

## Supplementary Information

### **RAD51 inhibition induces R-loop formation in early G1 phase of the cell cycle**

Zuzana Nascakova<sup>1,2</sup>, Barbora Boleslavská<sup>1,2</sup>, Vaclav Urban<sup>1</sup>, Anna Oravetzova<sup>1,2</sup>, Edita Vlachova<sup>1</sup>, Pavel Janscak<sup>1,3#</sup> & Jana Dobrovolna<sup>1#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 142 20, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, 128 00, Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Molecular Cancer Research, University of Zurich, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland

# corresponding author

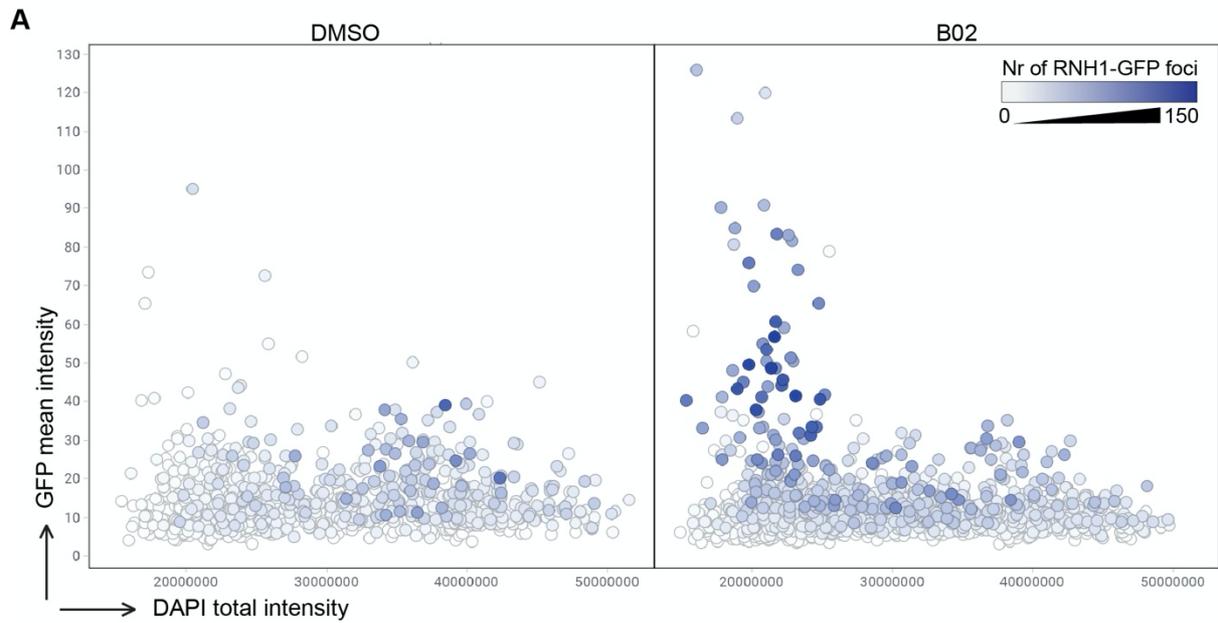
email: jana.dobrovolna@img.cas.cz, pjanscak@imcr.uzh.ch

**Table S1. The sequences of primers used for qPCR**

Amplicon	Forward	Reverse
H42	AGAGGGGCTGCGTTTTTCGGCC	CGAGACAGATCCGGCTGGCAG
H42.9	CCCGGGGAGGTATATCTTT	CCAACCTCTCCGACGACA
H0.1	TCTGGCGACCTGTCGTCGGA	CTCGGACGCGCGAGAGAACAG
H0.4	CAGGCGTTCTCGTCTCCG	CACCACATCGATCGAAGAGC
H4	CGACGACCCATTCGAACGTCT	CTCTCCGGAATCGAACCTGA
H6	CAGCTAGCTGCGAGAATTAATG	CGATTGATCGGCAAGCGAC
H8	AGTCGGGTTGCTTGGGAATGC	CCCTTACGGTACTTGTTGACT
H11	GGACCAGGGGAATCCGAC	CGCTTCATTGAATTTCTTCAC
H13	ACCTGGCGCTAAACCATTCTGT	GGACAAACCCTTGTGTGAGG
H18	GTTGACGTACAGGGTGGACTG	GGAAGTTGTCTTCACGCCTGA
H27	CCTTCCACGAGAGTGAGAAGCG	CTCGACCTCCCGAAATCGTACA

