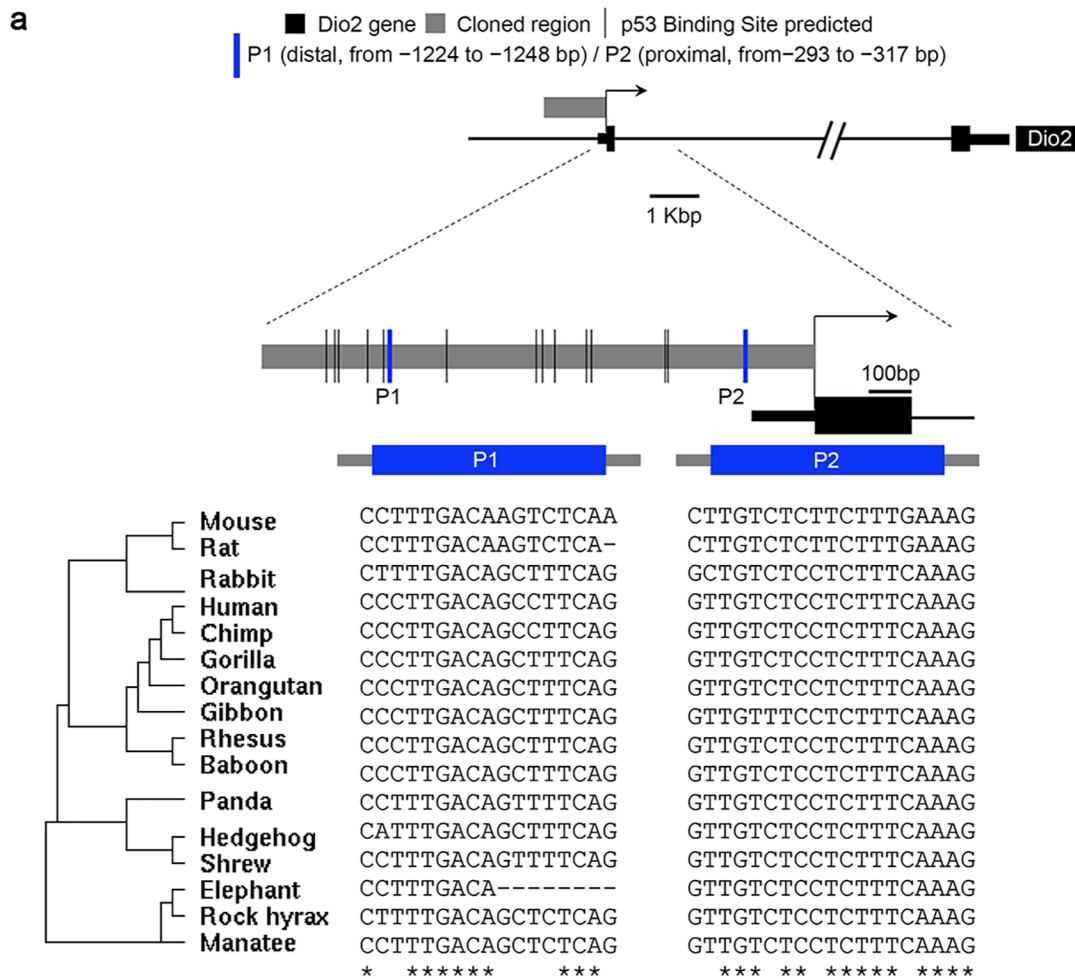


Supplementary Information

Loss of p53 activates Thyroid Hormone via type 2 deiodinase and enhances DNA damage

Annarita Nappi¹, Caterina Miro¹, Antonio Pezone², Alfonso Tramontano³, Emery Di Cicco¹, Serena Sagliocchi¹, Annunziata Gaetana Cicatiello¹, Melania Murolo¹, Sepehr Torabinejad¹, Elena Abboto⁴, Giuseppina Caiazzo¹, Maddalena Raia⁵, Mariano Stornaiuolo⁶, Dario Antonini², Gabriella Fabbrocini¹, Domenico Salvatore^{5,7}, Vittorio Enrico Avvedimento⁸ and Monica Dentice^{1,5}

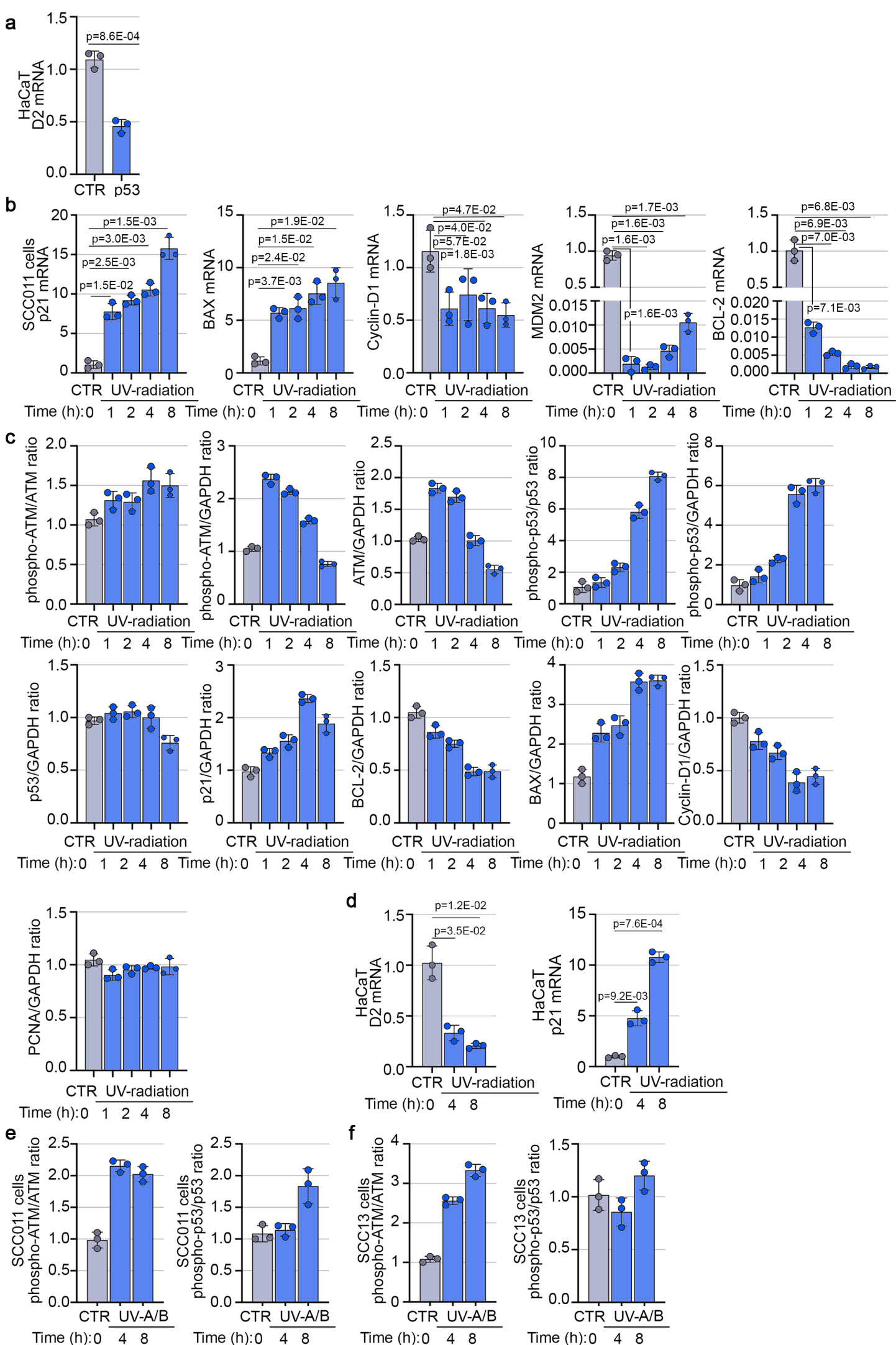
¹Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, University of Naples “Federico II”, 80131, Naples, Italy; ²Department of Biology, University of Naples “Federico II”, 80126, Naples, Italy; ³Department of Precision Medicine, University of Campania “L. Vanvitelli”, 80138, Naples, Italy; ⁴Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Genoa, 16132, Genoa, Italy; ⁵CEINGE, Biotecnologie Avanzate S.c.a.r.l., 80131, Naples, Italy; ⁶Department of Pharmacy, University of Naples “Federico II”, 80149, Naples, Italy; ⁷Department of Public Health, University of Naples “Federico II”, 80131, Naples, Italy; ⁸Department of Molecular Medicine and Medical Biotechnology, University of Naples “Federico II”, 80131, Naples, Italy.



b

AC	ID	Score	Loc.	Str.	Consensus Sequence	Signal Sequence
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.795135	155	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	CTGCCTGCCA
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.819754	261	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAGCATTTCT
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.814185	638	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACAGGCTG
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.871043	638	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACAGGCTG
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.850821	664	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAGTATGTTT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.805393	664	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAGTATGTTT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.854631	739	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACAAACCA
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.801583	748	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACAACCCC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.792790	929	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	GGACTGGCAC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.806565	933	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGGCAGCCA
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.883646	933	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGGCAGCCA
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.854924	1113	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACAAGTTG
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.916471	1113	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACAAGTTG

Supplementary Fig. 1 | p53 negatively regulates Type 2 deiodinase expression. a, Schematic localization of p53 binding site within the *Dio2* promoter region and conservation analysis of the p53 binding motif. **b**, Consensus sequence analysis of the 15 different putative consensus “half-site” motifs for p53 (ID V\$P53_02, AC M00272) within the *Dio2* promoter region.



Supplementary Fig. 2 | p53 activation induced by UV-radiation reduces D2 expression. a, D2 mRNA expression was measured by Real-Time PCR in HaCaT cells transiently transfected with a

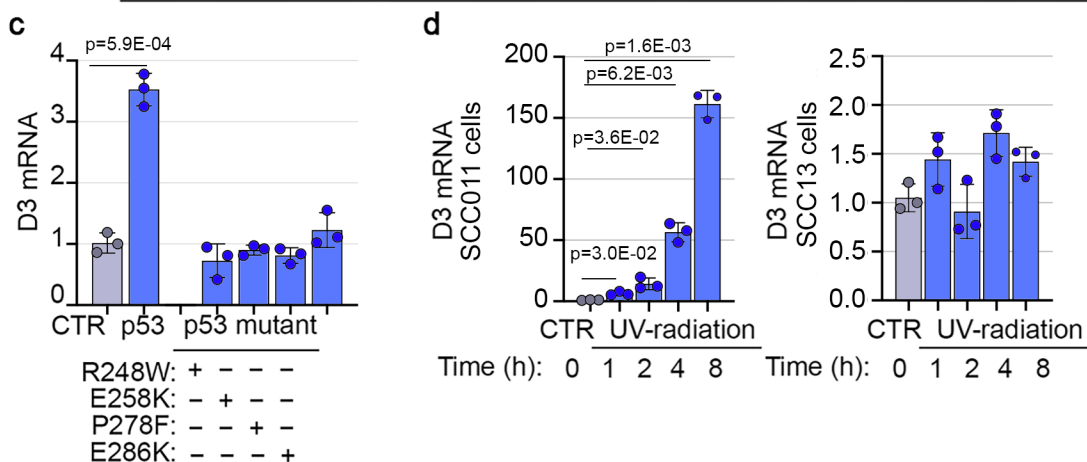
p53-expressing vector or a control empty plasmid (CTR) (n = 3 independent experiments). **b**, mRNA expression of p53 target genes, namely p21, BAX, Cyclin-D1, MDM-2 and BCL-2, was measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC011 cells, in a time course response to DNA damage induced by cellular exposure to UV-radiation (100 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$) at the indicated time points (0, 1, 2, 4 and 8 hours) (n = 3 independent experiments). All the results are shown as means \pm SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. **c**, Quantification of the single protein levels *versus* GAPDH of Western Blot analysis in Fig. 2h are represented by histograms (n = 3 independent experiments). Data are shown as mean \pm SD of 3 independent experiments. **d**, D2 and p21 mRNA expression was measured by Real-Time PCR in HaCaT cells in a time course response to DNA damage induced by cellular exposure to UV-radiation (100 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$) at the indicated time points (0, 4 and 8 hours) (n = 3 independent experiments). **e**, **f** Quantification of the single protein levels of Western Blot analysis in Fig. 2k (**e**) and Fig. 2l (**f**) are represented by histograms (n = 3 independent experiments). Data are shown as mean \pm SD of 3 independent experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

