Supplemental Figure 1:

Mammary glands whole mounts and section from 8 weeks and 2 days post involution of bi-transgenic mice. (A) Whole mounts of 8 weeks old mice examined using whole mounts from wild type (cre^{+}/c-$jun^{+/+}$), and knockout (cre^{+}/c-$jun^{-/-}$) mice. Bi-transgenic mice were assessed for terminal end buds, mammary ducts lengths and branching shown on right. (B,C). The number of cells per field within the mammary gland was assessed from H and E stained slides. Regimens of the area cover the number of cells mammary glands were as shown. The c-$jun^{f/f}$ MMTV-Cre mice showed a reduction in both number of cells lining the glands and the specific area covered compared with wild type controls. *$p \leq 0.05$, Data are mean $\pm$ SEM (D). TUNEL staining as a marker of apoptosis in wt vs *c-jun*$^{-/-}$ mammary glands. Representative examples are shown.

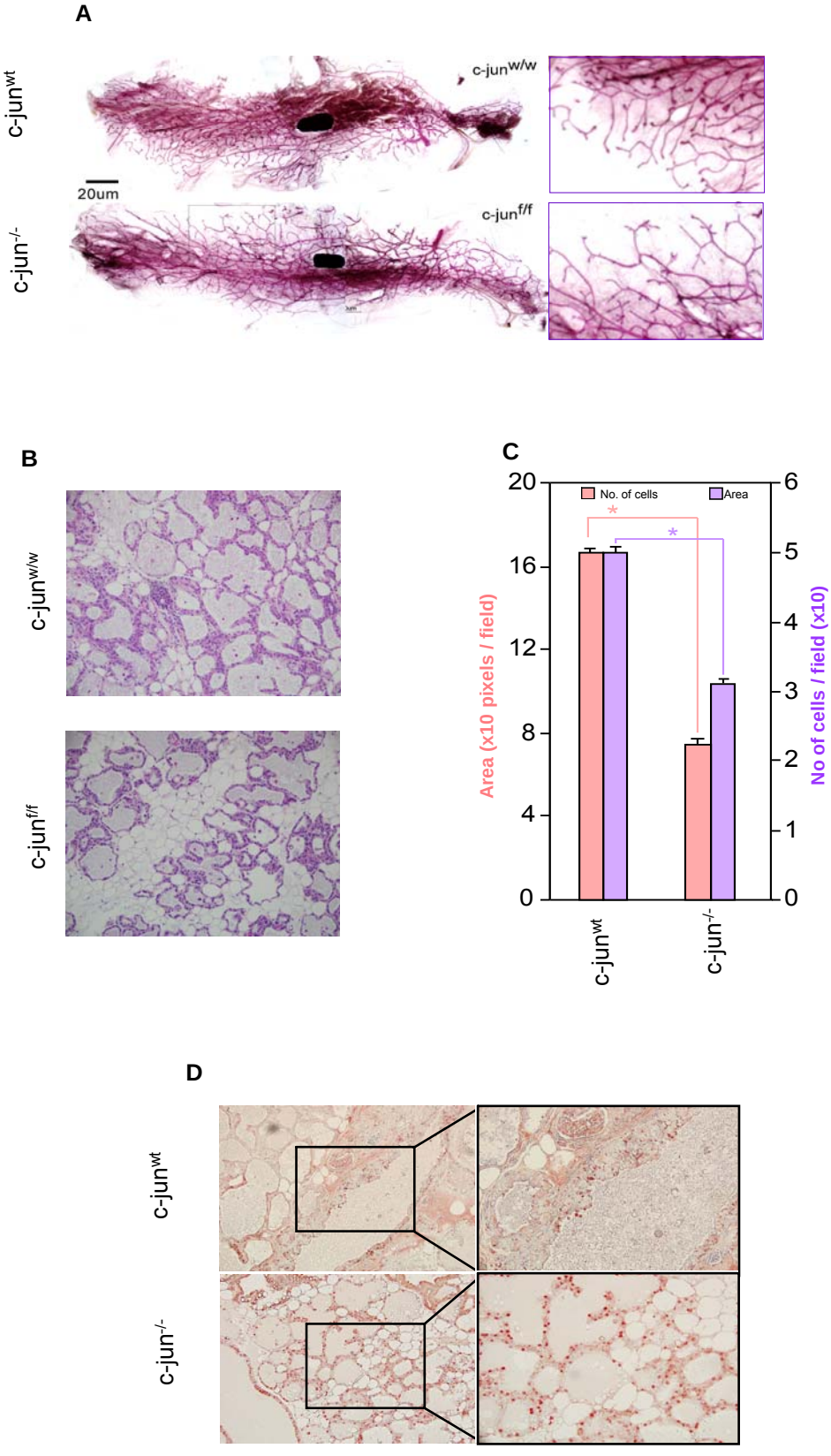
Supplemental Figure 2:

c-$jun^{-/-}$ cells are more sensitive to H_2O_2 mediated cell death. (A,B) Proliferation assays conducted of c-$jun^{fl/fl}$ MEF treated with either no virus, Ad vector or Ad-Cre using either cell counting or OD 540 (C). The percentage of cells surviving in the presence of increasing concentrations of H_2O_2 is shown. Data are means $^{+}$ SEM for N> 3 separate experiments.

