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Supplementary Materials for

Piwi suppresses transcription of Brahma-dependent transposons via Maelstrom in ovarian somatic cells

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Figs. S1 to S5 Table S3 Legends for tables S1 and S2

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/50/eaaz7420/DC1)

Tables S1 and S2







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Piwi Brm KD

Figure S1. Brm is a new component of the nuclear Piwi complex in OSCs. (A) Western blot showing specific immunoprecipitation of Piwi and Mael using anti-Piwi and anti-Mael monoclonal antibodies. **(B)** qRT-PCR analysis showing changes in the RNA levels of *mip130*, *Brm*, *l*(*1*)*G0020*, *Mi-2*, *Gnf1* and *Sfmbt* before (Control) and after RNAi-based knockdown (KD). n=3. *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01. **(C)** Western blot showing specific interaction of Piwi and Mael with Brm. **(D)** Top: Schematic representations of WT Brm and K804R point mutant Brm (red asterisk). K804R is a dominant negative form of Brm that is defective in ATP hydrolysis (29). Lower left: western blot showing protein levels of exogenous Brm and β-Tub (loading control). -; control. Lower right: RT-qPCR showing relative expression levels of *mdg1* in OSCs expressing WT Brm and K804R mutant Brm under conditions where Piwi and Brm were depleted. HSA; Helicase SANT-associated domain, BRK; BRM and KIS domain, ATPase; Helicase superfamily 1/2, ATP-binding domain, Hel-C; Helicase, C-terminal, SnAC; Snf2 ATP coupling domain, BRD; bromodomain, -; control. n=3. *, p<0.05.







Figure S2. Brm plays a role in the transcriptional activation of Piwi-targeted transposons. (A) Heat map showing fold change of transposons in Piwi KD OSCs relative to those in EGFP KD OSCs. Bar graph represents piRNA frequency (%) of indicated transposons in OSCs. (B) Heat map of ten Piwi-dependent transposons from (A). (C) Scatter plots showing the expression levels of the top 50 Brm-dependent genes (FPKM>1.0) relative to EGFP KD OSCs in Brm (left) and Piwi (right) KD OSCs. Green plots represent the top 50 Brm-dependent genes and gray plots represent other TEs and genes. (D) Pie chart showing the occupancy of Brm on genomic elements. (E) Protein components of BAP and PBAP. (F) Pie chart showing the occupancy of Osa on genomic elements. (G) Pie chart showing the occupancy of PB on genomic elements. (H) Density plots for normalized PB and Osa ChIP-seq signals over the consensus sequence from Piwi-dependent TEs in control and Piwi KD OSCs (gray infill and colored lines, respectively). (I) RT-qPCR analysis showing change in RNA levels of mdg1 in indicated depletion conditions. n=3. *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01. (J) Western blotting showing the efficiency of RNAi for Brm, Osa, and PB. The level of BAP60, another protein in both BAP and PBAP, was also detected. It is noted that depletion of Brm in OSCs affected the abundances of Osa and PB as previously reported (32). β -Tub; loading control. (K) RT-qPCR analysis showing change in RNA levels of Snr1 and mdg1 in indicated depletion conditions (left and right panels, respectively). n=3. **, p<0.01. (L) Scatter plots showing the expression levels of the top 12 Mael-dependent TEs (Log2FC >6, mdg3, Het-A, HMS-Beagle, 3S18, G6, blood, Transpac, rover, Burdock, diver, McClintock, GATE) relative to WT ovaries in mael^{m391/r20} ovaries (19). Purple plots represent the top 12 Mael-dependent TEs, light blue plots represent other TEs and gray plots represent genes. (M) Scatter plots showing the change of normalized Brm ChIP-seq signals of the top 12 Mael-dependent TEs relative to WT ovaries in *mael*^{m391/Df} ovaries. Purple plots represent the top 12 Mael-dependent TEs, light blue plots represent other TEs. **(N)** Density plots for normalized Brm ChIP-seq signals over the consensus sequence from the top 12 Mael-dependent TEs in WT ovaries and *mael*^{m391/Df} ovaries (gray infill and colored lines, respectively).