a hDI01_promoter

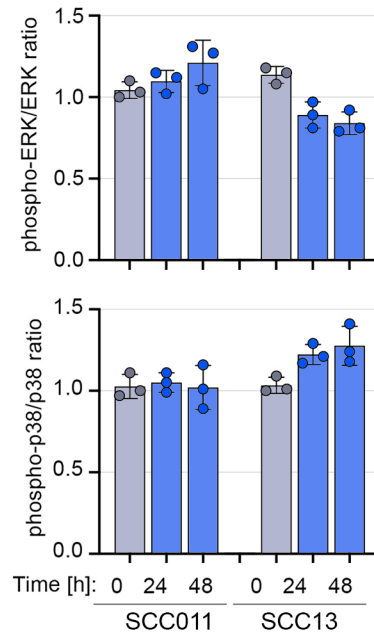
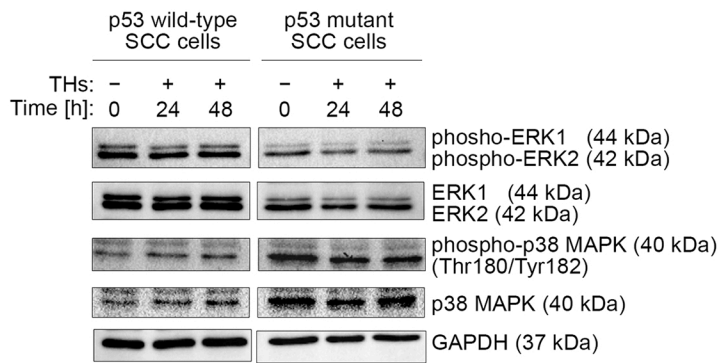
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.832649	152	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGACTTCTCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.895369	252	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TTACTTGTCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.809203	280	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGACTTCCTT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.804513	340	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TTGCAGGCCC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.790152	488	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	GAGCCTGTAA
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.899472	551	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACCAGCCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.885991	551	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGACCAGCCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.834408	575	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AACCCTGTCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.799238	617	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGGCAGGCGC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.805393	812	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACATCTTT
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.804220	874	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGACTTGTGA
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.827081	893	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TAACAGGTTC
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.871923	925	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	GTACTIONTTTT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.834115	1033	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACAGACCT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.821219	1082	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGGCAAACAT
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.796307	1086	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACATCTTC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.791032	1086	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AAACATCTTC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.816237	1096	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGACCTGACT

b hDI03_promoter

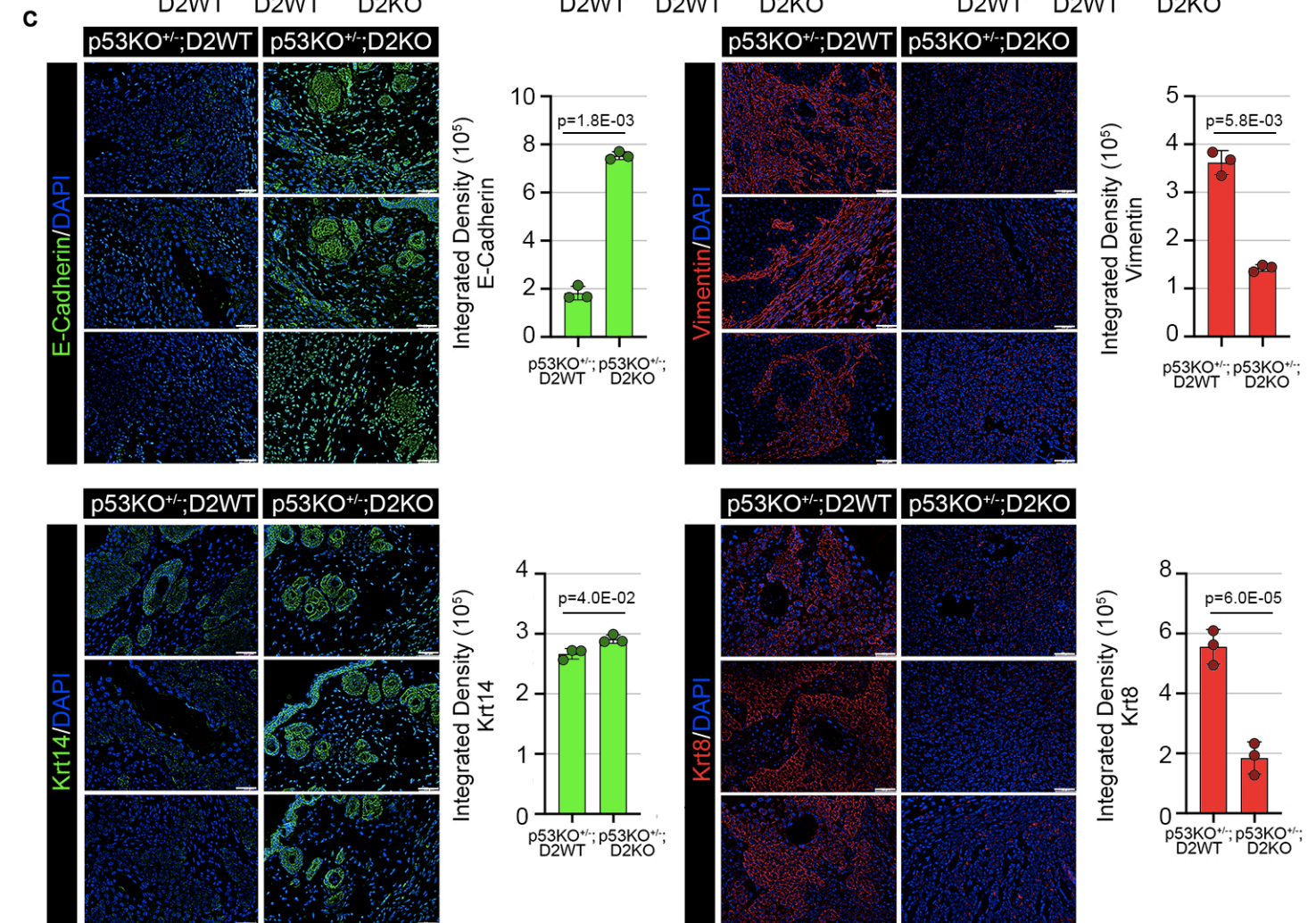
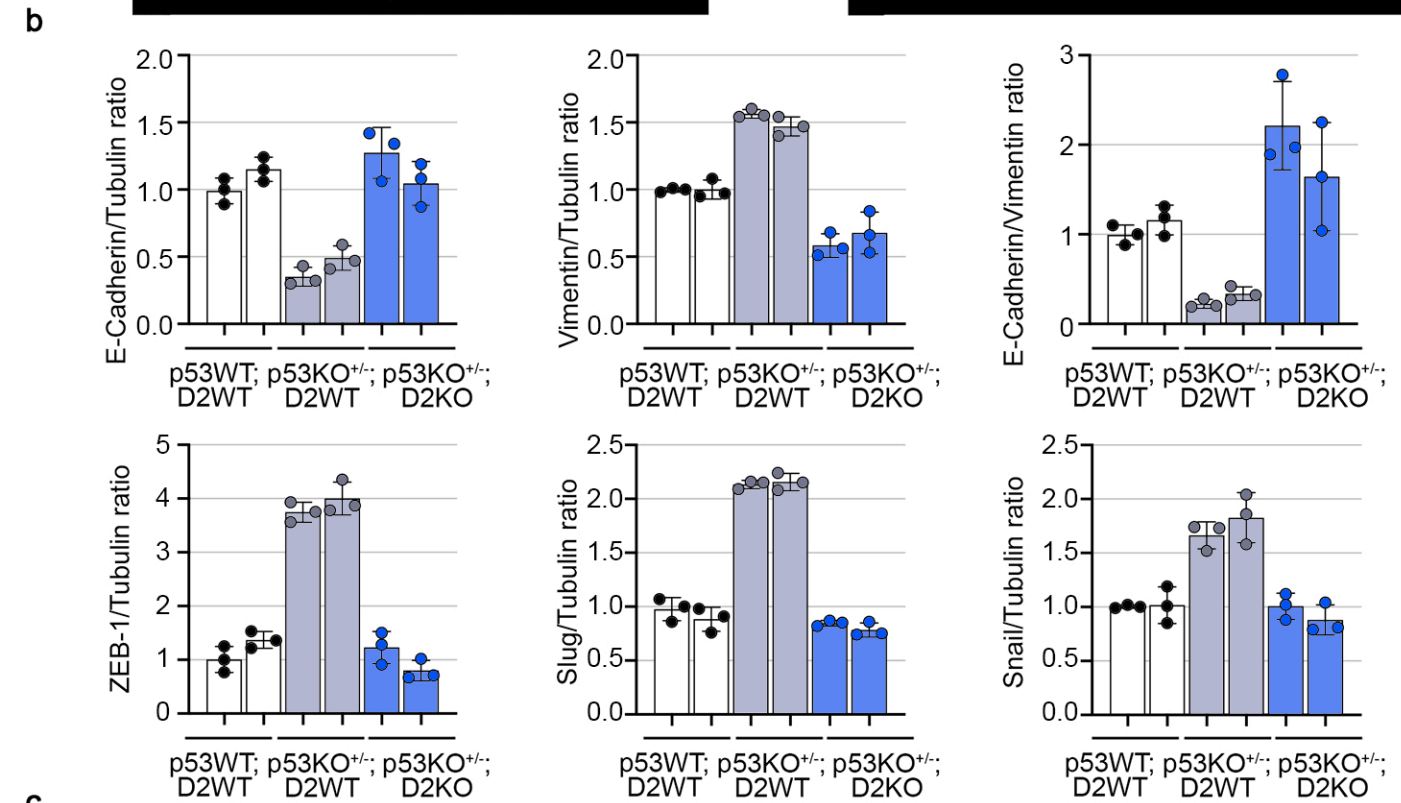
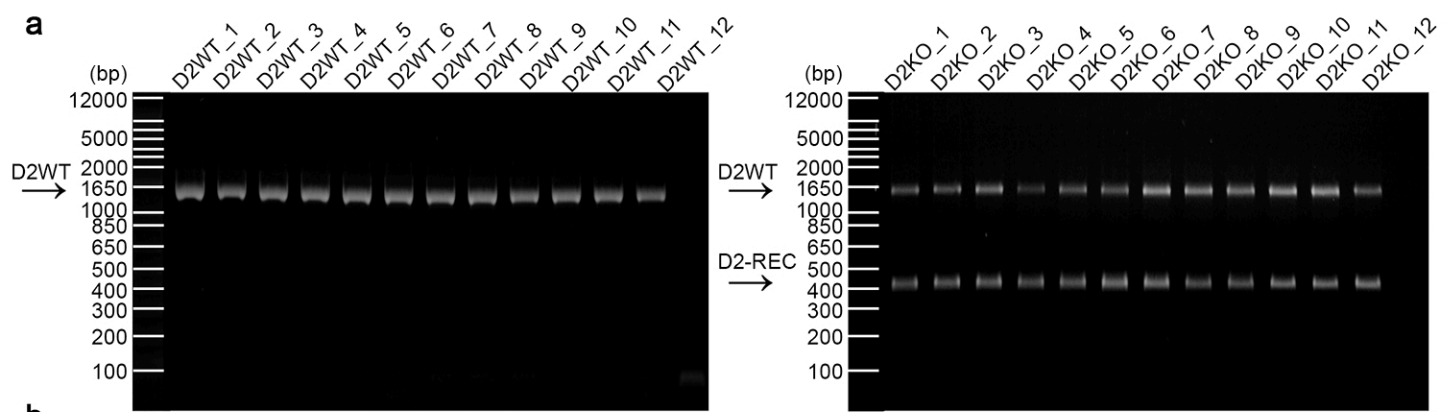
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.793083	103	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	TGACGCGTCC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.858734	263	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	AGGCAAGCGG
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.801290	701	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	GGGCGGGCTC
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.835580	732	(+)	NGRCWTGYCY	GGGCGAGCCA
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M00272	V\$P53_02	0.790445	1120	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	GAGCTGGCTG
M00272	V\$P53_02	0.824736	1138	(-)	NGRCWTGYCY	GGGCCCGCCC



