Supporting Information, Figure S1

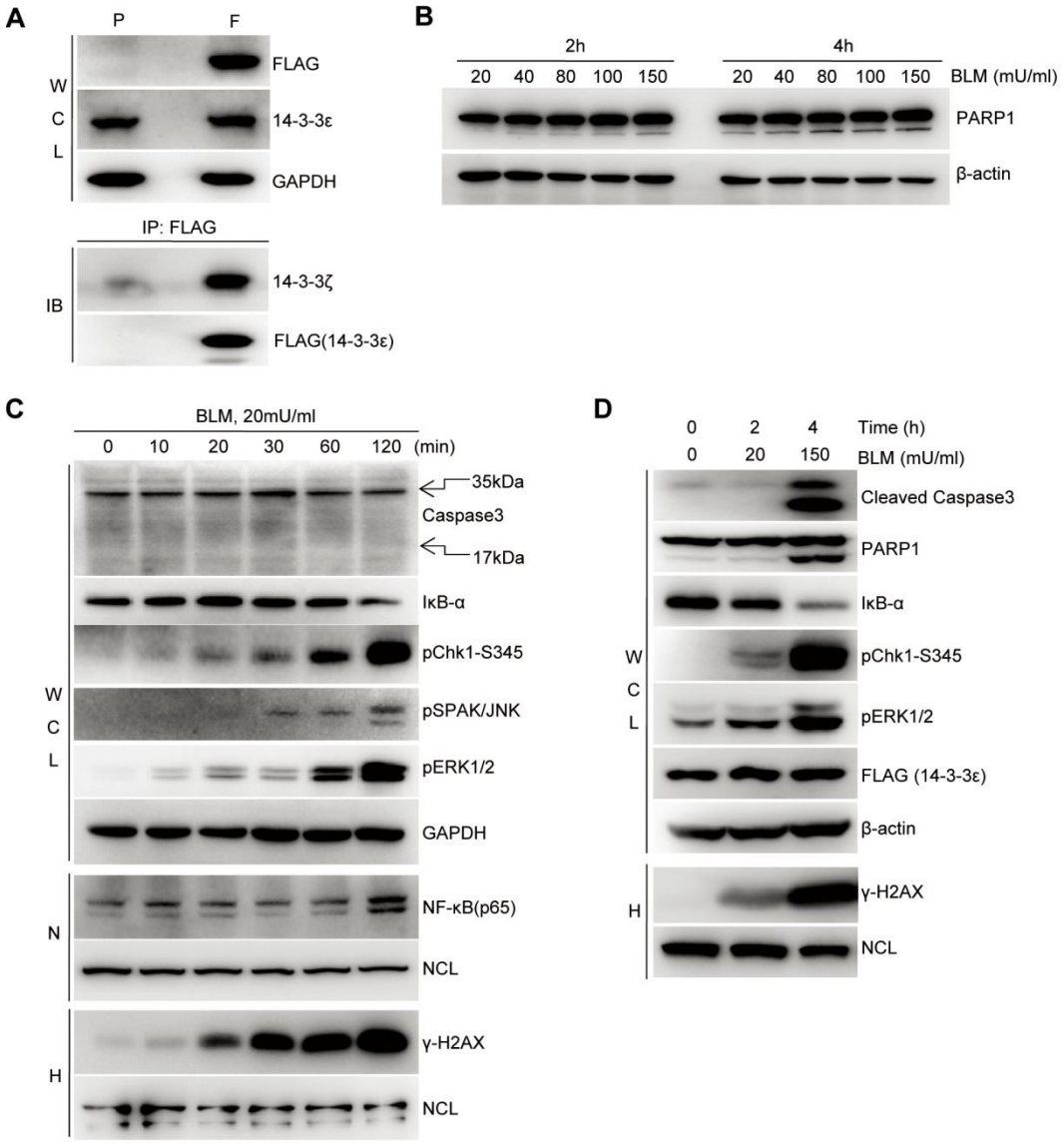

Figure S1. BLM triggers the activation of multiple signaling pathways in the HCC cells stably expressing FLAG-tagged 14-3-3ε. (A) FLAG tag immediately fused on N-terminus of 14-3-3ε does not affect its function. Due to the short length of FLAG tag (8 residues), the exogenous and endogenous of 14-3-3ε were not able to be separated by conventional SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblotting analysis with 14-3-3ε specific antibody in whole cell lysates (WCL), but the FLAG epitope was clearly observed as indicated by FLAG

monoclonal antibody. In immunoprecipitates pulled-down by FLAG antibody, FLAG-14-3-3ε was found heterodimerized with endogenous 14-3-3ζ, the known 14-3-3ε interactor, which indicates the FLAG fused on N-terminus of 14-3-3ε does not affect its function. **(B)** Immunoblotting analysis of dose-dependent changes of BLM-induced HCC propensity towards apoptosis with cleaved PARP1 as the apoptotic marker. **(C)** Immunoblotting analysis of time-dependent changes of indicated markers induced by 20mU/ml BLM in HCC cells. **(D)** Combined dose- and time-dependent effect of BLM stimulation on the DNA damage response (DDR) of HCC cells.

P: parental HCC cells; F: stable FLAG-14-3-3ε expressing HCC cells; WCL: whole cell lysates; IP: immunoprecipitation; IB: immunoblotting; N: nuclear fraction; H: HCl-extracted histone fraction.