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Supplemental information

**BAP1 enhances Polycomb repression
by counteracting widespread H2AK119ub1
deposition and chromatin condensation**

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Figure S1

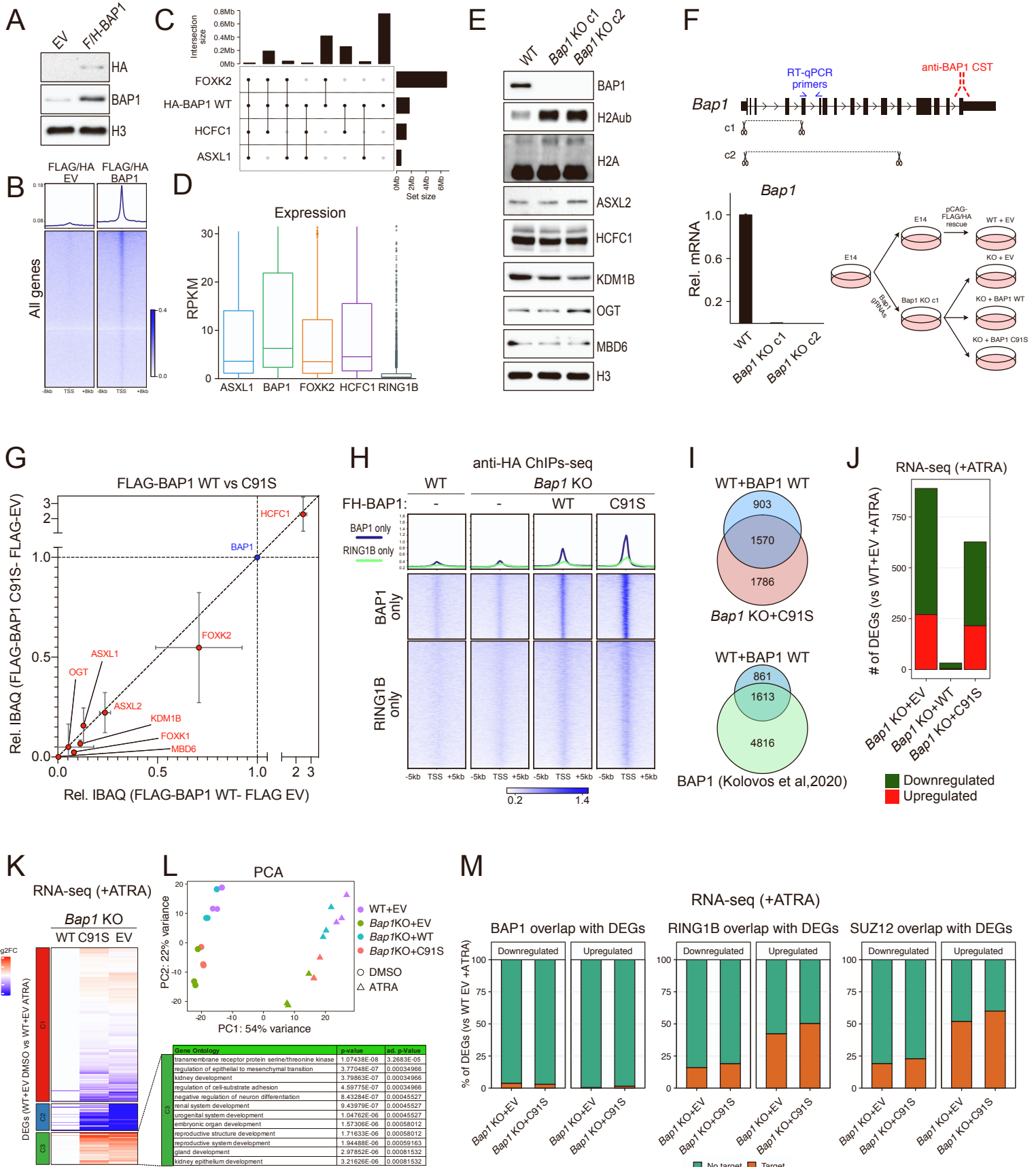


Figure S1. Supporting material for figure 1

- A) Western blot analysis with the indicated antibodies on total protein extracts from the indicated ESC cell lines (E14 WT + empty vector, E14 WT + FH-BAP1 WT).
- B) Heatmaps representing normalized ChIP-seq intensity for HA in the E14 WT + empty vector and E14 WT + FH-BAP1 WT cell lines +/- 8kb of TSS. All TSS are shown.
- C) Upset plot for peak coverage from the indicated ChIP-seq showing overlap between the different PR-DUB subunit ChIPs.
- D) Boxplots showing the expression levels obtained from RNA-seq analyses in WT mESCs for the target genes of the indicated PR-DUB or PRC1 proteins.
- E) Western blot analysis with the indicated antibodies on total protein extracts from the indicated ESC cell lines.
- F) BAP1 KO strategy. Top: position of gRNA pairs, qRT-PCR primers and BAP1 antibody epitope relative to the BAP1 gene locus. Bottom left: qRT-PCR of BAP1 in cDNA from the indicated cell lines. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. Bottom right: strategy for generating BAP1 WT and catalytic mutant rescue cell lines.
- G) Comparison of stoichiometry (IBAQ relative to BAP1 WT or C91S mutant) of PR-DUB subunits in FLAG/HA-BAP1 IP mass spectrometry purifications from nucleosol lysates. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- H) Metaplots and heatmaps representing ChIP-seq intensity for HA in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS. Clusters are divided into BAP1 target genes only and RING1B only targets.
- I) Venn diagram overlap of called peaks from the indicated ChIP-seq.
- J) Bar chart showing number of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in the indicated cell lines (all +ATRA) relative to WT+EV +ATRA.
- K) Left: RNA-seq heatmap of those genes differentially expressed in WT+EV DMSO vs WT+EV +ATRA. Clusters are separated into those not changed (C1), downregulated (C2), and upregulated (C3) in *Bap1* KO+EV +ATRA. Right: Top ranking gene ontology terms for C3 genes.
- L) Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of RNA-seq triplicates for the indicated cell lines in both DMSO and ATRA treated conditions.
- M) Percentage overlap of differentially expressed genes (DEG) from S1J with either HA-BAP1, RING1B or SUZ12 ChIP-seq targets.