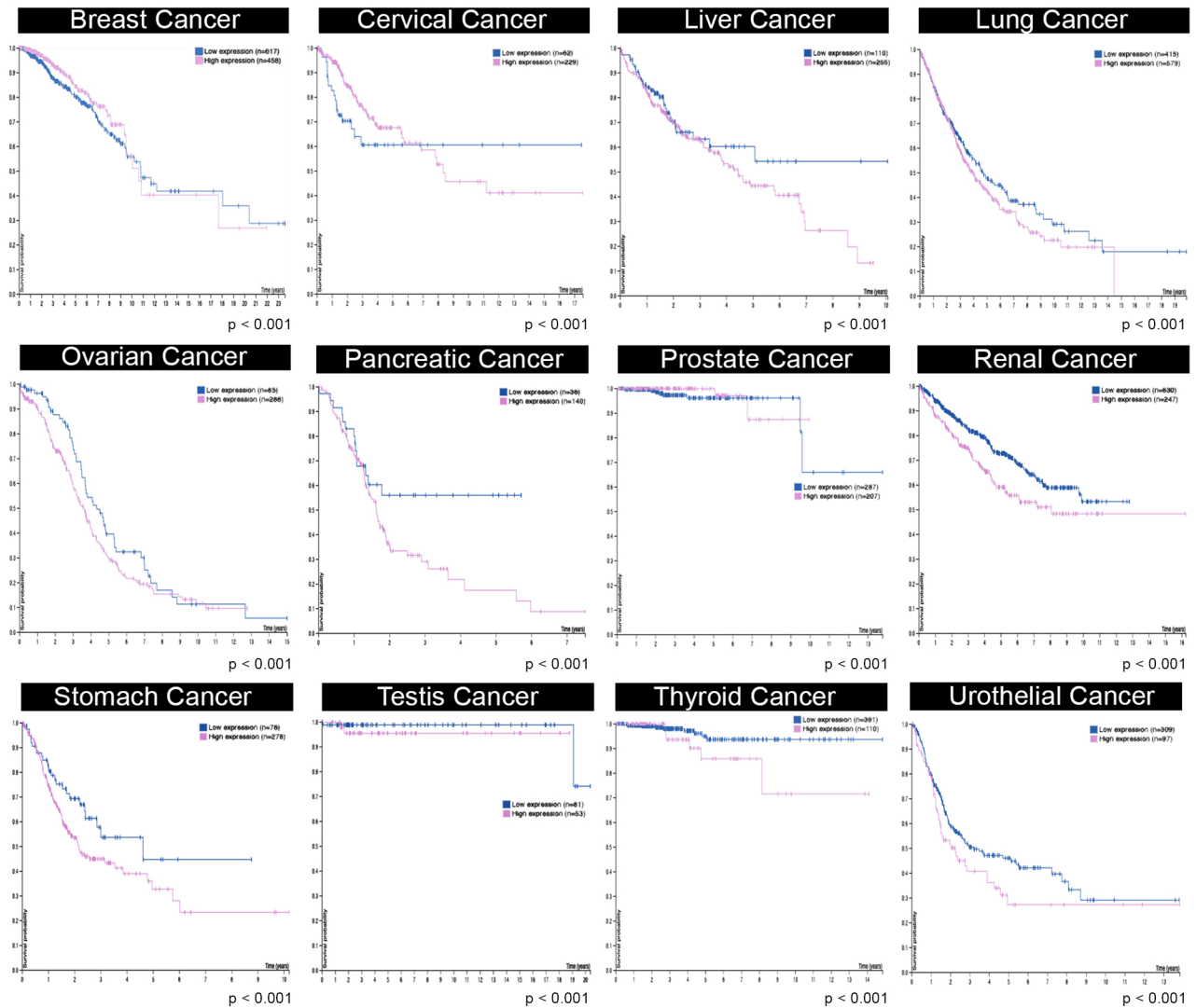
Supplementary Fig. 3 | p53 positively regulates Type 3 deiodinase expression. **a, b**, Analysis of the putative consensus “half-site” motifs for p53 (ID V\$P53_02, AC M00272) within the *DIO1* (**a**) and *DIO3* (**b**) promoter region. **c**, D3 mRNA expression was measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC011 cells transiently transfected with four DNA-contact mutant p53 plasmids, carrying different p53 DNA-mutations (R248W, E258K, P278F and E286K). **d**, D3 mRNA expression was measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC011 and SCC13 cells, in a time course response to DNA damage induced by exposure to UV-C radiation (100 $\mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$) at the indicated time points (0, 1, 2, 4 and 8 hours). All the results in Fig. 3 c,d are shown as means \pm SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student’s t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 4 | THs act mainly by their genomic action in SCC cells. Western Blot analysis of phospho-ERK 1/2 and phospho-p38 MAPK in SCC011 and SCC13 cells treated or not with THs at 0, 24 and 48 hours. ERK 1/2, p38 MAPK and GAPDH expression was measured as a loading control. Quantification of the protein levels of phospho-ERK 1/2 versus ERK 1/2 and phospho-p38 MAPK versus p38 MAPK levels are represented by histograms. Data are shown as means \pm SD from represent the mean of 3 independent experiments (n = 3 independent experiments). p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

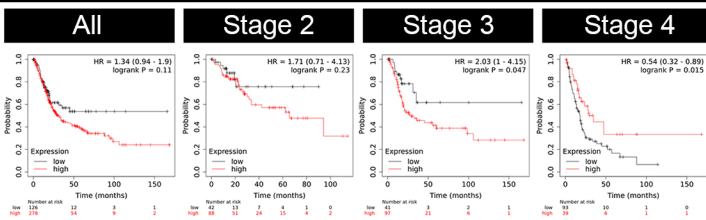


Supplementary Fig. 5 | *Dio2* depletion in the epidermal compartment attenuates the p53-driven tumorigenesis. **a**, *Dio2* genetic depletion in epidermal compartment was confirmed by PCR analysis of the dorsal skin sections of p53KO^{+/-};D2KO and p53KO^{+/-};D2WT mice, these latter used as *Dio2* control mice. D2WT band indicate the full length D2 and D2-REC indicates the recombinant D2 fragment generated by the CRE Recombinase (n = 12 mice). **b**, Quantification of the single protein levels *versus* Tubulin of Western Blot analysis in Fig. 3k are represented by histograms (n = 3 independent experiments). Data are shown as mean ± SD of 3 independent experiments. **c**, IF staining with epithelial (E-Cadherin, Krt14) and mesenchymal (Vimentin, Krt8) markers of skin lesions from i) p53KO^{+/-};D2WT and ii) p53KO^{+/-};D2KO mice . Magnification 20X. Scale bars represent 50 μm. Relative quantification of the single immunofluorescent signals (Integrated Density) are represented by histograms (representative of 3 images per sample, n = 3 mice). All the results are shown as means ± SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

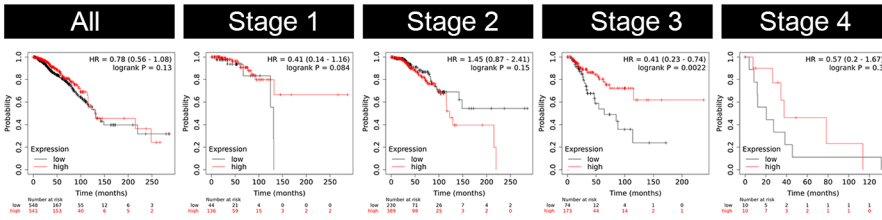


Supplementary Fig. 6 | Analyses of the TCGA data, protein atlas and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis for *DIO2* in different human malignancies. Kaplan-Meier survival plots showing the Overall Survival (OS) in distinct tumor types in which patients were stratified in high (pink) and low (blue) based on *DIO2* expression (www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000211448). p-values were determined by log-rank tests and the number of patients in each group is provided in the figure. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

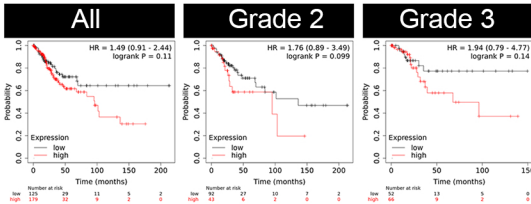
Bladder Carcinoma



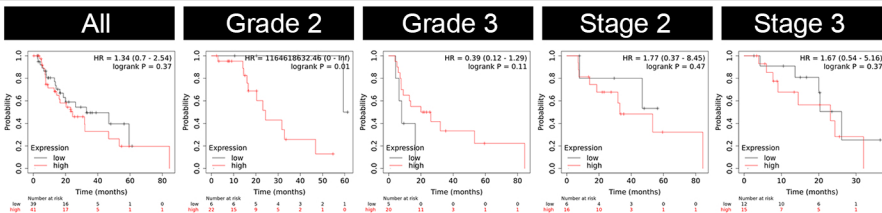
Breast Cancer



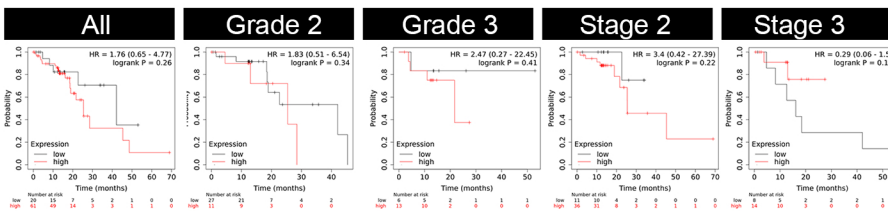
Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma



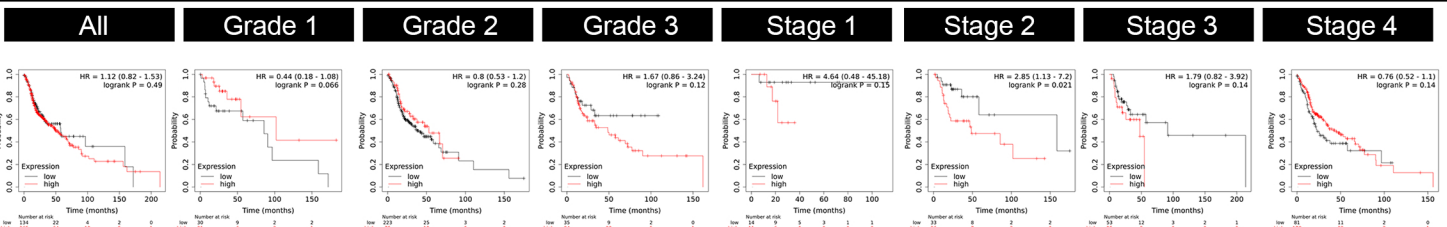
Esophageal Adenocarcinoma



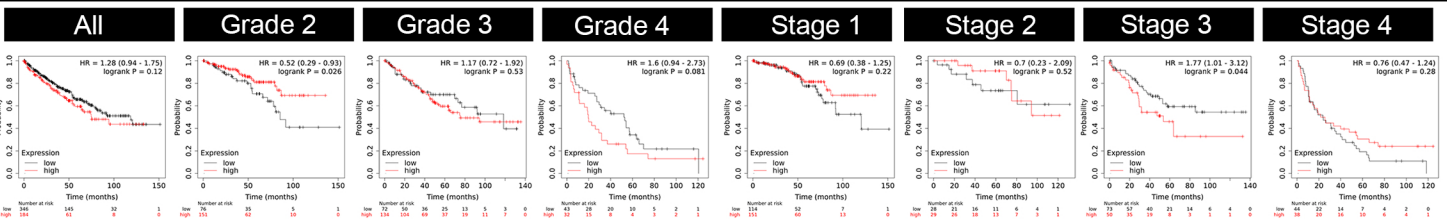
Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma



Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

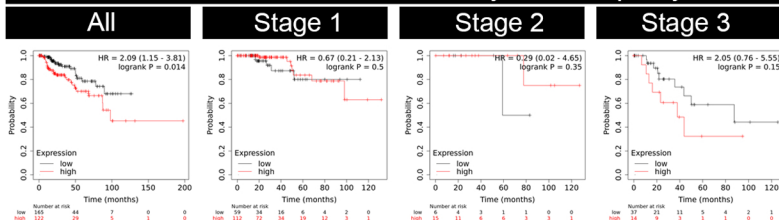


Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma

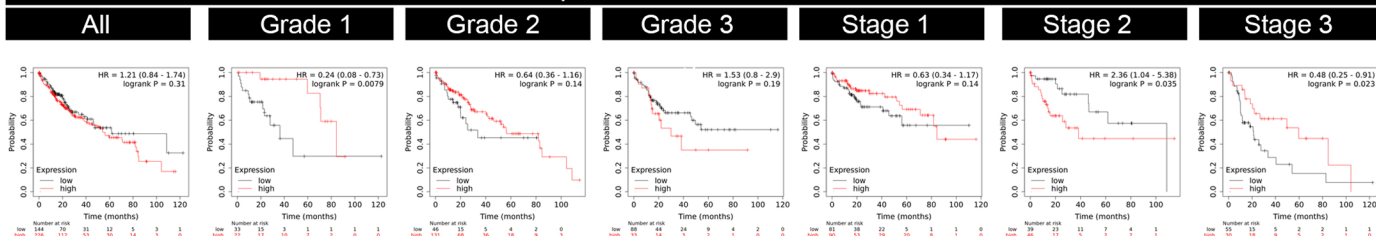


Supplementary Fig. 7 | Correlation of *DIO2* expression with different tumor types. Kaplan-Meier survival plots showing the Overall Survival (OS) in distinct tumor types in which patients were stratified in high (red) and low (black) based on *DIO2/TP53* expression ratio and divided, where possible, for tumor stage and grade using the KM-Plotter data set (doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84787-5). p-values were determined by log-rank tests and the number of patients in each group is provided in the figure.

