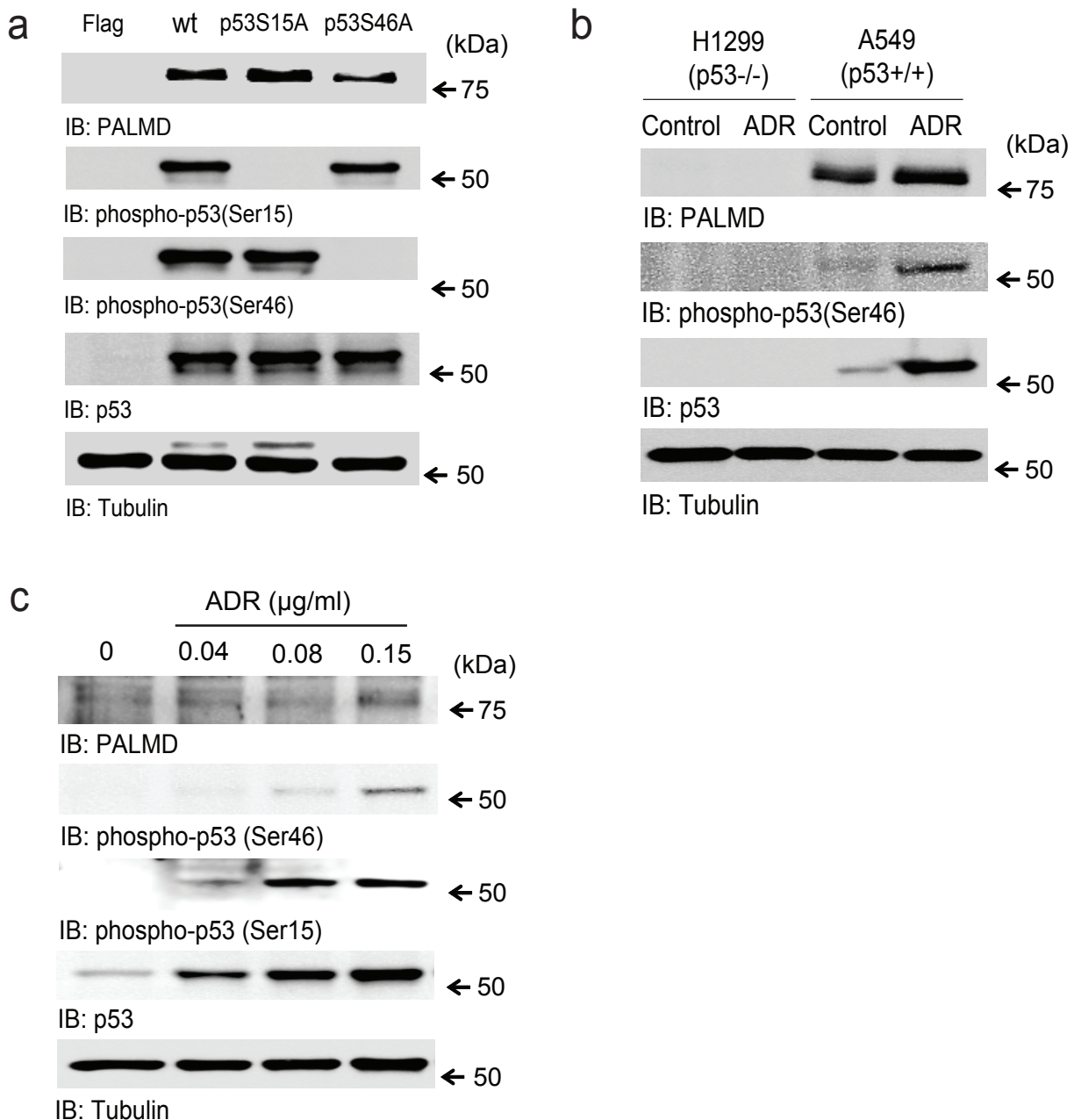


Supplements

Palmdelphin, a novel target of p53 with Ser46 phosphorylation, controls cell death in response to DNA damage

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Supplemental figure 1



Supplemental figure 1. PALMD is induced by p53 when ser46 is phosphorylated. (a) SaOS2 cells were transfected with empty vector (Flag), wt-p53 (wt), p53S15A, or p53S46A. Cell lysates were immuno-blotted against anti-PALMD (top panel), anti-phospho-p53(Ser46) (second panel), anti-phospho-p53(Ser15) (third panel), anti-p53 (fourth panel), or anti-tubulin (bottom panel). (b) H1299 (p53^{-/-}) and A549 (p53^{+/+}) cells were treated with 0.2 μg/ml ADR and incubated for 24 h. Cell lysates were immunoblotted with anti-PALMD (top panel), anti-phospho-p53(Ser46) (second panel), anti-p53 (third panel), or anti-tubulin (bottom panel). (c) U2OS cells were treated with ADR with indicated dose and incubated for 24 h. Cell lysates were immunoblotted against anti-PALMD (top panel), anti-phospho-p53(Ser46) (second panel), anti-phospho-p53(Ser15) (third panel), anti-p53 (fourth panel), or anti-tubulin (bottom panel).