Figure S1

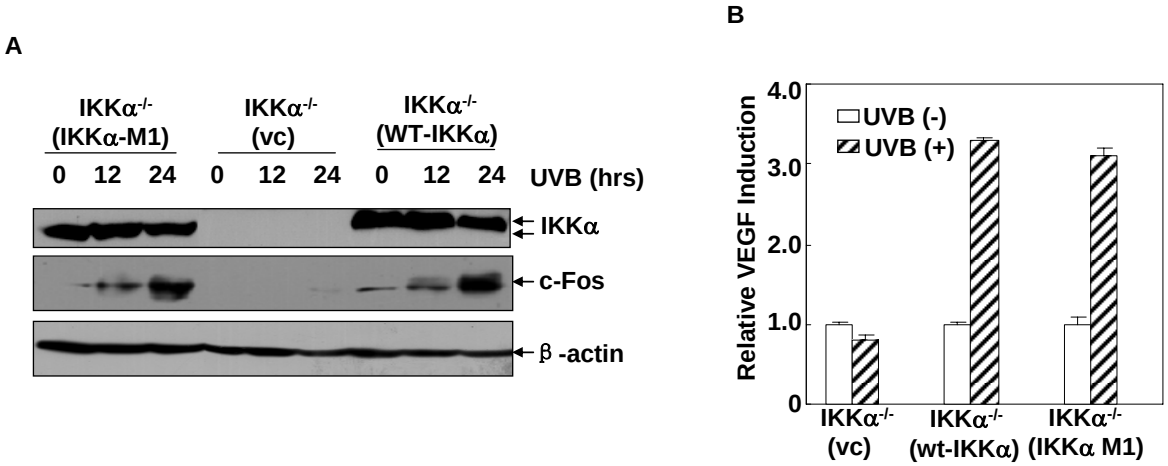

Figure S1: UVB induces c-Fos expression via IKKγ-independent manner. (A) IKKα-null cells were transfected with the control vector, wild type IKKα or IKKα-M1 expression plasmids, respectively. 36 hrs after transfection, the cells were subjected to UVB irradiation (0.5 kJ/m^2) and the induction of c-Fos expression was detected at the indicated time points after UVB exposure. (B) IKKα-null cells were transfected with the control vector, wild type IKKα or IKKα-M1 expression plasmids in combination with the VEGF luciferase reporter plasmid, respectively. 36 hrs after transfection, the cells were subjected to UVB irradiation (0.5 kJ/m^2) and the VEGF luciferase activity was detected at 24 hrs after UVB exposure.

Figure S2

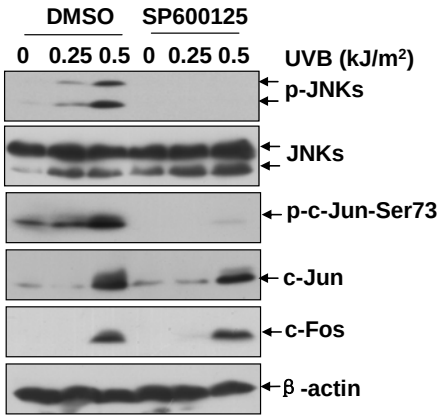

Figure S2: JNKs are responsible for c-Jun activation, but not c-Fos expression in the UVB response. WT MEFs were pretreated with SP600125, the specific JNK inhibitor, or its vehicle, followed by exposure to the different doses of UVB. Then the activation of c-Jun and the expression of c-Fos were determined at 12 hrs after UVB exposure.

Figure S3

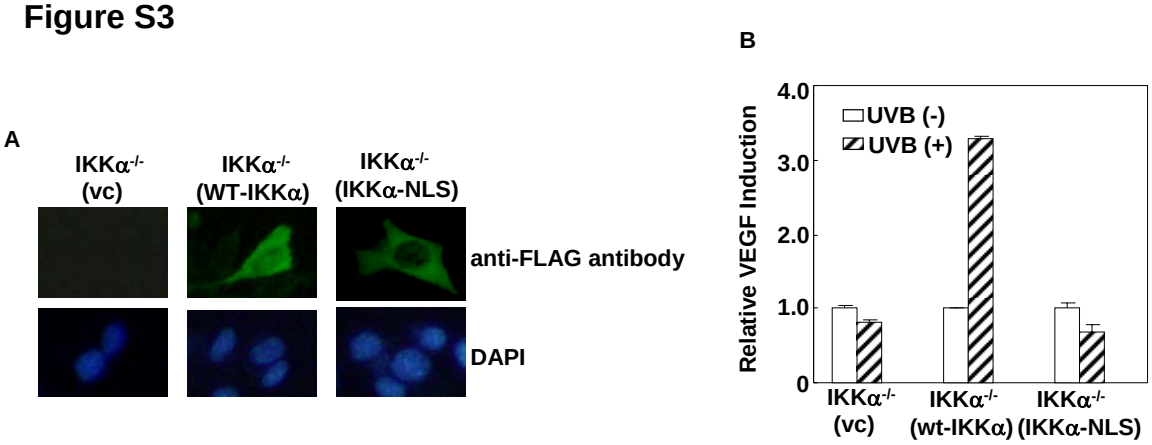

Figure S3: Nuclear localization of IKKα is critical for VEGF induction in the UVB response. (A) IKKα-null cells were transfected with the control vector, wild type IKKα or IKKα-NLS expression plasmids, respectively. 36 hrs after transfection, the cells were subjected to inmmunofluorescence assay to show that wt IKKα localized at both cytoplasm and nucleus; while IKKα-NLS was only cytoplasmic. (B) IKKα-null cells were transfected with the control vector, wild type IKKα or IKKα-NLS expression plasmids in combination with the VEGF luciferase reporter plasmid, respectively. 36 hrs after transfection, the cells were subjected to UVB irradiation (0.5 kJ/m^2) and the VEGF luciferase activity was detected at 24 hrs after UVB exposure.