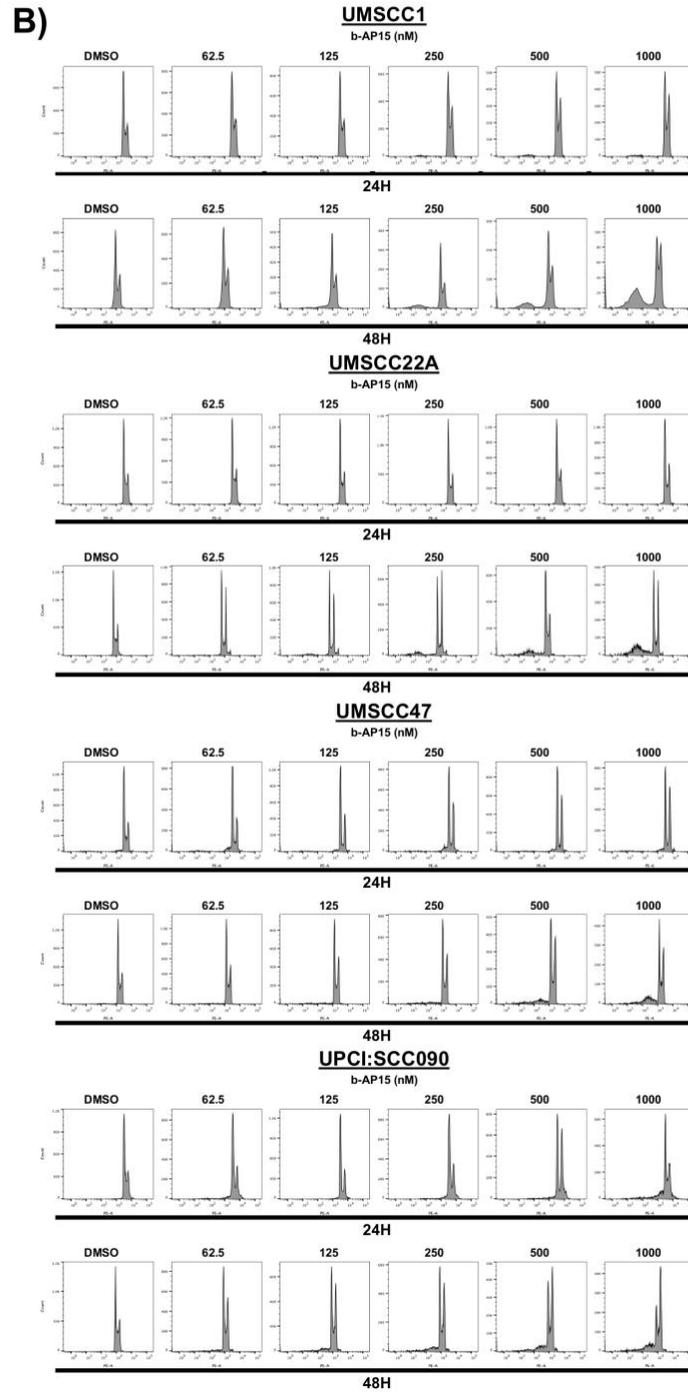
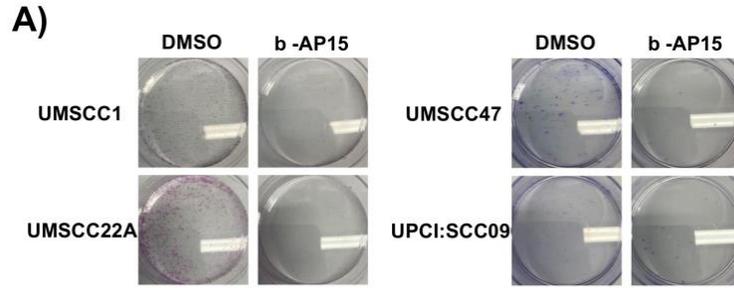
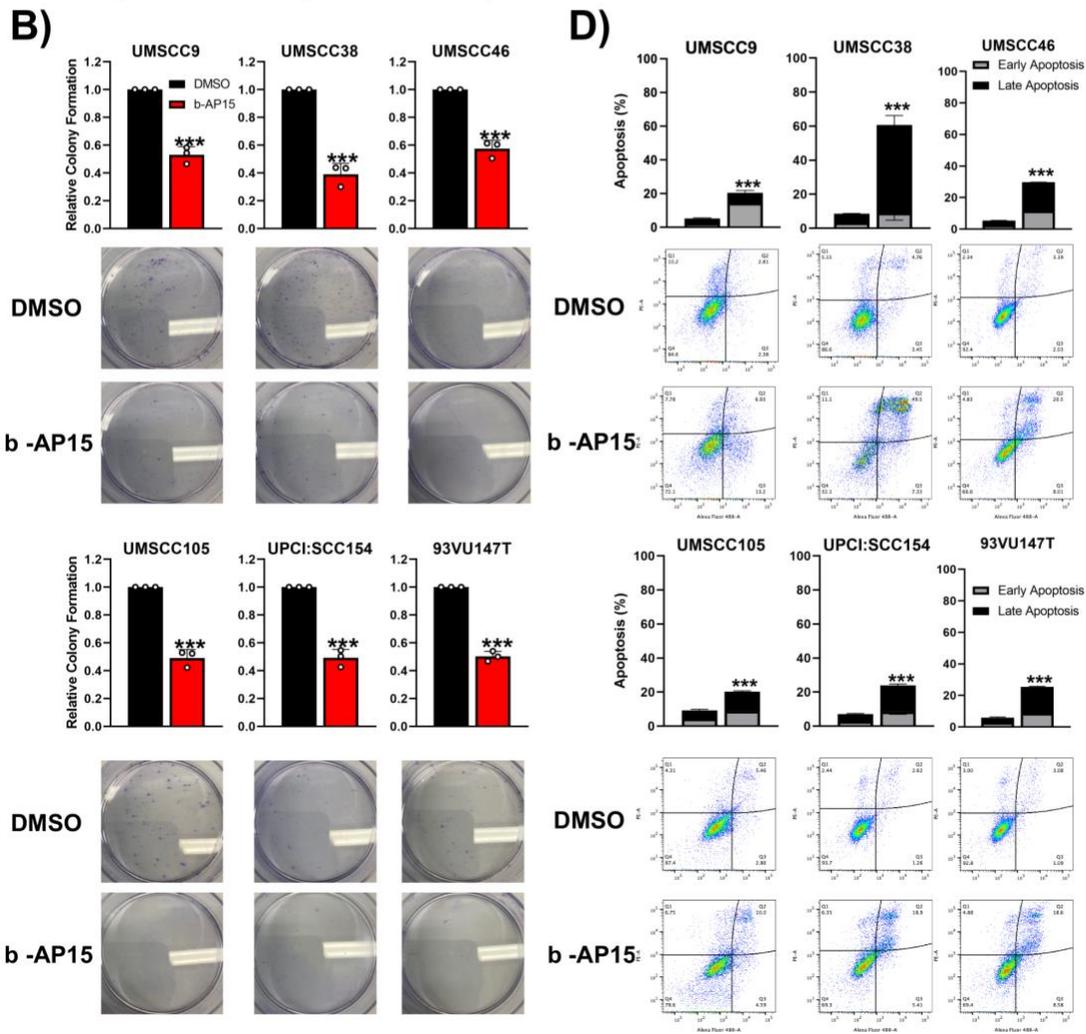
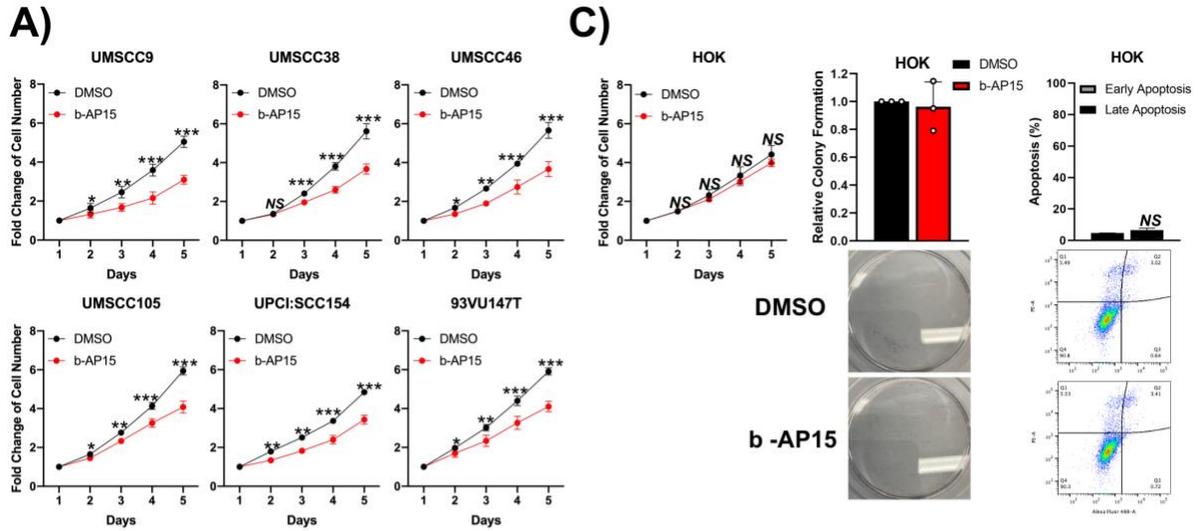