Figure S2

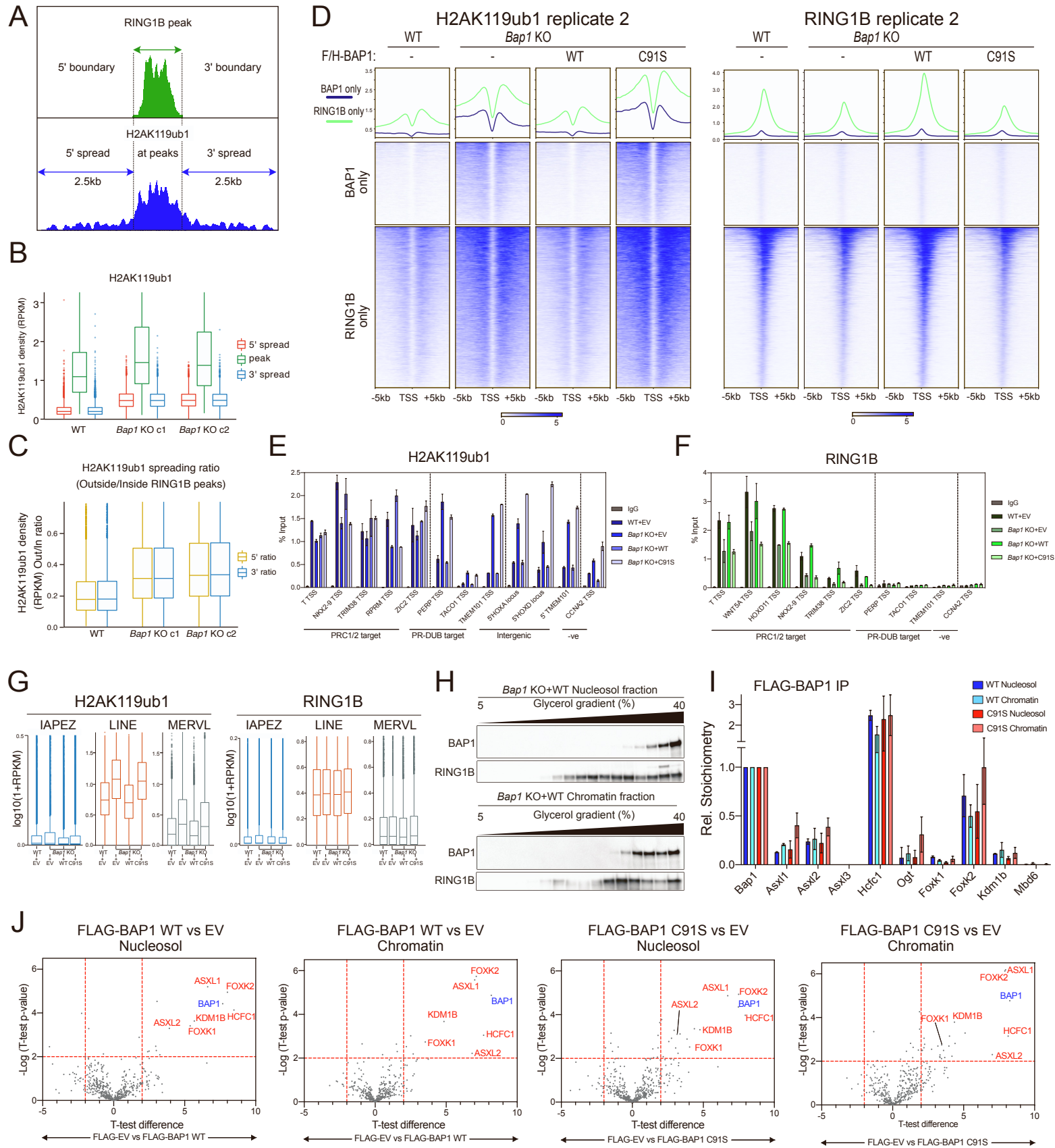


Figure S2. Supporting material for figure 2

- A) Illustration describing criteria used to select RING1B inside peak regions, its boundaries, and the regions selected for the analysis at the 5' and 3' outside of RING1B peak boundaries.
- B) Boxplots representing H2AK119ub1 density distributions in WT and *Bap1* KO cells (two clones) within RING1B peaks, as well as 2.5kb outside of the 5' and 3' ends.
- C) Boxplots representing the distribution of the H2AK119ub1 density ratio between the H2AK119ub1 density inside RING1B peaks and at 5' or 3' spreading regions.
- D) Metaplots and heatmaps representing normalized ChIP-seq intensity for second replicates of H2AK119ub1 or RING1B in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS. Clusters are divided into BAP1 target genes only and RING1B only targets.
- E) ChIP-qPCR validation of H2AK119ub1 ChIP results at the indicated PRC1/2 or PR-DUB targets and intergenic sites. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- F) ChIP-qPCR validation of RING1B ChIP results at the indicated PRC1/2 or PR-DUB targets. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- G) Boxplots representing H2AK119ub1 (left) or RING1B (right) ChIP-seq $\log_{10}(1+RPKM)$ levels in the indicated cell lines at the indicated types of intergenic repeats.
- H) Glycerol gradient on nucleosol or chromatin extracts from *Bap1* KO+WT cells followed by Western blot using the indicated antibodies.
- I) Bar chart of stoichiometry (IBAQ relative to BAP1) of PR-DUB subunits in FLAG/HA-BAP1 IP mass spectrometry purifications from nucleosol or chromatin lysates for either BAP1 WT or C91S. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- J) Volcano plot of FLAG/HA-BAP1 IP mass spectrometry data (either WT or C91S mutant in both nucleosol and chromatin) plotting T-test difference of LFQ values on the X-axis against $-\log$ (T-test p-value). Significantly interacting PR-DUB subunits are labelled in red.

