

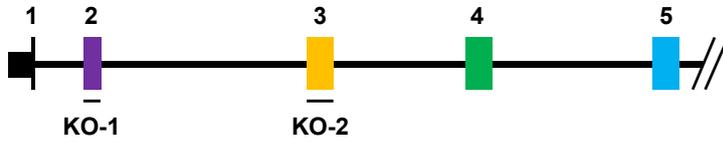
# **Supplementary Information**

**CEP120 interacts with C2CD3 and Talpid3 and is required for centriole appendage assembly and ciliogenesis**

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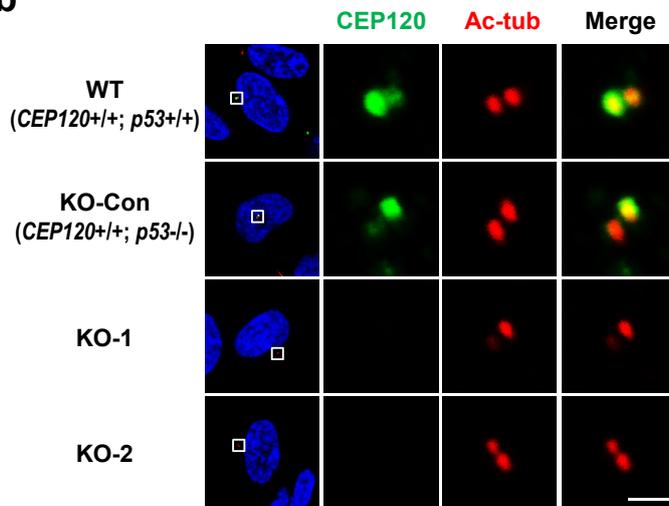
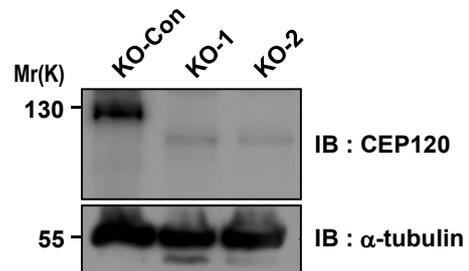
\*Corresponding author

