Supplementary information, Figure S3

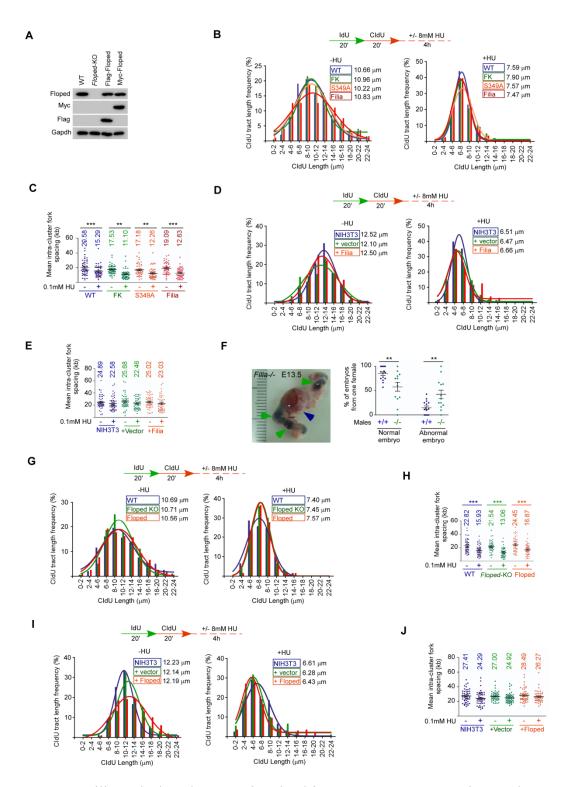


Figure S3 Filia and Floped are not involved in nascent DNA protection or dormant replication fork firing under replication stress. (A) Immunoblotting confirmed the

establishment of Flag-Floped or Myc-Floped complemented ESCs. (B) Nascent DNA degradation was evaluated by CIdU tract length changes before (left panel) and after (right panel) HU treatment. Filia knockout (FK) or FiliaS349A mutation had no influence on nascent DNA degradation. (C) Dormant replication fork firing was evaluated by mean intra-cluster fork spacing analysis in WT, FK, FiliaS349A- and Filia-rescued ESCs with or without HU treatment. Filia did not regulate the dormant replication fork firing. More than 50 replicon clusters were analyzed. (D) Ectopic expression of Filia in NIH3T3 cells did not affect the nascent DNA stability. (E) Ectopic expression of Filia in NIH3T3 cells did not affect the dormant replication fork firing under replication stress. (F) 15 and 13 Filia^{-/-} females were mated with wild-type (WT) or Filia-/- males, respectively. Depletion of Filia impaired the post-implantation embryonic development as examined at E13.5. Blue arrowhead indicated normal embryo and green arrowheads indicated the abnormal embryos. (G) Nascent DNA degradation was evaluated in WT, Floped-KO, and Floped-rescued (Floped) ESCs. Floped depletion did not affect the nascent DNA degradation. (H) Dormant replication fork firing was evaluated in WT, Floped-KO, and Floped-rescued ESCs. Floped did not influence the dormant replication fork firing under replication stress. (I) Ectopic expression of Floped in NIH3T3 cells had no effect on the nascent DNA stability. (J) Ectopic expression of Floped in NIH3T3 cells had no effect on the dormant replication fork firing under replication stress. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM. ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001.