

Supplemental Information:

**BRD4 promotes resection and homology-directed repair
of DNA double-strand breaks**

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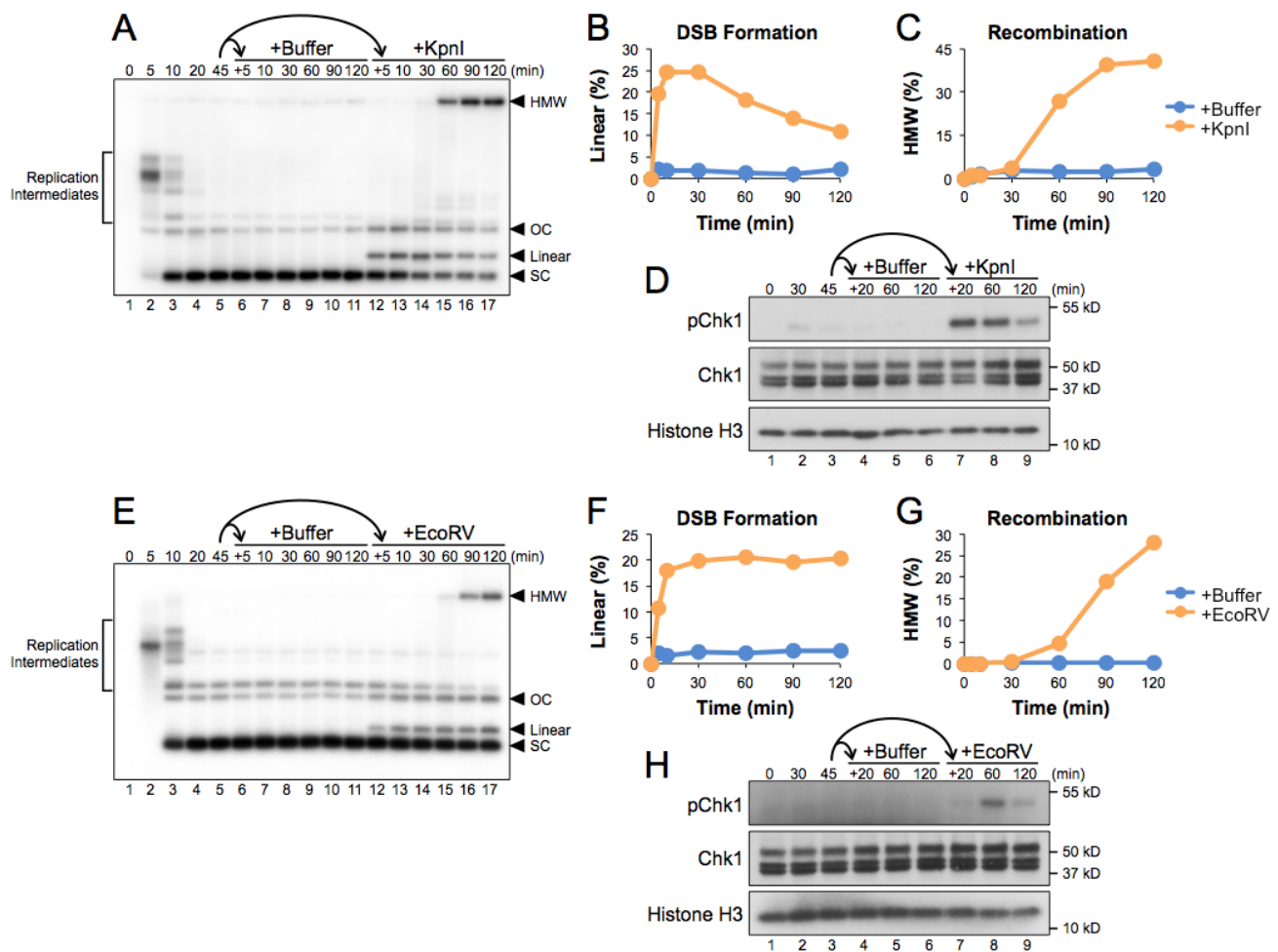


Figure S1. Repair of KpnI- and EcoRV-induced DSBs, Related to Figure 1. (A) pDSB was replicated in the presence of $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ for 45 minutes. The reaction was then split and supplemented with buffer or KpnI. Samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points, resolved by 1D gel electrophoresis, and visualized by autoradiography (n=2 independent experiments). (B-C) Quantitation of linear (B) and HMW (C) molecules from (A). (D) Protein samples from (A) were withdrawn at the indicated time points and analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies (n=2 independent experiments). (E) pDSB was replicated as in (A) and reactions were supplemented with buffer or EcoRV. Samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points, resolved by 1D gel electrophoresis, and visualized by autoradiography (n=2 independent experiments). (F-G) Quantitation of linear (F) and HMW (G) molecules from (E). (H) Protein samples from (E) were analyzed as in (D) (n=2 independent experiments).

