

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGUREs

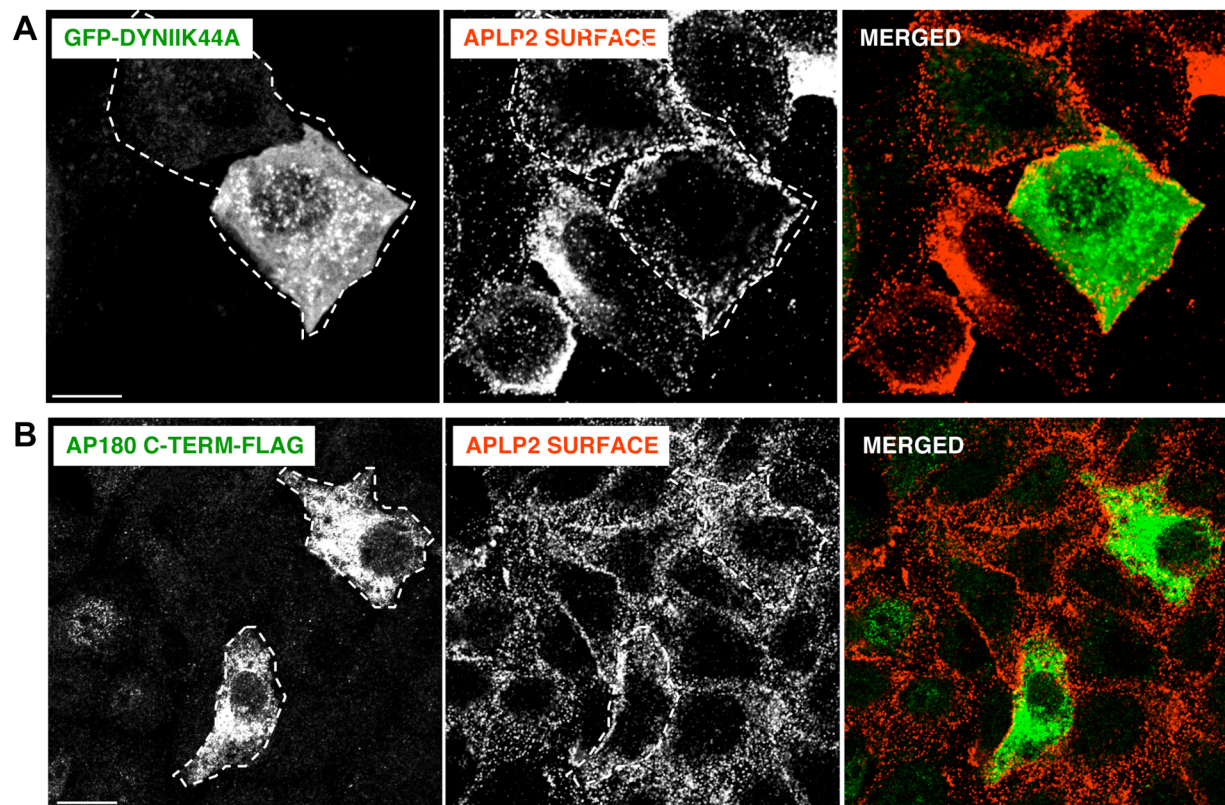
Supplementary Figure 1

(A) Cell surface staining of APLP2 is clearly visible for both untransfected and GFP-labeled dynamin II K44A-transfected cells. HeLa-etK^d cells were transiently transfected with GFP-tagged dynamin II K44A, incubated on ice with anti-APLP2 antiserum for 20 min to label APLP2 molecules present at the cell surface, then fixed and stained with Alexa Fluor 568 goat anti-rabbit antiserum. (B) Cell surface staining of APLP2 is apparent for both untransfected and FLAG-tagged AP180 C-terminus-transfected cells. HeLa-etK^d cells were transiently transfected with FLAG-tagged AP180 C-terminus, incubated on ice with anti-APLP2 antiserum for 20 min to label APLP2 molecules present at the cell surface, then fixed and stained with mouse anti-FLAG antibody, and then with Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse and Alexa Fluor 568 goat anti-rabbit antibodies. Bar = 10 μ m. Red = APLP2, green = GFP-dynamin II (in A) or AP180 C-terminus-FLAG (in B). Cells shown with white boundaries are transfected with GFP-dynamin II K44A (in A) or AP180 C-terminus-FLAG (in B).

Supplementary Figure 2

Wild type APLP2 or the Y755A mutant of APLP2 is present at the cell surface. HeLa-etK^d cells transiently transfected with APLP2-FLAG or APLP2-Y755A-FLAG were incubated on ice with anti-APLP2 antiserum for 20 min to label cell-surface APLP2 molecules. The cells were then fixed and stained with mouse anti-FLAG antibody and with Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse antibody and Alexa Fluor goat anti-rabbit 568 antibody. Bar = 10 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2