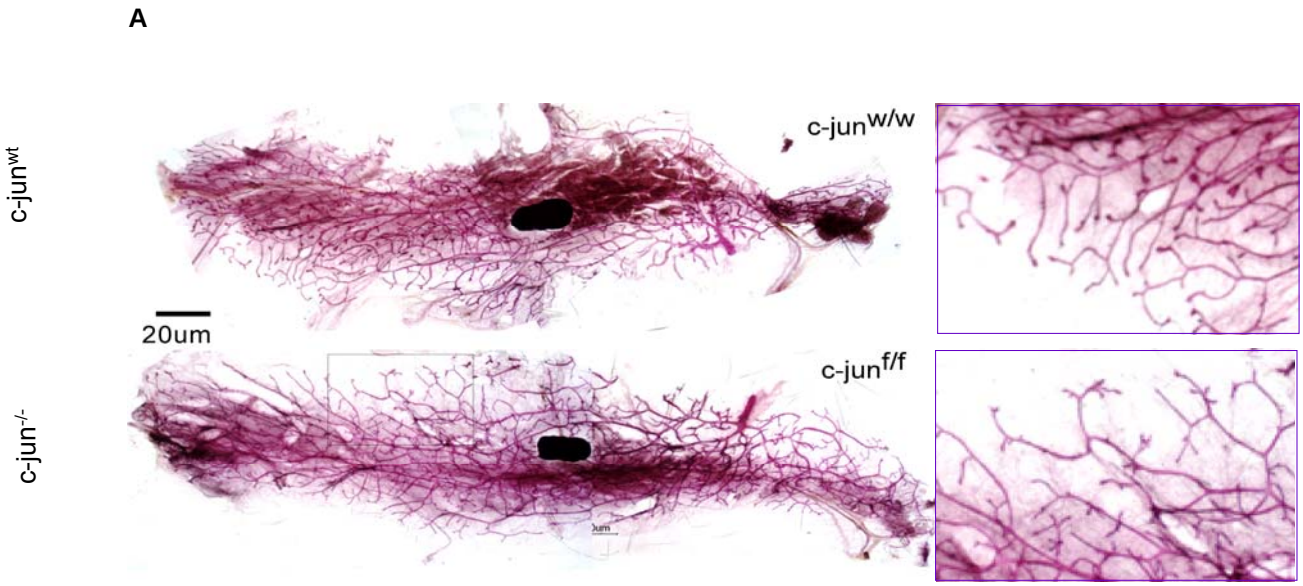
Supplemental Figure 3:

Schematic representation of a model in which endogenous c-jun inhibits apoptosis and ROS production.