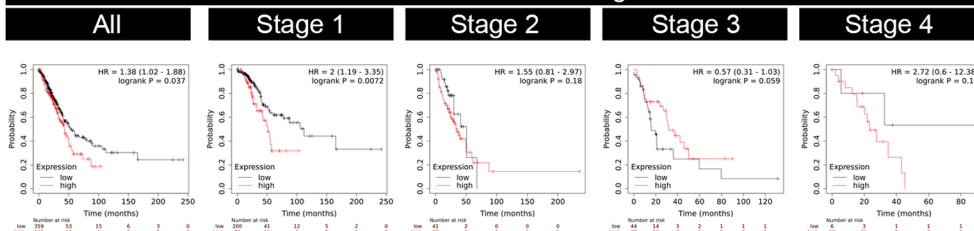
Kidney Renal Papillary Cell Carcinoma



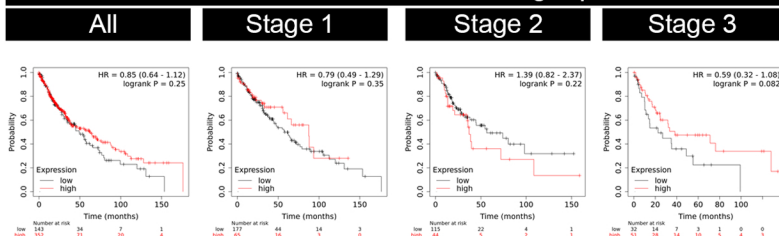
Liver Hepatocellular Carcinoma



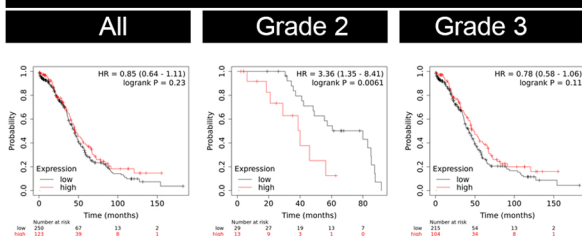
Lung Adenocarcinoma



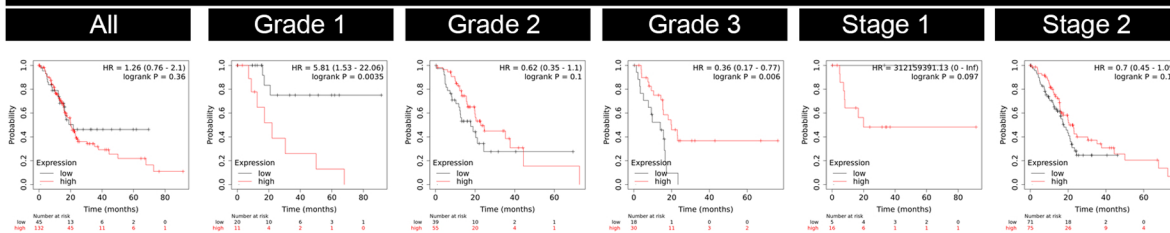
Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma



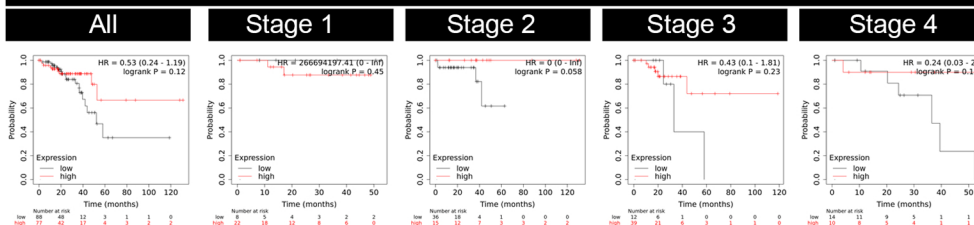
Ovarian Cancer



Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma

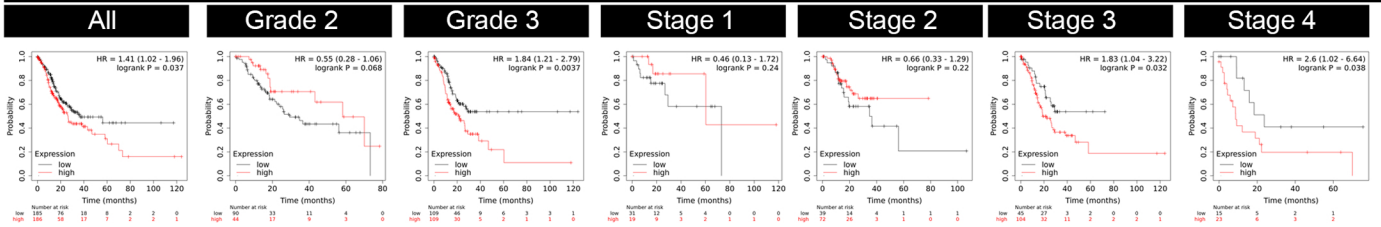


Rectum Adenocarcinoma

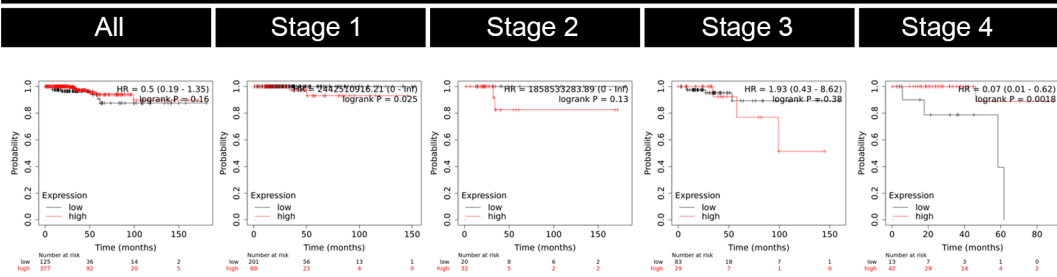


Supplementary Fig. 8 | Correlation of *DIO2* expression with different tumor types. Kaplan-Meier survival plots showing the Overall Survival (OS) in distinct tumor types in which patients were stratified in high (red) and low (black) based on *DIO2/TP53* expression ratio and divided, where possible, for tumor stage and grade using the KM-Plotter data set (doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84787-5). p-values were determined by log-rank tests and the number of patients in each group is provided in the figure.

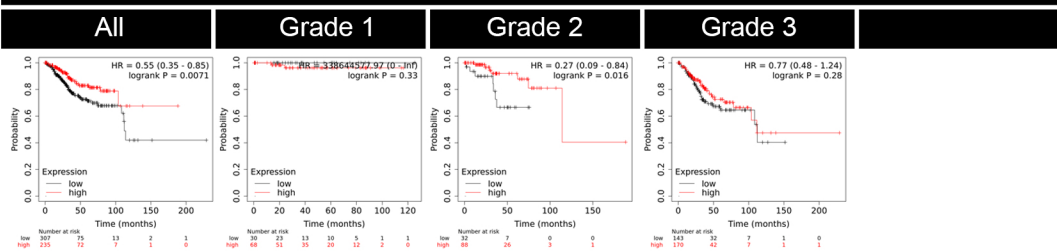
Stomach Adenocarcinoma



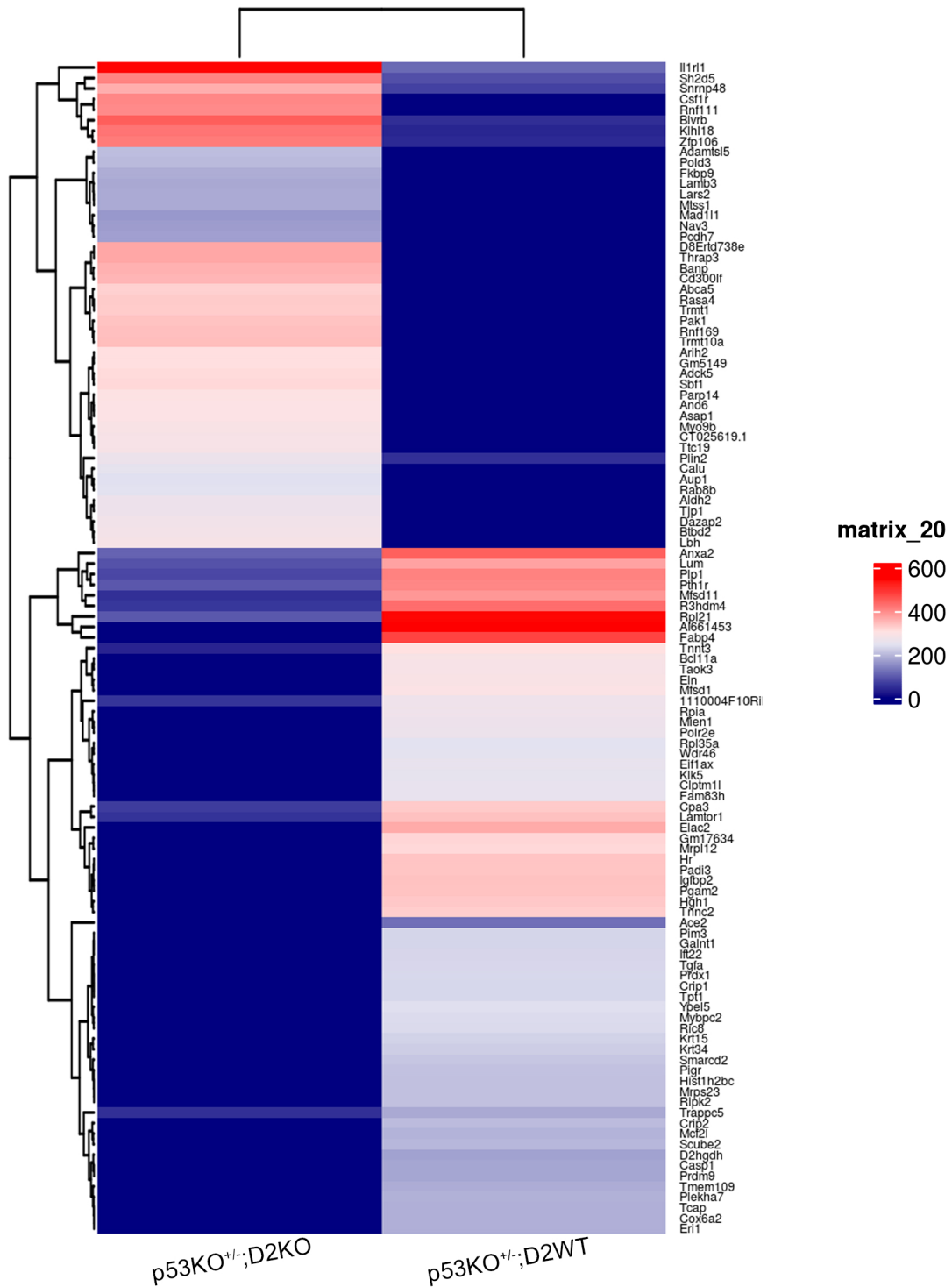
Thyroid Carcinoma



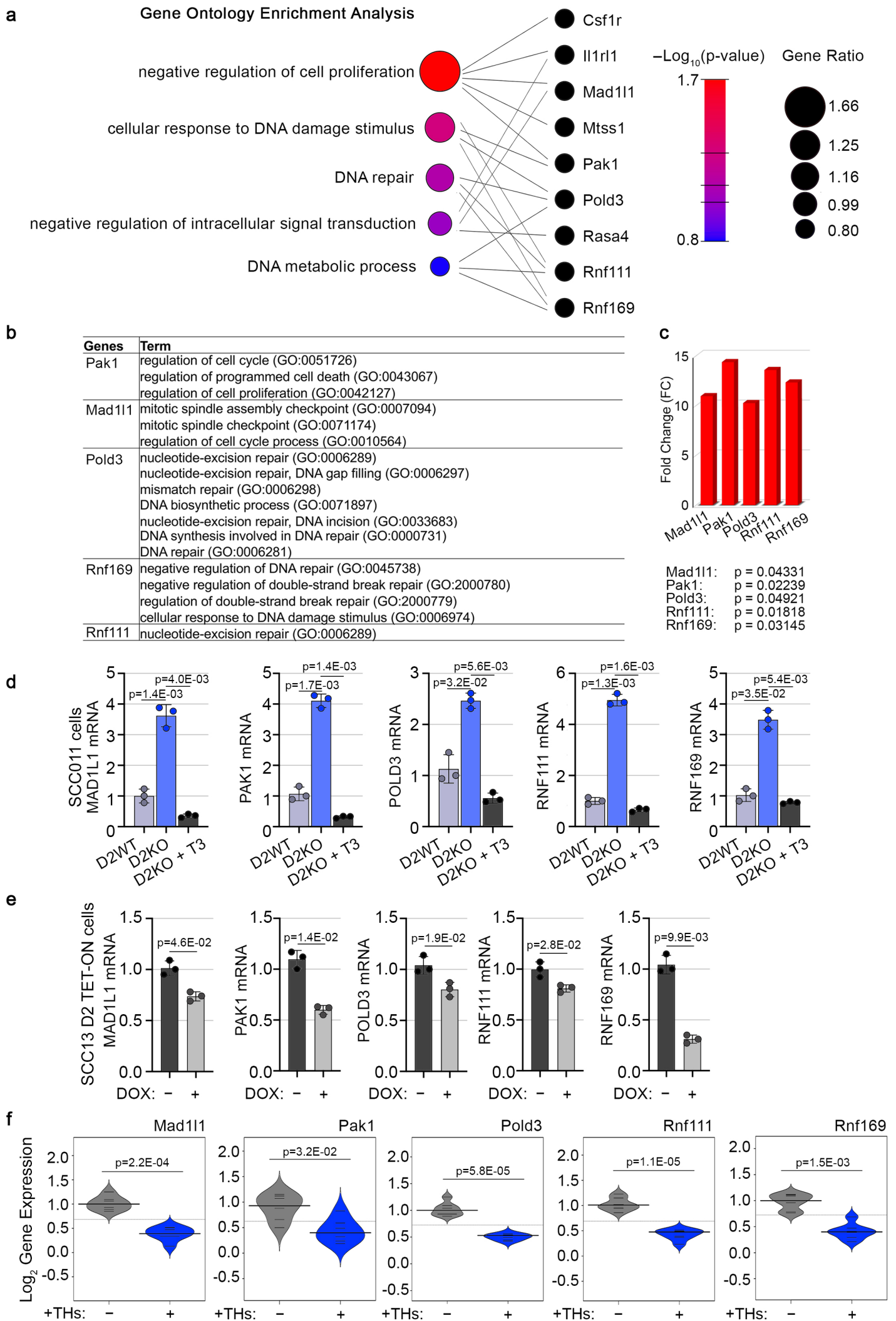
Uterine Corpus Endometrial Carcinoma



Supplementary Fig. 9 | Correlation of *DIO2* expression with different tumor types. Kaplan-Meier survival plots showing the Overall Survival (OS) in distinct tumor types in which patients were stratified in high (red) and low (black) based on *DIO2/TP53* expression ratio and divided, where possible, for tumor stage and grade using the KM-Plotter data set (doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-84787-5). p-values were determined by log-rank tests and the number of patients in each group is provided in the figure.



