Inhibition of HIV-1 gene transcription by KAP1 in myeloid lineage

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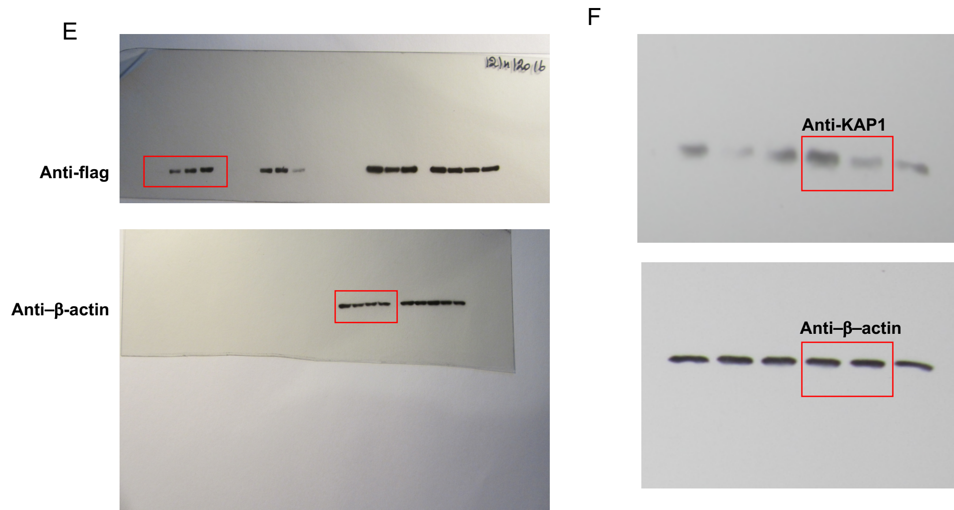
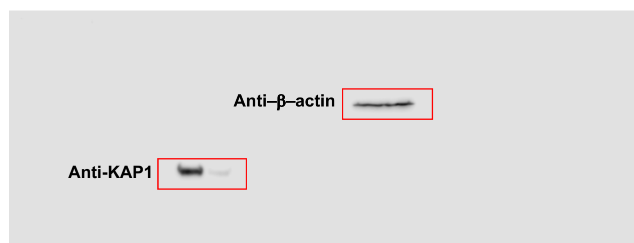
Supplementary figure 1

