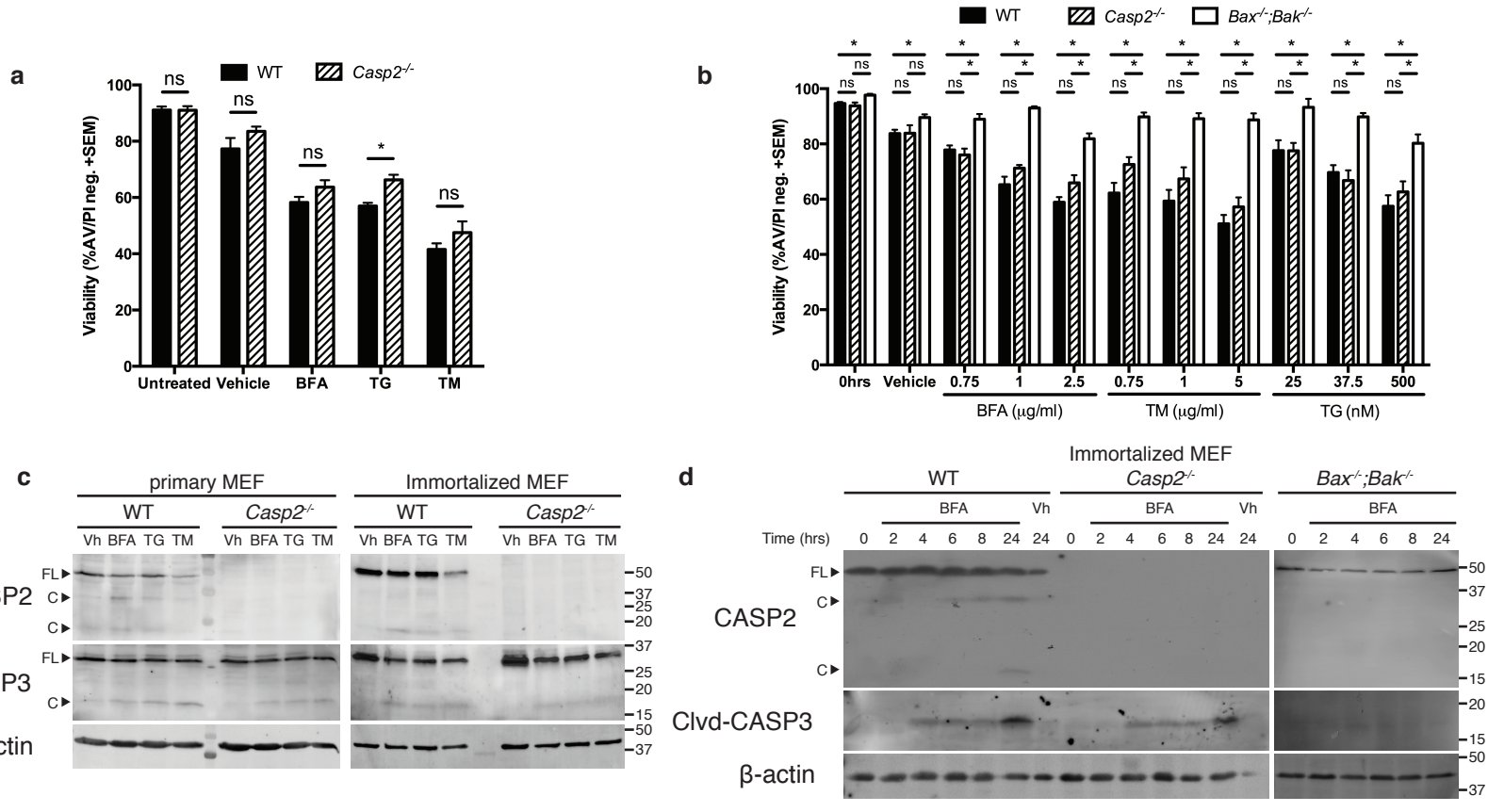
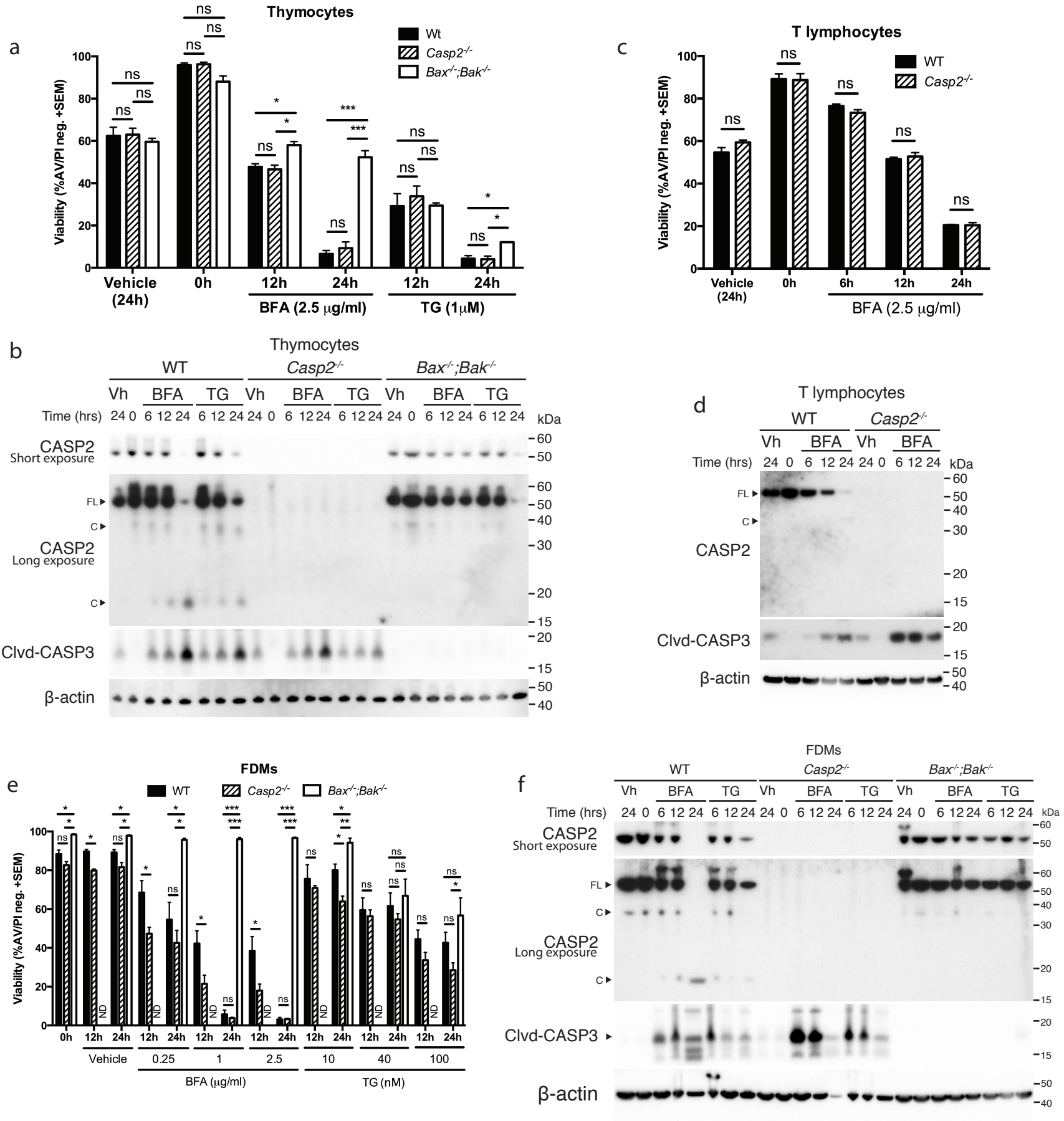
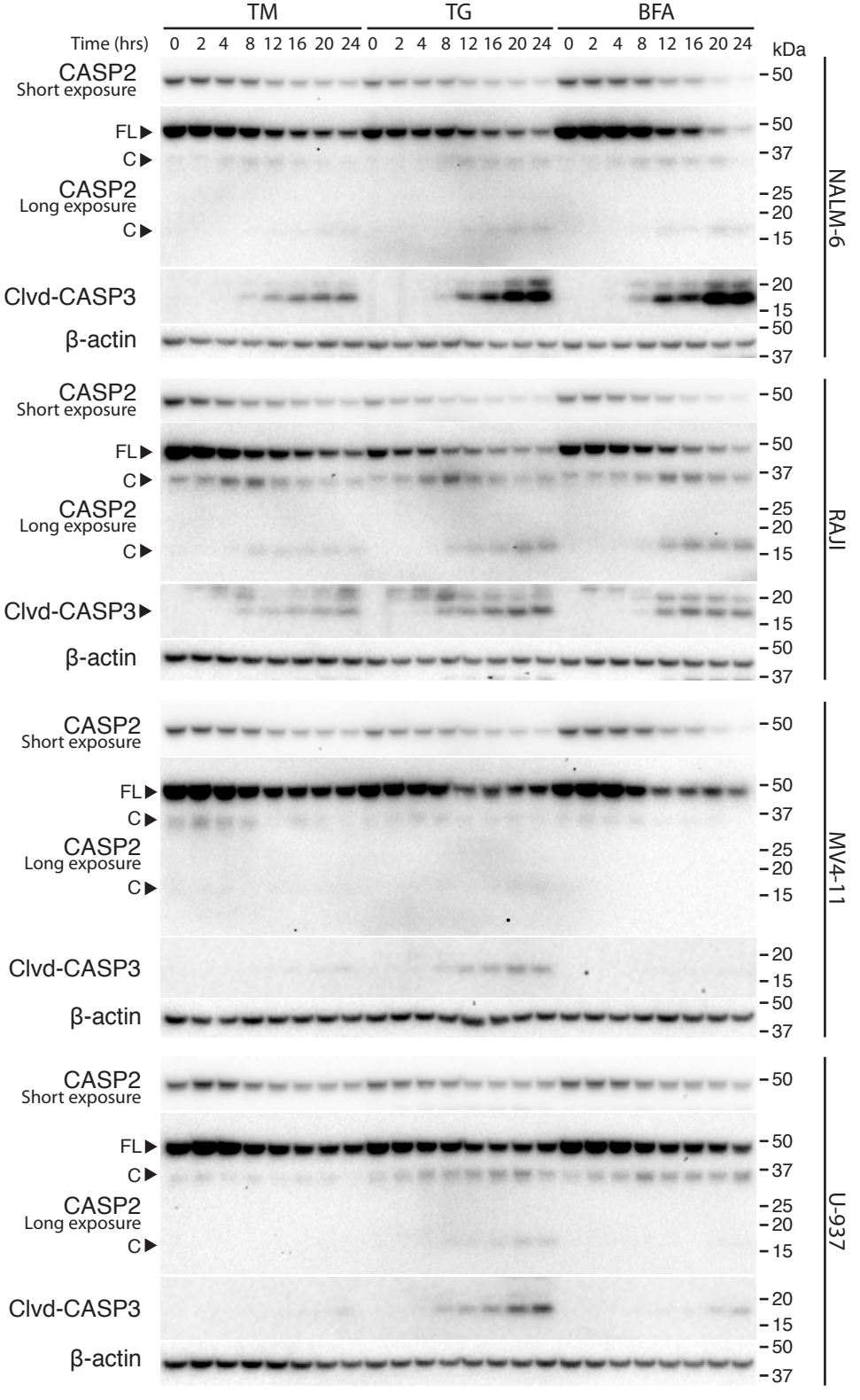
Sandow et al. Figure 1



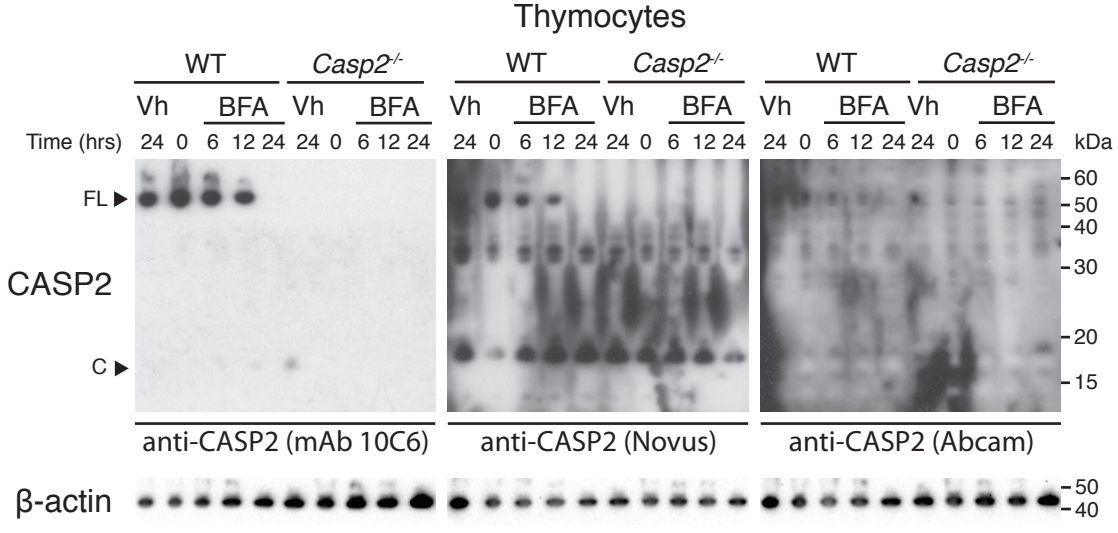
Sandow et al. Figure 2



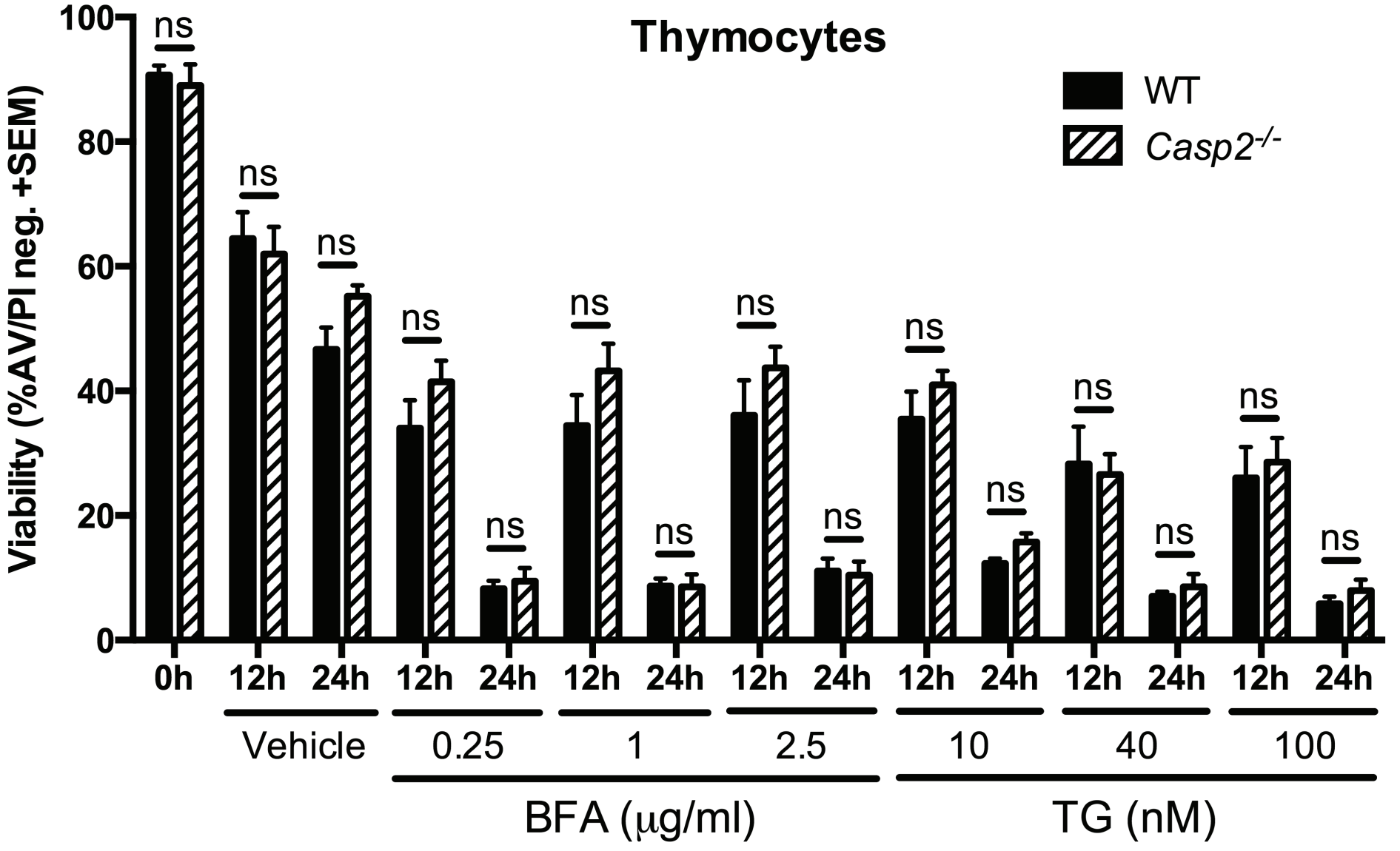
Sandow et al. Figure 3



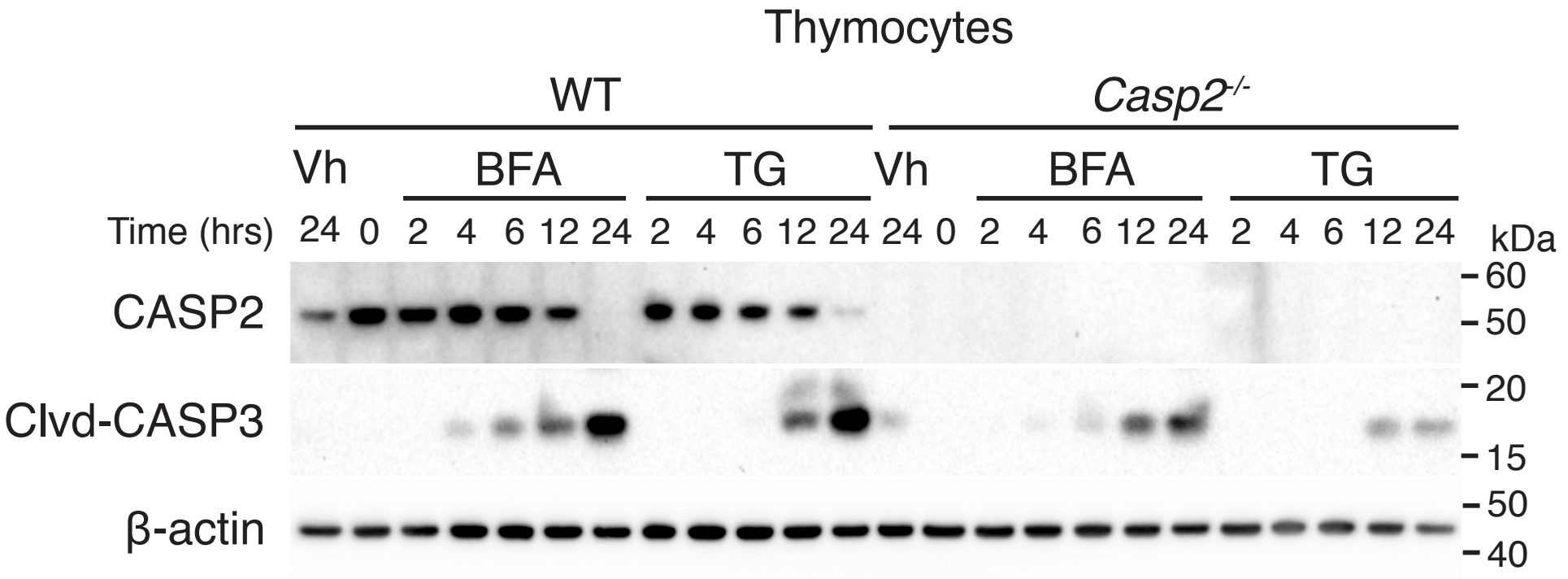
Sandow et al. Figure 4