Supplementary Fig. 10 | D2 inhibition fosters the DNA damage repair mechanisms in skin cancer. Expression heatmap of 111 Differentially Expressed Genes (DEGs) that were expressed across i) p53KO^{+/-};D2WT and ii) p53KO^{+/-};D2KO mice.

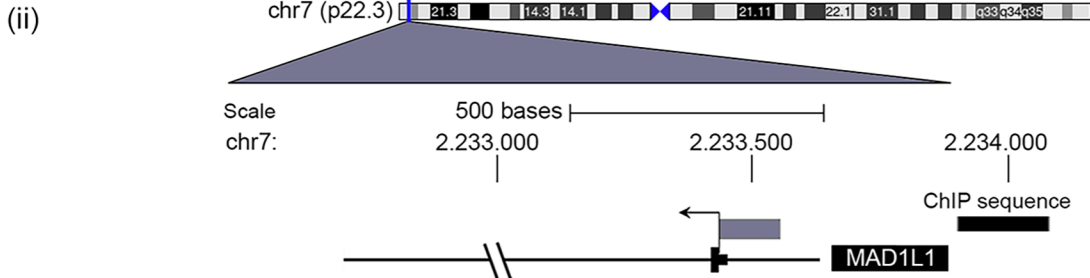


Supplementary Fig. 11 | TH signaling impairs the DNA damage repair mechanisms in skin tumorigenesis. a, Gene Ontology (GO) Enrichment Analysis of Biological Processes (BPs) and functional cluster analysis were analyzed by Metascape Gene Annotation & Analysis Resource

(<https://metascape.org/gp/index>). GO terms were extracted analyzing all the 111 identified DEGs (65 of them negatively regulated for value of Log₂ Fold-Change (FC) ≤ -1.5 and 46 positively regulated for value of Log₂ Fold-Change (FC) ≥ 1.5 , both with $p < 0.05$) across i) p53KO^{+/-};D2WT and ii) p53KO^{+/-};D2KO mice. **b**, Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment of the top 5 selected DEGs, namely *Mad11l*, *Pak1*, *Pold3*, *Rnf111* and *Rnf169*, according to the molecular function category. **c**, Fold Change (FC) expression of the top 5 DEGs from RNA-seq analysis of SCC tumors from dorsal skin of i) p53KO^{+/-};D2WT and ii) p53KO^{+/-};D2KO mice. **d**, mRNA expression of *MAD1L1*, *PAK1*, *POLD3*, *RNF111* and *RNF169* was measured by Real-Time PCR in D2WT *versus* D2KO SCC011 cells, treated or not with T3 (30.0 nM/24 hours) ($n = 3$ independent experiments). **e**, mRNA expression of *MAD1L1*, *PAK1*, *POLD3*, *RNF111* and *RNF169* was measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC13 Tet-ON-D2 cells treated or not with doxycycline (DOX, 2 μ g/mL) for 24 hours ($n = 3$ independent experiments). **f**, Bean Plots represent the Log₂ gene expression of the top 5 DEGs measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC tumors from dorsal skin of p53WT;D2WT and p53WT;D2KO mice, treated or not with THs in drinking water ($n = 7$ mice/group). All the results are shown as means \pm SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

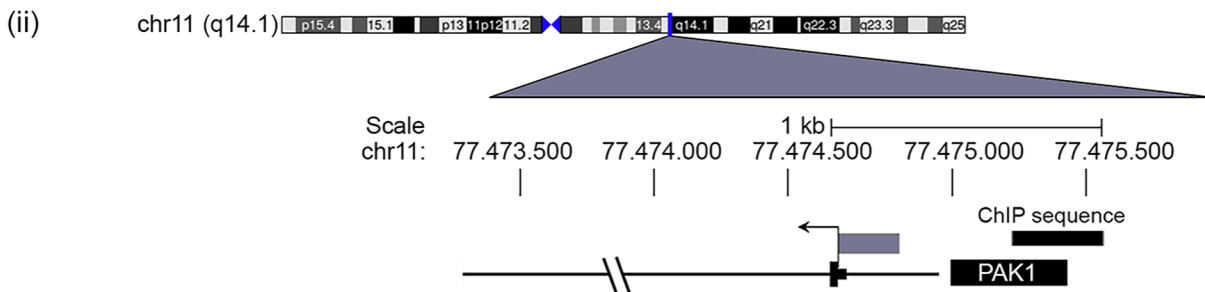
a (i)

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M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.788756	298	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AACTAAGTTCAGGGGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.736513	460	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGCCTTGACGGGACTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.748060	526	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CTCTGAGAGCACCACG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.832671	594	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GGGTGAGGCCACTCAT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.763013	652	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCTTGAAGTCAGGAGT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.739920	1470	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CAGGATGGTCTCGATC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.766799	1840	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GACAAAGGTTACCATA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.890403	1865	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GGGCCTGACCTCACCC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.780806	1867	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCCTGACCTCACCCCA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.739920	1888	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGCTGTGCCCTGGCTT



b (i)

AC	ID	Score	Loc.	Str.	Consensus Sequence	Signal Sequence
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.801439	129	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTTCTGACCTCAGGT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.743706	153	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGCCTTGGCCTCCCAA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.730645	196	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCGCCTGGCCTTATTA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.731024	491	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCTTGAAGACATGAAG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.768124	595	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CAGTCAGGTAATAAAG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.752792	623	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GAGTTTGAAC TTTATC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.749574	670	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACGGGAGGACATCATC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.761121	1262	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ATCTGAGCTCAGGAGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.738974	1349	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ATGTCAGTTCACATTA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.777021	1448	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GGCTGTGAGATCACAC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.857657	1450	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CTGTGAGATCACCGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.738785	1494	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GACAACGAGCTCATAG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.734242	1496	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CAACGAGCTCATAGAT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.757903	1668	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AACAGTGACGCGACGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.831724	1681	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CGCGATGACGTCACGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.852735	1683	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CGATGACGTCACGCAG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.829642	1719	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CTCTGGCCTCACGCGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.736324	1733	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCCGATGACGTAATCC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.742949	1735	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CGATGACGTAATCCCA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.760742	1774	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GGGTTTGGCCTCGCTC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.736135	1836	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CGGGGCGGGCACGGCT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.748060	1975	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CTAGGCGGTCAGGCCT

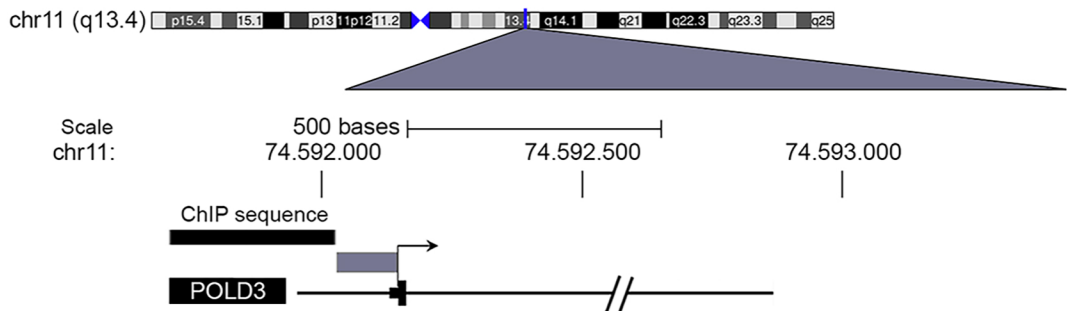


Supplementary Fig. 12 | Positions of Thyroid Hormone Receptor binding sites within *MAD1L1* and *PAK1* promoter genes. **a, (i)** Consensus sequence analysis of the 12 different putative consensus motifs for Thyroid Hormone Receptor (ID V\$T3R_01, AC M00239) within the *MAD1L1* promoter region. **(ii)** The mammalian structure and position from Genome Browser are indicated for the *MAD1L1* promoter. The black box represents the sequence analyzed by ChIP. **b, (i)** Consensus sequence analysis of the 22 different putative consensus motifs for Thyroid Hormone Receptor (ID V\$T3R_01, AC M00239) within the *PAK1* promoter region. **(ii)** The mammalian structure and position from Genome Browser are indicated for the *PAK1* promoter. The black box represents the sequence analyzed by ChIP.

a (i)

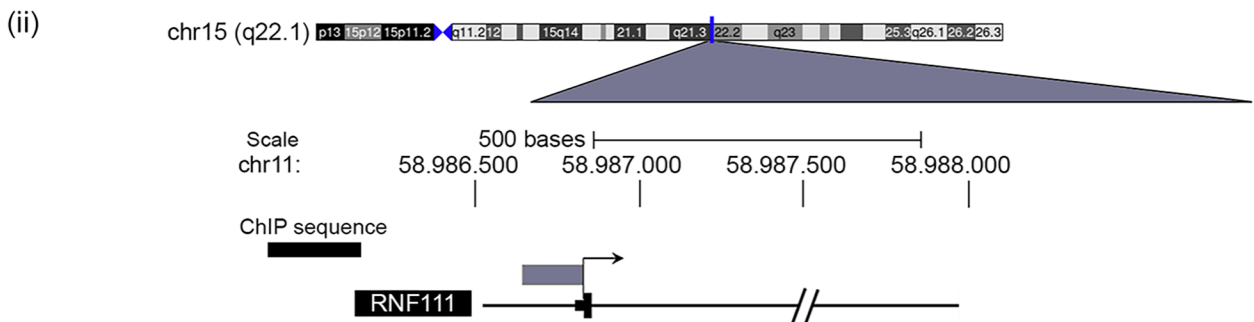
AC	ID	Score	Loc.	Str.	Consensus Sequence	Signal Sequence
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.761310	118	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AACTGGGACCACAGAC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.743706	249	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGCCTTGGCCTCCCAA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.776831	336	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GAGGGGGGTCTCACTC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.816392	381	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ATCTCAGTCCACCGTC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.830778	539	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTCCTGACCTCAGGT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.755821	670	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGGCATGATCTCGGCT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.759417	677	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ATCTCGGCTCACTGCA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.830778	835	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTCCTGACCTCAGGT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.755631	842	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACCTCAGGTGATTCAT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.746356	1157	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AAGAATTACCTAAGTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.740867	1164	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACCTAAGTTTACACAA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.770396	1714	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TTGAGAGACCATATTC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.731970	1857	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CCAGGAGGCCCGCAC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.739542	1952	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GTGCGTCGCCTCCGTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.742381	1980	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACCCGGGACCTGGGAG

(ii)



b (i)

