

Supplemental Table 1: Primer sequences for ChIP and RT-qPCR studies.

Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Primers		
Gene	Forward Primer Sequence (5'-3')	Reverse Primer Sequence (5'-3')
<i>Trp53inp1</i>	GATTGGTCGGCCTGCGG	TTGTTGTGCAGCTCTGGGAA
<i>p21</i>	ACCTAGTGTCTGGGCATCTC	TCAGGTCTCCACCACCCTG
<i>Gabarap</i>	TCCGCTCTGGTGTAGTCCTT	GGCTCAGGCTTATGTGAACCA
<i>Adrm1</i>	TTTCTGCGAGTCGTGGAGGC	TGTTGCTGTGTCATAGGGGAGC
<i>Prkaa2</i>	ATTCTCCTTCCATCTCGGTCGC	CCGAGGCGTCCCGAGAAAAG
<i>Jmy</i>	GGAAAAGGGGGCAGGGCT	GAGGGACGTAAACACGGGCA
<i>Gtf2h1</i>	AATGGTTGTGAGCCACCATGTG	GCCGACTGCTCTTCCAAACATC
<i>Crebrf</i>	CCCACCGGCAGTAAAACTACG	TATGTCCTTCCCTGACGGGTTC
<i>Sall1</i>	CCCCATTACTCAGCCGAAGTT	GAGGTTCCCGAAGTCCTGCAC
<i>Col4a1</i>	CTCCGAGACTGAGCACCTCG	AGAGACGGCGGGGAAATGC
RT-qPCR Primers		
Gene	Forward Primer Sequence (5'-3')	Reverse Primer Sequence (5'-3')
<i>Gapdh</i>	GGTTGTCTCCTGCGACTTCA	CCCTAGGCCCTCCTGTTAT
<i>Trp53inp1</i>	GGCCAACTGAAGACAGGGTT	CCTCTGCTGAGAAACCAGGG
<i>p21</i>	CTAGGGGAATTGGAGTCAGGC	ACCAGGATTGGACATGGTGC
<i>Gabarap</i>	GAAAAAGCCCCAAAGCTCG	CACTGGTGGGTGGAATGACA
<i>Adrm1</i>	CGGCTGACGGAACTCAATC	CTGAAGTCGTCATCCTGGCG
<i>Prkaa2</i>	ACGAACTAGCTGTGGATCGC	ATCATCGAAAGGGAGGGTGC
<i>Jmy</i>	AGGATGAAGCCTACAGCAGC	TCTCGCATGTCTCGGAATGG
<i>Gtf2h1</i>	GAAGCAGGATGGAGCACTGT	CCTTCACTGCATCCCGTTCT
<i>Crebrf</i>	TCAGCCTCAGAACCGAAAT	CCAAGCCCAGATCCTGTGAG
<i>Sall1</i>	AACCCGGAAGAGGGAGTACA	TCGGGGTTCGGATTGGAAATG
<i>Col4a1</i>	TCATTAGCAGGTGTGCGGTT	GTTAGGGCACTGCGGAATCT
<i>Mdm2</i>	TCCTATTGGTCCAGGAGGCG	CGGAGAGAACGCCGGAAG
<i>Fas</i>	ATAGGAGCGAAGCGGTTTGT	CCCACAGGCAGTCTAGAGCT
<i>Aen</i>	TCCGAACTCGGGTCTCTCTT	GCTGGTACAACCTCCATGGCT
<i>Plk3</i>	AGAAGGCTGGTTCCCACGCTG	AGCGAACGATATGGCGGTGCTG
<i>Ddit4l</i>	GTGAAATCCGGCAGCGCCTAGG	TGCCCCTTGCAACCATGGTCAA
<i>Sesn1</i>	ATCCCTCGGCCACTAGGACACG	GTGCGTCTTCACTGCCACCTG
<i>Dram1</i>	ACTTGGTGTCTTGGCGCTTGG	TCATGGACCACAGGCACGGCTA
<i>Dyrk3</i>	CGGAGGTTGGGGGATGGTGTCT	AGTGCTGAGTGTGGCCTCTCGT
<i>Noxa</i>	GCCCAGATTGGGGACCTTAG	TCTTCTGAGTTGAGCTGCG

