

Figure S1. Screening of F-mBcnt expressing T-REx cell colonies by Western blot.

Top panel: Molecular architecture of Flag-tagged mouse Bcnt/Cfdp1. The protein shown in a large outline comprises the acidic N-terminal region, Lys/Glu/Pro-rich 40 amino acids(white box), a highly conserved C-terminal region (BCNT-C domain, blue box), and Flag-tag at the N-terminus (yellow box). The numbers above the outline show the amino acid residues of mBcnt/Cfdp1. The underlined red bar presents the location of the immunogen for generation of anti-BCNT-C Ab. Cell extracts of several G418 resistant colonies from F-mBcnttransfectants(#1~6), and of MCS- or F-mBcnt transiently expressed cultures (all equivalent to $\sim 5 \times 10^4$ cells per lane, shown at the top of each lane), were subjected to Western blot analysis using anti-Flag Tag Ab (A) or anti-BCNT-C Ab (B). #5* indicates a loss of the sample during application to the gel (A).

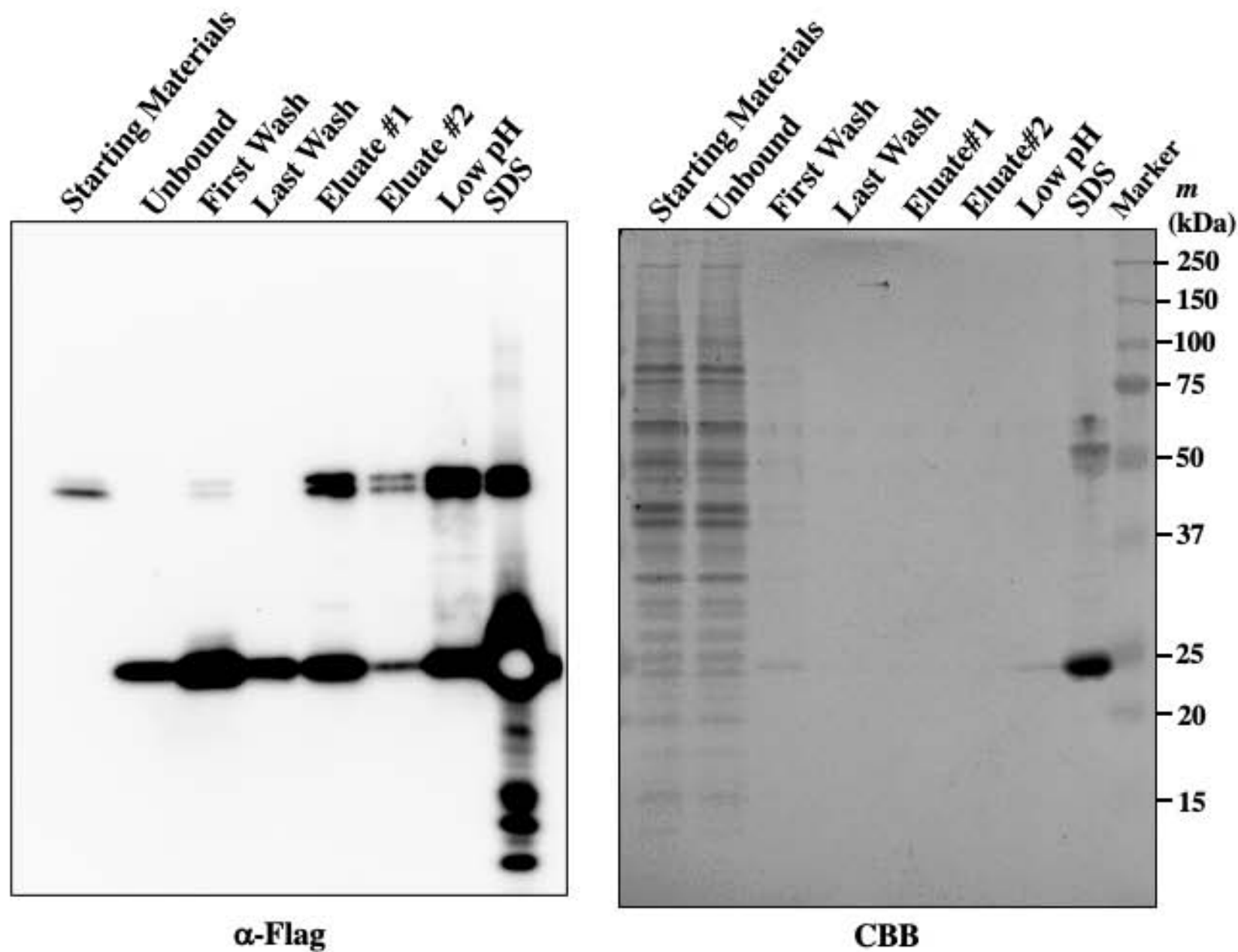


Figure S2. Isolation of F-mBent from T-RExcolony #1 using anti-Flag Ab-conjugated agarose beads.

The supernatant of the #1 colony extract was mixed with anti-Flag-tag antibody-conjugated agarose beads and incubated. The bound fraction was washed, eluted with Flag (DYKDDDDK) peptide sequentially (Eluate #1 and #2), and followed by glycine-HCl, pH 2.5 buffer (Low pH). Finally, the agarose was boiled in SDS/PAGE sample buffer and its supernatant was obtained (SDS). All of the samples were subjected to Western blot analysis with anti-Flag Tag Ab followed by HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG light chain specific Ab. Finally, the filter was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB, right panel).

