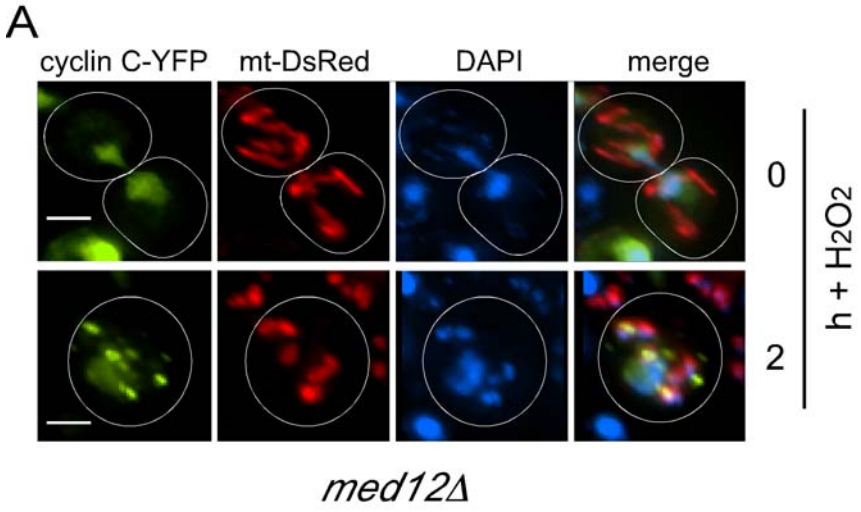
Supplemental Materials

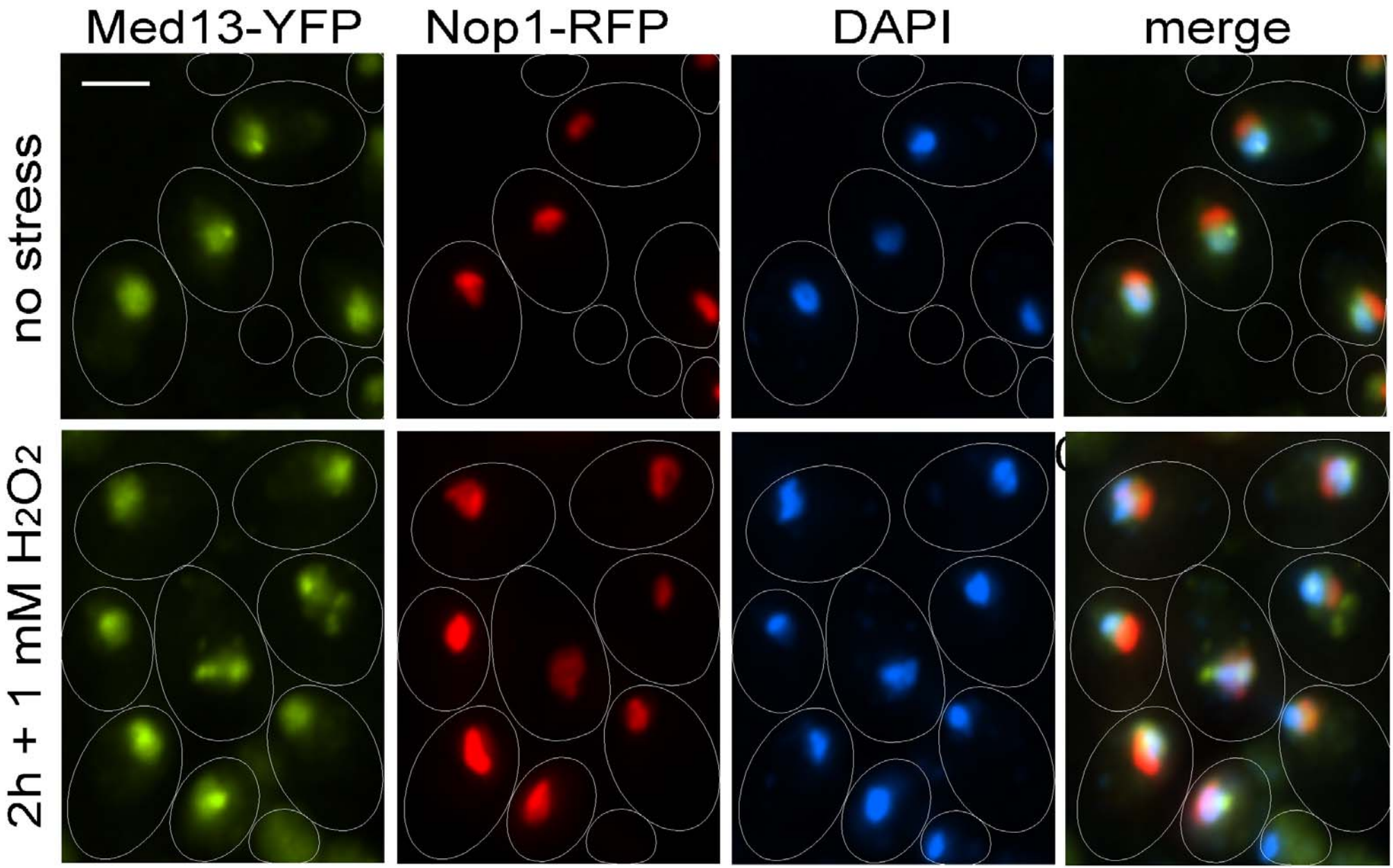
Molecular Biology of the Cell

Khakhina et al.

Figure S1. Med13p reduces cyclin C destruction kinetics in stressed cells. (A) Subcellular localization of cyclin C-YFP was monitored in a *med12*Δ mutant strain (RSY1700) before and after H_2O_2 addition (0.8 mM) as indicated. Mitochondria and nuclei were identified by mt-DsRed expression and DAPI staining, respectively. (B) myc-cyclin C levels were monitored by Western blot analysis in a wild type (RSY10) or *med13*Δ mutant (RSY1701) before (0 min) and following H_2O_2 addition (0.8 mM) as indicated. (C) Western blot analysis of myc-cyclin C expressed from the inducible *GAL1* promoter before and after addition of glucose to repress transcription for the times indicated. In both panels, Tub1p levels were used as loading controls and V indicates the vector control.

Figure S2. Med13p-YFP remains nuclear following oxidative stress. Wild-type culture (RSY1812) expressing endogenously tagged *MED13*-YFP allele before (top panels) or following (bottom panels) H_2O_2 treatment as indicated. Fluorescence microscopy was used to monitor the location of Med13-YFP, the nucleolus (Nop1p-RFP) and the nucleus (DAPI). Bar = 5 μM.


A
cyclin C-YFP
mt-DsRed
DAPI
merge
0
2
h + H2O2
med12Δ
B
min + H2O2
0 15 30 45 60 V
37
25
myc-cyclin C
Tub1p
wild type
37
25
myc-cyclin C
Tub1p
med13Δ
C
min + Glucose
0 15 30 60 120 240 V
37
25
myc-cyclin C
Tub1p
wild type
37
25
myc-cyclin C
Tub1p
med13Δ


Med13-YFP
Nop1-RFP
DAPI
merge
no stress
2h + 1 mM H2O2