CG5119

0 1 CG34330

CG14072

2 3 4 5





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5



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Figure S3. Artificial piRNA-driven Piwi induces the repression of Brm-dependent genes. (A) Scatter plots showing changes in the RNA levels of RefSeq transcripts in Brm-depleted OSCs. *CG14072* and *CG34330* were selected as candidates for Brm-dependent genes and *CG44194* and *CG5119* for Brm-independent genes. (B) Scatter plots showing changes in the RNA levels of RefSeq transcripts in Piwi-depleted OSCs. The spots corresponding to *CG14072*, *CG34330*, *CG44194*, and *CG5119* are indicated. (C) Northern blotting showing production and loading of non-target, *CG14072-*, *CG34330-*, *CG44194-* and *CG5119*-targeting artificial piRNAs onto Piwi in OSCs. (D) Polynomial approximation curve showing time-course changes in RNA levels of indicated genes after transfection of the artificial piRNA-expressing plasmid. Colored dot and bar represent the mean and error value, respectively. n=3. *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01. (E) Western blotting showing protein levels of Piwi, Mael, Panx, Gtsf1, Egg in apiRNA-expressing OSCs. β-Tub; loading control.



λN-Mael

β-Tub





L

Figure S4. Artificial tethering of Mael induces the repression of Brm-dependent genes. (A) Western blotting showing protein levels of Brm in luc-reporter expressing OSCs. β-Tub; loading control. (B) Western blotting showing protein levels of the indicated λN fusion proteins in CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs. β-Tub; loading control. (C) gRT-PCR showing changes in the RNA levels of the luciferase reporter, 48 h after transfection of each tethering construct. CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs were used. n=3. (D) Western blotting showing protein levels of λN fusion EGFP and Mael wild-type and mutants in CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs. β -Tub; loading control. (E) Western blotting showing both Mael and Mael mutant interaction with Brm and Piwi. (F) Western blotting showing protein levels of λN fusion EGFP and Mael wild-type in Hsp70- or CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs. β -Tub; loading control. (G) Bar graph showing relative luciferase activities of OSC lysates, 96 h after transfection of CG14072-reporter-expressing each tethering construct. OSCs and Hsp70-reporter-expressing OSCs were used. n=3. *, p<0.05. (H) Western blotting showing protein levels of λN fusion EGFP and Mael, and protein levels of Piwi, Panx, and Gtsf1 in CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs before and after RNAi treatment. β -Tub; loading control. (I) gRT-PCR showing changes in RNA levels of luciferase reporter upon KD of each gene. 48 h after Mael tethering construct transfection. The CG14072-luc reporter was used. n=3. (J) Western blotting showing protein levels of λN fusion EGFP and Panx in Hsp70-reporter or CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs. β -Tub; loading control. (K) Western blotting showing protein levels of λN fusion EGFP Gtsf1 and Panx, and protein levels Piwi, Mael, Panx. and in of CG14072-reporter-expressing OSCs before and after RNAi treatment. β -Tub; loading control. (L) Model of Piwi-piRISC-driven transcription silencing in OSCs. [I] Upon

cytoplasmic assembly, Piwi-piRISC translocates to the nucleus along with Gtsf1. [II] Piwi-piRISC then targets nascent transposon transcripts to induce silencing. [III] The PNP complex composed of Panx, Nxf2 and p15 (a.k.a. Nxt1) binds Piwi to enforce the Piwi-RNA binding. Panx initiates Pol II suppression. [IV] Mael joins the Piwi complex through Gtsf1 and suppresses Pol II by displacing SWI/SNF from the target loci. [V] Heterochromatinization is induced by chromatin modifiers. [VI] Mael has little effect on Brm-independent targets, whose transcription is activated by an unidentified factor X. Panx, but not Mael, has potential to silence transposons activated by X.











