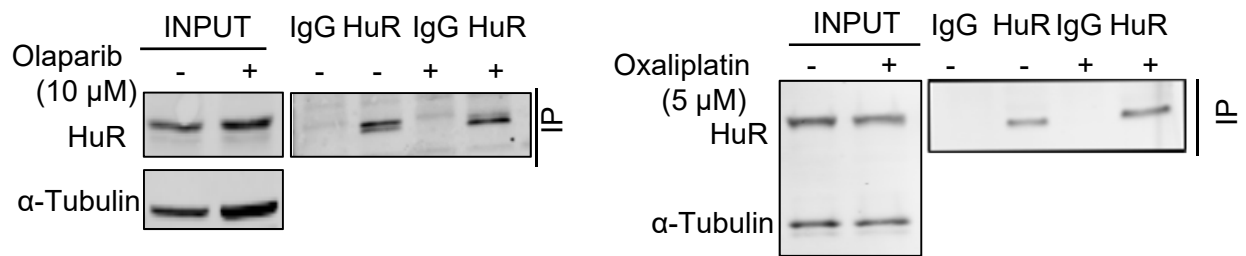
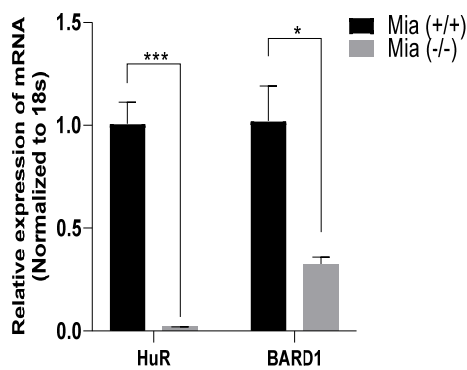


**Figure S1. HuR regulates homologous recombination repair in PDAC cells and BARD1 oncomine and survival data.** A) Comet assay showing increase in %Tail DNA in cells transfected with siHuR (siHuR#2) compared to siSCR. Mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ . \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ . B) pDR-GFP assay in MiaPaCa-2-DRGFP cells transfected with either siSCR or siIDH-1 or siBRCA2 siRNAs and then re-transfected with pCBAScel (10  $\mu$ g). Graph shows %HRR efficiency as calculated by quantitating GFP+ve cells by flow cytometry. Mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ . \*\*\* $p<0.001$ , n.s., non-significant. C) Log2FC of genes from the Reactome HR Repair in siHuR (HuR\_NT) versus siSCR (CTRL\_NT) from  $n=4$ . D) Heatmap of genes from the Reactome HR repair MsigDB gene set in siHuR (HuR\_NT) versus siSCR (CTRL\_NT) as analyzed by GSEA. Red to blue shows range of expression values (high to low) E) Oncomine datasets (Badea and Logsdon) were statistically reanalyzed using two-sample t-tests, showing *BARD1* mRNA expression in normal versus PDAC cells/cell lines. \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ , \*\* $p<0.01$ . F) Kaplan-Meier plot demonstrating overall survival probability in low versus high *BARD1* mRNA expression. HR=hazard ratio.

