SUPLEMENTARY DATA

Fig. S1. The binding site of mAb 14 maps to the FFAT motif of GPBP. In **A**, indicated in one-letter code is the primary structure of the FFAT motif and flanking region in GPBP (residues 316-333) and the homologous region in $GPBP_{\Delta FFAT}$ where dashes indicate the deleted residues within FFAT motif (boxed). In **B**, cell extracts (10 μg) expressing the indicated proteins were analyzed by Western blot using the indicated antibodies.

Fig. S2. Recombinant GPBP expression induces accumulation of GPBP polypeptides in the cytosol. Cells were transfected with the indicated plasmid constructs, collected one day after transfection, subjected to fractionation as indicated in Material and Methods in the main manuscript and analyzed by Western blot as in Fig. 3C using the indicated antibodies. Arrows and numbers indicate the position and M_r in kDa of the different GPBP polypeptides. The 120-kDa polypeptide was mainly found in lysosomal fraction and in a more limited amounts in microsomal fraction, further suggesting that it represents a covalently modified-derived version of the 91-kDa generated in the secretory pathway. Additional observations include the comparatively lower reactivity that mAb e26 displays towards the 91-kDa polypeptide that resides in the cytosol (compare mAb e26 with mAb 14 reactivity when the polypeptide resides in cytosol or microsomes –150.000 x g).

Figure S3. Extracellular 77-kDa GPBP does not react significantly with mAb e26. Cells transfected with pc-FLAG-GPBP were lysed and the corresponding cultured media subjected to FLAG-immunoprecipitation. Similar amounts of cell extracts (lysate) or immunoprecipitates (media IP) were analyzed by Western blot using the indicated antibodies.

