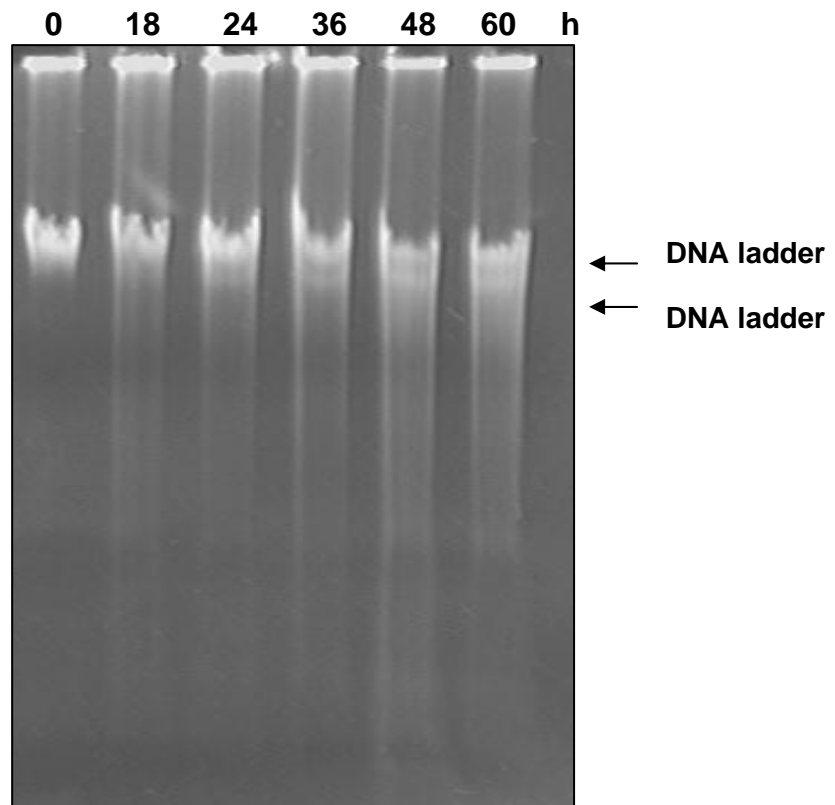
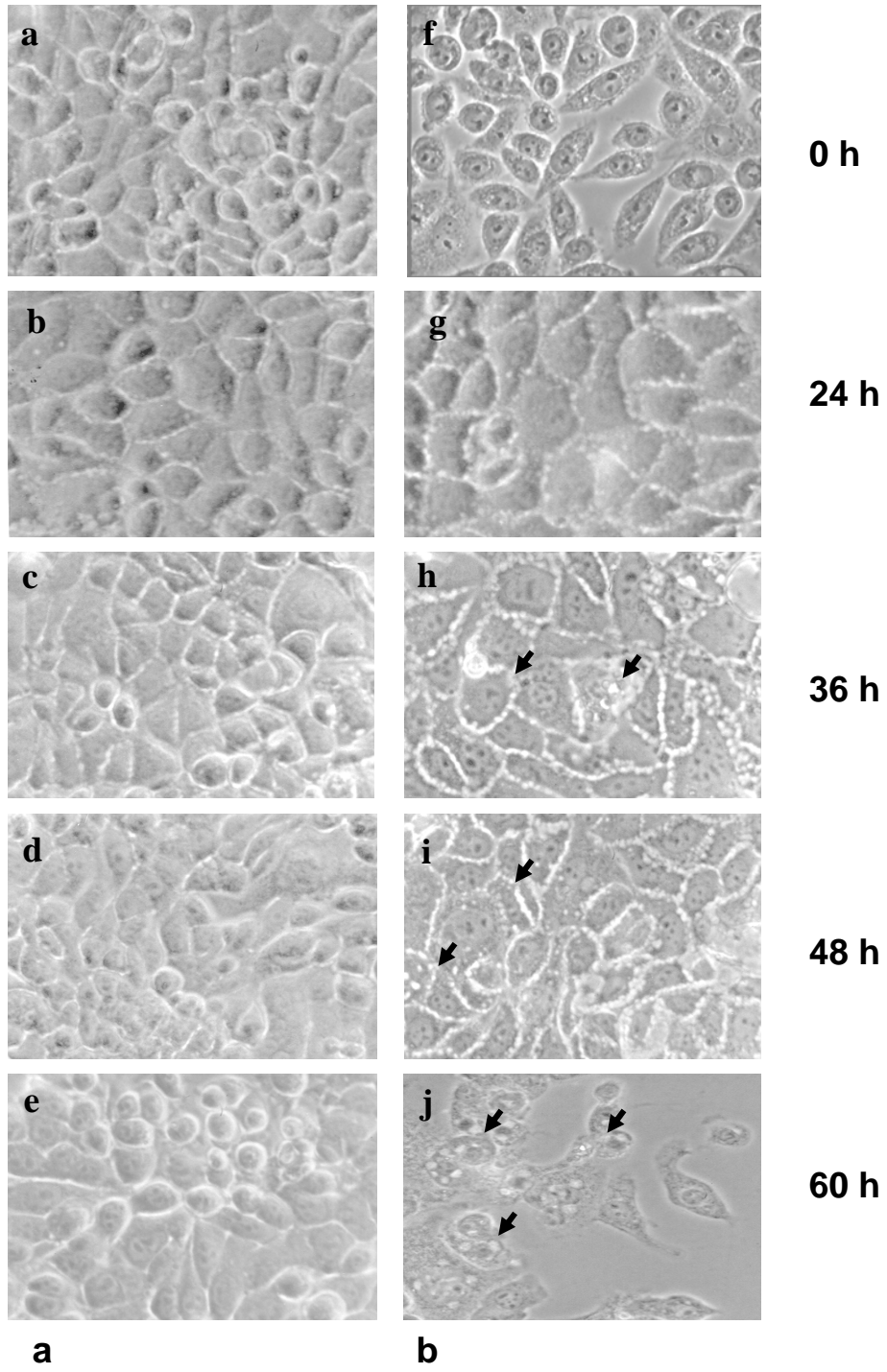