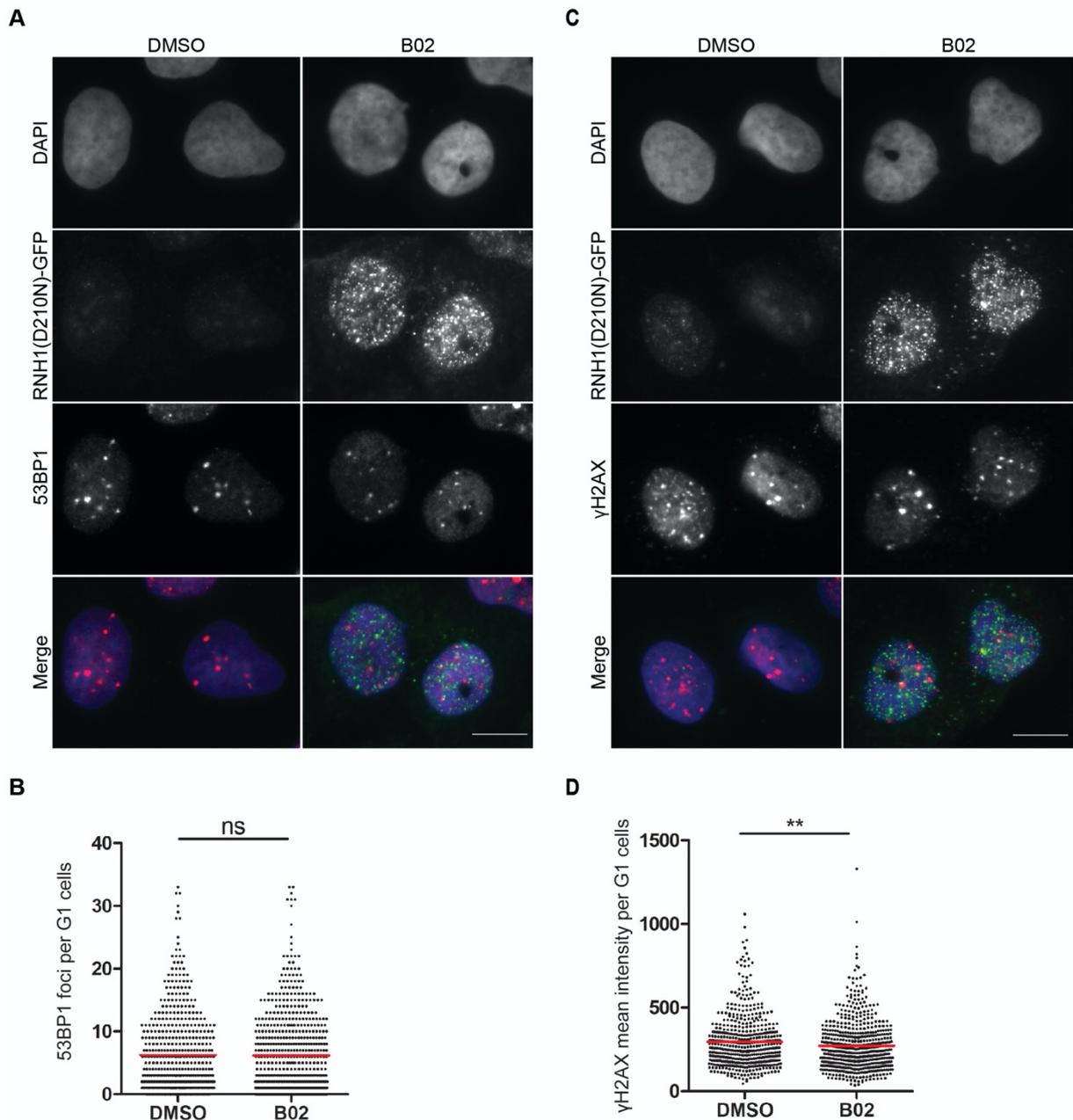
MCS-BamH1\_forward      T**CGGATCC**ACTTCAAGAACCTGATCTGGC