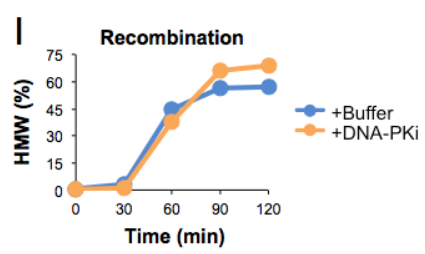
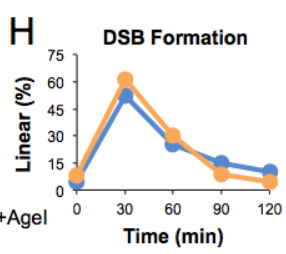
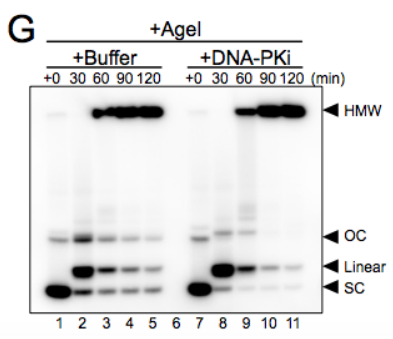
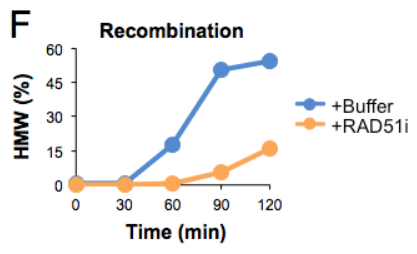
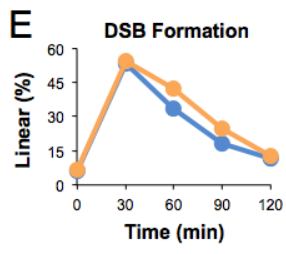
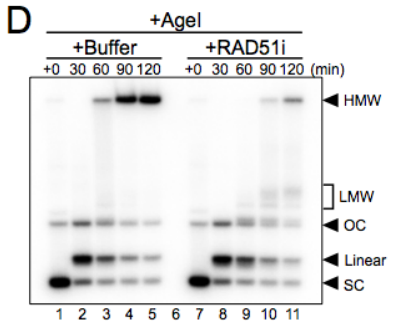
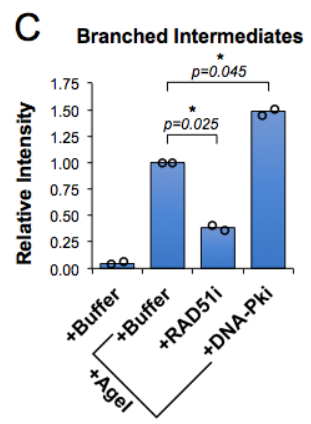
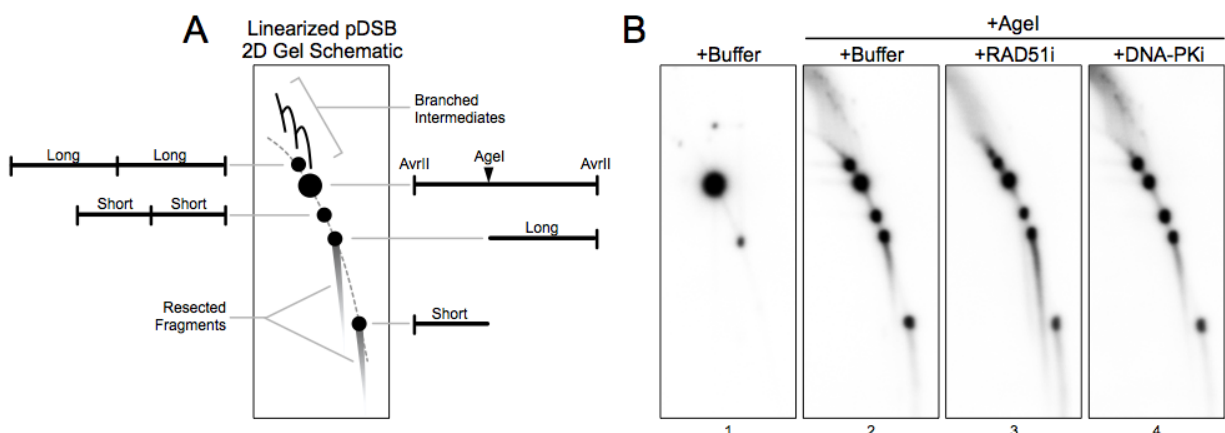


