Figure S1. Roscovitine induces massive down-regulation of Mcl-1 protein in nine NB cell lines. NB cells were exposed to increasing concentrations of roscovitine for 24 hrs and proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE followed by Western blotting with anti-Mcl-1 antibodies. Actin was used as a loading control.

Figure S2. Proteasome inhibition (A) strongly triggers, while protein synthesis inhibition (B) prevents PARP cleavage induced by roscovitine or CR8. (**A**) SH-SY5Y cells were exposed to (from top to bottom) MG132 (10 μM), roscovitine (50 μM), roscovitine + MG132, CR8 (5 μM), CR8 + MG132. Cells were sampled at various times after drug addition and proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE followed by Western blotting with anti-cleaved PARP antibodies. (**B**) Same experiment, but MG132 was replaced by cycloheximide (CHX) (12 μg/ml). It should be noted that MG-132 alone induced some level of apoptosis and PARP cleavage. The fact that CHX blocks PARP cleavage is probably due to the fact that some protein synthesis is required for the activation of caspases.

Figure S3. Mcl-1 down-regulation induced by roscovitine and CR8 is independent from p53 induction. HCT116 cells either depleted of (-/-), expressing (+/+) or wild-type (wt) for p53 were exposed for 48 h to increasing concentrations of roscovitine or CR8 and proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE followed by Western blotting with antibodies directed against p53 or Mcl-1. In all cases the two CDK inhibitors induce Mcl-1 down-regulation.