Supplemental Fig. 1



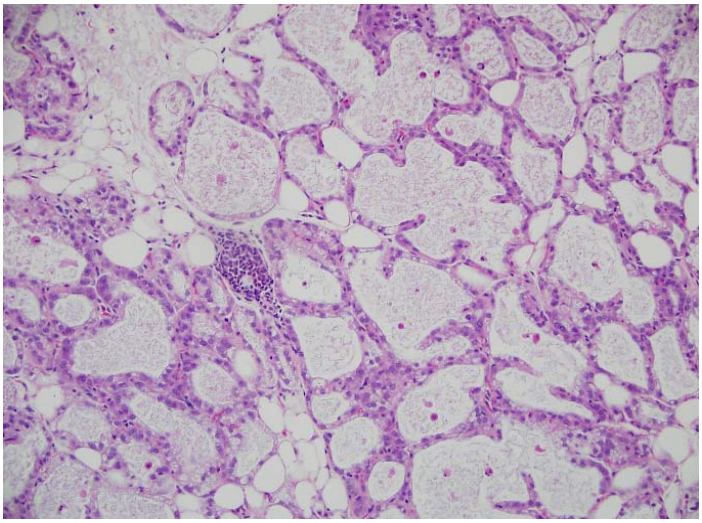
Supplemental Fig. 1



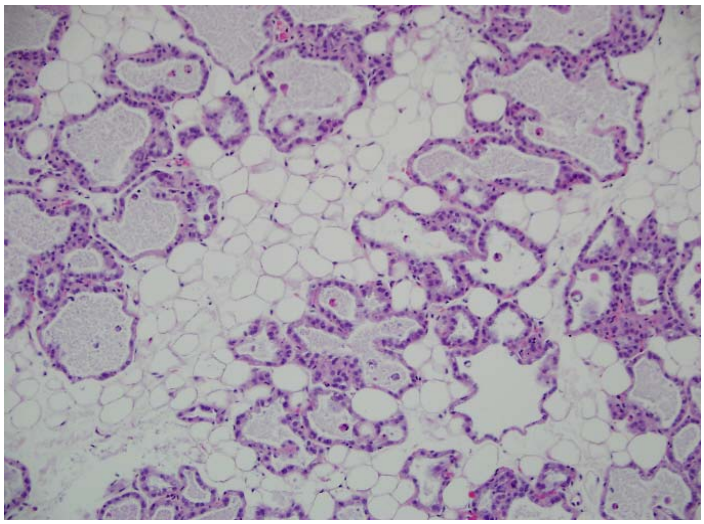
Supplemental Fig. 1

B

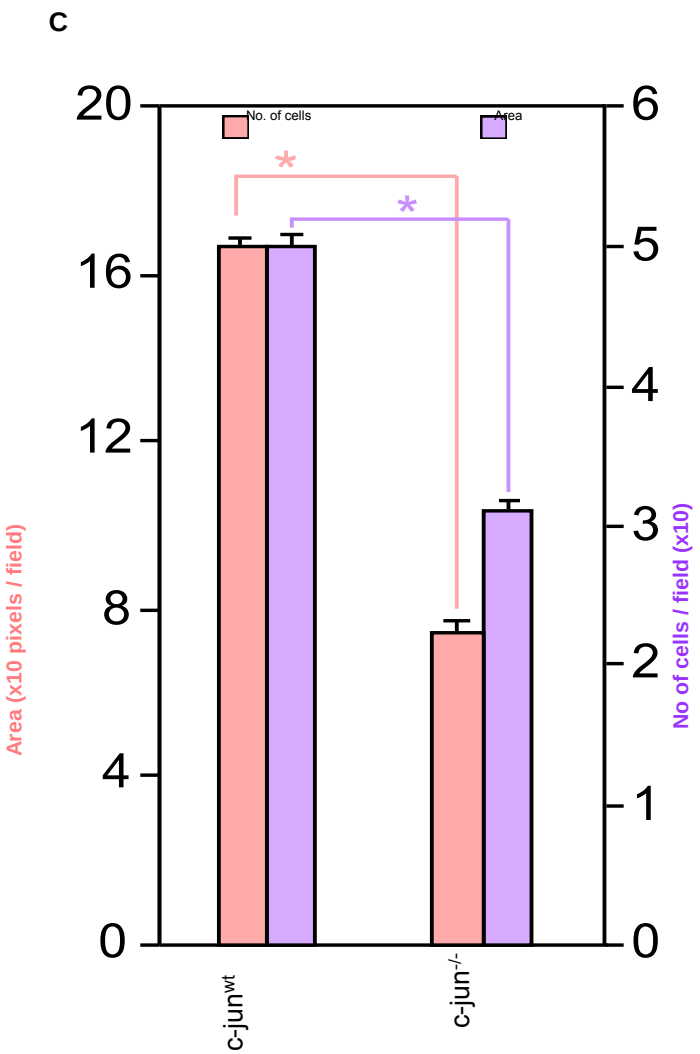
