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Supplemental Data

Article

Reduced TOR Signaling Extends Chronological Life Span via Increased Respiration and Upregulation of Mitochondrial Gene Expression

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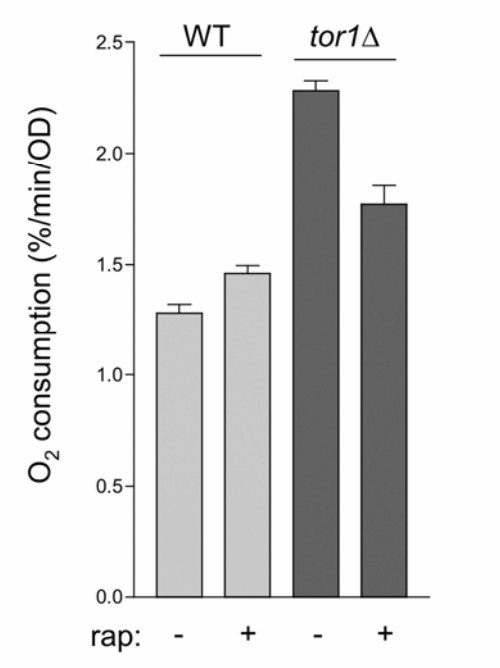

Figure S1. Rapamycin Treatment Slightly Increases Respiration in Wild-Type Cells but Decreases Respiration in *tor1* Null Cells

Oxygen consumption profiles of wild-type and *tor1* null cells treated with either 50 nM rapamycin or drug vehicle (ethanol) for four hours at day 1 postinoculation.

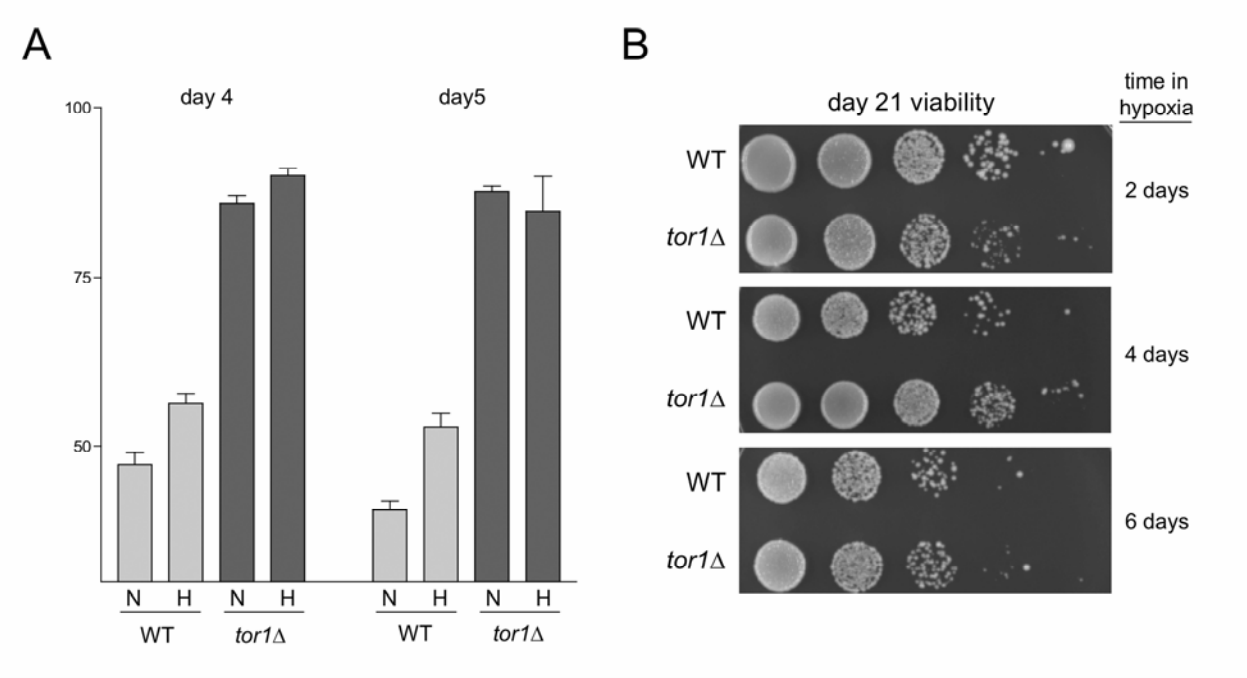

Figure S2. Limiting Culture Aeration Extends Chronological Life Span of Wild-Type, but Not *tor1* Null, Cells

(A) Viability at day 4 (left panels) and day 5 (right panels) of wild-type and *tor1* null cultures grown under either normoxic or hypoxic conditions, as assessed by staining with trypan blue.