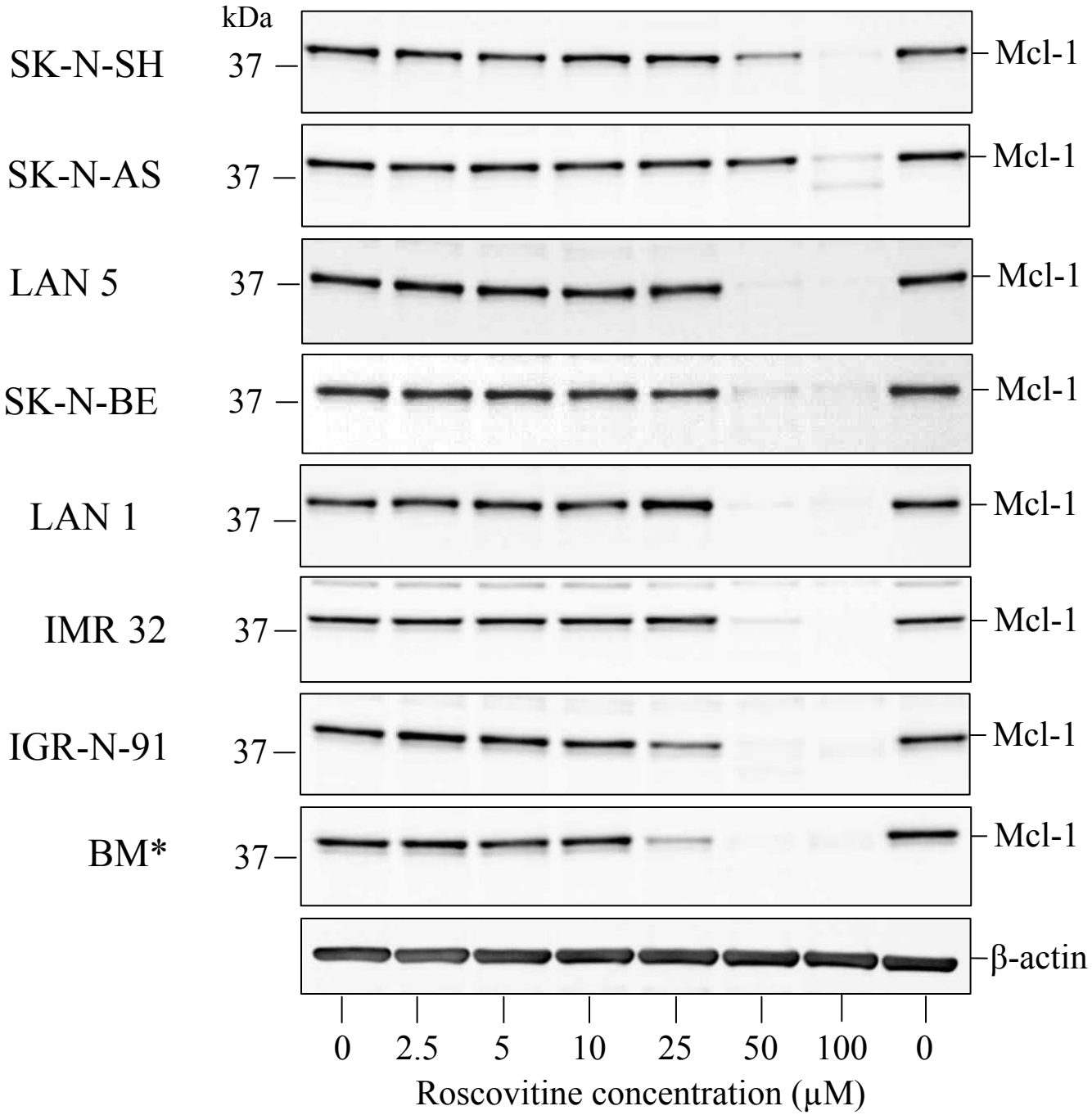

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Figure S1

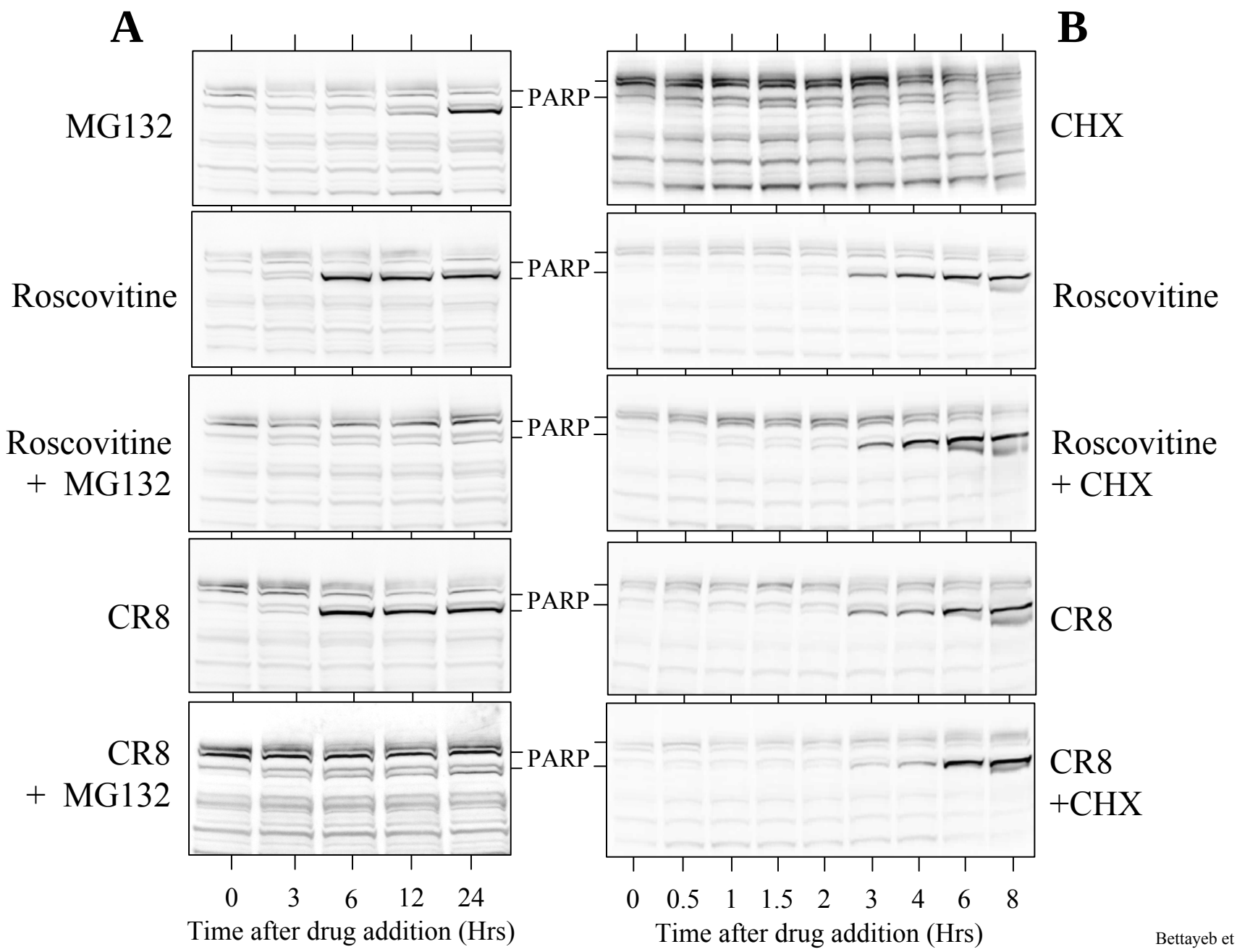

