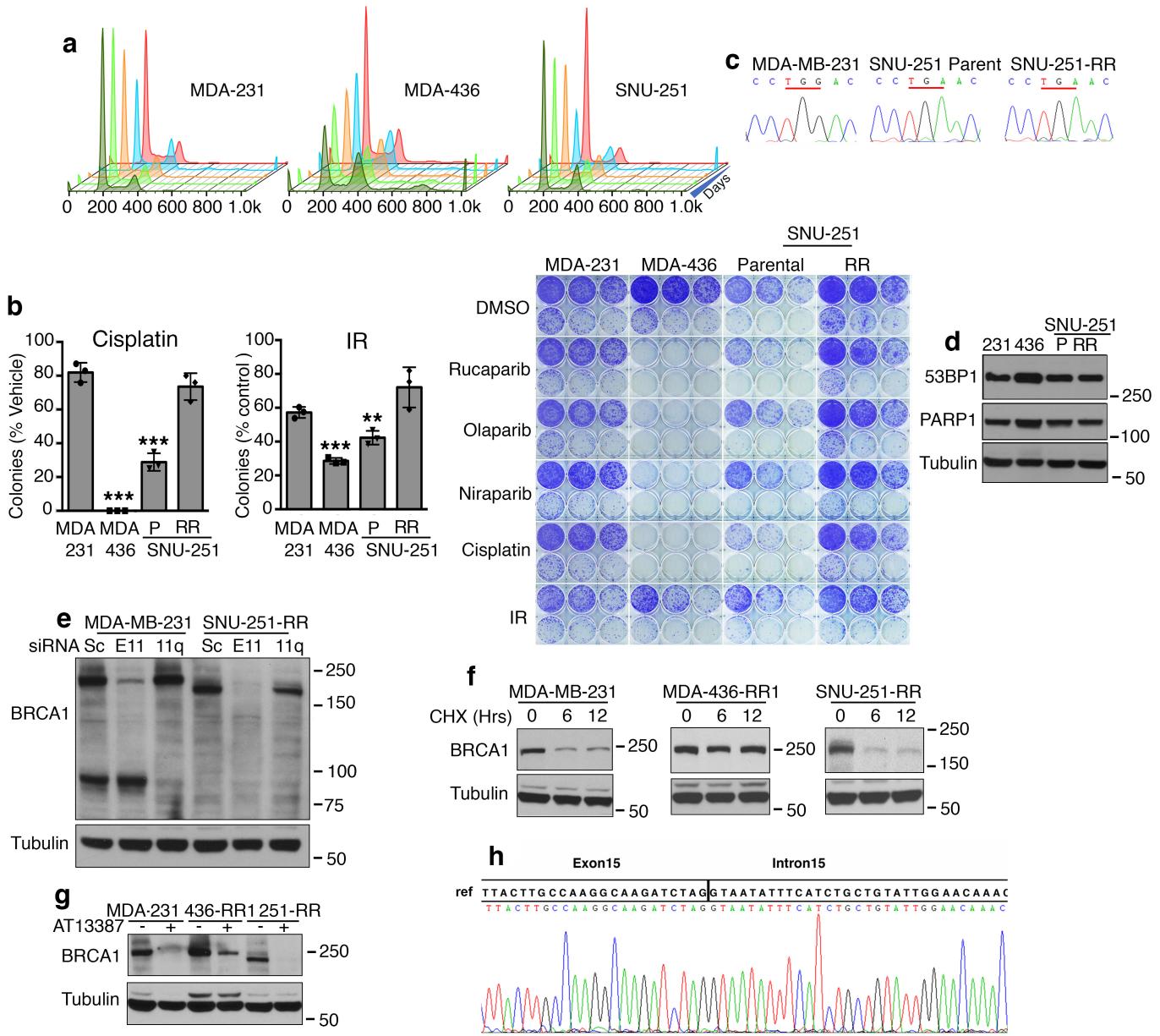


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BRCA1 intronic *A/u* elements drive gene rearrangements and PARP inhibitor resistance