(B) Serial 10-fold dilutions to assess viability of day 21 cultures that have spent either the first 2, 4, or 6 days of culture in hypoxia, as indicated.

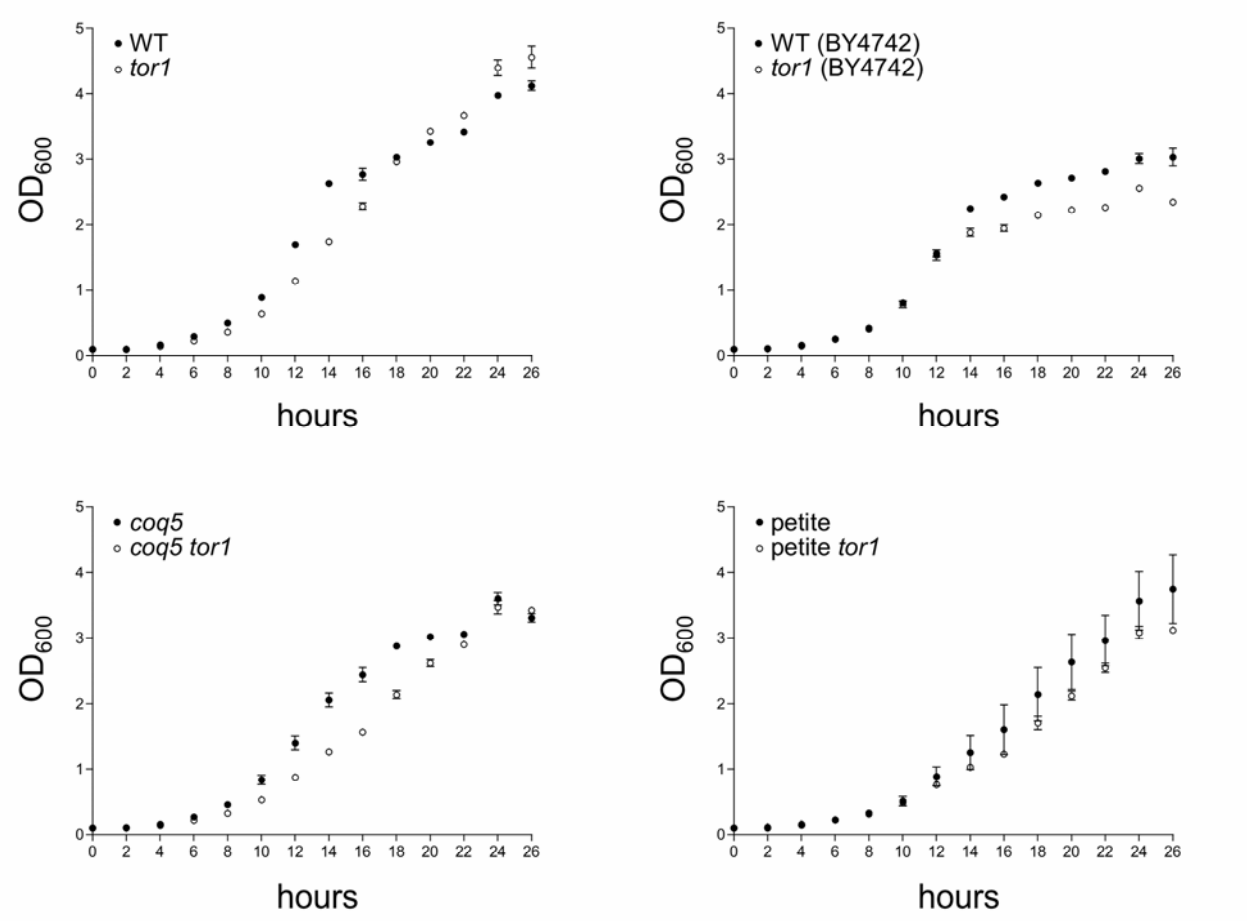

Figure S3. Growth Curves of Selected Strains

Growth (OD600) of *TOR1* and *tor1* null derivatives of the indicated was monitored from inoculation to stationary phase. Only the *coq5 tor1* null strain shows a significant difference in the time required to reach stationary phase relative to its *TOR1* parental strain (lower left panel). This time difference was accounted for in the life-span curves presented in Fig. 2B.