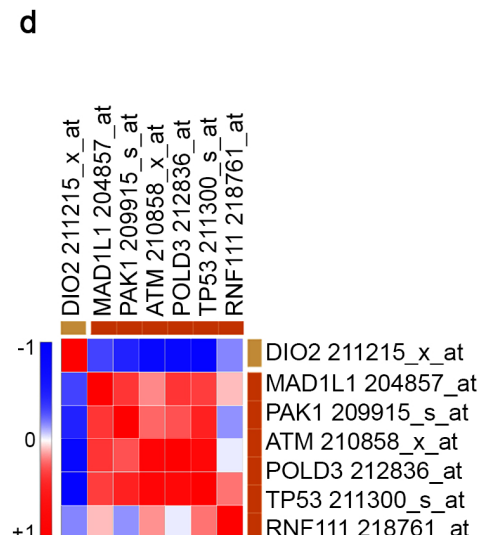
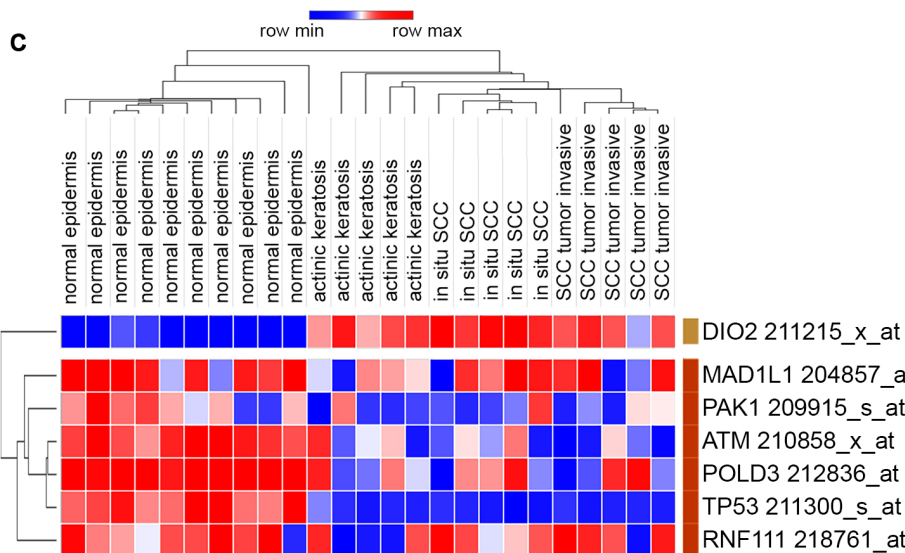
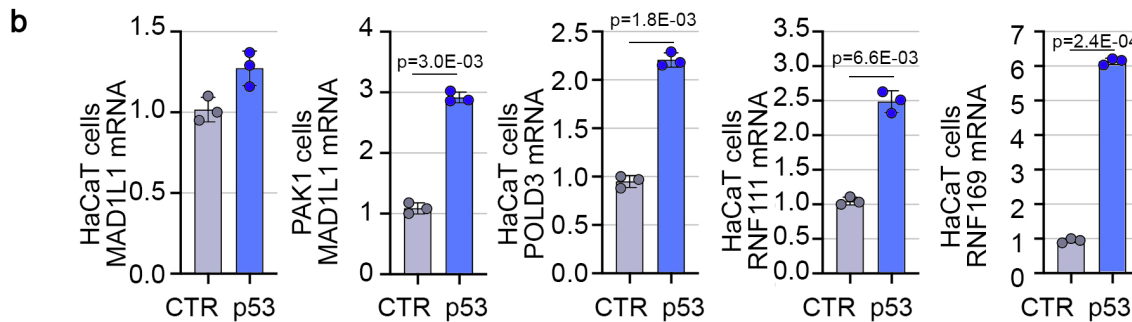
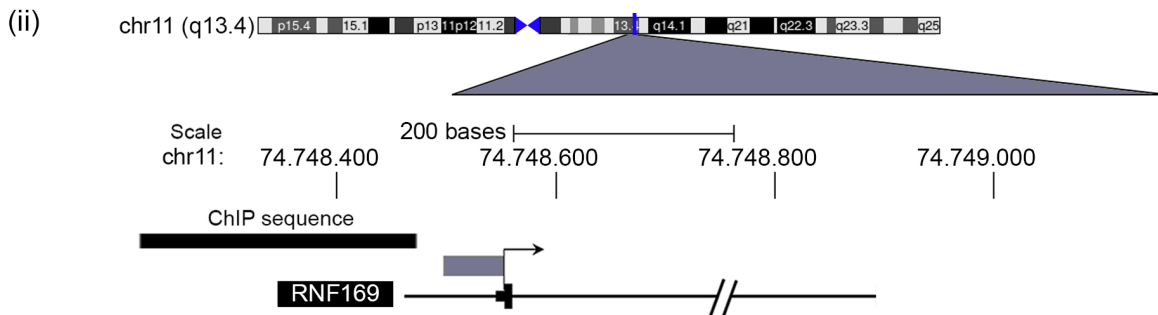
AC	ID	Score	Loc.	Str.	Consensus Sequence	Signal Sequence
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.751656	295	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AACACAGGTCAAAAAGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.731970	367	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGTTAAAATCAAGGGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.750331	436	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GATTGAGGAAAATCCT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.770017	685	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGCTGGGGTTACAGGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.782889	779	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TCTCCTGACCTCATGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.731024	801	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CGCCTTGGCCTCCAAA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.743328	1075	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTCCTGATCTCAGGT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.747113	1213	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGATGAGTTGATGGCA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.751656	1569	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTTTTGTGATCTGATTC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.738974	1605	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CAGTGAGGTGCCGTGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.819231	1613	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TGCCGTGATCTTTATG



Supplementary Fig. 13 | Positions of Thyroid Hormone Receptor binding sites within *POLD3* and *RNF111* promoter genes. **a, (i)** Consensus sequence analysis of the 15 different putative consensus motifs for Thyroid Hormone Receptor (ID V\$T3R_01, AC M00239) within the *POLD3* promoter region. **(ii)** The mammalian structure and position from Genome Browser are indicated for the *POLD3* promoter. The black box represents the sequence analyzed by ChIP. **b, (i)** Consensus sequence analysis of the 11 different putative consensus motifs for Thyroid Hormone Receptor (ID V\$T3R_01, AC M00239) within the *RNF111* promoter region. **(ii)** The mammalian structure and position from Genome Browser are indicated for the *RNF111* promoter. The black box represents the sequence analyzed by ChIP.

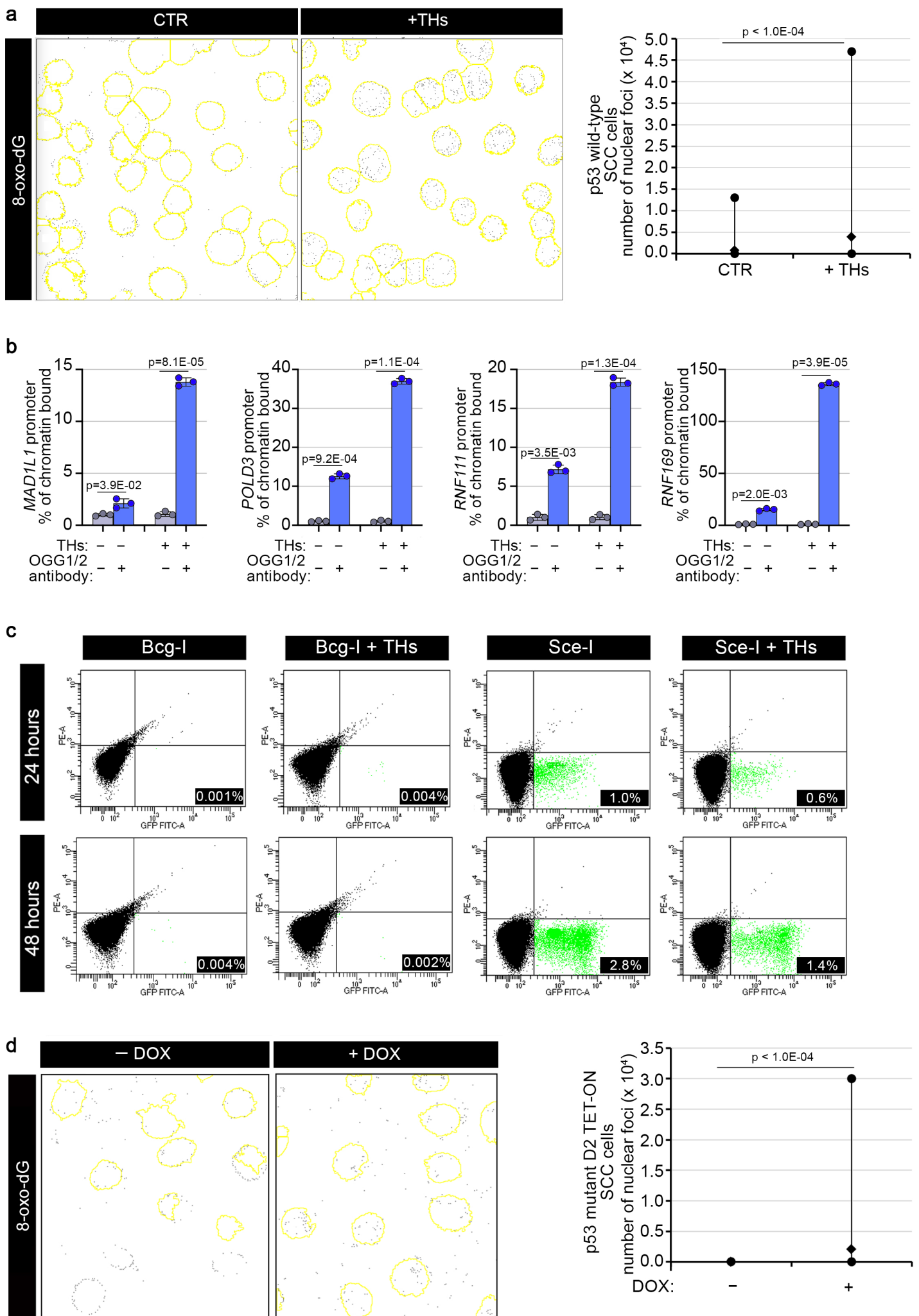
a (i)

AC	ID	Score	Loc.	Str.	Consensus Sequence	Signal Sequence
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.743517	206	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ATCCATCACCTTTTTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.747113	383	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGTGGTGCCATCACGG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.837403	407	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGCCTTAACCTCATGG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.758471	409	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CCTTAACCTCATGGAC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.813742	425	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TCCAGTGATCTTCCTG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.763013	540	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	ACTCCTGAGCTCAAGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.773992	542	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	TCCTGAGCTCAAGCGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.792921	783	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GAGAGGGGTCAATCTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.774938	1104	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GAAGAAGTTCAAGATG
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.849707	1208	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GACAGTGACATTAGTT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.752981	1377	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GACTGAGGCTAAGCC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.760931	1616	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	AGGAGAGAGCTCAGGC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.741813	1618	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GAGAGAGCTCAGGCC
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.731592	1831	(-)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GCTGATGACCGCATAA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.738785	1889	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CAATCAGGTCTGAGGA
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.740488	1896	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	GTCTGAGGAGAACCCT
M00239	V\$T3R_01	0.805414	1912	(+)	SNNTRAGGTCACGSNN	CTTTGGGCTCACAGAA



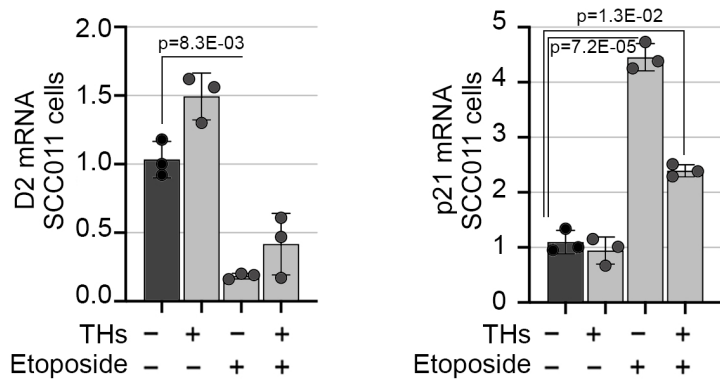
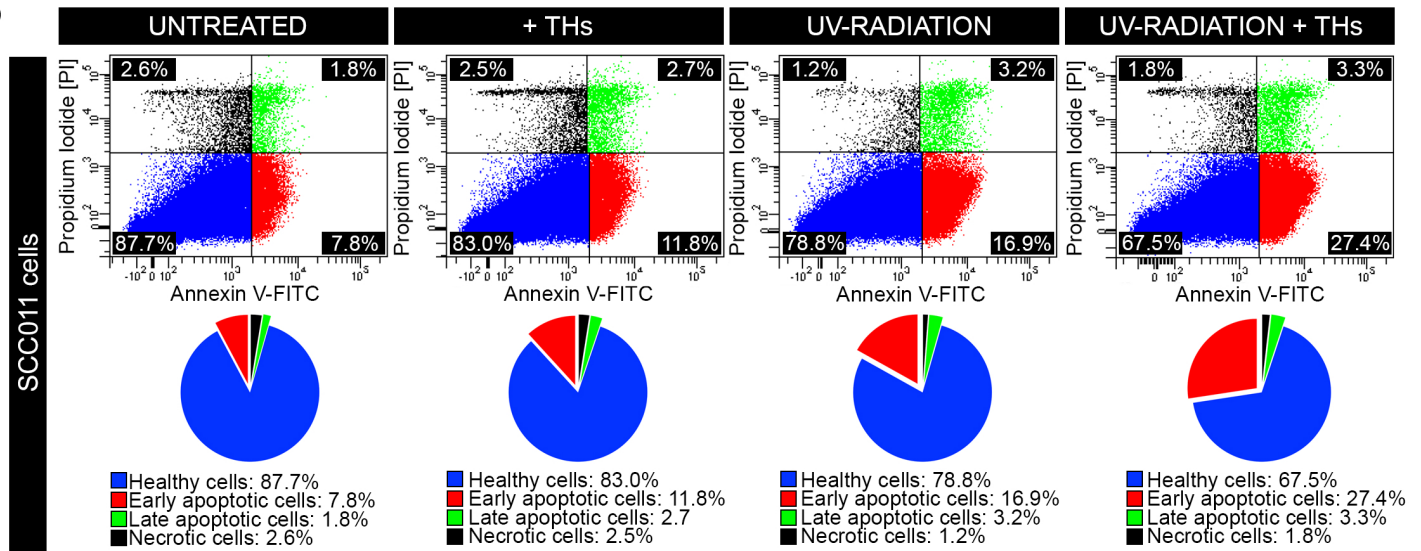
Supplementary Fig. 14 | Positions of Thyroid Hormone Receptor binding sites within *RNF169* promoter gene. **a, (i)** Consensus sequence analysis of the 17 different putative consensus motifs for Thyroid Hormone Receptor (ID V\$T3R_01, AC M00239) within the *RNF169* promoter region. **(ii)** The mammalian structure and position from Genome Browser are indicated for the *RNF169* promoter. The black box represents the sequence analyzed by ChIP. **b**, *MAD1L1*, *PAK1*, *POLD3*, *RNF111* and *RNF169* mRNA expression was measured by Real-Time PCR in HaCaT cells transiently transfected with a p53-expressing vector or a control empty plasmid (CTR). All the results are shown