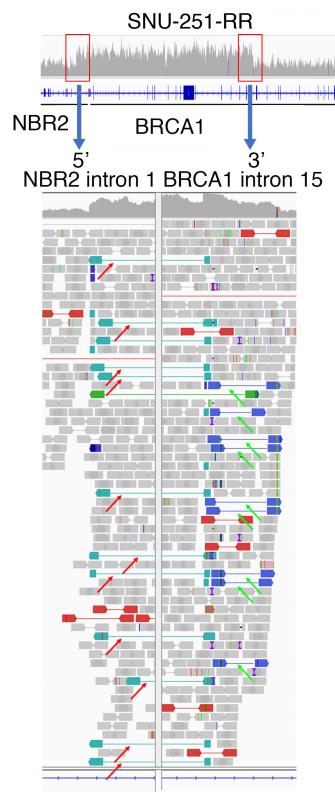
Wang et al.



Supplementary Figure 1. Additional characterization of SNU-251 cells.

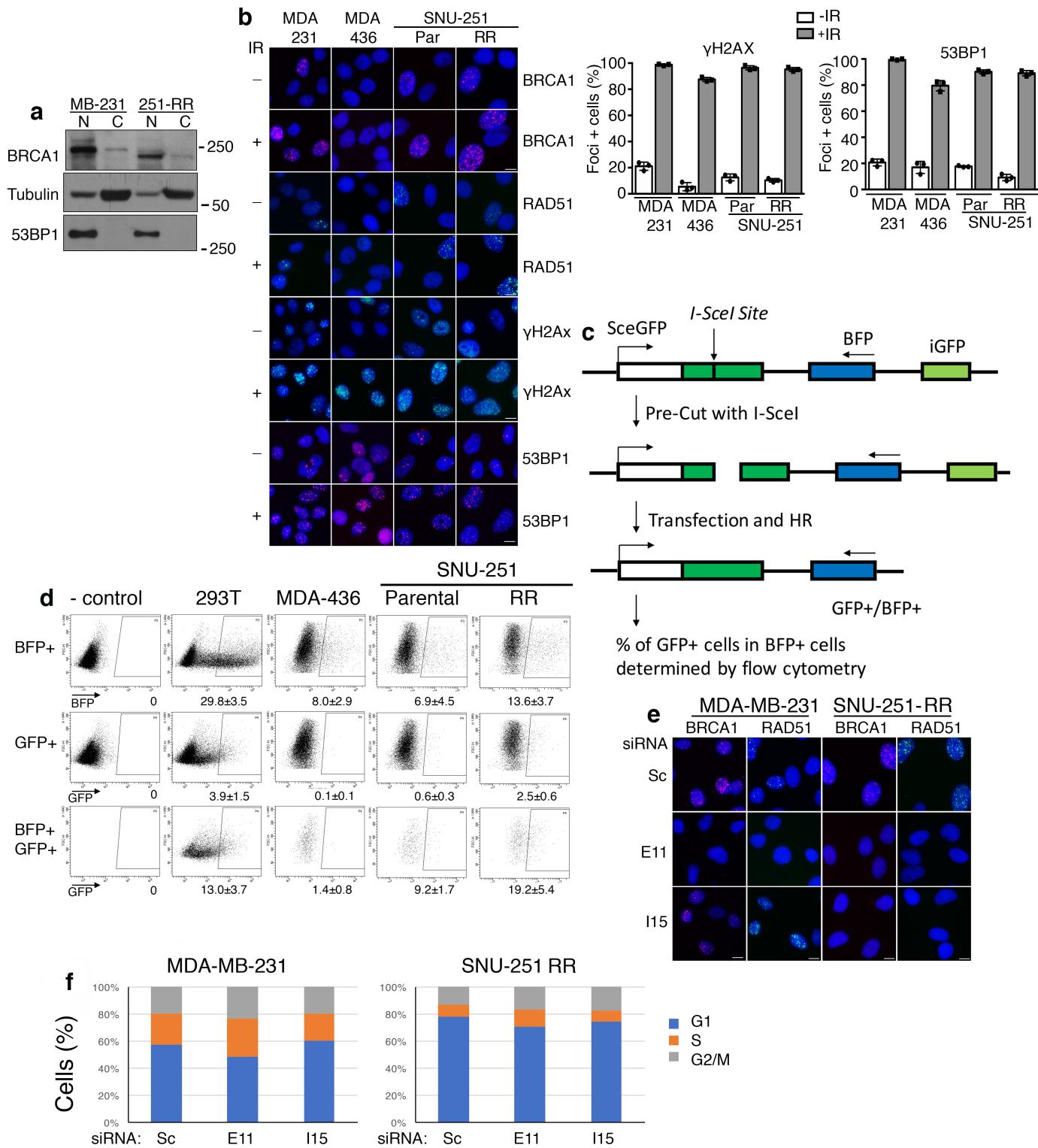
(a) MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-436 and SNU-251 cells were maintained in the presence of 1 μ M rucaparib and collected for analyses every 24 hours. Cells were stained with propidium iodide and cell cycle profiles were determined by flow cytometry. Representative cell cycle profiles are shown, $n=3$ biological replicates. (b) MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-436, SNU-251 parental (P), SNU-251 rucaparib resistant (RR) cells were seeded at decreasing densities in the presence of either vehicle or 50 ng/ml cisplatin or 2 Gy IR and colonies counted 2-