Figure S3

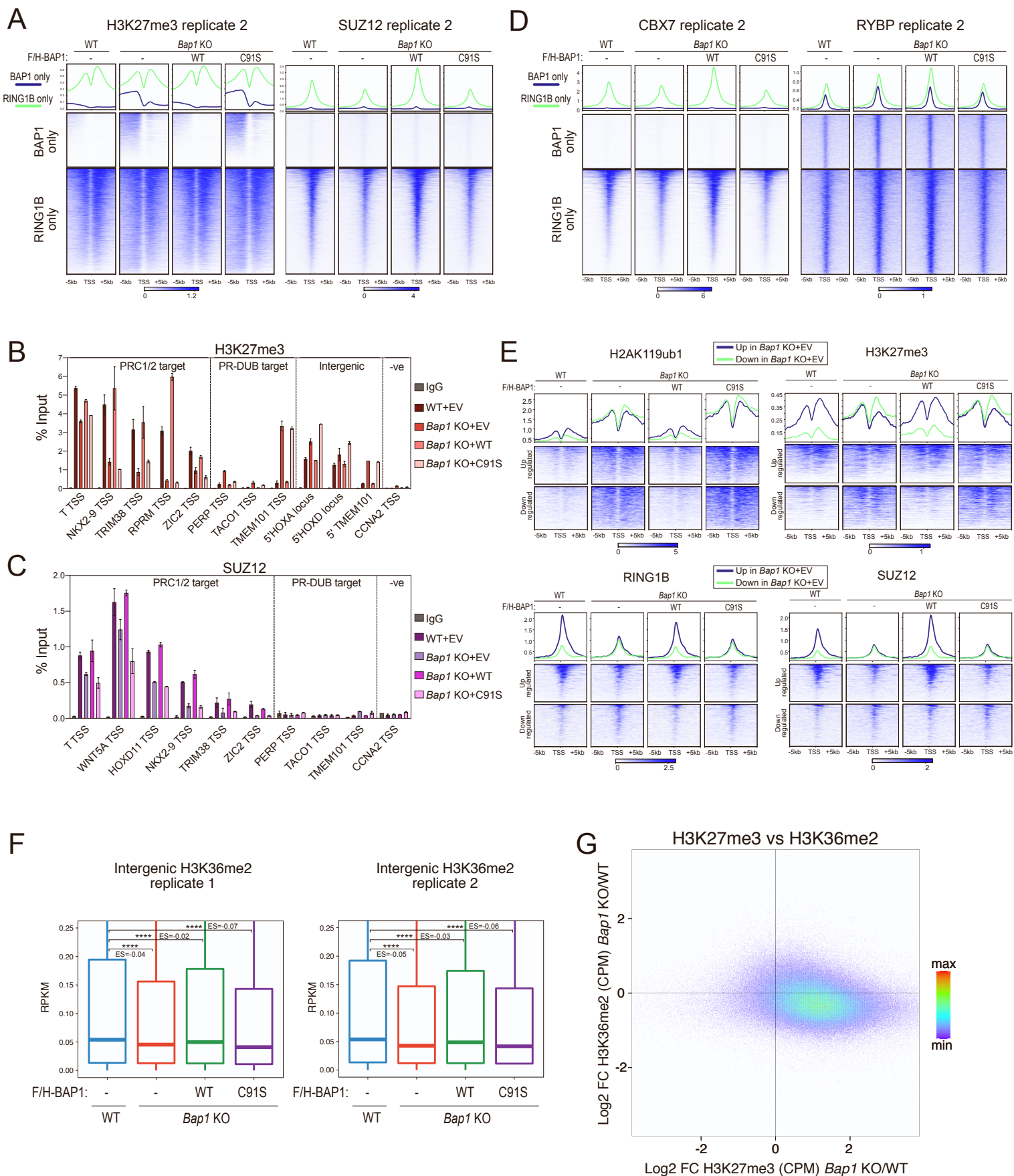


Figure S3. Supporting material for figure 4

- A) Metaplots and heatmaps representing normalized ChIP-seq intensity for second replicates of H3K27me3 or SUZ12 in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS. Clusters are divided into BAP1 target genes only and RING1B only targets.
- B) ChIP-qPCR validation of H3K27me3 ChIP results at the indicated PRC1/2 or PR-DUB targets and intergenic sites. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- C) ChIP-qPCR validation of SUZ12 ChIP results at the indicated PRC1/2 or PR-DUB targets. Data are represented as mean \pm SD.
- D) Metaplots and heatmaps representing normalized ChIP-seq intensity for second replicate of CBX7 (left) and RYBP (right) in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS. Clusters are divided into BAP1 target genes only and RING1B only targets.
- E) Metaplots and heatmaps representing normalized ChIP-seq intensity for the indicated antibodies, in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS at genes that are differentially expressed in *Bap1* KO+EV vs WT+EV ESC.
- F) Boxplots representing two replicates of H3K36me2 ChIP-seq RPKM levels in the indicated cell lines at intergenic sites (n=38,068).
- G) Genome wide comparison of ChIP-seq signal using 5kb windows. Log2 fold change H3K27me3 ChIP-seq for *Bap1* KO+EV vs WT+EV comparison (X-axis) plotted against Log2 fold change of H3K36me2 ChIP-seq (Y-axis). Each dot represents one 5kb window.