Sandow et al. Supplementary Figure 1



Sandow et al. Supplementary Figure 2



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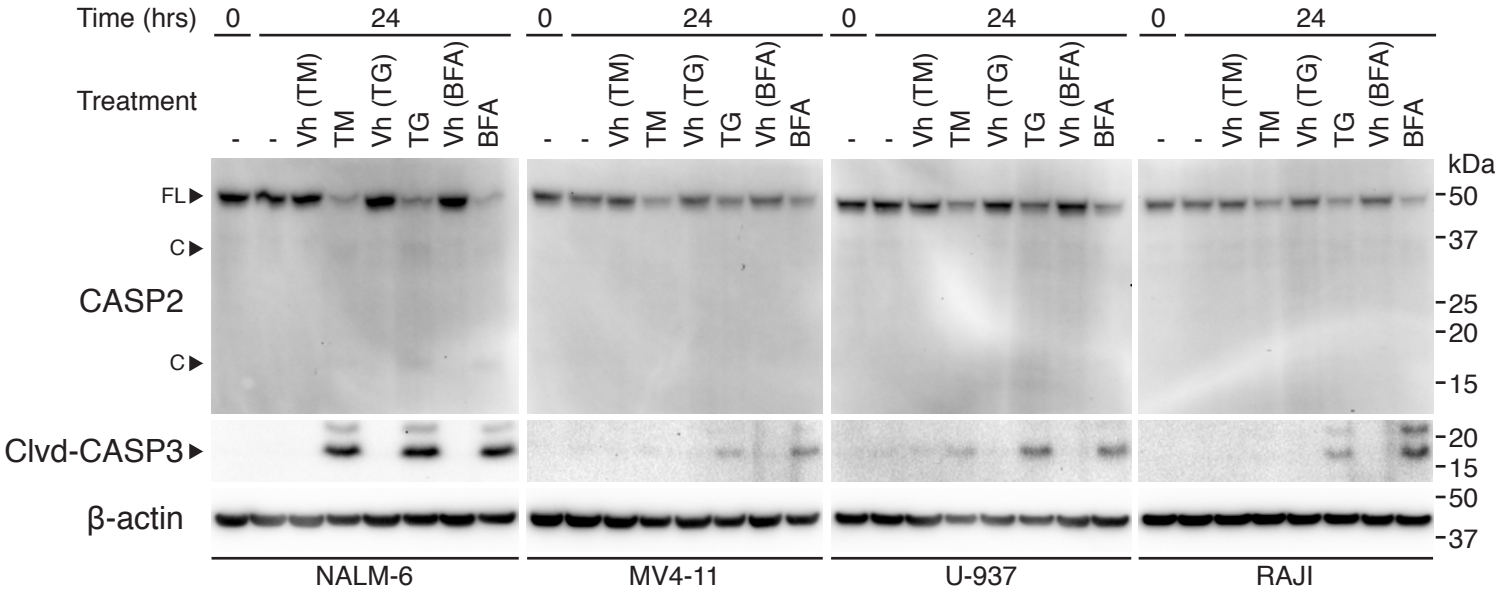

Supplementary information

Supplementary Figure 1. Thymocytes from wt and *caspase-2*$^{-/-}$ mice are equally susceptible to ER stress inducing drugs. Primary