weeks post-seeding. Cell survival was expressed as a percentage of vehicle-treated cells. Data are the mean ± S.D. of $n = 3$ biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by unpaired, two-tailed t-tests. *** $p < 0.001$, compared to MDA-MB-231. Representative plates are shown for data presented in Fig. 1c. (c) Sanger sequencing was carried out and electropherograms are presented showing retention of the *BRCA1* c.5445G>A mutation in SNU-251 and SNU-251-RR cells. BROCA sequencing was also performed, which covers the entire *BRCA1* gene, and confirmed the absence of secondary reversion mutations in SNU-251-RR cells, see Supplementary Data 2 file for BROCA sequencing results. (d) 53BP1 and PARP1 expression were assessed by Western blotting. (e) MDA-MB-231 and SNU-251-RR cells were treated with scrambled (Sc), *BRCA1* exon 11 (E11) or *BRCA1*-Δ11q (11q) targeting siRNA and lysates collected for Western blotting. (f) MDA-MB-231, MDA-MB-436-RR1 that were previously characterized to be dependent on HSP90 for folding¹, and SNU-251-RR cells were treated with cycloheximide (CHX) for 0, 6, or 12 hours and lysates collected for Western blotting. In line with our previous work, inhibition of translation with CHX treatment did not impact HSP90-associated stabilized *BRCA1* protein levels in MDA-MB-436 RR-1 cells¹. (g) Cell lines described in f were treated with HSP90 specific inhibitor AT13387 (500 nM) for 48 hours and lysates collected for Western blotting. Interestingly, all *BRCA1* isoforms, including full-length/wild-type, showed HSP90 dependency. (h) Sanger sequencing was performed on DNA from SNU-251-RR cells. Electropherogram compared to the hg38 reference sequence shows the *BRCA1* exon 15 intron 15 junction. No splice site mutations were present in SNU-251 or SNU-251-RR cells.



Supplementary Figure 2. WGS analyses of *BRCA1* in SNU-251-RR cells.