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Ν





β-Tub

β-Tul

45 **-**

Figure S5. Uncropped gel images. Red boxes indicate cropped images that are presented in the manuscript. (A) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in Fig. 1A. (B) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. 1B. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S1A. (D) Uncropped images of the western blots shown in fig. S1C. (E) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S1D. (F) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S1D. (F) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S2J. (G) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S3E. (H) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in Fig. 4I. (I) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in Fig. 4J. (J) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in Fig. 4K. (K) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in Figure S4A. (L) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4D. (N) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4E. (O) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (P) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (R) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (K) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (P) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of the western blot shown in fig. S4F. (C) Uncropped images of

 Table S1 (separate file): List of proteins detected in LC-MS/MS analysis

Table S2 (separate file): GO term clusters for common proteins to the Piwi and Mael complexes

Experiment	Primer Name	Primer sequence (Forward, Reverse)		
	pAcM-vector	GCGGCCGCTCGAGTCTAGAG,GGTACCAAGCTTGTTCAGGT		
	InFusion-Brm	AACAAGCTTGGTACCATGGCCTCGCCCTCTCCGGC,		
		GACTCGAGCGGCCGCCTAGTCCATGTCATCGTCGTC		
	siBrm-Res	CTGGTTACGCTGTTGATGGACCGTAAGAAGGTTATGGGT,		
		TTCTTACGGTCCATCAACAGCGTAACCAGCGAAATGGTT		
	del-HSA	GAAGCAAGAGGATGAGGAGGGTTAC,		
		TCATCCTCTTGCTTCTCAGCTTCTC		
	del-BRK	CAGCATTGACAGCTGTGGGAGCAAC,		
		CAGCTGTCAATGCTGCCCTCATCAAT		
	K804R	TTTGGGTAGAACCATTCAAACCATTTC,		
		GAATGGTTCTACCCAAACCCATTTCAT		
	CG14072rev	GATCAGCATCTCCATTGCCAACAAACGC,		
		GATCGAGATGGATGGTCTACAATATGC		
	tjcis-CG14072	CCATCCATCTCGATCGAGGATCCCAT,		
		ATGGAGATGCTGATCAGCGAGCTCAG		
	CG34330rev	TGATCAGCATCGACACAGCCAGTCG,		
		GATCGAGATGCAGGGCGTGCGTCCC		
	tjcis-CG34330	CCCTGCATCTCGATCGAGGATCCCAT,		
Vector		TGTCGATGCTGATCAGCGAGCTCAG		
construction	tjcis-vector	CTCGATCGAGGATCCCATAG,GCTGATCAGCGAGCTCAGGC		
	CG5119rev	AGCTCGCTGATCAGCGCTAGTGTGCGTGCGTGTGT,		
		GGATCCTCGATCGAGATGGCTTCTCTATACGTCGG		
	CG44194rev	AGCTCGCTGATCAGCTACTTGACGTGGGCATACTT,		
		GGATCCTCGATCGAGATGTCGTACAGAATATATCC		
	10boxB-vector	AGCCGGTACCATGGCCGAAGACGCCAAAAACATAA,		
	(CG14072)	ATTGCAGATCTGGAAAAATGATGTGACAGTGGAAATGA		
	CG14072	TTCCAGATCTGCAATCTCTGTTTATTTGTCCTAAG,		
	-promoter	GCCATGGTACCGGCTGTGATTTCAATTTGGC		
	10boxB-vector	GGTACCATGGCCGAAGACGC,		
	(Hsp70)	AGATCTGGAAAAATGATGTGACAG		
	Hsp70	CATTTTTCCAGATCTATCCCCCTAGAATCCCAAAA,		
	-promoter	TTCGGCCATGGTACCCAGATCCCCCAGAGTTCTCT		
	λN-insert(Nhel)	ACGTGCTAGCAACATGGACGCACAAACACGACGACGTG,		
		ACGTGCTAGCGCAGCGTAATCTGGAACATCGTATGGGTAAG		
	λN-vector	CTCGAGTCTAGAGGGCCCTT, GGTACCAAGCTTGTTCAGGT		
	EGFP-insert	AACAAGCTTGGTACCATGGTGAGCAAGGGCGAGGA,		
		CCCTCTAGACTCGAGCTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGC		
	Gtsf1-insert	AACAAGCTTGGTACCATGGTTTATTGCCCGTACAA,		
		CCCTCTAGACTCGAGCTACTGGCGCCTTGAGTATG		
	delta-HMG	TGGTACCCAGGTGGACAAGGCCCAAAG,		
		TCCACCTGGGTACCAAGCTTGTTCAGG		