Figure S4

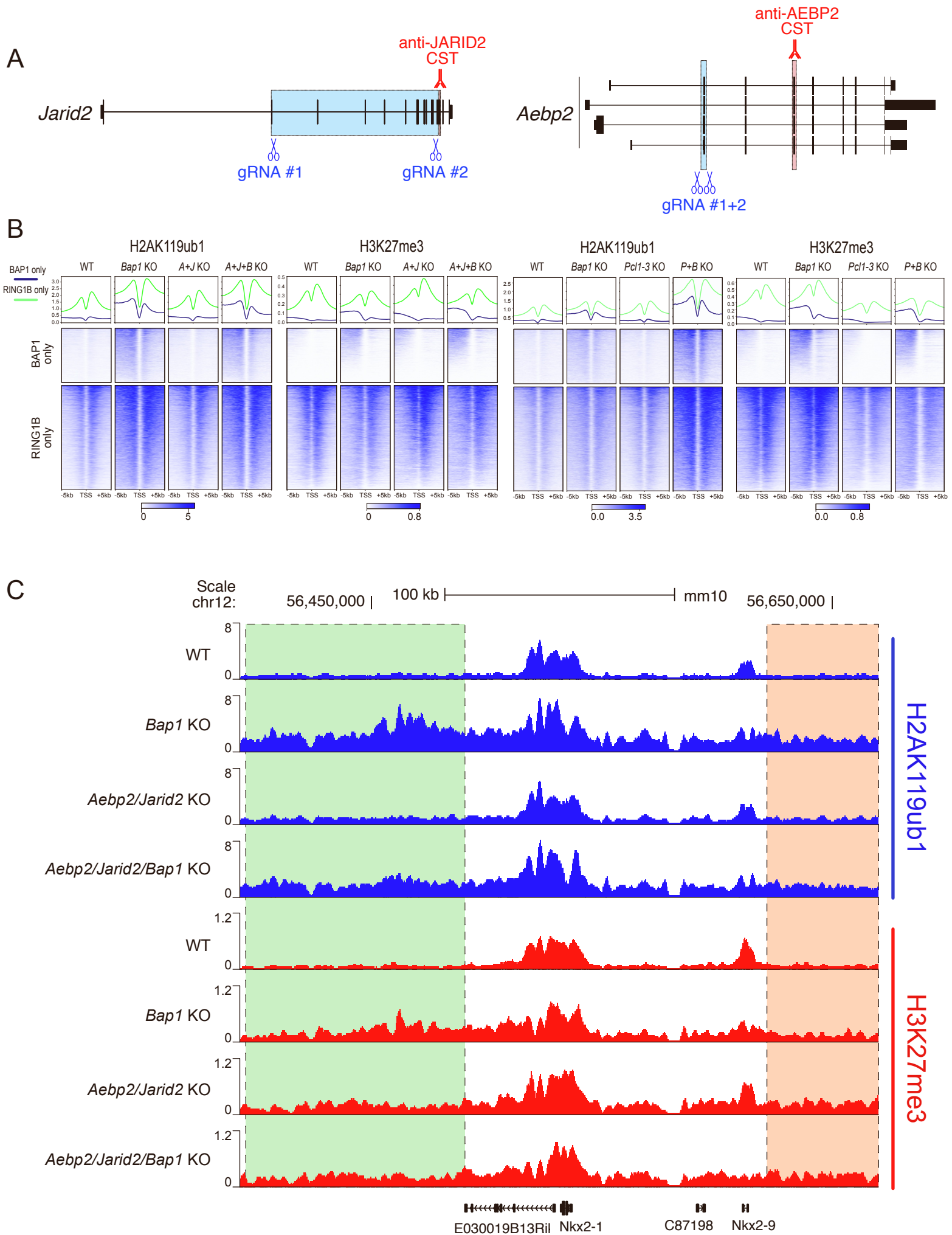


Figure S4. Supporting material for figure 5

- A) *Jarid2* (left) and *Aebp2* (right) KO strategy. Position of gRNA pairs and antibody epitope relative to the gene locus is shown.
- B) Metaplots and heatmaps representing normalized CHIP-seq intensity for H2AK119ub1 and H3K27me3 in the indicated cell lines +/- 5kb of TSS. Clusters are divided into BAP1 target genes only and RING1B only targets.
- C) UCSC genome browser snapshot of H2AK119ub1 and H3K27me3 CHIP-seq in the indicated cell lines.

