

Figure S4. Linker histone H1.2 is rapidly displaced and degraded upon DNA damage

a HeLa cells were exposed to different doses of irradiation (IR) before collection after 30 min and analyzed by immunoblotting. b HeLa cells were subjected to laser micro-irradiation and fixed immediately before immunofluorescence assay. Cells were stained with the indicated antibodies or DAPI. Scale bars, 10 µm. c HCT116 cells were treated with 1 µM adriamycin, 20 μM etoposide, 10 μM cisplatin, 2 mM hydroxyurea or 10 μM oxaliplatin for 12 h and analyzed by immunoblotting. d HCT116 cells were treated with 20 µM etoposide for the indicated time and total RNA was extracted and H1.2, H1.4, p21 and GAPDH relative gene expression was analyzed by real-time PCR. The data represent the mean \pm SD. e HeLa cells were treated with 20 µM etoposide for the indicated time or to increasing concentrations of etoposide for 12 h and analyzed by immunoblotting. f HeLa cells were exposed to different doses of ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Cells were collected 1 h after exposure and analyzed by immunoblotting. g Recombinant HIS-H1.2 or H1.4 was incubated with 20S proteasome substrate for the indicated time, with or without 10 µM MG132 for in vitro degradation assay. h HCT116 cells were transfected with the indicated plasmids and treated with 20 µM etoposide for 12 h. Cells were extracted after treatment of MG132 at 1 µM for 4 h and subjected to immunoprecipitation using FLAG-conjugated M2 beads. i HeLa cells were treated with etoposide at 20 µM for 12 h with or without leptomycin B (LMB) at 1 µM. Cytoplasmic (Cyto.) and nucleic (Nuc.) proteins were fractioned and subjected to immunoblotting.