**Supplementary Figure 1. b-AP15 induces accumulation of polyubiquitination and caspase- and RIPK1-dependent apoptosis. A)** Representative western blot of UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells after treatment with increasing doses of b-AP15 for 24h. Lysates were analyzed for Ubiquitin, PARP1 and Caspase 3 cleavage.  $\beta$ -actin was used as the loading control. **B)** Annexin V analysis of UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells after treatment with b-AP15 for 24h. Prior to treatment, cells were treated with the pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK and/or the RIPK1 inhibitor necrostatin-1. **C)** Representative images for data in **B)**. Bars represent the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates. NS – not significant; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (Student's t-test).

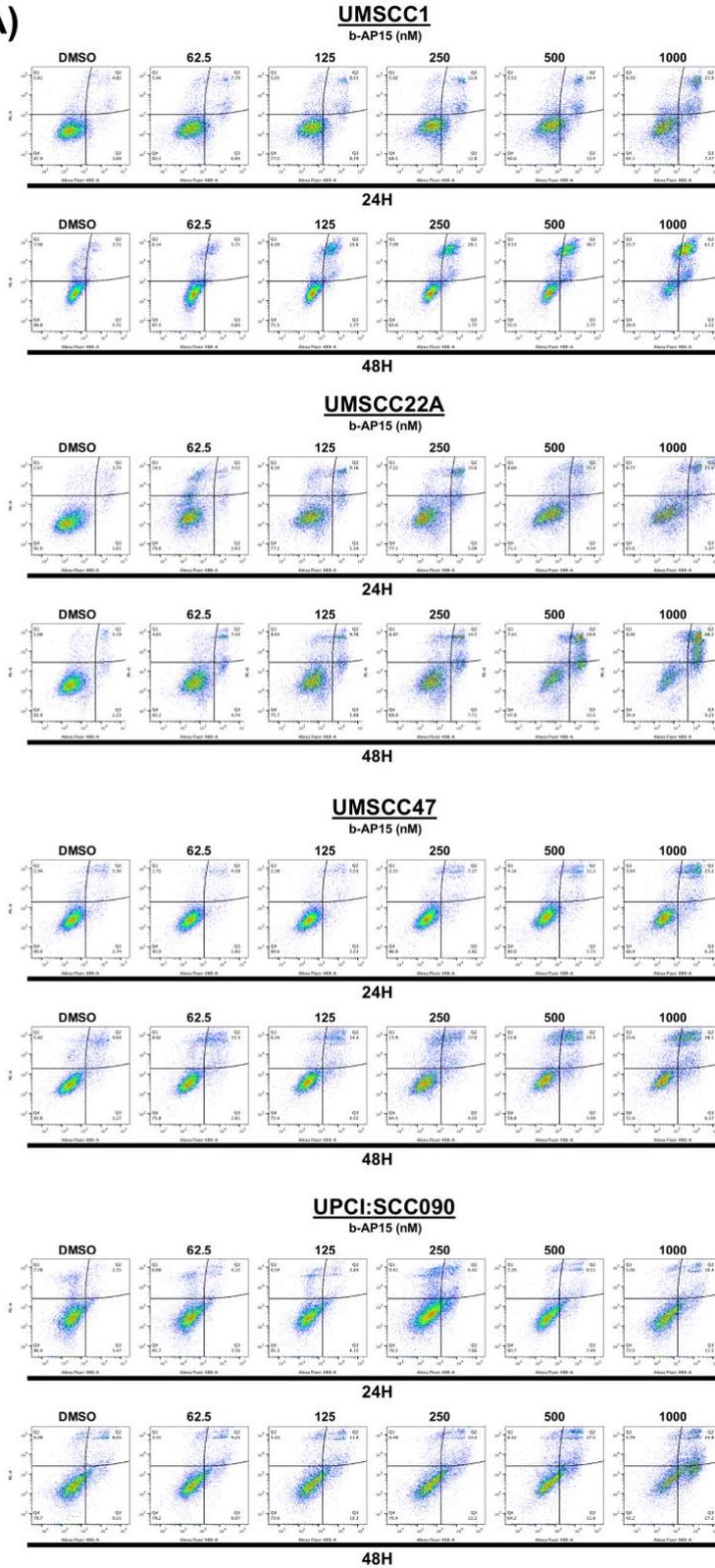


**Supplementary Figure 2. Representative images from Figure 2. A)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 2D. **B)** Representative images of cell cycle analysis in Figure 2E.

