Figure S8. Effects of BUB1 knockdown on in human astrocytes, RasV12 transformed astrocytes, Hela cells and RPE-1 cells.

(A) & (B) Knockdown of BUB1 in Ras-transformed human astrocytes phenocopies BUB1 requirement observed in BTICs.

(A) BUB1 knockdown results in growth defects in RasV12-astrocytes but not untransformed astrocytes. Assays were performed as in Figure 2C. ** indicates p<.001 by student's t-test.

(B) Chromosome alignment assays in Hela and RPE-1 cells as performed in Figure 5E.

(C) Chromosome alignment assays in Hela cells and RPE-1 cells transfected with siControl or siBUB1B. BUB1/BUBR1 knockdown results in severe KT-MT attachment defects in Hela cells but not in untransformed RPE-1 cells. Cells were transfected with control or BUB1B/BUBR1 siRNA (Dharmacon) and 48hrs later treated with MG-132 for 2hrs to induce mitotic arrest and stained for BubR1, CREST, Tubulin and/or DAPI. 93% of HeLa cells treated with siBUB1B have severe KT-MT attachment defects (n>100), compared to only 17% for control, while KT-MT attachment was similar regardless of siBUB1B treatment (n=100).