**a****CEP120 genomic locus**

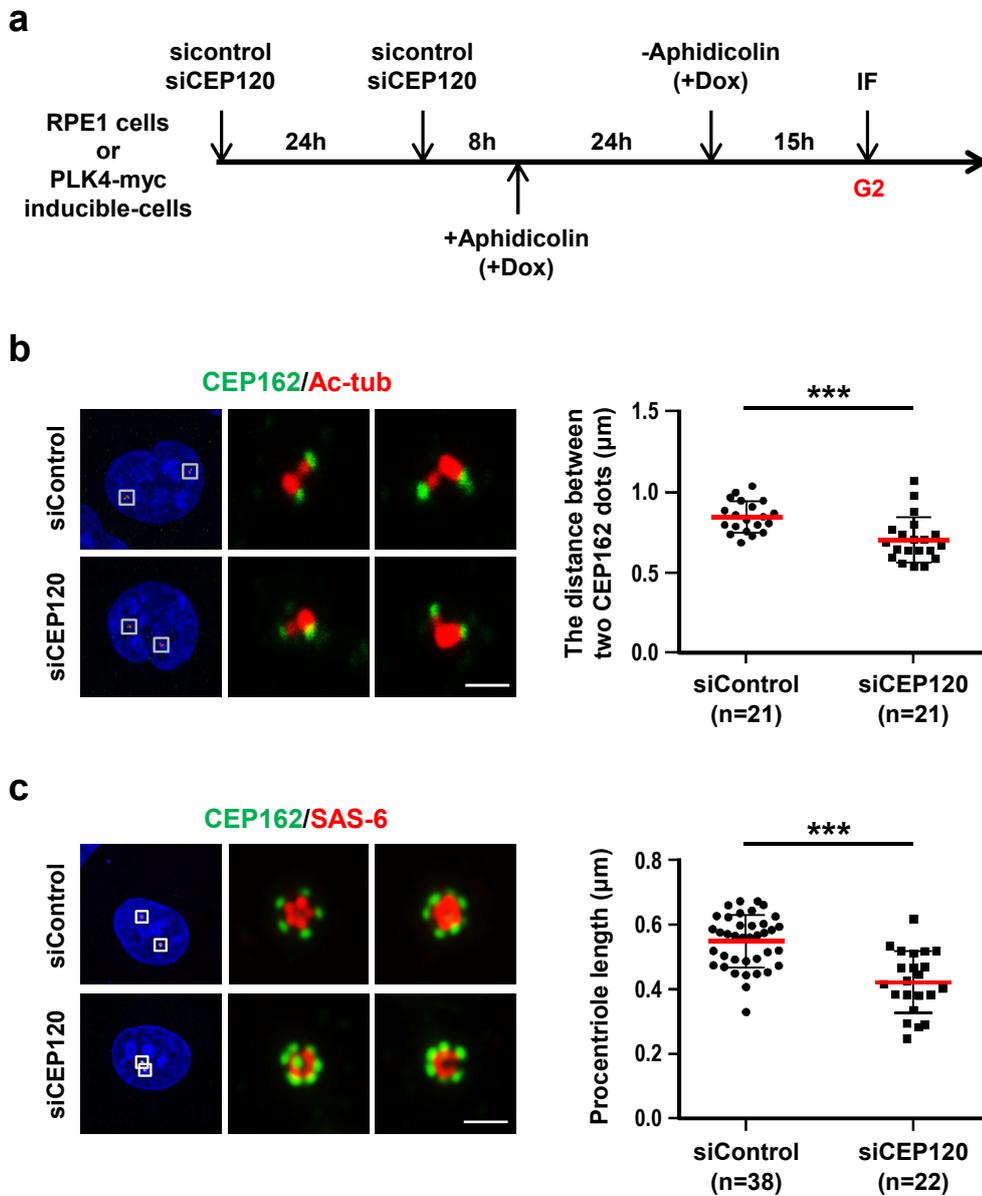
gRNA1 : ATCGTCGTGCCATCCTAGA

gRNA2 : ATTTGCTACTGAGTTAGCTT

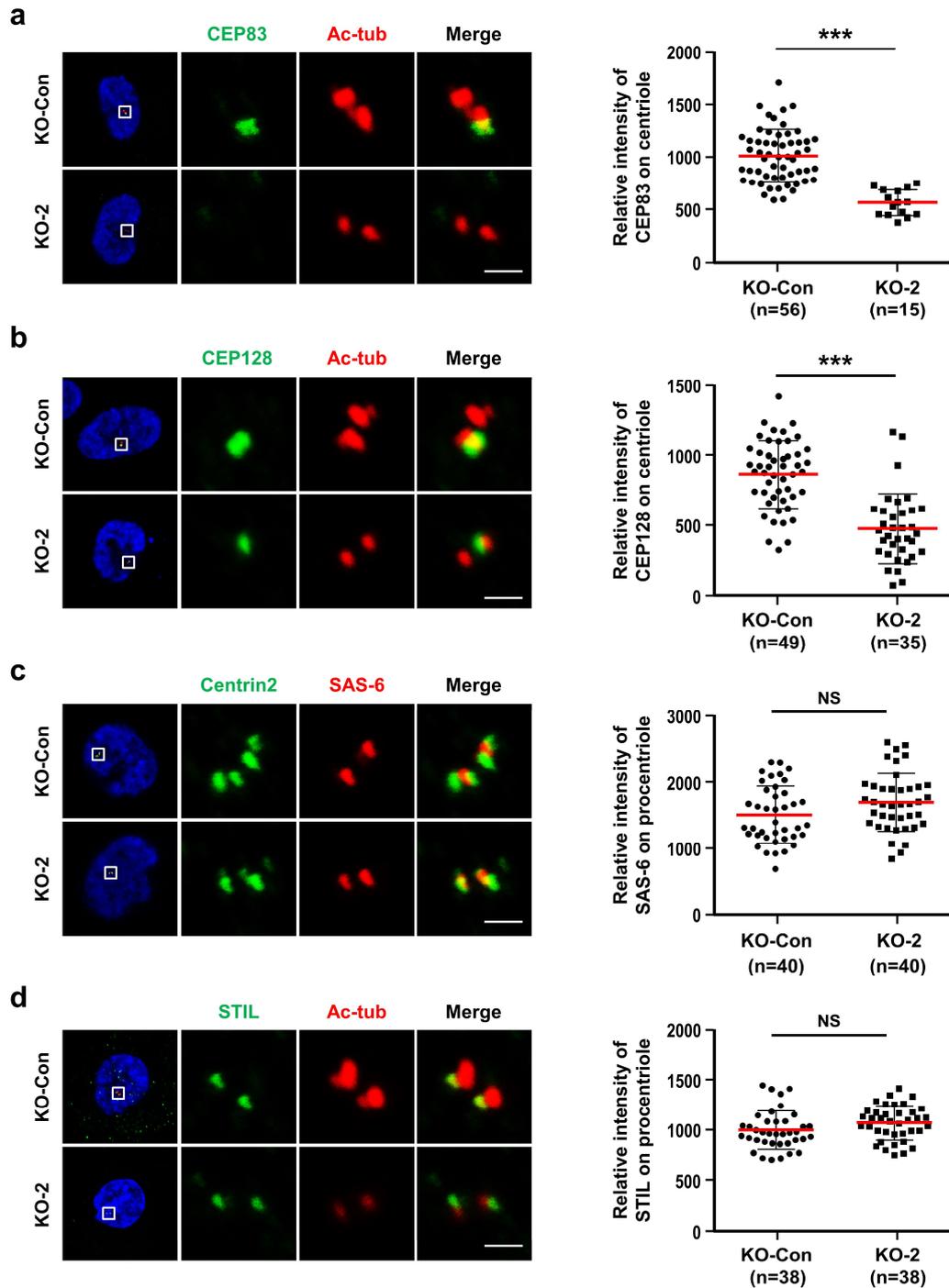
Wild-type	CEP120	ATCGTCGTGCCATCCTAGAAGGTCCGTCATTTCCCCAAACGTCCAAAGCATATGCTTGTAGTGGAAAGCAAAGTTTGATGGAGAACAGTTGGCT	
		I V V S I L E G R H F P K R P K H M L V V E A K F D G E Q L A	
Exon 2			
(1 bp T insertion)	CEP120	ATCGTCGTGCCATCCTTAGAAGGTCCGTCATTTCCCCAAACGTCCAAAGCATATGCTTGTAGTGGAAAGCAAAGTTTGA	A frameshift caused by insertion of T introduces a premature stop codon at codon 35.
(KO-1,#3-6-3)		I V V S I L R R S A F P Q T S K A Y A C S G S K V *	
Wild-type	CEP120	GAGTTAGCTTGGGAAATTGACAGGAAAGCGCTTCATCAGCACAGGCTACAGCGTACTCCTATCAAACCTCCAATGTTTTGCCTTGGATCCTGTA	
		E L A W E I D R K A L H Q H R L Q R T P I K L Q C F A L D P V	
Exon 3			
(1 bp G deletion)	CEP120	GAGTTA-C TTGGGAAATTGACAGGAAAGCGCTTCATCAGCACAGGCTACAGCGTACTCCTATCAAACCTCCAATGTTTTGCCTTGGATCCTGTAA	A frameshift caused by deletion of G introduces a premature stop codon at codon 85.
(KO-2,#34)		E L L G K L T G K R F I S T G Y S V L L S N S N V L P W I L *	