Figure S5

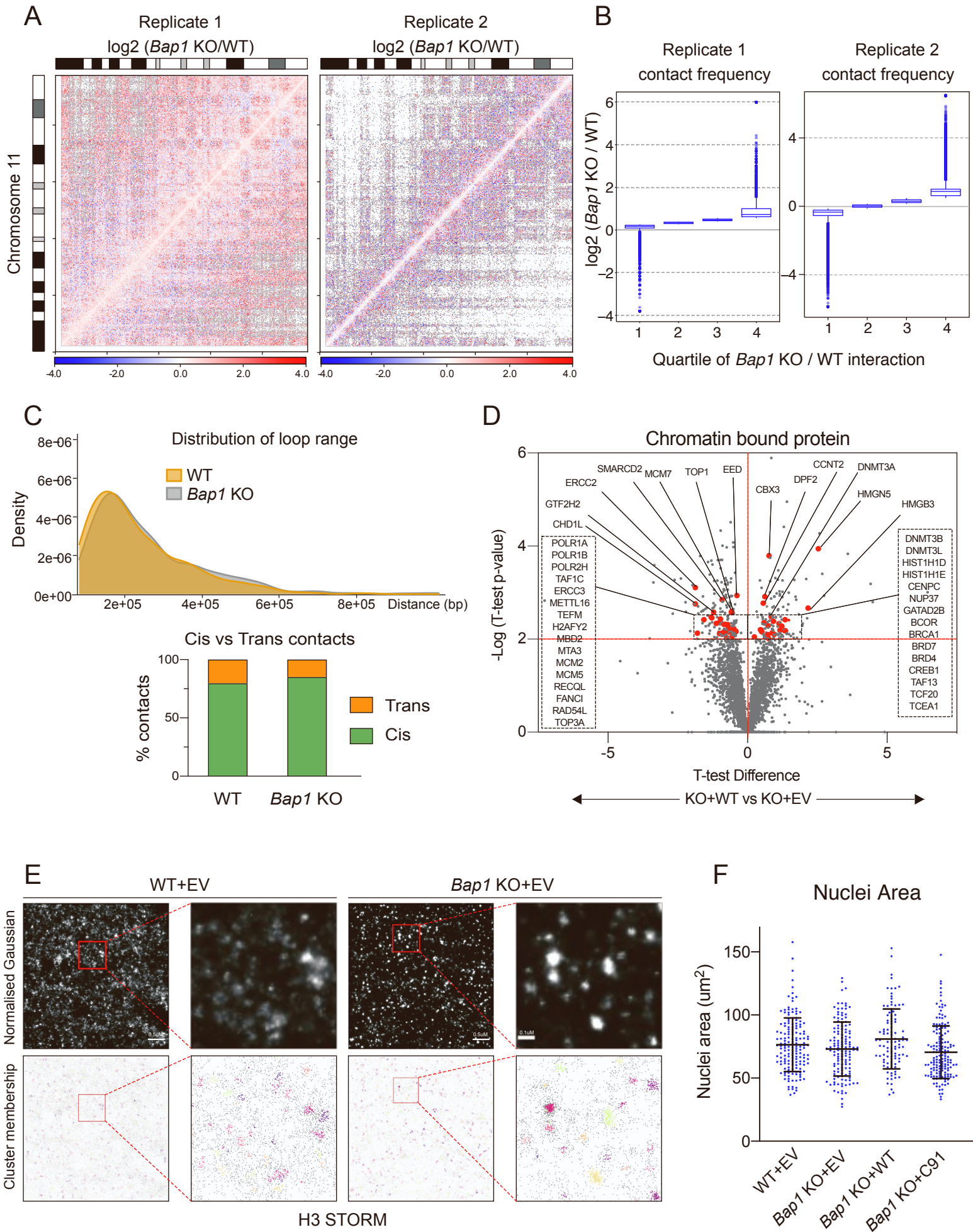


Figure S5. Supporting material for figure 6

- A) Ice-normalised HiC contact matrix of the entire chromosome 11 in log₂ (Fold change BAP1 KO/WT) at 250kbp resolution in each of the two replicates performed.
- B) Boxplot of contact frequency of log₂(BAP1 KO/WT) ratios divided into quartiles in individual replicates.
- C) Top: Plot of contact frequency vs distance for HiC valid contacts. Bottom: Bar chart showing percentages of Cis/Trans contacts from the HiC data.
- D) Volcano plot of mass spectrometric analysis of chromatin bound proteins in *Bap1* KO+BAP1 WT vs *Bap1* KO+EV. pValue=0.001
- E) Representative STORM images of WT+EV and *Bap1* KO+EV ESC stained with Histone H3 antibody. Both normalised gaussian and cluster membership images are shown for the same regions of interest. Scale bars of 0.5µm (left column) and 0.1µm (right column) are shown.
- F) Quantification of DAPI stained nuclear area in multiple fields of view in the indicated cell lines. Data are represented as mean ±SD.

Table S1. ChIP-seq information, related to Figure 1-5 and 7.

Table containing information on number of peaks per ChIP-seq experiment.

Table S2. List and details of DEGs, related to Figure 1.

Table containing details on DEGs, including gene list, gene ontology and a list of PcG protein target genes.

Table S3. gRNA and qPCR primer sequences, related to Figure 1,3,5 and 7.

Table containing information on gRNA and qPCR primer sequences used in this study.