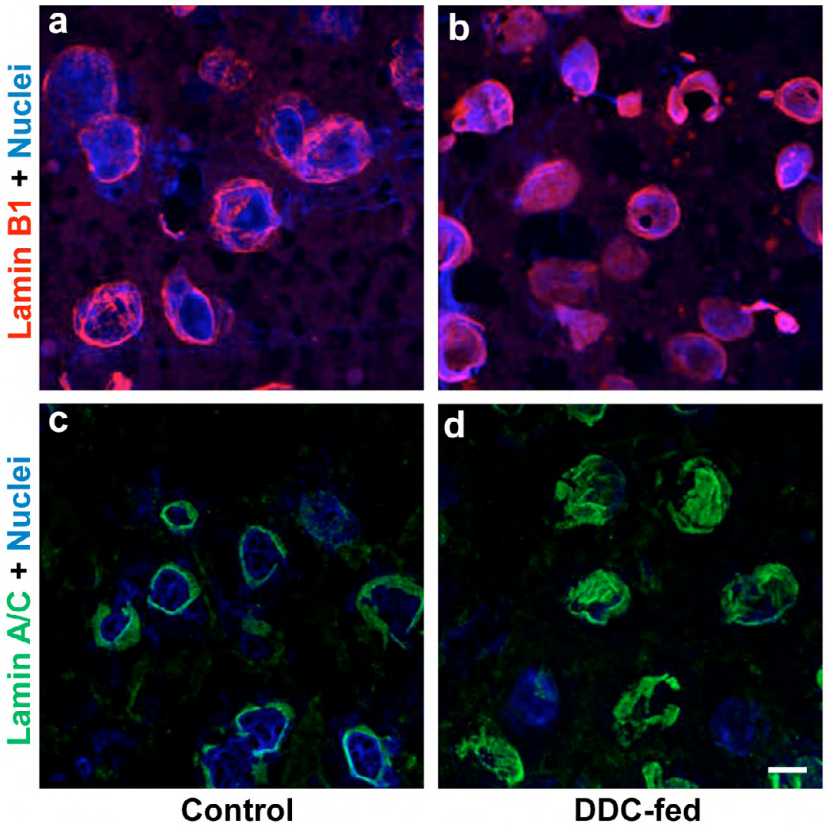

Fig. S1. Lamin B1 and A/C aggregates are present in DDC-fed mice. Immunofluorescence staining was performed on liver sections from control and DDC-fed animals. Lamin B1 is shown in red, Lamin A/C in green and nuclei are in blue. Scale bar = 5 µm.