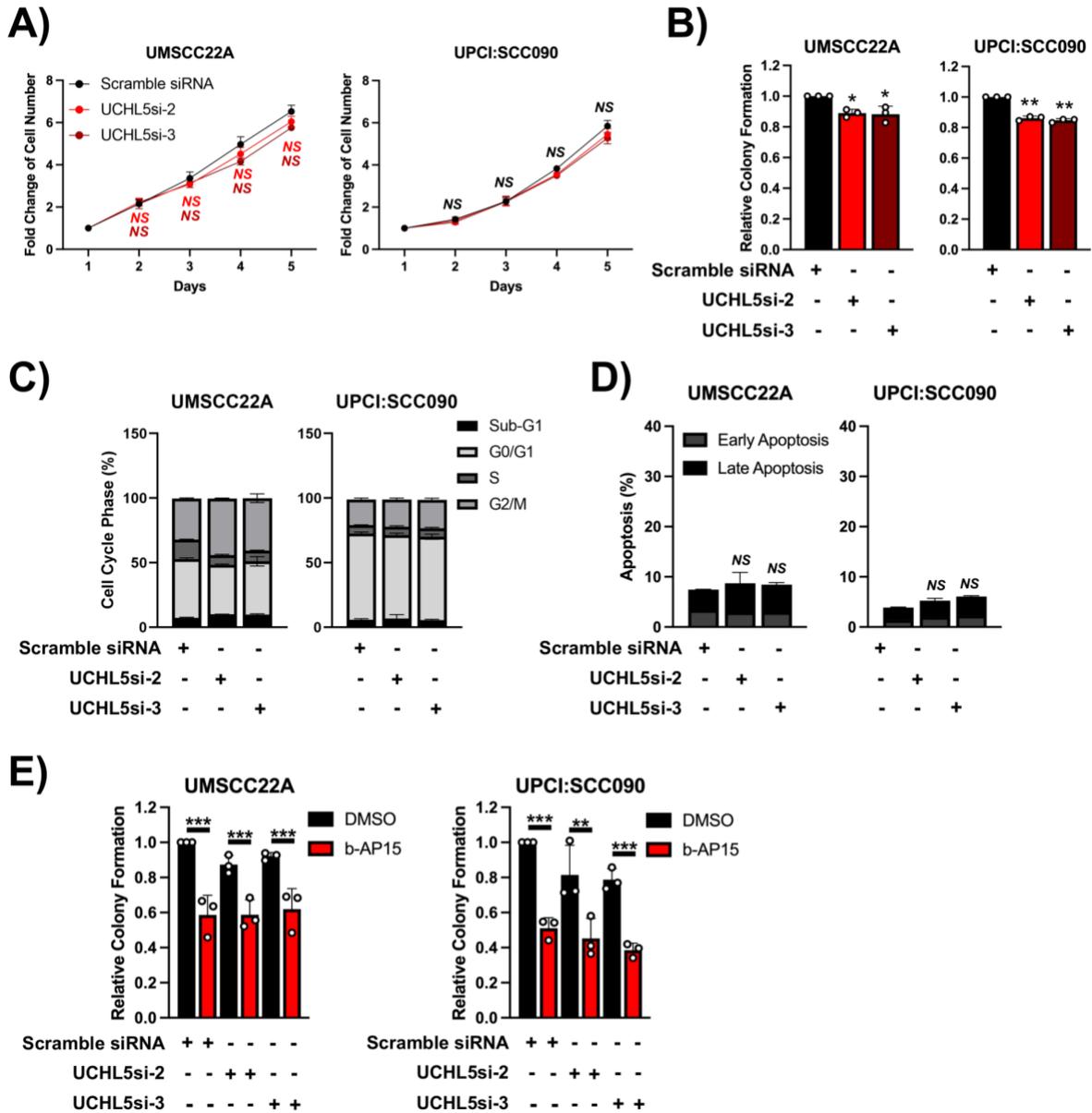


**Supplementary Figure 3. The effects of b-AP15 on a wider panel of HNSCC cells. A-C)** Cell growth analysis **(A)** and colony formation assay **(B)** of UMSCC9, UMSCC38, UMSCC46, UMSCC105, UPCI:SCC154 and 93VU147T 24h after b-AP15 (250 nM) treatment. Representative images are included below each graph. **C)** Cell growth, colony formation and annexin assay of HOK cells after treatment with b-AP15 (2500 nM) for 24h. Representative images are included below each graph. **D)** Annexin V analysis of UMSCC9, UMSCC38, UMSCC46, UMSCC105, UPCI:SCC154 and 93VU147T 24h after b-AP15 (250 nM) treatment. Representative images are included below each graph. Bars represent the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates. *NS* – not significant; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (Student's t-test).

