Supplemental experimental procedure

Colony survival assay. The assay was performed as previously described (1). Various amounts of adefovir dipivoxil (0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15 and 0.2 μM) were mixed with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium-F12 (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) supplemented with 15% fetal bovine serum (Wisent, Inc., St. Bruno, QC, Canada), 1.5% chicken serum (Wisent, Inc.), 1.5% (w/v) methylcellulose, 200 mM L-glutamine (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 50 μM β-mercaptoethanol (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), on a slowly rotating shaker overnight at 4˚C. Cells were then seeded into 6-well plates containing 3 ml methylcellulose medium per well, treated for 14 days and visible colonies were then counted. The results were plotted in Fig. S2.

Reference

1. Hu X, Wu X, Liu H, Cheng Z, Zhao Z, Xiang C, Feng X, Takeda S and Qing Y: Genistein-induced DNA damage is repaired by nonhomologous end joining and homologous recombination in TK6 cells. J Cell Physiol 234: 2683-2692, 2019.

Figure S1. Quantitative distribution of γ-H2AX foci in *WT* DT40 and TK6 cells. (A) *WT* DT40 cells were treated with 0.1 μM ADV and 0.1 μM CPT for 6 h. (B) *WT* TK6 cells were treated with 1 μM ADV and 20 nM CPT for 6 h. The x-axis represents the number of γ-H2AX foci/cells, and the y-axis displays the percentage number of cells. $^{*}P<0.05$ vs. control. *WT*, wild-type; ADV, adefovir dipivoxil; CPT, camptothecin; γ-H2AX, γ-H2A histone family member X.

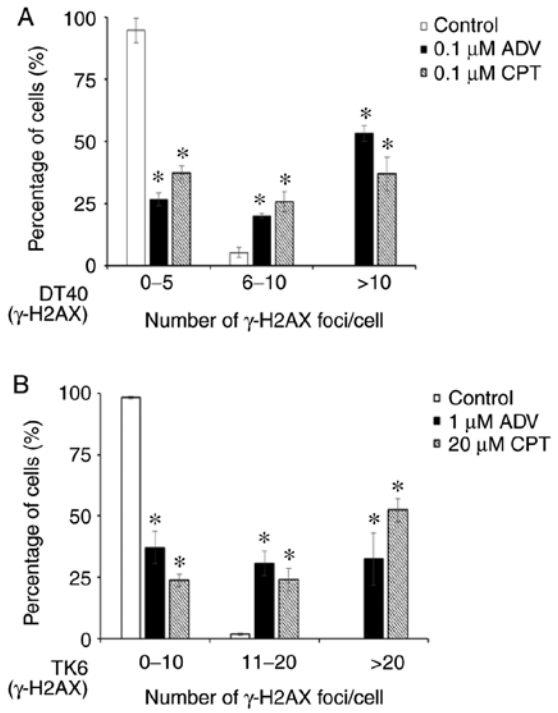

Figure S2. Proliferation ability of ADV-treated DT40 cells assessed using clonogenic assays. The x-axis represents the concentration of ADV on a linear scale and the y-axis represents the survival fraction on a logarithmic scale. Two-way analysis of variance was used to test for differences in the linear dose-response curves between *WT* and *Brca1*$^{-/-}$ DT40 cells. *P<0.05, as indicated. ADV, adefovir dipivoxil; *WT*, wild-type.