

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Supplemental Figure Legends

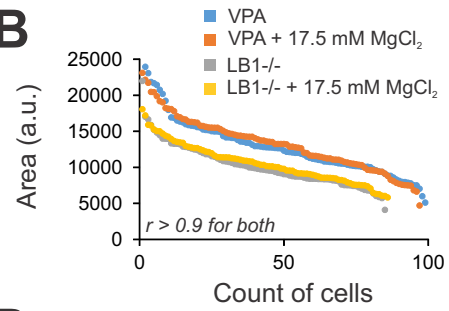
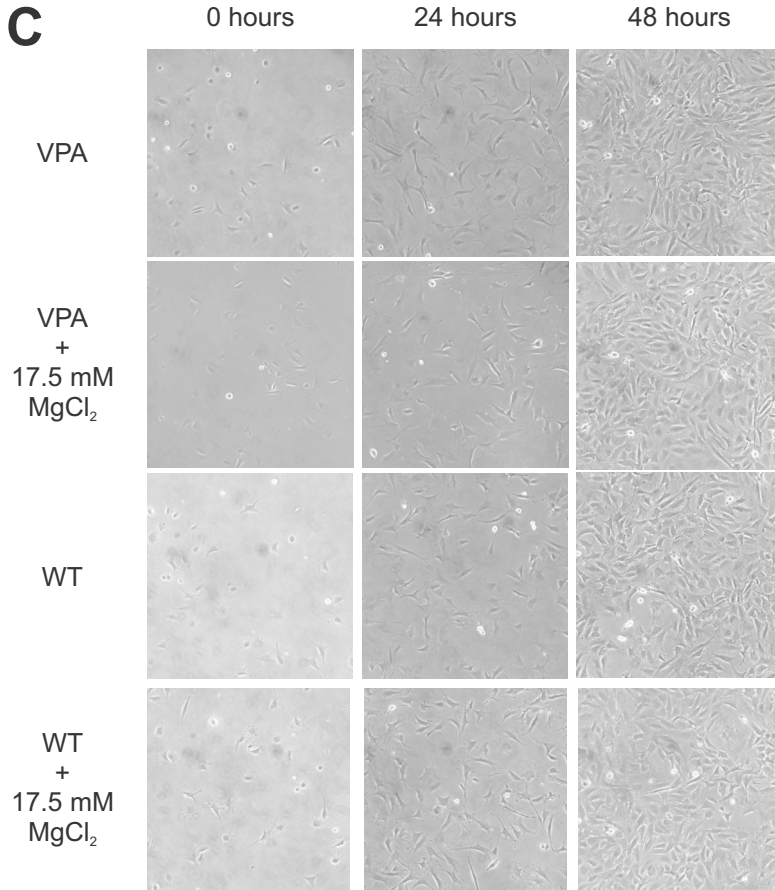
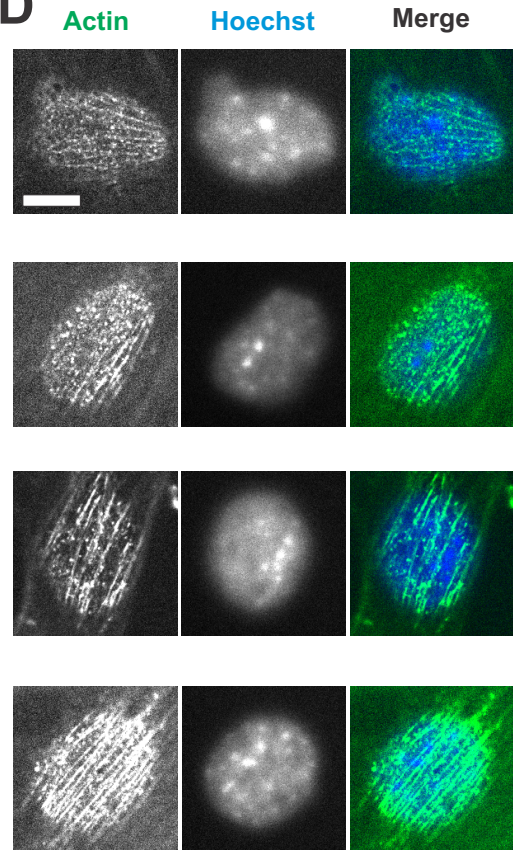
Supplemental Figure 1. Increased extracellular divalent cations do not alter normal cell growth or characteristics. (A) Viability measured by the absence of propidium iodide staining, which marks dead cells ($n = 200 - 330$). MEF cells treated with VPA or null for lamin B1 (LB1^{-/-}) in normal or MgCl₂ supplemented media display similar (B-D) nuclear sizedistribution (Pearson correlation coefficient $r > 0.9$), (C) cell confluency and growth, and (D) actin cables running over the nucleus.(E) Western blot of MEF cells with and without MgCl₂ supplemented media and with or without mechanosensitive ion channel inhibitors GsMTx4 (GMT) and GdCl₃. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