Figure 1



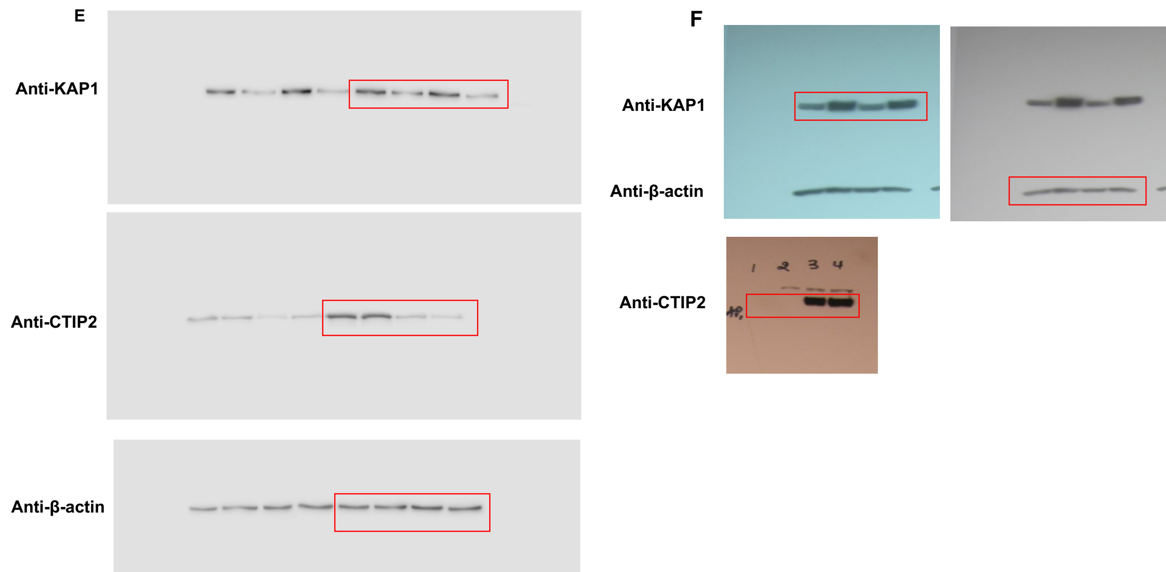
Supplementary figure 2

Figure 3A

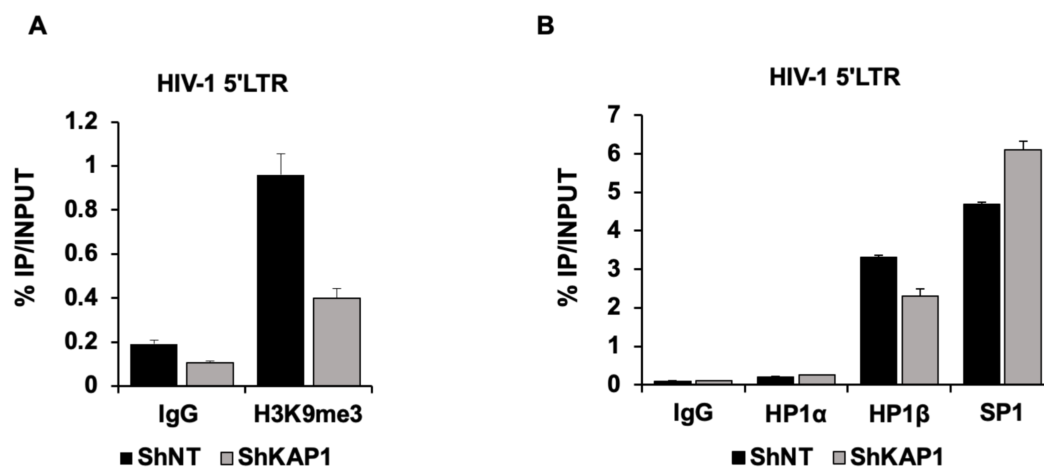


Supplementary figure 3

Figure 4



Supplementary figure 4



KAP1 depletion leads to reduced heterochromatin marks at the HIV-1 promoter

(A, B) The HIV-1 infected monocytic THP89 cells stably transduced either with non-targeting shRNA (indicated as shNT) or shKAP1 were subjected to ChIP-qPCR experiments using the indicated antibodies and the primers targeting the HIV-1 5’ LTR. Values are presented as percentages of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to the input DNA (% IP/INPUT) and are representative of biological duplicates.

