20 0

40

lamin A/C fluorescence

80

b No serum 4000 8000 6000 10000 2000 Integrated Density C Normalized lamin A/C fluorescence Normalized antibody fluorescence Antibody fluorescence 100 80 0.75 0.57 R-square

Supplementary information

Figure S1. Spatial correlation between lamin A/C antibody and lamin A/C chromobody in synchronized cells.

Nuclear circumference

0.2

0.6

Normalized chromobody fluorescence

a, Narrow peak of fluorescence in serum starved cells indicate that cells are in the same cell cycle phase compared to a broader peak in cells grown in serum containing media to reduce the variation in overall lamin A/C expression due to different phases of cell cycle (n=130; data from three independent experiments). b, Nucleus stained with antibody tagged with Atto-647N (left) and GFP-tagged lamin A/C chromobody (right) (scalebar = 5µm). c, Relationship between overall antibody and chromobody fluorescence across unique cells (n=40; data from two independent experiments) showing strong correlation in overall antibody and chromobody fluorescence. d, lamin A/C antibody (black) and lamin A/C chromobody (red) fluorescence of the same points along the nuclear circumference indicating local lamin A/C fluorescence to be correlated. e, Correlation between antibody and chromobody fluorescence of the same points along the nuclear circumference from S1b and an example of colocalization analysis of lamin A/C chromobody and lamin A/C antibody has been shown in the inset indicating a strong correlation even between local antibody and chromobody fluorescence.

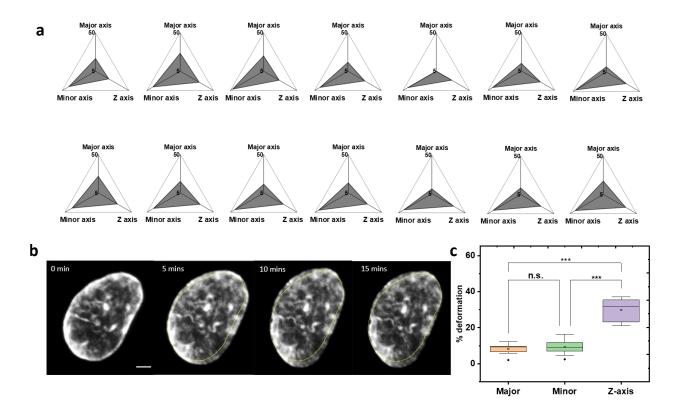


Figure S2. Anisotropy in nuclear compression. a, Nuclear deformation of 14 nuclei (data from a single experiment) along major, minor and z-axis showing the largest deformation along the z-axis. **b,** Z-projections of wild type nucleus stained with lamin A/C chromobody at different time intervals with the original zero pressure image overlaid as a visual aid (scalebar = 2μ m). **c,** percent nuclear deformation in nuclei that have been removed from cells and isolated, indicating more pronounced deformation in Z axis (n = 10 cells, ***p<=0.001; n.s.= non-significant; data from a single experiment)

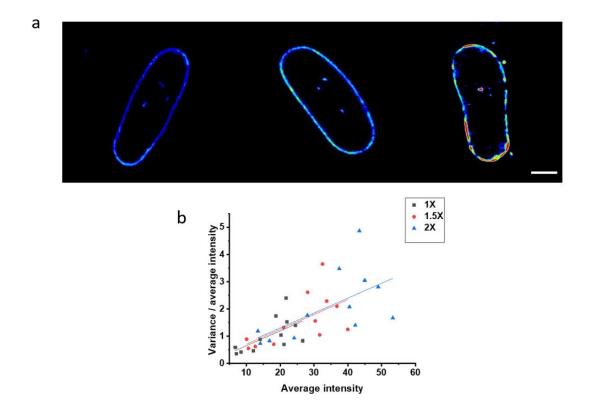


Figure S3. Local nuclear deformation as a function of lamin A/C protein in 3T3 fibroblast cells. a, Increasing lamin A/C heterogeneity with an increase in lamin A/C fluorescence (scale bar = 5μ m). b, Normalized variance of lamin A/C chromobody fluorescence (n=12; data from a single experiment) showing that spatial heterogeneity of lamin A/C increases with expression levels and the slope does not change after increasing imaging gain by factors of 1.5 and 2, illustrating that imaging parameters do not increase lamin A/C heterogeneity quantification.

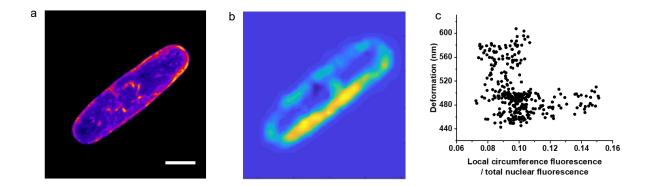


Figure S4. Example local nuclear deformation as a function of lamin A/C. a, lamin A/C distribution along the nuclear circumference in the X-Y plane (scale bar = 5μ m). b, Nucleus strain map in the X-Y plane. c, Nuclear deformation as a function of lamin A/C fluorescence showing a third population with less local deformation in areas of high lamin A/C density