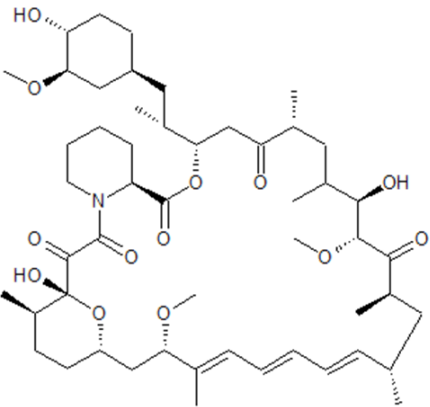
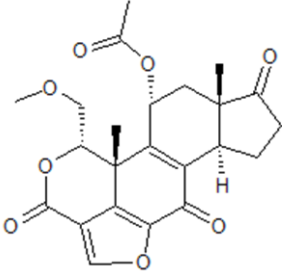
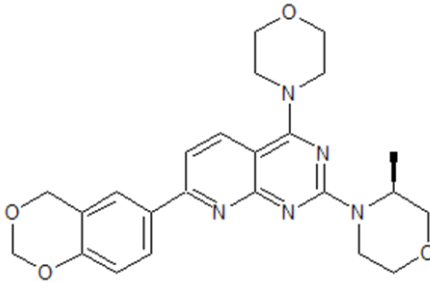
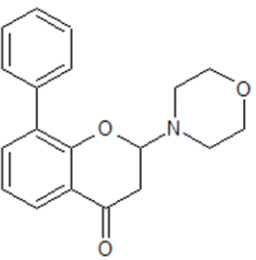


## Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table 1. REDD1 inhibitors identified by computational screen and selected for study**

Compound	Structure	No of cell lines	No of assays	Specific down-regulated target
Rapamycin		30	135	mTORC1
Wortmannin		14	131	PI3K
AZD-8055		24	55	mTORC1/mTORC2/Akt/PI3K
LY294002		6	28	PI3K

To identify small molecule compounds that can inhibit REDD1 expression, we analyzed the transcriptional profiles induced by FDA-approved and experimental drugs from the LINCS library

(<http://lincsproject.org/LINCS/>) comprised of the results of ~1 million experiments in which the global effect of >20,000 unique compounds on human cell transcriptome was accessed across 50 cell types of varied lineage using custom-made DNA arrays. The molecular signature of each compound in each experiment is presented at LINCS as a list of DEGs - differentially expressed genes (compound-treated versus solvent-treated), ordered by descending expression fold-change. The top putative REDD1 inhibitors were selected according to the number of LINCS experiments in which REDD1 was within 100 most down-regulated genes in treated cells. For statistical computing, we used the R project version 3.2.5 (<https://www.r-project.org/>).

**Supplementary Table 2. Primer sets for Q-PCR analysis**

Gene symbol		Primer sequence: sense/antisense (5'-3')
Mouse	Human	
<i>Rankl</i>		CAGCATCGCTCTGTTCTGTA CTGCGTTTTTCATGGAGTCTCA
<i>Opg</i>		ACCCAGAAACTGGTCATCAGC CTGCAATACACACACTCATCACT
<i>Rpl27</i>		GCCCTGGTGGCTGGAATTGACC TTGCGCTTCAAAGCTGGGTCCC
	<i>CCND1</i>	CTACCTTCCGCAGTGCTCCTA CCCAGCCAAGAAACGGTCC
	<i>CCND2</i>	GCTGGAGCCCGTGAAAAAGA CTCCGCCTCTGGCATTTTG
	<i>CD86</i>	CTGCTCATCTATACACGGTTACC GGAAACGTCGTACAGTTCTGTG
	<i>FKBP51</i>	GAATGGTGAGGAAACGCCGAT TGCCAAGACTAAAGACAAATGGT
	<i>GILZ</i>	AACACCGAAATGTATCAGACCC TGTCACAGCTTAACGGAAACCA
	<i>IL7R</i>	CGTCTATCGGGAAGGAGCCAAT GCTGGATAAATTCACATGCGTCCA
	<i>KLF9</i>	GAAACACGCCTCCGAAAAGAGG GAAAGGGCCGTTACCTGTATG
	<i>MKP1</i>	ACCACCACCGTGTTCAACTTC TGGGAGAGGTCGTAATGGGG
	<i>REDD1</i>	TAGCCTTTGGGACCGCTTCTCGT CAGGTAAGCCGTGTCTTCCTCCG
	<i>RPL27</i>	ACCGTACCCCCGCAAAGTG CCCGTCGGGCCTTGCGTTTA

**Supplementary Table 3. Cytotoxicity of WM, LY294002, AZD8055 (IC<sub>50</sub> value after 24 h of incubation, uM)**

<b>Compound</b>	<b>IC<sub>50</sub>, CEM, uM</b>	<b>IC<sub>50</sub>, Granta, uM</b>
Wortmannin	9,145	11,944
LY294002	61,969	77,588
AZD8055	1,358	2,015

To calculate IC<sub>50</sub> values, CEM and Granta cells were pretreated with solvent, LY294002 (1-500 uM), WM (0,1-25 uM) and AZD8055 (0,05-5 uM) for 6 h and treated with either solvent or glucocorticoid Dex (1 uM) for 24 h. After the treatment, 20 ul of MTT solution (5 mg/ml) was added to each well and the plates were incubated for another 3 hours. After incubation with MTT, the medium was removed and 150 µL of 100% DMSO was added to each well. Optical density was read at 495 nm using a microplate reader MultiScan MCC 340 (Labsystems). Relative cell viability was determined respectively to the untreated cells. The IC<sub>50</sub> values was calculated using Quest Graph™ IC<sub>50</sub> Calculator software.