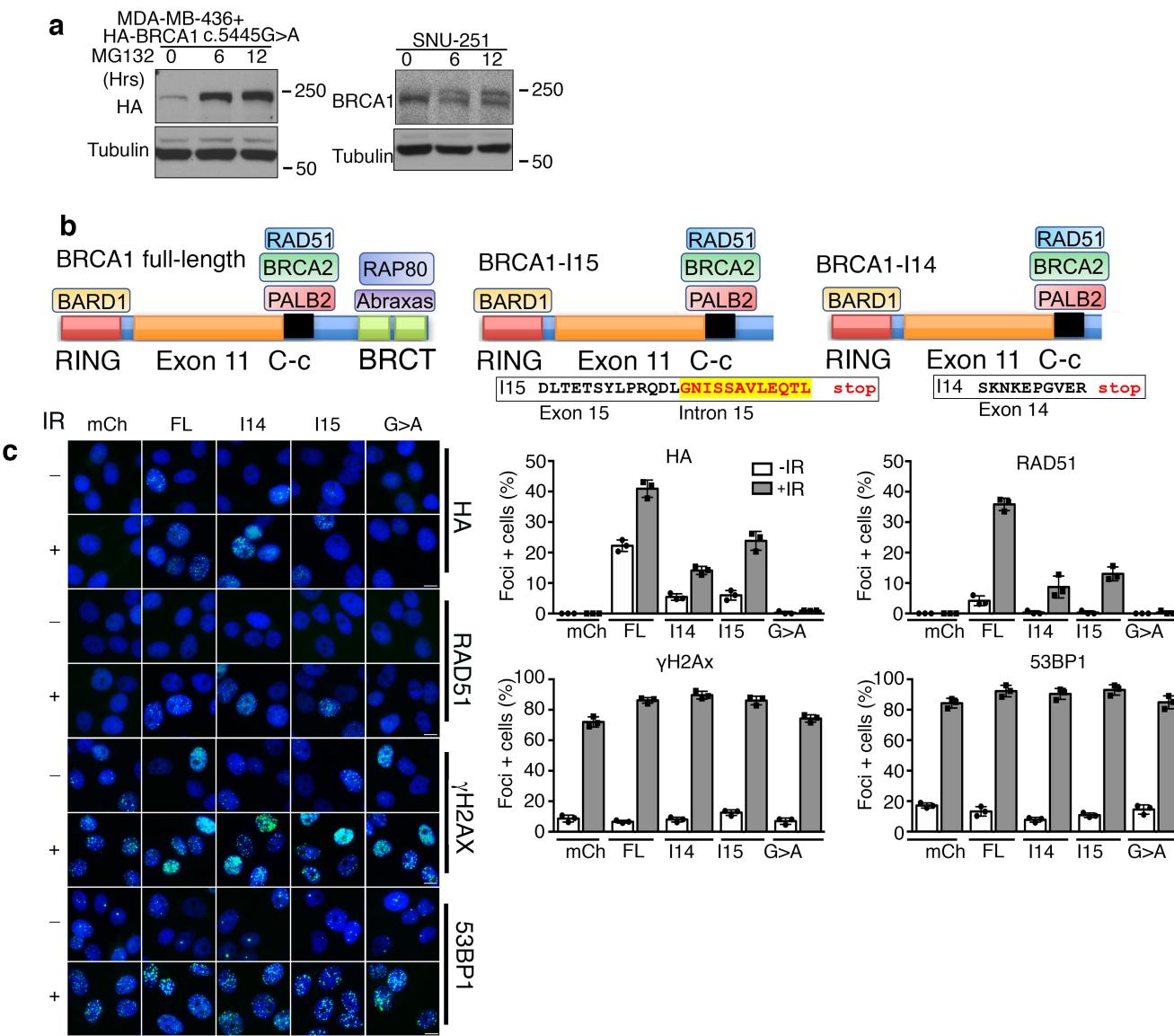
Above, Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) snapshot of WGS reads spanning *NBR2* and *BRCA1* genes on chromosome 17 detected in SNU-251-RR cells. Red box indicates the amplified 5' and 3' termini. Below, the 5' and 3' ends of the amplified *BRCA1* region is magnified to show individual reads. The amplified region starts (5') in *NBR2* intron 1 (Chr17: 41281775) and ends (3') in *BRCA1* intron 15 (Chr17: 4122418). Gray reads map 100% with hg19. Teal and blue flagged reads indicate single reads that map to both the sequence where the read is aligned, as well as additional sequences at alternative genomic locations. Red arrows and green arrows highlight reads with overlapping sequences that were used for deconvolution. See Fig. 3 for more details.



Supplementary Figure 3. Assessment of HR in SNU-251 cells.

