THE FAM53C/DYRK1A AXIS REGULATES THE G1/S TRANSITION OF THE CELL CYCLE

Taylar Hammond[1,2], Jong Bin Choi[1], Miles W. Membreño[3], Janos Demeter[4,5], Roy Ng[4,5], Debadrita Bhattacharya[1], Thuyen N. Nguyen[1], Griffin G. Hartmann[1,2], Caterina I Colón, Carine Bossard[6], Jan M. Skotheim[2], Peter K. Jackson[4,5], Anca Pasca[1], Seth M. Rubin[3], and Julien Sage[1,7*]

[1]Departments of Pediatrics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

[2]Department of Biology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

[3]Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA

[4]Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

[5]Department of Pathology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

[6]Biosplice Therapeutics Inc., San Diego, CA, USA

[7]Department of Genetics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

*Correspondence: julsage@stanford.edu

Authors contributions: T.H. performed and analyzed most of the experiments under the supervision of J.S., with guidance from J.M.S.; T.N.N. helped with the mouse colony; D.B. and C.I.C. helped with the RNA-seq analysis; J.C. performed the experiments with human organoids under the supervision of A.P.; S.M.R and M.W.M. performed and analyzed the *in vitro* kinase and binding assays; R.N. and J.D. helped with the AP/MS experiments under the supervision of P.K.J.; C.B. provided the DYRK1A inhibitor and guidance on how to use it; T.H. and J.S. wrote the manuscript and prepared the figures together with contributions from all the other authors.

ABSTRACT

A growing number of therapies are being developed to target the cell cycle machinery for the treatment of cancer and other human diseases. Consequently, a greater understanding of the factors regulating cell cycle progression becomes essential to help enhance the response to these new therapies. Here, using data from the Cancer Dependency Map, we identified FAM53C as a new regulator of cell cycle progression. We found that FAM53C is critical for this cell cycle transition and that it acts upstream of the CyclinD-CDK4/6-RB axis and of p53 in the regulation of the G1/S transition. By mass spectrometry, biochemical, and cellular assays, we identified and validated DYRK1A as a cell cycle kinase that is inhibited by and directly interacts with FAM53C. Consistent with the role for FAM53C identified in cells in culture, *FAM53C* knockout human cortical organoids display increased cell cycle arrest and growth defects. *Fam53C* knockout mice show minor behavioral phenotypes. Because DYRK1A dysregulation contributes to developmental disorders such as Down syndrome as well as tumorigenesis, future strategies aiming at regulating FAM53C activity may benefit a broad range of patients.

INTRODUCTION

The cell cycle is precisely regulated by a complex network of checkpoints. Among those, the G1 checkpoint is an essential decision point for cell cycle progression into S-phase or cell cycle exit in G0, either for a transient arrest, such as quiescence, or for a more permanent arrest, such as during cellular differentiation or senescence. Signal integration at this cell cycle checkpoint is tightly regulated, and defects at this transition can have catastrophic impacts in development and human diseases, including auto-immune diseases and cancer [1]. A better understanding of the mechanisms regulating the G1/S decision point is critical for our understanding of embryonic development, tissue repair, regeneration, and aging processes.

The G1/S transition is regulated by multiple intracellular and extracellular signals, many of which converge onto the RB pathway [2]. The core RB pathway is centered around the retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor. RB normally inhibits cell cycle progression in G1 by interacting with various proteins, including the E2F family of transcription factors, which regulate the expression of genes essential for DNA replication and other aspects of cell division [3]. Under the prevailing model, mitogen signaling stimulates RB hyperphosphorylation and inactivation by Cyclin/CDKs (namely Cyclin D-CDK4/6 and Cyclin E-CDK2), leading to E2F release to promote proliferation; mechanisms such as upregulation of the p21 cell cycle inhibitor (p21WAF1/CIP1, encoded by the *CDKN1A* gene) under stress conditions, often downstream of p53 activation [4], can limit CDK activity to keep cells in G1 arrest [4].

Cyclin D (with three family members Cyclin D1, D2, and D3), is a critical Cyclin whose levels are tightly regulated both at the transcriptional level and the post-transcriptional level, including by regulation of protein stability to induce rapid degradation [5, 6]. Recently, we and others have shown that AMBRA1 (Activating Molecule in Beclin1-Regulated Autophagy) is an adaptor for the CRL4 (CUL4-RING) E3 ubiquitin ligase to mediate the polyubiquitylation and subsequent degradation of cyclin D proteins in cells [7-9]. These studies resolved a long-standing question in

60 the field related to the molecular mechanisms regulating Cyclin protein levels regulation, but also
61 highlighted that, despite decades of research, key regulators of core cell cycle machinery remain
62 to be discovered and characterized.

63 Accumulating evidence also indicates that Dual-specificity Tyrosine Phosphorylation-
64 regulated Kinase 1A (DYRK1A), and its family member DYRK1B, can phosphorylate Cyclin D (at
65 threonine 286, T286, for Cyclin D1), which leads to lower Cyclin D protein levels in cells [10-16]
66 while also modulating p21 levels in a bistable manner [10]. DYRK1A has gained clinical interest
67 due to its dosage sensitive role in cancer and developmental disease: the *DYRK1A* gene maps
68 to the Down syndrome critical region on chromosome 21q22 [17, 18] and increased DYRK1A
69 kinase activity has been linked to many of the developmental brain defects associated with Down
70 syndrome [19-21]. In addition, functional loss of one *DYRK1A* allele leads to the so-called
71 DYRK1A haploinsufficiency syndrome [22]. *DYRK1A* variants have also recently been associated
72 with epilepsy [23]. The regulation of DYRK1A and its effects toward Cyclin D1 and p21 in normal
73 and disease contexts remain poorly understood.

74 Here we aimed to identify new regulators of the G1/S transition of the cell cycle. Using co-
75 dependency data in hundreds of human cancer cell lines from the Cancer Dependency Map
76 Project (DepMap, [24]), we identified the poorly studied protein FAM53C as a candidate cell cycle
77 regulator connected to the RB pathway. Our work shows that FAM53C normally promotes G1/S
78 progression and links its cell cycle activity to DYRK1A activity in cells.

MAIN TEXT

A DepMap analysis identifies FAM53C as a candidate regulator of G1/S.

To identify new candidate regulators of the G1/S switch, we took advantage of the co-dependency scores offered by the Cancer Dependency Map (DepMap) platform to identify potential novel pathway interactors [25, 26]. To find novel interactions, we first generated a list of 38 factors playing a known role at this cell cycle transition (**Table S1**).

We next overlapped the top 100 co-dependencies from the Cancer Dependency Map (DepMap) platform [27] for each of the input genes to generate a list of shared co-dependency genes from across the input list (**Figure 1A** and **Table S2**). We established a score for each gene hit based on the number of input genes which shared a co-dependency with the hit. The gene coding for CDK2 had the maximum of 13 hits in the analysis, while genes coding for other established G1/S factors such as E2F1 or Cyclin E2 had a score of 3, establishing a cutoff for new candidates; this cutoff score encompassed approximately the top 5% of output values (**Figure 1B,C** and **Table S2**).

Among the genes with a score greater or equal to 3 and with no obvious prior direct link to G1 and the RB pathway, we noted *ZZZ3* (score of 6, whose product is a subunit of the Ada-two-A-containing, or ATAC histone acetyltransferase complex [28]) and C1ORF109 (score of 5, whose product is involved in replication stress [29]) (**Table S2**). We did not pursue these genes but focused on *FAM53C* (score of 3, Family with sequence similarity 53 C, previously also known as *C5ORF6*) because a similar analysis of DepMap data using a different computational approach also identified this gene as a candidate G1/S regulator [30], and because little is known about FAM53C function.

FAM53C promotes the G1/S transition of the cell cycle.

102 *FAM53C* has a positive co-dependency correlation with *CCND1* and *CDK4*, and negative
103 correlations with *RB1* in the top 100 co-dependencies for each of the 38 selected factors
104 (**Table S2**), suggesting that FAM53C may normally act as a promoter of cell cycle progression in
105 G1. Indeed, when we acutely knocked-down FAM53C in immortalized human RPE-1 cells using
106 short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) (**Figure 1D**), we observed a significant accumulation of cells in
107 G1/S and loss of S-phase representation in BrdU/PI assays (**Figure 1E** and **Figure S1A** and
108 **S1B**). This growth defect was sustained, with no population doublings over 7 days post-
109 transfection (**Figure 1F**). No apoptosis was identified by Annexin V/PI FACS staining, confirming
110 that loss of replication is due to true cell cycle arrest and not cell death (**Supplementary**
111 **Figure S1C,D**). Knock-down of FAM53C in U2OS osteosarcoma and A549 lung cancer cell lines
112 also led to significant G1 arrest (**Figure S1E**). Conversely, upon FAM53C overexpression
113 (**Figure 1G**), we observed a greater fraction of cells in S-phase and increased number of cells at
114 confluency (**Figure 1H,I** and **Figure S1F**).

115 Based on the DepMap co-dependency analysis and the knock-down data, we next decided
116 to investigate the pathway interplay between the Cyclin D1/CDK4-RB pathway and FAM53C. We
117 found that knockout of RB in RPE-1 cells significantly abrogated the G1 arrest observed upon
118 FAM53C knock-down; loss of RB also abrogated the effects of the CDK4/6 inhibitor palbociclib in
119 these experiments, as expected (**Figure 1J** and **Supplementary Figure S1H**). The increased
120 proliferation of RPE-1 cells overexpressing FAM53C could be effectively blocked by palbociclib
121 treatment (**Figure 1K** and **Supplementary Figure S1I**). Altogether, these analyses and functional
122 data identified FAM53C as a regulator of the G1/S transition in immortalized and cancer cells
123 (**Figure 1L**).

124 **The FAM53C interactome highlights the cell cycle regulatory role of FAM53C.**

125 FAM53C remains a largely uncharacterized protein with no known functional domains [31]. To
126 gain further insights into the mechanisms of action of FAM53C in cells and how FAM53C may

127 connect with the RB pathway, we analyzed the FAM53C interactome in cells. To this end, we
128 expressed a GFP- and S-tagged (localization and affinity purification tag, LAP-tag) lentiviral
129 FAM53C construct in 293T cells, pulled down the FAM53C protein, and performed mass
130 spectrometry on the purified fraction (**Figure 2A** and **Figure S2A**). This dual-affinity
131 purification/mass spectroscopy (AP-MS) analysis revealed candidate interactors (**Table S3**), with
132 an enrichment for cell cycle factors (**Table S4**). Candidate FAM53C interactors in the cell cycle
133 were related to both the G1/S (e.g., CDK4) and the G2/M (e.g., PLK1) transitions, including
134 binding to several subunit of protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) and several members of the 14-3-3
135 family, which may contribute to regulation at multiple cell cycle transitions [32, 33] (**Figure 2B** and
136 **Table S3**). This analysis further points to a role for FAM53C at the G1/S transition of the cell cycle,
137 but also suggests that FAM53C could play some yet unidentified roles at other phases of the cell
138 cycle. While a specific analysis of the FAM53C interactome has not been performed previously,
139 FAM53C was identified in other pull-down experiments. Integrating our AP/MS data with
140 interactome data from public databases confirmed a likely role for FAM53C in the regulation of
141 cell cycle progression, including the G1/S transition (**Figure 2C**).

142 While FAM53C is likely to have several important partners in cells, DYRK1A stood out as a
143 promising candidate. First, previous proteomic studies focusing on the DYRK1A interactome had
144 identified FAM53C in the list of potential partners of DYRK1A [34-37]. Second, our proteomic
145 analysis also identified DCAF7, which is a known functional partner of DYRK1A [38, 39]. Third, a
146 recent study indicates a functional relationship between FAM53C and DYRK1A in neurons [40].
147 Fourth, strong evidence indicates that DYRK1A kinase activity is a key regulator of the G1/S
148 transition: DYRK1A phosphorylation of LIN52 can promote the activity of the Dimerization Partner,
149 RB-like, E2F, and multivulva class B (DREAM) complex, thereby promoting quiescence [41];
150 DYRK1A phosphorylation of Cyclin D1 at T286 also results in Cyclin D1 degradation, thereby
151 slowing or preventing G1/S progression [10, 12-14, 42, 43]. Thus, to further assess a potential

152 binding interaction between FAM53C and DYRK1A, we used biolayer interferometry (BLI), an
153 optical biosensing technology that quantifies molecular interactions. After affinity purification of
154 FAM53C and DYRK1A expressed from bacteria, a sortase reaction was used to label the N-
155 terminus of DYRK1A with a biotin tag, which allowed us to efficiently load DYRK1A onto
156 streptavidin-coated BLI sensors. FAM53C association to the sensors was then measured in a
157 dose-dependent manner, and rate and binding constants were determined (**Figure 2D**). Using
158 this approach, we found that FAM53C has an affinity for DYRK1A of $K_d = 3.3 \pm 0.5$ μM, confirming
159 the ability of these two proteins to directly interact. Based on these observations, we decided to
160 pursue the analysis of the interactions between FAM53C and DYRK1A in cells.

161 **FAM53C acts as an inhibitor of DYRK1A.**

162 The direct binding of FAM53C to DYRK1A and the co-dependency scores between FAM53C,
163 DYRK1A, and Cyclin D1 in the DepMap analysis led us to hypothesize that FAM53C may act as
164 a direct inhibitor of DYRK1A kinase activity, in addition to its recently reported role as a regulator
165 of DYRK1A localization in neurons [40]. To test this idea, we first developed a radio-labeling kinase
166 assay utilizing recombinantly expressed DYRK1A, Cyclin D1, and FAM53C. Cyclin D1
167 phosphorylation by DYRK1A has been previously observed *in vitro* at short time points (<30 min)
168 [10, 12-14, 42, 43], making it a biochemically and biologically relevant substrate to test FAM53C
169 effects on DYRK1A. Upon titrating increasing amounts of FAM53C, we observed a reduction in
170 Cyclin D1 phosphorylation in this assay (**Figure 3A**). We also noted efficient phosphorylation of
171 FAM53C itself in the presence of DYRK1A with lower levels of phosphorylation at lower levels of
172 FAM53C (**Figure 3A**), suggesting that FAM53C may be a competitive substrate and/or an inhibitor
173 of DYRK1A. Phosphorylation of LIN52, another substrate of DYRK1A [41] was also reduced with
174 increasing levels of FAM53C (**Figure S3A**). Taken together these data support a model in which
175 FAM53C can inhibit DYRK1A kinase activity toward key cell-cycle substrates.

176 DYRK1A dosage has been linked to shifting dynamics between the cell cycle regulators Cyclin
177 D1 and p21, including a cell cycle arrest state characterized by low levels of Cyclin D1 and high
178 levels of p21 associated with increased DYRK1A activity [10]. When we examined Cyclin D1 and
179 p21 protein levels upon FAM53C knock-down, we found that Cyclin D1 levels decreased while
180 p21 levels increased (**Figure 3B,C** and **Figure S3B,C**), consistent with increased DYRK1A
181 activity upon FAM53C loss. Overexpression of FAM53C led to increased levels of Cyclin D1, with
182 no changes on p21 levels (**Figure 3D,E** and **Figure S3D,E**). These results further support a
183 model in which FAM53C acts as a DYRK1A inhibitor. These data also raised the possibility that
184 FAM53C levels and p21 levels may not be only linked by DYRK1A activity.

185 To test whether DYRK1A inhibition could rescue the G1 arrest observed upon *FAM53C* knock-
186 down, we used a highly selective ATP-competitive DYRK1A inhibitor (SM13797 [44], hereafter
187 DYRK1Ai) (**Figure S3F-H**). Notably, addition of DYRK1Ai to *FAM53C* knock-down RPE-1 cells
188 was more effective at increasing Cyclin D1 levels than in control cells (**Figure 3F** and **Figure S3I**),
189 further supporting the model in which FAM53C acts as an active site competitor. However,
190 DYRK1Ai treatment was insufficient to rescue the G1 accumulation induced by FAM53C loss in
191 this context (**Figure 3G**).

192 Altogether, these experiments place FAM53C as an inhibitor of DYRK1A and a regulator of
193 Cyclin D1 levels. Nevertheless, the lack of rescue of the cell cycle arrest by DYRK1Ai upon
194 FAM53C knock-down suggested that additional mechanisms may be at play in the regulation of
195 cell cycle progression. Notably, we found that p21 levels, which are elevated upon *FAM53C*
196 knock-down in RPE-1 cells, were further elevated in cells treated with increasing doses of
197 DYRK1Ai (**Figure S3J,K**). This observation led us to investigate cell cycle arrest mechanisms
198 possibly related to p21 levels downstream of FAM53C knock-down.

199 **Activation of p53 downstream of FAM53C loss.**

200 The gene coding for p21, *CDKN1A*, is known to be regulated at the transcriptional level,

201 including by p53. To determine whether there is transcriptional activation of *CDKN1A* in *FAM53C*
202 knockdown cells, we analyzed the transcriptome of RPE-1 cells 48 hours post-knockdown.
203 Compared to controls, FAM53C knockdown cells exhibited enriched downregulation of genes
204 related to cell cycle processes (**Figure S4A** and **Table S5**), along with significant changes in
205 genes coding for key cell cycle factors (**Figure S4B**), as would be expected for cells undergoing
206 G1 arrest. Notably, a number of p53 transcriptional targets were significantly upregulated in the
207 knock-down condition, with *CDKN1A* showing the strongest upregulation in the FAM53C
208 knockdown cells (**Figure 4A**) and showing decreased levels in p53 knockout cells (**Figure 4B**).
209 However, p21 knock-down, even with DYRK1Ai treatment, did not rescue the cell cycle arrest
210 observed in FAM53C knock-down RPE-1 cells, indicating that other p53 targets are implicated
211 (**Figure 4C** and **Figure S4C,D**).