Table S3. Sequences of oligonucleotides

Experiment	Gene	Primer sequence (Forward, Reverse)	
qRT-PCR	rp49	CCGCTTCAAGGGACAGTATCTG, ATCTCGCCGCAGTAAACGC	
	mdg1	AACAGAAACGCCAGCAACAGC, CGTTCCCATGTCCGTTGTGAT	
	mip130	CGTTGACAAGCCGCTATTCG, GCTGGATTCGATCCGCCTTA	
	brm	ACAAGAGCGCATCGAAAAGGA, CTGCGACAGTAGGAAAGCCAA	
	mi-2	ACAGGAACATTGCGTCAGGA, TAGCCTGGCCAATACGATGG	
	l(1)G0020	GTATTAGCTCGGGCTGTCCC, AAATGGAGACCAGGCGATGG	
	gnf1	ACGCAGGAAAGCCGTGATAA, ATCATCCTCGCTGGATGCTG	
	sfmbt	GAAGACACCCATCGCCTACA, GTGTGCTTCACTCCAATGGC	
	snr1	GCGGGTCATTGTTAAGCTG, CCGCACAGAGTTTAATGGC	
	CG14072	CCGTATGCCAAATTGAAATCACAGC, AGCATGGCCAGAAATTCCGA	
	CG34330	ACTCTGGGACTACGTTTGCG, ATGCGAAGTGAACGCGAGTA	
	CG44194	CATTCTGCAGCGTTGGTGTC, GTCGCTCCAGGGAGTTTAGC	
	CG5119	CATCTCGCCTCGCAGTACAT,TGATTTGACGGAAGGGTCGG	
	Luc	CGTCGCCAGTCAAGTAACAA, TTTCTTGCGTCGAGTTTTCC	

Experiment	Gene	Primer sequence (Forward, Reverse)
ChIP-qPCR	CG14072 CG34330	CCGTATGCCAAATTGAAATCACAGC, AGCATGGCCAGAAATTCCGA ACTCTGGGACTACGTTTGCG, ATGCGAAGTGAACGCGAGTA

Experiment	siRNA name	siRNA sense	siRNA antisense
RNAi	siEGFP	GGCAAGCUGACCCUGAAGUTT	ACUUCAGGGUCAGCUUGCCTT
	siLuc	CGUACGCGGAAUACUUCGATT	UCGAAGUAUUCCGCGUACGTT
	siPiwi	GCUCCCAGGCGUGAAGGUGTT	CACCUUCACGCCUGGGAGCTT
	siMael	CGCCAAGAUGUCCCAUGAUTT	AUCAUGGGACAUCUUGGCGTT
	siGtsf1	CAUAGUGAGAGAGCCCAAUTT	AUUGGGCUCUCUCACUAUGTT
	siGtsf1-2	GCTCCAGCAGCACATCTTATT	UAAGAUGUGCUGCUGGAGCTT
	siPanx	CGGCUACGCUGUACAAGAATT	UUCUUGUACAGCGUAGCCGTT
	siEgg	GGUCACAAGCGUAUUAGCUTT	AGCUAAUACGCUUGUGACCTT
	siBrm	CCUACCUUAUGGAUCGAAATT	UUUCGAUCCAUAAGGUAGGTT
	siSnr1	CAAGAACGAGAGCAUGAUUTT	AAUCAUGCUCUCGUUCUUGTT
	siOsa	CGGACUCGUUGUGCAAACUGU	ACAGUUUGCACAACGAGUCCG
	siPolybromo	CGCGUCAAGAGUCUCUCCAGU	ACUGGAGAGACUCUUGACGCG
	siMip130	GGUCACUGCCAGAUUAAGATT	TCUUAAUCUGGCAGUGACCTT
	siMi-2	GCCAGAGUGGCUCAUUGUUTT	AACAAUGAGCCACUCUGGCTT
	siL(1)G0020	CCAGCAGGAGCUCUGGUUATT	UAACCAGAGCUCCUGCUGGTT
	siGnf1	GGAAGUCAAGACUUCUAGATT	UCUAGAAGUCUUGACUUCCTT
	siSfmbt	UUGGAGUGAAGCACACAUUCU	AGAAUGUGUGCUUCACUCCAA

Experiment	Probe	Probe sequence
Northern Blot	3xrepeats	GACCGAGTCAAGTTGAAAACCTATGGACCGAGTCAAGTTGAAAACCTATG