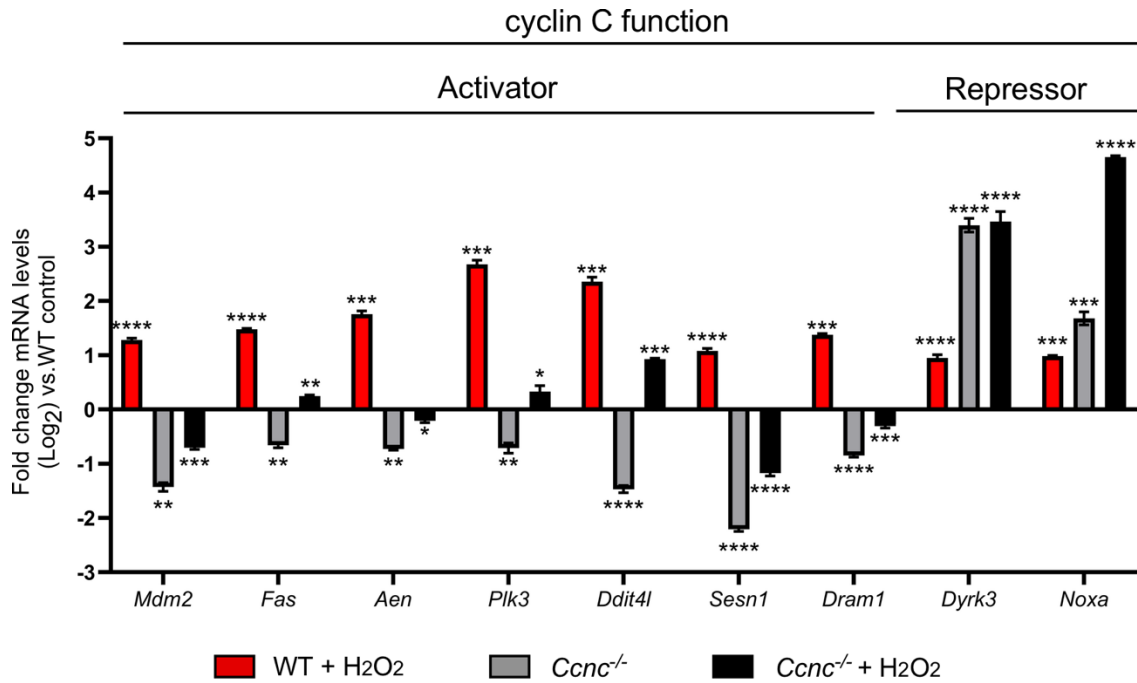


Figure S1: Cyclin C activator and repressor roles for H₂O₂-induced genes requiring p53. H₂O₂-induced genes identified by RNA-seq analysis were sorted into a cohort with the GO term “p53 regulated”. RT-qPCR analysis was performed on nine randomly selected genes in WT and *Ccnc*^{-/-} MEF cultures before and after H₂O₂ treatment. Values shown are based on untreated WT control. Statistical significance is indicated by the following: * p-value < 0.05, ** p-value < 0.01, *** p-value < 0.001, **** p-value < 0.0001.