212 Based on these observations, we next compared the effects of the of the FAM53C knockdown
213 on the cell cycle of wild-type and *p53* knockout RPE-1 cells. Similar to DYRK1A inhibition, ablation
214 of p53 alone was not sufficient to rescue the arrest induced by loss of FAM53C (**Figure S4E-H**,
215 see **Figure 3G**). In contrast, the combination of *p53* knockout and treatment with the DYRK1Ai
216 rescued G1 accumulation in FAM53C knock-down cells (**Figure 4D** and **Figure S4E**), indicating
217 that both pathways contribute to this arrest in RPE-1 cells.

218 We noted that in the G1 rescue condition with DYRK1A inhibition and *p53* knockout in RPE-1
219 cells, S-phase values remained largely unchanged while a secondary accumulation of cells in
220 G2/M appeared (**Figure S4E**). This observation suggested that release from *FAM53C*
221 knockdown-mediated G1 arrest may result in stress at later phases of the cell cycle in this cell
222 line. Indeed, when we conducted a cell count assay in *p53* knockout RPE-1 cells, cells treated
223 with control siRNAs grew as expected, but we did not observe increased counts for FAM53C
224 knock-down cells treated with DYRK1Ai over the course of the assay (**Figure 4E**), indicating that
225 these cells, while entering S-phase, are not returning to a normal cell cycle. Cell lysates from cells

226 collected at 48 hours showed an upregulation of cleaved caspase 3 (CC3) only in DYRK1Ai-
227 treated FAM53C knock-down cells lacking p53 (**Figure S4I**), suggesting that bypass of FAM53C-
228 loss arrest may lead to significant cell stress in later stages of the cell cycle and death.

229 In the DepMap dataset, p53 restricts the expansion of RPE-1-derived cell lines and Cyclin D1
230 is critical for their expansion. We also found that HCT-116 colon cancer cells (which are p53 wild-
231 type) are dependent on Cyclin D1 for their expansion, similar to RPE-1 cells, but largely
232 independent on p53 (**Figure S4J**). Notably, FAM53C knock-down in these cells led to G1 arrest,
233 which was rescued by treatment with the DYRK1A inhibitor (**Figure 4F** and **Figure S4K**),
234 indicating that DYRK1A is a critical mediator of cell cycle arrest in HCT-116 cells upon FAM53C
235 knock-down and that loss of p53 is not always required to rescue the G1 arrest observed upon
236 FAM53C knock-down. We did not examine the long-term proliferative potential of these cells, but
237 DYRK1A inhibition has been previously shown to negatively affect the G2/M program in these
238 cells [45]. Overall, these experiments identify activation of the p53 pathway and other stress
239 signals downstream of FAM53C loss, in addition to activation of DYRK1A (**Figure S4L**).

240 **Consequences of *FAM53C* inactivation in human cortical organoids in culture.**

241 Based on the dosage-dependent role of DYRK1A in brain development, we wondered if loss
242 of FAM53C, which can lead to DYRK1A kinase activation, may result in brain developmental
243 phenotypes. As a first way to test this idea, we knocked out *FAM53C* in human induced pluripotent
244 stem cells (iPSCs) using CRISPR/Cas9 (**Figure 5A** and **Figure S5A-C**). The *FAM53C* knockout
245 in iPSCs was compatible with their survival and their stemness (**Figure S5D,E**), which allowed us
246 to differentiate control and knockout cells into human cortical organoids (hCOs). After 25 days of
247 differentiation, we noted that FAM53C mutant organoids were smaller in size compared to controls
248 at this stage (**Figure 5B,C**). Using EdU incorporation assays, we also observed decreased
249 proliferation in the knockout hCOs compared to controls (**Figure 5D** and **Figure S5F**). Loss of
250 FAM53C in hCOs did not affect DYRK1A levels but the ratio between phosphorylated Cyclin and

251 total Cyclin D1 levels was greater in knockout hCOs compared to controls, and p21 levels were
252 elevated (**Figure 5F-H**). While a complete analysis of the role of FAM53C in the development of
253 various cell types and structures in hCOs remains to be performed, these observations further
254 support a role for FAM53C in the control of cell cycle progression in G1 in a neural development
255 context.

256 ***Fam53C* knockout mice are viable and display only mild phenotypes.**

257 These data, and developmental roles for DYRK1A also in the brain and outside of the brain
258 [13, 14, 46] led us to investigate the possible phenotypes of *Fam53C* knockout mice. We obtained
259 mice with a deletion of *Fam53C* exon 4 from the International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium
260 (IPMC) [47] (**Figure 6A**). *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ and *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ mice were recovered at the expected
261 frequency from *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ crosses in the IMPC colony (with a low number of mice analyzed,
262 **Figure S6A**), but with a significant trend towards fewer of the homozygous mutant mice in our
263 colony at Stanford University (with more mice analyzed, **Figure 6B**). Based on the cell cycle arrest
264 phenotypes observed in culture, *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ may have been expected to have a reduced body
265 size, similar for example to Cyclin D1 knockout mice [48, 49]. We observed a significantly lower
266 body mass at weaning for males in our colony (**Figure 6C**). This phenotype may be dependent
267 on the husbandry conditions as there were no significant differences in body weight between
268 knockouts and wild-type controls, males or females, in the IMPC dataset (although again with
269 only n=8 mice in each group there) (**Figure S6B**). Histological analysis of the brain and other
270 tissues and organs in adult control and knockout mice did not reveal any gross defects
271 (**Figure S6C**). We note that the IMPC behavioral analysis had shown significant differences
272 between wild-type and *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ male mice in a “latency to first transition into dark” test, in which
273 the knockout mice showed a decreased exploration of a new environment, suggestive of possibly
274 increased anxiety (n=6 *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ males and n=7 *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ females compared to historical
275 controls) (**Figure 6D**). However, we did not repeat similar experiments in our colony. In a survival

276 study, we did not detect any differences between controls and *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ mice (**Figure S6D**).
277 These observations in mice with minimal phenotypes linked to FAM53C loss are in stark contrast
278 to the strong phenotypes observed in cells in culture and suggest mechanisms of compensation
279 *in vivo* that remain to be identified.

280 **DISCUSSION**

281 Here we sought to identify novel regulators of the G1/S transition using the DepMap database
282 as a starting point. Our analysis led us to focus on FAM53C, a factor which was previously
283 uncharacterized as a cell cycle factor. Our data place FAM53C upstream of the CycD/CDK4,6-
284 RB and p53-p21 pathways at the G1/S transition of the cell cycle. Our data further show that
285 DYRK1A is a key partner of FAM53C in the control of cell cycle progression at this transition.

286 FAM53C is conserved throughout vertebrates, but little is known about the function of the
287 FAM53 protein family. Previous work on FAM53B in medaka fish had shown a role in linking DNA-
288 binding proteins to modulators of transcription in the control of proliferation [50]. Previous work on
289 mammalian FAM53A had also suggested a connection with Bone Morphogenetic
290 Protein/Transforming Growth Factor beta (BMP/TGFβ) signaling [51] and with p53 signaling [52],
291 and our data connecting FAM53C loss to p53 activation may suggest an ancestral connection to
292 p53 for this family.

293 DYRK1A controls the G1/S transition of the cell cycle [10, 12, 13, 41-43, 53, 54] but also plays
294 a role in differentiation, especially in developing neurons [21, 55-59]. Thus, it is possible that
295 FAM53C contributes to the control of cellular differentiation, including by regulating the cellular
296 localization of DYRK1A [40], its kinase activity, or by other mechanisms. Because of the role of
297 DYRK1A in the developing brain and in defects associated with Down syndrome [19-21], changes
298 in FAM53C levels and/or activity may be expected to affect brain development. The behavioral
299 data from the International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium (IPMC) support this idea, even though
300 these experiments were performed with a small number of animals and will require future
301 validation. In particular, the cellular basis of this behavioral phenotype, if repeated, will require a
302 more in-depth analysis of the brain of mutant mice, possibly at different time points during
303 development, as our histological analysis did not reveal any major changes in the brain of
304 knockout mice compared to controls in adult animals. Notably, human *FAM53C* variants in public

305 databases are linked to phenotypes such as height and Alzheimer's disease ("co-localization
306 analysis" from the Open Targets Genetics initiative [60]), as well as IGF1 serum levels (data from
307 the Global Biobank Engine [61]). Disruption of IGF1 signaling is a candidate contributor to stunted
308 growth and brain development defects in Down syndrome [62]. These observations provide
309 further rationale to investigate FAM53C function *ex vivo* and *in vivo*, both in the regulation of cell
310 cycle progression and in brain development and function.

311 Our data indicate that FAM53C controls DYRK1A kinase activity beyond its previously
312 described ability to control DYRK1A cellular localization [40]. Our phosphorylation assays further
313 suggest that DYRK1A may phosphorylate FAM53C, suggesting a role for FAM53C as a possible
314 competitive inhibitor against other substrates. But It is also possible that this phosphorylation in
315 turn affects FAM53C localization and/or activity. The identification and the mutation of the
316 DYRK1A phosphorylation site(s) on FAM53C will be a first step to address this point in the future.

317 While our work identifies a FAM53C-DYRK1A-CycD/CDK4,6-RB pathway at the G1/S
318 transition of the cell cycle, it is likely that FAM53C has other functions in cells. In particular, our
319 AP-MS interactome data suggest that FAM53C may play additional roles later in the cell cycle,
320 including during G2/M through associations with other kinases like PLK1 and AURKA. Whether
321 these kinase interactions are inhibitory similar to the FAM53C-DYRK1A interaction remains to be
322 determined. We did not observe cell cycle arrest at other stages of the cell cycle beyond G1, but
323 future experiments, including in synchronized cell populations or by single cell tracking, will help
324 address the role of FAM53C at other key cell cycle checkpoints.

325 With the approval of CDK4/6 inhibitors for the treatment of breast cancer and the development
326 of a variety CDK inhibitors [63-65], it has become even more important than before to better
327 understand the mechanisms regulating the activity of these kinases. Our data indicate that low
328 levels of FAM53C may activate DYRK1A kinase activity towards Cyclin D, thereby decreasing
329 CDK4/6 activity in cells. Our mass spectrometry analysis also identified CDK4 as a possible

330 interactor of FAM53C. Although we did not pursue this observation, a possible direct interaction
331 between FAM53C and CDK4 may also regulate CDK4 activity in cells. The identification of
332 FAM53C as a regulator of the DYRK1A-CycD/CDK4,6-RB pathway suggests that strategies to
333 decrease FAM53C levels in cells may help enhance the anti-tumor effects of CDK inhibitors.

334 **METHODS**

335 **Ethics statement**

336 Mice were maintained at Stanford University's Research Animal Facility according to practices
337 prescribed by the NIH and by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) at
338 Stanford University. Additional accreditation of Stanford University Research Animal Facility was
339 provided by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care
340 (AAALAC). The study protocol was approved by the Administrative Panel on Laboratory Animal
341 Care (APLAC) at Stanford University (protocol 13565).

342 **Animal studies**

343 We imported *Fam53C* knockout mice from the International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium
344 (IMPC [47], www.mousephenotype.org) (*Fam53*$^{cem1(IMPC)J}$ allele, C57BL/6NJ background). This
345 allele was generated by electroporating the Cas9 protein along with 2 guide sequences 5'-
346 ACTGCATTTTTGAGGAGGAG-3' and 5'-GTTAAAATTCAATACTGCCA-3', which resulted in a
347 1151 bp deletion beginning at Chromosome 18 position 34,767,928 bp and ending after
348 34,769,078 bp (GRCm38/mm10). This mutation deletes exon 4 and 366 bp of flanking intronic
349 sequence including the splice acceptor and donor and is predicted to cause a change of amino
350 acid sequence after residue 46 and early truncation 27 amino acids later. Genotyping was
351 performed using the Mouse Direct PCR kit (for genotyping, B40015) following the protocol
352 provided by the Jackson Laboratory (strain Stock No: 032892, C57BL/6NJ-*Fam53c*$^{em1(IMPC)J/Mmjax}$)
353 using a forward primer for the wild-type allele (5'-CCTGGGAACTCTTCTGTCTAGAGT-3'), a
354 forward primer for the mutant allele (5'-TGGCATTACCACTTCACAGC -3'), and a common
355 reverse primer (5'- CTAAGGACTAACTTGACAGGGCAGA-3') (wild-type band: 99 bp; mutant
356 band: 90 bp). We note that we have not been able to detect the FAM53C protein reliably with
357 current antibodies in immunoblot on mouse cells, making it impossible to ascertain full knockout
358 at the protein level.

359 Data generated by the IPMC were downloaded from their web site
360 (https://www.mousephenotype.org/data/genes/MGI:1913556)[47]. For the cohort generated at
361 Stanford to measure body weight and to assess phenotypes during aging, mice were generated
362 from heterozygous crosses.
363 Histological analysis was performed on hematoxylin and eosin-stained paraffin sections prepared
364 by HistoWiz.

365 **DepMap analysis**

366 The DepMap analysis was performed directly from the DepMap portal in 2020 (20q2 datasets)
367 (https://depmap.org/portal)[27].

368 **Cell culture and small molecules**

369 Human cell lines were grown in DMEM high glucose medium supplemented with 10% bovine
370 growth serum (BGS) (Fisher Scientific) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine (Gibco). All cell
371 lines tested negative for mycoplasma. RB and p53 mutant RPE-1 cells were a kind gift from
372 Evgeny Zatulovskiy and Jan Skotheim [66]. Control and p53 knockout HCT116 cells were a kind
373 gift from Mengxiong Wang and Laura Attardi.
374 The following small molecule inhibitors were used in cells: palbociclib HCl (Selleckchem #S1116)
375 and puromycin (ThermoFisher #A1113803). For DYRK1A kinase inhibition, we used SM13797
376 from Biosplice [44] at a concentration of 1 μM with volume matched DMSO vehicle control unless
377 otherwise noted.
378 Human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) were cultured in Essential 8 medium (Thermo
379 Fisher Scientific, A1517001) on cell culture plates coated with vitronectin (Thermo Fisher
380 Scientific, 14190). They were passaged approximately every 6 days using 0.5 mM EDTA (Thermo
381 Fisher Scientific, 15575) once they reached about 80% confluency. Cell integrity was confirmed
382 using high-density SNP arrays, and routine PCR testing was performed to ensure cultures
383 remained free of mycoplasma.

384 The differentiation of iPSCs into the three germ layers was performed using the STEMdiff™
385 Trilineage Differentiation Kit (STEMCELL Technologies, #05230).

386 **Knock-down, knock-out, and overexpression**

387 FAM53C knock-down experiments in human cell lines were performed using 5 μM of ON-
388 TARGETplus pooled siRNAs (Horizon – Dharmacon™), and ON-TARGET Control #1 as negative
389 controls. Cells were transfected using the Lipofectamine RNAiMAX reagent, following the
390 manufacturer's recommendations. Lentiviral vectors encoding HA-FAM53C (C-terminal tag)
391 (VectorBuilder) or GFP control (a gift from the Artandi lab). Lentivirus was produced in 293T cells,
392 and cells were infected with viral supernatant on two consecutive days, followed by four days of
393 selection with puromycin.

394 hiPSCs (8×10^5 cells) were electroporated in P3 primary cell nucleofector solution (Lonza, V4XP-
395 3032) with 2 μg of FAM53C KO Plasmid containing GFP expression system (Santa Cruz
396 Biotechnology, sc-412179) using a 4D-Nucleofector (program: DC100) (Lonza). After
397 nucleofection, the cells were transferred to Matrigel-coated plates (Corning, 354277) and cultured
398 in mTESR medium (STEMCELL Technologies, 100-0276) with 10 μM ROCK inhibitor (Y27632)
399 at 37°C for 24 hr. GFP-positive cells were sorted using a FACSAria II flow cytometer (BD
400 Biosciences) and cultured immediately in mTESR medium containing 10 μM Y27632 and
401 Antibiotic-Antimycotic (Thermo Fisher Scientific,15240062). Approximately 300 GFP-positive
402 cells were plated per well in Matrigel-coated six-well plates. Colonies were harvested in
403 QuickExtract DNA Extraction Solution (LGC Biosearch Technologies, QE09050). Then, the
404 genomic region around the CRISPR-Cas9 target site for *FAM53C* was amplified by PCR using
405 Q5® Hot Start High-Fidelity 2X Master Mix (New England Biolabs, M0494S). To select the
406 *FAM53C* knockout clone, we used the following primer pair: forward, 5′-
407 GGCCCAAGATTCCTCTCGAC-3′, and reverse, 5′-GGGTCTCACCCCAGTTTCTC-3′. To
408 examine the specific region of the knockout, RNA was extracted from the initially selected clones

409 using the RNeasy Plus Mini Kit (Qiagen, 74136). cDNA synthesis was then performed using the
410 SuperScript™ IV CellsDirect™ cDNA Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen, 11750150). The cDNA was
411 amplified by PCR and subsequently sequenced. The primers used for this process were: forward,
412 5′-GCAGACTCTGGATGAGCTGAAATG-3′, and reverse, 5′-TCTCTTGGTGGCAGGGATACT-3′.
413 The sequencing results confirmed that the clone had a deletion of exon 3 and exon 4 (844 bp)
414 (see gene map in Figure S5A). Potential off-target effects of the sgRNA were assessed using the
415 RGEN tool (https://www.rgenome.net/), with PCR primers for detecting mutations at potential off-
416 target sites (*ZFAND5* (forward, 5′-GCGGCGAGTGCGTTAGT-3′, and reverse, 5′-
417 TTTGTTTCTCTGGGTCGTGGTG-3′), *MAP6D1* (forward, 5′-GGCTACTCGGACCTCGACA-3′,
418 and reverse, 5′-GGTTCCAACTCGGCTGAAGG-3′), and *DCAF10* (forward, 5′-
419 AAGTTTGGGTCAAGATCCTGGT-3′, and reverse, 5′- AAGGCCAAGTATACTCATAAGTGAGG -
420 3′) (see sequencing results in Figure S5B,C).