Figure S2. Competition between HR and NHEJ in *Xenopus* egg extract, Related to Figure 1. (A) Schematic of AvrII-digested 2D gel intermediates. “Short” and “Long” indicate the DSB fragments produced by Agel cleavage after digestion with AvrII. (B) pDSB was replicated in the presence of $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$. Reactions were supplemented with buffer, BRC peptides derived from BRCA2 that inhibit RAD51 filament formation and strand invasion (RAD51i)¹⁻⁵, or the highly selective DNA-PK inhibitor NU7441 (DNA-PKi). After 45 minutes, reactions were further supplemented with buffer or Agel. Samples were withdrawn 90 minutes after Agel addition. DNA was then purified, digested with AvrII, and analyzed by 2D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). In the presence of RAD51i peptides (panel 3), the accumulation of branched intermediates was severely reduced compared to the +Agel buffer control (panel 2). In the presence of DNA-PKi (panel 4), there was a modest increase in the accumulation of branched HR intermediates compared to the +Agel buffer control (panel 2). (C) Quantitation of branched intermediates from experiments described in (B) (n=2 independent experiments). (D) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or BRC peptides (RAD51i). After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (E-F) Quantitation of linear (E) and HMW (F) molecules from (D). In the presence of RAD51i peptides, the decrease of linear molecules was slightly delayed but formation of the corresponding HMW molecules was blocked, arguing that many DSB fragments were degraded due to excessive resection. RAD51 inhibition also led to a small accumulation of low molecular weight (LMW) molecules, which are consistent with limited HR activity involving only two plasmids⁶. These results confirm that repair of Agel-induced DSBs involves formation of RAD51-dependent branched intermediates, thereby identifying them as *bona fide* HR products. (G) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or NU7441 (DNA-PKi). After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (H-I) Quantitation of linear (H) and HMW (I) molecules from (G). Addition of DNA-PKi led to a small decrease in linear molecules at later time points and a corresponding increase in HMW molecules, consistent with elevated levels of HR. We also saw that DNA-PK inhibition led to a modest increase in linear molecules 30 minutes after Agel addition and reduced accumulation of OC and SC bands thereafter, suggesting that some fraction of DSBs are quickly repaired by NHEJ in buffer-treated reactions. Student two-tailed t-test: p-value < 0.05 (*).

