

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

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Figure 1–figure supplement 1. DNA damage-induced APBs exhibit liquid behavior and enrich SUMO2/3.

(A) Dependence of fusion time on fusion length, defined as the length of the long axis of the object when two droplets start fusing. Each point represents one fusion event. The black line is a linear fit with a slope of 54 s/ μ m. (B) Immunofluorescence images of SUMO2/3 for cells with FokI or a nuclease dead FokI mutant targeted to telomeres. The overlay of FokI (purple) and SUMO2/3 (green) appears white (B). Graphs show the percent of telomeres with SUMO2/3 foci (C) and the integrated intensity of SUMO2/3 foci on telomeres (D). Each data point represents one cell, black lines mean, gray bars 95% confidence interval. Scale bars 5 μ m.

Figure 2–figure supplement 1. SUMO1 is enriched on telomeres after SIM recruitment.

Immunofluorescence images of SUMO1 after recruiting SIM or SIM mutant to telomeres (A), and quantification of the number of telomeres with SUMO1 foci per cell (B) and the integrated intensity of SUMO1 foci on telomeres per cell (C). Each data point in (B) and (C) represents one cell from two biological replicates, black line represents the average value, and gray bar represents 95% confidence interval. Scale bars 5 μ m.

Figure 3–figure supplement 1. Liquid behavior of SIM dimerization-induced condensates.

(A) Dependence of fusion time on fusion length for SIM dimerization. Each point represents one fusion event. The black line is a linear fit with a slope of 29 s/ μ m. (B-E) 5% 1,6-hexanediol (B, C, 36 cells from three duplicates) or 0.6 M NaCl (D, E, 22 cells from two duplicates) was added to U2OS cells after 3 hours of dimerizing SIM with TNH. Graphs show mean integrated intensity in TRF1 and SIM foci over time (error bars, SEM). (F, G) Representative images and percent of intensity loss (G) in foci after adding different amount of NaCl (>9 cells for each condition, error bar, STD). Images: insets two times enlarged, scale bars 5 μ m.

Figure 3–figure supplement 2. SIM mutant recruited to telomeres cannot induce condensation and clustering.

TNH was added to cells expressing SIM mutant-mCherry-DHFR and Halo-GFP-TRF1 after the first time point to induce dimerization. Graphs show mean integrated intensity per TRF1 and SIM mutant foci (B) and number

of TRF1 and SIM mutant foci (C) over time. Error bars STD, 20 cells from two duplicates. In contrast to SIM recruitment, telomere number stayed unchanged and the intensity was not increased, but decreased due to photobleaching. P value between first and last time point for TRF1 foci intensity < 0.001, SIM foci intensity < 0.001, TRF1 foci number < 0.001 and SIM foci number < 0.001. Scale bars 5 μ m.

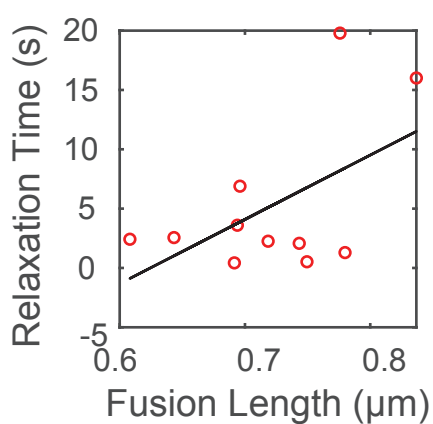
Figure 4–figure supplement 1. Unlike damaged-induced APBs, dimerization-induced condensates do not enrich 53BP1 or POLD3. 53BP1 (A-C) or POLD3 (D-F) immunofluorescence after FokI tethering or SIM recruitment to telomeres. Images: insets two times enlarged, scale bars 5 μ m. Graphs show number and integrated intensity of 53BP1 (B, C) or POLD3 (E, F) foci per cell colocalized with FokI or SIM.

