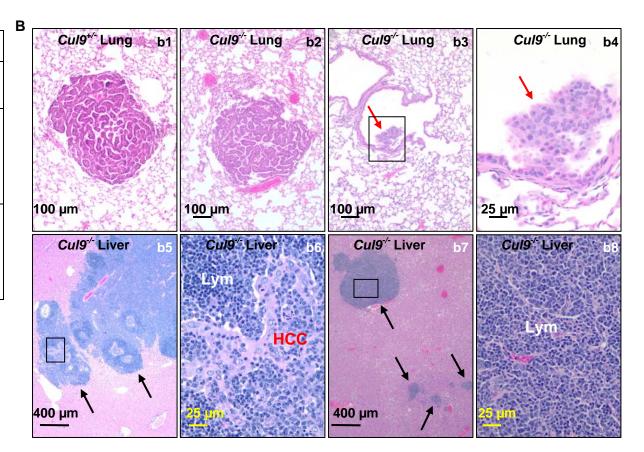
Pei et al. Supplementary Figure S5

Α				
	Genotype	Lung	Liver tumor	Lymphoma
	(Mouse ID)	Tumor <sup>1</sup>		
	WT (755)	No	No	No
	WT (756)	No	No	No
	WT (774)	No	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (757)	Yes (1)	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (758)	Yes (2)	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (760)	Yes (1)	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (761)	No	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (770)	No	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>+/-</sup> (773)	No	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (762)	Yes (2)	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (768)	Yes (2) <sup>2</sup>	Carcinoma <sup>3</sup>	Yes⁴
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (769)	No	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (771)	Yes (4)	No	No
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (772)	Yes (2)	No	Yes⁴
	Cul9 <sup>-/-</sup> (759)	Yes (3)	No	No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tumor numbers are shown in the parenthesis.



## Supplementary Figure S5. Cul9 mutant mice are susceptible to carcinogen.

- **A.** DEN-induced-tumor incidences in the mice of different genotypes. All mice were treated with DEN as described in the Methods, and dissected at 11 months of age. Numbers of lung tumor were counted by H.E. staining-confirmed lung tumors.
- **B.** Representative tumors developed in *Cul9*<sup>+/-</sup> (b1) and *Cul9*<sup>-/-</sup> (b2-b8) mice. Note the bronchus metastasis in b3 was derived from primary lung adenocarcinoma in b2 and enlarged in b4 (indicated by red arrows). Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in b5 (black arrow) that is enlarged in b6 is mixed with surrounding lymphoma (Lym). Multiple liver infiltrations by lymphoma (b7) are indicated by arrows and enlarged in b8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Lung adenocarcinoma with bronchus metastasis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Multiple hepatocellular carcinomas in liver.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Lymphoma with multiple organ infiltration.