

Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences

A cellular biosensor to evaluate CRM1 nuclear export activity. Functional analysis of the cancer-related mutant E571K.

Iraia García-Santisteban^{1#}, Igor Arregi², Marián Alonso-Mariño², María A. Urbaneja², Juan J. Garcia-Vallejo³, Sonia Bañuelos^{2*}, Jose A. Rodriguez^{1*}

¹Department of Genetics, Physical Anthropology and Animal Physiology, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Leioa, Spain.

²Unidad de Biofísica (CSIC, UPV/EHU) and Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of the Basque Country, Leioa, Spain.

³Department of Molecular Cell Biology and Immunology, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

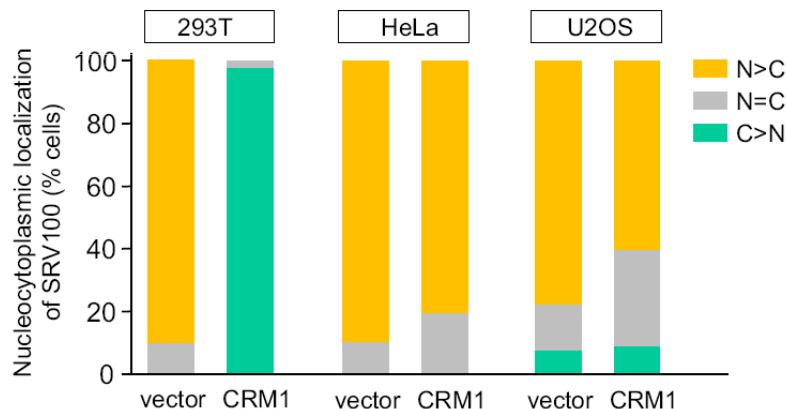
[#]Current Address: Division of Cell Biology I, The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

*Corresponding authors

E-mail: sonia.banuelos@ehu.es

E-mail: josean.rodriiguez@ehu.es

Supplementary Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S1. Nucleocytoplasmic localization of the SRV100 biosensor in three different cell lines when co-expressed with YFP vector (negative control) or with YFP-CRM1. Graph shows the percentage of co-transfected cells showing predominantly nuclear (N>C), nuclear and cytoplasmic (N=C) or predominantly cytoplasmic (C>N) localization of SRV100. At least 200 cells were counted per sample. Co-expression with YFP-CRM1 induced a dramatic relocalization of SRV100 to the cytoplasm of 293T cells. In contrast, only a minor effect was observed in HeLa and U2OS cells.