Figure 4–figure supplement 2. PCNA fused to SUMO1 is enriched in SIM dimerization-induced condensates. (A) Images of GFP-PCNA-SUMO1 and mCherry-eDHFR-SIM (or SIM mutant) 2 hours after adding TNH, using Halo-TRF1 as an anchor for dimerization in U2OS cells. Insets two times enlarged, scale bars 5 μ m. Graphs show number (B) and integrated intensity (C) of PCNA-SUMO1 foci per cell colocalized with SIM or SIM mutant.

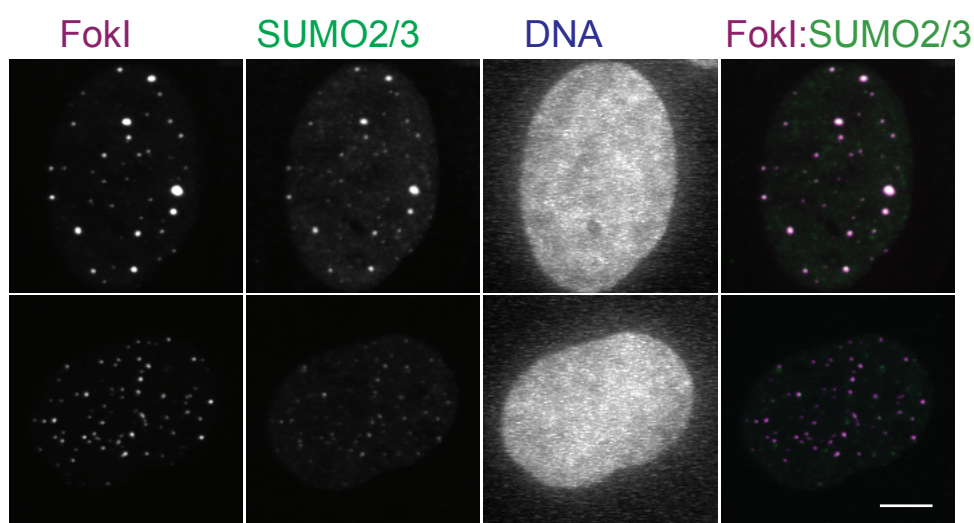
Figure 4–figure supplement 3. Dimerization-induced telomere clustering does not result in nascent telomere DNA synthesis. (A) Images of EdU following FokI tethering or SIM or SIM mutant recruitment in non-S phase U2OS cells (insets two times enlarged, scale bars 5 μ m). S-phase cells, identified based on high and cell-wide EdU signal, were excluded from the analysis. Graphs show number (B) and integrated intensity (C) of EdU foci per cell colocalized with FokI, SIM, or SIM mutant.

Figure1-S1

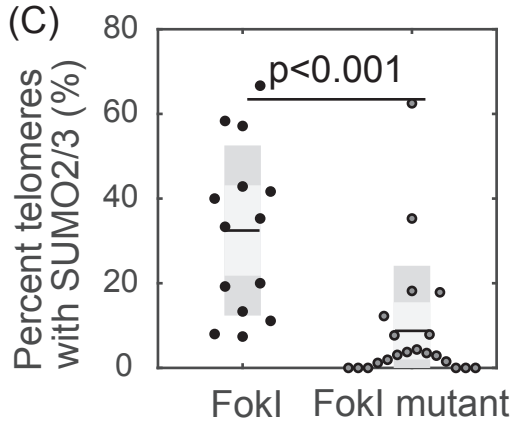
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