as means \pm SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. **c**, Expression heatmap of *DIO2*, *MAD1L1*, *PAK1*, *ATM*, *POLD3*, *TP53* and *RNF111* genes, differentially expressed across normal epidermis, actinic keratosis, in situ and invasive SCC samples from GSE42677. **d**, Pearson's correlation analysis was performed for the same dataset samples as in **a**, by using Morpheus heatmap visualization software (Pearson's correlation coefficient, ρ : $\rho_{DIO2} = -0.98$; $\rho_{MAD1L1} = 0.51$; $\rho_{PAK1} = 0.54$; $\rho_{ATM} = 0.73$; $\rho_{POLD3} = 0.80$; $\rho_{TP53} = 0.93$; $\rho_{RNF111} = 0.23$). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 15 | THs treatment induce a significant accumulation of nuclear 8-oxo-dG signal and affect DNA repair mechanisms. a, Quantification analysis of the 8-oxo-dG/DAPI co-localization signal in SCC011 cells treated or not with THs (T3, 30.0 nM/24 hours + T4, 30.0 nM/24

hours). p-value was determined by Mann–Whitney test. **b**, ChIP of the 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1, OGG1/2, binding to the *MAD1L1*, *POLD3*, *RNF111* and *RNF169* promoter was performed in SCC011 cells treated or not with THs (T3, 30.0 nM/24 hours + T4, 30.0 nM/24 hours). Graph shows the Real-Time PCR results with % chromatin bound as indicated. All the results are shown as means \pm SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. **c**, Cytofluorimetric analysis of HeLa-DRGFP cells, treated or not with THs (T3, 30.0 nM + T4, 30.0 nM) for 24 and 48 hours, undergoing repair by homologous recombination. The panels show the distribution of GFP⁺ cells after homologous recombination. **d**, Quantification analysis of the 8-oxo-dG/DAPI co-localization signal in SCC13 Tet-ON-D2 cells treated or not with doxycycline (DOX, 2 μ g/mL) for 24 hours. p-value was determined by Mann–Whitney test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

a**b**

Supplementary Fig. 16 | Enhancement of TH signaling increases DNA damage. **a**, mRNA expression of *D2* and *p21* was measured by Real-Time PCR in SCC011, treated or not with THs (T3, 30.0 nM + T4, 30.0 nM) for 24 hours, alone and in combination with etoposide (50.0 μM/30 minutes) (n = 3 independent experiments). All the results are shown as means ± SD from at least 3 separate experiments. p-values were determined by two-tailed Student's t-test. **b**, Flow cytometric analysis for monitoring the effect of TH-induced apoptosis in SCC011 cells, exposed or not to UV-C radiation. Pie charts represent percentages of Viable (V), Early (E) and Late (L) apoptotic, and Necrotic (N) cells measured by Annexin V-FITC/PI costaining. Graphs represent an average of 3 separate experiments. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

Figure 7a

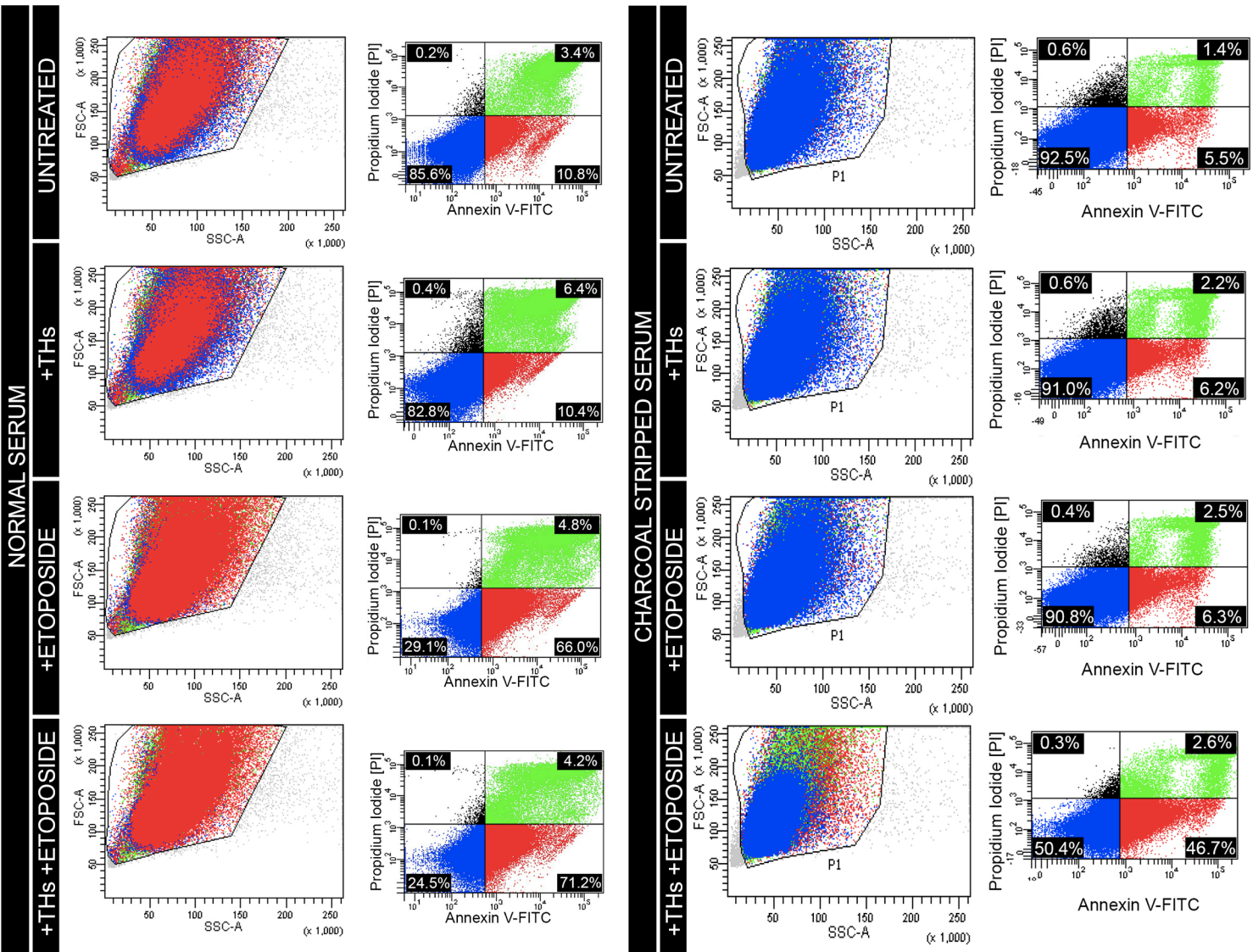
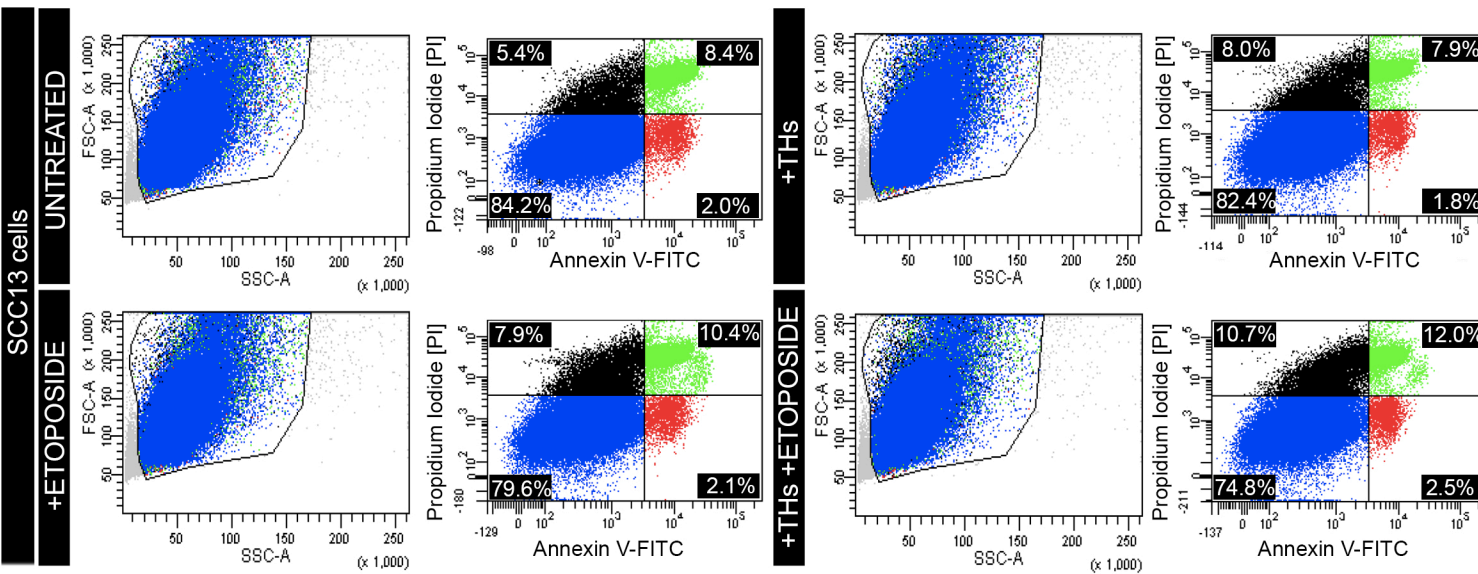