**b****c**

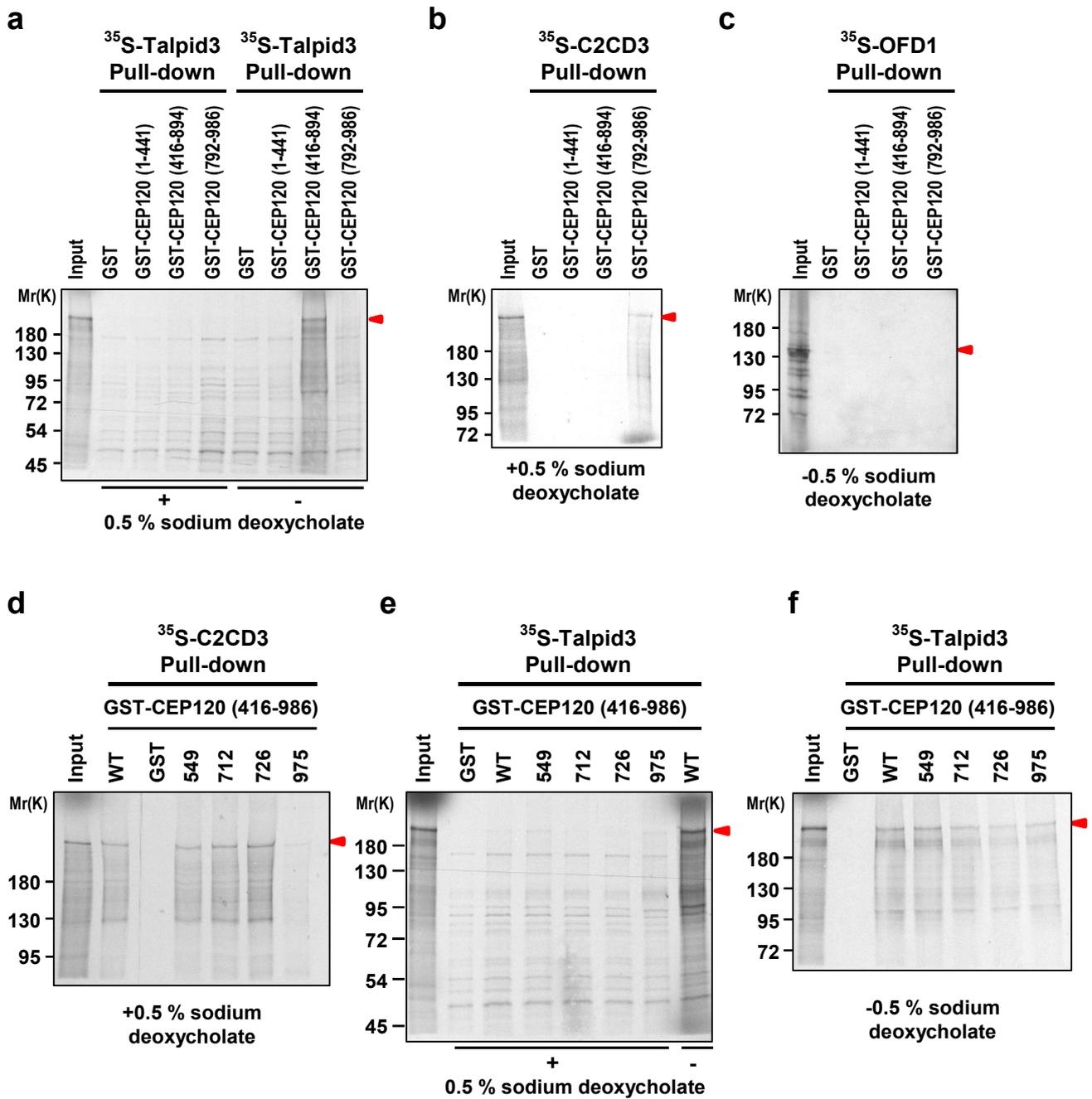
**Supplementary Fig. S1.** Generation and analysis of *CEP120* knockout cells. **a** Diagram of exons 1-5 of the 20 exons in the human *CEP120* genomic locus, showing the location of the guide RNAs (gRNAs) used for CRISPR-directed genome editing (KO-1 and KO-2; not to scale). Exons are indicated in color to clarify splicing. (top sequences) Genome editing of the *CEP120* genomic sequence, and the resultant transcript and predicted protein sequences for KO-1 (exon 2 gRNA). Sequences are colored according to their respective exon, and part of the WT exon 2 sequence is omitted. The lesion (deletion or insertion) is shown in red. (bottom sequences) Genome editing of the *CEP120* genomic sequence, and the resultant transcript and predicted protein sequences for KO-2 (exon 3 gRNA). The lesion (deletion or insertion) is shown in red. **b** RPE1-based WT (*CEP120*<sup>+/+</sup>; *p53*<sup>+/+</sup>), KO-Con (*CEP120*<sup>+/+</sup>; *p53*<sup>-/-</sup>), KO-1 (*CEP120*<sup>-/-</sup>; *p53*<sup>-/-</sup>), and KO-2 (*CEP120*<sup>-/-</sup>; *p53*<sup>-/-</sup>) cells were immunostained with antibodies against CEP120 (green) and Ac-tubulin (red). **c** KO-Con, KO-1, and KO-2 cells were subjected to Western blot analysis with the indicated antibodies. Uncropped blots are shown in Fig. S6g. Scale bar, 1 μm.