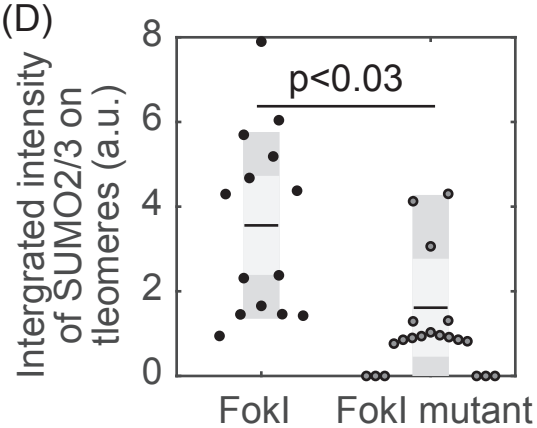


Figure 2-S1

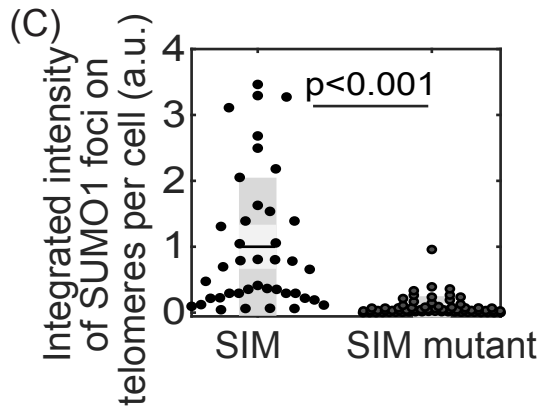
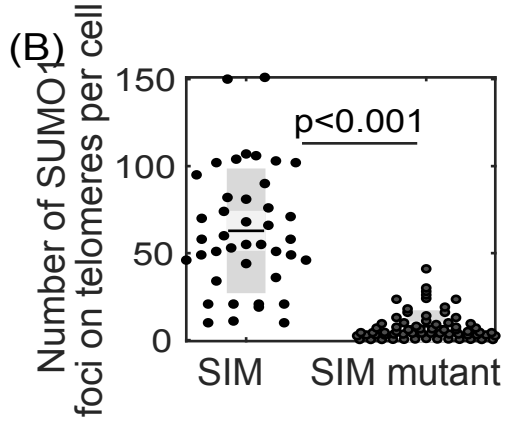
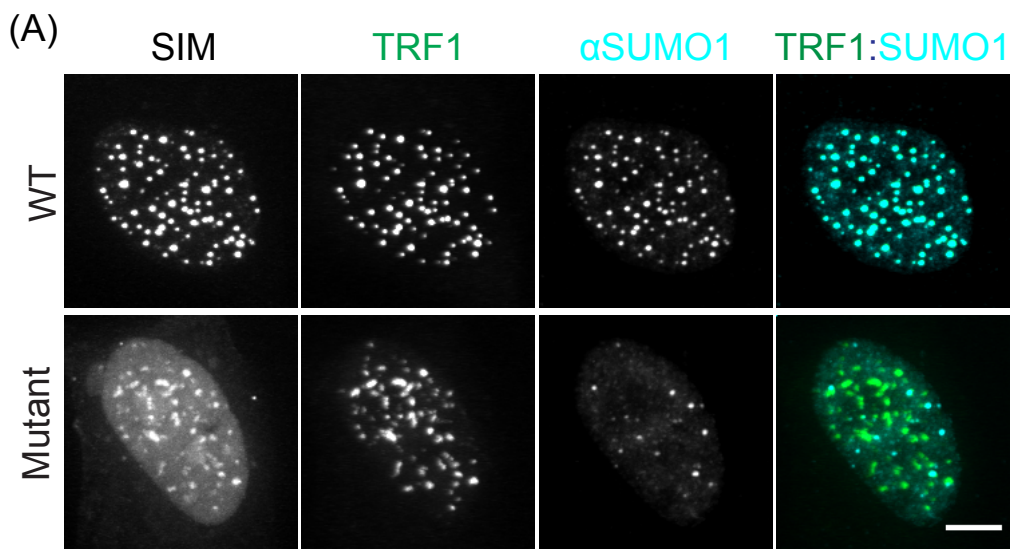