A)

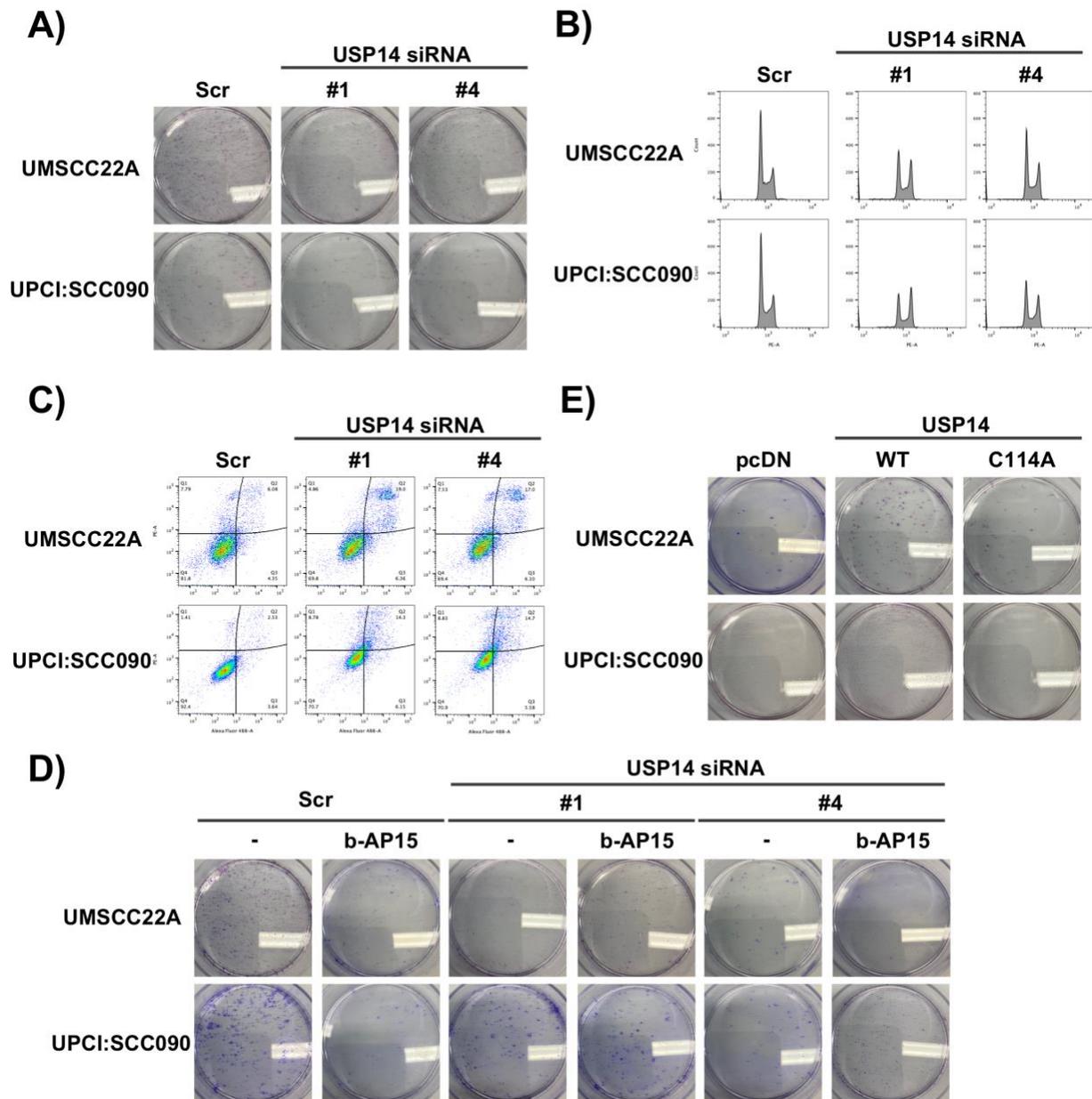


Supplementary Figure 4.  
Representative images from  
Figure 2. A) Representative images  
of Annexin V assay in Figure 2F.

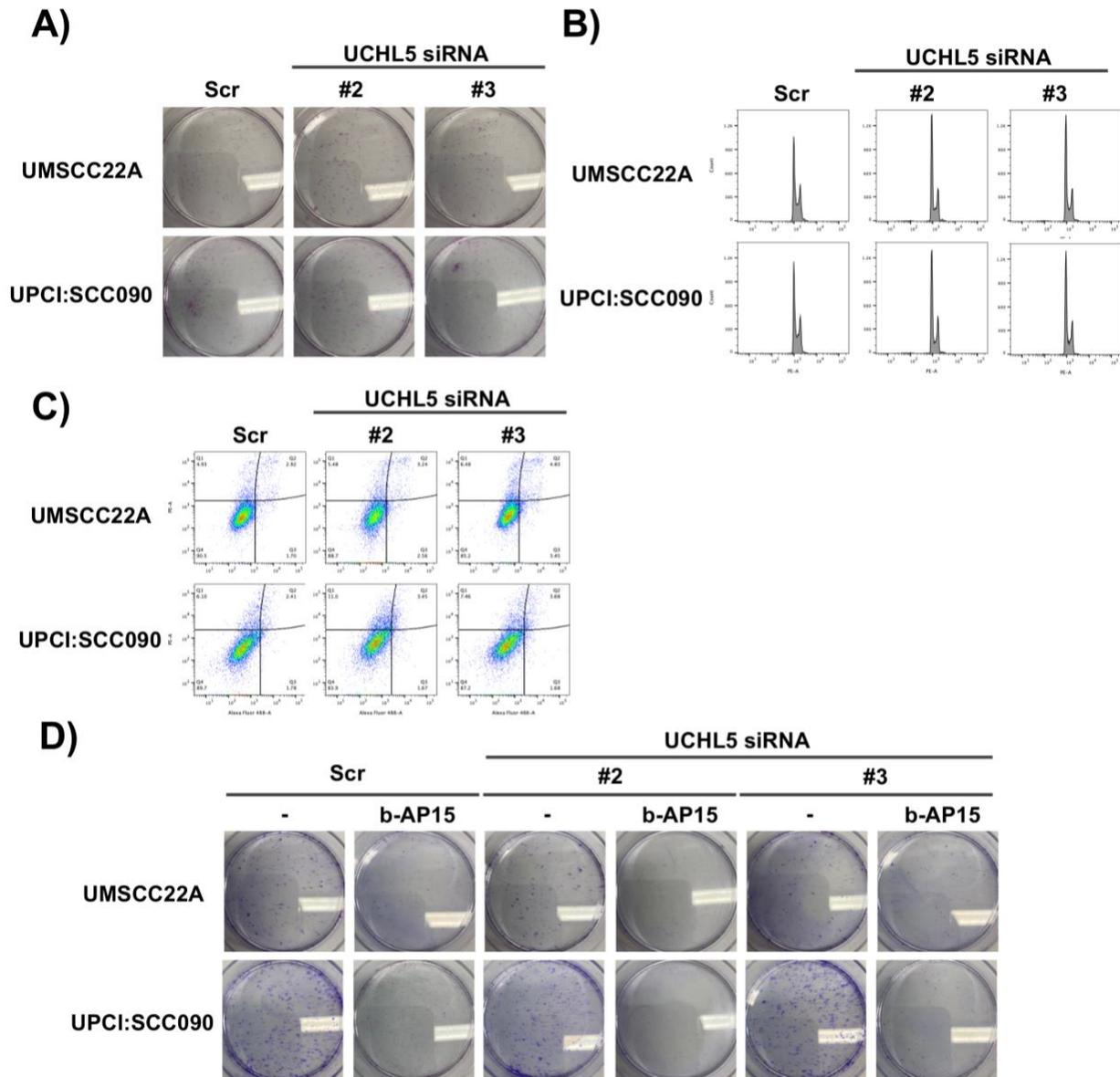


**Supplementary Figure 5. UCHL5 depletion has minimal impact in HNSCC cells. A-C)** Cell growth analysis **(A)**, colony formation assay **(B)**, cell cycle analysis **(C)** and Annexin V analysis **(D)** of UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells after transfection with two specific UCHL5 siRNAs for 72 h. **E)** Colony formation assay of UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells after transfection of two

