Figure S1. DNA damage and cell cycle status have no significant influence on RECQL4 acetylation

(A) (His)_6-Xpress-RECQL4 and FLAG-p300 expression vectors were transiently transfected in 293T cells and the cells subsequently treated with different DNA damaging agents including cis-diaminedichloro-platinum (CDDP), camptothecin (CPT) and etoposide (ETO). (His)_6-Xpress-RECQL4 was then immunoprecipitated with Omni-probe antibody and analyzed by Western blot (upper panel). The membrane was then stripped and re-probed with anti-acetyl-lysine (α-Ac-Lys) antibody (lower panel). (B) (His)_6-Xpress-RECQL4 and FLAG-p300 vectors were transiently transfected in 293T cells. Transfected cells were synchronized at G1/S transition by treatment with hydroxyurea (HU) for 16 hours and then released to S phase by adding fresh medium without HU. At indicated time points, RECQL4 acetylation status was analyzed by Western blot as described above. (C) In parallel, cells were subjected to FACS analysis. The resultant cell cycle profiles for each time point are shown. AS, asynchronous cells population; x-axis: DNA content.; y-axis: number of cells (arbitrary units, set to maximum value). Positions of the G1 and G2 peaks are indicated.