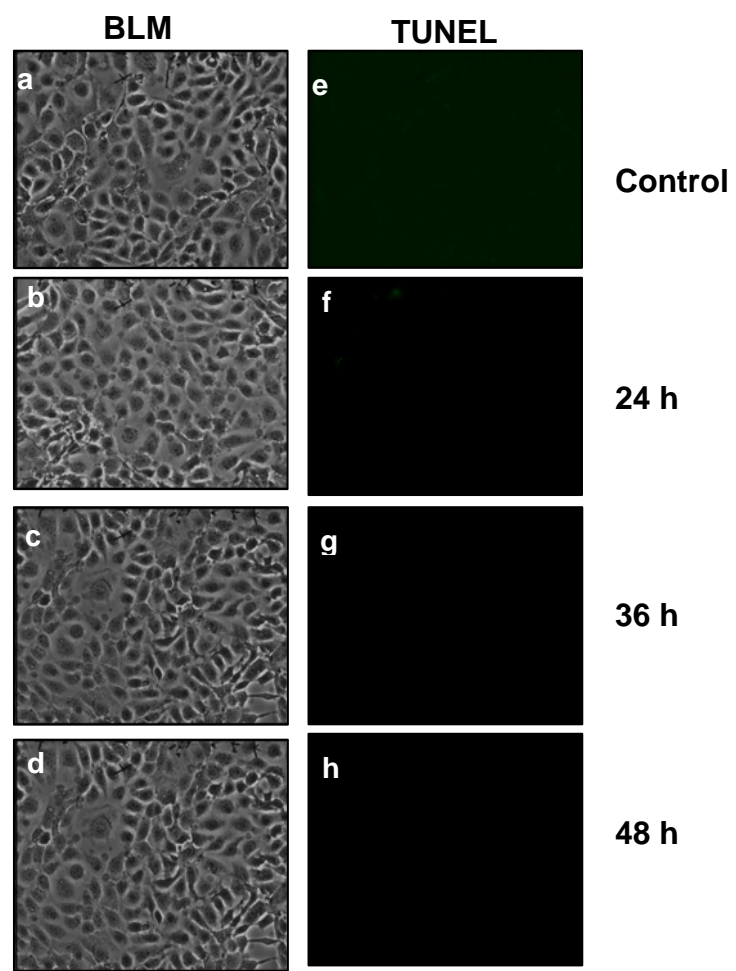
Supplementary Information



Supplement 1



Supplement 2



Supplement 3

Supplement legends

Supplement 1. DNA fragmentation in BMK-16/myc cells transfected by HPV 16 E2: BMK-16/myc cells were transfected with pCMVp16-E2 plasmid, at several times-points the DNA was extracted and the integrity of DNA was analyzed by electrophoresis on 1% agarose gel.

Supplement 2. Morphology of BMK-16/myc cells transfected with HPV16 E2 gene. BMK-16/myc cells were transfected with the pCMVp16-E2 plasmid, at several times-points were analyzed the morphological changes induced by E2 protein under bright field microscopy (BLM). **a** BMK-16/myc cells transfected with an irrelevant plasmid, pcDNA3 (**a-e**). **b** BMK-16/myc transfected with the pCMVp16-E2 plasmid (**f-j**). At 48-60 h after the transfection several changes are evident in the plasmatic membrane and we detected apoptotic bodies which are indicated by an arrow.

Supplement 3. Inhibition of apoptosis in the BMK-16/myc cells transfected with HPV 16 E2 gene and treated with a specific caspase 8 inhibitor. BMK-16/myc cells were transfected with the pCMVp16-E2 plasmid in presence of 50 μ M specific inhibitor of caspase 8 (Ac-IETD-CHO). The presence of DNA strand breaks was analyzed by TUNEL assay 36 and 48 h after the transfection and visualized under fluorescence microscope. (**a-d**) Show field representative of cells visualized on bright field microscopy (BLM), (**e-h**) illustrate the detection of DNA fragmentation detected by fluorescence microscope. The specific inhibitor of caspase 8 is able to revert the apoptosis induced by HPV 16 E2 protein.