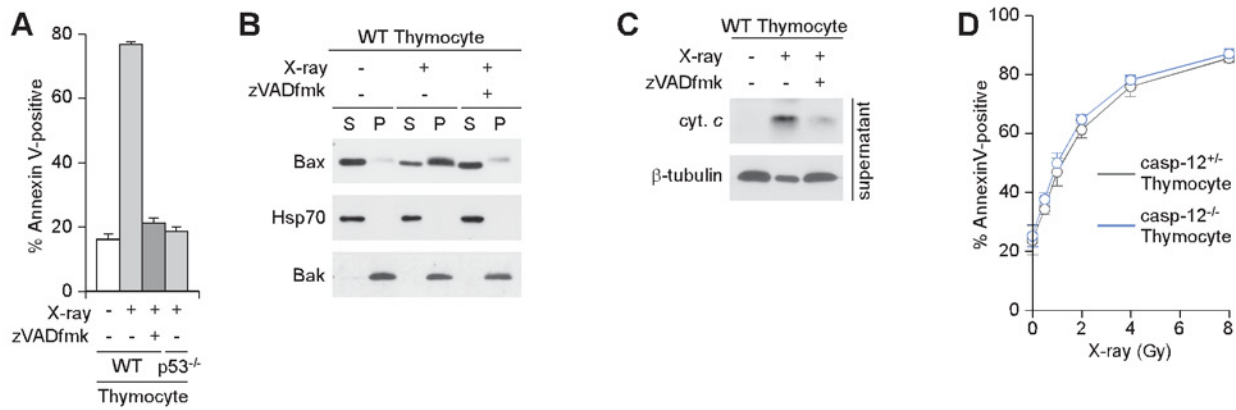


## Supplementary Figure 7



**Supplementary Figure 7** Role of zVADfmk-sensitive MOMP pathway in X-ray-irradiation-induced apoptosis of thymocytes.

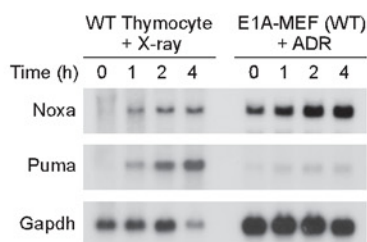
(A) X-ray-irradiation-induced apoptosis of WT and *p53*-deficient (*p53*<sup>-/-</sup>) thymocytes.

(B, C) Effect of zVADfmk on MOMP induced by X-ray-irradiation in thymocytes. Bax membrane insertion (B) and cytosolic release of cytochrome *c* (C) were analyzed. In (B), immunoblotting with the anti-heat shock protein 70 (Hsp70) antibody was performed as a loading control for the supernatant fraction.

(D) X-ray-irradiation-induced apoptosis of *caspase-12*-heterozygous (*casp-12*<sup>+/+</sup>) and *caspase-12*-deficient (*casp-12*<sup>-/-</sup>) thymocytes.

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

## Supplementary Figure 8



**Supplementary Figure 8** Induction of Noxa and Puma mRNAs in response to DNA damage in thymocytes and E1A-expressing MEFs. RNA was extracted at indicated times after X-ray irradiation of thymocytes or after starting adriamycin (ADR) treatment of E1A-expressing MEFs. The levels of Noxa and Puma mRNA induction following the adriamycin treatment in MEFs were not significantly altered by the presence of E1A (Ref: Shibue *et al.*, Genes Dev 17, 2233, 2003) (data not shown).