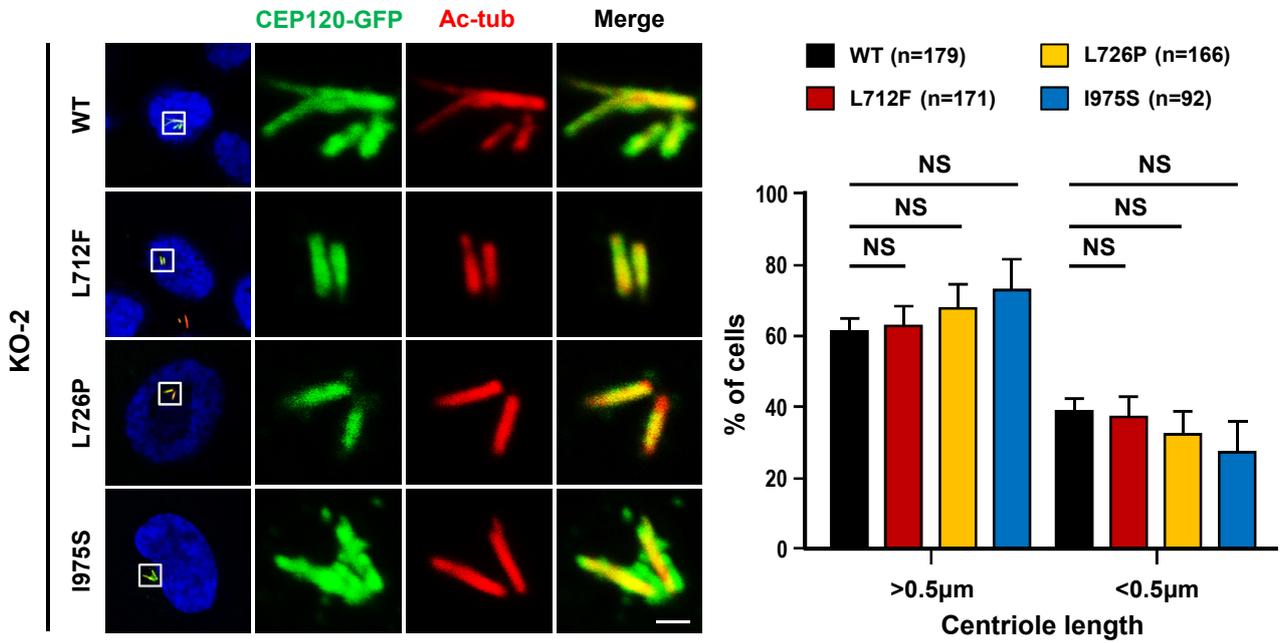
**Supplementary Fig. S2** Depletion of CEP120 by siRNA treatment perturbs centriole elongation. **a-c** RPE1 (**b**) or PLK4-myc-doxycycline (Dox)-inducible cells (**c**) were treated with siControl or siCEP120 as shown in **a**, and analyzed by confocal fluorescence microscopy using the indicated antibodies. The distances between the CEP162-positive dots associated with a given pair of orthogonally oriented centrioles in siCEP120-treated RPE1 cells were calculated and are shown in **b**. The procentriole length in **c** was measured as the distance between the fluorescent peak intensity of SAS-6 (red) and CEP162 (green) in siControl and siCEP120-treated cells. Error bars represent the mean  $\pm$  s.d from pools of cells (n) from three independent experiments. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  (two-tailed unpaired t-test). Scale bar, 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .



