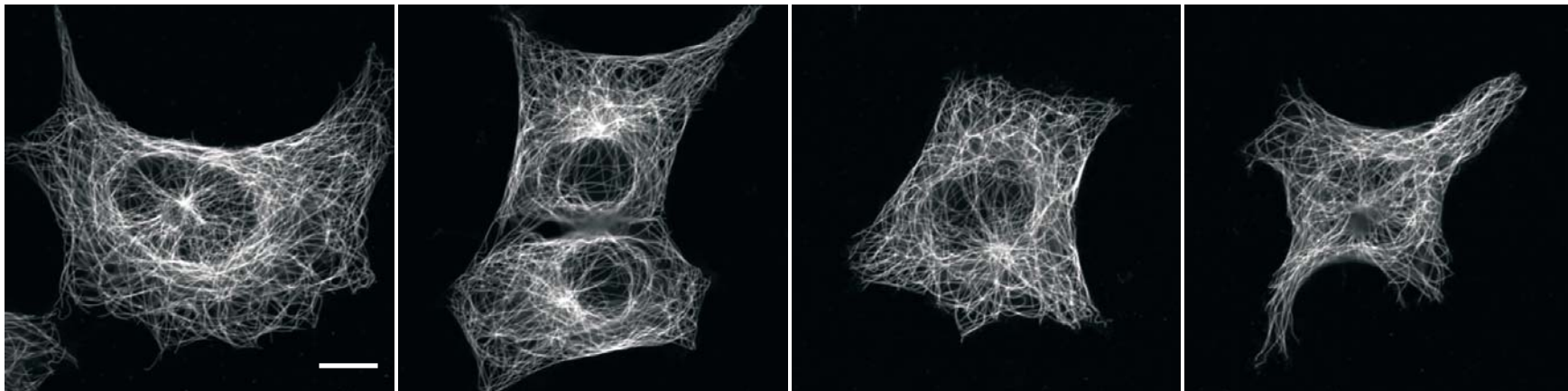


and in the same cells following store depletion with thapsigargin (Tg). Data are reported as mean \pm SEM; p-values are based on t-test. Scalebars = 10 μ m.

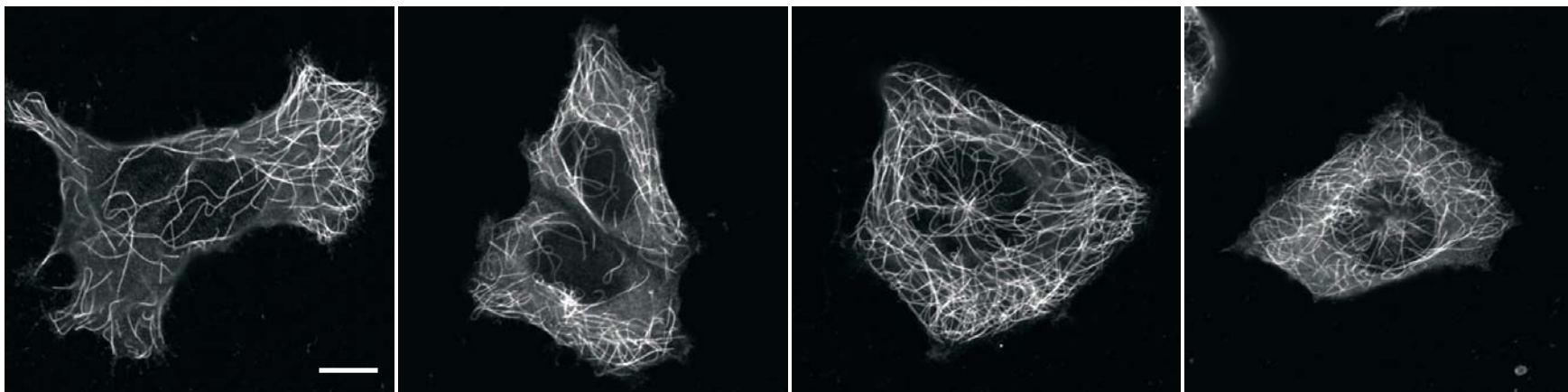
Figure 9. Colchicine potentiates but does not activate SOCE in cells overexpressing Stim1. A) EYFP-Stim1-expressing HEK293 cells were treated with 1.0 μ M CPA alone (Control; black trace) or with CPA and 100 μ M colchicine (red trace) for 20 min in nominally Ca^{2+} -free extracellular solution, followed by addition of 1.8 mM extracellular Ca^{2+} to reveal SOCE. Also shown are cells treated with colchicine alone (blue trace). Each trace represents the average response of all cells on a single coverslip (20-30 cells). B) The average difference between the peak 340/380 value following Ca^{2+} addition and the 340/380 value just prior to Ca^{2+} addition was calculated for CPA-treated control (n = 64 cells, 3 coverslips) and colchicine-treated (n = 97 cells, 3 coverslips) cells for experiments performed as described in (A). Data are reported as mean \pm SEM; p-value is based on t-test.

Supplementary Figure 1. Effects of microtubule depolymerizing agents on microtubule morphology. Wildtype HEK293 cells were treated for 20 minutes with 10 μ M nocodazole (NZL), 100 μ M colchicine, or left untreated (control), and were then fixed and immunostained for α -tubulin. Images were then acquired by confocal microscopy. Shown are four representative cells for each condition. Scalebars = 10 μ M.

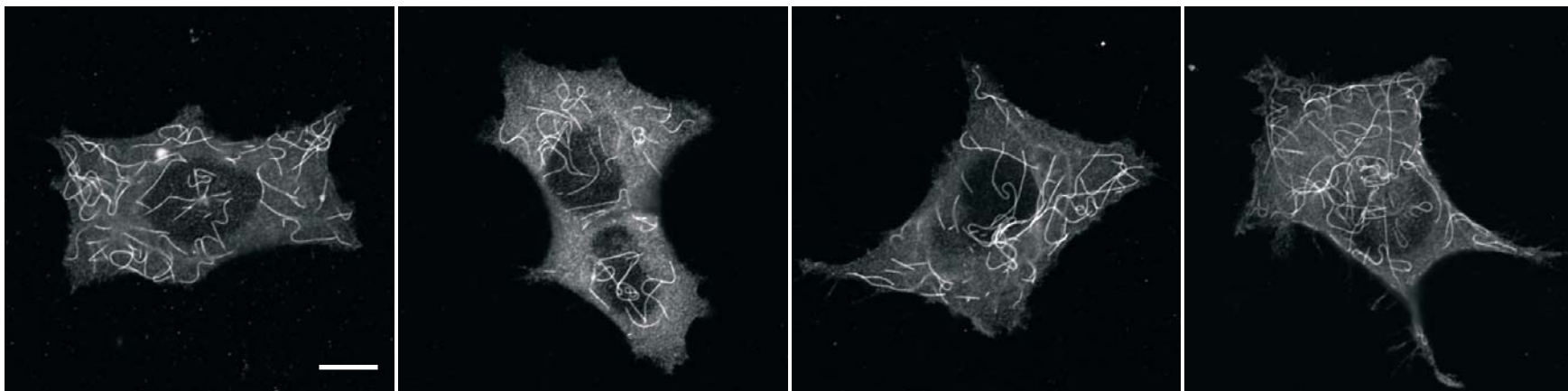
Control



Colchicine



NZL



Supplemental Figure 1