A

GPBP 316 LINEEEFFDAVEAALDRQ 333

$GPBP_{\Delta FFAT}$ 316 LINEEEF - - - - - AALDRQ 333

B

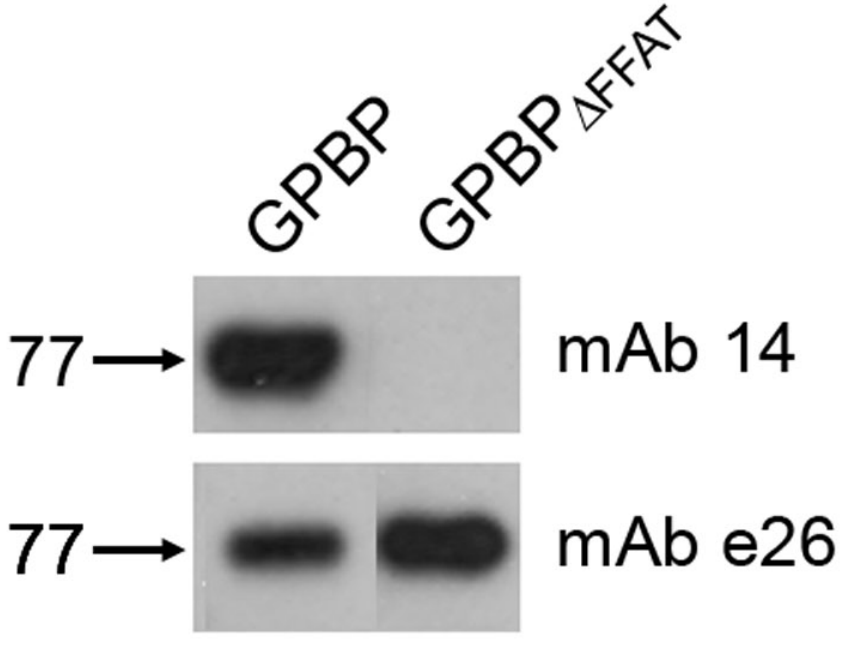

Fig. S1

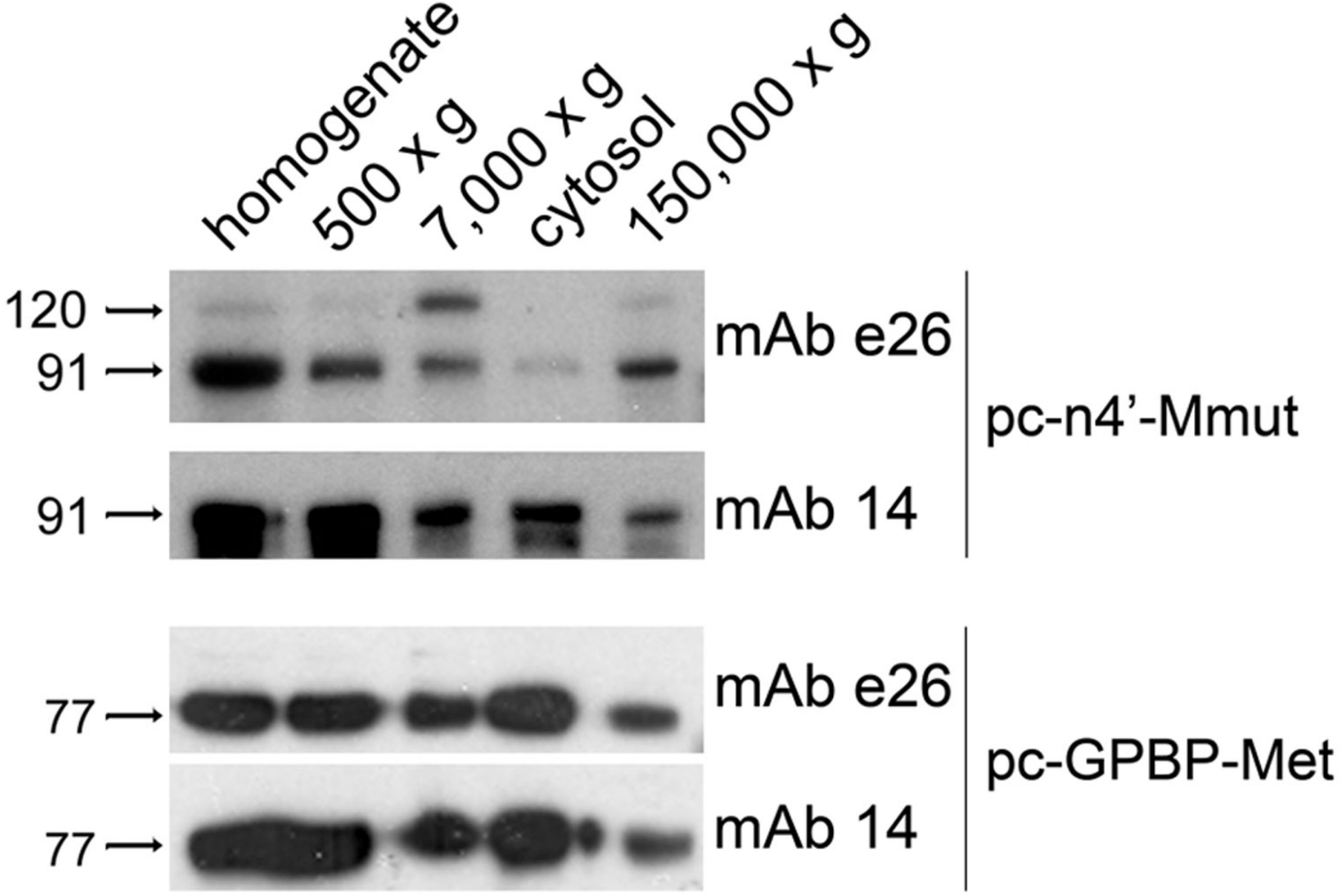
homogenate
500 x g
7,000 x g
cytosol
150,000 x g
120
91
91
77
77
mAb e26
mAb 14
mAb e26
mAb 14
pc-n4'-Mmut
pc-GPBP-Met

Fig. S2

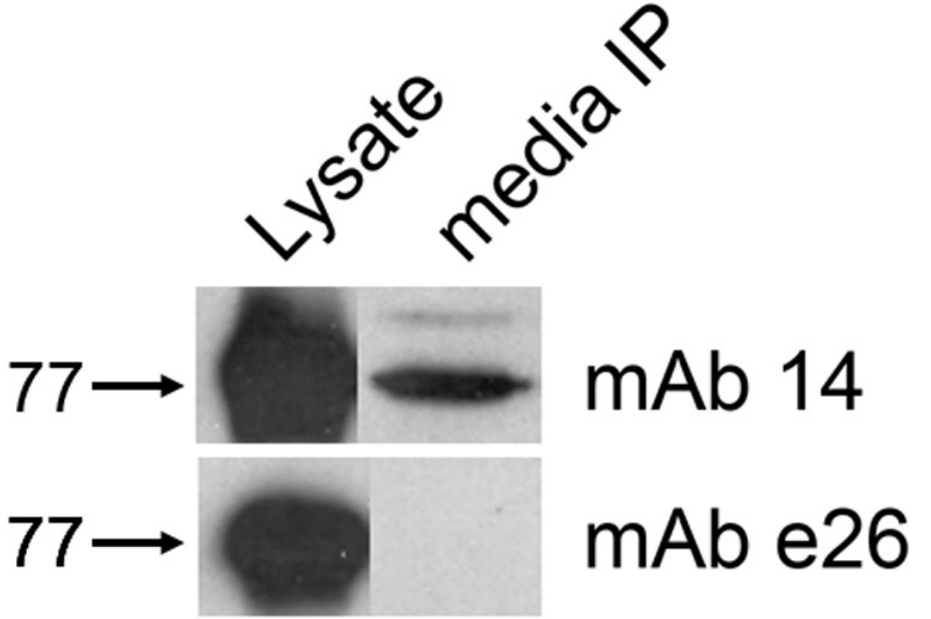

Fig. S3