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Figure S2

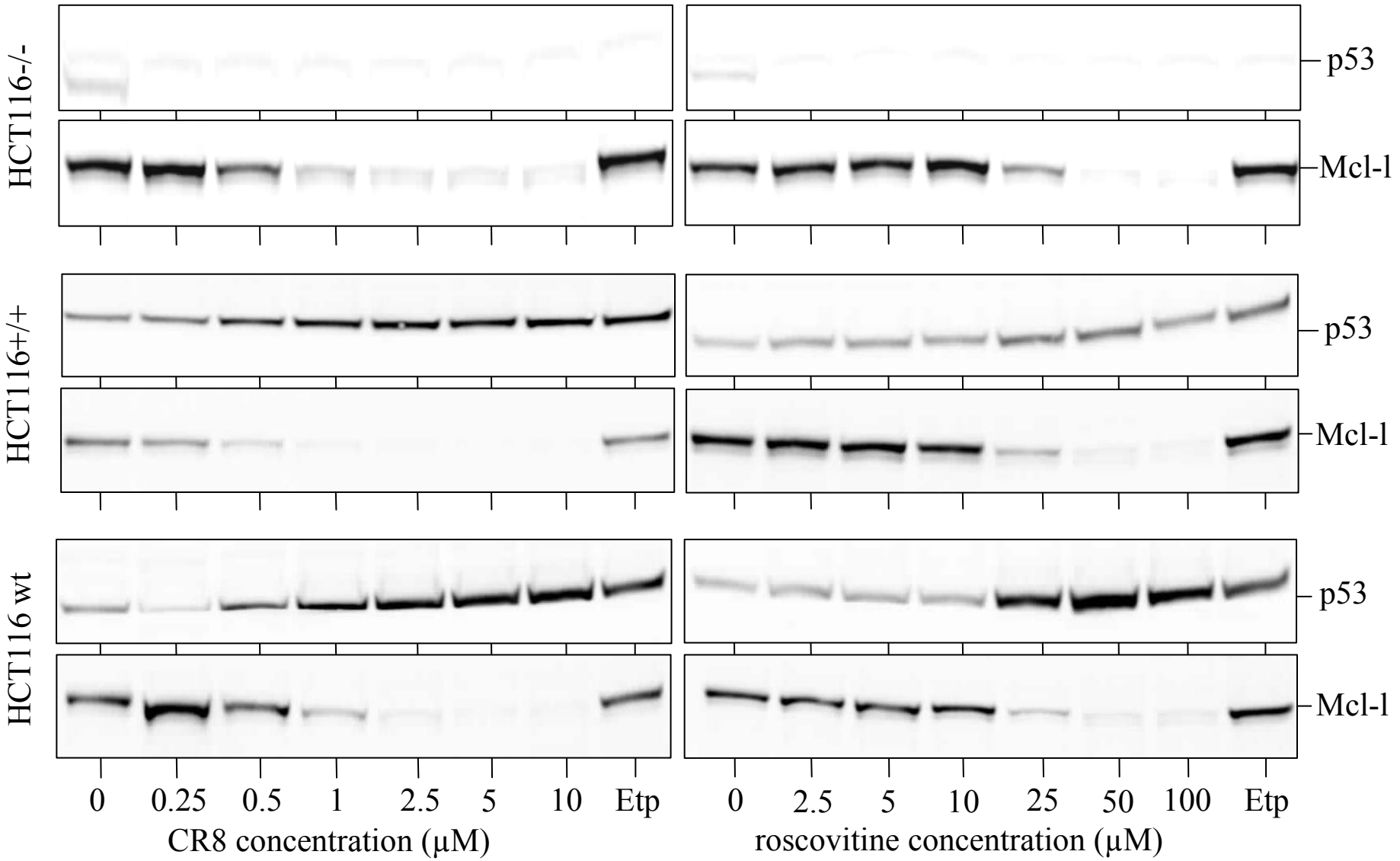

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Figure S3