Supplementary Figure S1: Diagram of TR variant-GFP fusion proteins. The two Ct plasmids over-express GFP targeted either to the cytoplasm or the nucleus, the latter by addition of a nuclear localisation signal (nls) in the N-terminal part of the GFP sequence. *TR* wild type cDNA was inserted in the 3' end of the *GFP* sequence to allow normal TR function. The TRI188K mutant was obtained by directed mutagenesis. Sequence comparison between *X. laevis TRβ* wild type, *X. laevis* TRI188K mutant and human *TRβ* in the area chosen for mutagenesis is shown. Finally, a dominant negative TRβ-GFP fusion protein was used as a negative control.