Supplementary figure 5

Figure 5B

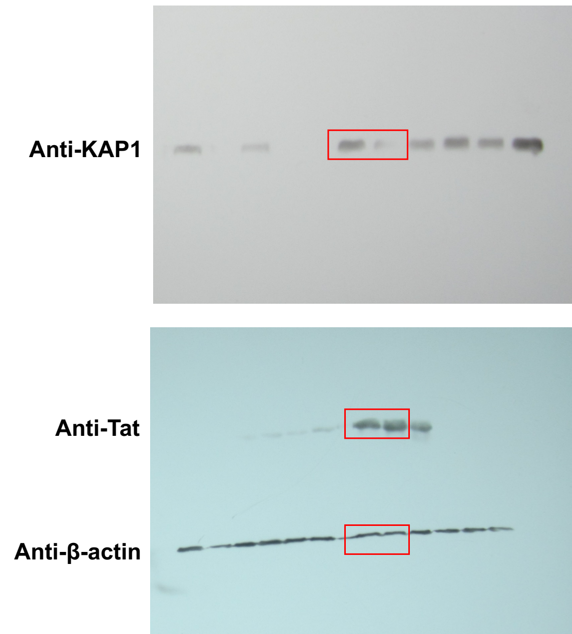


Figure 5C

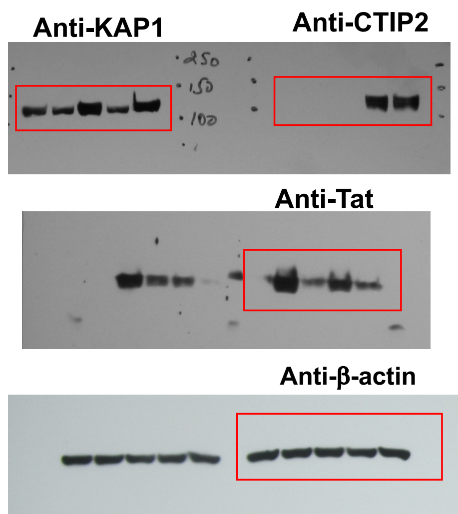
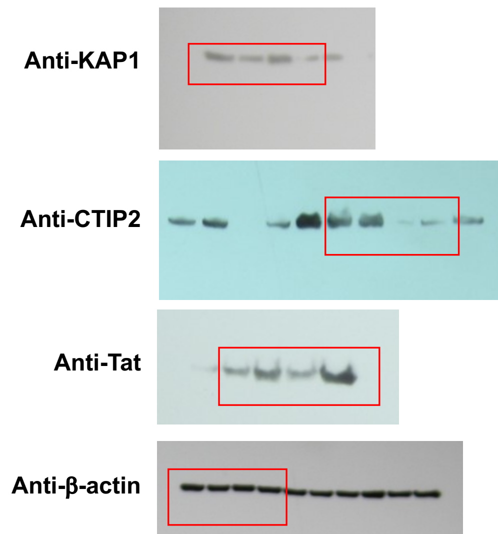


Figure 5D



Supplementary figure 6

Figure 6A

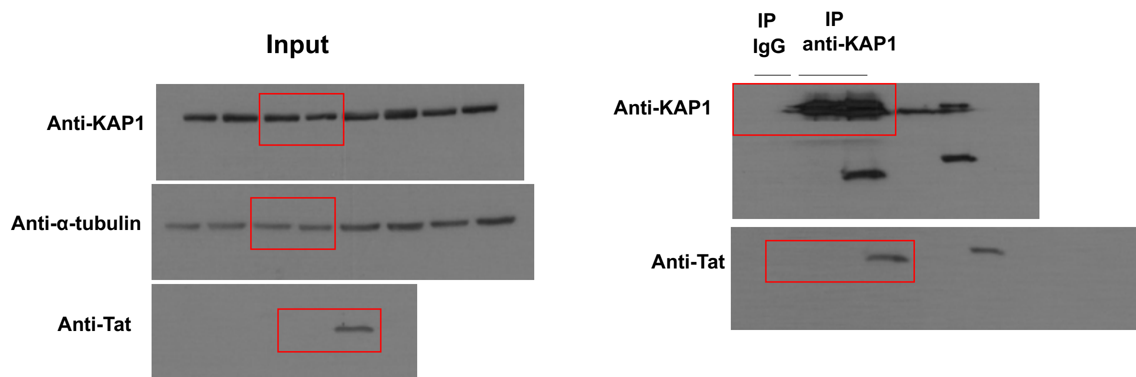
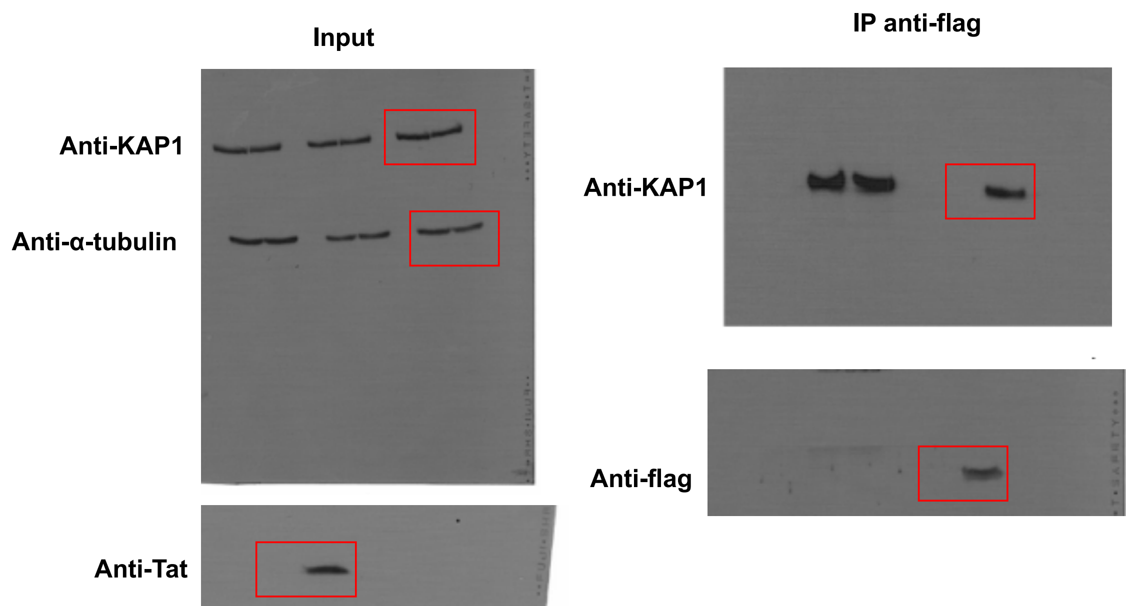