Figure 3-S1

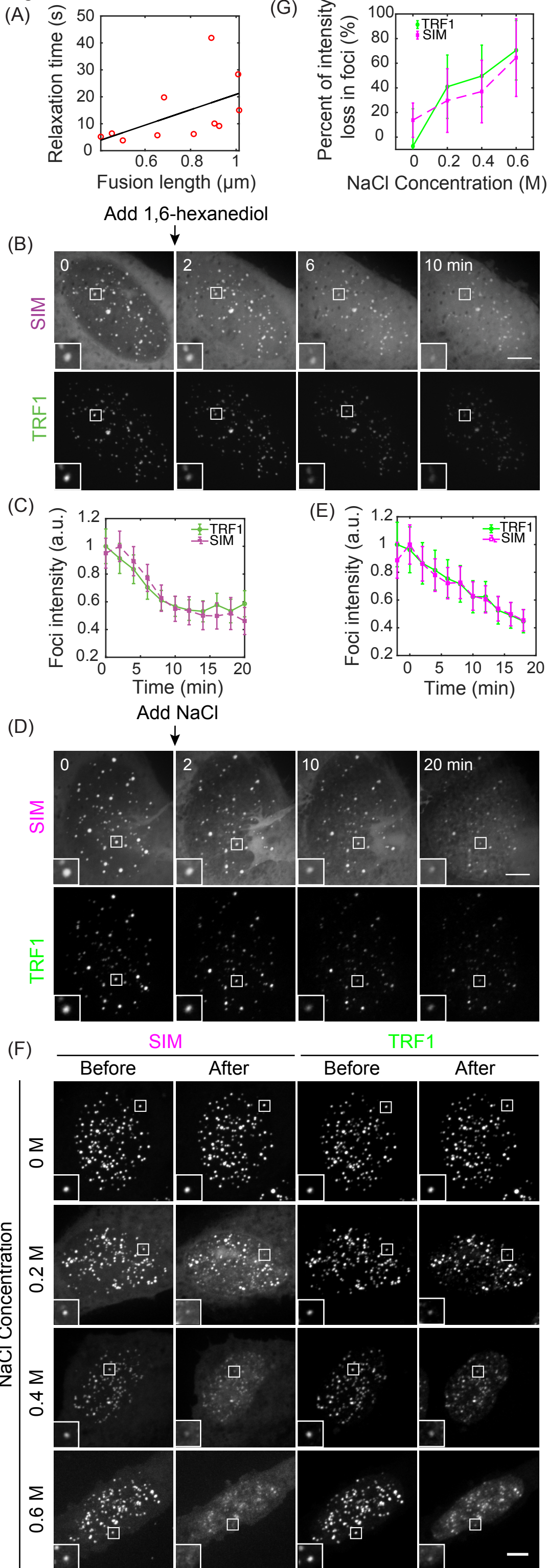


Figure 3-S2

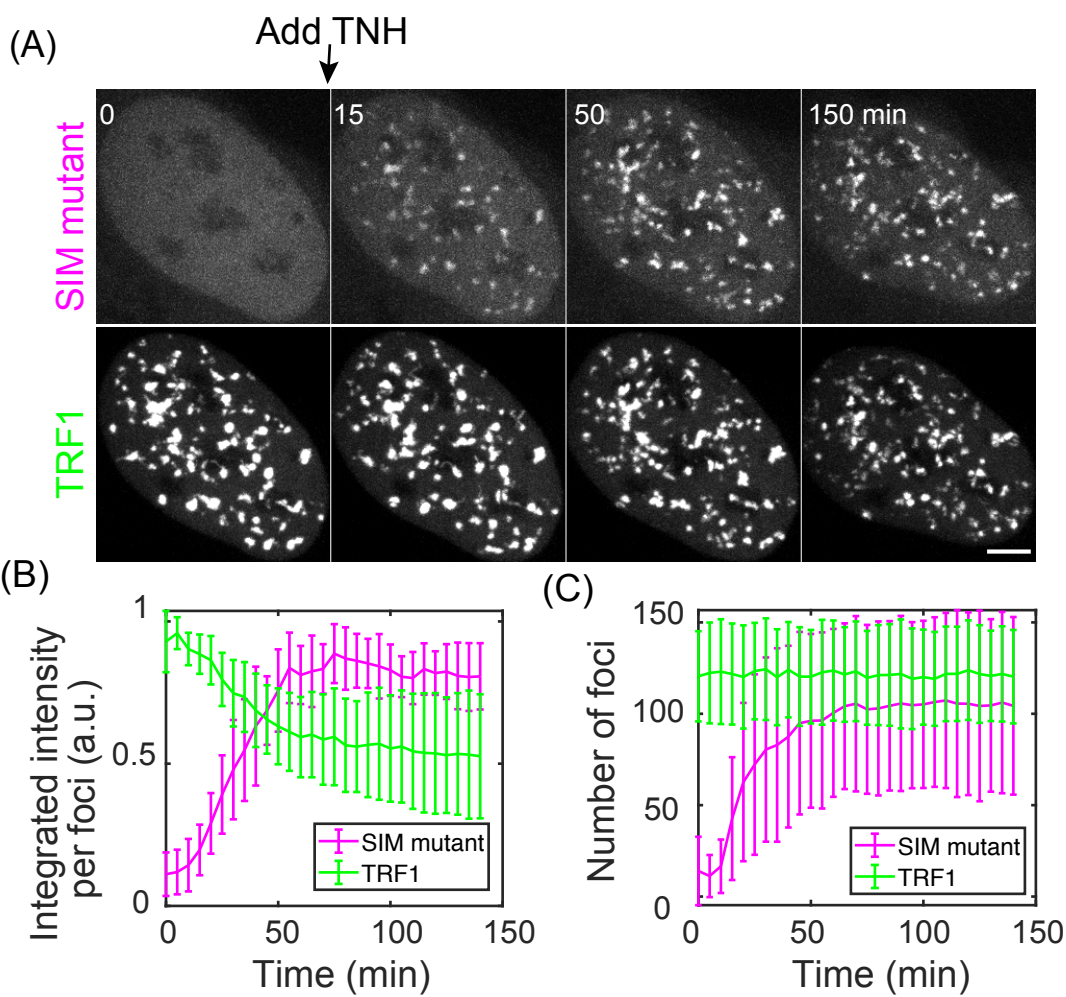