421 **Generation of hCOs from hiPSCs**

422 The generation of human cortical organoids (hCOs) from hiPSCs followed a previously published
423 protocol [67]. In brief, hiPSCs were dissociated into single cells using Accutase (Innovate Cell
424 Technologies, AT-104) and seeded into AggreWell plates (STEMCELL Technologies, 34815) at a
425 density of 3×10^6 cells per well, using Essential 8 medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A1517001)
426 supplemented with 10 μM Rock inhibitor Y-27632 (Selleckchem, S1049). The next day, spheres
427 were collected and transferred to 10 cm ultra-low-attachment dishes (Corning, 3262). For the first
428 6 days, they were cultured in Essential 6 medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A1516401) with SB-
429 431542 (10 μM, Tocris, 1614), dorsomorphin (2.5 μM Sigma-Aldrich, P5499), and XAV-939 (2.5
430 μM, Tocris, 3748), with daily medium changes. From Day 7, hCOs were maintained to Neurobasal
431 A medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 10888) containing B27 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 12587),
432 along with 20 ng/ml epidermal growth factor (R&D Systems, 236-EG) and 20 ng/ml basic
433 fibroblast growth factor (R&D Systems, 233-FB), with daily medium changes for 8 days, followed

434 by changes every other day until Day 25. At day 25, the hCOs were switched to a Neurobasal A
435 medium with B27, 20 ng/ml brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF; Peprotech, 450-02), and 20
436 ng/ml NT3 (Peprotech, 450-03) for an additional 20 days, with medium changes every other day.
437 From Day 45 onward, the hCOs were maintained in Neurobasal A medium with B27, with medium
438 changes every 3-4 days.

439 **Quantitative immunoassay, immunoblot analysis, and immunofluorescence**

440 For immunoassays with human cell lines, cells extracts were prepared in RIPA buffer with Roche
441 cOmplete™ ULTRA proteasome and PhosSTOP™ phosphatase inhibitor cocktail tablets
442 (Millipore Sigma #05892791001 and PHOSS-RO). Protein extracts were quantified using the
443 Pierce™ BCA Protein Assay Kit according to manufacturer's instructions (Thermo Fisher
444 Scientific, 23227). For quantitative immunoassays, the capillary-based Simple Western™ assay
445 was performed on the Wes™ system (ProteinSimple) according to the manufacturer's protocol
446 with 1 μg of protein used per lane. Compass software (ProteinSimple) was used for protein
447 quantification, using the default settings unless otherwise specified. For immunoblot analysis, cell
448 lysates were denatured in Laemmli buffer and boiled at 95°C for 5 minutes. 10 μg of protein was
449 loaded into each lane unless otherwise specified. Samples were run on NuPAGE 4 to 12% Bis-
450 Tris gels (Thermo Fisher Scientific # NP0322BOX) and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes
451 using iBlot 2 transfer stacks (Thermo Fisher Scientific IB23002). Membranes were blocked in 10%
452 milk in TBS-T (20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1% Tween 20) for 1 hr. Primary antibodies were
453 diluted in 5% milk in TBS-T and incubated overnight at 4ºC. Secondary antibodies (Jackson
454 ImmunoResearch anti-rabbit #111-035-144; anti-mouse #115-035-003) were diluted 1:10,000 in
455 5% milk in TBS-T and incubated for 1 hr at room temperature. Chemiluminescence was detected
456 using Amersham ECL Prime Western Blotting Detection Reagent (GE Healthcare #RPN2236).
457 The following primary antibodies were used for human cell lines: HSP90 (1:2000; Cell Signaling
458 Technology, #4877), GAPDH (1:5000; Thermo Fisher, PA5-79289), FAM53C (1:250; Thermo

459 Fisher Scientific, PA5-60125), HA tag (1:1000; Cell Signaling Technology, #3714), p21 (1:1000;
460 Cell Signaling Technology, #2947), Cyclin D1 (1:500; Cell Signaling Technology, #2922), and
461 DYRK1A (1:200; Cell Signaling Technology, #8765).
462 For experiments with hCOs, the organoids were lysed on ice using RIPA buffer with protease
463 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-24948A) and phosphatase inhibitors (GenDEPOT, P3200-001)
464 through gentle agitation, and incubated at 4ºC for 1 hr. The lysates were then centrifuged at
465 14,000 × g for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was collected. Protein concentrations in the
466 supernatant were measured using the Pierce™ BCA Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific,
467 23225). The lysates were denatured with Bolt™ LDS Sample Buffer (Invitrogen, B0007) at 95°C
468 for 5 minutes. Then, 7 µg of the samples were loaded onto Bolt™ 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gels
469 (Invitrogen, NW04120BOX) and transferred to a PVDF membrane using the iBlot™ 2 Transfer
470 Stacks and iBlot2 system (Method: P0) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, IB24002). The membranes
471 were blocked with 5% BSA (GenDEPOT, A0100-005) in TBST (Tris-buffered saline with 0.1%
472 Tween 20, Boston BioProducts, BM-301X) for 1 hr. They were then incubated overnight at 4ºC
473 with primary antibodies in TBST containing 5% BSA: DYRK1A (1:1000; Abcam, ab65220),
474 FAM53C (1:1000; Thermo Fisher Scientific, PIPA5114093), CyclinD1 (1:1000; Cell Signaling, #
475 2922S), p-CyclinD1 (1:1000; Cell Signaling, #3300), P21 (1:1000; Cell signaling, # 2947S), and
476 β-actin (1:1000; Cell signaling. #4970S). After washing with 5% TBST, the membranes were
477 incubated with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies at room temperature for
478 1 hr: Anti-mouse IgG (1:2000; Cell Signaling, #7076), and Anti-rabbit IgG (1:2000; Cell Signaling,
479 #7074). The SuperSignal™ West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate (Thermo Fisher
480 Scientific, 34095) was used for signal development, and the iBright 1500 (Thermo Fisher
481 Scientific, A44114) was used for protein band detection. Band intensities were quantified using
482 ImageJ software (version 1.53t, NIMH, Bethesda, MD) with normalization to background and to
483 the β-actin control.

484 For immunofluorescence analysis of differentiated iPSCs, cells were fixed in a 10% formalin
485 solution (Sigma) at 4ºC for 15 minutes, followed by washing with PBST (PBS with 0.1% Tween
486 20). Permeabilization was carried out using PBS containing 0.1% Triton X-100 (Sigma) for 20
487 minutes. Then, the samples were incubated in 3% BSA for 1 hr before being treated overnight at
488 4ºC with the respective primary antibodies : PAX6 for ectoderm (1:300; BioLegend, PRB-278P),
489 Brachyury for mesoderm (1:300; R&D Systems, AF2085-SP), and SOX17 for endoderm (1:300;
490 Cell Signaling, 81778S). The cells were then rinsed with PBST and incubated with Alexa Fluor-
491 conjugated secondary antibodies (1:500; 488 or 594; Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 1 hr at room
492 temperature. Samples were observed using a Zeiss LSM 980 confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss).

493 **Cell cycle and cell death analyses**

494 Cells were counted using a Countess 3 instrument on default settings (Thermo Fisher Scientific),
495 and dead cells were excluded using 0.4% Trypan Blue solution (Thermo Fisher Scientific,
496 T10282). For palbociclib treatment (with DMSO as a control), cells were treated with 0.5 μM for
497 24 hr. Cell cycle analysis was performed using BrdU pulsed for 2 hr (10 μg/mL, Calbiochem
498 #203806) and propidium iodide (PI) staining[7] unless otherwise indicated. For cell death assays,
499 Annexin V/PI staining was performed and analyzed as described before[7]. Flow cytometry was
500 performed on a BD FACSAria II (BD Biosciences) and data was collected using BD FACSDiva.
501 Data were analyzed using Cytobank Community software (Beckman Coulter Life Sciences).
502 For experiments with hCOs, the EdU assays were performed using the Click-iT™ EdU Alexa
503 Fluor™ 647 Flow Cytometry Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, C10424), following the
504 manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, hCOs were incubated with 10 μM EdU for 24 hr, then
505 dissociated using Accutase and resuspended in staining buffer with 3% BSA and 0.5 mM EDTA.
506 After fixation and permeabilization, the cells were incubated with the Click-iT™ reaction cocktail
507 for 30 minutes at room temperature, protected from light. DAPI was added for DNA staining, and

508 the cells were analyzed using a FACSAria II flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and FCS Express
509 7 software (DeNovo Software).

510 **Bulk RNA sequencing and analysis**

511 For FAM53C knock-down experiments in RPE-1 cells, $1x10^6$ control and siRNA-treated samples
512 were collected in duplicate 48 hours post-transfection, and RNA was isolated using the RNeasy
513 Plus Micro kit (Qiagen #74034). Library preparation and sequencing were performed by
514 Novogene using the Illumina NextSeq 500 platform to obtain ~20 million paired reads/sample.
515 Raw sequencing reads were trimmed using CutAdapt (v2.10)[68] with the TruSeq sequencing
516 adapter (5'-AGATCGGAAGAGCACACGTCTGAACTCCAGTCAC-3'), and a minimum read
517 length of at least 25. Reads were then aligned to the UCSC hg38 genome with HiSat2 [69] using
518 reverse strandedness and discarding unaligned reads. Counts were assigned to genes (hg38
519 GTF) using featureCounts [70] Downstream differential expression analysis was performed using
520 the Deseq2 package [71]. GO term enrichment of differentially expressed genes was performed
521 using ClusterProfiler [72].

522 **FAM53C interactome analysis**

523 <u>Tandem affinity purification</u>

524 10 mL packed cell volume of HEK-293T cells expressing LAP-tagged proteins [73] were re-
525 suspended with 40 mL of LAP-resuspension buffer (300 mM KCl, 50 mM HEPES-KOH [pH 7.4],
526 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol, 0.5 mM DTT, protease inhibitor [A32965, Thermo Fisher
527 Scientific]), lysed by gradually adding 1200 µL 10% NP-40 to a final concentration of 0.3%, then
528 incubated on ice for 10 min. The lysate was first centrifuged at 14,000 rpm (27,000 g) at 4°C for
529 10 min, and the resulting supernatant was centrifuged at 43,000 rpm (100,000 g) for 1 hr at 4°C
530 to further clarify the lysate. High speed supernatant was mixed with 500 µL of GFP-coupled beads
531 [73] and rotated for 1 hr at 4°C to capture GFP-tagged proteins, then washed five times with 1 mL
532 LAP200N buffer (200 mM KCl, 50 mM HEPES-KOH [pH 7.4], 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl2, 10%

533 glycerol, protease inhibitors, and 0.05% NP40). After re-suspending the beads with 1 mL
534 LAP200N buffer lacking protease inhibitors, the GFP tag was cleaved by adding 40 µg
535 PreScission-protease and rotating tubes at 4ºC for 16 hr. PreScission-protease eluted
536 supernatant was added to 100 µL of S-protein agarose (69704-3, EMD Millipore) to capture S-
537 tagged protein. After washing three times with LAP200N buffer and twice with LAP0 buffer (50
538 mM HEPES-KOH [pH 7.4], 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM MgCl2, and 10% glycerol), purified protein
539 complexes were eluted with 50 µL of 2X LDS buffer and boiled at 95°C for 3 min. Samples were
540 then run on Bolt Bis-Tris Plus Gels (NW04120BOX, Thermo Fisher Scientific) in Bolt MES SDS
541 Running Buffer (B0002, Thermo Fisher Scientific). Gels were fixed and stained according to
542 Colloidal Blue Staining Kit (LC6025, Thermo Fisher Scientific) with Optima LC/MS grade water
543 (W6-4, Fisher Scientific) at room temperature. The buffer was then replaced with Optima water
544 prior to cutting the bands into eight pieces. The gel slices were then destained, reduced, and
545 alkylated followed by in-gel digestion using (200 ng) Trypsin/LysC (V5073, Promega) as
546 previously [74]. Tryptic peptides were extracted from the gel bands and dried in a speed vac. Prior
547 to LC-MS, each sample was reconstituted in 0.1% formic acid, 2% acetonitrile, and water.

548 Chemicals and Reagents

549 The reagents used in this analysis were obtained from various sources. From Sigma-Aldrich, we
550 obtained 2-Chloroacetamide (CAM; cat. no. C0267), and Potassium hydroxide (KOH; cat. no.
551 P5958). Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA; cat. no. AAL06374AC), Acetic acid (AcOH; cat. no. A11350),
552 Optima™ LC/MS Grade Water (cat. no. W6-4), and 99.5% Formic acid, LC/MS Grade (FA; cat.
553 no. A117-50) were supplied by Fisher Scientific. Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride
554 (TCEP-HCl; cat. no. PG82080) and Halt™ Protease and Phosphatase Inhibitor Cocktails, EDTA-
555 Free (cat. nos. 78425 and 78428, respectively), were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific.
556 Honeywell provided the LC/MS grade acetonitrile (ACN; cat. no. 14261-1L). Additionally,
557 Trypsin/Lys-C Mix, Mass Spec Grade (cat. no. V5073) from Promega, and Empore C18 47 mm
558 Extraction Disk (cat. no. 320907D) from Empore were used. Liquid chromatography was

559 conducted using a Bruker PepSep C18 10 cm packed column with 1.5 μm beads and 150 μm I.D
560 (cat. No. 1893483) attached to a ZDV Sprayer with 20 μm I.D (cat. No. 1865710).

561 Stage-Tips Clean Up

562 Homemade Stage-Tips were constructed using two C18 Empore disks, following established
563 procedures. The fabricated Stage-Tips were subjected to a washing process, which involved two
564 washes with 100 μL of methanol, one wash with 100 μL of 80% acetonitrile/0.1% acetic acid, and
565 two washes with 100 μL of 1% acetic acid. Acidified peptides were loaded onto the Stage-Tips.
566 Subsequently, the Stage-Tips were washed three times with 100 μL of 1% acetic acid to remove
567 salts. Finally, the peptides were eluted from the Stage-Tips using two elution steps of 30 μL each,
568 with 60% acetonitrile/0.1% acetic acid as the elution buffer.

569 Liquid Chromatography Setup

570 A nanoELute ultra-high-pressure nano-flow chromatography system was utilized and directly
571 coupled online with a hybrid trapped ion mobility spectrometry—quadrupole time-of-flight mass
572 spectrometer (timsTOF Pro, Bruker) employing a nano-electrospray ion source (CaptiveSpray,
573 Bruker Daltonics).

574 Chromatographic Conditions

575 The liquid chromatography was conducted at a constant temperature of 50°C, employing a
576 reversed-phase column (PepSep column, 10 cm × 150 μm i.d., packed with 1.5 μm C18-coated
577 porous silica beads, Bruker) connected to the 10 μm emitter (Bruker). The mobile phase consisted
578 of two components: Mobile Phase A, comprising water with 0.1/2% formic acid/ACN (v/v), and
579 Mobile Phase B, comprising ACN with 0.1% formic acid (v/v).

580 Gradient Elution

581 Peptide separation was achieved using a linear gradient from 2-33% Mobile Phase B within 60
582 min. This was followed by a washing step with 95% Mobile Phase B and subsequent re-
583 equilibration. The chromatographic process maintained the flow rate at 400 nL/min.

584 MS Acquisition

585 Samples were analyzed using the timsTOF HT Mass Spectrometer in DDA-PASEF mode. The
586 TIMS elution voltage was calibrated linearly to obtain reduced ion mobility coefficients (1/K0) by
587 using three selected ions from the Agilent ESI-L Tuning Mix (m/z 622, 922, 1222). The mass and
588 ion mobility ranges were set from 100 to 1700 m/z and 0.7 to 1.3 1/K0, respectively. Both ramp
589 and acquisition times were set at 100 ms. Precursor ions suitable for PASEF-MS/MS were chosen
590 from TIMS-MS survey scans using the PASEF scheduling algorithm. A polygon filter was applied
591 to the m/z and ion mobility plane to prioritize features likely representing peptide precursors over
592 singly charged background ions. The quadrupole isolation width was set to 2 Th for m/z < 700
593 and 3 Th for m/z > 700, with collision energy linearly increased from 20 to 60 eV as ion mobility
594 ranged from 0.6 to 1.6 (1/K0).

595 Silver staining

596 5 µL of samples containing LDS buffer and DTT prepared for tandem affinity purification and mass
597 spectrometry described above were mixed with 1.25 µL of 500 mM iodoacetamide (0210035105,
598 MP Biomedicals). Proteins were separated in a 4–12% Bis-Tris gel (NP0321BOX, Invitrogen),
599 followed by fixation of the gel overnight in 50% methanol at room temperature. The gel was
600 impregnate with solution C (0.8% (w/v) silver nitrate (S6506, SIGMA), 207.2mM ammonium
601 hydroxide (A6899, SIGMA) and 18.9 mM sodium hydroxide) for 15 min, followed by rinsing with
602 water twice. The image was then developed in solution D (0.005% citric acid and 0.0185%
603 formaldehyde in Milli-Q) until intensity of the bands increase to optimal level. The reaction was
604 then terminated by adding stop solution (45% methanol and 10% acetic acid).

605 Data Analysis

606 Raw mass spec result files were processed using Bionic (Protein Metrics, Inc.) software (version:
607 4.5.2) with the following parameters: precursor mass tolerance: 20 ppm, fragment mass tolerance:
608 40 ppm; fragmentation type: QTOF/HCD; carbamidomethyl as Cys fixed modification, variable
609 modifications of Met oxidation, Asn and Gln deamidation, pyro-Glu formation at N-term Glu and
610 Gln, N-term Acetylation and Ser, Thr and Tyr phosphorylation, with maximum 3 variable

611 modification; trypsin with maximum 2 missed cleavages and fully specific mode; identifications
612 were filtered at 0.01 FDR at the protein level; a fasta library of all human refseq proteins (curated
613 and predicted) was used that was downloaded on 2021/07/20.
614 Spectral counts were normalized to NSAF values [75] and significance of enrichment of bait-
615 association was calculated as described previously [76].

616 **Proteomic analysis**

617 BioGRID [77]. Gene ontology (GO) term enrichment analysis and protein-protein interaction
618 analysis was performed using Metascape with the default settings in the "Express Analysis"
619 function**.** We used Enrichr [78] to analyze the top candidate interactors from the IP/MS
620 experiments (66 proteins, p-val<0.05) on 07/25/2024.