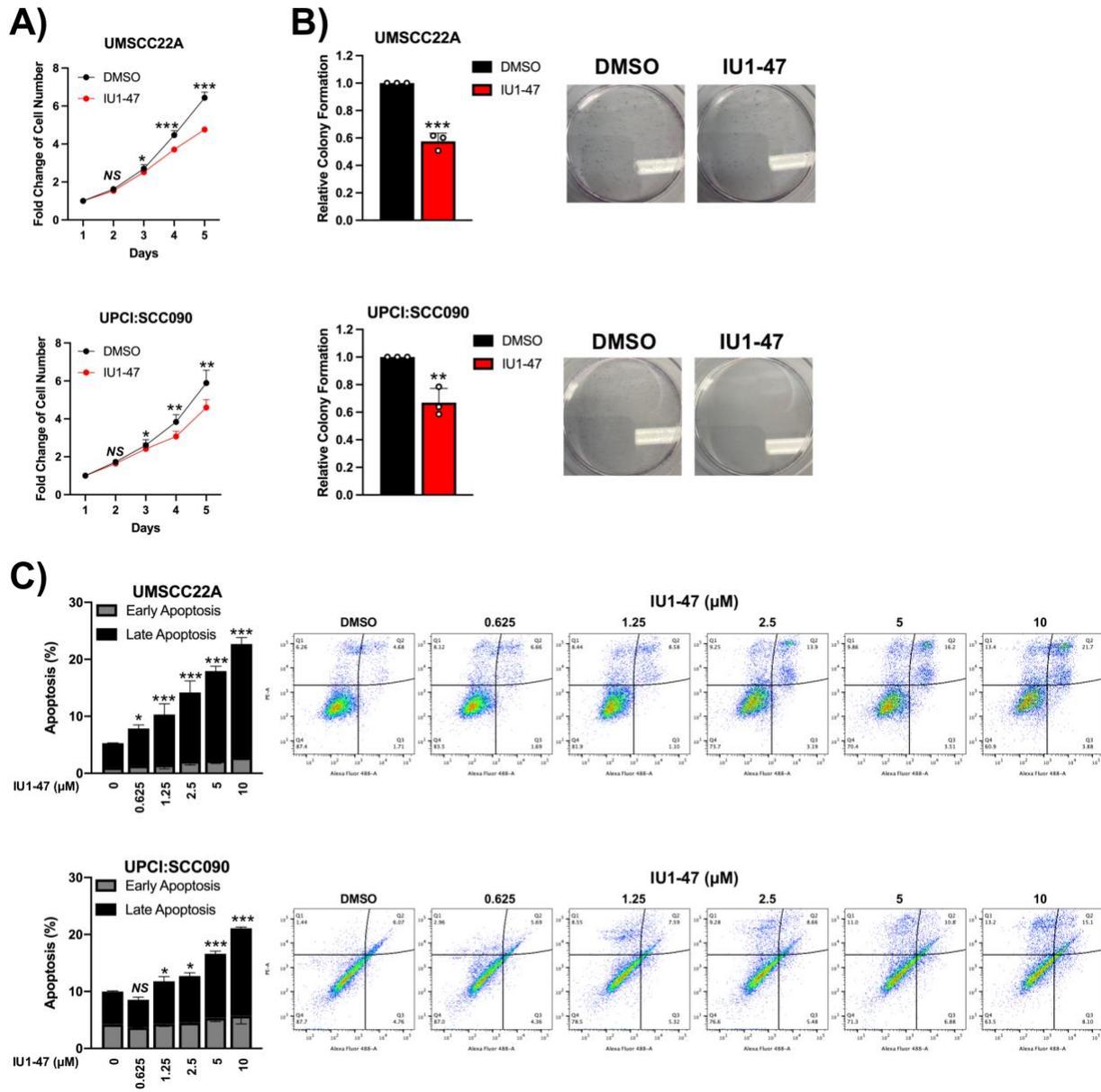
specific UCHL5 siRNAs for 72 h. After 48h, cells were additionally treated with b-AP15 (250 nM) or vehicle control. Bars represent the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates. *NS* – not significant; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (Student's t-test).