Figure 4-S1

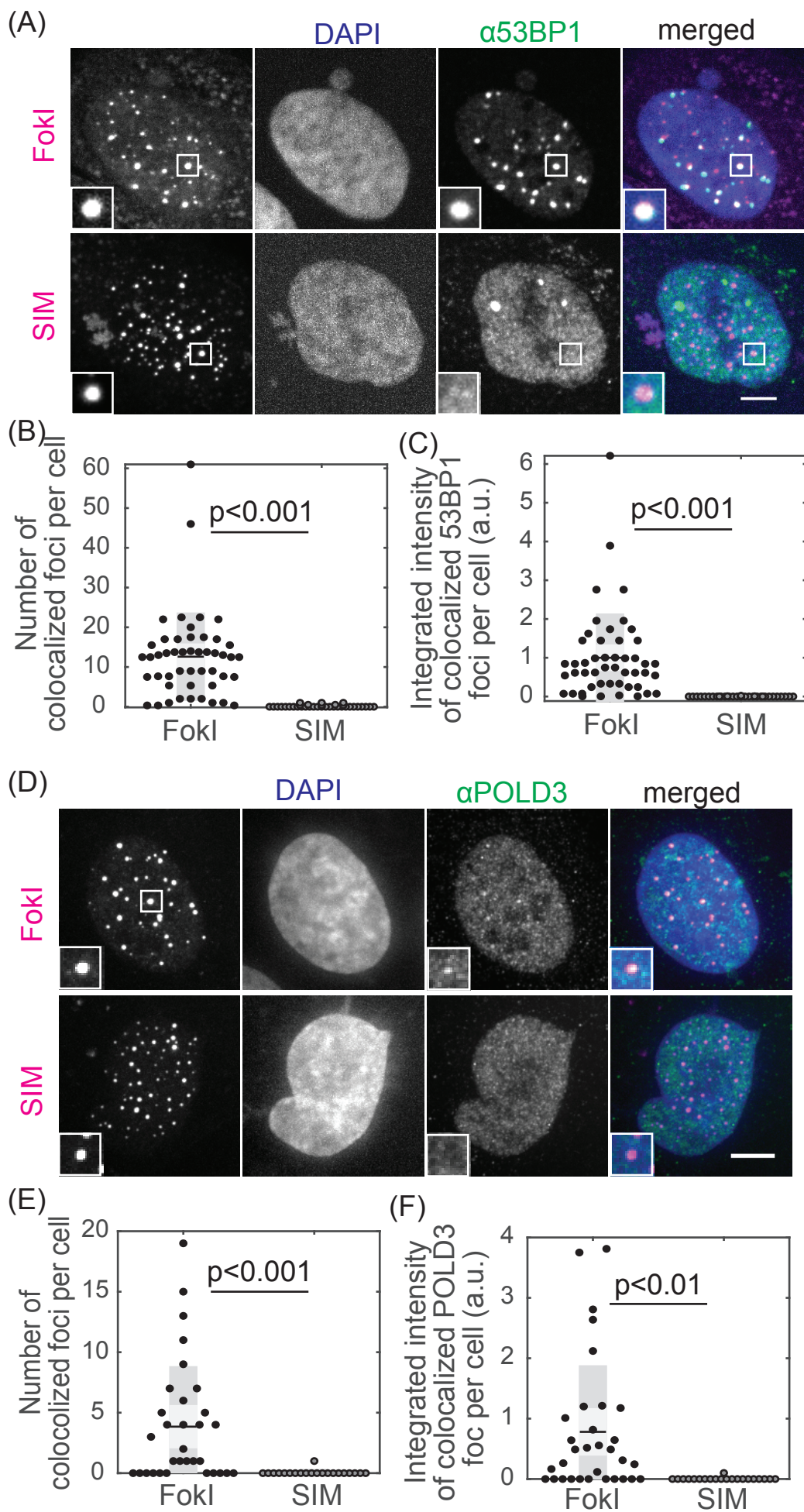


Figure 4-S2