Figure 6B



Supplementary figure 7

Figure 7A

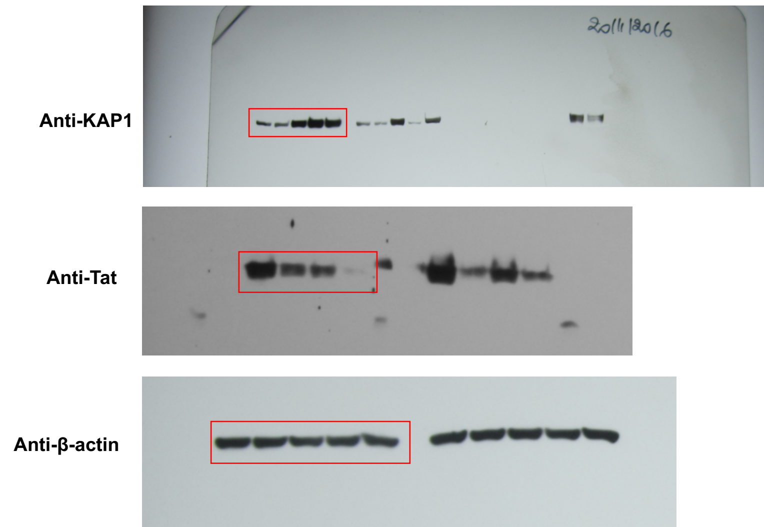


Figure 7B

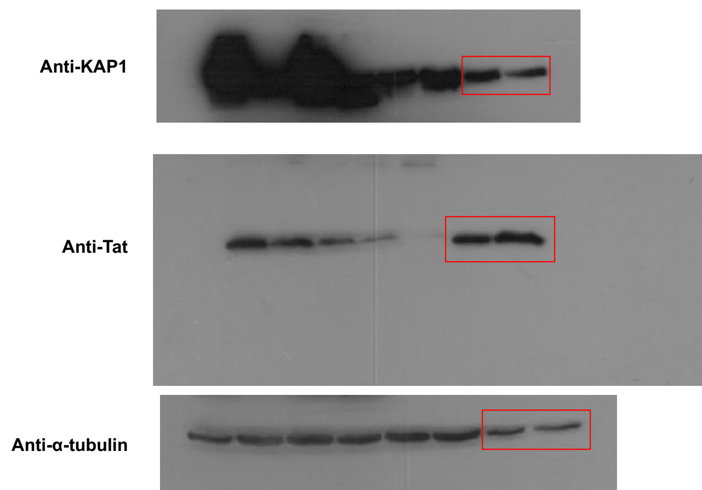


Figure 7D

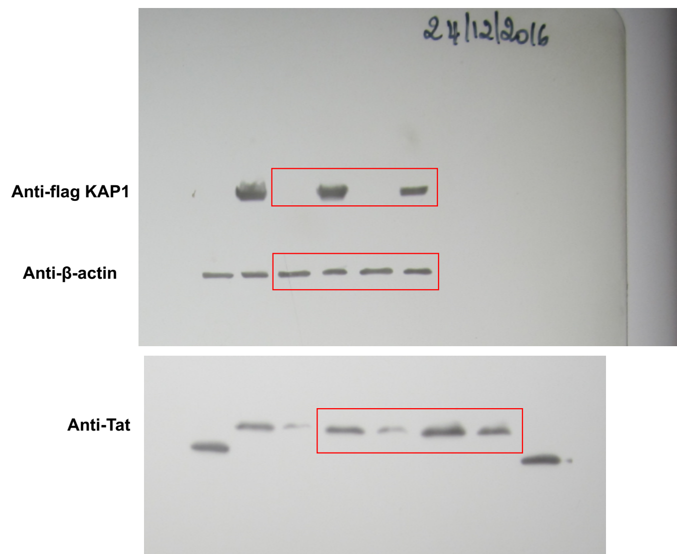
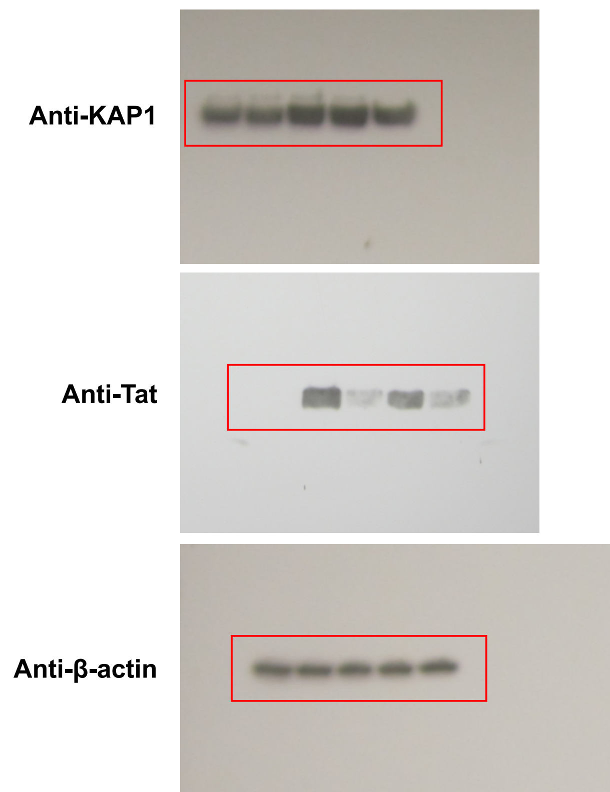
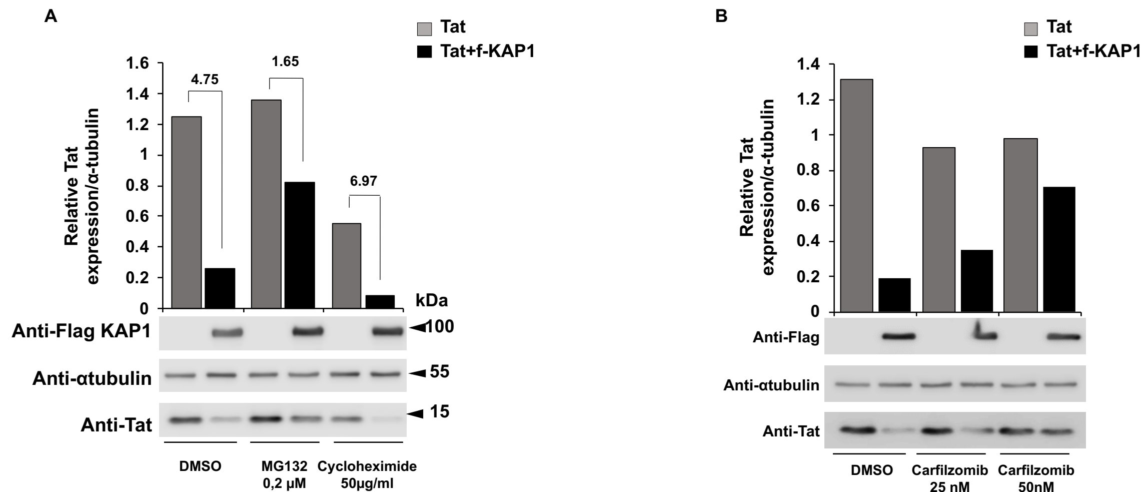


Figure 7F



Supplementary figure 8



Inhibition of protein synthesis does not impact proteasomal degradation of Tat by KAP1

HEK cells cultured in a 6-well plate were transfected with expression vectors encoding Tat alone or in combination with flag-KAP1 (A, B). 4h post-transfection, the cells were treated with 0.2 µM of MG132 for 20 hours or 50 µg/ml cycloheximide for 4h (A). 4h post-transfection the cells were treated with either 25 nM or 50nM of carfilzomib for 20 hours (B). DMSO treated cells were used as control (A, B). 24h post-transfection cells were lysed, and total protein extracts were analyzed by western blot for the presence of Tat and KAP1. Tat expression levels were normalized to α-tubulin expression, using image J software. The results are representative of two independent experiments.