Supplemental Figure 2. The extracellular amount of divalent or polyamine cations alters heterochromatin levels and nuclear blebbing over hours, but does not alter euchromatin levels. (A) Western blot of MEF VPA plus increased extracellular CaCl₂. (B) Western blot and (C) Immunofluorescence of euchromatin marker H3K9ac in MEF VPA-treated cells with added MgCl₂ ($n > 50$ cells).(D) MEF nuclei treated with VPA for 24 hours, and then with continued VPA treatment and additional extracellular MgCl₂ 17.5 mM for 0, 2, and 8 hours were assayed for H3K27me³ immunofluorescence signal and nuclear blebbing percentage ($n > 50$ cells). (E) Relative immunofluorescence signal of heterochromatin markers in MEF LB1^{-/-} with and without added extracellular MgCl₂($n = 2$ experiments, > 20 cells). (F) HT1080 cells treated with VPA and extracellular MgCl₂ or (G) MEF cells treated with VPA and spermidine ($n > 50$ cells). (H) Relative nuclear blebbing in MEF TSA-treated or MEF V^{-/-} VPA-treated without or with increased extracellular divalent cations ($n = 2-4$ experiments each > 100 cells). (I) MEF cells treated with DZNep and additional extracellular MgCl₂ and labeled for heterochromatin markers via immunofluorescence ($n = 3$ experiments, > 50 cells each). (J) Graph of percentage of nuclei that exhibit nuclear rupture over 3 hours on average for MEF VPA, MEF LB1^{-/-}, and HT1080 VPA with and without additional extracellular MgCl₂($n = 3$ experiments, >50 cells each). (K) Relative nuclear size for MEF cells treated with either VPA or DZNep with increasing extracellular MgCl₂for 24 hours ($p > 0.05$, $n = 3$ experiments, >50 cells each). Error bars represent standard error. Asterisks denote statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$ or $\chi = 0.05$).

Supplemental Figure 3. HeLa GFP-progerin expressing cells display extracellular MgCl₂-induced heterochromatin increase and rescued nuclear morphology dependent on mechanosensitive ion channels. (A) Western blot of H3K27me³ decrease upon GFP-Progerin and increase/rescue upon increased extracellular MgCl₂ in HeLa cells. (B) Graph of relative nuclear area for HeLa cells (GFP-Progerin and wild-type) and patient HGPS cells with and without additional extracellular MgCl₂($n \geq 3$ sets of > 50 cells, $p > 0.05$). (C) Relative nuclear irregularity index in HeLa GFP-progerin treated with just 17.5 mM extracellular MgCl₂ and co-treated with GsMTx4 mechanosensitive channel inhibitor ($n = 3$ sets of >50 cells each). Error bars represent standard error. Asterisks denote statistically significant differences*** $p < 0.001$).

A

	MEF WT	MEF VPA	MEF LB1-/-
-	97.3%	100.0%	99.5%
7.5 mM	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%
17.5 mM	99.1%	99.7%	99.7%

B**C****D****E**