(a) Nuclear (n) and cytoplasmic (c) extracts were generated and BRCA1 protein expression measured. 53BP1 and tubulin were measured as controls for nuclear and cytoplasmic separations, respectively. Of note, BRCT domain mutations have previously been shown to result in the protein being located in the cytoplasmic

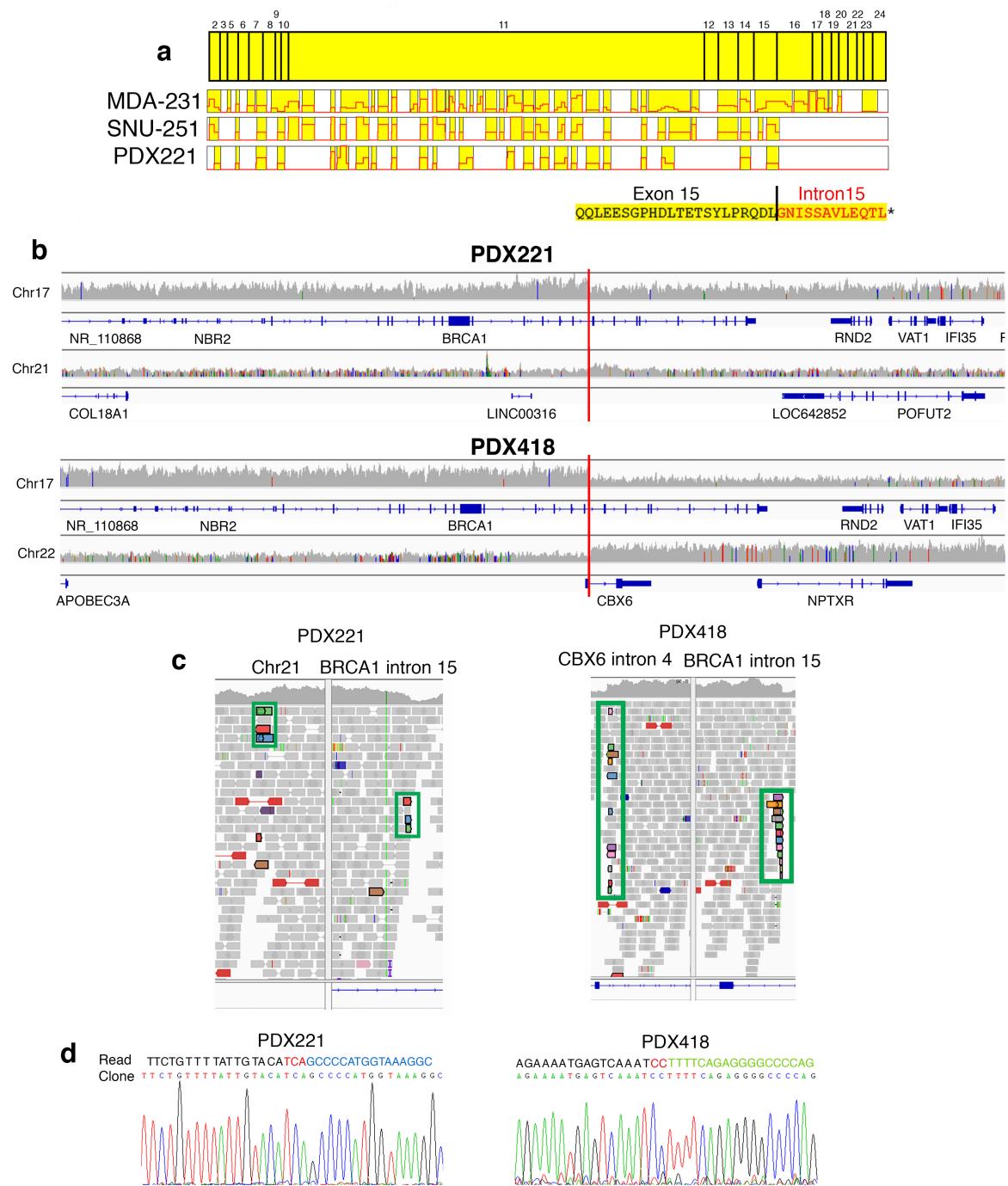
compartment. There are no known localization signals in the BRCT domain; rather, BRCT mutations reduce nuclear import due to altered protein folding and degradation by cytoplasmic proteasome complexes. We and others have previously shown more extensive C-terminal deletions, occurring prior to the BRCT repeats, restores nuclear BRCA1 expression, as proteins folded correctly^{2,3}. Of note exon 11 contains nuclear localization signals are retained in BRCA1-BRCTless proteins^{3,4}. (b) Representative images from Fig. 4a as well as 53BP1 and γH2AX controls showing DNA damage foci was present across all cell lines. Scale bar is 10 μm. (c) Cartoon of modified DR-GFP assay. In order to exclude the difference caused by transfection efficiency between the cell lines, we replaced the puromycin cassette with BFP⁵. The plasmid was pre-cut by I-SceI and transfected into cells followed by flow cytometry. The HR efficiency was defined as the percentage of GFP positive cells in BFP positive population. (d) Representative flow cytometry graphs showing BFP and GFP status as well the mean ± S.D. of $n = 3$ biological replicates gated. See Fig. 4b. (e) Representative images from Fig. 4d. Scale bar is 10 μm. (f) Cell cycle distributions of cells from siRNA treatments described in Fig. 4c-e. Changes in RAD51 foci resulting from BRCA1 siRNA treatment were not a result of diminished S/G2/M phase cells. Data throughout are mean ± S.D. $n = 3$ biologically replicates.