Supplementary figure 9

Figure 8A

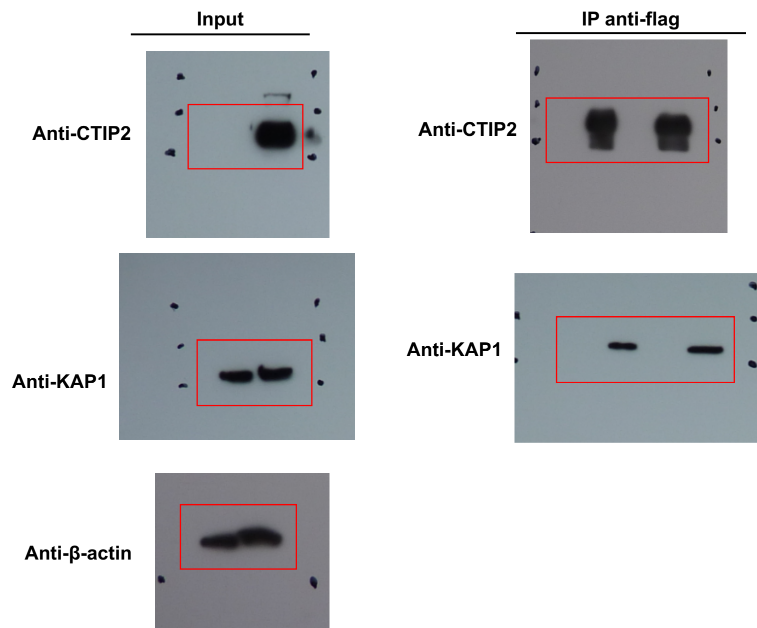


Figure 8B

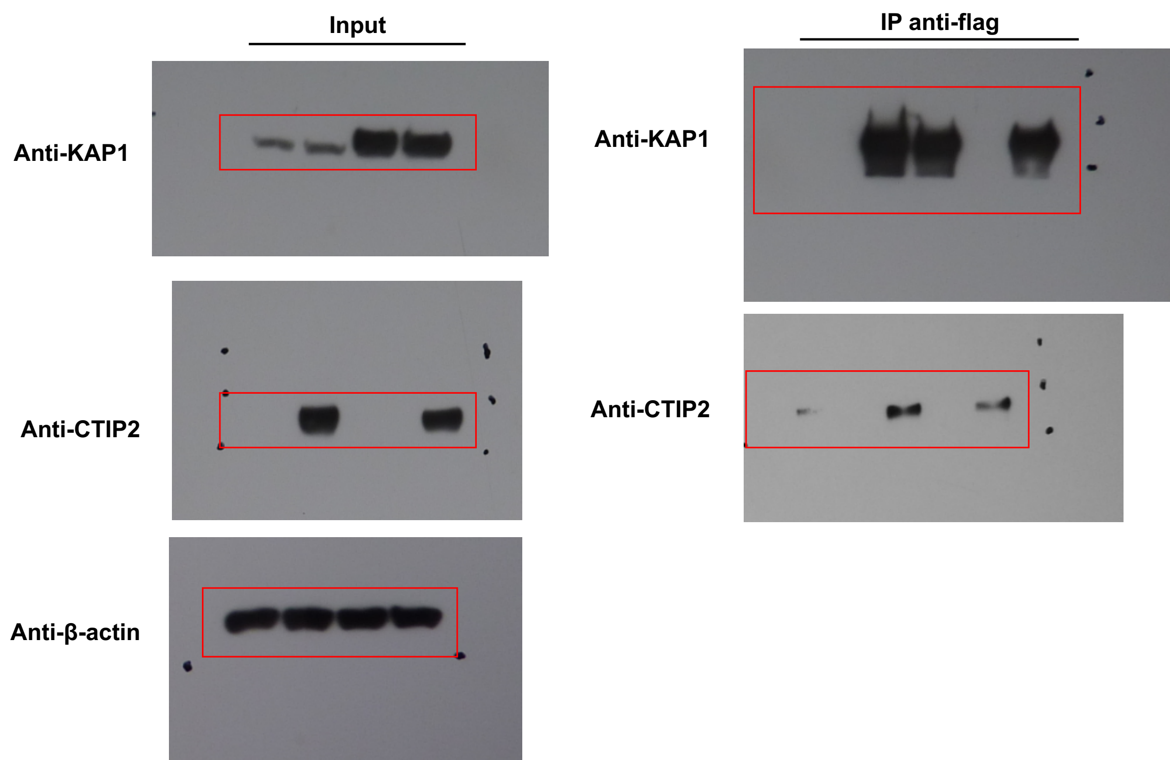


Figure 8C