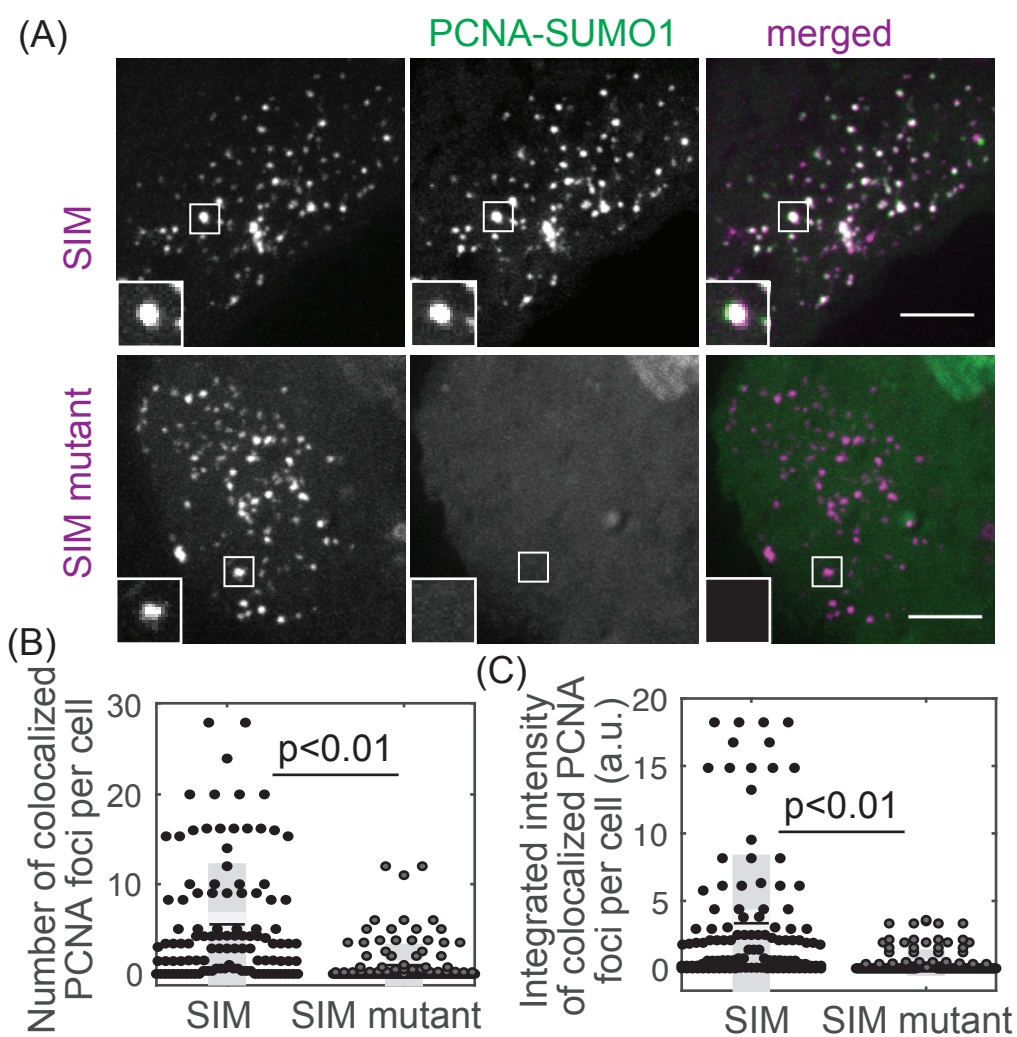


Figure 4-S3.

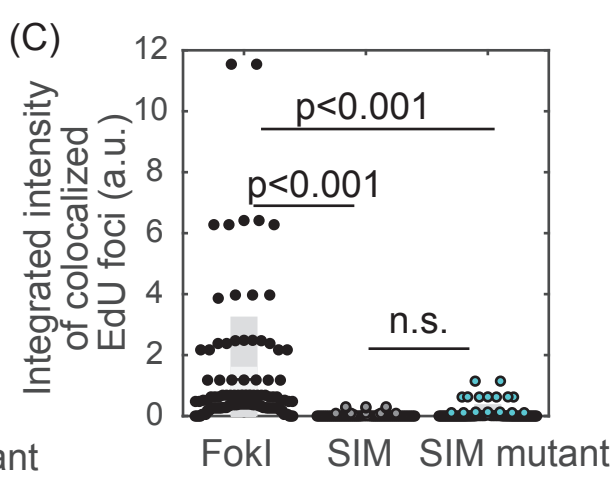
