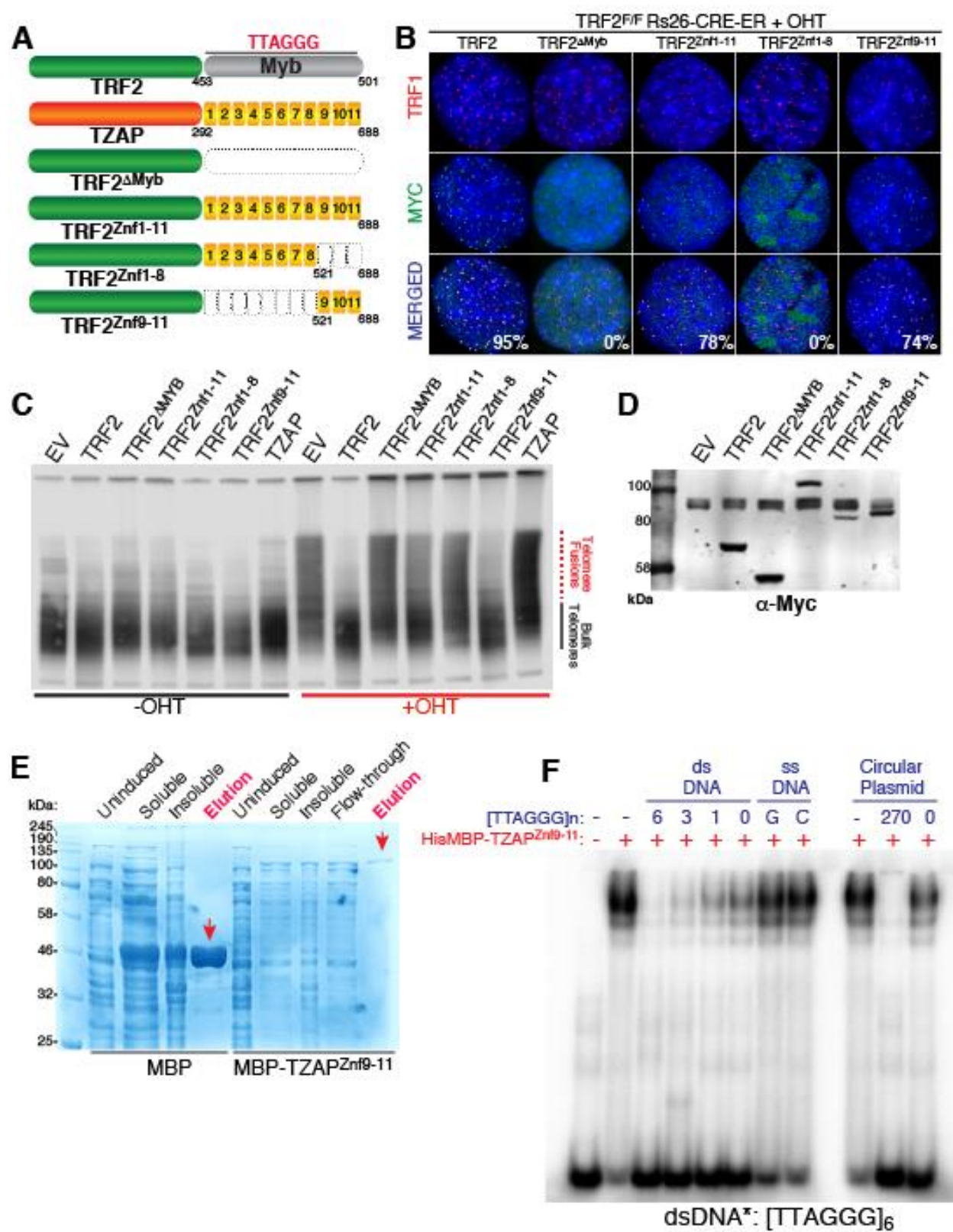


Figure S4