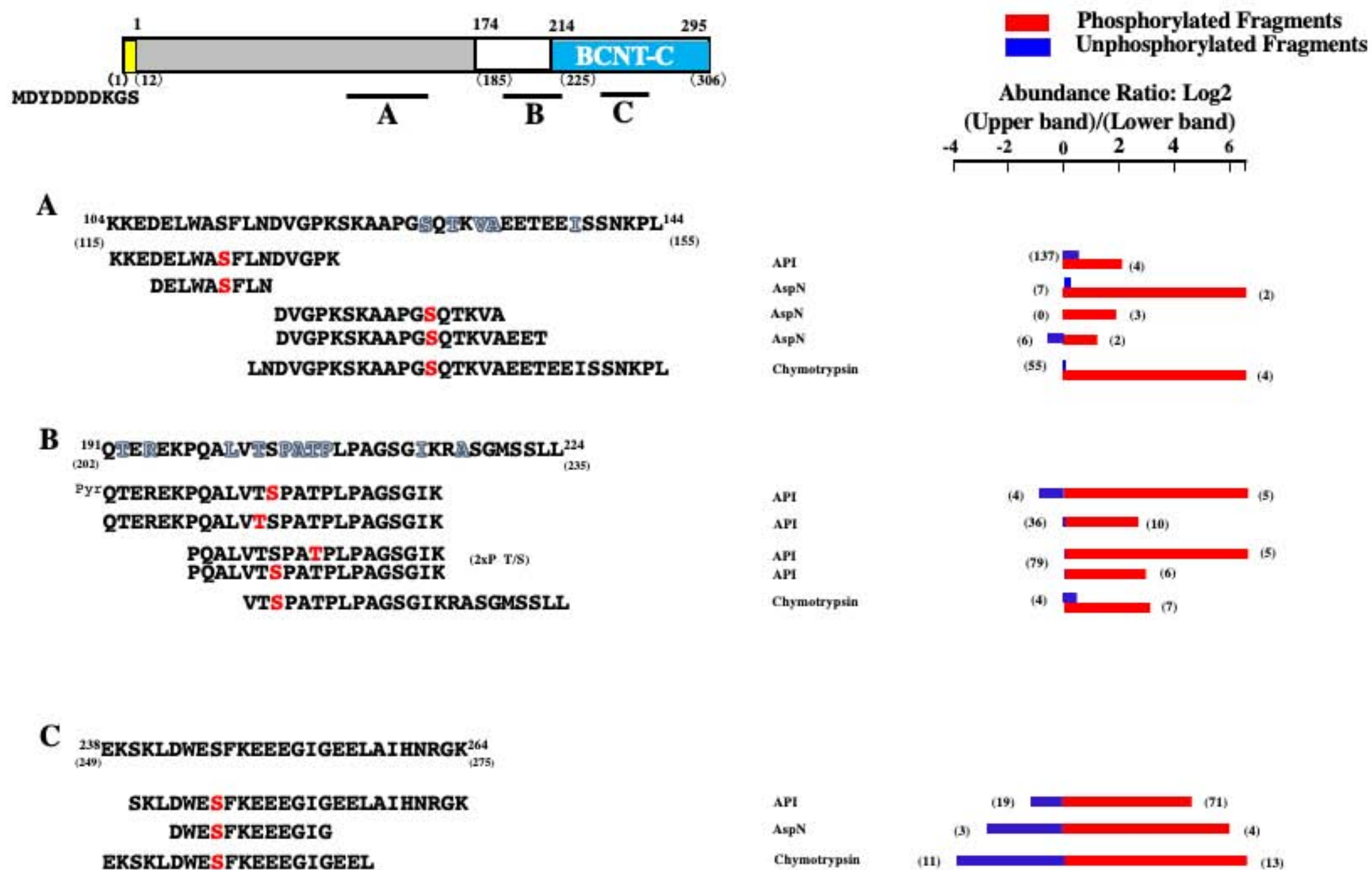


Figure S3. Differential phosphorylation between the upper and lower bands of F-mBcnt.

Top panel: Molecular architecture of Flag-tagged mouse Bcnt/Cfdp1 as shown in Supplementary figure S1. The numbers above and below the F-mBcnt structure show its amino acid residues without and with Flag tag, respectively. Three black bars A, B, and C indicate the grouping regions of focused phosphorylation sites. Each upper and lower band of F-mBcnt from Fig. 1B was digested with three proteases (API, AspN, and Chymotrypsin) and subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis. All of the identified peptides are listed in Supplementary Table S1, and their typical phosphorylated fragments and their unphosphorylated counterparts are represented in this figure. Amino acid sequence shown in each top line of A, B, and C, represents each focused region, and their numbers at the N-terminus and the C-terminus correspond to the amino acid residue of mBcnt, respectively. **Xs** are different amino acid residues from human BCNT/CFDP1 and red letters show the identified phosphorylated sites. In the right side of the panel, red bars indicate the ratios of the amounts of identified phosphorylated fragments in the upper band compared to those in the lower band, and blue bars show the corresponding ratios of their unphosphorylated fragments, respectively. The numbers of peptide-spectrum match (PSM) values are presented in parentheses.