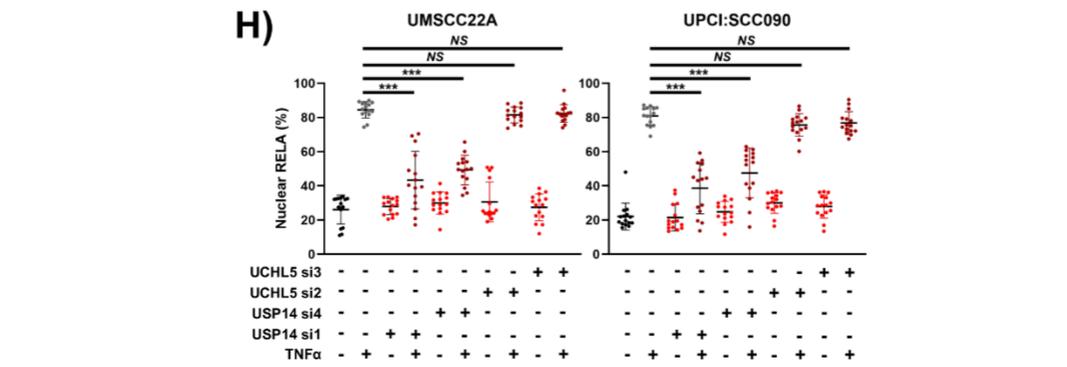
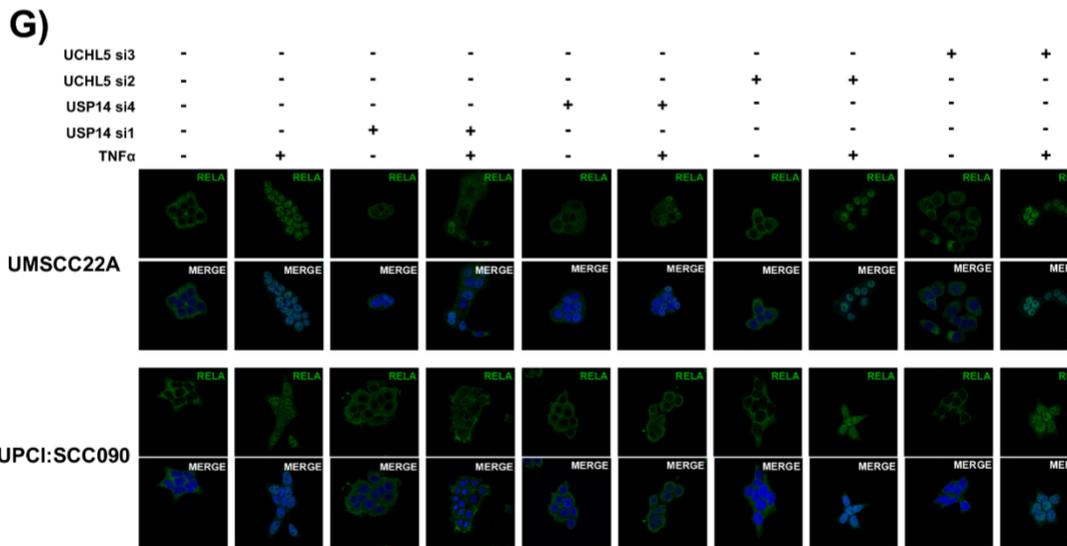
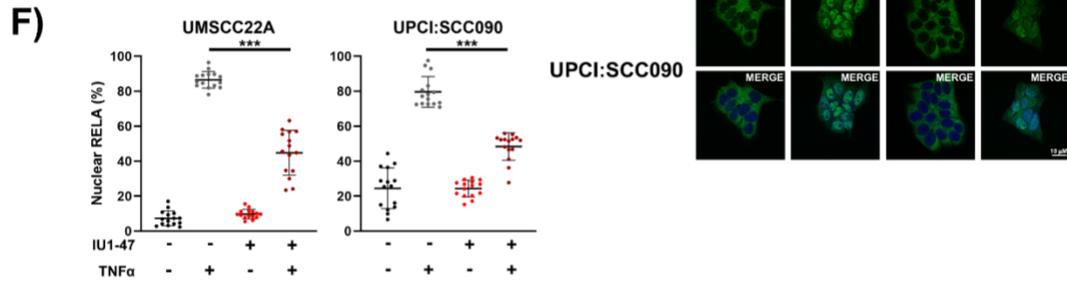
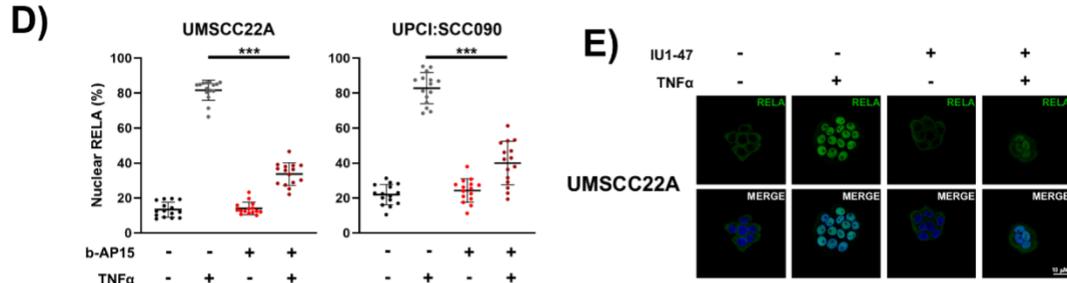
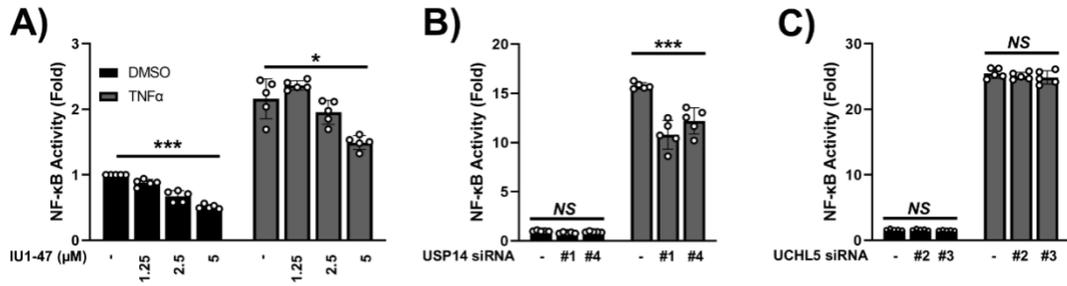
**Supplementary Figure 6. Representative images from Figure 3. A)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 3C. **B)** Representative images of cell cycle analysis in Figure 3D. **C)** Representative images of Annexin V assay in Figure 3E. **D)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 3F. **E)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 3I.



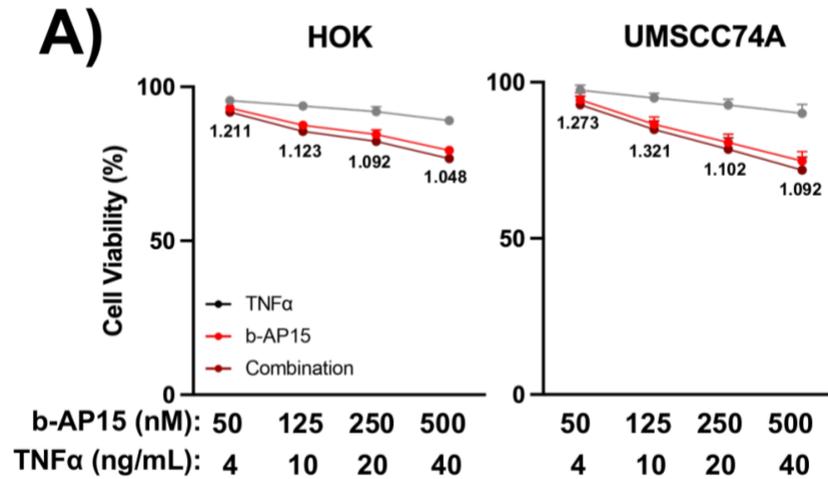
**Supplementary Figure 7. Representative images from Supplementary Figure 5. A)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Supplementary Figure 5B. **B)** Representative images of cell cycle analysis in Supplementary Figure 5C. **C)** Representative images of Annexin V assay in Supplementary Figure 5D. **D)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Supplementary Figure 5E.