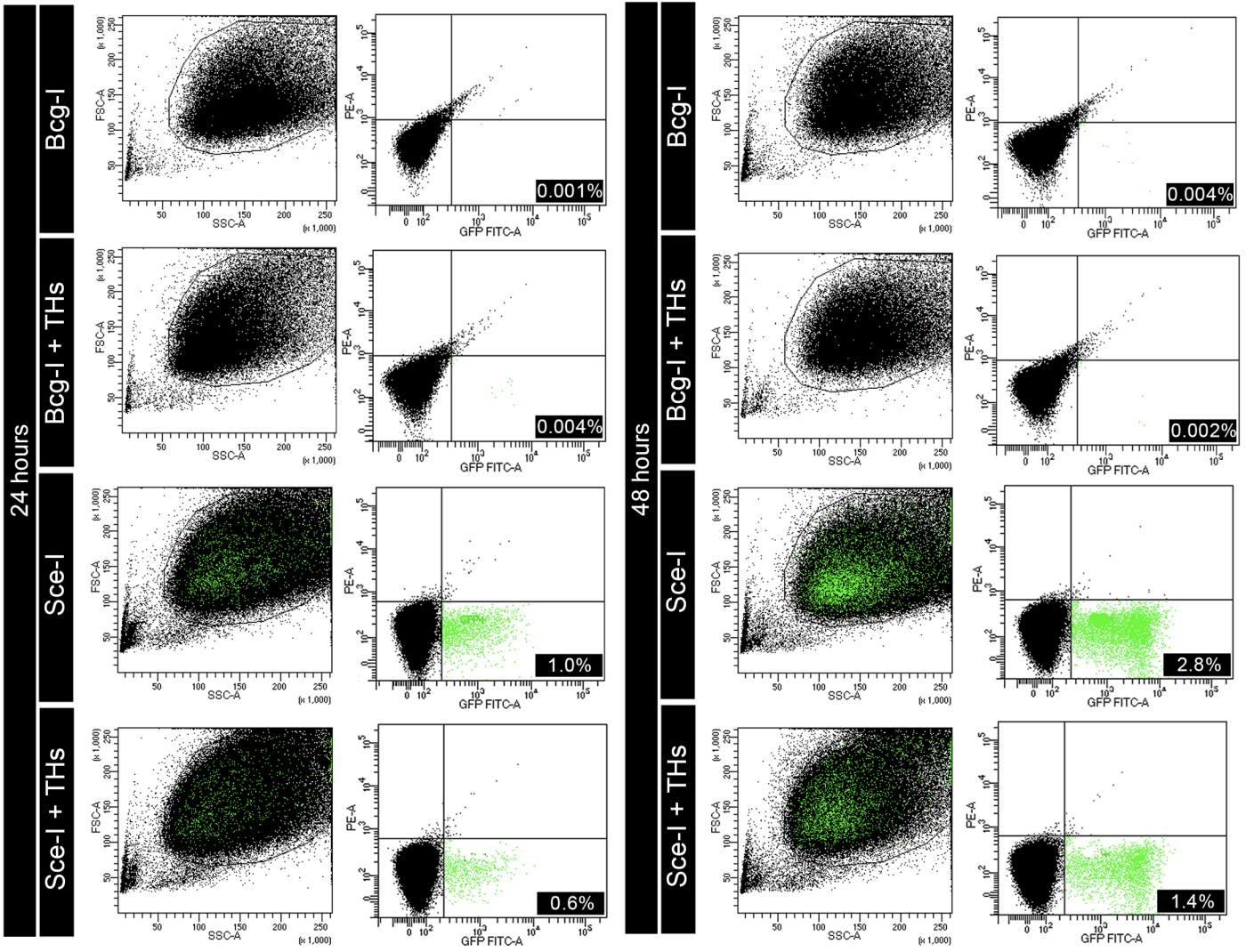
Figure 7c



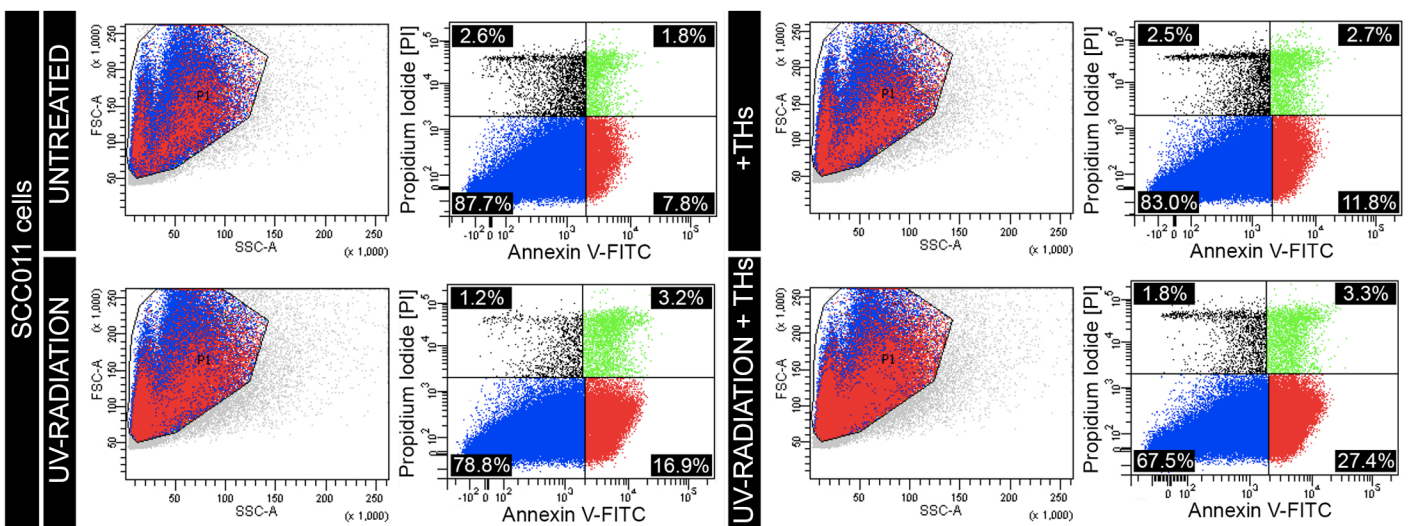
Supplementary Fig. 17 strategies.

| Graphical representation for all FACS sequential gating/sorting

Supplementary Figure 15c



Supplementary Figure 16b



Supplementary Fig. 18 | Graphical representation for all FACS sequential gating/sorting strategies.

Figure 2h

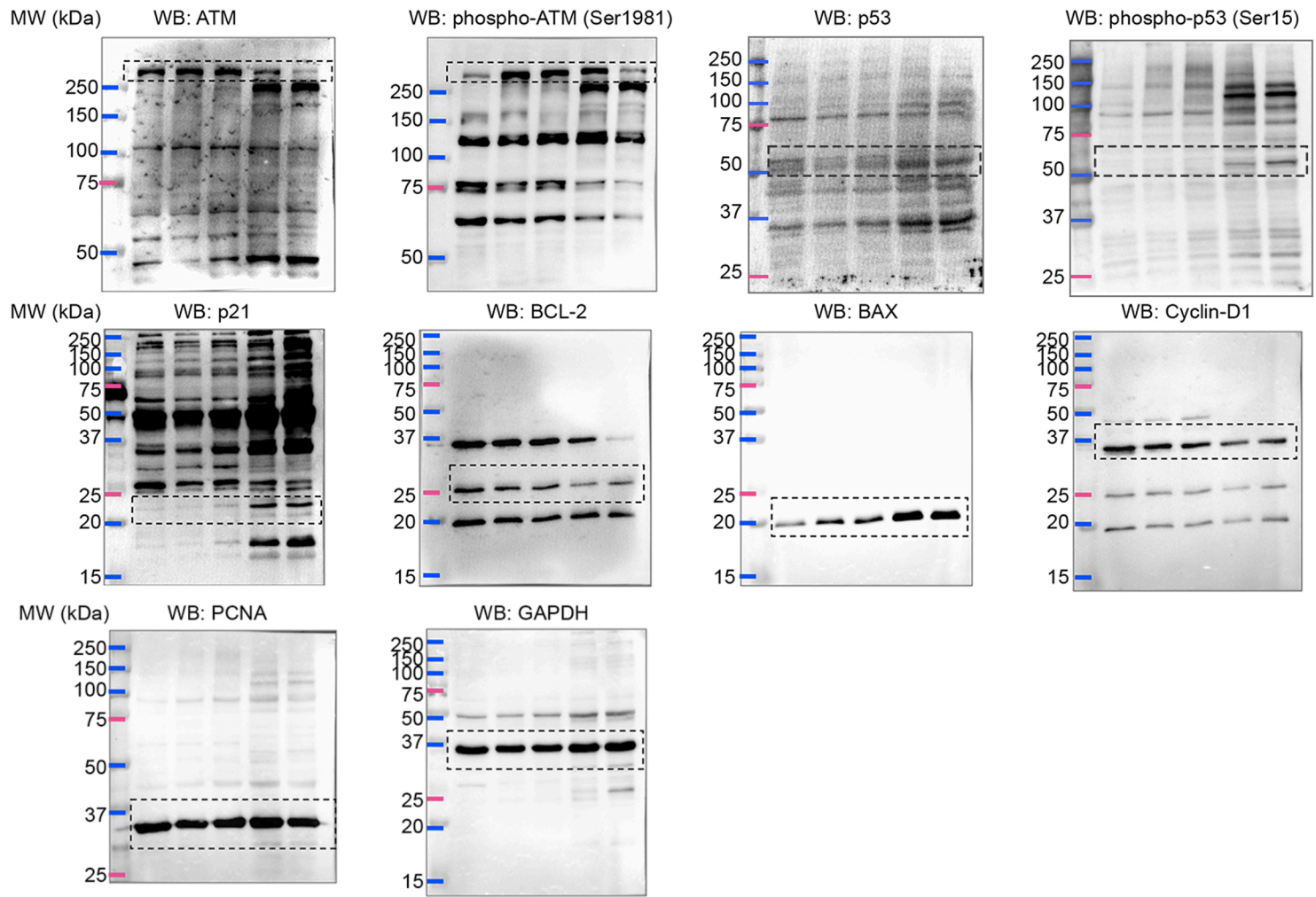


Figure 2k

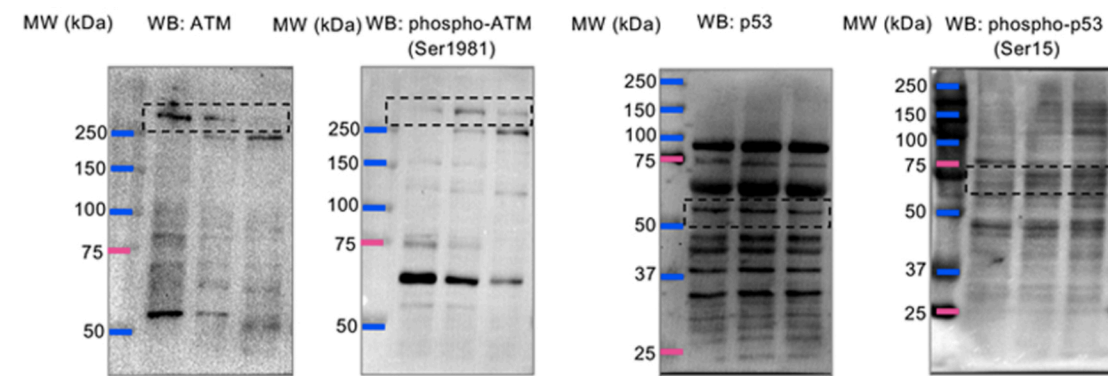


Figure 2l

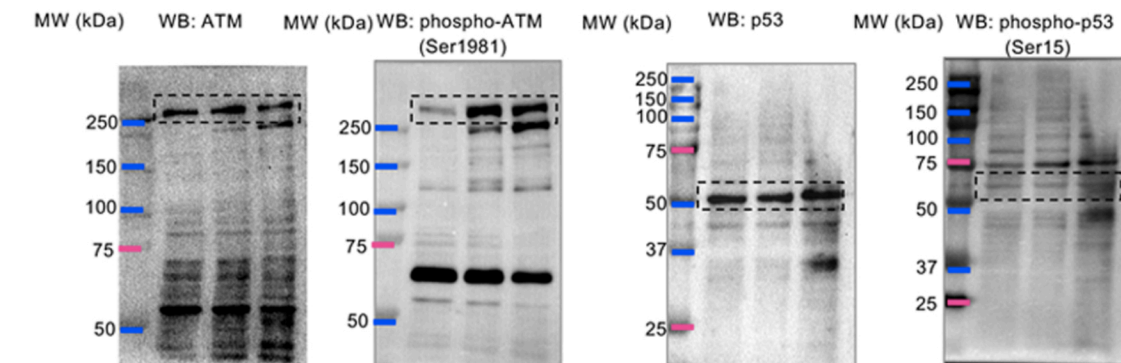
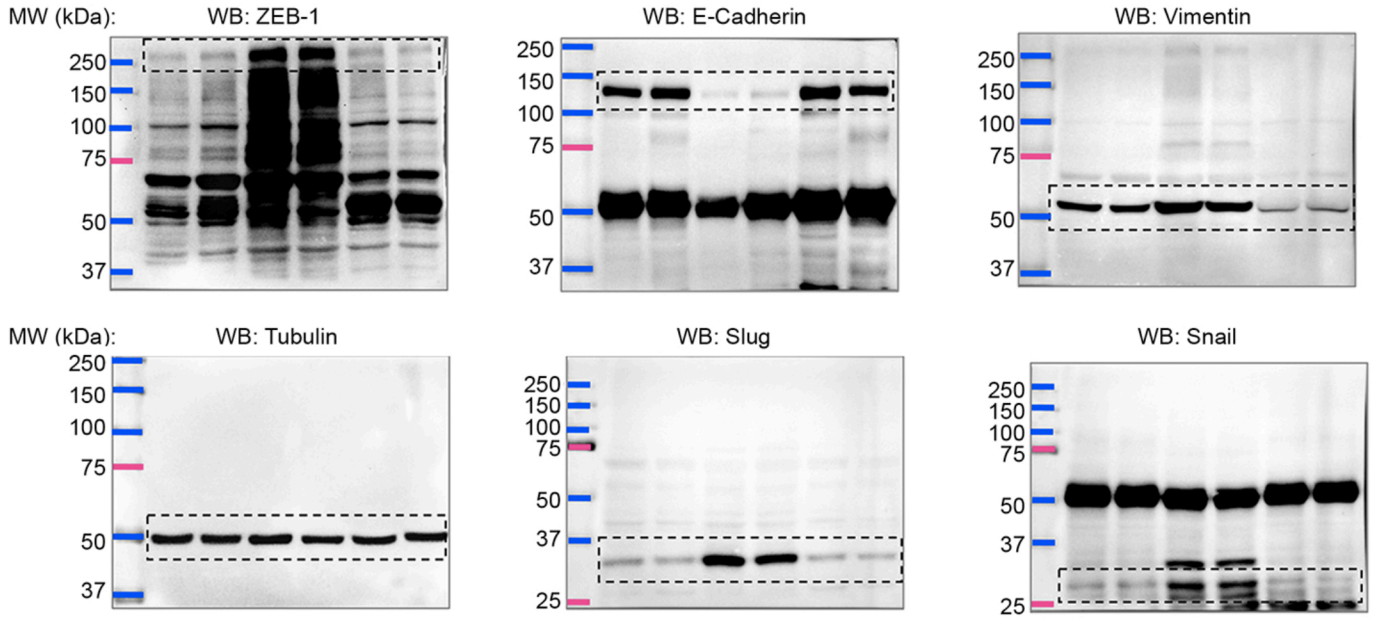


Figure 3k



Supplementary Figure 4

