5-Fluorouracil affects assembly of stress granules based on RNA incorporation

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Figure S1. Time-course of 5-FU-induced SG assembly. HeLa cells were treated with increasing concentrations of 5-FU for the indicated time periods and processed for immunostaining of the SG marker protein TIAR. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst. Scale bars represent 20 µm.

Figure S2. 5-FU induction of SGs is a general cellular phenomenon. DU145, RWPE-1, A549, HepG2, HEK293T, or WI-38 cells were treated with the indicated 5-FU concentrations for 72 h. Afterward, the SG marker protein TIAR was visualized and analyzed by microscopy. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst. Scale bars represent 20 µm.

Figure S3. SGs induced by the RNA incorporating 5-FU metabolite sequester RACK1 and display altered disassembly properties. HeLa cells were treated with 0.5 μ M FUrd for 72 h or subsequently recovered from FUrd treatment for additional 72 h. As control HeLa cells were treated with 0.5 mM arsenite for 1 h and subsequently recovered for 120 min. Localization of RACK1 (green) and ATXN2 (red) was studied. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst. Scale bars represent 20 μ m.

Figure S4. 5-FU metabolites have an effect on P-bodies. HeLa cells were treated with increasing concentrations of the 5-FU metabolites **(A)** FUrd or **(B)** FdUrd for 72 h, DDX6 (red) and DCP1 (green) were visualized and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Nuclei were stained with Hoechst. Scale bars represent 20 μ m.