MCS-BamH1\_reverse      AG**CGGATCC**CTATGCGTAATCCGGTACATC



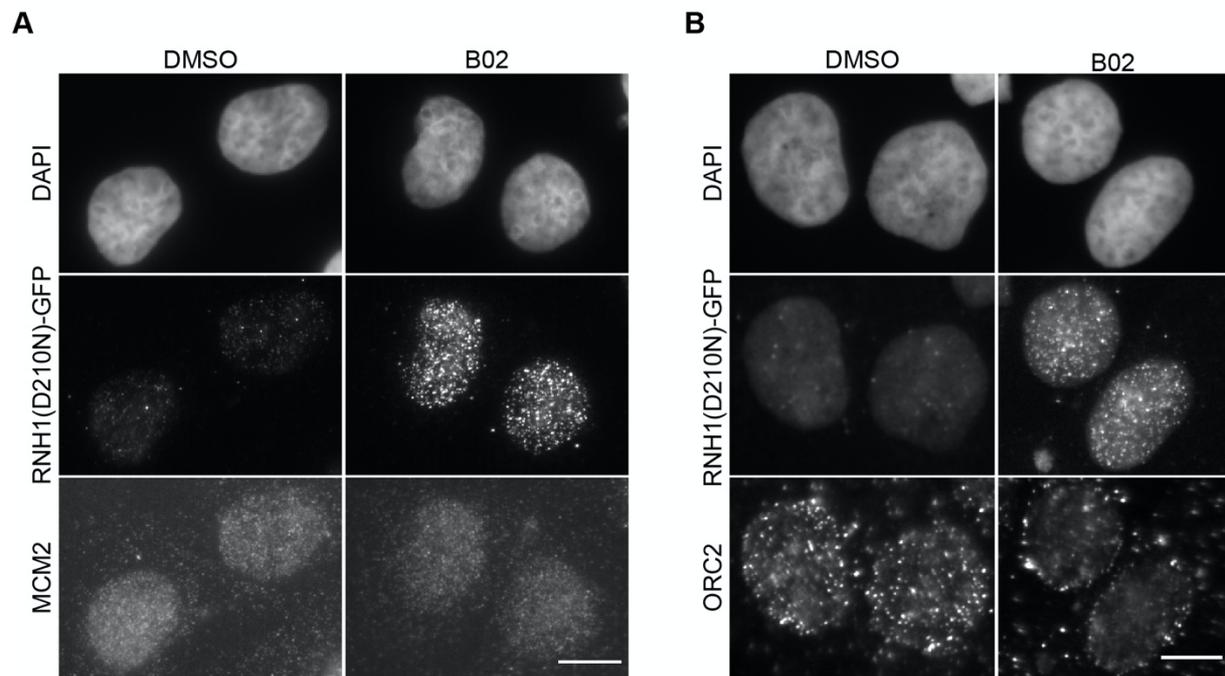
**Figure S1. B02-induced R-loop formation in asynchronous cell population**

(A) U-2-OS T-Rex [RNH1(D210N)-GFP] cells were treated with doxycycline (1 ng/ml) for 24 h. B02 (20  $\mu$ M) was added for the last 6 h of doxycycline treatment. Cells were pre-extracted before fixation, counterstained with DAPI and subjected to image-based quantification of GFP intensity and number of GFP foci per cell. The cell cycle distribution was evaluated based on the DAPI intensity and is shown on the x-axis and GFP mean intensity is shown on the y-axis. The number of RNH1(D210N)-GFP foci per cell is increasing with an increasing intensity of blue color.



**Figure S2. DNA damage markers upon B02 treatment**

(A-D) U-2-OS T-Rex [RNH1(D210N)-GFP] cells were treated with doxycycline (1 ng/ml) for 24 h, and nocodazole (100 ng/ml) for the last 20 h of doxycycline treatment. B02 (20  $\mu$ M) was added for 3 h post-release. Cells were pre-extracted before fixation and subjected to immunostaining of DNA damage markers including 53BP1 and  $\gamma$ H2AX. Representative images are shown in (A) and (C) alongside with the image-based quantification of number of 53BP1 foci (B) and  $\gamma$ H2AX intensity (D) per G1 cell. Scale bar in (A) and (C) represents 10  $\mu$ m. Data in (B) and (D) are pooled from 3 individual experiments. Statistical significance was determined using Mann-Whitney test (\*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.005$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , ns, not significant).



**Figure S3. Staining of replication origin licensing proteins**

(A-B) U-2-OS T-Rex [RNH1(D210N)-GFP] cells were treated with doxycycline (1 ng/ml) for 24 h, and nocodazole (100 ng/ml) for the last 20 h of doxycycline treatment. B02 (20  $\mu$ M) was added for 3 h post-release. Cells were pre-extracted before fixation and subjected to immunostaining of MCM2 in (A) or ORC2 in (B). Scale bar represents 10  $\mu$ m.