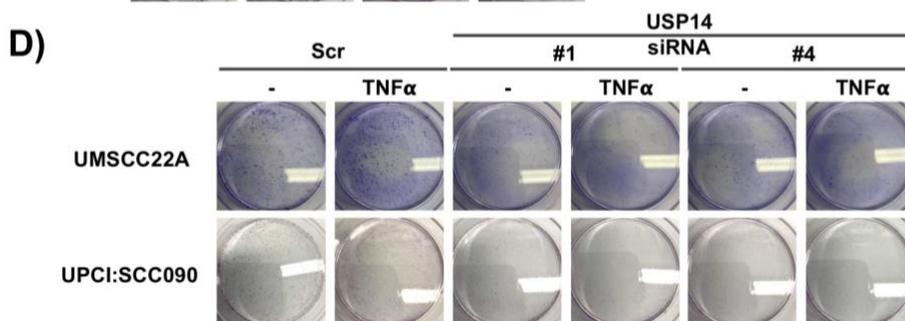
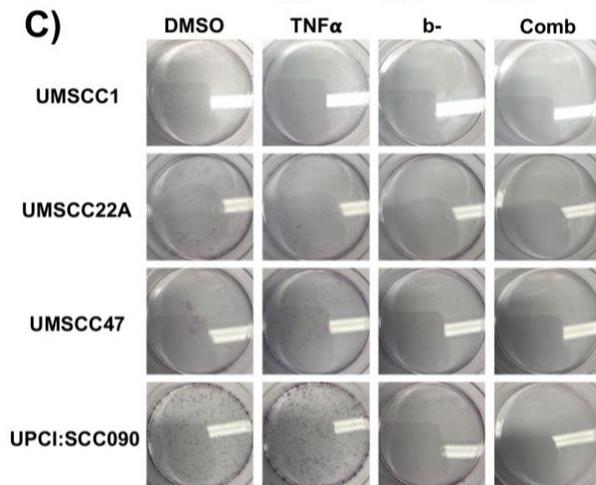
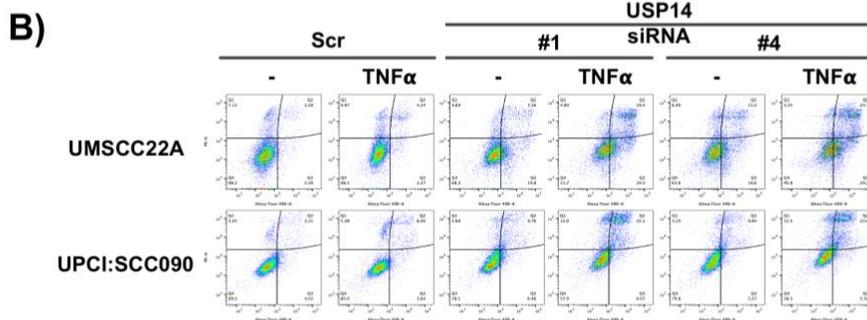
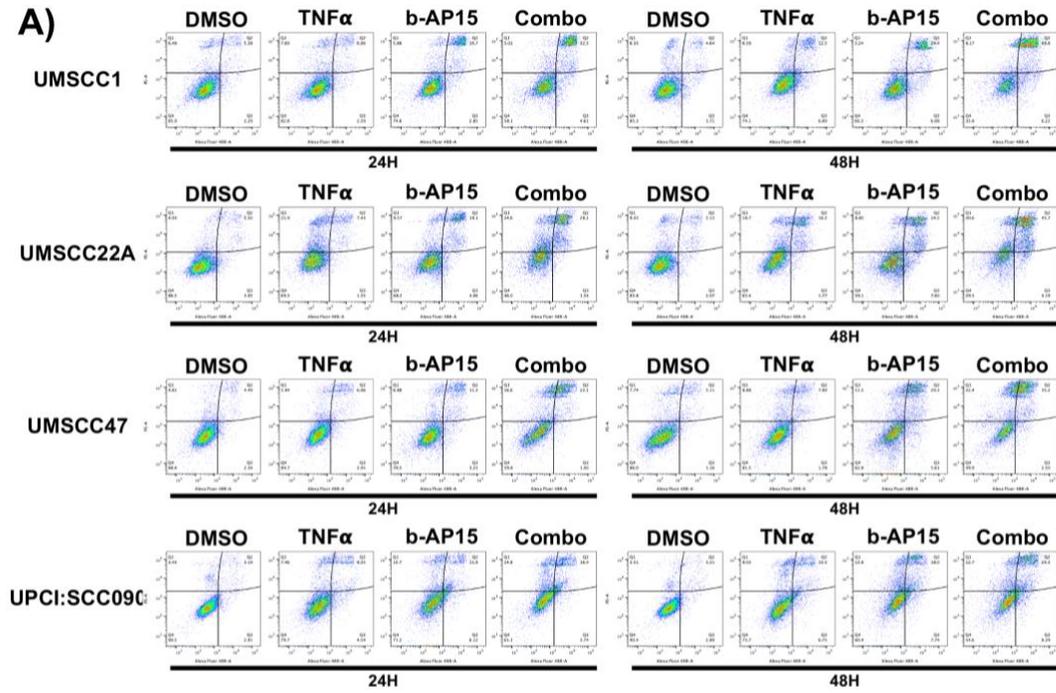
**Supplementary Figure 8. Specific inhibition of USP14 reduces proliferation and induces apoptosis in HNSCC cells. A-C) Cell growth analysis (A), colony formation assay (B) and Annexin V analysis (C) of UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells after treatment with IU1-47 (2.5  $\mu$ M) for 24 h. Representative images are included next to each graph. Bars represent the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates. NS – not significant; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  (Student's t-test).**