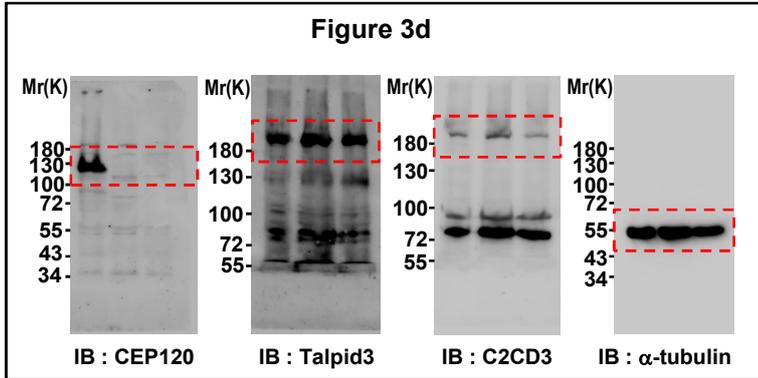
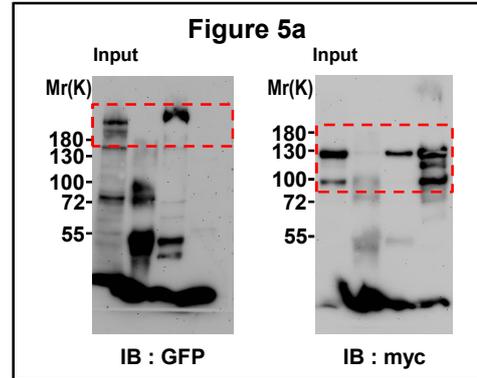
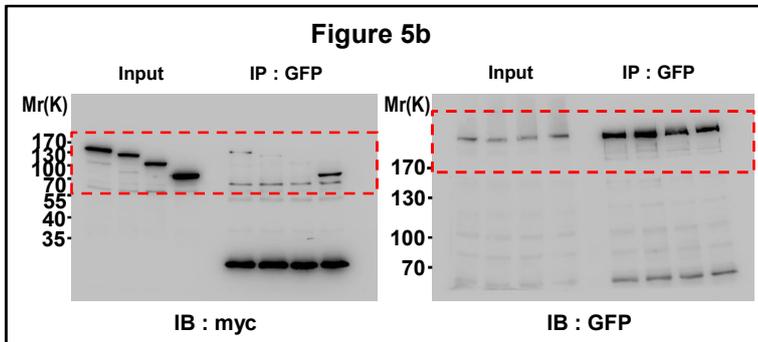
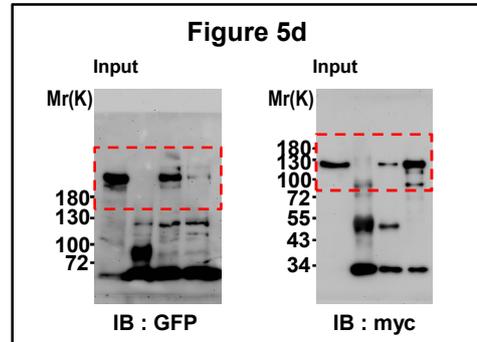
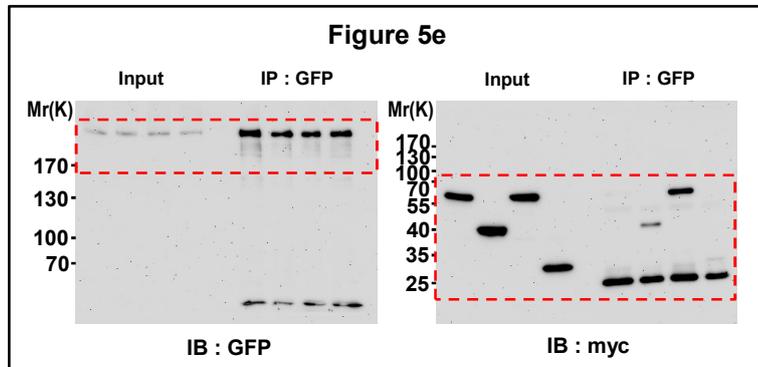
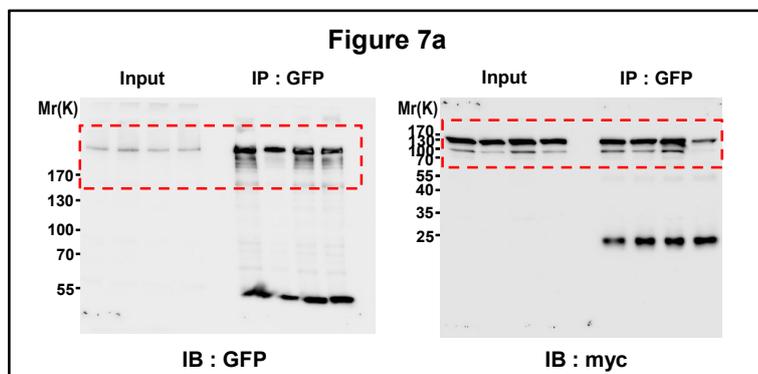
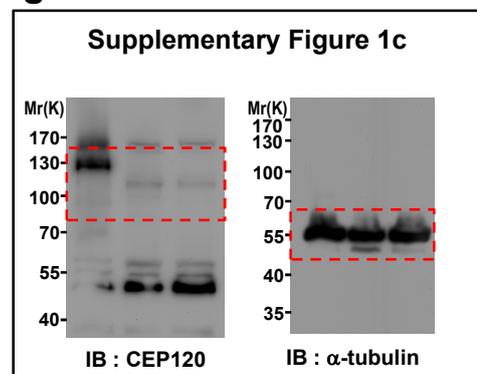
**Supplementary Fig. S3.** CEP120 loss perturbs the recruitments of CEP83 (a) and CEP128 (b) to the centriole appendages, but does not alter the localizations of the early-born centriolar proteins, SAS-6 (c) and STIL (d), to the procentrioles. KO-Con and KO-2 cells were synchronized at early S phase and analyzed by confocal fluorescence microscopy using the indicated antibodies, and the results were quantified. Histogram illustrating the relative intensities of CEP83 (a), CEP128 (b), SAS-6 (c), and STIL (d) on centrioles. Error bars represent the mean  $\pm$  s.d. from pools of cells (n) from three independent experiments. \*\*\*P < 0.001; NS, not significant (two-tailed unpaired t-test). Scale bar, 1  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Fig. S4.** CEP120 interacts with C2CD3 and Talpid3, and does not detectably interact with OFD1. **a-c** Full-length <sup>35</sup>S -methionine-labeled Talpid3 (**a**), C2CD3 (**b**), or OFD1 (**c**) proteins were incubated with bead-bound GST or various GST-CEP120 recombinant proteins with (**a, b**) or without (**a, c**) 0.5% sodium deoxycholate (SDC). The samples were washed and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. **d-f** The JS-associated CEP120 mutant (I975S) exhibits reduced binding to C2CD3 but not Talpid3. Full-length <sup>35</sup>S -methionine-labeled C2CD3 (**d**) or Talpid3 (**e, f**) proteins were incubated with bead-bound GST or various GST-CEP120 recombinant proteins with (**d, e**) or without (**e, f**) 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, and analyzed as described above.

