Supplementary Figure 1 Visualization of interactions between CK2α and CK2β in living cells by BiFc

(**A**) YFP fluorescence emission and indirect immunofluorescence images of HeLa cells transfected with plasmids expressing the YFP fragments fused to CK2α or CK2β as indicated in each panel. Cells were directly observed for YFP fluorescence (panels a, d, g, j, m) or immunostained for YFP (panels b, e, h, k, n) with monoclonal anti-GFP antibody followed by Cy3-labelled secondary antibody to enhance the signal as described in Experimental procedures. The diagrams on the left of the images represent the experimental strategies used. (**B**) Western blot analysis of the levels of protein expression. Cells extracts corresponding to panels m, n, o in Figure 1A were analysed by Western blotting using anti-CK2α (lane 1) and CK2β (lane 2) antibodies.

YFP raw fluorescence (FITC) is approximatively 20 times lower [31] in conditions of YFP bimolecular complementation (panel m) than with full-length YFP (panels a and g). Since expression levels of YN-CK2α and YC-CK2β are lower than endogenous CK2α and CK2β (Figure 1B), this low fluorescence emission could be explained by competition of the endogenous CK2 subunits for bimolecular complex formation. Note that the monoclonal anti-GFP antibody used in this study recognizes only full-length YFP (panels b, h) but not YC or YN fragments (panels e, k) (unpublished observation). Therefore, indirect immunofluorescence with this mouse anti-GFP antibody can be used to enhance the detection of bimolecular complex formation (panel n).

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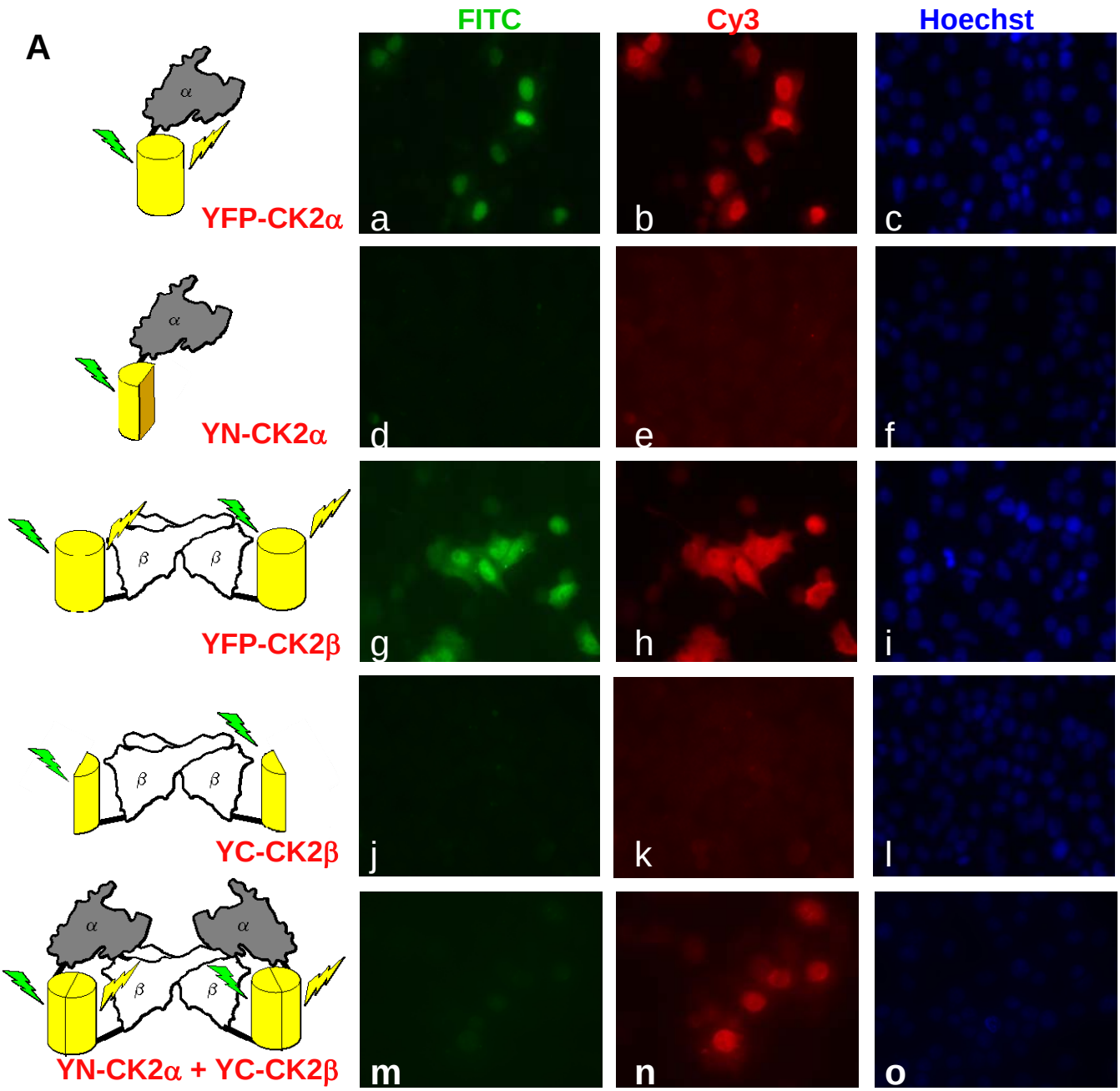

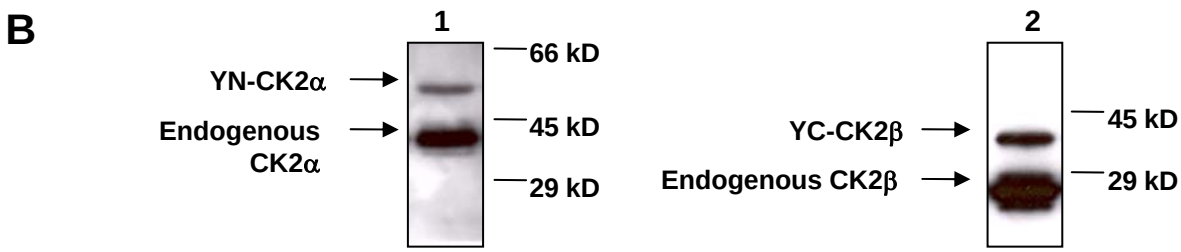

Supplementary data Figure 1