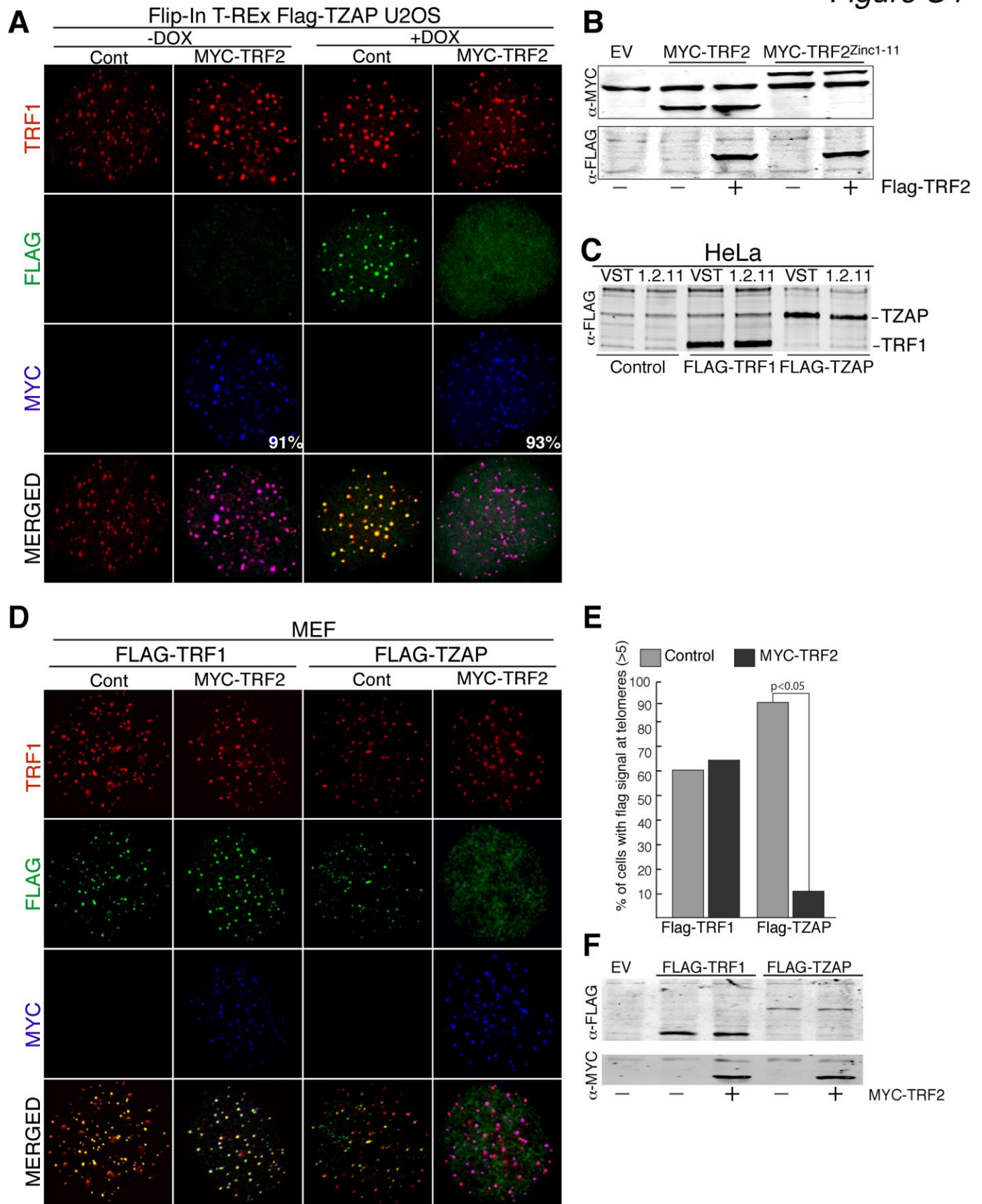


Figure S5