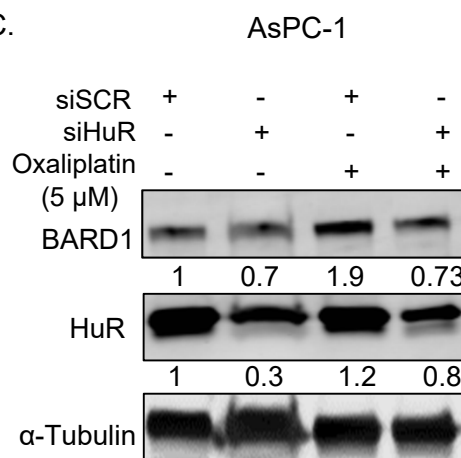
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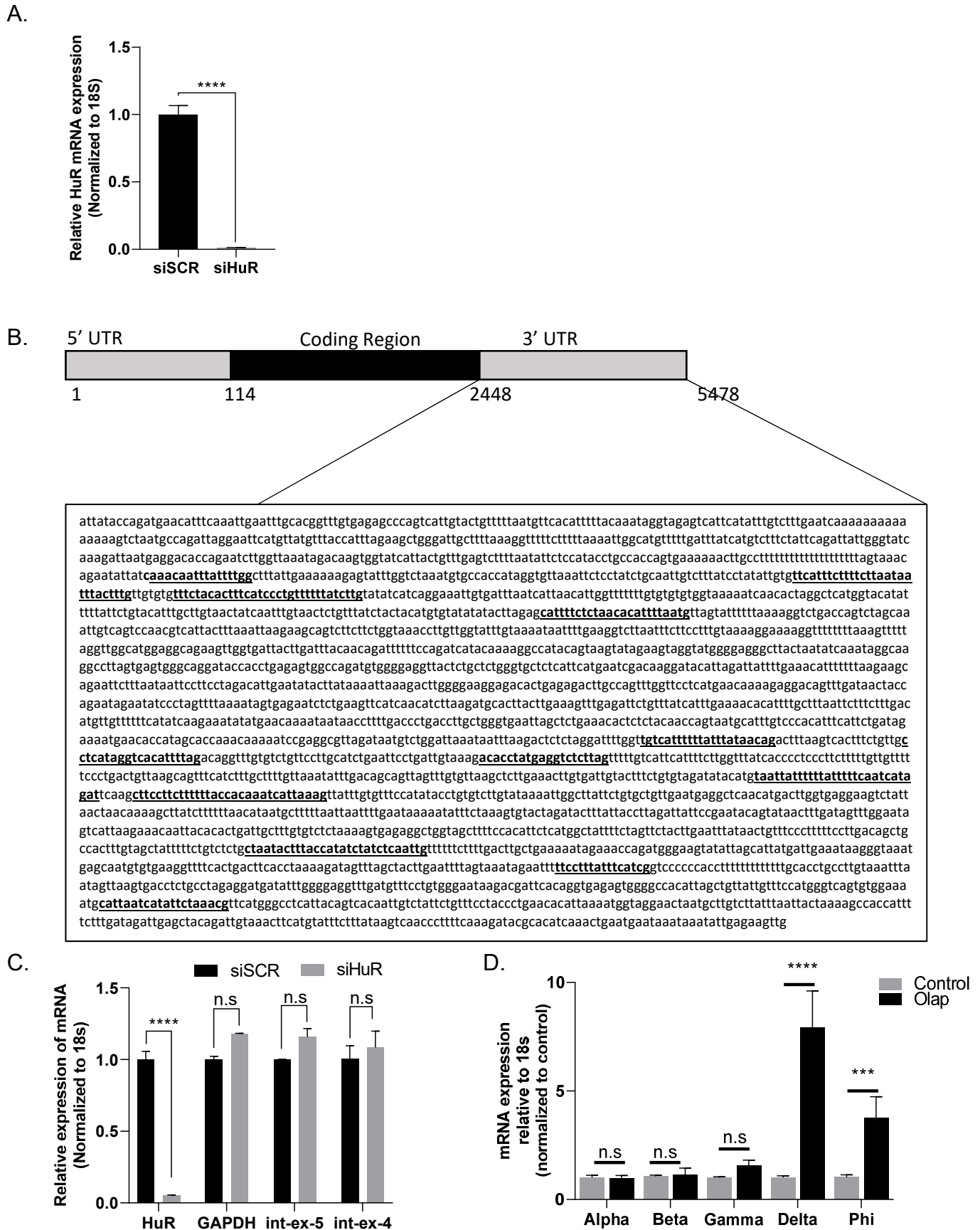
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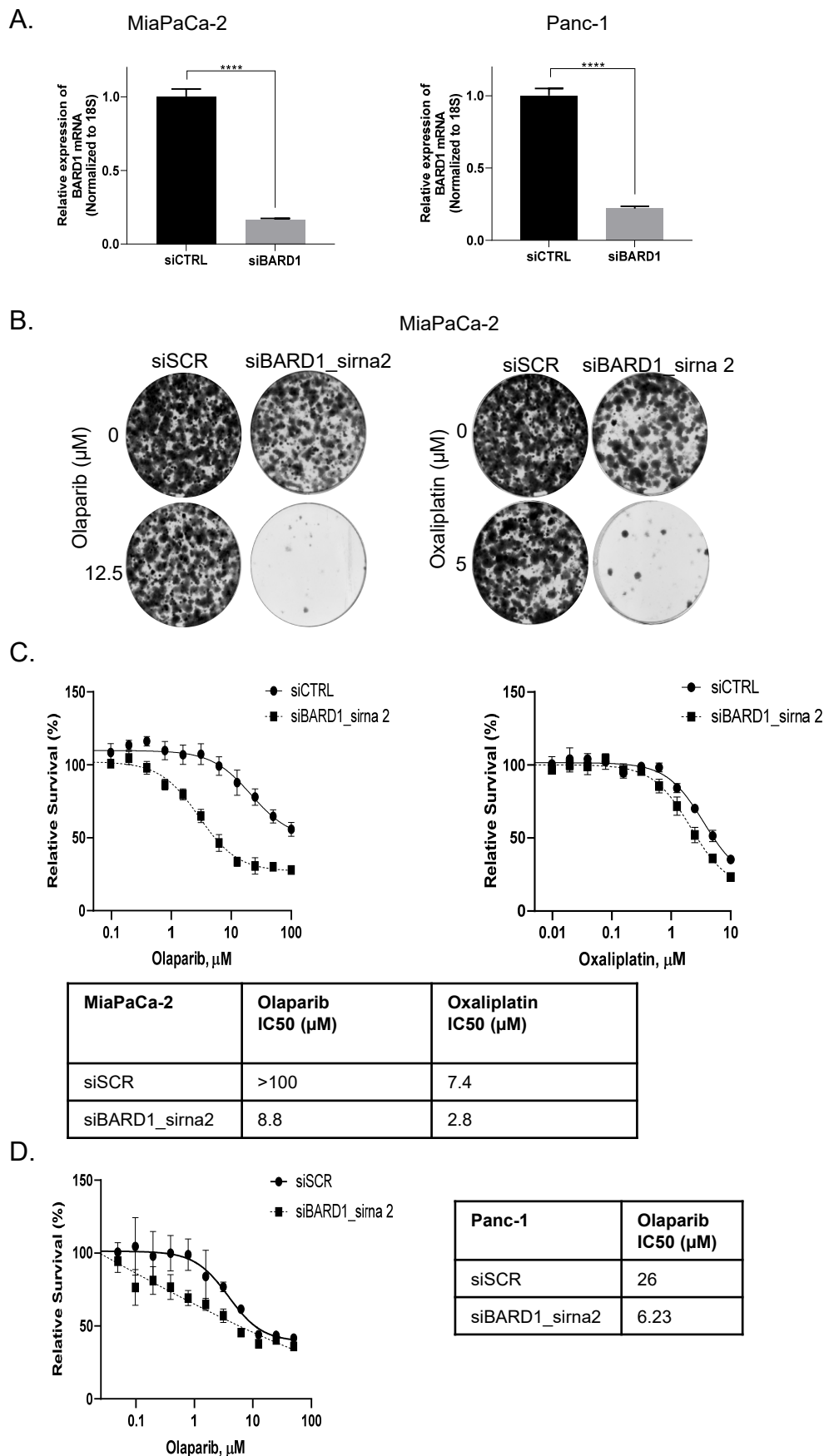
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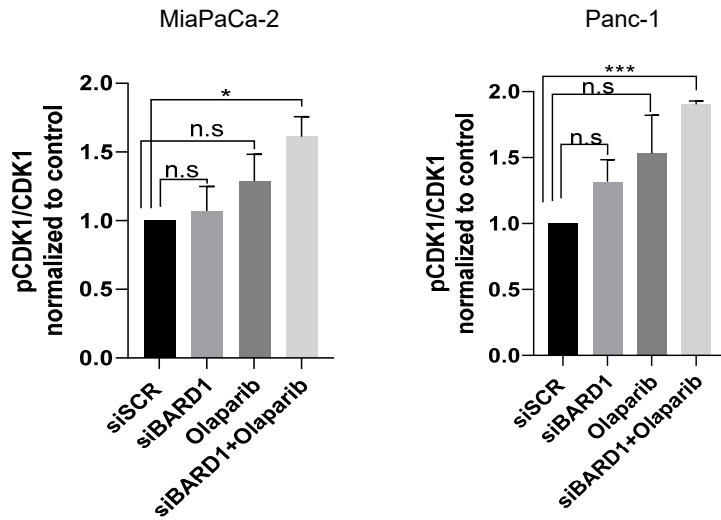
**Figure S2. HuR regulates mRNA and protein expression of BARD1.** A) Western blot validation of cytoplasmic fractionation and HuR-RNP-IP in olaparib (10 μM) or oxaliplatin (5 μM) treated MiaPaCa-2 cells. B) Relative expression of mRNA in Mia (+/+) and Mia (-/-) cells normalized to 18s. Mean ±SEM, n=3. \*\*\*p<0.001, \*p<0.05. C) Western blot analysis of protein expression of BARD1, HuR and α-tubulin in AsPC-1 cells treated with oxaliplatin and transfected with siHuR (siHuR#1) for 48 hours.



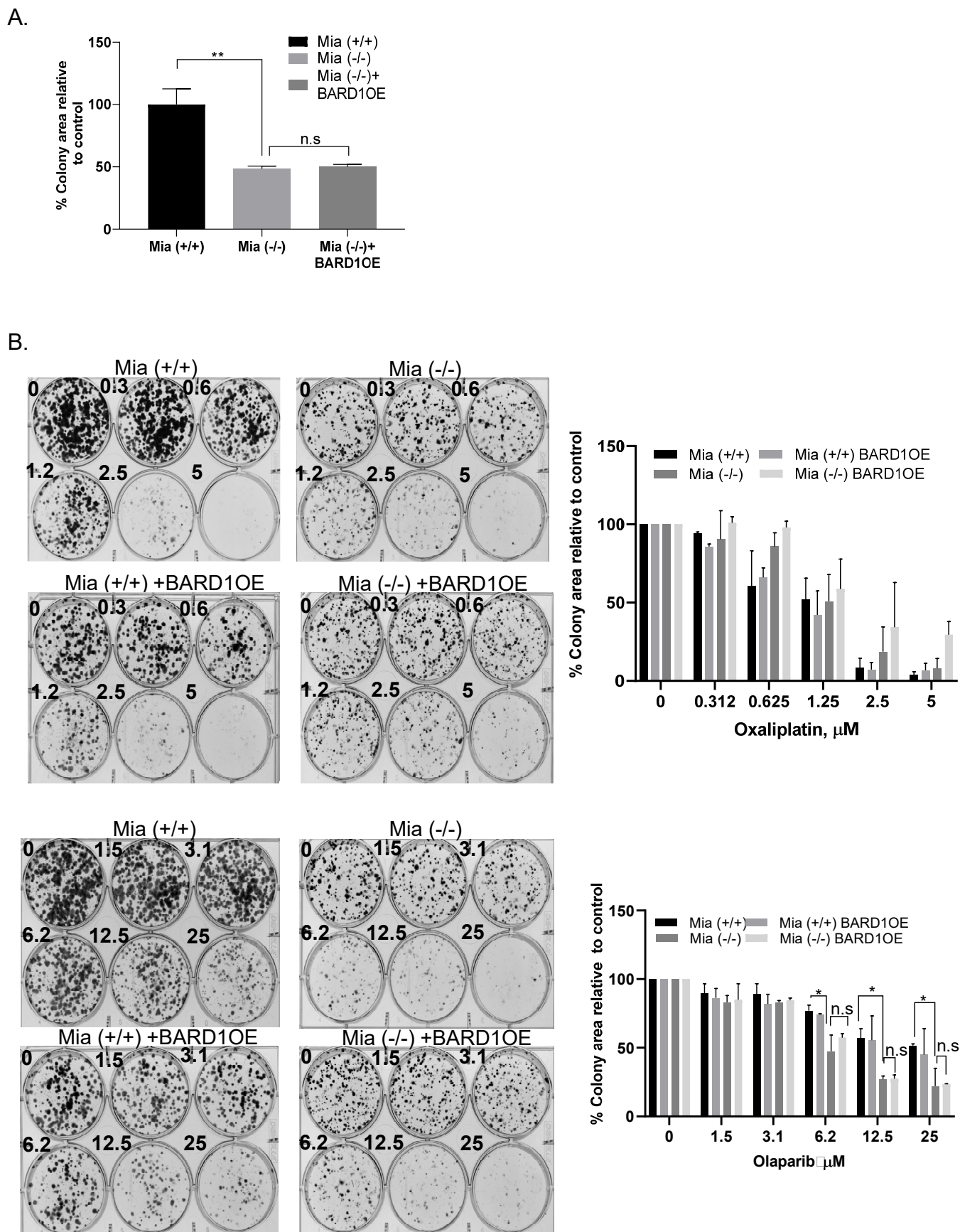
