

C. elegans Anillin proteins regulate intercellular bridge stability and germline syncytial organization

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Vol. 206 No. 1, July 7, 2014. Pages 129–143.

In the original version of Figure 7, the y axis unit labels were incorrect in panels B and C.

A corrected version of Figure 7 is shown below. The HTML and PDF versions of this article have been corrected. The error remains only in the print version.

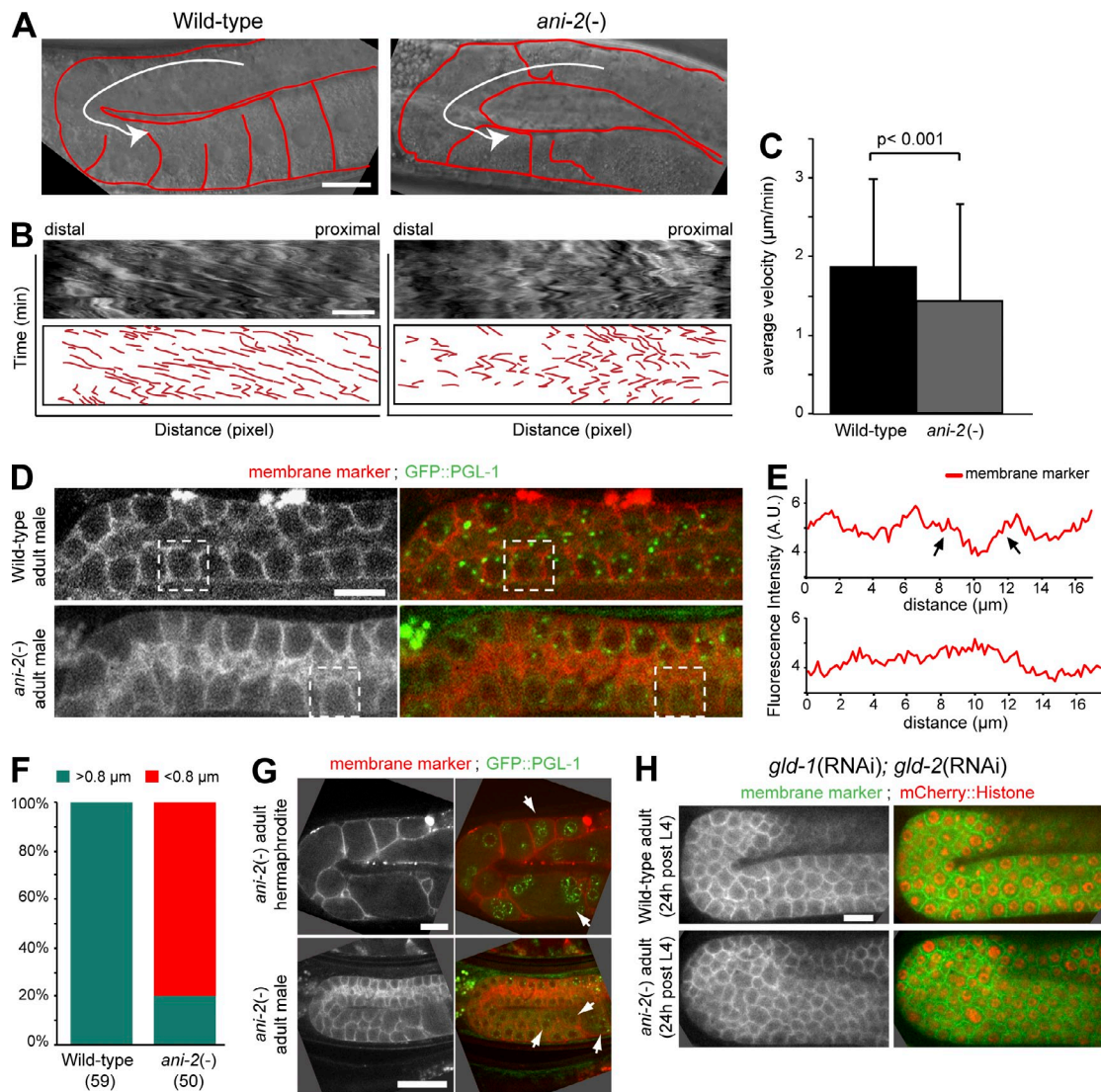


Figure 7. Cytoplasmic streaming in the rachis may be responsible for germline disorganization in *ani-2* mutants. (A) DIC images of the germlines of wild-type (left) and *ani-2(-)* (right) young adult animals. Some membrane partitions are outlined in red. The white arrow depicts the direction of cytoplasmic streaming. (B) DIC images (top) and schematic representations (bottom) of kymographs of cytoplasmic streaming in the gonads of animals depicted in A. Kymographs were made along the white line shown in A. The total duration of the movie is 45 min. (C) Average velocity of cytoplasmic streaming in the rachis of wild-type (black) and *ani-2(-)* (gray) animals. Error bars represent SD over 9 animals analyzed for each genotype. (D) Mid-section confocal images of a wild-type (top) and an *ani-2(-)* (bottom) male adult germline expressing a membrane marker (red) and GFP::PGL-1 (green). (E) Measured fluorescence intensities (in arbitrary units) for the membrane marker along the lateral and apical cortices of the germ cells of each male genetic background delineated by a dashed square in D. Arrows point to peaks of membrane marker fluorescence intensity bordering a minimum. (F) Proportion of germ cells showing rachis bridges with a diameter $>0.8 \mu\text{m}$ (turquoise) or $<0.8 \mu\text{m}$ (red) in wild-type and *ani-2(-)* animals at the adult stage, as measured by membrane marker distribution. The numbers in brackets represent the total number of germ cells analyzed. (G) Mid-section confocal images of the germlines of an *ani-2(-)* adult hermaphrodite (top) and an *ani-2(-)* adult male (bottom) expressing a membrane marker (red) and GFP::PGL-1 (green). Arrows point to multinucleated germ cells, whose number is significantly reduced in *ani-2(-)* males. (H) Mid-section confocal images of the gonads of wild-type (top) and *ani-2(-)* (bottom) adult hermaphrodites expressing a membrane marker (green) and mCherry::Histone H2B (red) and depleted of GLD-1 and GLD-2 by RNAi. Bars (A, B, D, G, and H), 10 μm .