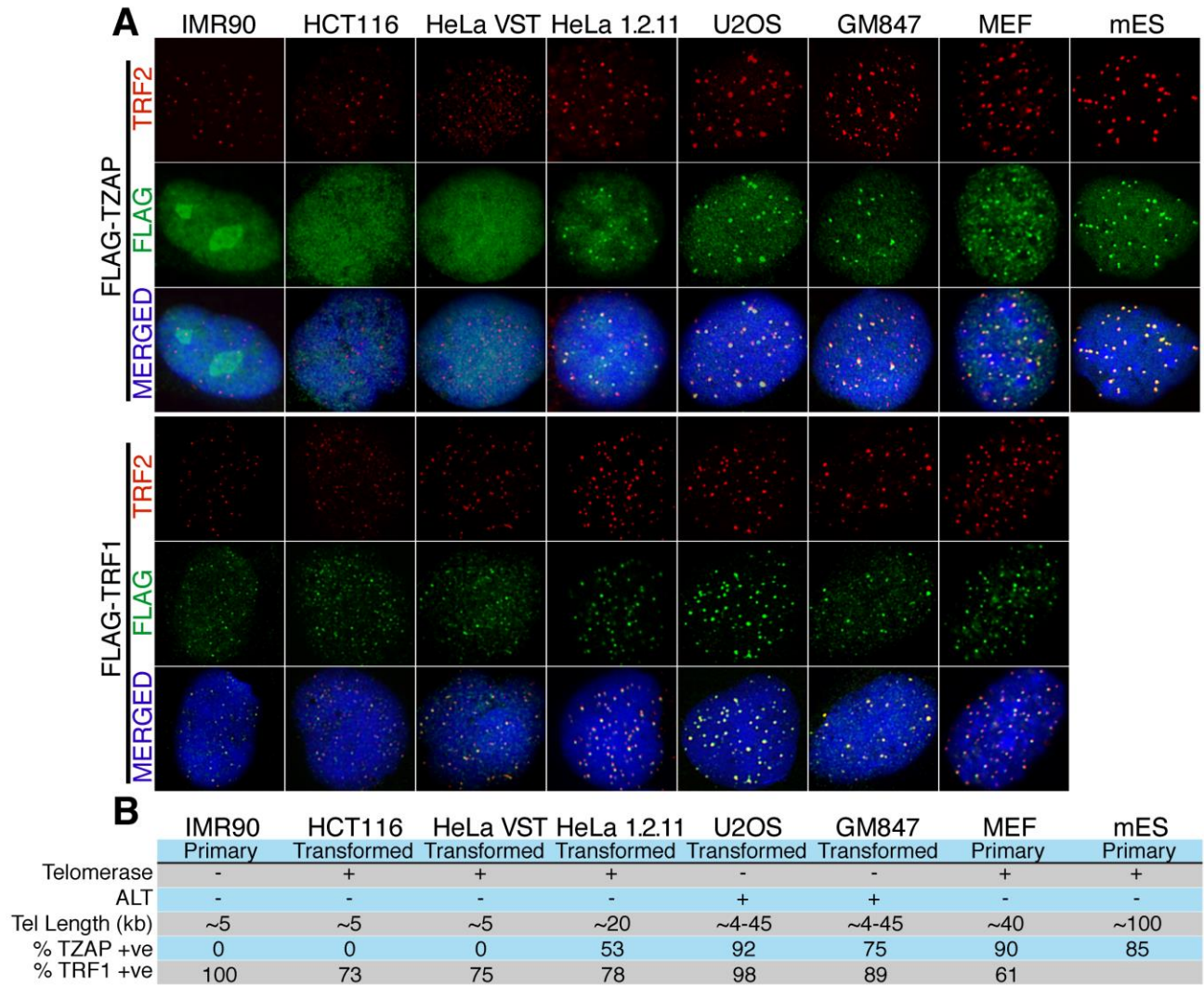


Figure S6

