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Supplemental Material to:

Sara Sheibani, Vincent R Richard, Adam Beach, Anna Leonov, Rachel Feldman, Leila Khelghatybana, Amanda Piano, Michael Greenwood, Hojatollah Vali, and Vladimir I Titorenko

Macromitophagy, neutral lipids synthesis, and peroxisomal fatty acid oxidation protect yeast from "liponecrosis", a previously unknown form of programmed cell death

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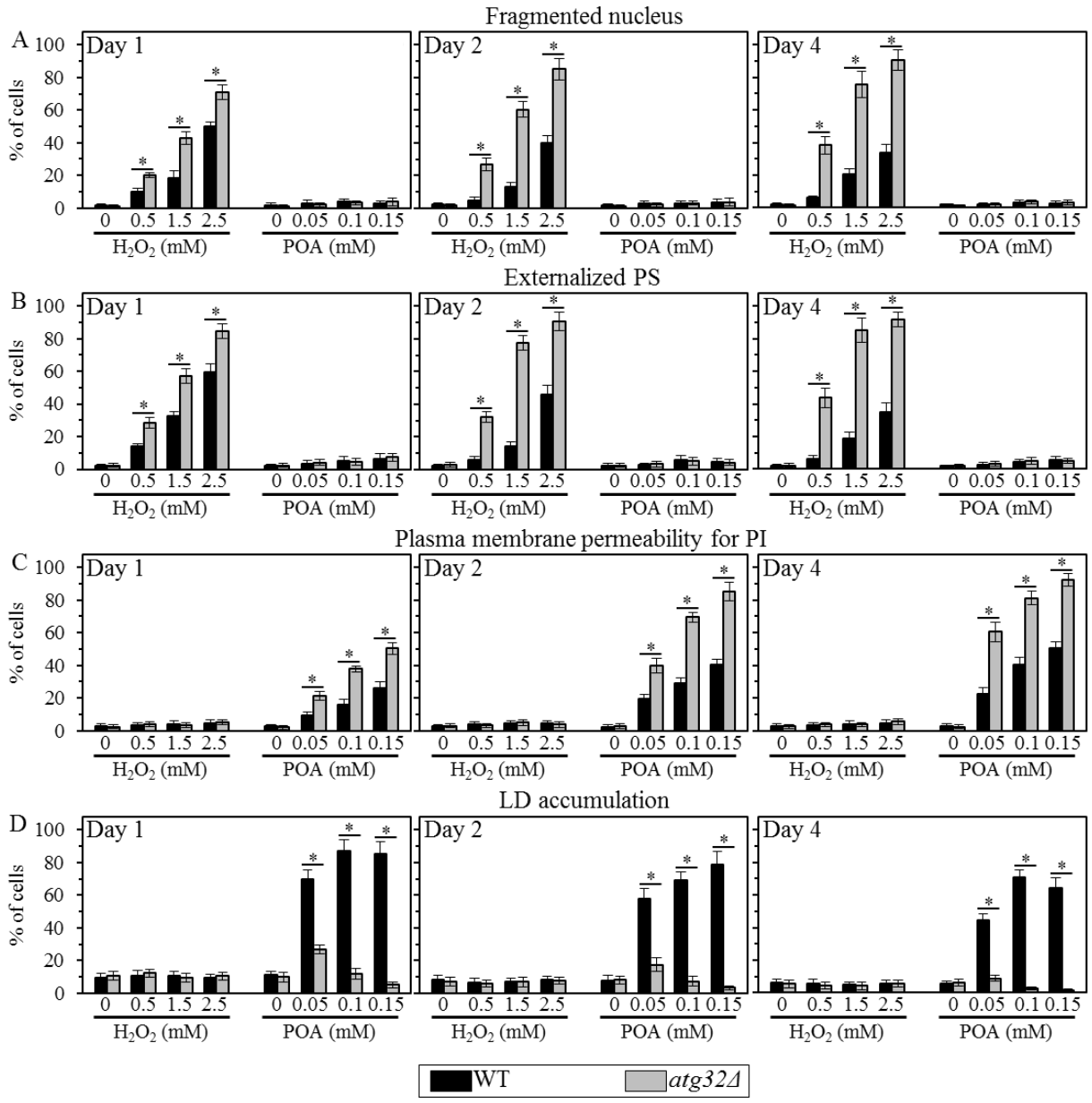

Figure S1. Percentage of WT and *atg32Δ* cells that display nuclear fragmentation (A), phosphatidylserine (PS) externalization (B), propidium iodide (PI) positive staining (C) or LD accumulation (D). WT and *atg32Δ* cells were recovered at days 1, 2 and 4 of culturing in a nutrient-rich YP medium initially containing 0.2% glucose as carbon source. Fluorescence microscopy images of cells stained with DAPI (A), Annexin V (B), PI (C) or BODIPY 493/503 (D) were used for morphometric analysis; at least 800 cells of each strain were used for quantitation at each time-point. Data are presented as means ± SEM (n = 3; *p < 0.01).