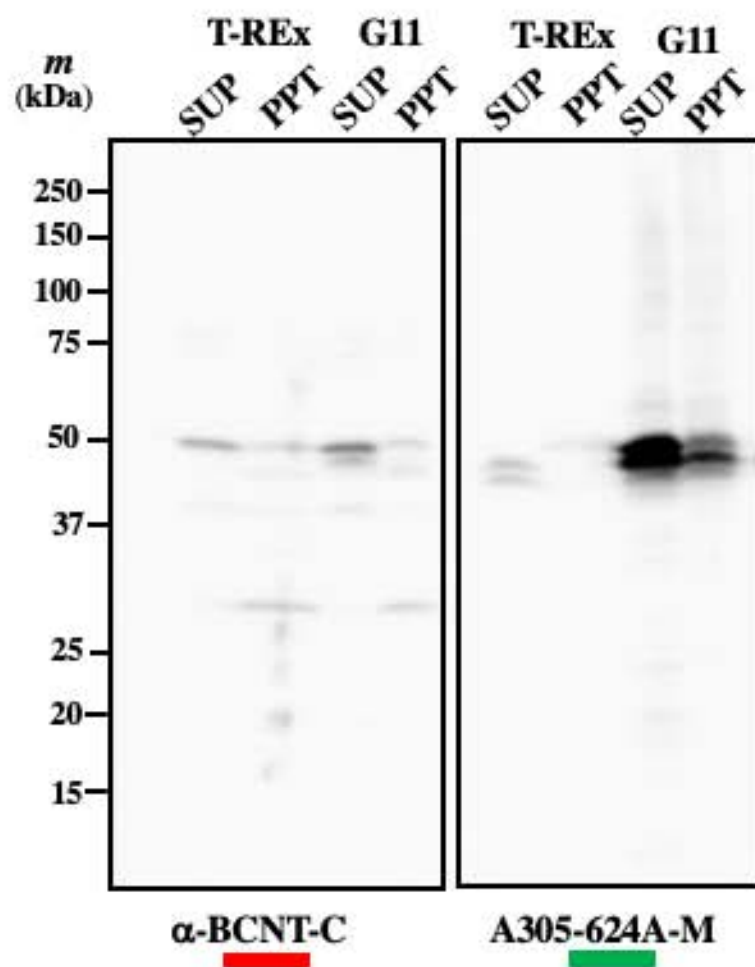
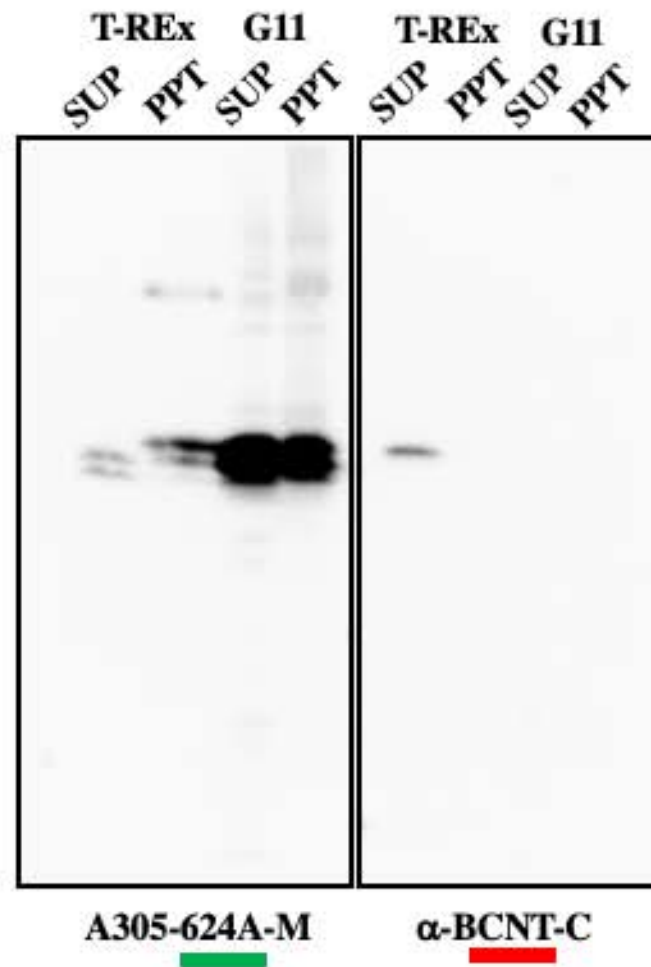
A**B**

Figure S4. Comparative assessment of western blot signals between the anti-BCNT-C antibody and A305-624A-M.

The supernatants (SUP) and their pellets (PPT) of T-REx or G11 cells (His-tagged human BCNT/CFDP1 constitutively expressing clone) were prepared from each cell lysate by centrifugation at 25000 x g. Equal amounts of protein (20 µg) were subjected to a western blot analysis with either anti-BCNT-C Ab or A305-624A-M (**A**). After obtaining their images, each filter was stripped and reprobed with the exchanged Abs (**B**).

