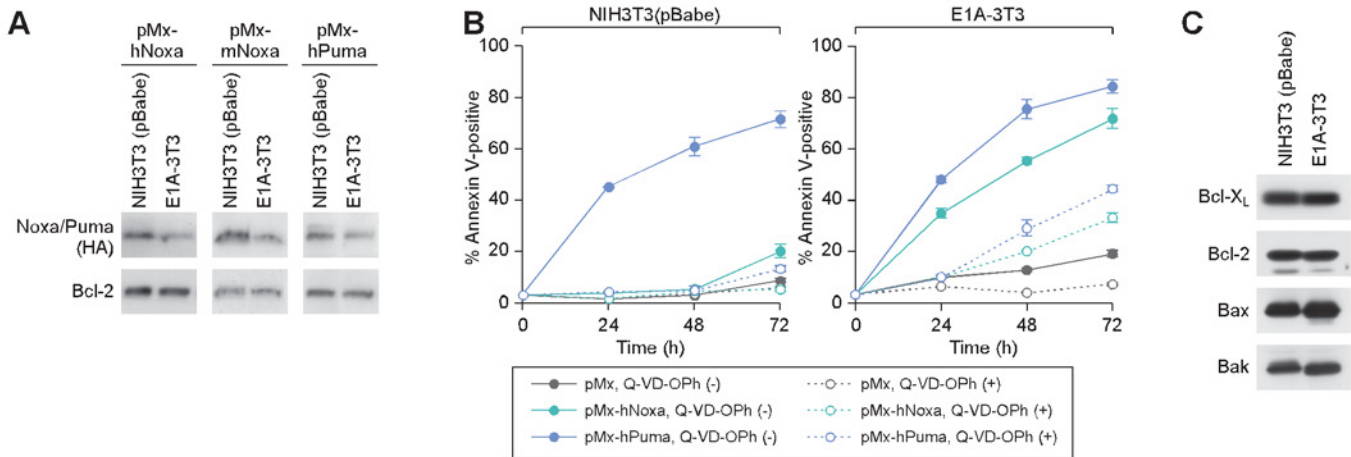


## Supplementary Figure 1



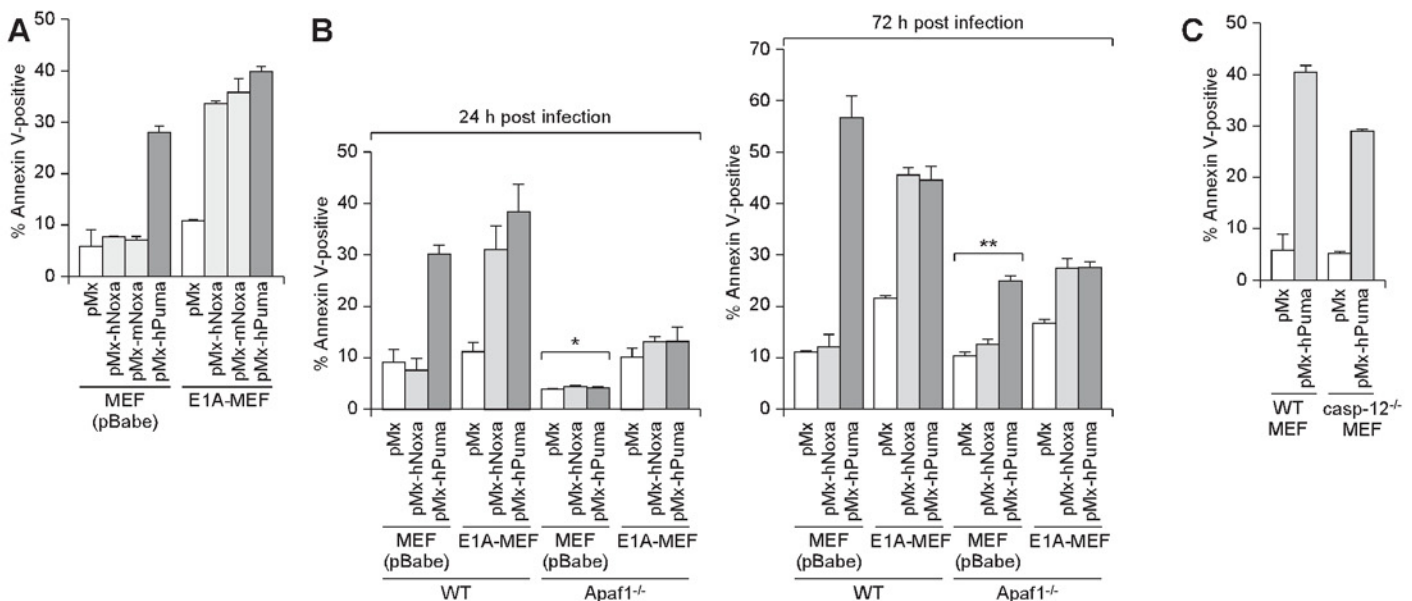
**Supplementary Figure 1** BH3-only-proteins-induced apoptosis and Bcl-2 family proteins expression in control NIH3T3 cells and E1A-3T3 cells.

