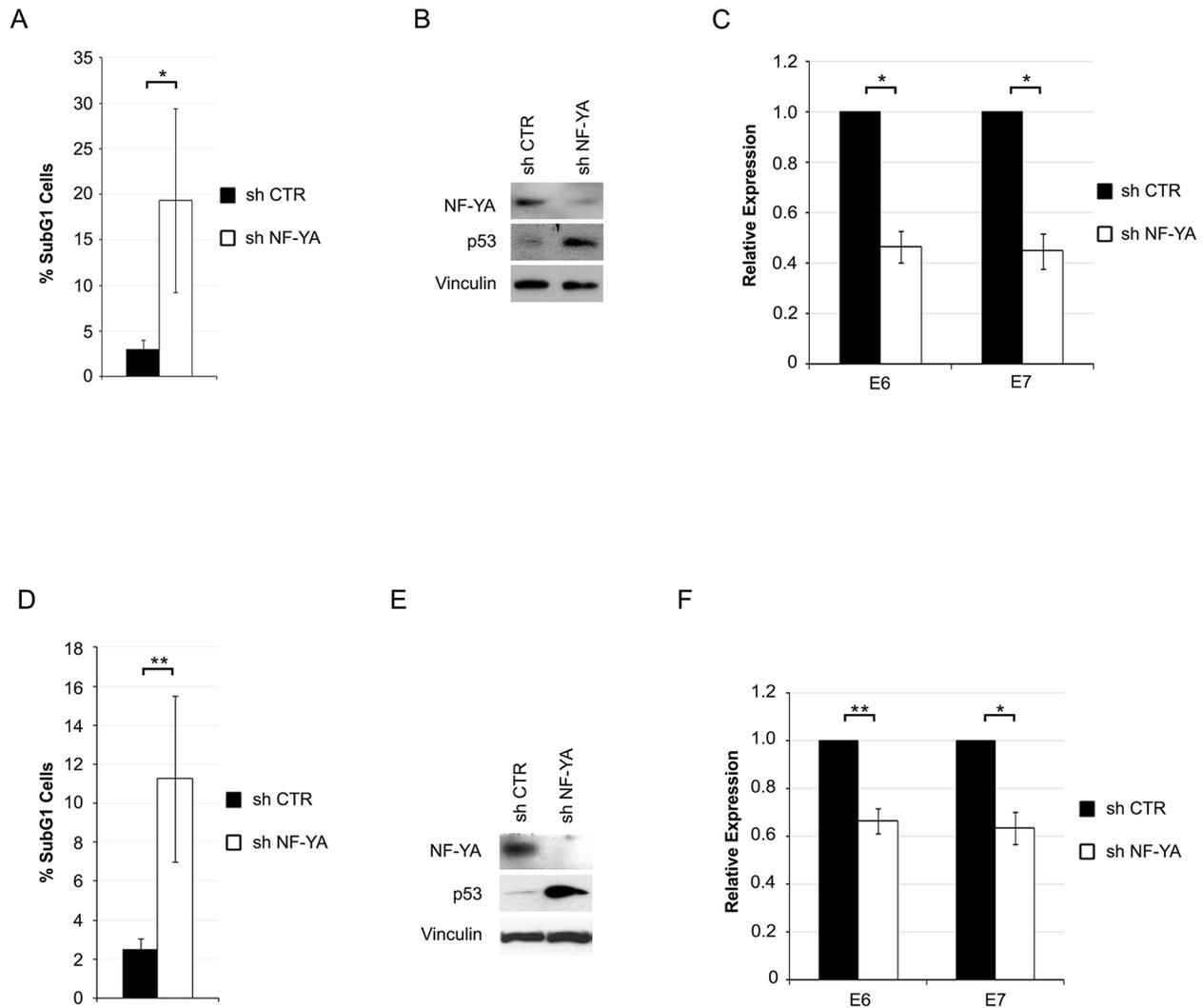


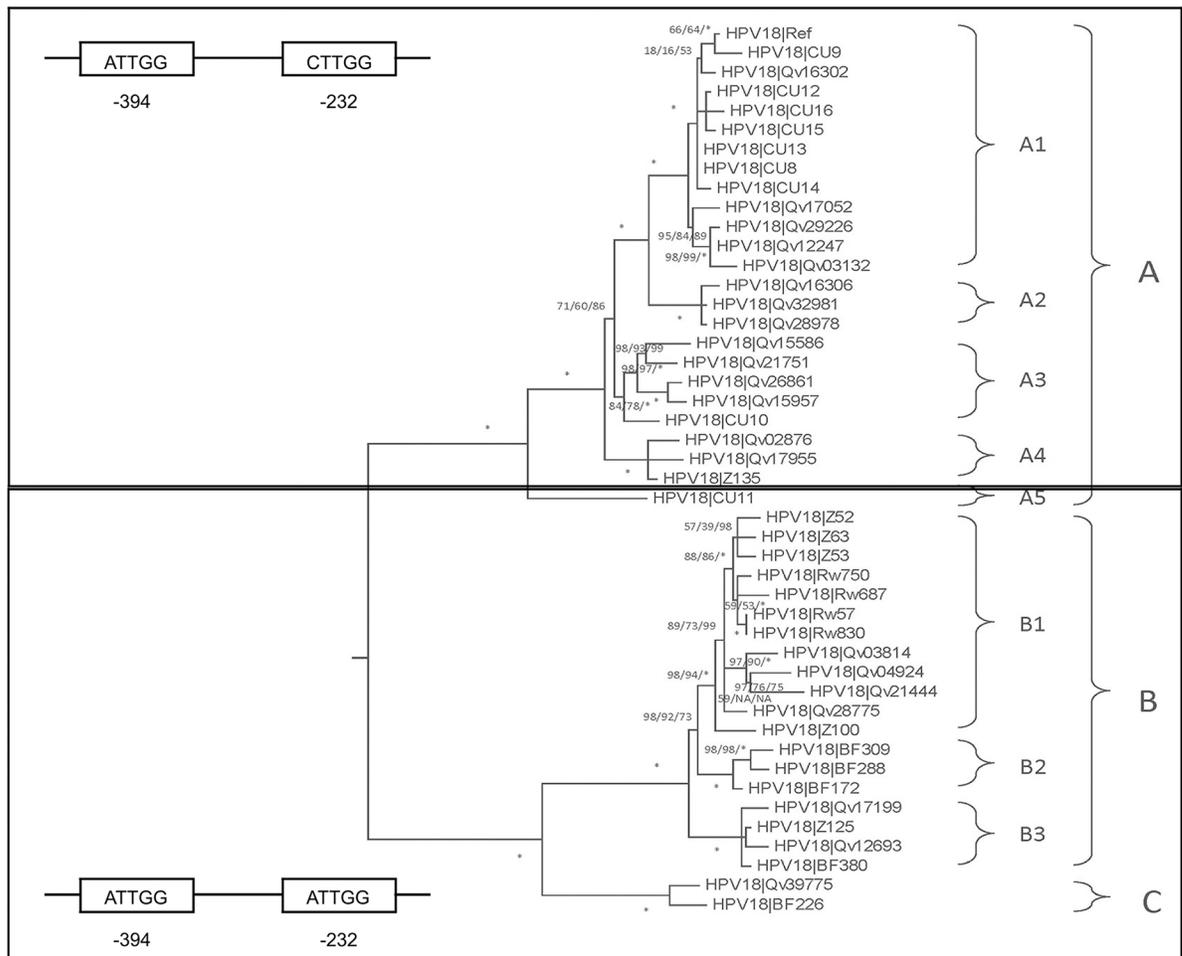
## NF-Y loss triggers p53 stabilization and apoptosis in HPV18-positive cells by affecting E6 transcription

### SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



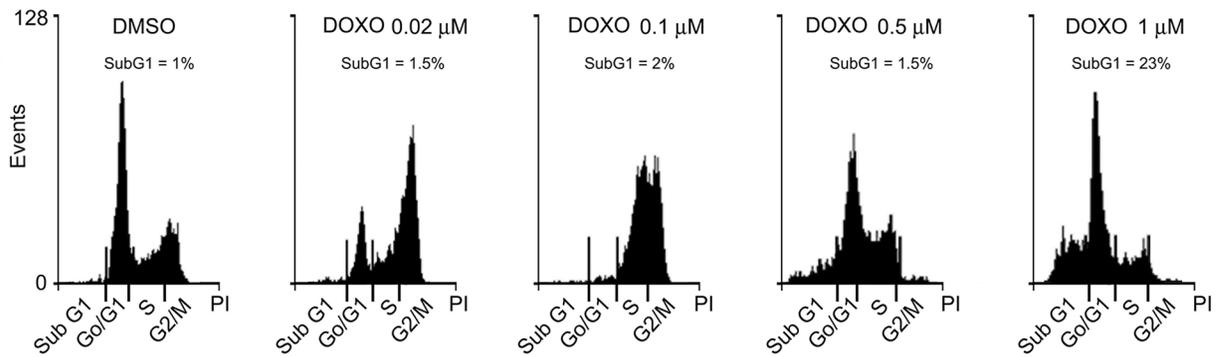
**Supplementary Figure S1: A-C. NF-YA inactivation with a pool of NF-YA-targeting shRNAs.** **A.** SubG1 events determined by Propidium Iodide staining of shCTR and shNF-YA cells upon 96h from lentiviral transduction. **B.** Western blot analysis of NF-YA and p53 expression in control and NF-YA-inactivated cells. **C.** qRT-PCRs of the indicated transcripts. Relative expression of transcripts has been calculated in shNF-YA versus shCTR, arbitrarily set at 1. **D-F. Effects of NF-YA inactivation in C4-I cells.** **D.** SubG1 events in shCTR and shNF-YA upon 96h from viral transduction. **E, F.** Protein and mRNA levels in NF-YA inactivated cells compared to control cells.

A

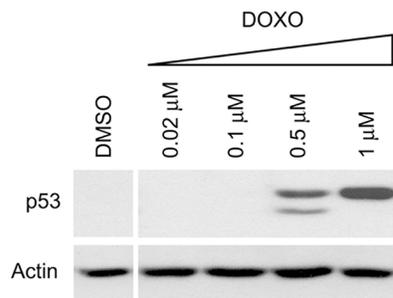


**Supplementary Figure S2: Representation of the non canonical (upper box) or wt (lower box) status of the two identified NF-Y-motives within the LCR in the HPV18 phylogenetic tree (modified from Chen Z. et al. [9]).**

A

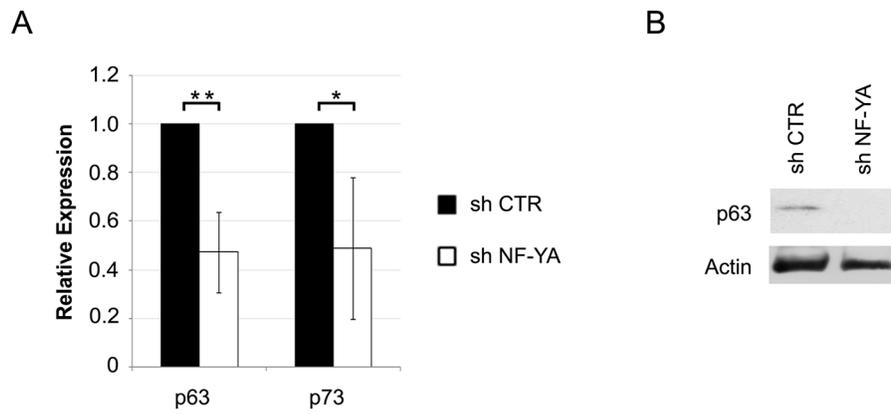


B



**Supplementary Figure S3: A.** DNA distribution analysis of Propidium Iodide-stained cells treated with increasing doses of Doxorubicin. The percentages of SubG1 events are indicated. **B.** p53 expression analysis in whole cell extract following Doxorubicin administration. Actin was used as loading control.





**Supplementary Figure S5: Effect of NF-YA inactivation on p63 and p73 expression in HeLa cells.** **A.** mRNA expression levels of total p63 and p73 in control and NF-YA inactivated cells following 96h from viral infection. qRT-PCRs have been represented as expression levels of shNF-YA versus shCTR, arbitrarily set at 1. Statistical significance was calculated with independent t-test (\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ). Error bars indicate SD. **B.** Western blot analysis of p63 protein levels in shCTR and shNF-YA cells.