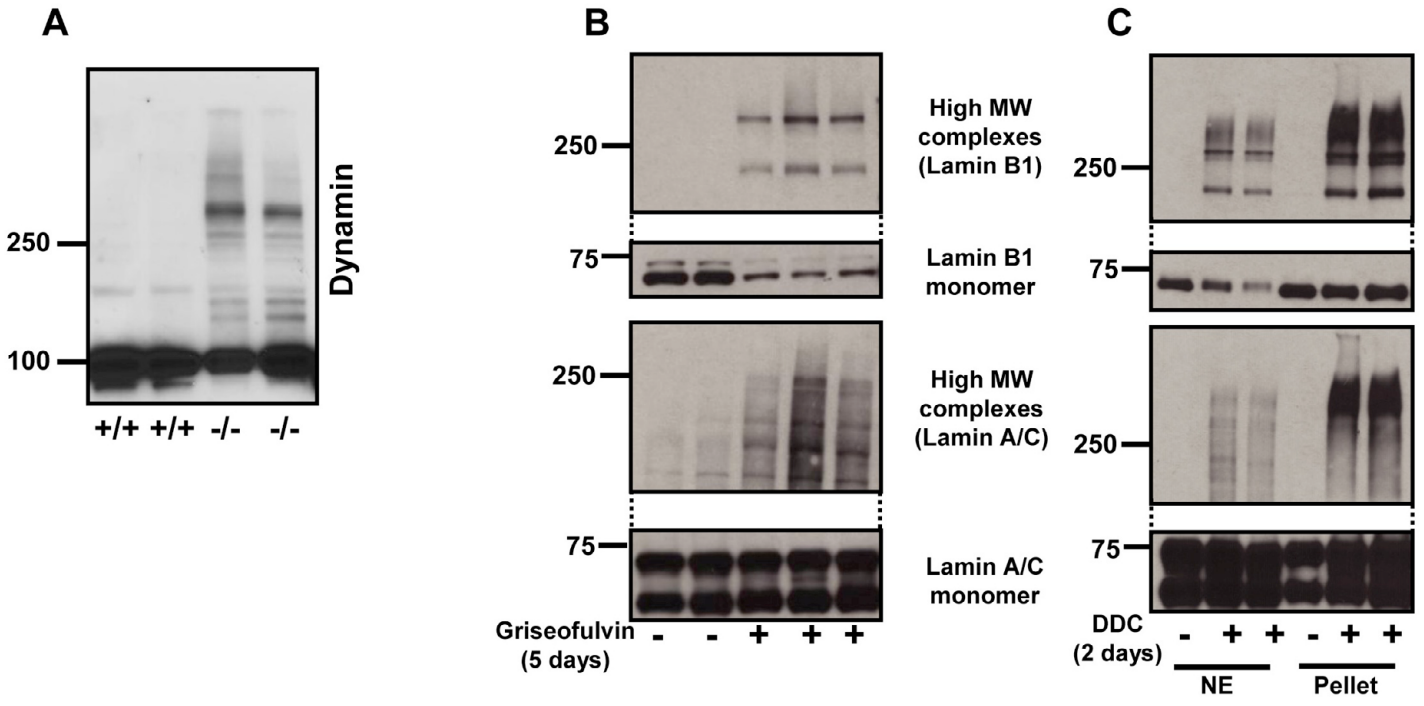

Fig. S2. Formation of liver dynamin aggregates in fch mice and lamin aggregates after feeding mice with griseofulvin. (A) Nuclear extracts from WT (+/+) and fch/fch (-/-) mice were immunoblotted with antibodies to dynamin. **(B)** C57BL mice were fed griseofulvin (1.25%) for 5 d, followed by isolation of the liver and preparation of nuclear extracts. The extracts were then blotted with antibodies to lamin B1 and A/C. **(C)** Nuclear extracts and the remaining pellet fraction were isolated from DDC-fed (2 d) C57BL mice. The extracts were separated using SDS-PAGE then immunoblotted using anti-lamin antibodies. Note that the pellet fraction was more enriched with lamin aggregates as compared with the total nuclear extract fraction.

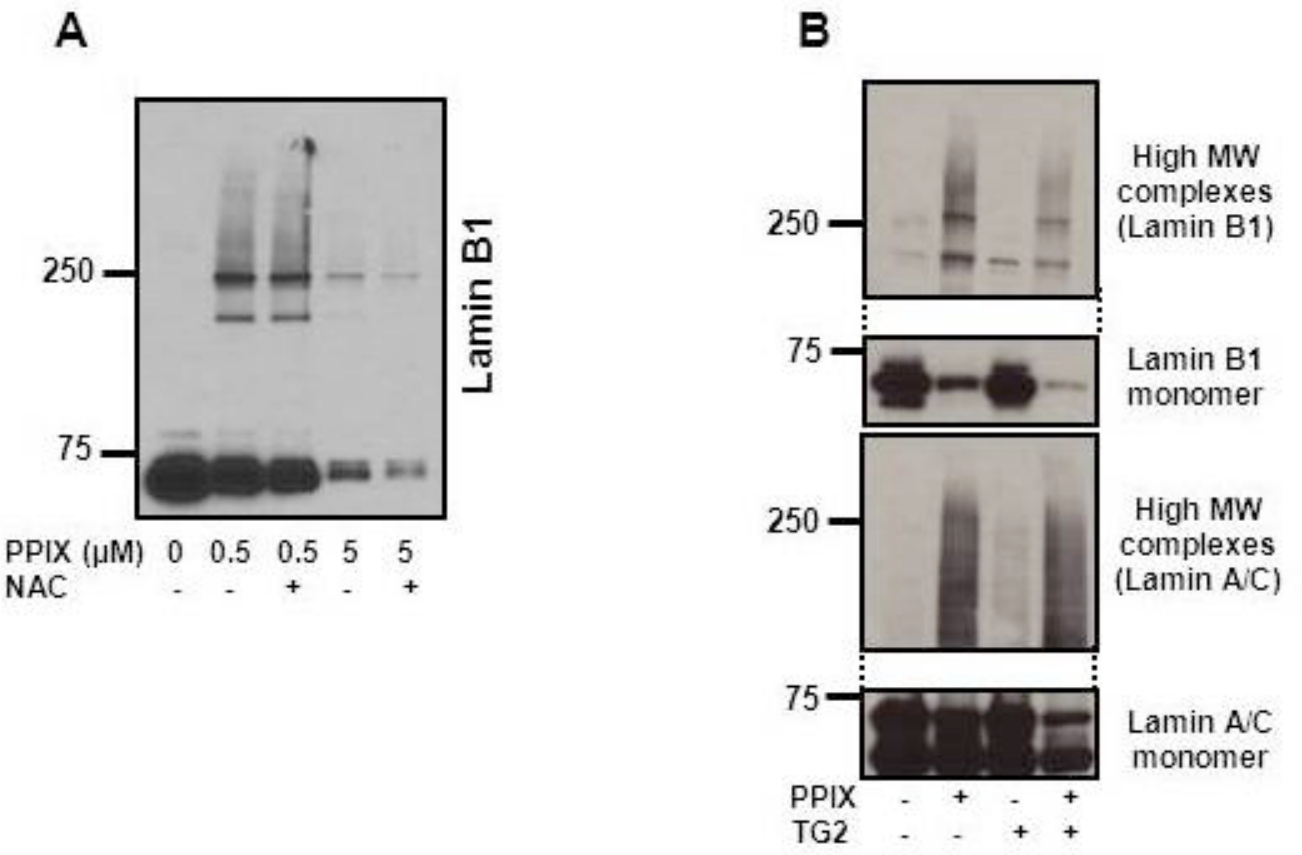

Fig. S3. Lamin aggregates are oxidative stress independent but TG2 dependent. (A) HepG2 cells were pre-treated with 1mM NAC for 30 min followed by different doses of PPIX treatment. Nuclear extracts prepared were then innumoblotted using lamin B1 antibody **(B)** HepG2 cells were transfected with empty vector or with vector containing TG2, followed by treatment with PPIX. Nuclear extracts were then analyzed for lamin aggregation by immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies.