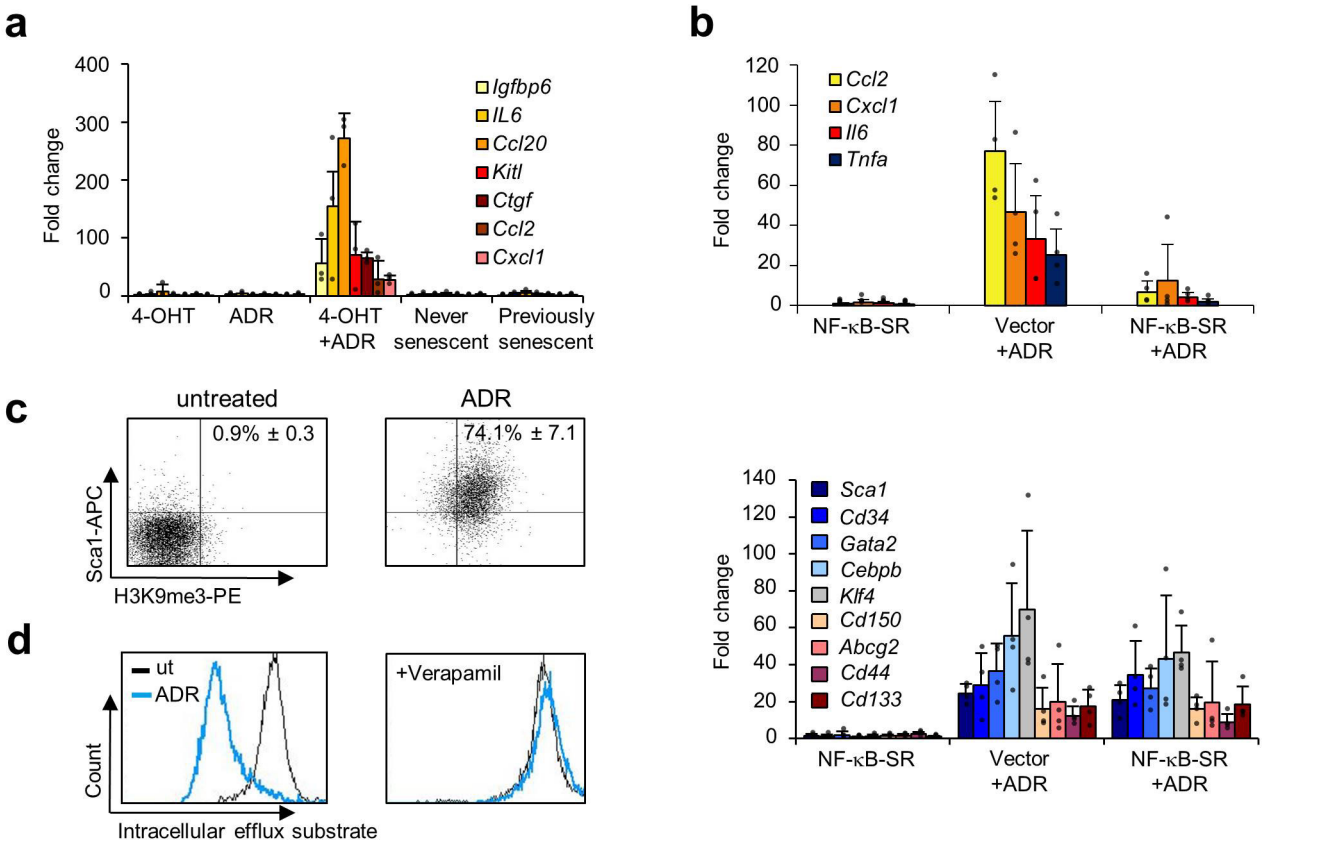

Extended Data Figure 4 | The senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP) is dispensable for senescence-associated stemness (SAS) induction. a, Expression of a panel of SASP transcripts[40,57] by qPCR in Suv39h1-regulatable lymphoma cells after five days of ADR ± 4-OHT exposure, and after two passages in 4-OHT/ADR-free medium (that is, in never senescent and previously senescent cells), showing SASP upregulation in TIS and its downregulation back to baseline levels in senescence-released previously senescent cells. Results represent mean fold induction relative to untreated lymphomas ± s.d. ($n = 3$ biologically independent samples). **b**, Blunting SASP production (top) by NF-κB super-repressor IκBαΔN (NF-κB-SR)-mediated genetic inhibition of NF-κB as the major SASP driver in TIS cells (without compromising their ability to enter TIS)[9,40] did not prevent acquisition of stemness markers (bottom) by qPCR. Results represent mean fold induction relative to mock-transduced untreated cells ± s.d. ($n = 4$ biologically independent samples). **c**, Co-expression of the stem-cell marker Sca1 and the TIS marker H3K9me3 by flow cytometry in NF-κB-SR-expressing control;*Bcl2* cells exposed to ADR for five days, indicating uncompromised SAS induction. Percentages indicate mean Sca1/H3K9me3 double-positive cells ± s.d. ($n = 4$ biologically independent samples). **d**, ABC transporter activity by flow cytometry in control;*Bcl2*;NF-κB-SR cells as in **c**, again demonstrating strong induction of stem-cell-reminiscent ABC transporter activity in TIS cells (compare with Extended Data Fig. 1d) irrespective of their blunted SASP response. Representative plots out of four independent lymphomas shown.