

## Figure S1: Growth factors and amino acid withdrawal sensitize cells to apoptosis via

**isoginkgetin.** (A) Chemical structure of isoginkgetin. (B) DAPI stain of HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin for 0, 8 or 24 h. (C) DAPI stain of HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin either alone or in combination with KRB or EBSS for 6 h. (D-E) DAPI stain (D) and quantification (E) of HeLa cells treated with KRB and isoginkgetin, with or without insulin (5 ug/mL) (n=3, approximately 200 cells per condition, \*\*\*p<0.001). (F) Western blot analysis of tubulin, cleaved PARP-1, phospho-AKT and caspase-3 in cells treated with isoginkgetin in either complete DMEM, serum-free DMEM or KRB.



Figure S2: Isoginkgetin induces formation of perinuclear aggregates of ubiquitinated protein cargo that are distinct from previously reported aggresome. (A) Confocal immunofluorescence microscopy analysis of HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin for 24 h, stained with LC3, ubiquitin (Ub), and DAPI nuclear stain. (B) Confocal immunofluorescence microscopy analysis of HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin for 6 h in either nutrient-rich DMEM or KRB, stained with p62, Ub or nuclear stain DAPI. (C) Confocal immunofluorescence microscopy analysis of HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin or 10  $\mu$ M 5,6-dichlorobenzimidazole 1- $\beta$ -D-ribofuranoside (DRB) for 6 h and stained with Ub, p62 antibodies, and DAPI nuclear stain. (D) Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells cells stained for p62, ubiquitin, HDAC6 and DAPI upon 24-h treatment with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin or 10  $\mu$ M.



Figure S3: Isoginkgetin induces ER stress in HeLa cells. (A) Confocal microscopy analysis of HeLa cells stimulated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin for 24 h, stained with CHOP and DAPI nuclear stain.







Figure S5: Isoginkgetin inhibits the proteolytic activities of the 20S proteasome and cancer cell lysates. (A) Analysis of the proteasome activity in HEK or HeLa cell lysates, measured by cleavage of fluorogenic substrates of the chymotrypsin-, trypsin- and caspase-like enzymatic activity over a 2-h period upon treatment with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin or 10  $\mu$ M MG132. Representative data of three independent experiments. (B) Activity of purified 20S proteasome measured by cleavage of fluorogenic substrates of the chymotrypsin-, trypsin- and caspase-like enzymatic activity over a 2-h period upon treatment with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin or 10  $\mu$ M or 10  $\mu$ M DRB (representative data from three independent experiments). (C) Proteasome activity measured by cleavage of fluorogenic substrates of the chymotrypsin- (CT-L), trypsin-(T-L), and caspase-like (C-L) enzymatic activity after 2 h in HeLa cells treated with 10  $\mu$ M isoginkgetin, 10  $\mu$ M MG132, 10  $\mu$ M DRB, or 100  $\mu$ M DRB (representative data from three independent experiments).



Figure S6. Isoginkgetin treatment leads to an accumulation of proteasomal targets. (A-B) Western blot analysis of the expression levels of Nrf2, eIF2 $\alpha$ , and phopho-eIF2 $\alpha$  in HeLa cells treated with isoginkgetin or MG132 for the indicated time periods. (C) Western blot analysis of IkB protein levels in HeLa cells pre-treated with the indicated doses of isoginkgetin for 6 h followed by a 30 min TNF $\alpha$  stimulation, compared to tubulin loading control.