621 **Recombinant protein expression and purification**

622 Recombinant proteins were expressed in *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) cells. The cells were
623 transformed with plasmids encoding the target protein fused with either a His-tag (FAM53C) or a
624 GST-tag (DYRK1A). Transformed BL21 cells were cultured in LB medium supplemented with
625 100μg/mL Ampicillin. Protein expression was induced at an OD_{600} of 0.8 using 1 mM IPTG. The
626 cultures were grown overnight at 20°C.
627 The bacterial cells were harvested by centrifugation and resuspended in lysis buffer containing
628 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, and 1 mM TCEP. The cells were lysed by cell homogenizer
629 and clarified by centrifugation. For His-tagged proteins, the lysate was applied to a nickel-
630 nitrilotriacetic acid (Ni-NTA) column pre-equilibrated with equilibration buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH
631 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1mM TCEP, 10 mM imidazole). After incubation for 30 min, resin with bound
632 protein was washed with the same buffer but containing 30 mM imidazole and subsequently
633 bound proteins were eluted with 200 mM imidazole buffer. For GST-tagged proteins, the lysate
634 was applied to a GST-affinity resin pre-equilibrated with equilibration buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH

635 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP), and the protein was eluted using the same buffer but containing
636 20 mM reduced glutathione.
637 The His or GST tag was cleaved by incubating the eluted protein with 0.1 mg/mL GST-TEV
638 protease overnight at 4ºC. Following cleavage, the protein mixture was passed through a GST-
639 affinity column to remove GST-TEV and cleaved tag. The tag-free protein was further purified by
640 ion exchange chromatography using a Q Sepharose column. The protein solution was loaded
641 onto the Q column pre-equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 and 50 mM NaCl. Bound proteins
642 were eluted using a gradient of 50 mM to 1 M NaCl. As a final purification step, the protein was
643 subjected to size exclusion chromatography on a Superdex 75 column equilibrated with buffer
644 containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl, and 1 mM TCEP. Fractions containing the target
645 protein were pooled and concentrated using centrifugal filtration. The purity of the final protein
646 preparation was confirmed by SDS-PAGE and protein stored at -80°C in 10% glycerol.
647 To obtain biotinylated DYRK1A, we used sortase labeling as described [79], utilizing the N-
648 terminal glycine that is left following TEV cleavage. 50 μM DYRK1A was reacted with 500 μM of
649 a synthetic biotin-LPETGG peptide and a final concentration of 20 μM purified His-tagged sortase
650 in a final reaction volume of 500 μL. The reaction was incubated overnight at 4°C. Following the
651 reaction, the DYRK1A was purified again by passing over Ni^{2+}-NTA and Superdex 75 columns
652 and was stored as above. The Cyclin D1 used in the recombinant protein kinase assay is a
653 complex of CDK4-CycD1 purified as previously described [80].

654 **Kinase assays**

655 Protein samples were mixed in a buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM
656 $MgCl_2$, and 1 mM DTT. A mixture of non-radioactive and [γ- P^{32}] ATP (~10 μCi) was added to the
657 assay samples at a final concentration of 200 nM and allowed to react for 15 or 30 min as
658 indicated. The samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE for protein separation. The SDS-PAGE was
659 performed on a 4-20% gradient at 200V for 40 min under denaturing conditions. Following

660 electrophoresis, the gel was dried down completely to capture the signal from the radiolabeled
661 ATP. The radioactive decay was detected by exposing the dried gel to a phosphor screen
662 overnight. The phosphor screen was scanned using a GE Typhoon Trio Imager.

663 **SM13797 Selectivity Profile**

664 Biochemical IC_{50} values for CLK1-CLK4, DYRK1A, CDK1 and GSK3β were determined by
665 acoustically transferring SM13797 to 384-well plates (Echo 550, LabCyte) and by performing
666 kinase assays using ThermoFisher LanthaScreen platform for CLK4 or Z'LYTE™ platform for the
667 other kinases following the manufacturer's instructions. IC_{50} values were calculated from 11-point
668 dose response curves using Dotmatics Studies software. The full kinome screen (484 kinases)
669 was performed using ThermoFisher SelectScreen profiling service with SM13797 at 1 μM. The
670 IC_{50} values were subsequently determined for each kinase demonstrating > 90% inhibition.

671 Target engagement IC_{50} values were determined using the Promega NanoBRET® TE Intracellular
672 Kinase Assay platform in transiently transfected HEK293T cells. IC_{50} values were determined from
673 10-point dose response curves using Dotmatics Studies software.

674 **Biolayer Interferometry**

675 BLI experiments were performed using an eight-channel Octet-RED96e (Santorius). Experiments
676 were performed in an assay buffer containing 25 mM Tris pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 2
677 mg/mL BSA, and 0.2% (v/v) Tween. Samples were formatted in a 96-well plate with each well
678 containing 200 µL. For each experiment, we used eight streptavidin biosensor tips (Santorius)
679 that were loaded with the 200 nM biotinylated DYRK1A and dipped into FAM53C analyte at varied
680 concentrations. All experiments were accompanied by reference measurements using unloaded
681 streptavidin tips dipped into the same analyte-containing wells. Experiments in which analyte
682 concentration was varied also contained a zero-analyte reference. Data were processed and fit
683 using Octet software version 7 (Santorius). Before fitting, all datasets were double reference-
684 subtracted, aligned on the *y* axis through their respective baselines, aligned for interstep

correction through their respective dissociation steps, and smoothened using Savitzy–Golay filtering. The first 20 s of association and 20 s of dissociation were used with a 1:1 binding model. The association and dissociation rate constants as well as standard errors were averaged across the set of sensorgrams. The equilibrium dissociation constant K_D was obtained from a steady state analysis of all concentrations of analyte fit to the equation Response = (R_{max} * [Analyte])/(K_D + [Analyte]).

Statistical analysis

Statistical significance was assessed using Prism GraphPad software, unless otherwise stated in the methods above. The tests used are noted in the figure legends and accompanying Supplementary Tables. Data are represented as mean ± standard deviation unless otherwise stated. Statistical significance was assessed using Prism GraphPad software, unless otherwise stated in the methods above. The tests used are noted in the figure legends and accompanying Supplementary Tables. Data are represented as mean ± standard deviation unless otherwise stated.

Data availability

Sequencing data from RNA sequencing are available from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) under accession numbers GSE282945. The mass spectrometry proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE [81] repository with the dataset identifier PXD055829 and 10.6019/PXD055829. Data related to the IPMC genotyping and phenotyping of *Fam53C* mutant mice is available on the IPMC web site. All other data are available in the article and supplementary materials, or from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Acknowledgements

We thank all the members of the Sage lab for their help and support throughout this study.

709 Research reported in this publication was supported by the NIH (J.S., S.M.R., J.M.S., P.K.J.
710 P01CA254867). J.S. is the Elaine and John Chambers Professor in Pediatric Cancer.

711 **Competing Interest Declaration**

712 C.B. is an employee of Biosplice Therapeutics, Inc. The other authors declare no competing
713 interests.

References

1. Matthews HK, Bertoli C, de Bruin RAM. Cell cycle control in cancer. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2022;23(1):74-88. Epub 20210910. doi: 10.1038/s41580-021-00404-3. PubMed PMID: 34508254.

2. Sherr CJ. G1 phase progression: cycling on cue. Cell. 1994;79(4):551-5.

3. Kent LN, Leone G. The broken cycle: E2F dysfunction in cancer. Nat Rev Cancer. 2019;19(6):326-38. doi: 10.1038/s41568-019-0143-7. PubMed PMID: 31053804.

4. Engeland K. Cell cycle regulation: p53-p21-RB signaling. Cell Death Differ. 2022;29(5):946-60. Epub 20220331. doi: 10.1038/s41418-022-00988-z. PubMed PMID: 35361964; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC9090780.

5. Sherr CJ, Sicinski P. The D-type cyclins: a historical perspective. D-type Cyclins and Cancer: Springer; 2018. p. 1-26.

6. Saleban M, Harris EL, Poulter JA. D-Type Cyclins in Development and Disease. Genes (Basel). 2023;14(7). Epub 20230714. doi: 10.3390/genes14071445. PubMed PMID: 37510349; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC10378862.

7. Chaikovsky AC, Li C, Jeng EE, Loebell S, Lee MC, Murray CW, et al. The AMBRA1 E3 ligase adaptor regulates the stability of cyclin D. Nature. 2021;592(7856):794-8. Epub 2021/04/16. doi: 10.1038/s41586-021-03474-7. PubMed PMID: 33854239.

8. Maiani E, Milletti G, Nazio F, Holdgaard SG, Bartkova J, Rizza S, et al. AMBRA1 regulates cyclin D to guard S-phase entry and genomic integrity. Nature. 2021;592(7856):799-803. Epub 20210414. doi: 10.1038/s41586-021-03422-5. PubMed PMID: 33854232; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8864551.

9. Simoneschi D, Rona G, Zhou N, Jeong YT, Jiang S, Milletti G, et al. CRL4(AMBRA1) is a master regulator of D-type cyclins. Nature. 2021;592(7856):789-93. Epub 20210414. doi: 10.1038/s41586-021-03445-y. PubMed PMID: 33854235; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8875297.

10. Chen JY, Lin JR, Tsai FC, Meyer T. Dosage of Dyrk1a shifts cells within a p21-cyclin D1 signaling map to control the decision to enter the cell cycle. Mol Cell. 2013;52(1):87-100. Epub 2013/10/15. doi: 10.1016/j.molcel.2013.09.009. PubMed PMID: 24119401; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4039290.

11. Ashford AL, Oxley D, Kettle J, Hudson K, Guichard S, Cook SJ, et al. A novel DYRK1B inhibitor AZ191 demonstrates that DYRK1B acts independently of GSK3beta to phosphorylate cyclin D1 at Thr(286), not Thr(288). Biochem J. 2014;457(1):43-56. doi: 10.1042/BJ20130461. PubMed PMID: 24134204.

12. Soppa U, Schumacher J, Florencio Ortiz V, Pasqualon T, Tejedor FJ, Becker W. The Down syndrome-related protein kinase DYRK1A phosphorylates p27(Kip1) and Cyclin D1 and induces cell cycle exit and neuronal differentiation. Cell Cycle. 2014;13(13):2084-100. Epub 20140507. doi: 10.4161/cc.29104. PubMed PMID: 24806449; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4111700.

13. Thompson BJ, Bhansali R, Diebold L, Cook DE, Stolzenburg L, Casagrande AS, et al. DYRK1A controls the transition from proliferation to quiescence during lymphoid development by destabilizing Cyclin D3. J Exp Med. 2015;212(6):953-70. doi: 10.1084/jem.20150002. PubMed PMID: 26008897; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4451127.

14. Hille S, Dierck F, Kuhl C, Sosna J, Adam-Klages S, Adam D, et al. Dyrk1a regulates the cardiomyocyte cell cycle via D-cyclin-dependent Rb/E2f-signalling. Cardiovasc Res. 2016;110(3):381-94. doi: 10.1093/cvr/cvw074. PubMed PMID: 27056896.

15. Belanger F, Roussel C, Sawchyn C, St-Hilaire E, Gezzar-Dandashi S, Kimenyi Ishimwe AB, et al. A genome-wide screen reveals that Dyrk1A kinase promotes nucleotide excision repair by preventing aberrant overexpression of cyclin D1 and p21. J Biol Chem. 2023;299(7):104900. Epub 20230609. doi: 10.1016/j.jbc.2023.104900. PubMed PMID: 37301510; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC10339196.

16. Lindberg MF, Deau E, Miege F, Greverie M, Roche D, George N, et al. Chemical, Biochemical, Cellular, and Physiological Characterization of Leucettinib-21, a Down Syndrome and Alzheimer's Disease Drug Candidate. J Med Chem. 2023;66(23):15648-70. Epub 20231205. doi: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.3c01888. PubMed PMID: 38051674.

17. Rammohan M, Harris E, Bhansali RS, Zhao E, Li LS, Crispino JD. The chromosome 21 kinase DYRK1A: emerging roles in cancer biology and potential as a therapeutic target. Oncogene. 2022;41(14):2003-11. Epub 2022/02/28. doi: 10.1038/s41388-022-02245-6. PubMed PMID: 35220406; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8977259.

18. Laham AJ, Saber-Ayad M, El-Awady R. DYRK1A: a down syndrome-related dual protein kinase with a versatile role in tumorigenesis. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2021;78(2):603-19. Epub 2020/09/02. doi: 10.1007/s00018-020-03626-4. PubMed PMID: 32870330.

19. de Souza MM, Cenci AR, Teixeira KF, Machado V, Mendes Schuler MCG, Gon AE, et al. DYRK1A Inhibitors and Perspectives for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease. Current Medicinal Chemistry. 2023;30(6):669-88.

20. Wegiel J, Gong CX, Hwang YW. The role of DYRK1A in neurodegenerative diseases. FEBS J. 2011;278(2):236-45. Epub 20101213. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-4658.2010.07955.x. PubMed PMID: 21156028; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3052627.

21. Ryoo SR, Jeong HK, Radnaabazar C, Yoo JJ, Cho HJ, Lee HW, et al. DYRK1A-mediated hyperphosphorylation of Tau. A functional link between Down syndrome and Alzheimer disease. J Biol Chem. 2007;282(48):34850-7. Epub 20070928. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M707358200. PubMed PMID: 17906291.

22. Ji J, Lee H, Argiropoulos B, Dorrani N, Mann J, Martinez-Agosto JA, et al. DYRK1A haploinsufficiency causes a new recognizable syndrome with microcephaly, intellectual disability, speech impairment, and distinct facies. Eur J Hum Genet. 2015;23(11):1473-81. Epub 20150506. doi: 10.1038/ejhg.2015.71. PubMed PMID: 25944381; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4613469.

23. Bosselmann CM, Leu C, Brunger T, Hoffmann L, Baldassari S, Chipaux M, et al. Analysis of 1386 epileptogenic brain lesions reveals association with DYRK1A and EGFR. Nat Commun. 2024;15(1):10429. Epub 20241130. doi: 10.1038/s41467-024-54911-w. PubMed PMID: 39616148; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC11608322.

24. McFarland JM, Ho ZV, Kugener G, Dempster JM, Montgomery PG, Bryan JG, et al. Improved estimation of cancer dependencies from large-scale RNAi screens using model-based normalization and data integration. Nat Commun. 2018;9(1):4610. doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-06916-5. PubMed PMID: 30389920; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6214982.

25. Takemon Y, LeBlanc VG, Song J, Chan SY, Lee SD, Trinh DL, et al. Multi-Omic Analysis of CIC's Functional Networks Reveals Novel Interaction Partners and a Potential Role in Mitotic

Fidelity. Cancers (Basel). 2023;15(10). Epub 20230517. doi: 10.3390/cancers15102805. PubMed PMID: 37345142; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC10216487.

26. Doherty LM, Mills CE, Boswell SA, Liu X, Hoyt CT, Gyori B, et al. Integrating multi-omics data reveals function and therapeutic potential of deubiquitinating enzymes. eLife. 2022;11. Epub 20220623. doi: 10.7554/eLife.72879. PubMed PMID: 35737447; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC9225015.

27. Tsherniak A, Vazquez F, Montgomery PG, Weir BA, Kryukov G, Cowley GS, et al. Defining a Cancer Dependency Map. Cell. 2017;170(3):564-76 e16. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2017.06.010. PubMed PMID: 28753430; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5667678.

28. Mi W, Zhang Y, Lyu J, Wang X, Tong Q, Peng D, et al. The ZZ-type zinc finger of ZZZ3 modulates the ATAC complex-mediated histone acetylation and gene activation. Nat Commun. 2018;9(1):3759. Epub 20180914. doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-06247-5. PubMed PMID: 30217978; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6138639.

29. Krishnamoorthy V, Foglizzo M, Dilley RL, Wu A, Datta A, Dutta P, et al. The SPATA5-SPATA5L1 ATPase complex directs replisome proteostasis to ensure genome integrity. Cell. 2024;187(9):2250-68 e31. Epub 20240329. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2024.03.002. PubMed PMID: 38554706; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC11055677.

30. Wainberg M, Kamber RA, Balsubramani A, Meyers RM, Sinnott-Armstrong N, Hornburg D, et al. A genome-wide atlas of co-essential modules assigns function to uncharacterized genes. Nat Genet. 2021;53(5):638-49. Epub 2021/04/17. doi: 10.1038/s41588-021-00840-z. PubMed PMID: 33859415.

31. Lai F, Godley LA, Fernald AA, Orelli BJ, Pamintuan L, Zhao N, et al. cDNA cloning and genomic structure of three genes localized to human chromosome band 5q31 encoding potential nuclear proteins. Genomics. 2000;70(1):123-30. Epub 2000/11/23. doi: 10.1006/geno.2000.6345. PubMed PMID: 11087669.

32. Gardino AK, Yaffe MB, editors. 14-3-3 proteins as signaling integration points for cell cycle control and apoptosis. Seminars in cell & developmental biology; 2011: Elsevier.

33. Wlodarchak N, Xing Y. PP2A as a master regulator of the cell cycle. Critical reviews in biochemistry and molecular biology. 2016;51(3):162-84.

34. Huttlin EL, Bruckner RJ, Navarrete-Perea J, Cannon JR, Baltier K, Gebreab F, et al. Dual proteome-scale networks reveal cell-specific remodeling of the human interactome. Cell. 2021;184(11):3022-40 e28. Epub 2021/05/08. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2021.04.011. PubMed PMID: 33961781; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8165030.

35. Menon VR, Ananthapadmanabhan V, Swanson S, Saini S, Sesay F, Yakovlev V, et al. DYRK1A regulates the recruitment of 53BP1 to the sites of DNA damage in part through interaction with RNF169. Cell Cycle. 2019;18(5):531-51. Epub 2019/02/19. doi: 10.1080/15384101.2019.1577525. PubMed PMID: 30773093; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6464593.