(A) Levels of ectopically expressed human or mouse Noxa, or human Puma in control NIH3T3 cells (NIH3T3 (pBabe)) and E1A-3T3 cells. Retrovirally expressed human or mouse Noxa, or human Puma were detected by immunoblotting using the anti-HA-tag antibody.

(B) Effect of caspase inhibition on the long term viability of Puma- or Noxa-expressing control NIH3T3 cells and E1A-3T3 cells. Control NIH3T3 cells and E1A-3T3 cells were infected with Puma-expressing, Noxa-expressing or control retrovirus, and subsequently treated with pan-caspase inhibitor Q-VD-OPh or DMSO. Rates of cell death were analyzed 0 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h after infection with the retrovirus. Values shown are means  $\pm$  S.D. from triplicate samples.

(C) Levels of endogenously expressed Bcl-2 family proteins in control NIH3T3 cells and E1A-3T3 cells. Control NIH3T3 cells and E1A-3T3 cells, both of which were not infected with the pMx-derived retrovirus, were analyzed by immunoblotting.

## Supplementary Figure 2



**Supplementary Figure 2** Puma- and Noxa-induced apoptosis and E1A-dependent apoptosis sensitization in MEFs.

(A) Puma- and Noxa-induced apoptosis in MEFs in the presence and absence of E1A. Wild-type (WT) MEFs infected with control retrovirus (MEF (pBabe)) or E1A-expressing retrovirus (E1A-MEF) were generated, and subsequently these cells were infected with another retrovirus for the expression of Puma or Noxa.

(B) Effect of *Apaf1* deficiency on Puma- and Noxa-induced apoptosis. A similar experiment to (A) was performed in WT and *Apaf1*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs. These MEFs were prepared from the same litter. Rates of cell death were analyzed 24 h and 72 h after infection with pMx-based retrovirus. Notably, the killing effect of Puma was not observed in *Apaf1*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs 24 h after infection with the retrovirus (\*), however, it was observed at 72 h post infection (\*\*). In light of the report showing that MOMP diminishes cell viability even in the absence of apoptosis mediators that functions in the downstream of MOMP, such as *Apaf1* and *caspase-9*, (Ref: Ekert *et al.*, J Cell Biol 165, 835, 2004), this observation is consistent with our result showing the effective MOMP induction by Puma in *Apaf1*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs (Figure 2D).

(C) Puma-induced apoptosis in WT and *caspase-12*-deficient MEFs. WT and *casp-12*<sup>-/-</sup> MEFs were prepared from the same litter.

In (A)-(C), values shown are means  $\pm$  S.D. from triplicate samples.