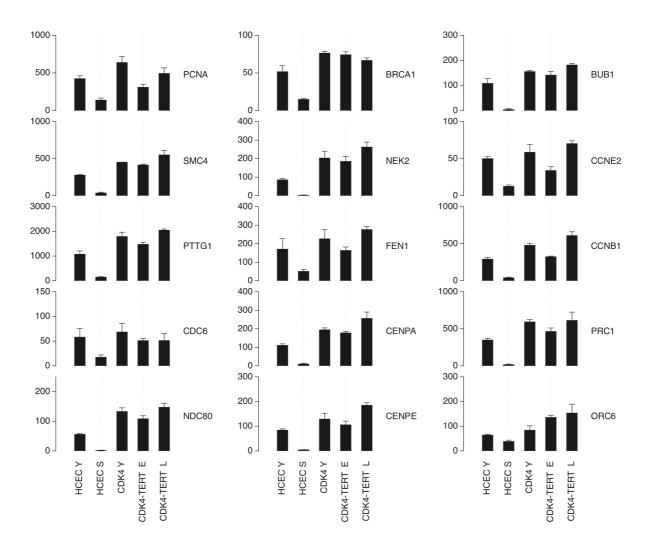


HCEC Y HCEC S CDK4 Y CDK4- CDK4- TERT E TERT L



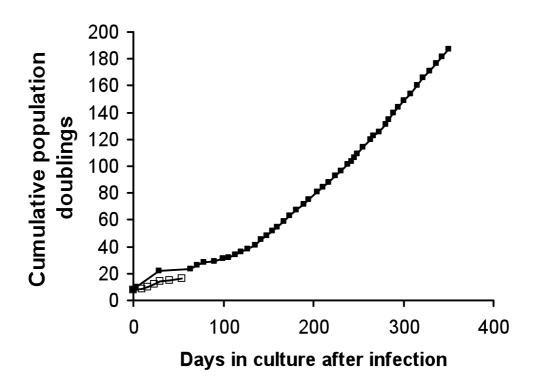


Figure S5 Legend

Expression of E2F target genes is maintained and elevated in HCEC-CDK4 and HCEC-CDK4-TERT cells

Microarray data (see Experimental Methods) was used to examine the expression of a series of previously-defined E2F transcriptional targets (Blais & Dynlacht 2004) in young primary HCEC (HCEC Y; PD10), senescent primary HCEC (HCEC S: PD29), HCEC-CDK4 (CDK4 Y; PD38), and immortalised HCEC-CDK4-TERT cells at PD53 (CDK4-TERT E) and PD193 (CDK4-TERT L). The colour scheme in **a**) indicates expression in log2-space for each probeset relative to the experiment-wide (i.e. row) median such that red indicates upregulation and green indicates lower expression relative to the median. In **b**) the error bars show the standard deviation of *n*=3 samples.

Forced expression of exogenous CDK4 and hTERT by simultaneous infection resulted in an immortal HCEC line

HCEC strain 288/97 was infected at a replicative age of 8 population doublings with retroviral vectors containing human CDK4 and TERT genes respectively and cultured as described in Experimental Methods. In **c**) the chart shows the growth curve of the bulk culture. ■ HCEC-CDK4-hTERT; □ empty vector control.