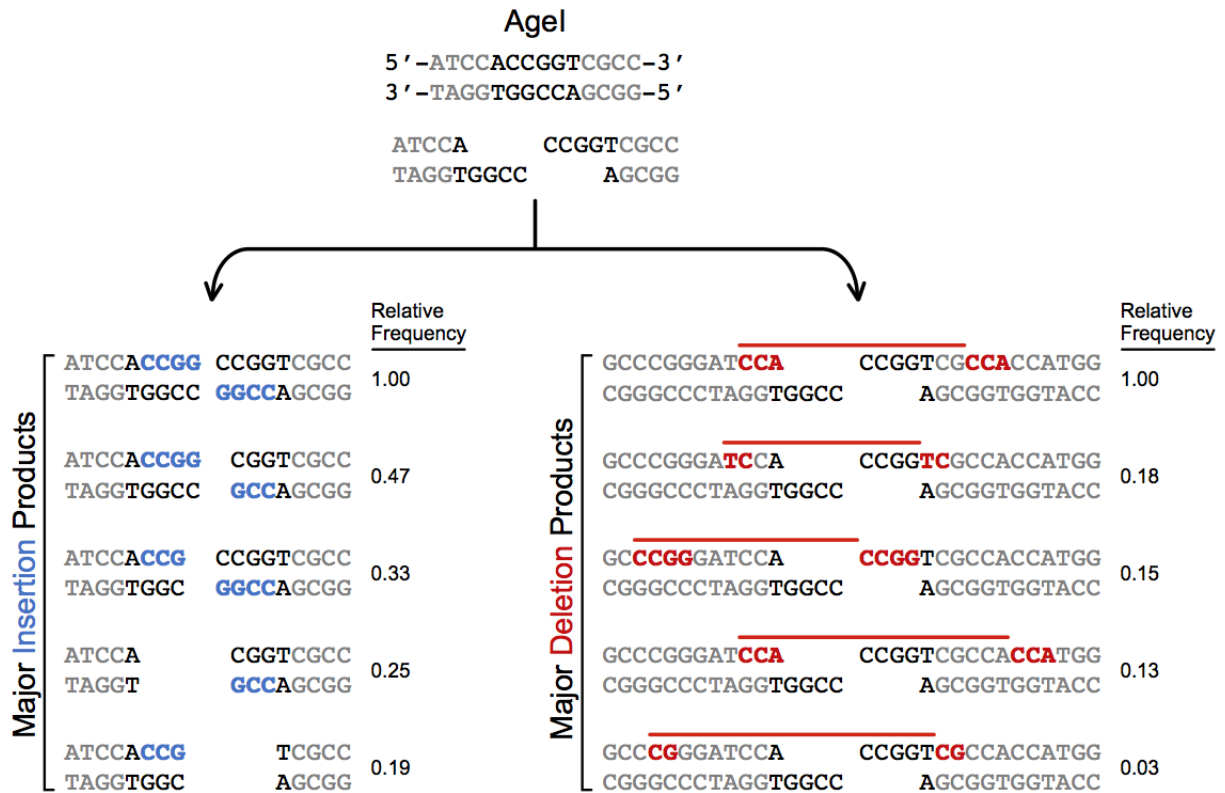


Figure S3. Major insertion and deletion products formed by Agel-induced DSBs, Related to Figure 1. Schematic showing Agel cleavage and the major insertion and deletion products revealed by amplicon sequencing. The relative frequency of each product is indicated. Inserted nucleotides are shown in blue. Deleted sequences are denoted by a red line. Nucleotides with microhomology found at the DSB junction are shown in red. Note that sequencing information does not indicate which nucleotides within the microhomology region were removed.