**a**

**Supplementary Fig. S5.** Disease-associated CEP120 mutants have no effect on centriole elongation. KO-2 cells expressing doxycycline-inducible wild-type (WT) or mutant (L712F, L726P, I975S) CEP120-GFP were synchronized at G2 and analyzed with the indicated antibodies. Histogram illustrating the percentages of cells with overly long centrioles (centriole length > 0.5 μm). Error bars represent the mean ± s.d. from pools of cells (WT, n = 179; L712F, n = 171; L726P, n = 166; I975S, n = 92) from three independent experiments. NS, not significant (two-tailed unpaired t-test). Scale bar, 1 μm.

**a****b****c****d****e****f****g**

**Supplementary Fig. S6.** Full-length blots corresponding to Figures 3, 5, 7 and S1. (a) Blots corresponding to figure 3d. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of CEP120, Talpid3, C2CD3, and  $\alpha$ -tubulin were cut and aligned before exposure. (b) Blots corresponding to figure 5a. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of GFP-C2CD3 and CEP120-myc were cut and aligned before exposure. (c) Blots corresponding to figure 5b. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of GFP-C2CD3 and various truncated proteins of CEP120-myc were cut and aligned before exposure. (d) Blots corresponding to figure 5d. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of GFP-Talpid3 and CEP120-myc were cut and aligned before exposure. (e) Blots corresponding to figure 5e. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of GFP-Talpid3 and various truncated proteins of CEP120-myc were cut and aligned before exposure. (f) Blots corresponding to figure 7a. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of GFP-C2CD3 and various CEP120-myc mutants were cut and aligned before exposure. (g) Blots corresponding to supplementary figure 1c. The bands on the membranes close to the protein masses of CEP120 and  $\alpha$ -tubulin were cut and aligned before exposure.