Supplementary Figure 4. Characterization of BRCA1 intron-containing proteins.

(a) MDA-MB-436 cells engineered to express HA-BRCA1 c.5445G>A and SNU-251 cells were treated with MG132 for 0, 6, and 12 hours and ectopic HA or endogenous BRCA1 assessed by Western blotting. MG132 resulted in marked increase in ectopic c.5445G>A HA-BRCA1 protein levels in MDA-MB-436 cells. Similarly, when SNU-251 cells were treated with MG132, we observed a BRCA1 protein band migrating above the intron 15 containing isoform, potentially the *BRCA1* c.5445G>A associated protein product that is 1814 aa in length. However, we were unable to immunoprecipitate enough protein to confirm this by mass spectrometry. Thus, *BRCA1* BRCT domain mutations, including the mutation present in SNU-251 cells, induce proteasomal

degradation, likely resulting from protein folding defects. (b) Cartoon of full-length BRCA1 showing functional domains relative to BRCA1-intron 14 and BRCA1-intron 15 generated stop codons and protein isoforms. BRCA1 amino acid sequences generated from intron 14 and intron 15 through to intron-induced stop codons are depicted. Intron 14 codes for an immediate stop codon after exon 14. Intron 15 codes for 12 amino acids followed by a stop codon. (c) Representative images and HA, RAD51, γ -H2AX and 53BP1 foci from MDA-MB-436 cells expressing the indicated constructs in the presence or absence of IR. mCherry (mCh), Full-length (FL), intron 14 (I15), intron 15 (I15), c.5445G>A (G>A). Scale bar is 10 μ m. Data are the mean \pm S.D. $n = 3$ biological replicates.



Supplementary Figure 5. Proteomic and WGS analyses of *BRCA1* in PDX tumors.

- (a) *BRCA1* was immunoprecipitated from PDX221 lysates and subject to mass spectrometric analyses as described in Fig. 1. The identical *BRCA1*-I15 peptide identified in SNU-251-RR cells was also found in PDX221.
- (b) IGV of reads that mapped to both chromosome 17 and 21 regions where breakpoints are located in PDX221; and chromosome 17 and 22 where breakpoints are located in PDX418. Red line indicates breakpoints,

gray bars on y axis correspond to the number of reads detected on the particular chromosome location. (c) View of individual reads detected in PDX221 are shown that mapped to both chromosome 17 and 21; as well as individual reads detected in PDX418 that mapped to both chromosome 17 and 22. Green box highlights the single split reads. (d) The t(17;21)(q21.31;q22.3) and t(17;22)(q21.31;q23.1) translocation junctions in PDX221 and PDX418, respectively, were cloned and sequences confirmed by Sanger sequencing.

