



## **Supplemental Material to:**

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Peter K. Vogt and Peiqing Sun**

**Attenuation of TORC1 signaling delays replicative and  
oncogenic ras-induced senescence**

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**<http://dx.doi.org/10.4161/cc.20683>**

**<http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/cc/article/20683>**

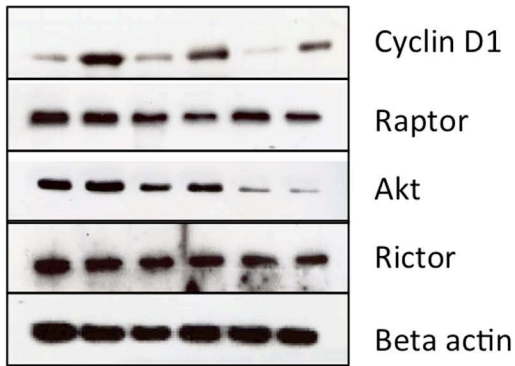
1S.

Replicative

RAS-induced senescence

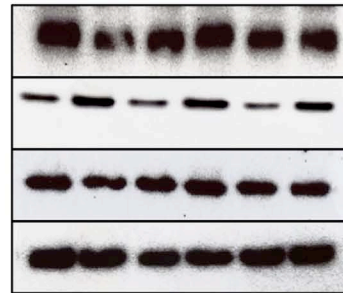
Rapamycin (nM) - - - - 10 10  
PP242 (nM) - - 200 200 - -

- - - - 10 10  
- - 200 200 - -



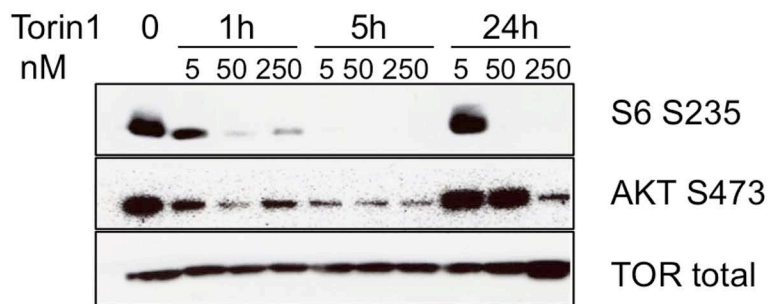
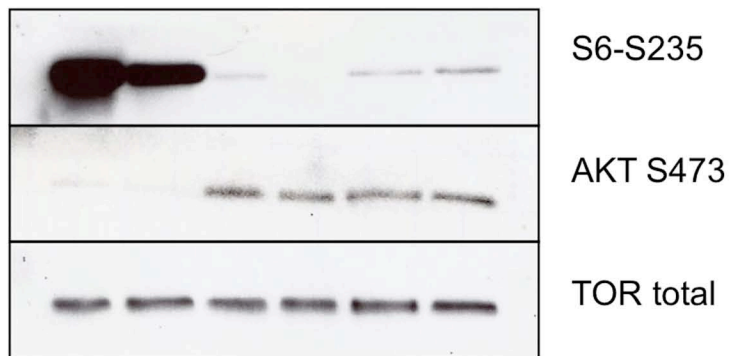
senescent

- + - + - +

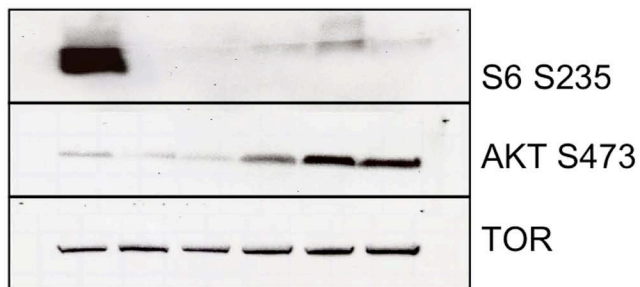


- + - + - +

2S. -FBS  
 Rapamycin (nM) 0 0 5 50 250 1000

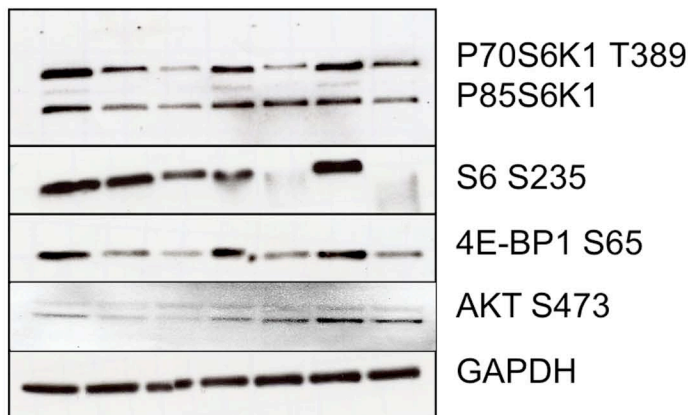


Torin1 (5nM) 0 5 10 15 20 24  
 Every 5h



Inhibitor INK128

h 0 1 5 24  
 nM 0 1 10 1 10 1 10



**Figure S1. Treatment with rapamycin or PP242 results in downregulation of some eIF4E dependent and independent proteins.** SDS-PAGE Western blot of BJ cells treated with 10 nM rapamycin or ATP competitive inhibitor PP242 200 nM for 3 days.

**Figure S2. Long-term inhibition of TORC2 results in rephosphorylation of AKT S473** Top panel: SDS-PAGE Western blot of BJ cells treated with 0 – 1000 nM rapamycin overnight. FBS: no serum. Middle panel: SDS-PAGE Western blot of cells treated with 0, 5, 50 or 250 nM Torin1 once for either 5 or 24 hours. Lower panel: SDS-PAGE Western blot of cells treated with 5 nM Torin1 (left panel) every 5 hours with complete change of media for 24 hours or with inhibitor INK128 1 nM or 10 nM for 24 hours (right panel).