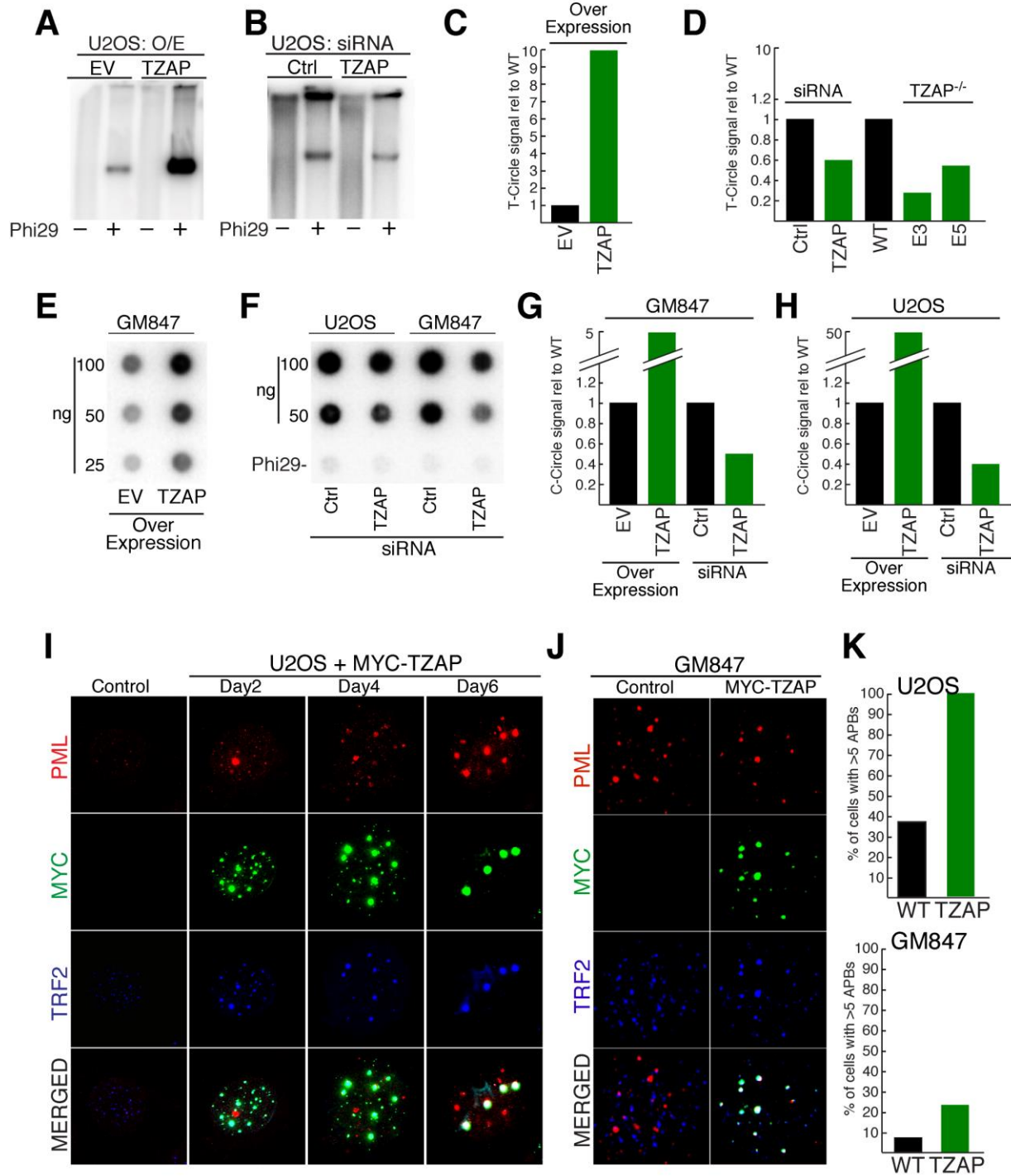


Figure S7