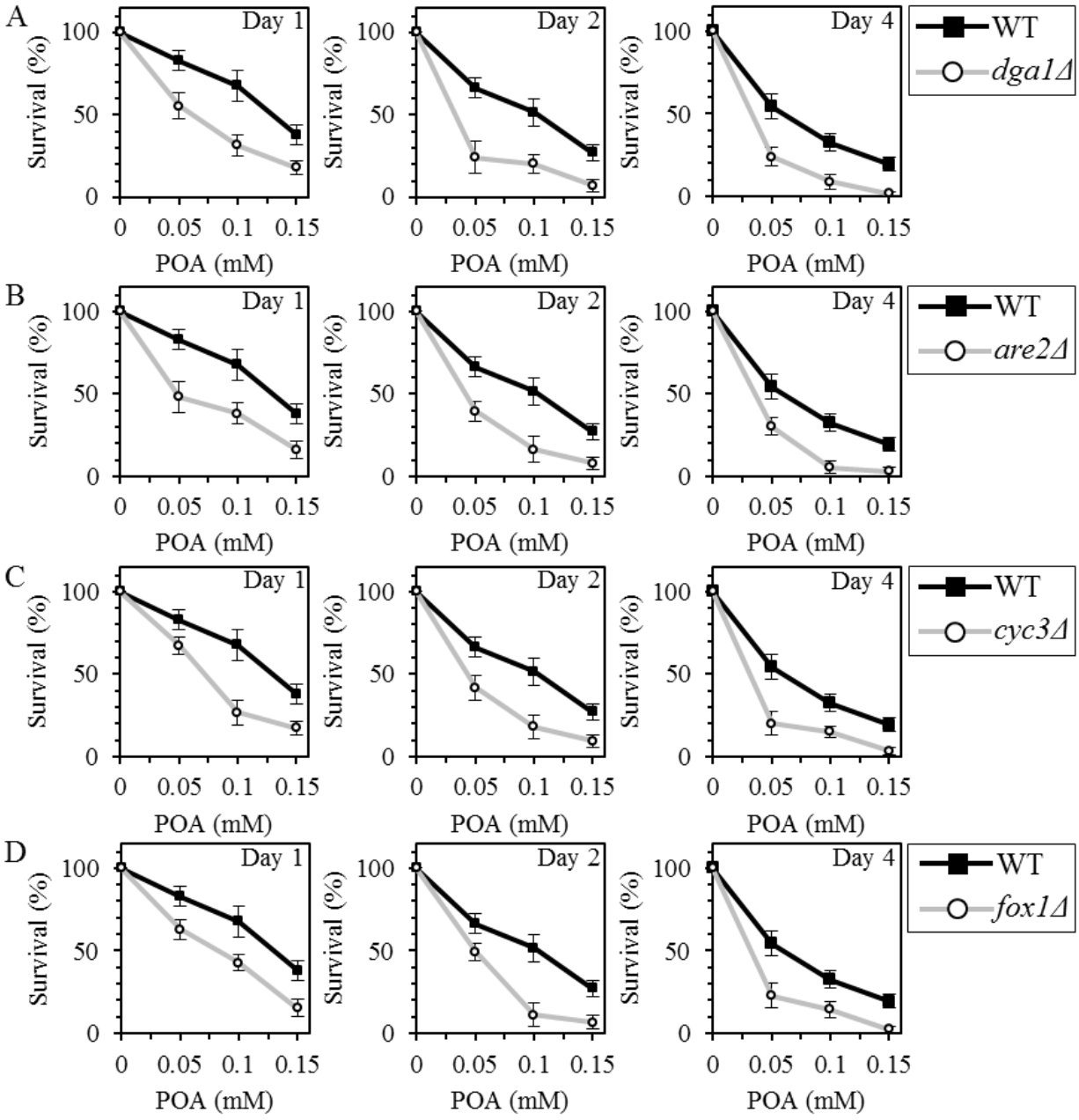

Figure S2. WT, *dga1Δ*, *are2Δ*, *cyc3Δ* and *fox1Δ* cells were recovered at days 1, 2 and 4 of culturing in a nutrient-rich YP medium initially containing 0.2% glucose as carbon source. Cell survival was assessed by measuring the clonogenicity of WT and mutant cells after 2 h of treatment with various concentrations of exogenous POA.