36. Roewenstrunk J, Di Vona C, Chen J, Borras E, Dong C, Arato K, et al. A comprehensive proteomics-based interaction screen that links DYRK1A to RNF169 and to the DNA damage response. Scientific reports. 2019;9(1):6014. Epub 2019/04/14. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-42445-x. PubMed PMID: 30979931; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6461666.

37. Guard SE, Poss ZC, Ebmeier CC, Pagratis M, Simpson H, Taatjes DJ, et al. The nuclear interactome of DYRK1A reveals a functional role in DNA damage repair. Scientific reports.

2019;9(1):6539. Epub 2019/04/27. doi: 10.1038/s41598-019-42990-5. PubMed PMID: 31024071; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6483993.

38. Glenewinkel F, Cohen MJ, King CR, Kaspar S, Bamberg-Lemper S, Mymryk JS, et al. The adaptor protein DCAF7 mediates the interaction of the adenovirus E1A oncoprotein with the protein kinases DYRK1A and HIPK2. Scientific reports. 2016;6:28241. Epub 20160616. doi: 10.1038/srep28241. PubMed PMID: 27307198; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4910162.

39. Xiang J, Yang S, Xin N, Gaertig MA, Reeves RH, Li S, et al. DYRK1A regulates Hap1-Dcaf7/WDR68 binding with implication for delayed growth in Down syndrome. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2017;114(7):E1224-E33. Epub 20170130. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1614893114. PubMed PMID: 28137862; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5321030.

40. Miyata Y, Nishida E. Identification of FAM53C as a cytosolic-anchoring inhibitory binding protein of the kinase DYRK1A. Life Sci Alliance. 2023;6(12). Epub 20231006. doi: 10.26508/lsa.202302129. PubMed PMID: 37802655; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC10559228.

41. Litovchick L, Florens LA, Swanson SK, Washburn MP, Decaprio JA. DYRK1A protein kinase promotes quiescence and senescence through DREAM complex assembly. Genes Dev. 2011;25(8):801-13. Epub 2011/04/19. doi: 25/8/801 [pii]

10.1101/gad.2034211. PubMed PMID: 21498570.

42. Massey AJ, Benwell K, Burbridge M, Kotschy A, Walmsley DL. Targeting DYRK1A/B kinases to modulate p21-cyclin D1-p27 signalling and induce anti-tumour activity in a model of human glioblastoma. J Cell Mol Med. 2021;25(22):10650-62. Epub 2021/10/29. doi: 10.1111/jcmm.17002. PubMed PMID: 34708541; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8581321.

43. Najas S, Arranz J, Lochhead PA, Ashford AL, Oxley D, Delabar JM, et al. DYRK1A-mediated Cyclin D1 Degradation in Neural Stem Cells Contributes to the Neurogenic Cortical Defects in Down Syndrome. EBioMedicine. 2015;2(2):120-34. doi: 10.1016/j.ebiom.2015.01.010. PubMed PMID: 26137553; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4484814.

44. Jarvis MC, Mittapalli G, Creger E, Nora C, Ibanez M, Bhat D, et al. Next-generation DYRK1A inhibitors as a new therapeutic approach for the treatment of hematological malignancies. Cancer Research. 2023;83(7_Supplement):5019-.

45. Laham AJ, El-Awady R, Saber-Ayad M, Wang N, Yan G, Boudreault J, et al. Targeting the DYRK1A kinase prevents cancer progression and metastasis and promotes cancer cells response to G1/S targeting chemotherapy drugs. NPJ Precis Oncol. 2024;8(1):128. Epub 20240605. doi: 10.1038/s41698-024-00614-w. PubMed PMID: 38839871; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC11153725.

46. van Bon BWM, Coe BP, de Vries BBA, Eichler EE. DYRK1A Syndrome. In: Adam MP, Mirzaa GM, Pagon RA, Wallace SE, Bean LJH, Gripp KW, et al., editors. GeneReviews((R)). Seattle (WA)1993.

47. Groza T, Gomez FL, Mashhadi HH, Munoz-Fuentes V, Gunes O, Wilson R, et al. The International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium: comprehensive knockout phenotyping underpinning the study of human disease. Nucleic Acids Res. 2023;51(D1):D1038-D45. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkac972. PubMed PMID: 36305825; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC9825559.

48. Sicinski P, Donaher JL, Parker SB, Li T, Fazeli A, Gardner H, et al. Cyclin D1 provides a link between development and oncogenesis in the retina and breast. Cell. 1995;82(4):621-30. doi: 10.1016/0092-8674(95)90034-9. PubMed PMID: 7664341.

49. Fantl V, Stamp G, Andrews A, Rosewell I, Dickson C. Mice lacking cyclin D1 are small and show defects in eye and mammary gland development. Genes Dev. 1995;9(19):2364-72. doi: 10.1101/gad.9.19.2364. PubMed PMID: 7557388.

50. Thermes V, Candal E, Alunni A, Serin G, Bourrat F, Joly JS. Medaka simplet (FAM53B) belongs to a family of novel vertebrate genes controlling cell proliferation. Development. 2006;133(10):1881-90. Epub 20060412. doi: 10.1242/dev.02350. PubMed PMID: 16611694.

51. Bergemann AD, Pagano AS, Reidenberg JS, Simon R, Balboni AL, Laitman JT. Skeletal variations in the Fam53A mutant mouse. Wiley Online Library; 2008.

52. Zhang J, Sun M, Hao M, Diao K, Wang J, Li S, et al. FAM53A Affects Breast Cancer Cell Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion in a p53-Dependent Manner. Frontiers in oncology. 2019;9:1244. Epub 20191114. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2019.01244. PubMed PMID: 31799197; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6874147.

53. Tschop K, Conery AR, Litovchick L, Decaprio JA, Settleman J, Harlow E, et al. A kinase shRNA screen links LATS2 and the pRB tumor suppressor. Genes Dev. 2011;25(8):814-30. Epub 2011/04/19. doi: 25/8/814 [pii]

10.1101/gad.2000211. PubMed PMID: 21498571.

54. Kruitwagen HS, Westendorp B, Viebahn CS, Post K, van Wolferen ME, Oosterhoff LA, et al. DYRK1A Is a Regulator of S-Phase Entry in Hepatic Progenitor Cells. Stem Cells Dev. 2018;27(2):133-46. doi: 10.1089/scd.2017.0139. PubMed PMID: 29179659.

55. Laguna A, Barallobre MJ, Marchena MA, Mateus C, Ramirez E, Martinez-Cue C, et al. Triplication of DYRK1A causes retinal structural and functional alterations in Down syndrome. Hum Mol Genet. 2013;22(14):2775-84. Epub 20130319. doi: 10.1093/hmg/ddt125. PubMed PMID: 23512985.

56. Mejecase C, Way CM, Owen N, Moosajee M. Ocular Phenotype Associated with DYRK1A Variants. Genes (Basel). 2021;12(2). Epub 20210205. doi: 10.3390/genes12020234. PubMed PMID: 33562844; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7915179.

57. Wegiel J, Kuchna I, Nowicki K, Frackowiak J, Dowjat K, Silverman WP, et al. Cell type- and brain structure-specific patterns of distribution of minibrain kinase in human brain. Brain Res. 2004;1010(1-2):69-80. Epub 2004/05/06. doi: 10.1016/j.brainres.2004.03.008. PubMed PMID: 15126119.

58. Gockler N, Jofre G, Papadopoulos C, Soppa U, Tejedor FJ, Becker W. Harmine specifically inhibits protein kinase DYRK1A and interferes with neurite formation. FEBS J. 2009;276(21):6324-37. Epub 2009/10/03. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-4658.2009.07346.x. PubMed PMID: 19796173.

59. Neumann F, Gourdain S, Albac C, Dekker AD, Bui LC, Dairou J, et al. DYRK1A inhibition and cognitive rescue in a Down syndrome mouse model are induced by new fluoro-DANDY derivatives. Scientific reports. 2018;8(1):2859. doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-20984-z. PubMed PMID: 29434250; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5809559.

60. Ghoussaini M, Mountjoy E, Carmona M, Peat G, Schmidt EM, Hercules A, et al. Open Targets Genetics: systematic identification of trait-associated genes using large-scale genetics and functional genomics. Nucleic Acids Res. 2021;49(D1):D1311-D20. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkaa840. PubMed PMID: 33045747; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7778936.

930 61. McInnes G, Tanigawa Y, DeBoever C, Lavertu A, Olivieri JE, Aguirre M, et al. Global
931 Biobank Engine: enabling genotype-phenotype browsing for biobank summary statistics.
932 Bioinformatics. 2019;35(14):2495-7. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/bty999. PubMed PMID:
933 30520965; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6612820.

934 62. Araya P, Kinning KT, Coughlan C, Smith KP, Granrath RE, Enriquez-Estrada BA, et al.
935 IGF1 deficiency integrates stunted growth and neurodegeneration in Down syndrome. Cell
936 reports. 2022;41(13):111883. doi: 10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111883. PubMed PMID: 36577365;
937 PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC9876612.

938 63. Sherr CJ, Beach D, Shapiro GI. Targeting CDK4 and CDK6: From Discovery to Therapy.
939 Cancer Discov. 2016;6(4):353-67. doi: 10.1158/2159-8290.CD-15-0894. PubMed PMID:
940 26658964; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4821753.

941 64. Suski JM, Braun M, Strmiska V, Sicinski P. Targeting cell-cycle machinery in cancer.
942 Cancer Cell. 2021;39(6):759-78. Epub 2021/04/24. doi: 10.1016/j.ccell.2021.03.010. PubMed
943 PMID: 33891890; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC8206013.

944 65. Goel S, Bergholz JS, Zhao JJ. Targeting CDK4 and CDK6 in cancer. Nat Rev Cancer.
945 2022;22(6):356-72. Epub 20220318. doi: 10.1038/s41568-022-00456-3. PubMed PMID:
946 35304604; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC9149100.

947 66. Zatulovskiy E, Zhang S, Berenson DF, Topacio BR, Skotheim JM. Cell growth dilutes the
948 cell cycle inhibitor Rb to trigger cell division. Science. 2020;369(6502):466-71. doi:
949 10.1126/science.aaz6213. PubMed PMID: 32703881; PubMed Central PMCID:
950 PMCPMC7489475.

951 67. Yoon SJ, Elahi LS, Pasca AM, Marton RM, Gordon A, Revah O, et al. Reliability of human
952 cortical organoid generation. Nat Methods. 2019;16(1):75-8. Epub 20181220. doi:
953 10.1038/s41592-018-0255-0. PubMed PMID: 30573846; PubMed Central PMCID:
954 PMCPMC6677388.

955 68. Martin M. Cutadapt removes adapter sequences from high-throughput sequencing reads.
956 EMBnet journal. 2011;17(1):10-2.

957 69. Kim D, Paggi JM, Park C, Bennett C, Salzberg SL. Graph-based genome alignment and
958 genotyping with HISAT2 and HISAT-genotype. Nat Biotechnol. 2019;37(8):907-15. Epub
959 2019/08/04. doi: 10.1038/s41587-019-0201-4. PubMed PMID: 31375807; PubMed Central
960 PMCID: PMCPMC7605509.

961 70. Liao Y, Smyth GK, Shi W. featureCounts: an efficient general purpose program for
962 assigning sequence reads to genomic features. Bioinformatics. 2014;30(7):923-30. Epub
963 2013/11/15. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt656. PubMed PMID: 24227677.

964 71. Love MI, Huber W, Anders S. Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for
965 RNA-seq data with DESeq2. Genome Biol. 2014;15(12):550. Epub 2014/12/18. doi:
966 10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8. PubMed PMID: 25516281; PubMed Central PMCID:
967 PMCPMC4302049.

968 72. Wu T, Hu E, Xu S, Chen M, Guo P, Dai Z, et al. clusterProfiler 4.0: A universal enrichment
969 tool for interpreting omics data. Innovation (Camb). 2021;2(3):100141. Epub 2021/09/25. doi:
970 10.1016/j.xinn.2021.100141. PubMed PMID: 34557778; PubMed Central PMCID:
971 PMCPMC8454663.

73. Torres JZ, Miller JJ, Jackson PK. High-throughput generation of tagged stable cell lines for proteomic analysis. Proteomics. 2009;9(10):2888-91. doi: 10.1002/pmic.200800873. PubMed PMID: 19405035; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4785821.

74. Shevchenko A, Tomas H, Havlis J, Olsen JV, Mann M. In-gel digestion for mass spectrometric characterization of proteins and proteomes. Nat Protoc. 2006;1(6):2856-60. doi: 10.1038/nprot.2006.468. PubMed PMID: 17406544.

75. Zybailov B, Mosley AL, Sardiu ME, Coleman MK, Florens L, Washburn MP. Statistical analysis of membrane proteome expression changes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. J Proteome Res. 2006;5(9):2339-47. doi: 10.1021/pr060161n. PubMed PMID: 16944946.

76. Ding S, Mooney N, Li B, Kelly MR, Feng N, Loktev AV, et al. Comparative Proteomics Reveals Strain-Specific beta-TrCP Degradation via Rotavirus NSP1 Hijacking a Host Cullin-3-Rbx1 Complex. PLoS Pathog. 2016;12(10):e1005929. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1005929. PubMed PMID: 27706223; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5051689.

77. Oughtred R, Rust J, Chang C, Breitkreutz BJ, Stark C, Willems A, et al. The BioGRID database: A comprehensive biomedical resource of curated protein, genetic, and chemical interactions. Protein Sci. 2021;30(1):187-200. Epub 2020/10/19. doi: 10.1002/pro.3978. PubMed PMID: 33070389; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7737760.

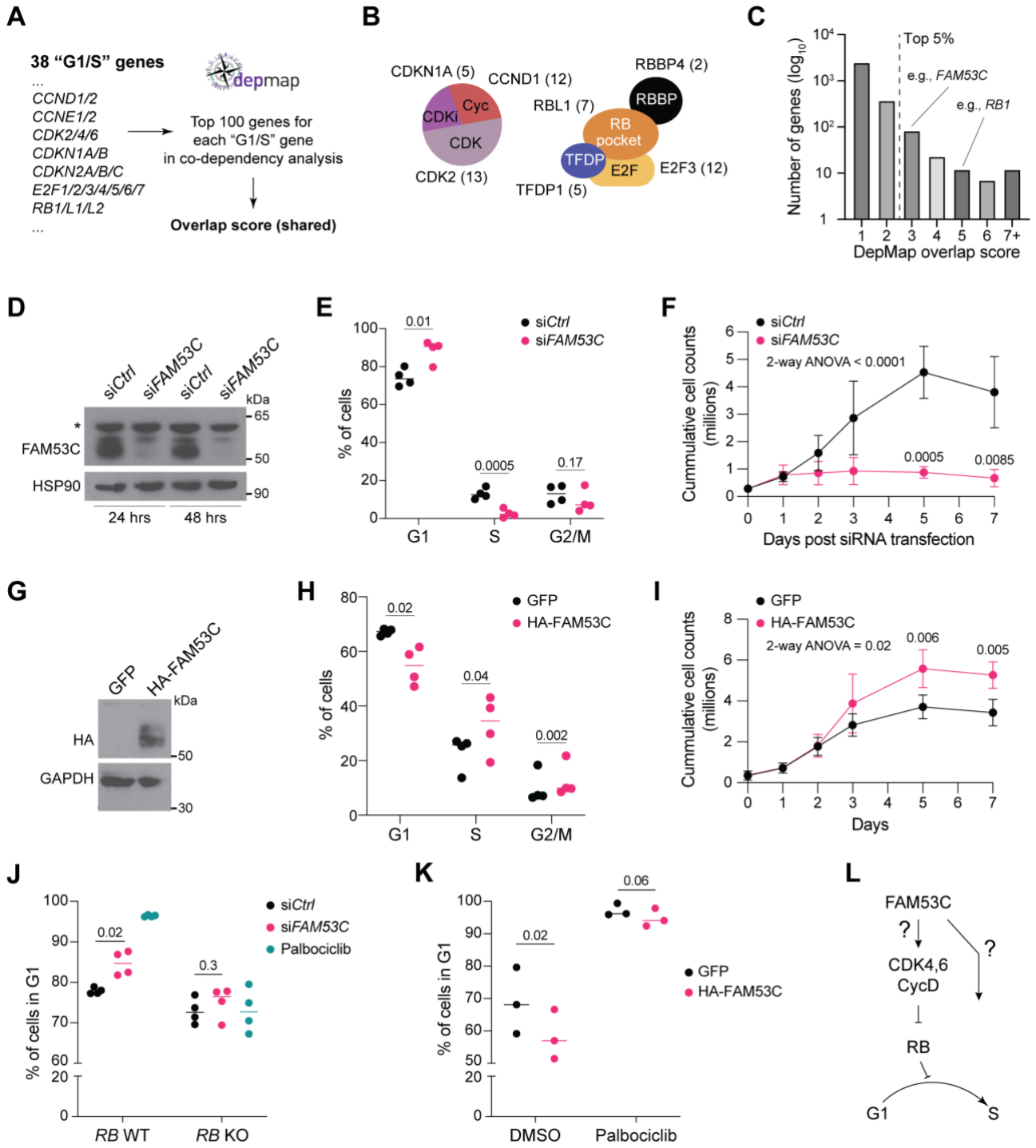
78. Chen EY, Tan CM, Kou Y, Duan Q, Wang Z, Meirelles GV, et al. Enrichr: interactive and collaborative HTML5 gene list enrichment analysis tool. BMC Bioinformatics. 2013;14:128. Epub 2013/04/17. doi: 10.1186/1471-2105-14-128. PubMed PMID: 23586463; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3637064.

79. Theile CS, Witte MD, Blom AE, Kundrat L, Ploegh HL, Guimaraes CP. Site-specific N-terminal labeling of proteins using sortase-mediated reactions. Nat Protoc. 2013;8(9):1800-7. Epub 20130829. doi: 10.1038/nprot.2013.102. PubMed PMID: 23989674; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3941705.