Supplementary Table 1. Cell line information.

Cell line	Disease	BRCA1 (HGVS)	BRCA2 (HGVS)
MDA-MB-231	TNBC	WT	WT
SNU-251	OvCa	c.5445G>A	WT
MDA-MB-436	TNBC	c.5277+1G>A	WT

TNBC – triple negative breast cancer; OvCa – ovarian cancer. Of note, the BRCA1 wild-type allele was undetectable in SNU-251 and MDA-MB-436 cells. See BROCA appendix table in Supplementary Data 2 file for more information.

Supplementary Table 2. PDX information.

PDX	Disease	BRCA1 (HGVS)	Protein predicted	Therapies prior to establishing PDX	PDX Olaparib
221	TNBC	c.5027delT	p.Leu1676*	1. NeoAdj doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide + 5FU → paclitaxel	PD
236	TNBC	c.5194-12G>A	p.His1732Phefs*5	1. NeoAdj doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide + docetaxel; 2. paclitaxel + gemcitabine; 3. capecitabine; 4. pegylated irinotecan	PD
252	TNBC	c.5123C>A	p.Ala1708Glu	1. NeoAdj epirubicin + docetaxel; 2. carboplatin + gemcitabine; 3. Irbinectedin (PM01183)	PD
397	OvCa	c.5108A>C	p.Tyr1703Ser	1. carboplatin + paclitaxel; 2. carboplatin + pegylated liposomal doxorubicin;	PD
418	ER+BC	c.5266dupC	p.Gln1756Profs*74	1. paclitaxel + gemcitabine; 2. talazoparib; 3. carboplatin + gemcitabine → carboplatin; 4. capecitabine; 5. eribulin; 6. pegylated liposomal doxorubicin; 7. docetaxel	PD