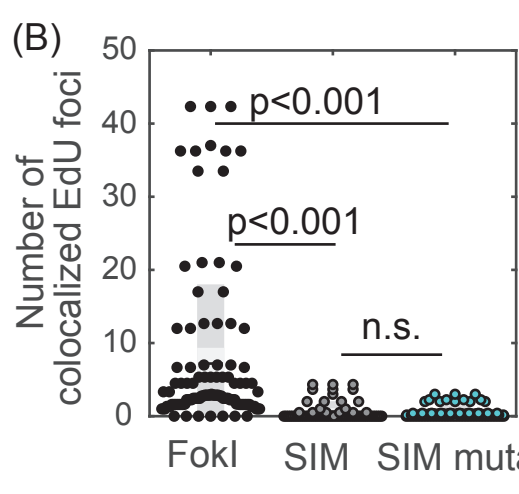
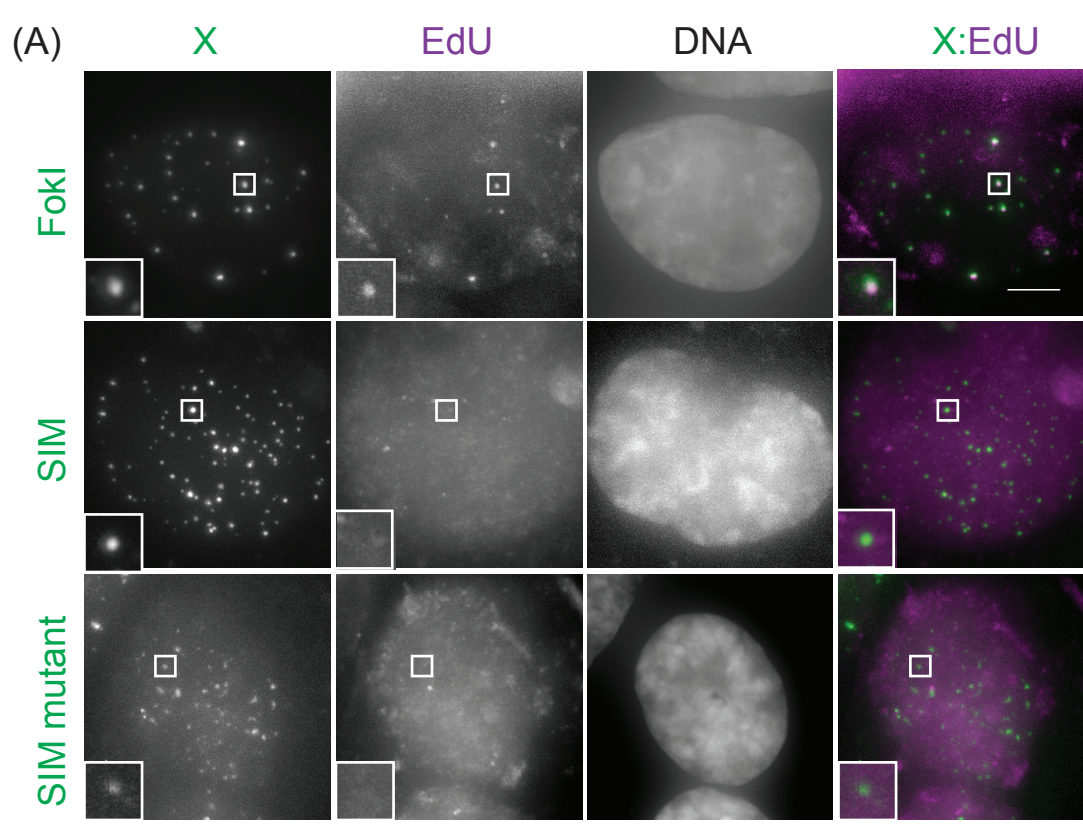