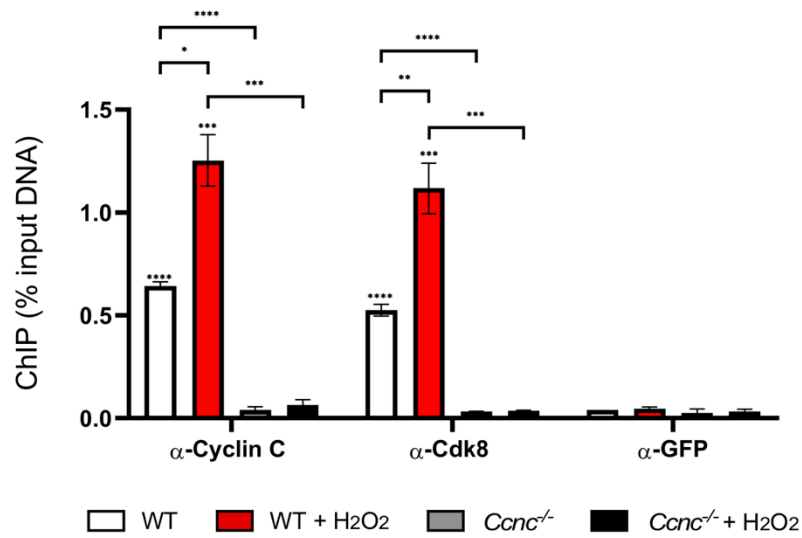


Figure S2: Cdk8 and cyclin C antibody specificity for ChIP experiments. ChIP analysis of *Trp53Inp1* in the cell cultures, conditions and antibodies as indicated. Data obtained from RT-qPCR analysis from DNA purified from ChIP was calculated as percent input DNA. Statistical significance is indicated by the following: * p-value < 0.05, ** p-value < 0.01, *** p-value < 0.001, **** p-value < 0.0001

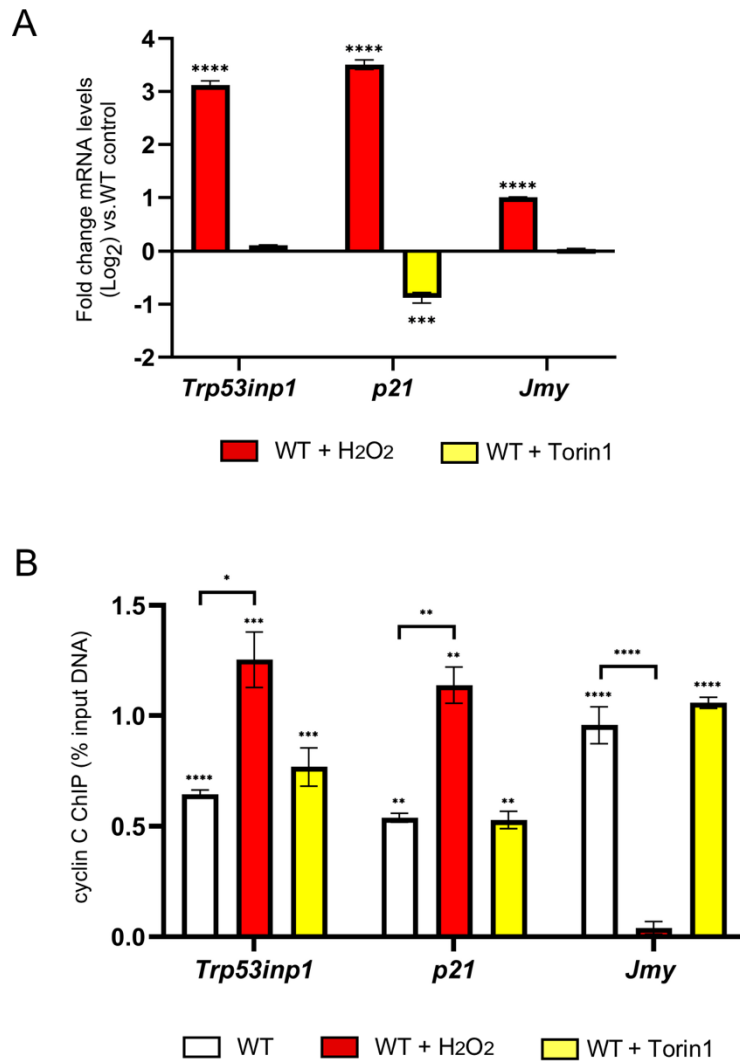


Figure S3: Genes within the p53-mediated response network are not induced during Torin1 stress. RT-qPCR (A) and ChIP (B) data analysis on the genes indicated. Data obtained for mRNA levels and cyclin C-dependent ChIP were compared to an untreated WT control and a non-specific antibody (GFP), respectively. Statistical significance is indicated by the following: * p-value < 0.05, ** p-value < 0.01, *** p-value < 0.001, **** p-value < 0.0001.