80. Guiley KZ, Stevenson JW, Lou K, Barkovich KJ, Kumarasamy V, Wijeratne TU, et al. p27 allosterically activates cyclin-dependent kinase 4 and antagonizes palbociclib inhibition. Science. 2019;366(6471). doi: 10.1126/science.aaw2106. PubMed PMID: 31831640.

81. Vizcaino JA, Csordas A, Del-Toro N, Dianes JA, Griss J, Lavidas I, et al. 2016 update of the PRIDE database and its related tools. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016;44(22):11033. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkw880. PubMed PMID: 27683222; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5159556.

1003 **FIGURES**



1004

1005 **Figure 1: Identification of FAM53C as a positive regulator of cell cycle progression in G1.**

1006 **A.** Strategy to identify new cell cycle regulators using the DepMap database. See Supplementary
1007 Table S1 for the complete list of the 38 genes and associated DepMap data.

1008 **B.** Schematic representation of key factors in the G1/S machinery and scores in the screen for
1009 selected factors. CDKi, CDK inhibitors; RBBP, RB binding protein.

1010 **C.** Representation of the number of genes with different overlap scores in the DepMap analysis.
1011 *RB1* and *FAM53C* are indicated; the maximal overlap score was 13 for the *CDK2* (not shown on
1012 graph). The cut-off overlap score value for top candidates was set at 3 (top 5%). See
1013 Supplementary Table S2 for complete data.

1014 **D.** Immunoblot analysis for FAM53C in knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells compared to controls
1015 (si*Ctrl*) at 24 h and 48 h. HSP90 serves as a loading control. Molecular weights are indicated in
1016 kDa. *, non-specific signal.

1017 **E.** Cell cycle analysis by BrdU/PI staining in control and FAM53C knock-down RPE-1 cells (N=4).

1018 **F.** Population growth analysis (cell counts) in control and FAM53C knock-down RPE-1 cells (N=3-
1019 5).

1020 **G.** Representative (n=3) immunoblot analysis for FAM53C overexpression (HA-tagged FAM53C)
1021 compared to control cells (with GFP expression) in RPE-1 cells. GAPDH serves as a loading
1022 control. Molecular weights are indicated in kDa.

1023 **H.** Cell cycle analysis by BrdU/PI staining in control and FAM53C-overexpressing RPE-1 cells
1024 (n=4).

1025 **I.** Population growth analysis in control and FAM53C-overexpressing RPE-=1 cells (n=3-5).

1026 **J.** Fraction of cells in G1 from BrdU/PI staining in control (wild-type, WT) and RB knockout (KO)
1027 RPE-1 cells, with or without FAM53C knock-down (N=4).

1028 **K.** Fraction of cells in G1 from BrdU/PI staining in control (GFP) and FAM53C-overexpressing
1029 RPE-1 cells, with or without palbociclib treatment (N=3).

1030 **L.** Cartoon placing FAM53C in the G1/S transition of the cell cycle.

1031 P-values for (EH), (J), and (K) were calculated by paired t-test. P-values for (F) and (I) were
1032 calculated by mixed-model ANOVA followed by post-hoc paired two-tail t-test.

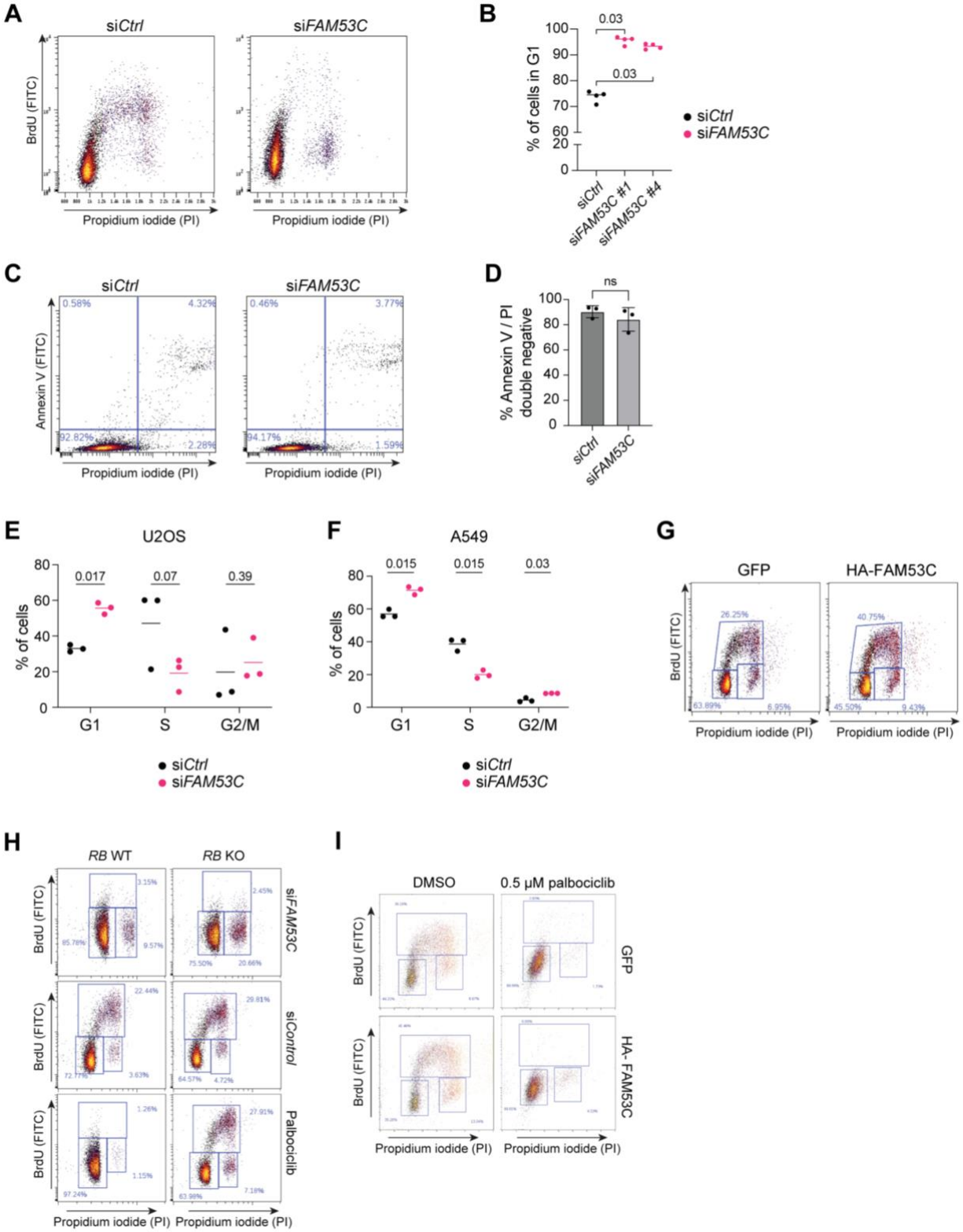


Figure S1 related to Figure 1: Identification of FAM53C as a positive regulator of cell cycle progression in G1.

1036 **A.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for BrdU/PI staining of RPE-1 cells with
1037 control siRNAs and FAM53C siRNAs (related to Figure 1E).

1038 **B.** Fraction of cells in G1 from BrdU/PI staining in RPE-1 cells, with or without FAM53C knock-
1039 down, using two individual siRNAs (N=3).

1040 **C.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for Annexin V/PI staining of RPE-1 cells
1041 with control siRNAs and FAM53C siRNAs. The double negative cells are the live cells.

1042 **D.** Quantification of (C) (N=3).

1043 **E.** Cell cycle analysis by BrdU/PI staining in control and FAM53C knock-down U2OS cells (N=3).

1044 **F.** Cell cycle analysis by BrdU/PI staining in control and FAM53C knock-down A549 cells (N=3).

1045 **G.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for BrdU/PI staining of RPE-1 cells with
1046 GFP or FAM53C overexpression.

1047 **H.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for BrdU/PI staining of RPE-1 cells in
1048 control and RB knockout RPE-1 cells as in Figure 1J.

1049 **I.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for BrdU/PI staining of RPE-1 cells in control
1050 and FAM53C-overexpressing RPE-1 cells as in Figure 1K.

1051 P-values for (B), (D), (E), and (F) were calculated by t-test.

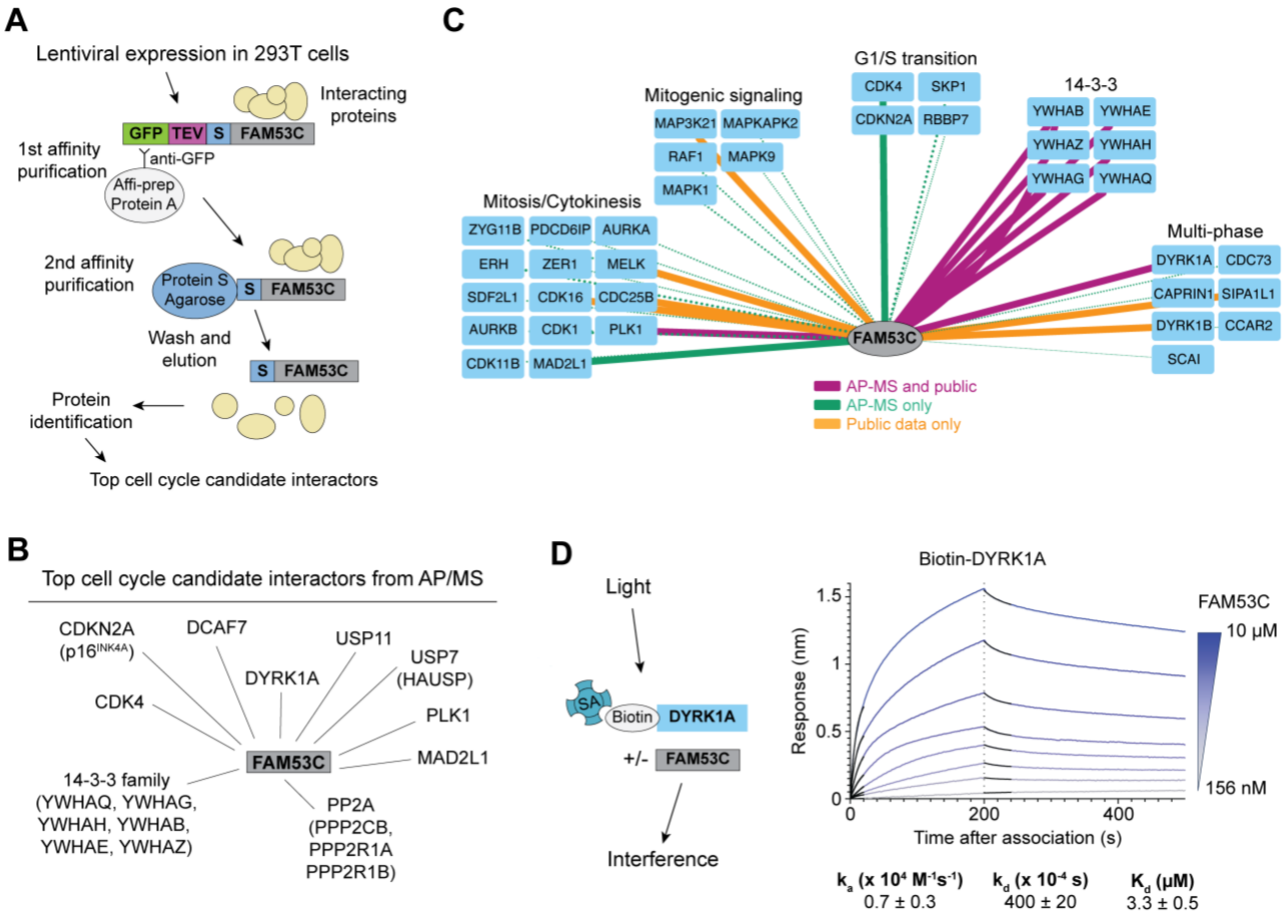


Figure 2: The FAM53C interactome identifies cell cycle factors.

A. Cartoon representation of the AP/MS experiment to determine the FAM53C interactome.

B. Top cell cycle interactors from the AP/MS experiment. See Supplementary Tables S3 and S4 for the complete list.

C. CytoTRACE analysis integrating the results of the AP-MS experiment with public databases. Solid lines indicate $p \leq 0.05$, and line thickness correlates to pNSAF from AP-MS experiment.

D. Biolayer interferometry assay to measure the binding of recombinant FAM53C to DYRK1A-coated streptavidin (SA) sensors. Association begins a 0 seconds. Dotted line indicates start of dissociation phase. Black solid line indicates portion of the curve that was analyzed for on and off rates. Reported rate constants are from data fitting of observed on and off rates and the equilibrium constant was determined from the steady-state response analysis.

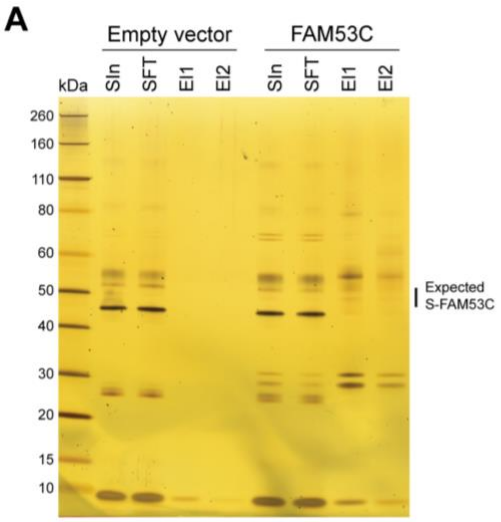


Figure S2, related to Figure 2: The FAM53C interactome identifies cell cycle factors.

A. Silver stain of protein fractions in the AP/MS experiment. Sin: S-bead input (cleavage of protein from the GFP-beads before binding to s-beads); SFT: S-bead flowthrough (solution after binding to S-beads). EI1, EI2: elution 1 and elution 2 from S-beads.

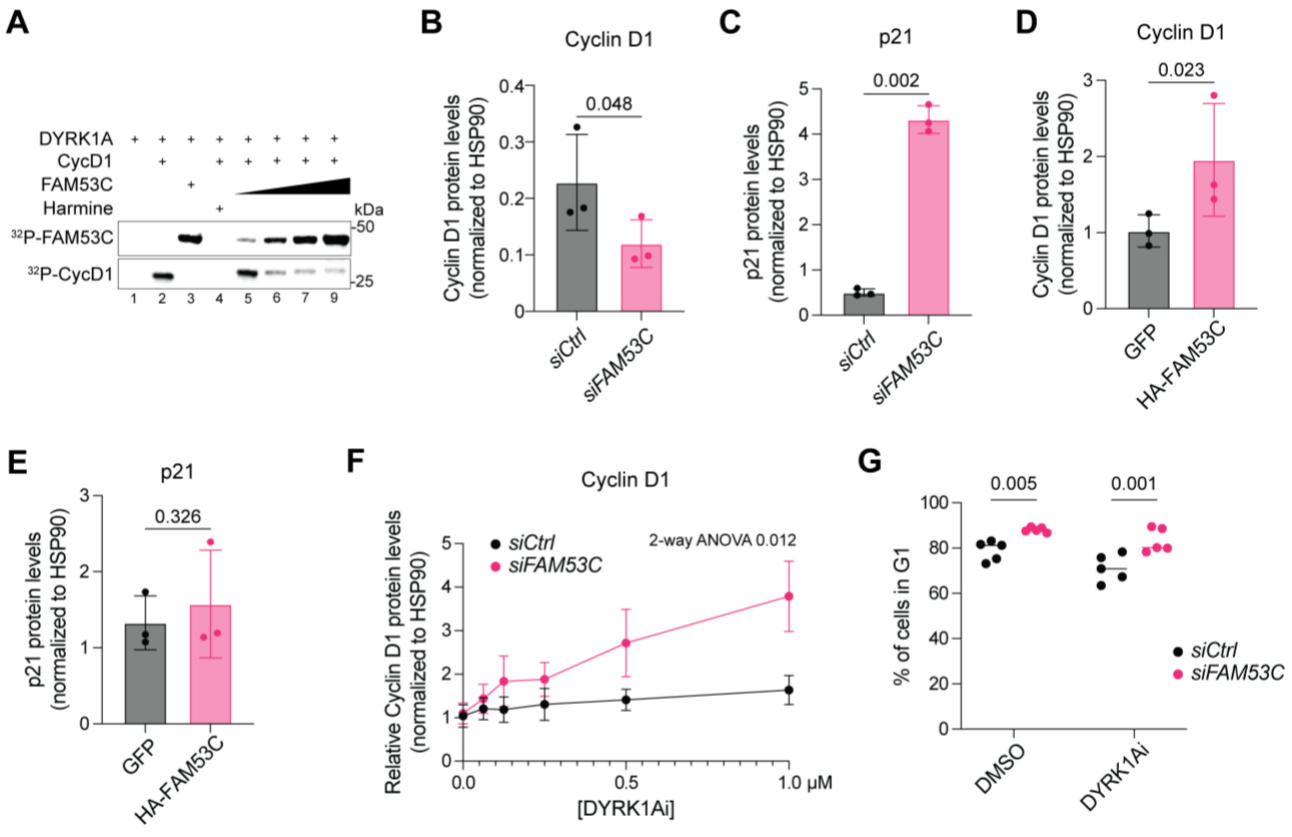


Figure 3: FAM53C can inhibit DYRK1A function in cells

A. *In vitro* phosphorylation assay. Recombinantly expressed Cyclin D1 (1 μM) was phosphorylated by DYRK1A (200 nM) for 15 min alone or in the presence of increasing amounts of FAM53C. FAM53C concentration was 5 μM (lane #3) or 1, 2.5, 5, and 10 μM (lanes #5-8). Lane #1 contains DYRK1A without substrate. The DYRK1A kinase inhibitor Harmine was added at 25 μM. Representative experiment of N=3 experiments.