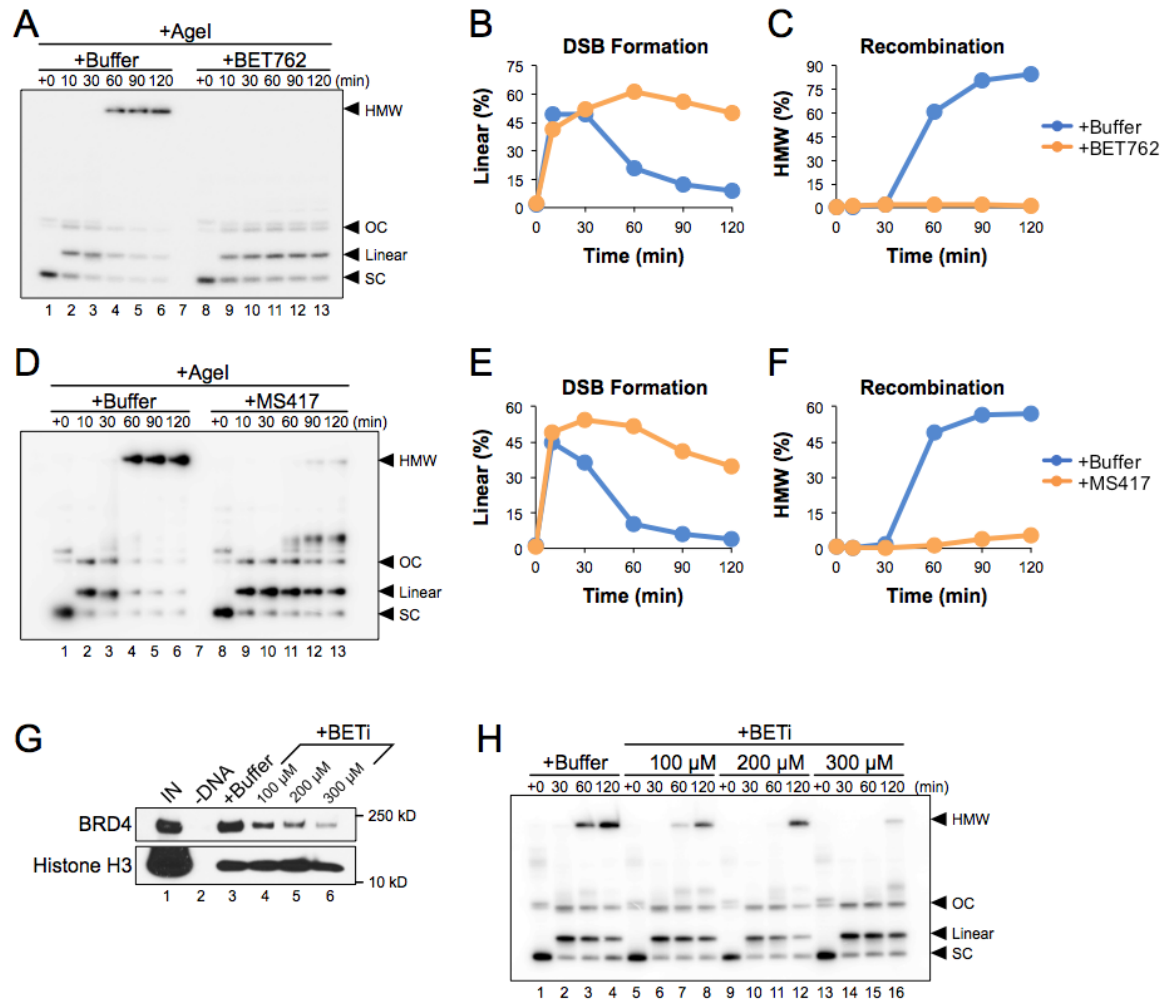


Figure S4. Validation of BET inhibition, Related to Figure 2. (A) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or the BET inhibitor BET762. After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (B-C) Quantitation of linear (B) and HMW (C) molecules from (A). (D) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or the BET inhibitor MS417. After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (E-F) Quantitation of linear (E) and HMW (F) molecules from (D). (G) pDSB was replicated in extract supplemented with buffer or the indicated amount of JQ1 (BETi). After 45 minutes, DNA-bound proteins were isolated by plasmid pull-down and analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies (n=2 independent experiments). (H) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or the indicated amount of JQ1 (BETi). After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments).