PD – progressive disease/growth is similar to vehicle treated tumors

ER+BC – estrogen receptor+ breast cancer

Supplementary Table 3. Primer sequences

RT-PCR primers for detecting Wild-type and I15 BRCA1 isoforms	
<i>BRCA1</i> exon11 F	GATGATGGTCAAATAAGGAAGATACTA
<i>BRCA1</i> exon24 R	GATCTGGGTATCAGGTAGGTGTC
<i>BRCA1</i> intron15 R	ATCTGGCTACCGCAACC
qRT-PCR primers for detecting Wild-type and I15 BRCA1 isoforms	
<i>BRCA1</i> exon2/3 F	TTATCTGCTCTCGCGTTGAAG
<i>BRCA1</i> exon2/3 R	TTGTGGAGACAGGTTCTTGAT
<i>BRCA1</i> exon15/intron15 F	ATTAAGGTTGTTGATGTGGAGGAG
<i>BRCA1</i> exon15/intron15 R	AGTGTGTTCCAATACAGCAGATG
<i>BRCA1</i> exon15/16 F	GAATAGAAACTACCCATCTCAAGAGGA
<i>BRCA1</i> exon15/16 R	CAGGTAAGGGGTTCCCTCTAGAT
<i>BRCA1</i> exon18/19 F	AAATATTCTAGGAATTGCGGGA
<i>BRCA1</i> exon18/19 R	TCTTCTTAATAGACTGGGTACCC
<i>RPLPO</i> F	CCCATTCTATCATCACGGGTACAA
<i>RPLPO</i> R	CAGCAAGTGGGAAGGTGTAATCC
HA F	CCTACGACGTGCCGACTA
<i>BRCA1</i> exon2 (used for HA) R	ATGGGACACTCTAACGATTTCTGCA
Primers used to detect the mutations in exon 23 and exon 15/intron 15	
<i>BRCA1</i> intron22 F	AGGTGTGAGCATCGCTTGAAC
<i>BRCA1</i> intron23 R	CCCACAGCCTCTGGCAACT
<i>BRCA1</i> intron14 F	ACAGGGCTGTATAGCAGTCCAGTA
<i>BRCA1</i> intron15 R	GGCATGAGCAGTGGCTGTAAT
Primers used in 3'RACE	
oligo dT with adapter	GAGGACTCGAGCTCAAGCCGCGTCGACTAGTAC(T) ₁₈
1 st Round F (<i>BRCA1</i> exon 13)	ACTCAGCAGAGGGATACCAT
1 st Round R	GAGGACTCGAGCTCAAGC
2 nd Round F (<i>BRCA1</i> exon 15)	CACAGTTGCTCTGGAGTCTTC
2 nd Round R	AGCCCGTCACTAGTAC
Primers used in copy number variation assay	
<i>NBR2</i> -I2F	CCAGAGCCACAGAACATGTAAG
<i>NBR2</i> -I2R	GGGATAGAGGTGAGATCAAAC
<i>BRCA1</i> -I2F	GCTCTATGAGAGCAGGCTTATT
<i>BRCA1</i> -I2R	ACCAAGGCATTCTGAGATTAG
<i>BRCA1</i> -I3F	TTGTTATTGGTGTGAGATAGGAGT
<i>BRCA1</i> -I3R	GCCCAGGCCAAAGATGATTA
<i>BRCA1</i> -Ex11F	TAGCAAGGAGCCAACATAACAGAT
<i>BRCA1</i> -Ex11R	CTTATTCCATTCTTCTCACACAG
<i>BRCA1</i> -I14F	CAGGTCTCACCCATCTCAATC
<i>BRCA1</i> -I14R	TTTAAAGGGCCTCAGAGGTTAAT
<i>BRCA1</i> -I16F	GCATCACCTGGTCCTTAAT
<i>BRCA1</i> -I16R	GGGTGGTAAACTTCTCAGGGATG
<i>BRCA1</i> -I22F	AATATTCTCTCCTGTGAGCAAGAC
<i>BRCA1</i> -I22R	AGTTCTCAAATCCTACCCATCC

Primers used to make I14, I15 <i>BRCA1</i> cDNA	
<i>BRCA1</i> intron13 F	TTTCATGTCTGACACTCATGTCTTG
<i>BRCA1</i> intron14 R	GGAGGGCTAAGGTGGGAGGGAT
<i>BRCA1</i> exon11 F	GATGATGGTCAAATAAAGGAAGATACTA
<i>BRCA1</i> intron15 R	ATCTGGCTCACCGCAACC

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE 1. gDNA sequences

gDNA sequence at *BRCA1* locus breakpoints in SNU251-RR Cells

Uppercase: BRCA1 Exon15 (chr17)

Lowercase: BRCA1 intron15 (chr17)

Alu element

Uppercase: reversed insertion of BRCA1 Exon15 (chr17)

Lowercase: reversed insertion of intron15 (chr17)

Alu element

Lowercase: reversed insertion of NBR2 intron1 (chr17)

Alu element

random insertion

167 bp sequence duplicated at both breakpoints

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tttgg

gDNA sequence at BRCA1 locus breakpoint in PDX221

Uppercase: BRCA1 Exon15 (chr17)

Lowercase: BRCA1 intron15 (chr17)

Alu element

Lowercase: non-coding region (chr21)

MLT1B element

tca -microhomology at junction between BRCA1 and chr21

GTCATCCCCTCTAAATGCCCATCATTAGATGATAGGTGGTACATGCACAGTTGCTTGGAGTCTTCAGAATAGAAACTA
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tg

gDNA sequence at BRCA1 locus breakpoint in PDX418

Uppercase: BRCA1 Exon15 (chr17)

Lowercase: BRCA1 intron15 (chr17)

Alu element

Lowercase: CBX6 intron4 (chr22)

cc -microhomology between BRCA1 and CBX6

GTCATCCCCCTAAATGCCCATCATTAGATGATAGGTGGTACATGCACAGTTGCTTGGAGTCTTCAAAGATAGAAACTA
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