Supplementary Data

MAZ induces MYB expression during the exit from quiescence via the E2F site in the MYB promoter.

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Α	Observed	Mr(expt)	Mr(calc)	Start		End	Peptide
	916.2865	915.2792	915.4562	290	-	296	R.DVYHLNR.H
	999.4016	998.3943	998.5185	427	-	435	K.GFTTAAYLR.I
	1228.4810	1227.4737	1227.6360	358	-	367	R.QVHSTERPFK.C
	1551.5127	1550.5054	1550.7702	345	-	357	K.SFSRPDHLNSHVR.Q
	1801.4795	1800.4722	1800.8148	412	-	426	K.VHSQGPHHVCELCNK.G
	1953.4711	1952.4638	1952.8370	328	-	344	R.SHDGAVHKPYNCSHCGK.S
	2131.5514	2130.5442	2130.9575	299	-	315	K.LSHSDEKPYQCPVCQQR.F

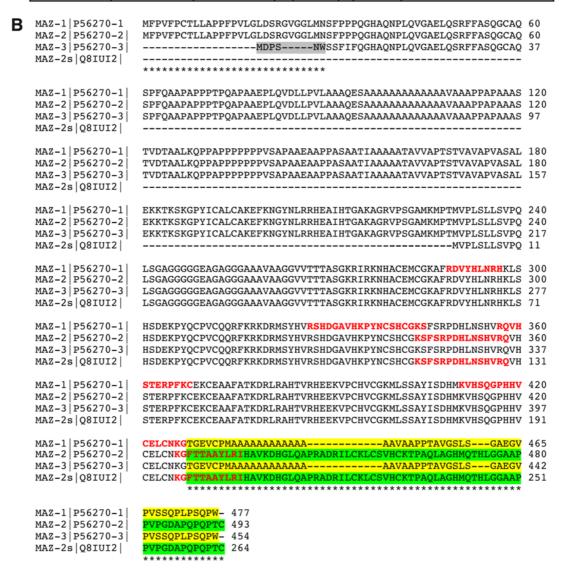


Figure S1. MAZ peptides identified by mass spectrometry analysis. (A) Experimentally observed m/z values, monoisotopic mass (Mr expt), and theoretically calculated (Mr calc) values of tryptic peptides commonly detected in LC-MS/MS analysis of 2 independent purification experiments. The start and end position of these peptides in MAZ-1 and their sequence is indicated. (B) Alignment of indicated MAZ isoforms. Asterisks denote the position of isoform-specific amino acids. Uniprot accession numbers are indicated for each isoform. Gray box, MAZ-3-specific sequence; yellow box, carboxyl-terminal end common to MAZ-1 and MAZ-3; green box, carboxy-terminal end common to MAZ-2 and MAZ-2s. Peptides identified by mass spectrometry are labeled in bold-red.

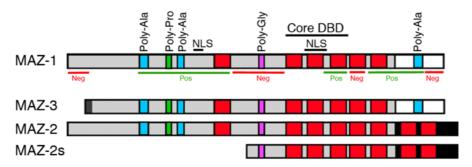


Figure S2. Diagram of MAZ isoforms. The presence of zinc fingers (red boxes), poly-Ala tracts, a poly-Gly and a poly-Pro tract, nuclear localization signals (NLS), a DNA-binding domain (DBD), and regions that positively (Pos) or negatively (Neg) regulate transcription is indicated, as previously reported for MAZ-1 (Reference 27).

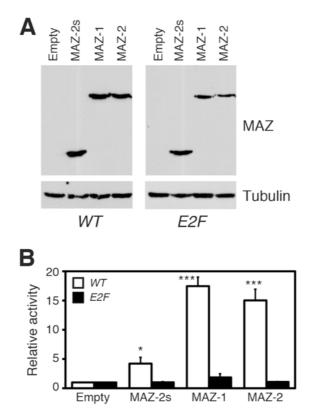


Figure S3. MAZ-2s activates transcription less efficiently than MAZ-1 or MAZ-2. The indicated *WT* and *E2F 2xE2F/MAZ-Luc* plasmids were cotransfected with *pRL-null* in asynchronously growing Saos-2 cells in the presence of plasmids encoding MAZ-2s, MAZ-1, MAZ-2, or empty vector. Forty hours later, cell extracts were prepared for immunoblotting or for firefly and renilla luciferase analysis. (**A**) Immunoblot analysis employing the anti-MAZ MAZ-123 antibody and anti-Tubulin. (**B**) Firefly luciferase values were normalized for renilla activity. Luciferase activity is shown relative to that in the presence of the empty vector (mean±SEM; n=3). *p<0.05 and ***p<0.001 vs empty; two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test.

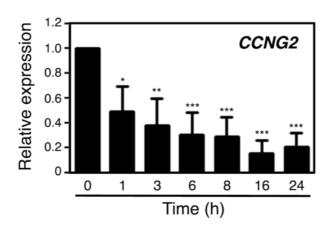


Figure S4. *CCNG2* levels decrease during the exit from quiescence. IL2-starved lymphocytes were stimulated to re-enter the cell cycle for the indicated periods of time. RT-qPCR analysis of *CCNG2* mRNA levels were determined in these cells by RT-qPCR and normalized to *GUSB* expression. Data are shown as means±SEM (n=3) relative to 0h. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs 0h; One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test.

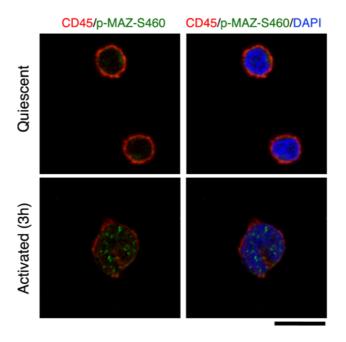


Figure S5. MAZ is activated shortly after the exit from quiescence. IL2-starved lymphocytes were stimulated to re-enter the cell cycle for 3h. Representative confocal microscopy images of the plasma membrane protein CD45 (red), p-MAZ S460 and DAPI staining in quiescent lymphocytes and in cells stimulated to re-enter the cell cycle for 3h. Bar, $10 \ \mu m$.

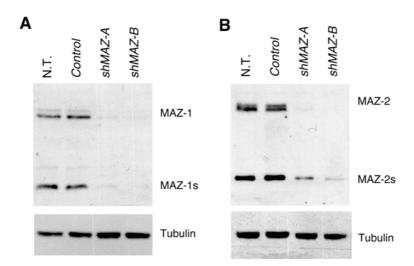


Figure S6. *MAZ*-specific shRNAs readily knockdown *MAZ* expression. Jurkat T cells were transduced with lentivirus encoding *MAZ*-specific shRNA (*shMAZ-A*, *shMAZ-B*) or a control shRNA. MAZ levels were analyzed by immunoblot in extracts from these cells and in non-transduced cells (N.T.) employing (**A**) M-13 or (**B**) M-2 anti-MAZ antibodies. Tubulin was used as a loading control.