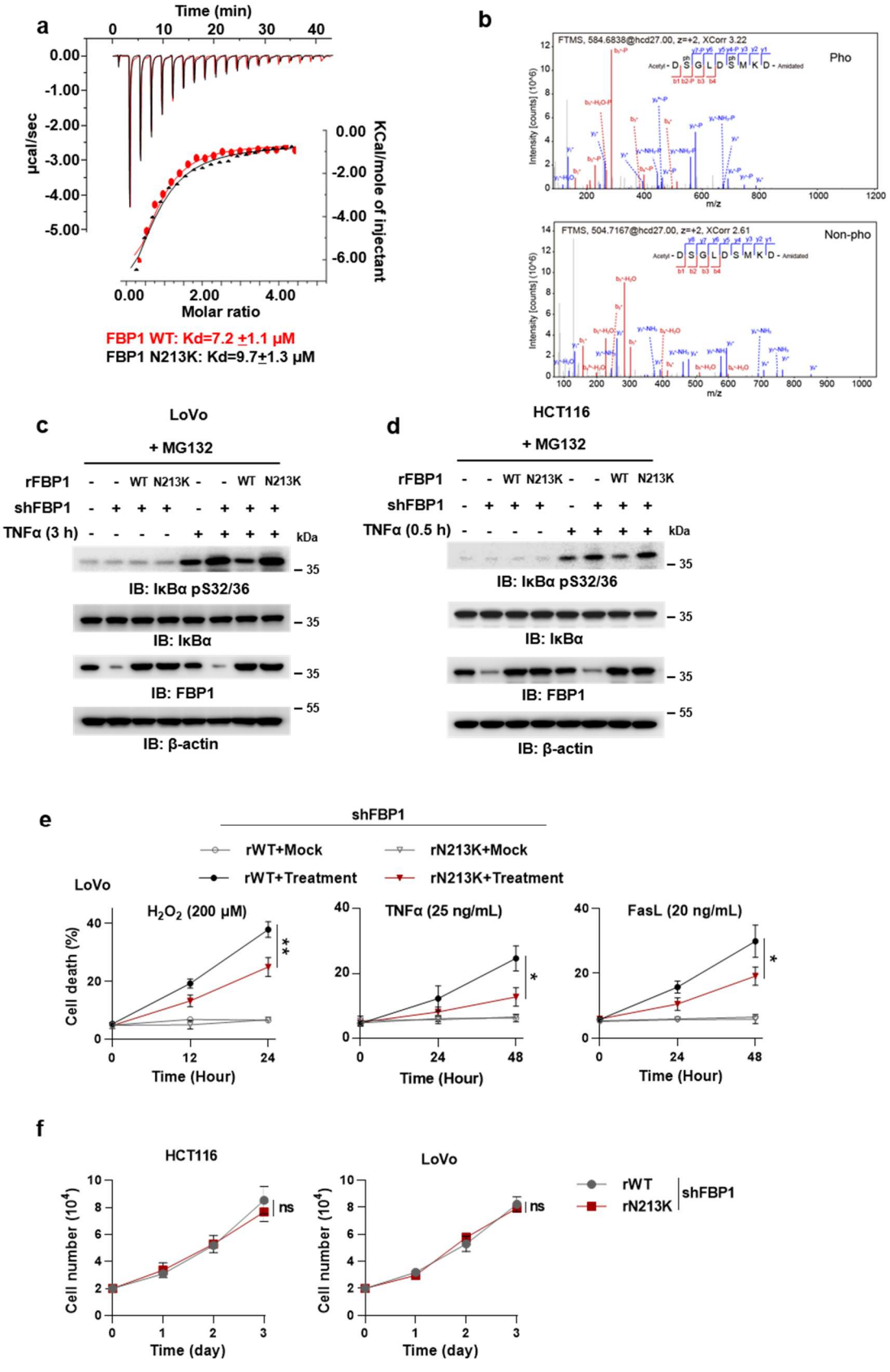

Supplementary information, Fig. S3 FBP1 N213K mutation disrupts FBP1/IκBα interaction and activates NF-κB to restrain inflammation-induced cell death. Related to

Fig. 3.

a Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) assays were performed with purified recombinant His–FBP1 WT or N213K and F-1,6-BP. Kd, dissociation constant.

b Mass spectrometry analyses of phospho- and non-phospho-IκBα peptides.

c FBP1-depleted LoVo cells were rescued with rFBP1 WT or N213K. Cells were pretreated with 50 μM MG132 for 1 h and treated with or without TNFα (10 ng/ml) for 3 h.

d FBP1-depleted HCT116 cells were rescued with rFBP1 WT or N213K. Cells were pretreated with 50 μM MG132 for 1 h and treated with or without TNFα (10 ng/ml) for 0.5 h.

e FBP1-depleted LoVo cells were rescued with rFBP1 WT or N213K. Cells were pretreated with 5 ng/ml TNFα before treated with 200 μM H_2O_2, 25 ng/ml TNFα or 20 ng/ml FasL. Cell viability were determined by trypan blue staining.

f FBP1-depleted HCT116 or LoVo cells were rescued with rFBP1 WT or N213K. Cell proliferation was measured by an SRB assay.

e, f Data represent the mean ±s.d. of the indicated values from three biologically independent experiments (two-tailed Student's t-test).