thymocytes from wild-type and *caspase-2*$^{-/-}$ mice (WT n=6, *caspase-2*$^{-/-}$ n=6) were treated with BFA, TG (at the indicated doses) or vehicle over the indicated time course and Annexin V negative/PI negative (i.e. surviving) cells quantified by flow cytometry. P-values were calculated using unpaired t-test, (ns) signifies $p>0.05$.

Supplementary Figure 2. Caspase-2 protein levels are not upregulated following ER stress in thymocytes.
Primary thymocytes from wild-type and *caspase-2*$^{-/-}$ (negative control for antibodies to caspase-2) mice were treated with BFA (1 μg/ml), TG (100 nM) or vehicle over the indicated time course. Cell lysates were analysed by immunoblotting using antibodies against caspase-2 (clone 10C6), cleaved (i.e. activated) caspase-3 and β-actin (loading control).

Supplementary Figure 3. Caspase-2 protein levels are not upregulated following ER stress or vehicle treatment in several human leukemia and lymphoma derived cell lines.
NALM-6, RAJI, MV4-11 and U-937 cells were treated with TM (2.5 μg/ml), TG (2 μM) or BFA (2.5 μg/ml) or their respective vehicle controls over 24 h. Cell lysates were analysed by immunoblotting using antibodies against caspase-2 (clone 10C6), cleaved (i.e. activated) caspase-3 and β-actin (loading control). Full-length proteins are designated (FL) with cleavage products following ER stress indicated (C).