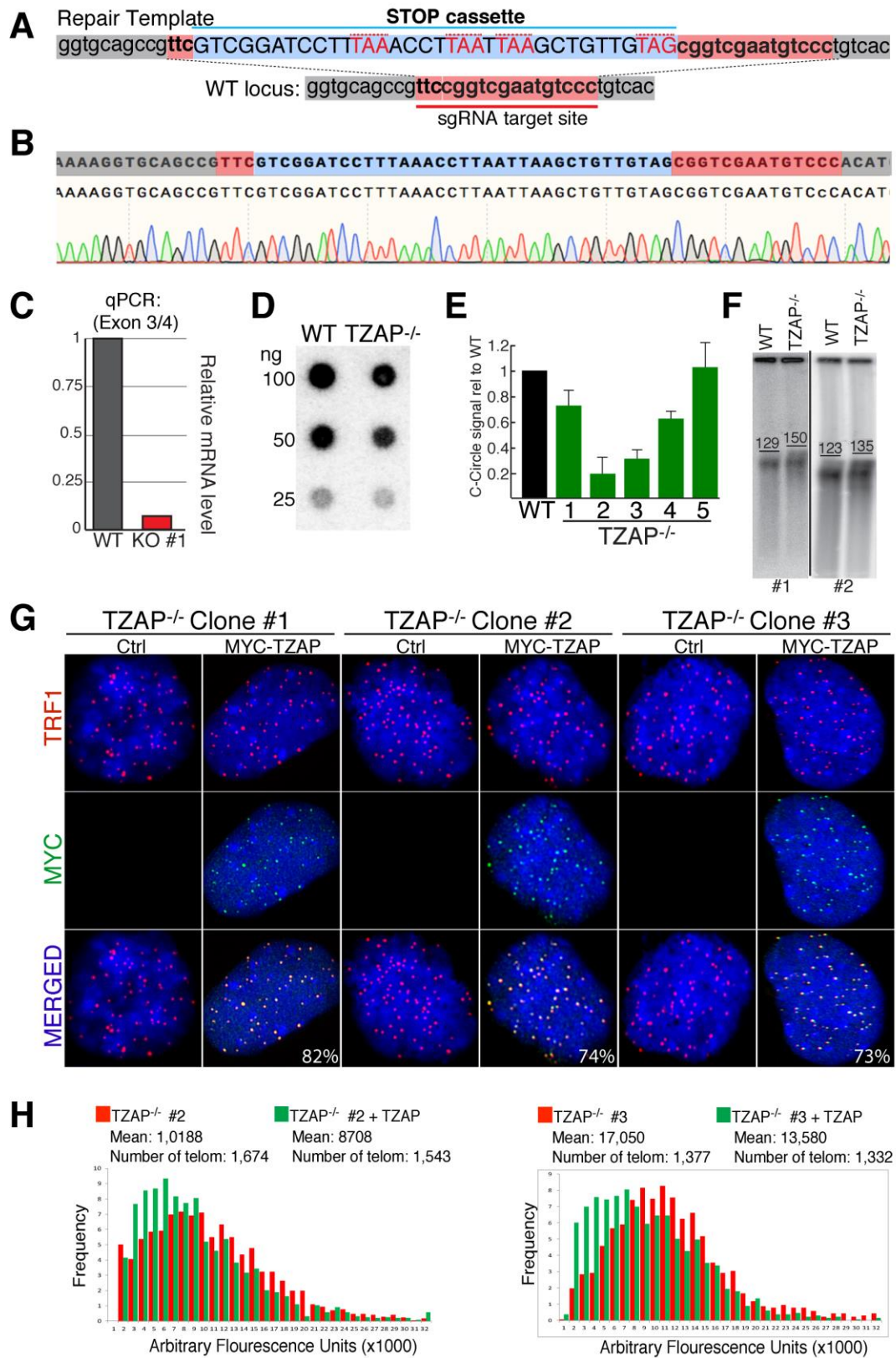


Figure S8

