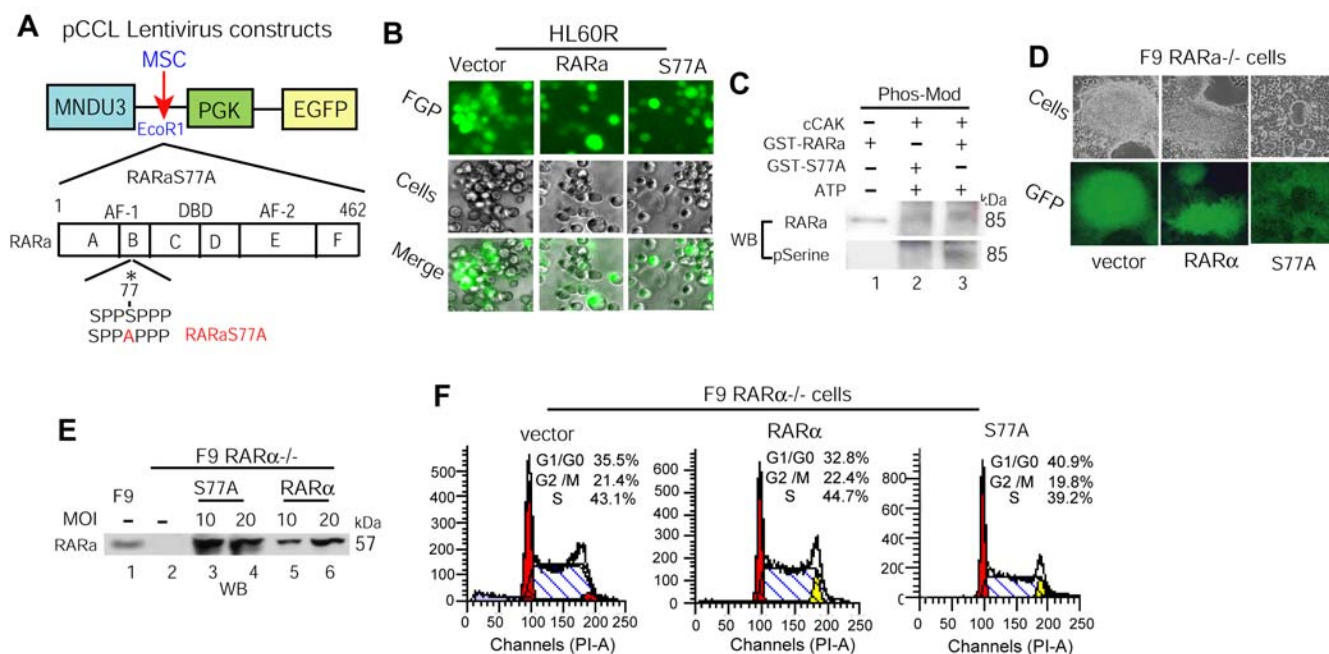


## Supplementary figure/table and legends



Supplementary Figure 1

Genes	Primers	Fragment (bp)	Location*	Accession #
mRAR $\beta$	5'-aatcctgggagttggtgatg- 3' 5'-cggagcagctcacttcttac- 3'	145	7-152	X56573
hRAR $\beta$	5'-aatcctgggagttggtgatg- 3' 5'-gaagtgagctgttcagaggc- 3'	149	730-879	X56849
hp21 <sup>CIP1</sup>	5'-gcaaattgttcaggcacaga- 3' 5'-ccctcatttcagatggttt- 3'	178	3343-3521	U24170

\* Sequence location 1 refers to the first base pair of the published sequence in National Cancer for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database.

Supplementary Table 1

**The legends of the supplementary figure/table**

**S-Fig. 1. RAR $\alpha$ S77A resists phosphorylation by CAK and decreased RAR $\alpha$ S77 phosphorylation is a downstream event of decreased CAK activity.** **A**, RAR $\alpha$ S77A (S77A) or RAR $\alpha$  cDNA was cloned into the lentiviral vector. **B**, Transduction efficiency of S77A and RAR $\alpha$  in HL60R cells was > 90%. **C**, CAK complexes immunoprecipitated from F9 cells were incubated with GST-RAR $\alpha$  or GST-S77A in an *in vitro* kinase reaction in the presence of unlabeled ATP. The reaction mixtures were then subjected to WB analysis using anti-RAR $\alpha$  and anti-serine antibodies as indicated. **D**, Transduction efficiency of S77A or RAR $\alpha$  in F9 RAR $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> cells was > 90%. **E**, WB depiction of S77A and RAR $\alpha$  levels in transduced F9 RAR $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> cells by using anti-RAR $\alpha$  antibodies. **F**, FACS analysis of cell cycle profile of F9 RAR $\alpha$ <sup>-/-</sup> cells expressing S77A or RAR $\alpha$ .

**S-Table 1.** Primers used for PCR amplification in ChIP assays.