

## **Supplementary Figure**

SSM2<sup>+/-</sup> and R-YFP<sup>+/-</sup> embryonic fibroblasts were exposed to 3  $\mu$ M TAT-Cre. After 24 hours cells were treated for detection of activated caspase using Fluorochrome inhibitor of caspases (FLICA) following manufacturer's protocol (Immunohistochemistry Technologies, LLC, Polycaspase FLICA KIT #916). Apoptotic cells with activated caspase appear red (A and B) while cells expressing EGFP (A) or YFP (B) appear green. Nuclei are stained blue by Hoechst stain.

SSM2<sup>+/-</sup>/R-CreER<sup>+/-</sup> mice were injected intraperitoneally with 0.2 mg/kg or 0.1 mg/kg every 3<sup>rd</sup> or every 5<sup>th</sup> day (C). Similarly, R-DTA<sup>+/-</sup>/R-CreER<sup>+/-</sup> mice were injected intraperitoneally with 0.2 mg/kg or 0.1 mg/kg every 3<sup>rd</sup> or every 5<sup>th</sup> day (D). The number inside the boxes represent the average days till death induced within injected mice. While there is clearly a dose (amount and frequency) dependency of SYT-SSX2 induced lethality in SSM2<sup>+/-</sup>/R-CreER<sup>+/-</sup> mice (C), it is not as potent as lethality induced by diphtheria toxin (D).