

Figure legends for supplementary data

Figure S1. A, Comparison of mRNA levels of AMPK α 1 and α 2 subtypes (n=4). B, Knockout of AMPK α 1 and α 2 subtype by using the CRISPR/Cas-9 genome editing technique. C, AMPK α 2, but not α 1, is critical for ACD of I(-) HCN cells. Cell death was measured 24 h after insulin withdrawal (n=15). ns, not significant, $**P < 0.01$.

Figure S2. A, insulin withdrawal does not deplete cellular ATP (n=?). Glucose deprivation for 5 h was included as a positive control of ATP measurement and induced substantial depletion of cellular ATP. B, CaMKK inhibitor STO-609 decreases AMPK activation. C, STO-609 attenuates cell death in I(-) HCN cells (n=?). D, AMPK α 2 CA increases ACC phosphorylation. Endo, endogenous AMPK; *, a non-specific band. ns, not significant, $***P < 0.001$.

Figure S3. Expression of phosphorylation-deficient mutants of mp62 in HCN cells (n=8). $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$.

Figure S4. *In vitro* kinase assay of p62 with recombinant human AMPK composed of α 2/ β 1/ γ 1 subunits. Human p62 wildtype, but not S293A mutant protein, was phosphorylated by recombinant AMPK.

Figure S5. Expression of the phosphorylation-deficient mutants of hp62-S403 and S407 restores cell death rate to a lesser extent than that of hp-62 WT in I(-) Sh-rp62 KD HCN cells (n=5). $*P < 0.05$.

Figure S6. Expression of hp62-S294A has no effect on STS (0.25 nM)-induced apoptotic cell death. Sh-rp62 KD HCN cells were transfected with the plasmids encoding hp62-WT or hp62-S294A (n=13). ns, not significant, $***P < 0.001$.

Supplemental movies for GFP-p62 in I(+) (S1-S2) and I(-) (S3-S5) HCN cells.

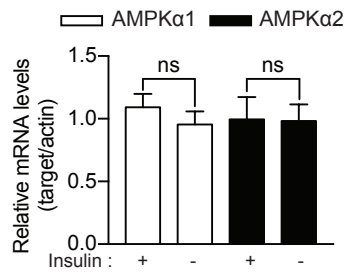
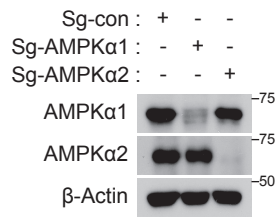
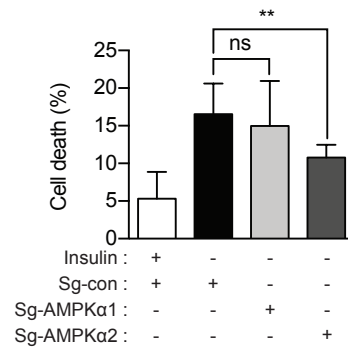
A**B****C**

Figure S1

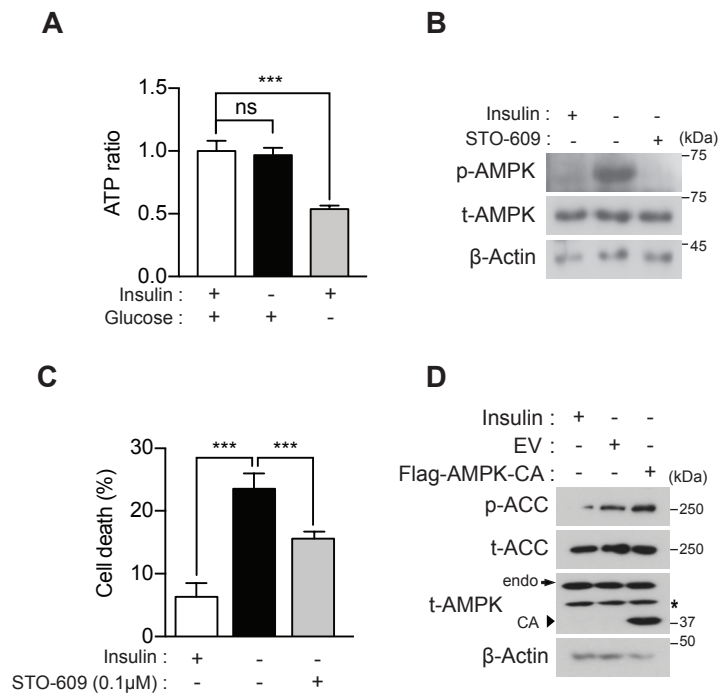


Figure S2

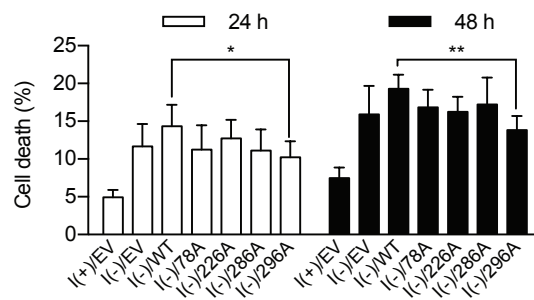


Figure S3

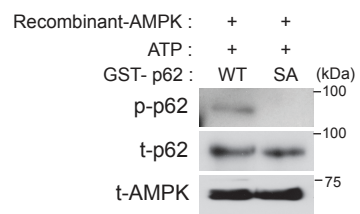


Figure S4

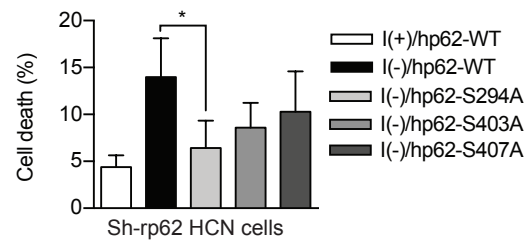


Figure S5

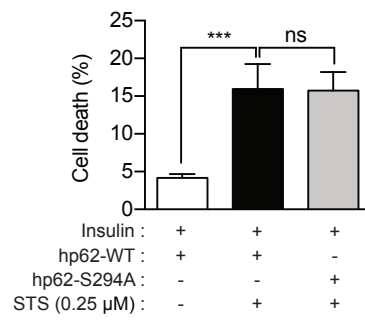


Figure S6