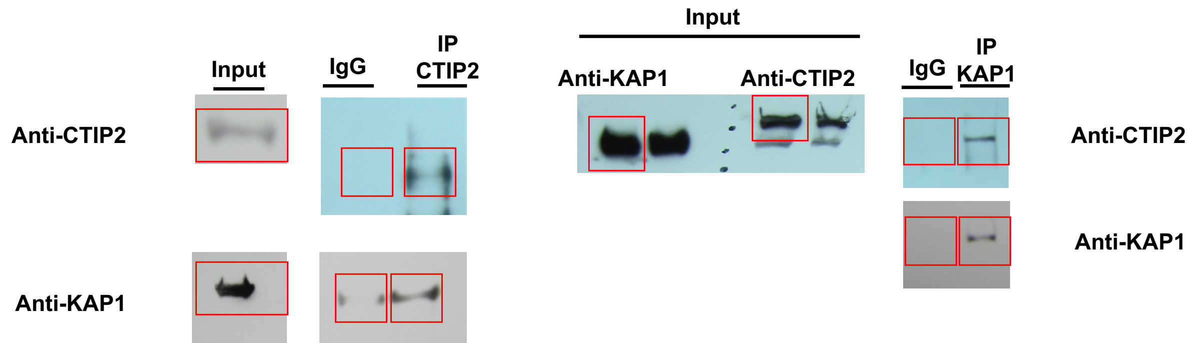


Figure 8D

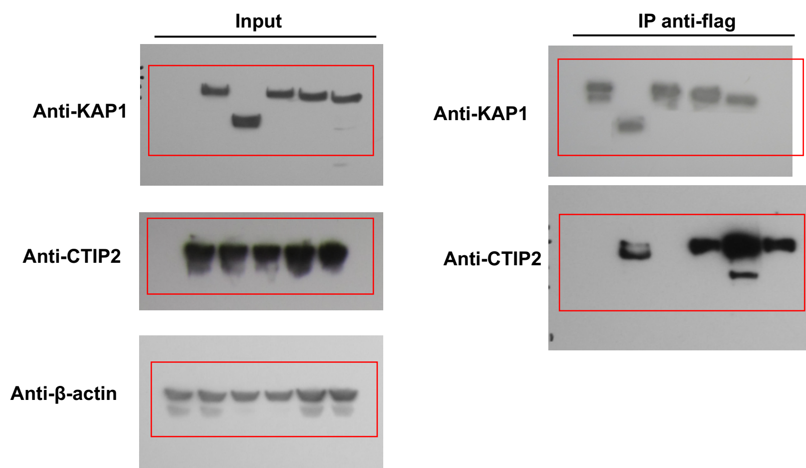


Figure 8E

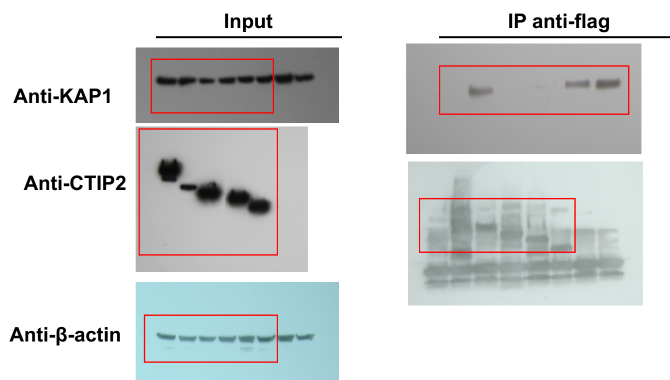


Figure 8G