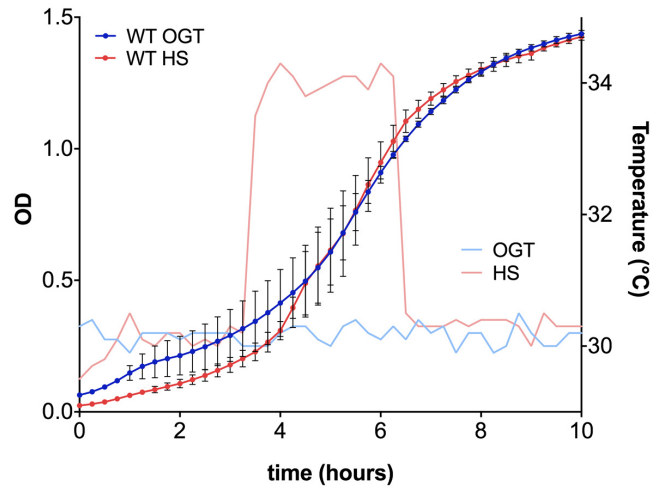
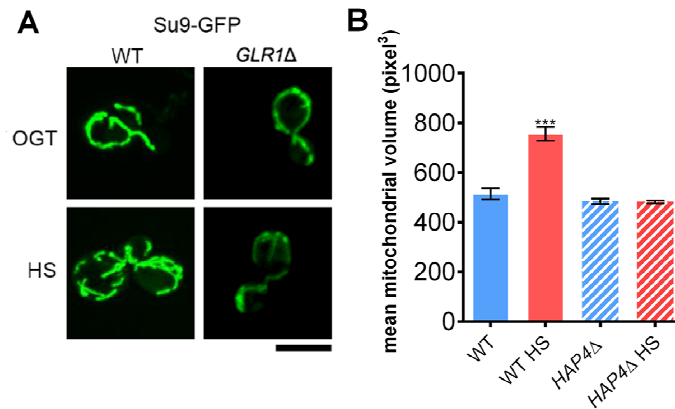


SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

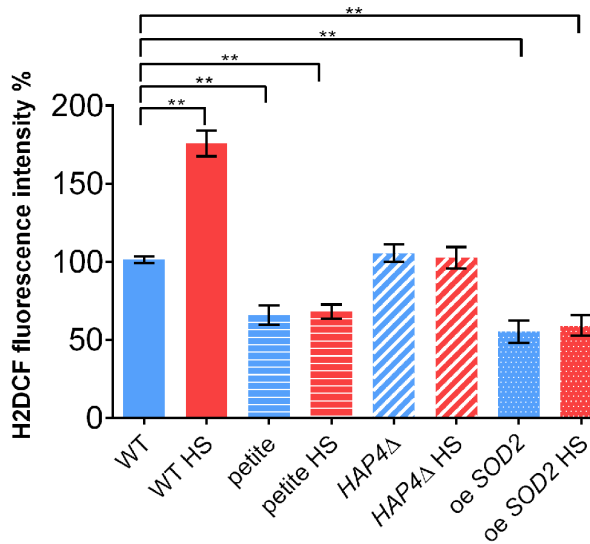
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



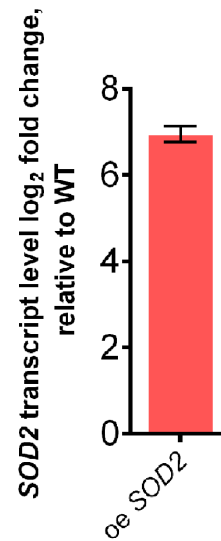
**Figure S1. WT strain of budding yeast is characterized by accelerated growth during 3 hour heat shock at 34°C.** Doubling time is accelerated in WT budding yeast that undergoes a 3 hour heat shock at 34°C early in their life (onset of exponential growth phase, corresponding to 1-3 generations of age), from 120 minutes ( $\pm$  6 minutes) when grown constantly at 30°C, to 72 minutes ( $\pm$  4 minutes) after the 3 hour heat shock. Doubling time was calculated from the exponential phase of the growth curves. Growth curves are derived from biological and technical replicates; error bars represent SD.



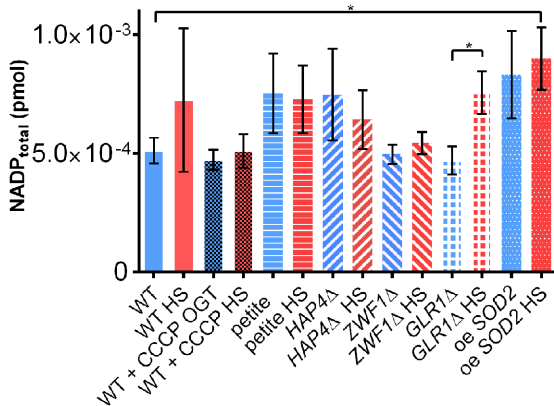
**Figure S2. Heat shock leads to increased mitochondrial volume.** (A) The images display representative examples of mitochondrial morphology of WT and *HAP4Δ* at optimal growth temperature and immediately following 3 hour heat shock. Imaging was performed using spinning disc confocal fluorescence microscopy. OGT stands for optimal growth temperature and HS for heat shock. The black bar represents 5  $\mu$ m. (B) Quantification of the mitochondrial volume was performed using the MitoLoc plugin in ImageJ. More than 300 cells from two biological replicates were analyzed and the mean value of mitochondrial volume  $\pm$  SEM is displayed on the graph.



**Figure S3. ROS increases following heat shock in WT but not in petite or HAP4Δ strains.** Data on the graph are mean  $\pm$  SD from three biological and three technical replicates. P values were calculated using ANOVA plus post hoc. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \* $P < 0.05$ .



**Figure S4. SOD2 expression level in oe SOD2 strain.** Data on the graph are mean  $\pm$  SEM from three biological and three technical replicates.



**Figure S5. The total amount of NADP<sup>+</sup> does not vary significantly in any of the studied strain.** Data on the graph are mean  $\pm$  SEM from three biological and three technical replicates. P values were calculated using ANOVA plus post hoc. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \* $P < 0.05$ .

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Please browse Full Text version to see the data of Supplementary Tables:

**Table S1.** The summary of the RNA sequencing results with the data for each strain and condition organized in separate tabs.

**Table S2.** The list of primers used for the measurement of the gene transcript levels by qPCR, as well as primers used for cloning, listed in separate tabs.