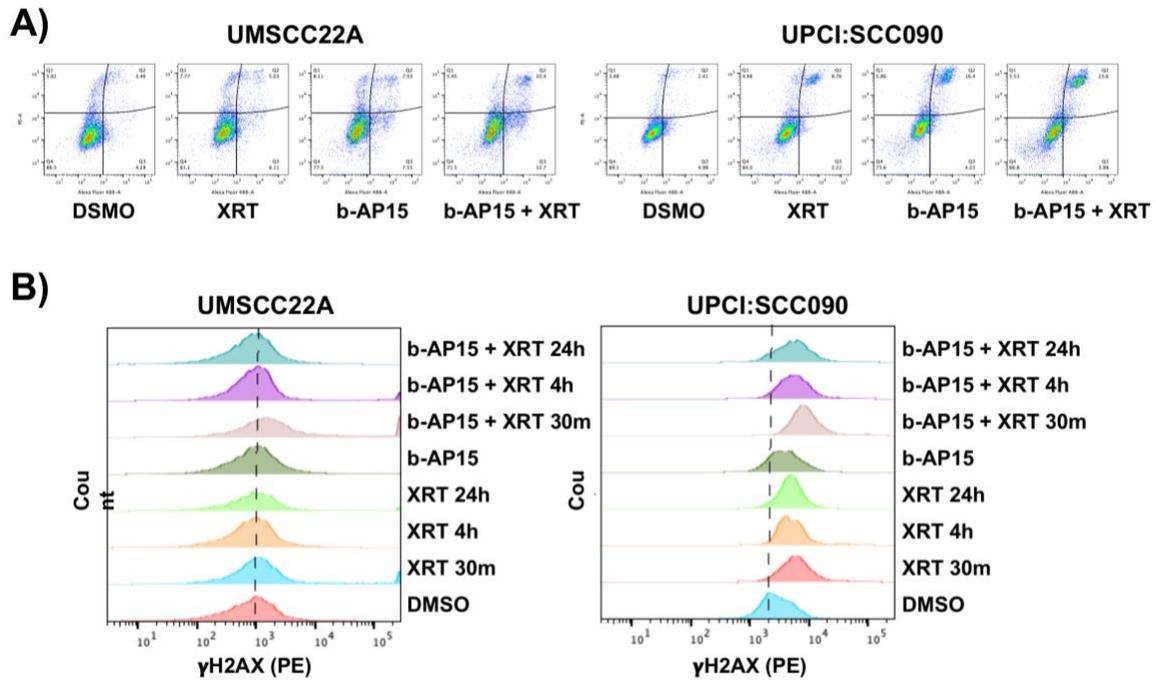
**Supplementary Figure 9. Inhibition of USP14 reduces NFκB activity and RELA nuclear translocation in HNSCC cells.** **A)** NFκB reporter activity after treatment with increasing doses of IU1-47. Cells were treated with IU1-47 or vehicle control for 24h, with TNFα (20 ng/mL) added for the final 16h. **B-C)** NFκB reporter activity after transfection with two specific USP14 (**B**) or UCHL5 (**C**) siRNAs for 72h, with TNFα (20 ng/mL) added for the final 16h. **D)** Quantification of percentage nuclear RELA from Figure 4E. Data represents the percentage nuclear localisation of RELA from 15 cells and was analyzed using ImageJ as previously (17). **E)** Representative immunofluorescence images of RELA localisation. UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells were treated with IU1-47 (2.5 μM) or vehicle control for 6h, with TNFα (20 ng/mL) added for 30 min. DAPI was used as a nuclear counterstain. **F)** Quantification of percentage nuclear RELA from **E**). Data represents the percentage nuclear localisation of RELA from 15 cells and was analyzed using ImageJ as previously (17). **G)** Representative immunofluorescence images of RELA localisation. UMSCC22A and UPCI:SCC090 cells transfection with two specific USP14 or UCHL5 siRNAs for 72 h, with TNFα (20 ng/mL) added for the final 30 min. DAPI was used as a nuclear counterstain. **H)** Quantification of percentage nuclear RELA from **G**). Data represents the percentage nuclear localisation of RELA from 15 cells and was analyzed using ImageJ as previously (17). Bars represent the means ± standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates. *NS* – not significant; \**p* < 0.05; \*\**p* < 0.01; \*\*\**p* < 0.001 (Student's t-test).



**Supplementary Figure 10. b-AP15 does not sensitizes WT TP53 cells to TNF $\alpha$ -induced cell death. A)** XTT cell viability analysis of HOK and UMSCC74A cells with varying doses of b-AP15 and TNF $\alpha$  for 48h. Values below the combination are Combination Indices (CI) as described in the text. Bars represent the means  $\pm$  standard deviation. All experiments are representative of at least three biological replicates.

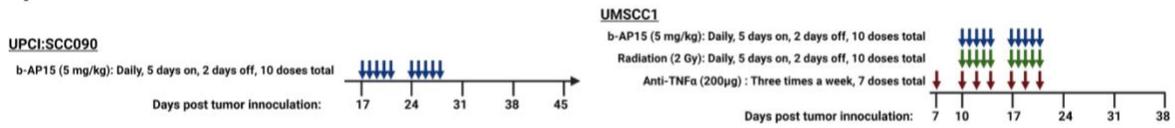


**Supplementary Figure 11. Representative images from Figure 6. A)** Representative images of Annexin V assay in Figure 6B. **B)** Representative images of Annexin V assay in Figure 6D. **C)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 6E. **D)** Representative images of colony formation assays in Figure 6F.

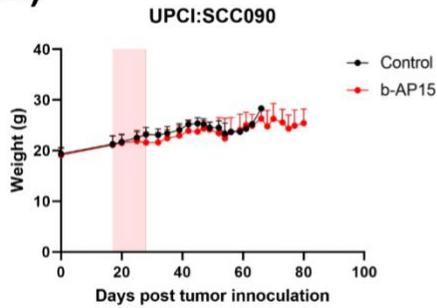


**Supplementary Figure 12. Representative images from Figure 7. A)** Representative images of Annexin V assay in Figure 7C. **B)** Representative images of  $\gamma$ H2AX intensity in Figure 7F.

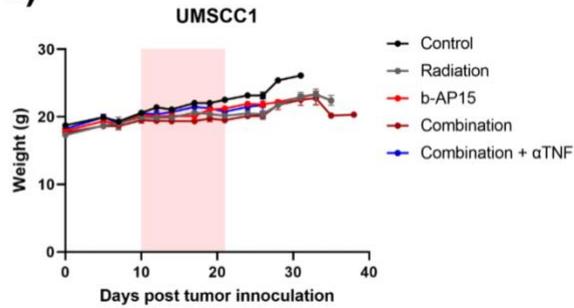
**A)**



**B)**



**C)**



**Supplementary Figure 13. b-AP15 has minimal impact on mouse weight *in vivo*. A)**

Schematic of *in vivo* experiments in Figure 8. **B)** Mouse weights during the experiment in (Figure

8A-B). **C)** Mouse weights during the experiment in (Figure 8C-D).