B. Quantification of immunoassays for Cyclin D1 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells compared to controls (si*Ctrl*) at 24 h (N=3).

C. Quantification of immunoassays for p21 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells compared to controls (si*Ctrl*) at 24 h (N=3).

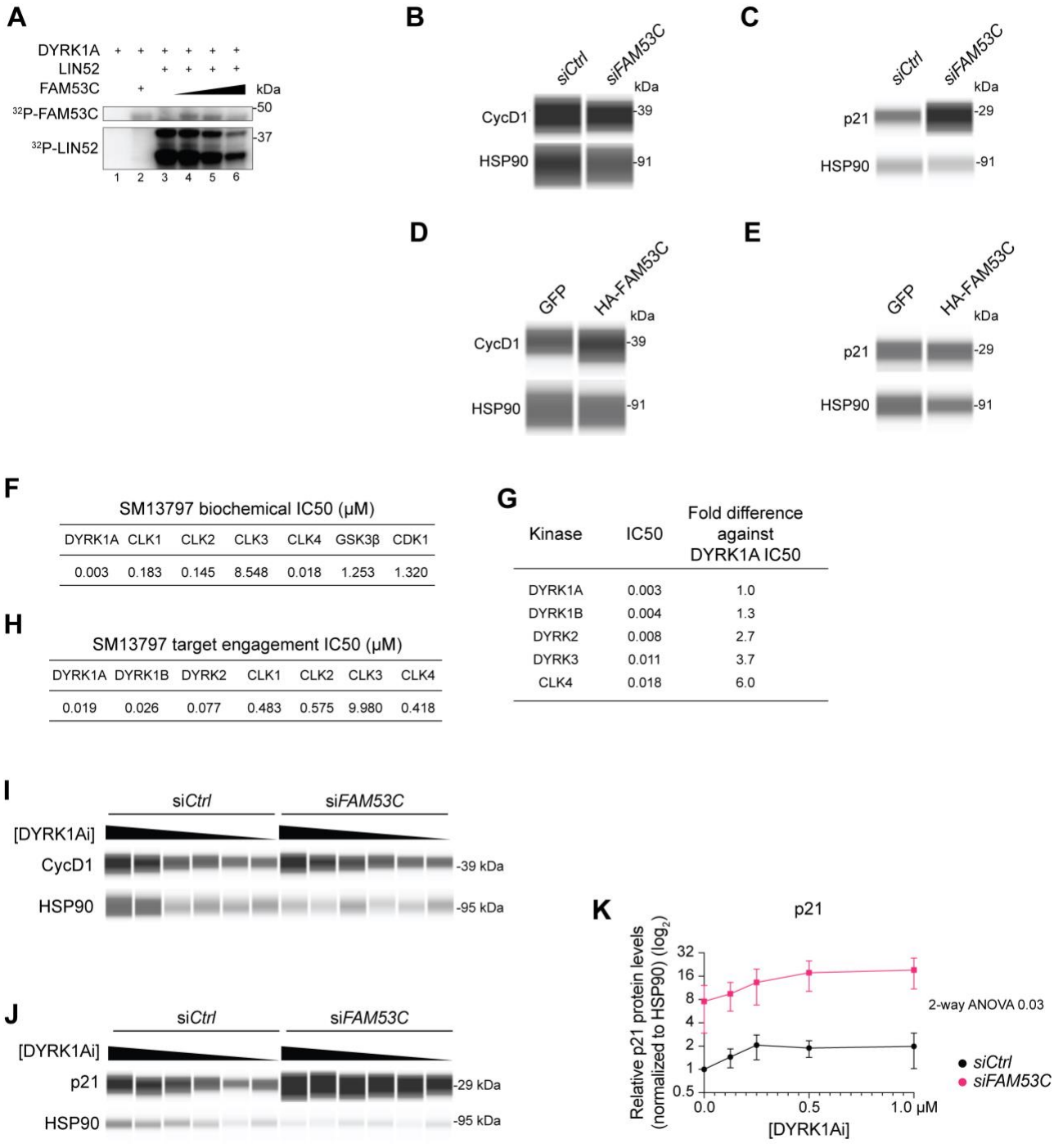
D. Quantification of immunoassays for Cyclin D1 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in RPE-1 cells expressing HA-FAM53C compared to GFP controls (N=3).

E. Quantification of immunoassays for p21 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in RPE-1 cells expressing HA-FAM53C compared to GFP controls (N=3).

F. Quantification of immunoassays for Cyclin D1 protein levels in control and FAM53C knock-down RPE-1 cells treated with or without different concentrations of the SM13797 DYRK1Ai (N=3 per concentration, 48 hours of knock-down and treatment).

G. Fraction of FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells in G1 compared to controls (si*Ctrl*), with or without DYRK1Ai treatment (N=5).

1090 P-values for (B), (C), (D), and (E) were calculated by paired t-test. P-value for (F) was calculated
1091 by 2-way ANOVA.



SM13797 biochemical IC50 (μM)

DYRK1A	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CLK4	GSK3β	CDK1
0.003	0.183	0.145	8.548	0.018	1.253	1.320

SM13797 target engagement IC50 (μM)

DYRK1A	DYRK1B	DYRK2	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CLK4
0.019	0.026	0.077	0.483	0.575	9.980	0.418

Kinase	IC50	Fold difference against DYRK1A IC50
DYRK1A	0.003	1.0
DYRK1B	0.004	1.3
DYRK2	0.008	2.7
DYRK3	0.011	3.7
CLK4	0.018	6.0

Figure S3, related to Figure 3: FAM53C can inhibit DYRK1A function in cells

A. Recombinantly expressed LIN52 (10 μM) was phosphorylated by DYRK1A (400 nM) for 30 min alone or in the presence of increasing amounts of FAM53C. FAM53C concentration was 1.6, 5, 15 μM (lanes #4-6). Lane #1 contains DYRK1A without substrate. Representative experiment of N=2 experiments.

1098 **B.** Representative immunoassay for Cyclin D1 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90
1099 in FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells compared to controls (si*Ctrl*) at 24 h (Related
1100 to Figure 3B).

1101 **C.** Representative immunoassay for p21 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in
1102 FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) RPE-1 cells compared to controls (si*Ctrl*) at 24 h (Related to
1103 Figure 3C).

1104 **D.** Representative immunoassay for Cyclin D1 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90
1105 in RPE-1 cells expressing HA-FAM53C compared to GFP controls (Related to Figure 3D).

1106 **E.** Representative immunoassay for p21 protein levels relative to the loading control HSP90 in
1107 RPE-1 cells expressing HA-FAM53C compared to GFP controls (Related to Figure 3E).

1108 **F.** SM13797 biochemical IC_{50} values determined using the ThermoFisher LanthaScreen platform
1109 for CLK4 or Z'LYTE™ platform for the other kinases.

1110 **G.** List of kinases inhibited at 90% or more by SM13797 (1 μM) using ThermoFisher SelectScreen
1111 service and showing IC_{50} within 20-fold of that of DYRK1A. IC_{50} determination for DYRK1B,
1112 DYRK2 and DYRK3 were performed by ThermoFisher SelectScreen service.

1113 **H.** Cellular target engagement profile of SM13797 against CLK/DYRK family members. Target
1114 engagement assay IC_{50} values were determined using the Promega NanoBRET® TE Intracellular
1115 Kinase Assay platform in transiently transfected HEK293T cells.

1116 **I.** Representative immunoassay for Cyclin D1 protein levels in RPE-1 cells treated with or without
1117 different concentration of the SM13797 DYRK1Ai (related to Figure 3F).

1118 **J.** Representative immunoassay for p21 protein levels in RPE-1 cells treated with or without
1119 different concentration of the SM13797 DYRK1Ai.

1120 **K.** Quantification of immunoassays for p21 protein levels in RPE-1 cells treated with or without
1121 different concentration of the SM13797 DYRK1Ai, as in (I) (N=3 per concentration).

1122 P-value for (K) was calculated by 2-way ANOVA.

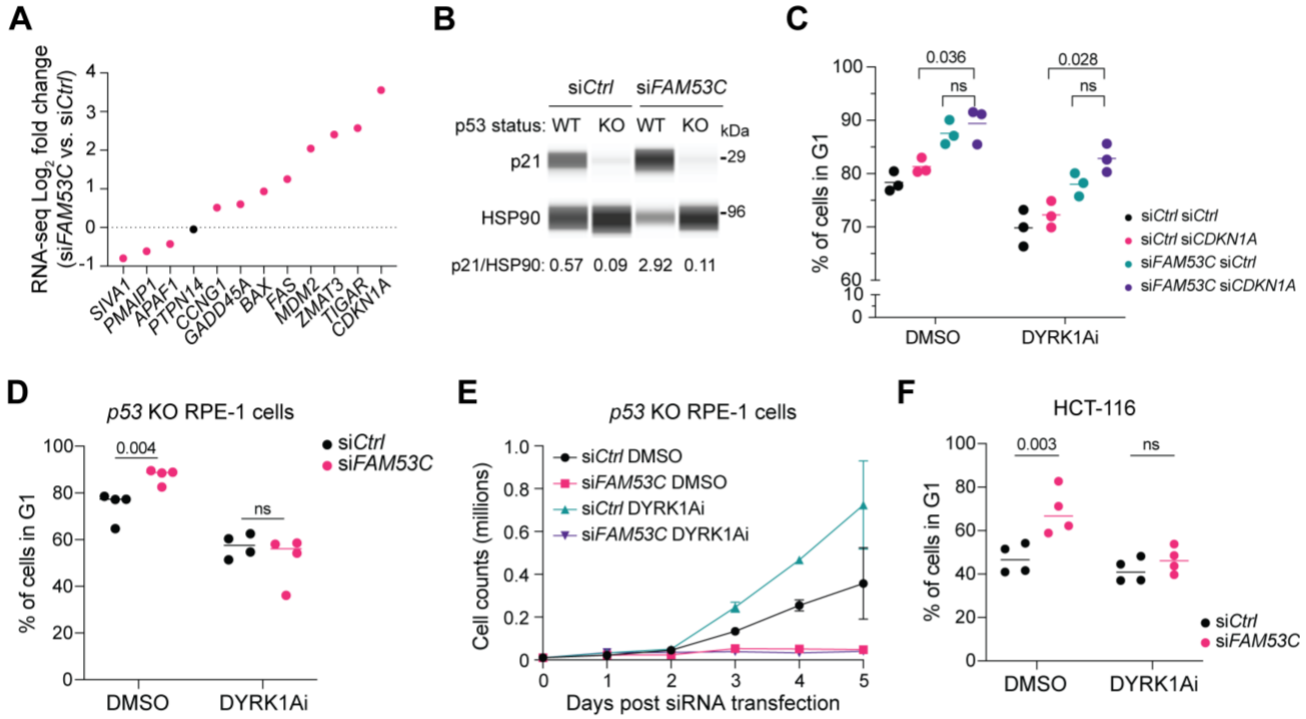


Figure 4: FAM53C knock-down activates p53

A. Fold-change analysis of the p53 target genes in FAM53C knock-down cells compared to controls (RNA-seq data). Black dot: P-value>0.05.

B. Immunoassay for p21 in *p53* wild-type (WT) and knockout (KO) RPE-1 cells, with (si*FAM53C*) or without (si*Ctrl*) FAM53C knock-down. HSP90 serves as a loading control (N=1). Values on the bottom represent the ratio between the signal for p21 and the signal for HSP90 in the same lane.

C. Fraction of cells in G1 in RPE-1 cells, with or without FAM53C knock-down, with or without p21 knock-down (p21 is encoded by *CDKN2A*), with or without treatment with the DYRK1A inhibitor (DYRK1Ai) (N=3). DMSO is a control for DYRK1Ai. Note that the G1 arrest observed upon FAM53C knock-down is still present in cells with p21 knock-down and DYRK1Ai treatment (ns, not significant).

D. Fraction of FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) *p53* knockout RPE-1 cells in G1 compared to controls (si*Ctrl*), with or without DYRK1Ai treatment (N=4). Note that the G1 arrest observed upon FAM53C knock-down is absent in cells with *p53* knockout and DYRK1Ai treatment.

E. Cell counts for *p53* knockout RPE-1 cells, with or without FAM53C knock-down, with or without DYRK1Ai treatment (N=2). Note that cells with FAM53C knock-down and DYRK1Ai treatment do not proliferate despite the decrease in G1 fraction in (D).

F. Fraction of FAM53C knock-down (si*FAM53C*) HCT-116 cells in G1 compared to controls (si*Ctrl*), with or without DYRK1Ai treatment (N=4). Note that the G1 arrest observed upon FAM53C knock-down is absent in cells with *p53* knockout and DYRK1Ai treatment.

P-values for (C), (D), and (F) were calculated by paired t-test.

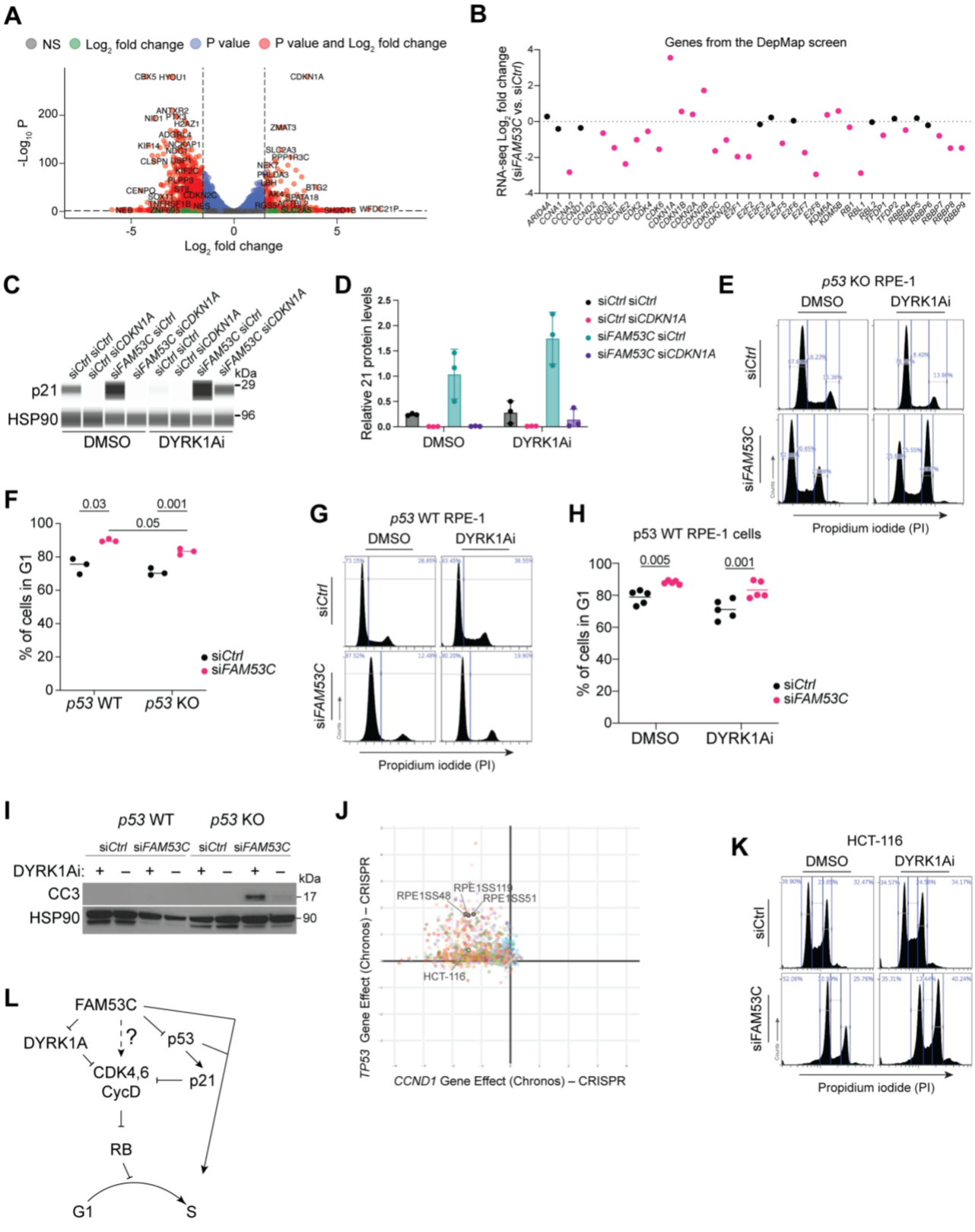


Figure S4, related to Figure 4: FAM53C knock-down activates p53

1147 **A.** Volcano plot from the RNA-seq data comparing control and FAM53C knock-down RPE-1 cells
1148 (48 h after siRNA transfection). See Supplementary Table S5.

1149 **B.** Fold-change analysis of the 38 genes selected in the initial DepMap screen (Supplementary
1150 Table S1) in FAM53C knock-down cells compared to controls (from the RNA-seq data). Pink dots:
1151 P-value<0.05.

1152 **C.** Immunoassay for p21 (encoded by *CDKN2A*) in RPE-1 cells treated with DMSO or the
1153 DYRK1Ai, with or without FAM53C knock-down (48 hours of knock-down and treatment). HSP90
1154 serves as a loading control (N=3).

1155 **D.** Quantification of (C) (N=3).

1156 **E.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for PI staining of *p53* knockout (KO) RPE-
1157 1 cells treated with DMSO or the DYRK1Ai, with or without FAM53C knock-down.

1158 **F.** Fraction of cells in G1 in control (wild-type, WT) and *p53* knockout (KO) RPE-1 cells, with or
1159 without FAM53C knock-down (N=3), as in (E). Note that a G1 arrest is still present in *p53* knockout
1160 cells with the FAM53C knock-down.

1161 **G.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for PI staining of *p53* wild-type (WT) RPE-
1162 1 cells treated with DMSO or the DYRK1Ai, with or without FAM53C knock-down.

1163 **H.** Fraction of cells in G1 in *p53* WT RPE-1 cells as in (G) (N=5).