Sup Fig S5

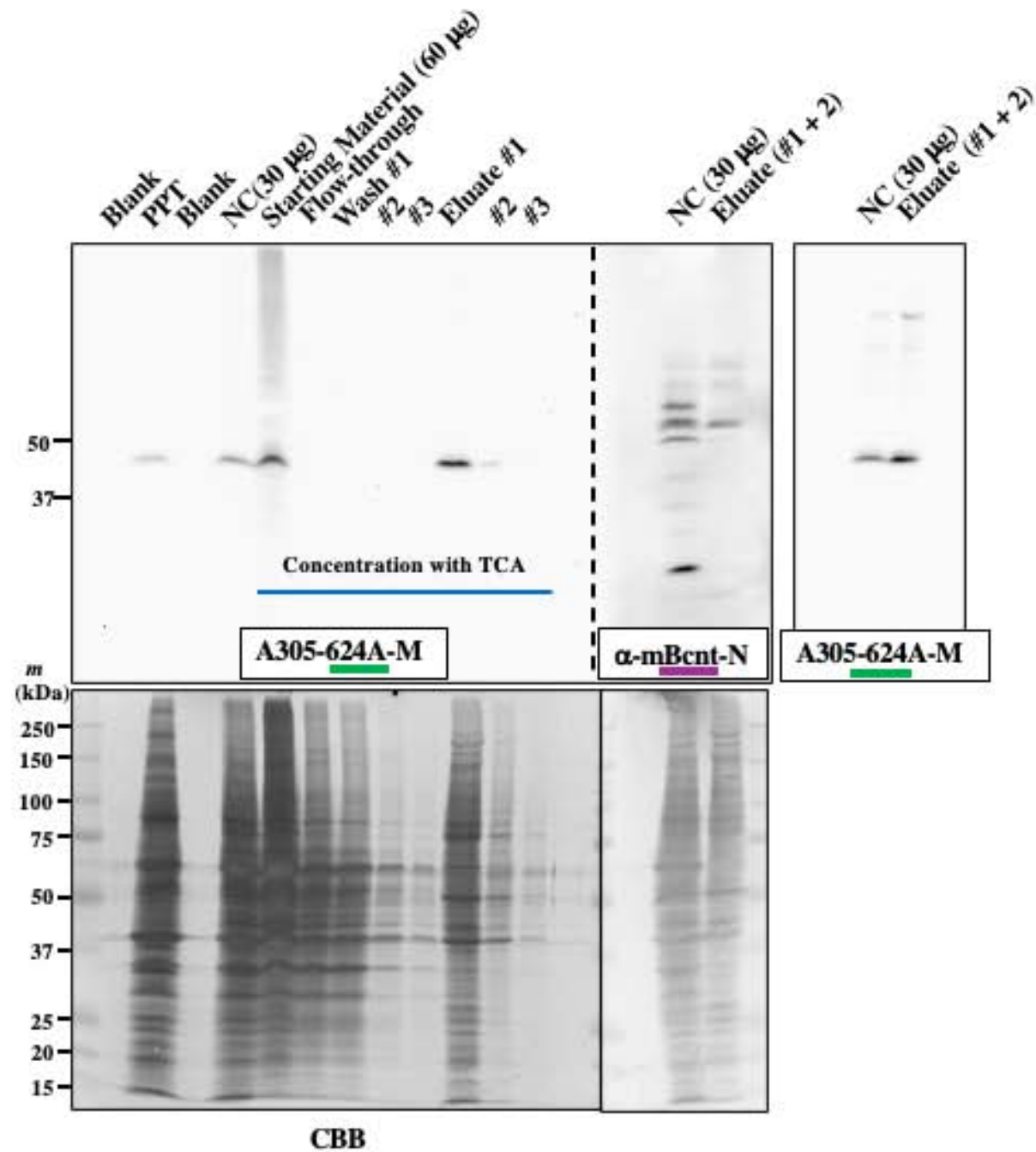


Figure S5. Enrichment of bovine Bcnt/Cfdp1 with Phos-tag agarose.

The supernatant of the bovine placenta extract in RIPA buffer (Starting material, SM) was mixed with Phos-tag agarose and incubated. After washing three times (Wash #1, 2, 3), the bound portion was sequentially eluted (Eluate #1, 2, 3), and each sample was concentrated with TCA. On the other hand, the pellet fraction, which contained ~9-fold concentrated protein compared to the supernatant, was prepared (PPT). All of the samples were boiled in SDS/PAGE sample buffer and then subjected to a western blot analysis with A305-624-M (top, left filter). The samples before and after Phos-tag treatment, corresponding to Non-concentrated (NC) and the pooled Eluates (#1 / 2), respectively, were also analyzed with anti-mBcnt-N Ab (top, middle filter) followed by reprobing with A305-624-M (top, right filter). Finally, the filters were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB, bottom panel).