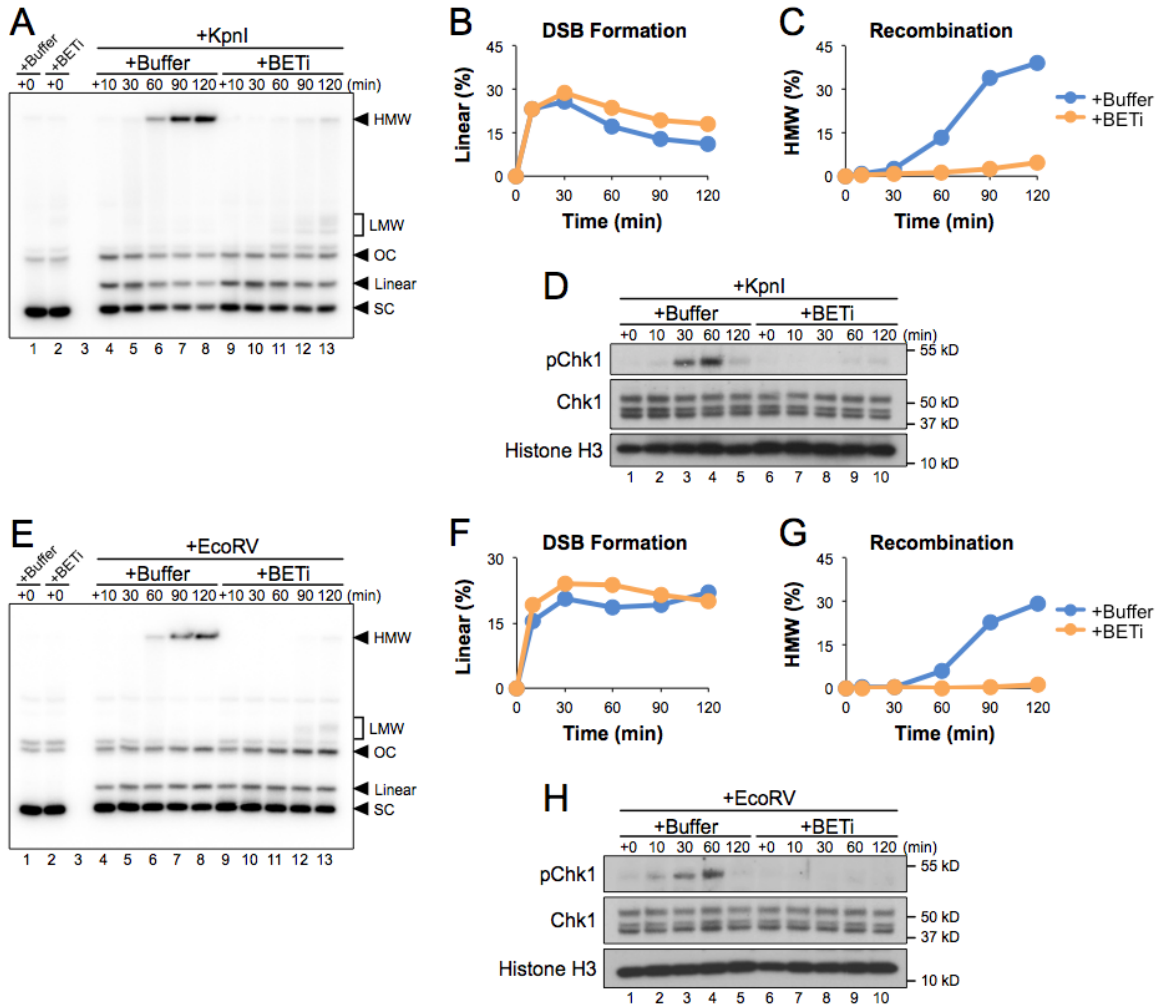


Figure S5. BET inhibition disrupts HR regardless of overhang type, Related to Figure 2. (A) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}[\text{dATP}]$ in reactions containing buffer or JQ1 (BETi). After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with KpnI and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (B-C) Quantitation of linear (B) and HMW (C) molecules from (A). (D) Protein samples from (A) were withdrawn at the indicated time points and analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies (n=2 independent experiments). (E) pDSB was replicated as in (A) and reactions were supplemented with buffer or EcoRV. Samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points and analyzed by 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (F-G) Quantitation of linear (F) and HMW (G) molecules from (E). (H) Protein samples from (E) were analyzed as in (D) (n=2 independent experiments).