Table 1 List of APB components that contain sumoylation sites or SIMs

APB component	# of Sumoylation sites	# of SIMs
Rpa	2(ref 1)	
Rad50/Mre11/NBS1 complex	3(ref 2)	2(ref 3)
WRN	1(ref 4)	
BRCA1	2(ref 5)	1(ref 5)
XRCC3	1(ref 6)	1(ref 7)
pRb	1(ref 8)	
STN1		1(ref 9)
TPZ1	1(ref 10)	
53BP1	1(ref 11)	
Rif1	1(ref 12)	
hnRNP A2	1(ref 13)	
HP1 α , β , γ	1(ref 14)	
ATM	1(ref 15)	
ATR	1(ref 15)	
CDK2		1(ref 16)
FANCA, FANCD2	1(ref 17)	1(ref 18)
SLX4	1(ref 19)	1(ref 19)
FEN1	4(ref 20)	
γ -H2AX	2(ref 21)	
Hsp90	1(ref 22)	

MDC1	1(ref 23)	
MUS81	2(ref 24)	
NXP2	5(ref 25)	1(ref 25)
PARP1	2(ref 26)	
POT1	1(ref 27)	
Rad51	1(ref 28)	1(ref 28)
Rad52	1(ref 29)	1(ref 29)
BLM	3(ref 30)	2(ref 30)
SMC5/6	1(ref 31)	
TopoII α	1(ref 32)	
PML	3(ref 33)	1(ref 33)
P53	1(ref 34)	
SP100	1(ref 35)	1(ref 36)
Daxx	2(ref 37)	1(ref 38)
RAP1	1(ref 39)	
TRF1, TRF2,	1(ref 40)	
PCNA	2(ref 29)	1(ref 29)

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