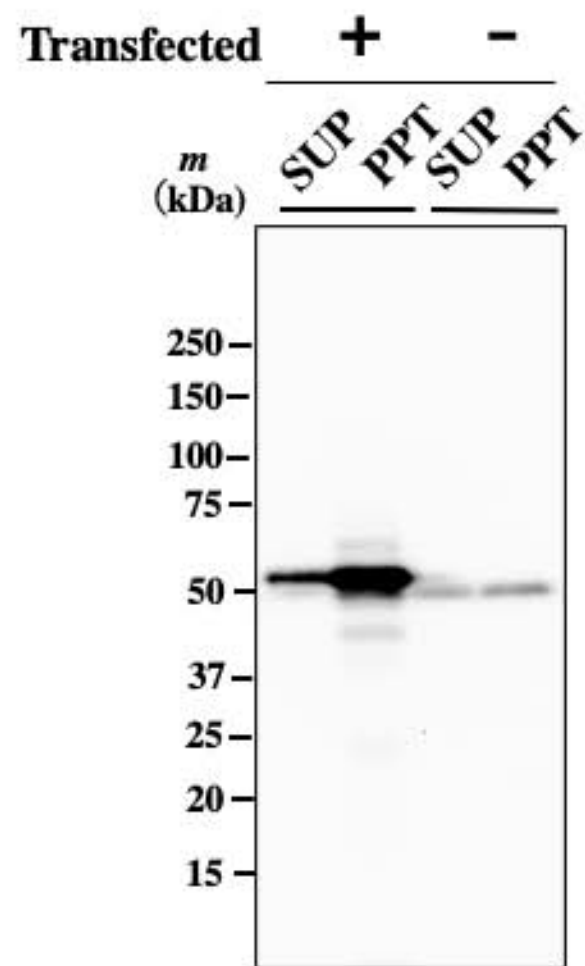
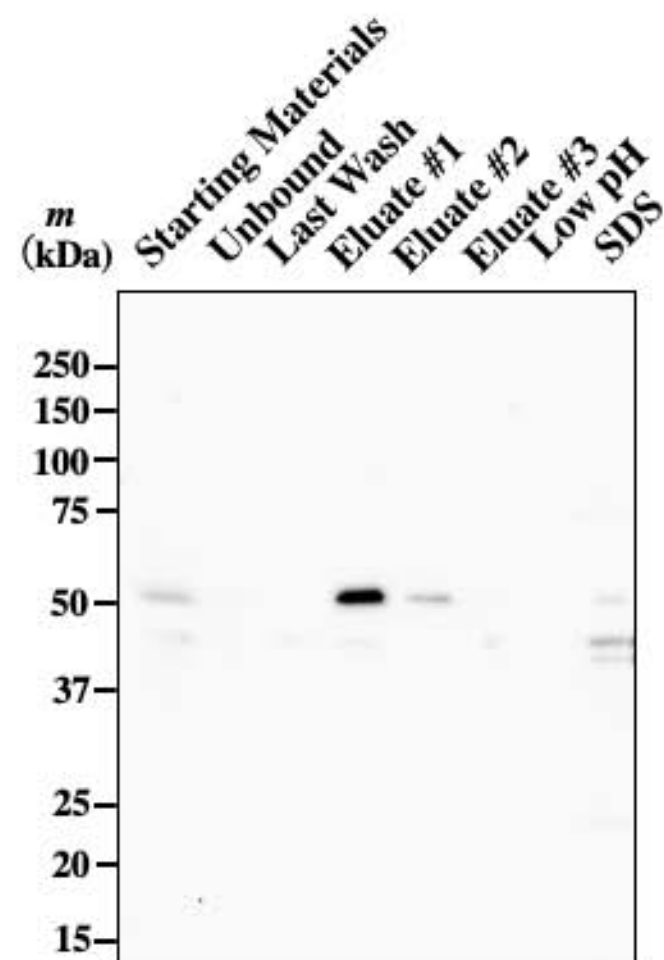
A**B**

Figure S6. Isolation of Nono (p54nrb) using anti-HisAb-conjugated agarose.

(A) Evaluation of anti-p54nrb Ab. T-REx 293 Clone G11 cells were transfected with Hemagglutinin-tagged P54nrb pcDNA3.1 (a gift from Dr. Atsushi Yokoyama, Tohoku University, Sendai) and the cell lysates were prepared after culturing for total 70 h, and centrifuged at 25000 x g, 30 min. The protein ratio between the supernatant (SUP) and the particulate (PPT) was 8:1. Their constant amounts of protein (18 µg/lane) were subjected to a Western blot analysis with anti-p54nrb antibody (250 ng/mL, GeneTex, GTX101419). **(B)** Isolation of Nonowith anti-His tag antibody-conjugated agarose beads. The supernatant of T-REx cell lysate was applied to anti-His-tag antibody-conjugated agarose beads, and after washing, the bound proteins to agarose were eluted with His-tag peptide as previously described [16], followed by with glycine-HCl buffer (pH 2.5), and finally boiled in SDS/PAGE sample buffer as shown in Supplementary figure S2. All of the samples were treated in SDS/PAGE sample buffer and subjected to a western blot analysis as described in (A).