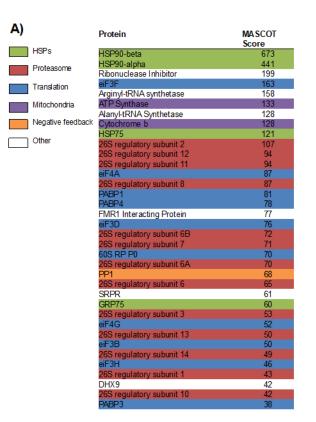


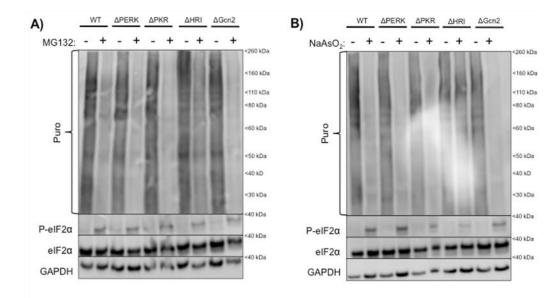
## Supplemental Figure 1: eIF2 $\alpha$ kinase inhibitors prevent SG formation for 15-d-PGJ2.

(A) Representative images for the quantifications in Figure 3B&C. The SG response of GFP-G3BP1 expressing U2OS cells for NaAsO<sub>2</sub> (100  $\mu$ M), 15-d-PGJ2 (10  $\mu$ M), and TG (500 nM) were all diminished with 15 mins pre-incubation with PERKi (1  $\mu$ M), and the SG responses where slightly diminished with the same pre-incubation in PKRi (1  $\mu$ M). PatA (100 nM) SGs remained unaffected with inhibitor treatments.



## Supplemental Figure 2: 15-d-PGJ2 covalently modifies many protein candidates for eIF2α phosphorylation or translational shutoff.

(A) Mass spectrum protein candidates for  $eIF2\alpha K$  activation (data from Marcone et al. 2013). 26S regulatory subunits marked in red are bound by 15-d-PGJ2 and are most likely inhibited. However, many more proteins are outlined that could potentially contribute to kinase activation or translational shutoff such as tRNA synthetases (white), HSPs (green), and the  $eIF2\alpha$  phosphatase PP1 (orange).



## Supplemental Figure 3: MG132 activates multiple eIF2 $\alpha$ Ks with partial reductions in magnitude from $\Delta$ HRI in HAP1 cells.

(A) Western blot depicting translation and eIF2 $\alpha$  phosphorylation before or after MG132 (10  $\mu$ M) addition across various kinase deletion backgrounds in HAP1 cells.  $\Delta$ HRI partially inhibited translational shutoff and P-eIF2 $\alpha$ . (B) Western Blot depicting NaAsO<sub>2</sub> (100  $\mu$ M) treated HAP1 cells.  $\Delta$ HRI prevented translational shutoff and partially prevented P-eIF2 $\alpha$ .