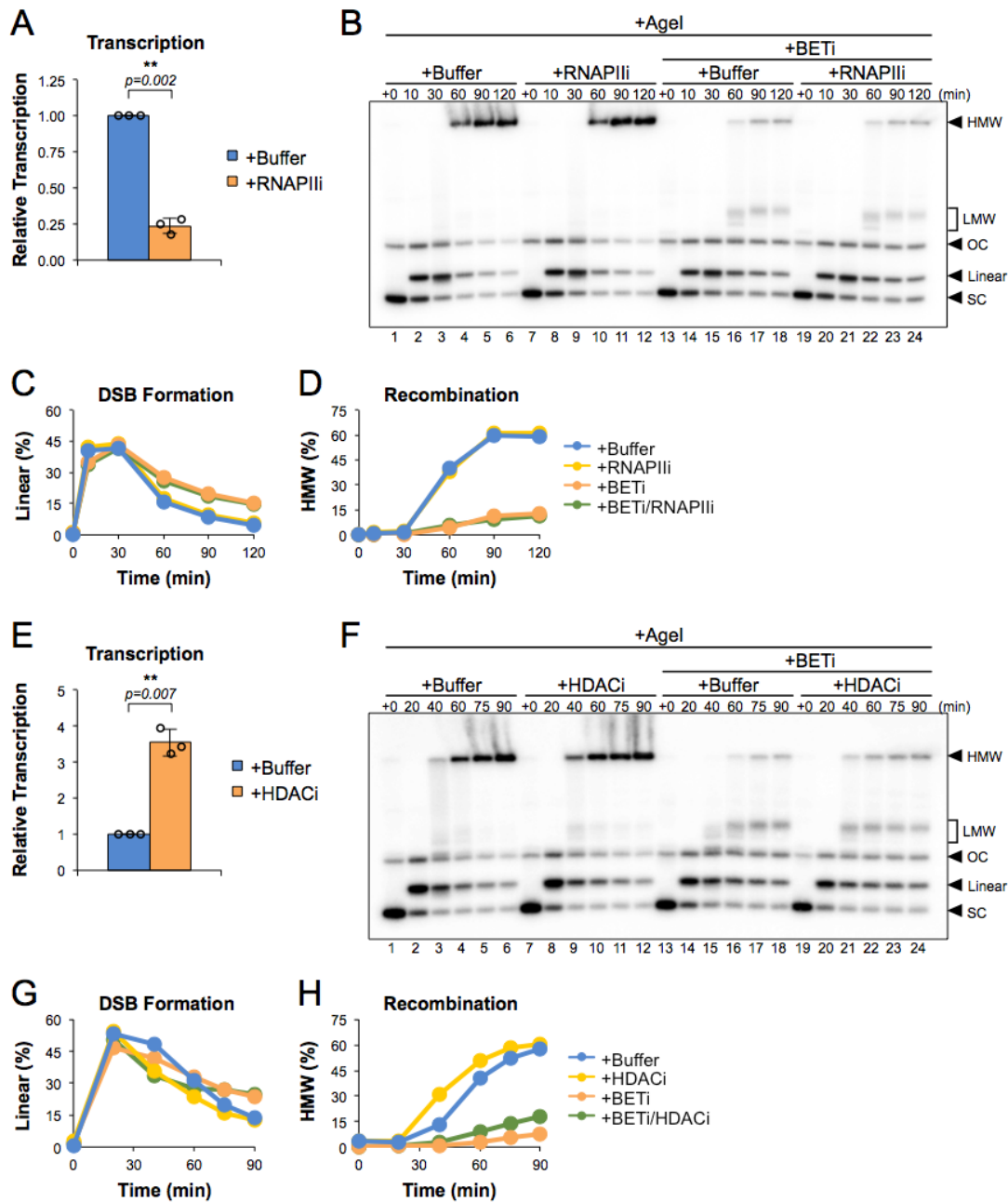


Figure S6. Chromatin signaling stimulates homology-directed repair, Related to Figure 2. (A) pDSB was replicated in extract supplemented with buffer or α -amanitin (RNAPIII). After 120 minutes, RNA was isolated and analyzed by RT-qPCR (n=3 independent experiments). (B) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ [dATP] in reactions containing buffer, RNAPIII, JQ1 (BETi), or a combination of RNAPIII and BETi. After 45 minutes, Agel was added and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (C-D) Quantitation of linear (C) and HMW (D) molecules from (B). (E) pDSB was replicated in extract supplemented with buffer or Vorinostat (HDACi). After 120 minutes, RNA was isolated and analyzed by RT-qPCR (n=3 independent experiments). (F) pDSB was replicated with $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ [dATP] in reactions containing buffer, HDACi, BETi, or a combination of HDACi and BETi. After 45 minutes, Agel was added and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis (n=2 independent experiments). (G-H) Quantitation of linear (G) and HMW (H) molecules from (F). Error bars represent +/- one standard deviation from the mean. Student two-tailed t-test: p-value < 0.01 (**).