c-jun$^{w/w}$



c-jun$^{f/f}$

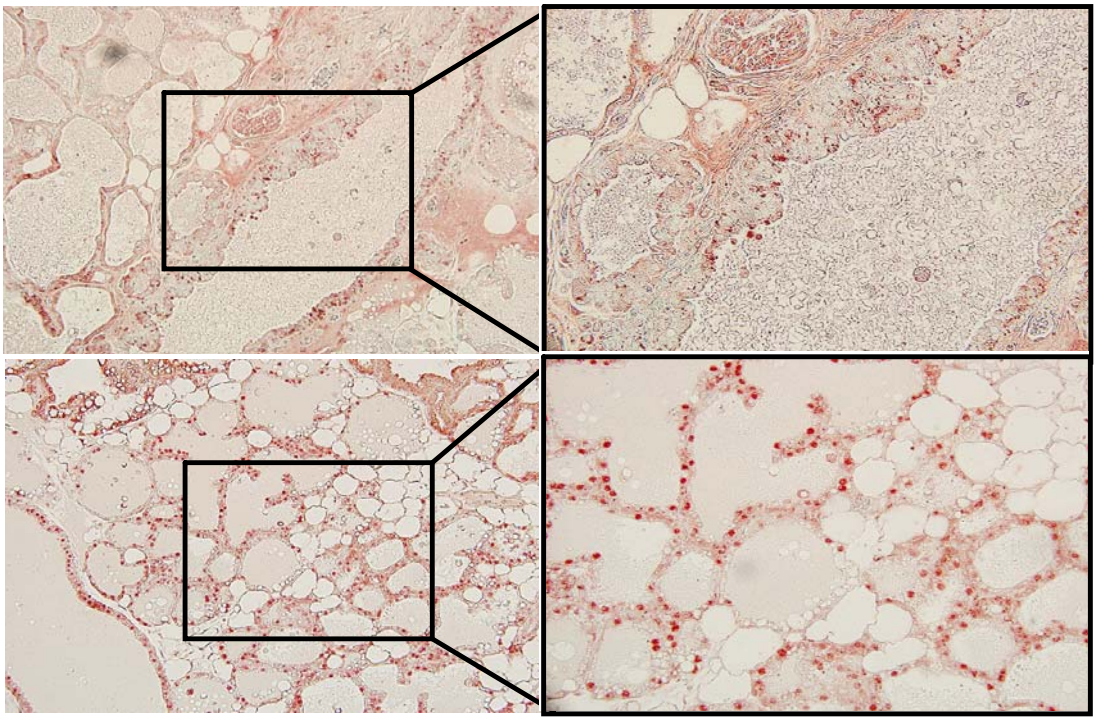


Supplemental Fig. 1

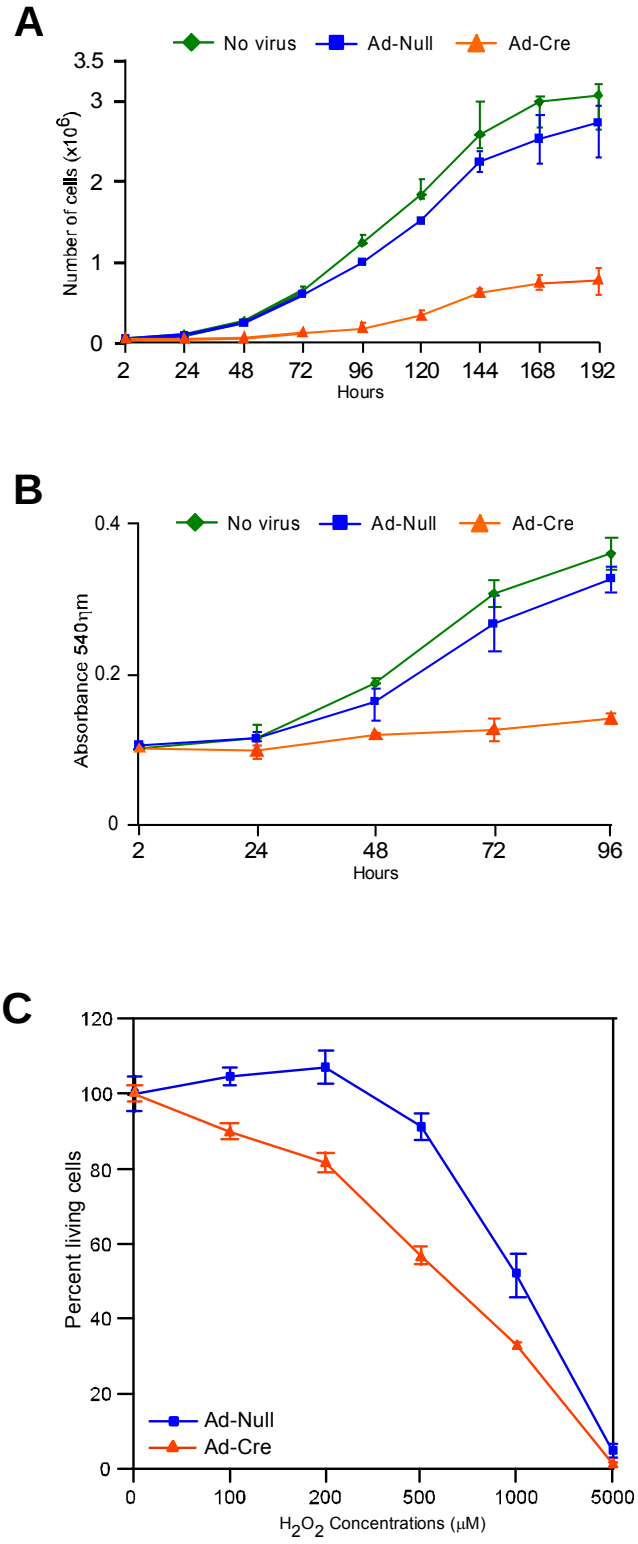


Supplemental Fig. 1

D



Supplemental Fig. 2



Supplemental Fig. 3