1164 I. Immunoblot for cleaved caspase 3 (CC3) in *p53* wild-type and knockout RPE-1 cells, with or
1165 without FAM53C knock-down, and with or without DYRK1Ai treatment. HSP90 serves as a
1166 loading control (N=1).

1167 **I.** Fraction of cells in G1 in RPE-1 as in (H). Note that cells arrest in G1 upon FAM53C knock-
1168 down and that this arrest is not rescued by the p21 knock-down (ns, not significant).

1169 **J.** Correlation for the gene effects of *CCND1* and *Tp53* (coding for Cyclin D1 and p53,
1170 respectively) in the DepMap CRISPR dataset. Four cell lines are highlighted, three derivatives of
1171 RPE-1 cells and HCT-116.

1172 **K.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for PI staining of HCT-116 cells, with or
1173 without FAM53C knock-down, with or without DYRK1Ai treatment, as in Figure 4F.

1174 **L.** Cartoon placing FAM53C in the G1/S transition of the cell cycle upstream of the RB and p53
1175 pathways.

1176 P-values for (F) and (H) were calculated by paired t-test.

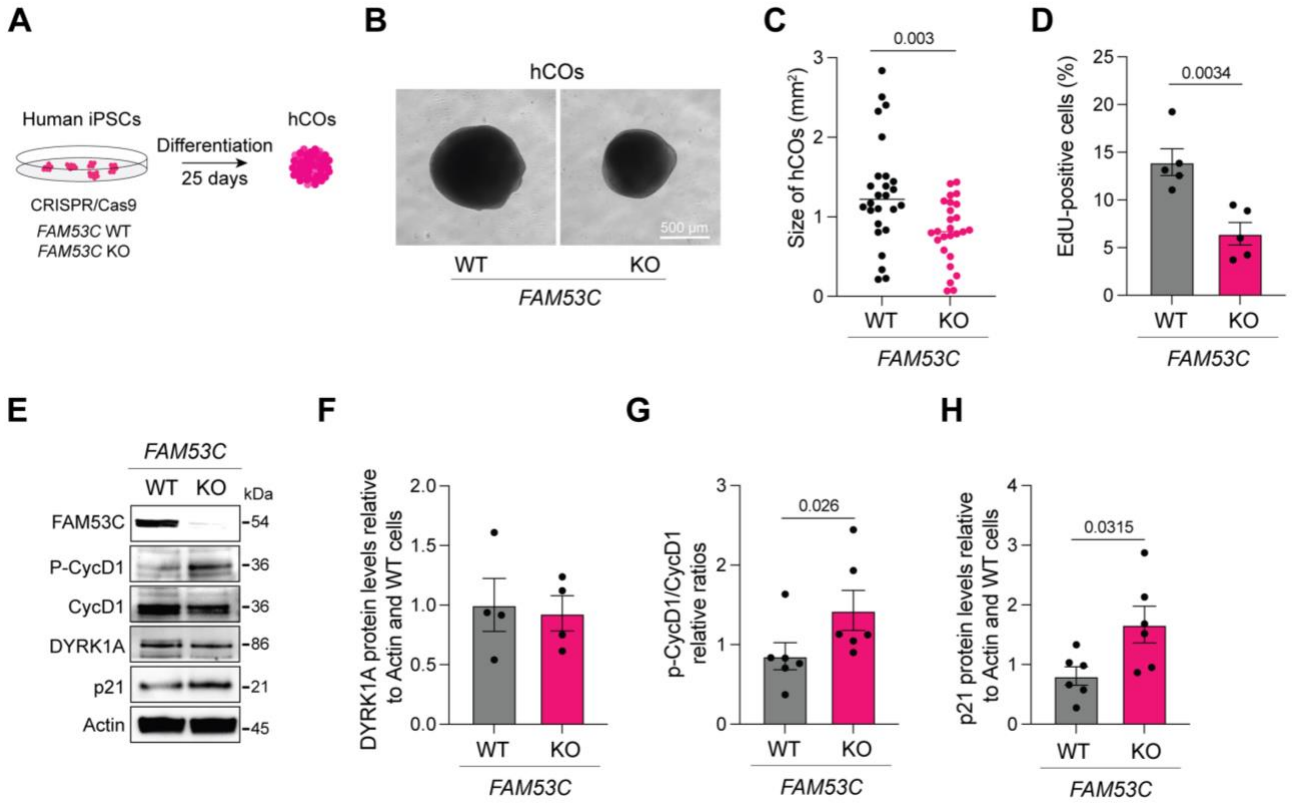


Figure 5: Loss of FAM53C impairs the development of human cortical organoids.

A. Cartoon of the differentiation protocol from human induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) to human cortical organoids (hCOs).

B. Representative images of wild-type and knockout hCOs. Scale bar, 500 µm.

C. Quantification of (B).

D. Quantification of Edu-positive cells in wild-type and knockout hCOs.

E. Representative immunoblot analysis of wild-type (WT) and *FAM53C* knockout (KO) hCOs. β-actin serves as a loading control.

F. Quantification of (E) for DYRK1A relative to β-actin.

G. Quantification of (E) for phospho-Cyclin D1 relative to Cyclin D1 levels.

H. Quantification of (E) for p21 levels relative to β-actin levels.

P-values for (C), (D), (F), (G), and (H) calculated by paired t-test.

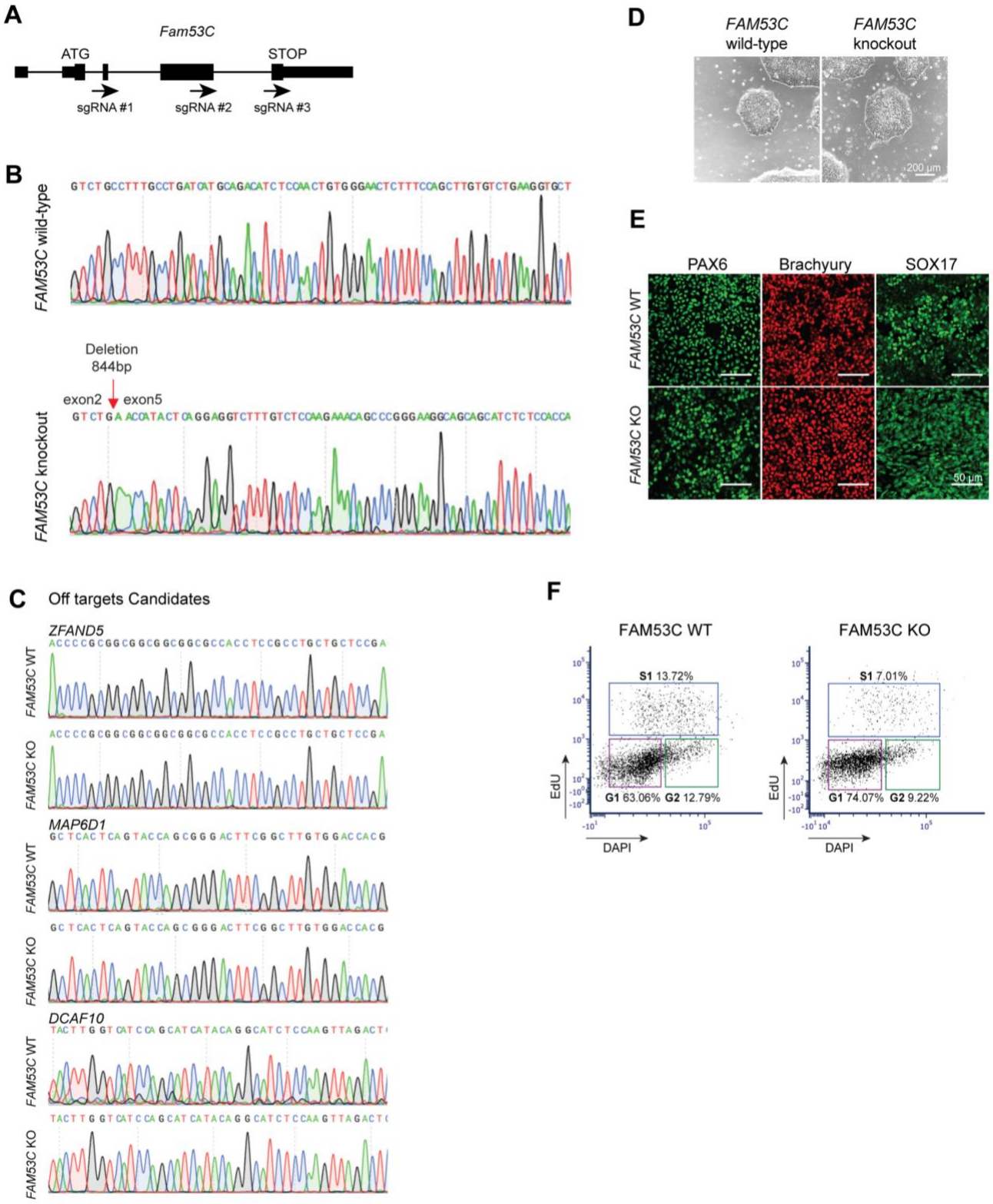


Figure S5, related to Figure 5: Loss of FAM53C impairs the development of human cortical organoids.

1193 **A.** Cartoon of the *FAM53C* human gene, with the location of the sgRNAs used to knockout the
1194 gene in iPSCs (not to scale).

1195 **B.** Sequence histogram showing gene inactivation upon CRISPR/Cas9-mediated deletion.

1196 **C.** Sequence histogram showing no changes in the sequence of possible off target genes.

1197 **D.** Representative images of wild-type and knockout iPSC colonies. Scale bar, 200 μm.

1198 **E.** Representative images of immunofluorescence staining of pluripotency markers in wild-type
1199 and knockout iPSCs. Scale bar, 50 μm.

1200 **F.** Representative example of flow cytometry analysis for EdU/DAPI staining of hCOs, as in Figure
1201 4E.

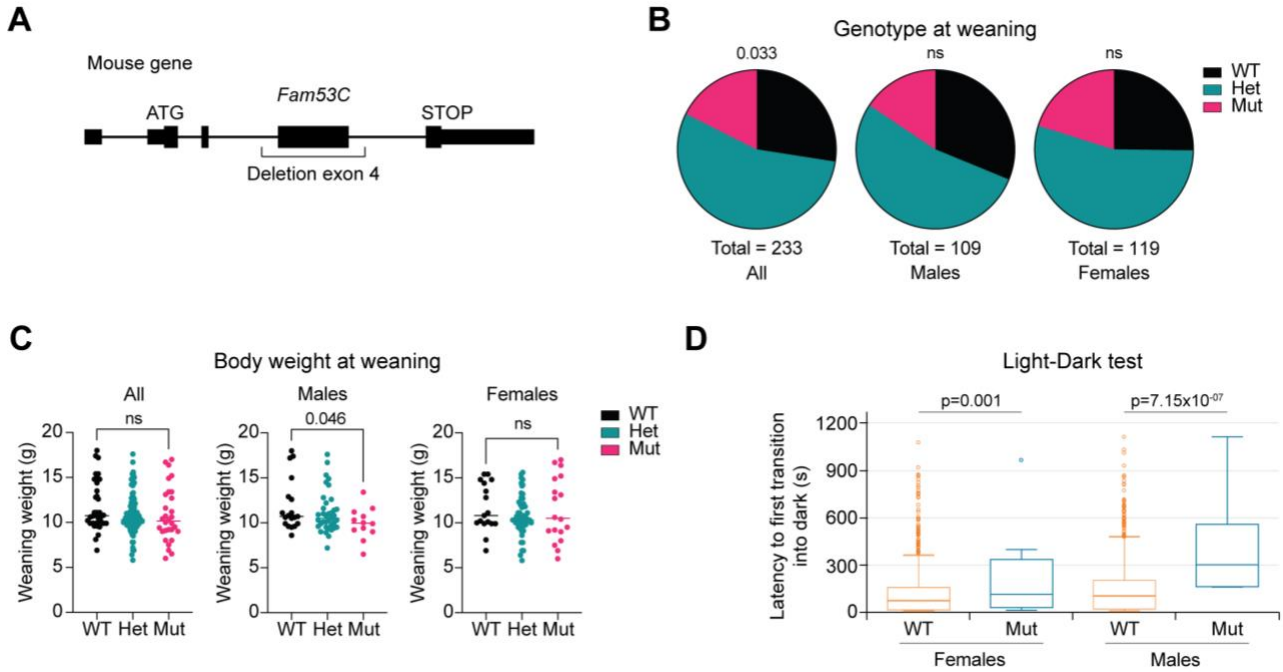


Figure 6: *Fam53C* knockout mice are viable and display limited phenotypes

A. Cartoon of the *Fam53C* mutant allele, with deletion of the major coding exon (exon 4) (not to scale).

B. Genotypes of mouse pups at weaning from *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ crosses at the Stanford facility. WT: wild-type; Het, heterozygous mutant mice; Mut, homozygous mutant mice.

C. Body weight analysis at weaning for mice generated by *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ crosses.

D. Measure of the latency to first transition into a dark chamber (Light-Dark test) for control (n=1998 males and n=2037 females – including historical controls) and *Fam53C* knockout mice (n=6 males and n=7 females). Note the extremely different sizes in the cohorts of control and mutant mice, which may affect the results of the statistical analysis.

P-values for (B) calculated by a Chi-squared test. P-values for (C) calculated by unpaired t tests. The details of the Linear Mixed Model framework for statistical analysis for (D) are available on the IMPC web site.

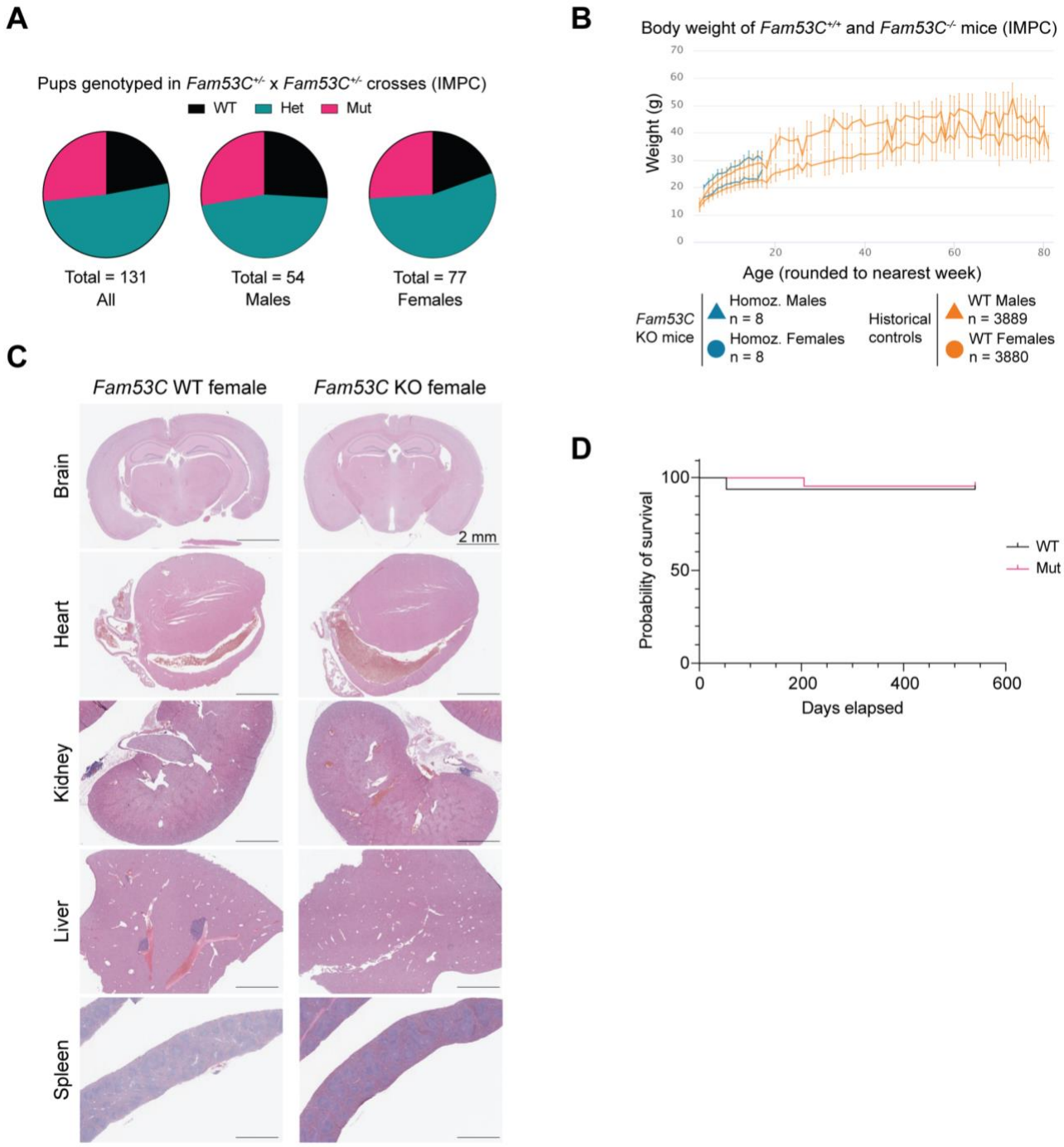


Figure S6, related to Figure 6: *Fam53C* knockout mice are viable and display limited phenotypes

A. Genotypes of mouse pups at weaning from *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ crosses at the IMPC facility.

B. Body weight analysis of a large cohort of historical controls and *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ mice.

C. Histological analyses (sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin, H&E) for the indicated tissues from mice generated by *Fam53C*$^{+/-}$ crosses. Representative images for one wild-type and

1223 one knockout female are shown out of two females and two males analyzed (age, 18 months).
1224 Scale bar, 2 mm.

1225 **D.** Survival analysis for N=23 *Fam53C*$^{-/-}$ mice (7 males and 15 females) and N=16 wild-type
1226 controls (7 males and 9 females) from heterozygous crosses. The analysis was stopped at 18
1227 months.