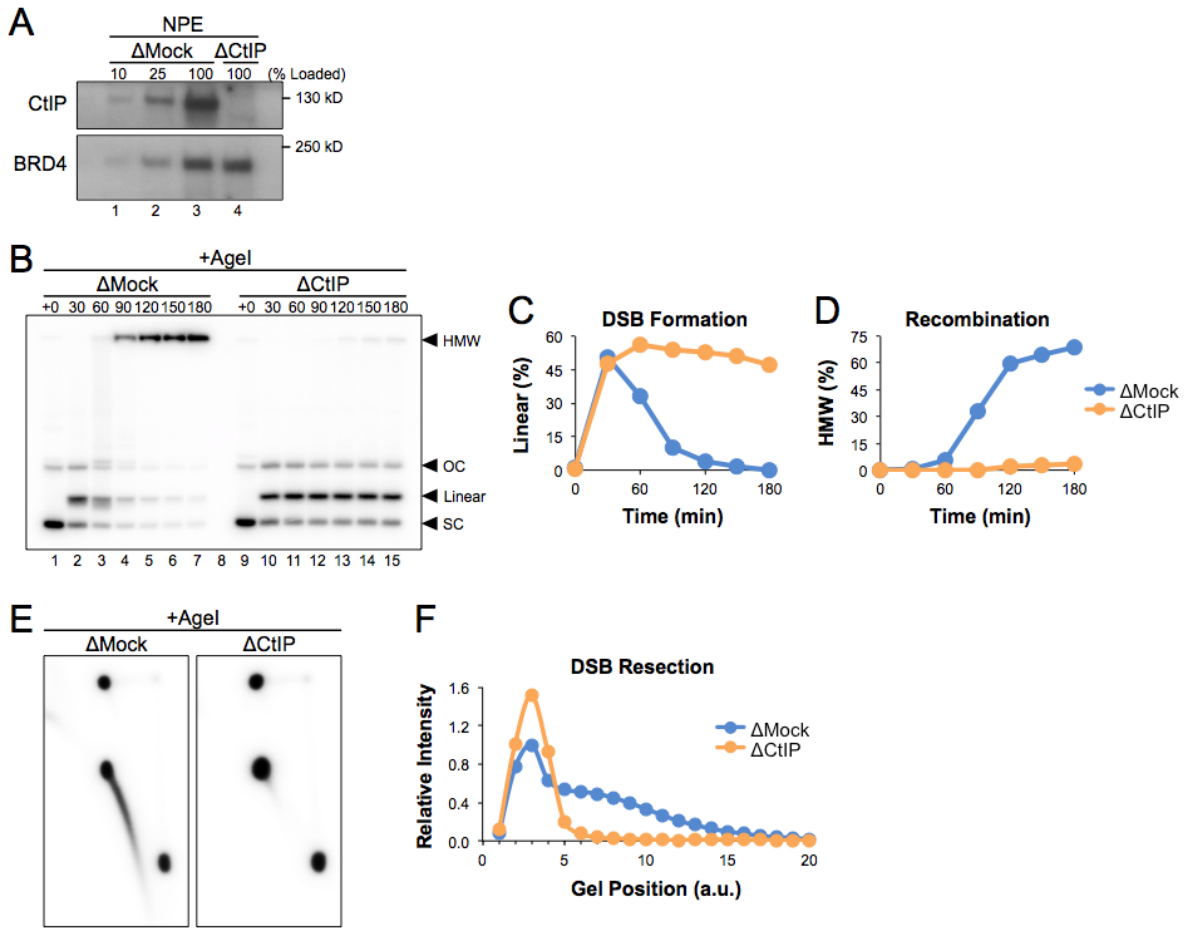


Figure S7. CtIP is essential for resection and homology-directed repair, Related to Figure 2. (A) Mock-depleted (Δ Mock) or CtIP-depleted (Δ CtIP) NPE was analyzed by Western blot using the indicated antibodies ($n=2$ independent experiments). (B) pDSB was replicated with α^{32} P[dATP] in mock- or CtIP-depleted extracts. After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn at the indicated time points for 1D gel electrophoresis ($n=2$ independent experiments). (C-D) Quantitation of linear (C) and HMW (D) molecules from (B). (E) pDSB was replicated with α^{32} P[dATP] in mock- or CtIP-depleted extracts. After 45 minutes, reactions were supplemented with Agel and samples were withdrawn 30 minutes later for 2D gel electrophoresis ($n=2$ independent experiments). (F) Quantitation of linear and resected molecules in (E).

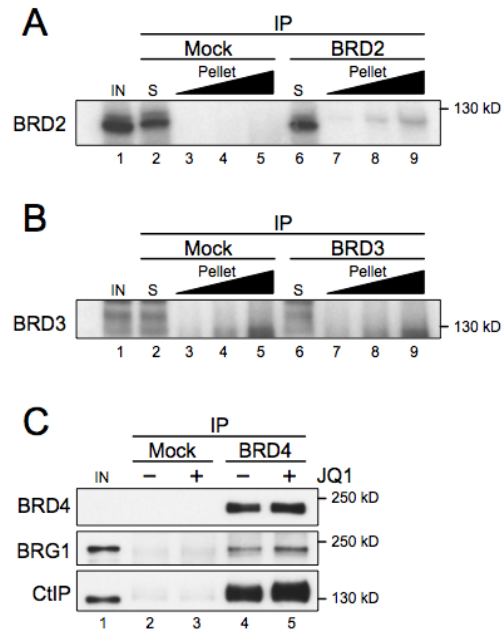


Figure S8. Immunoprecipitation, Related to Figure 4. (A-B) A mixture of HSS and NPE was immunoprecipitated with beads conjugated to mock, BRD2, or BRD3 antibodies. Input (IN), supernatant (S) and bead-bound (Pellet) proteins were analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies (n=2 independent experiments). **(C)** A mixture of HSS and NPE supplemented with buffer or JQ1 was immunoprecipitated with beads conjugated to mock or BRD4 antibodies. Bead-bound proteins were analyzed by Western blot with the indicated antibodies (n=2 independent experiments).

Supplemental References

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