**Figure S3. HuR regulates BARD1 isoform expression and BARD1 3'UTR binding sites.** A) Relative mRNA expression of *HuR* after transfecting cells with siSCR or siHuR for Actinomycin D assay, as analyzed by RT-qPCR assay. Mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ . \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ . B) Schematic of the 3'UTR sequence of BARD1. Putative HuR binding sites in 3'UTR of BARD1 are highlighted in bold and underlined. C) Relative mRNA expression of *GAPDH* (pre- and mature) in siSCR and siHuR (siHuR#1) transfected MiaPaCa-2 cells. Mean  $\pm$  SEM,  $n=3$ . \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ , n.s., non-significant. D) Relative mRNA expression of BARD1 isoforms in MiaPaCa-2 HuR RNP-IP samples. Mean  $\pm$  SEM, \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$ , \*\*\* $p<0.001$ , n.s., non-significant.



**Figure S4. BARD1 supports PDAC growth and modulates drug responses.** A) Relative expression of *BARD1* mRNA in MiaPaCa-2 and Panc-1 cells after transfection with BARD1 siRNA (siBARD1#1). Mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=3. \*\*\*\*p<0.0001. B) Colony formation assays in BARD1 silenced (siBARD1#2) MiaPaCa-2 cells treated with olaparib or oxaliplatin. Colonies were stained with commassie blue after 14 days. C) and D) Pico Green assays in MiaPaCa-2 and Panc-1 cells after transfection with BARD1 siRNA (siBARD1#2). A table of IC50 is shown below.



**Figure S5. Knockdown of BARD1 increases pCDK1/CDK1 ratio in combination with olaparib.** A) Graph of pCDK1/CDK1 normalized to control in MiaPaCa-2 and Panc-1 cells transfected either with siSCR or siBARD1 (siBARD1#1) and treated or untreated with olaparib (10  $\mu$ M). Mean  $\pm$  SEM, n=3. \*\*\*p<0.001, \*p<0.05, n.s, non-significant.



**Figure S6. BARD1 doesnot rescue HuR's growth phenotype.** Colony formation assays in Mia (+/+) and Mia (-/-) cells, where BARD1 is exogenously overexpressed (BARD1OE). A) Graph of % colony area relative to control in Mia (+/+), Mia (-/-) and Mia (-/-) BARD1 overexpressed cells. Mean  $\pm$ SEM, n=3. \*\*p<0.01, n.s, non-significant. B) Colony formation images (left) and representative graphs (right) in oxaliplatin or olaparib treated Mia (+/+) or (-/-) cells. Mean  $\pm$ SEM, n=3. \*p<0.05, n.s, non-significant.