

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

INTRACELLULAR SHUTTTLING AND MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION OF THIOREDOXIN-INTERACTING PROTEIN

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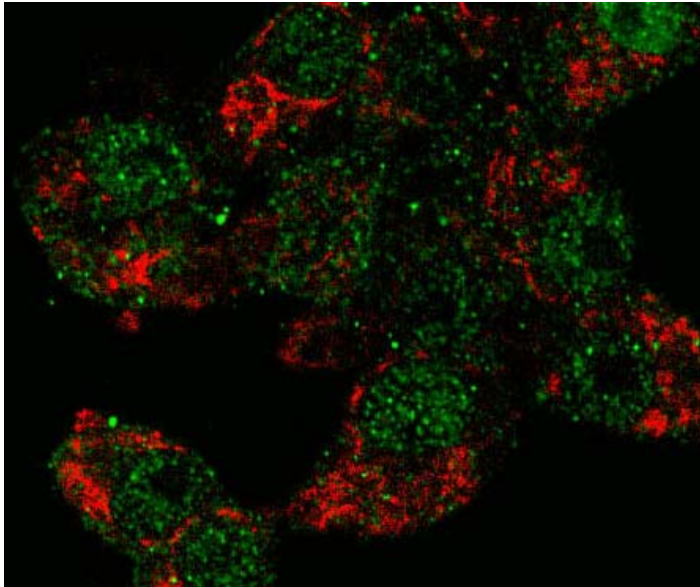
Supplemental Figure S3

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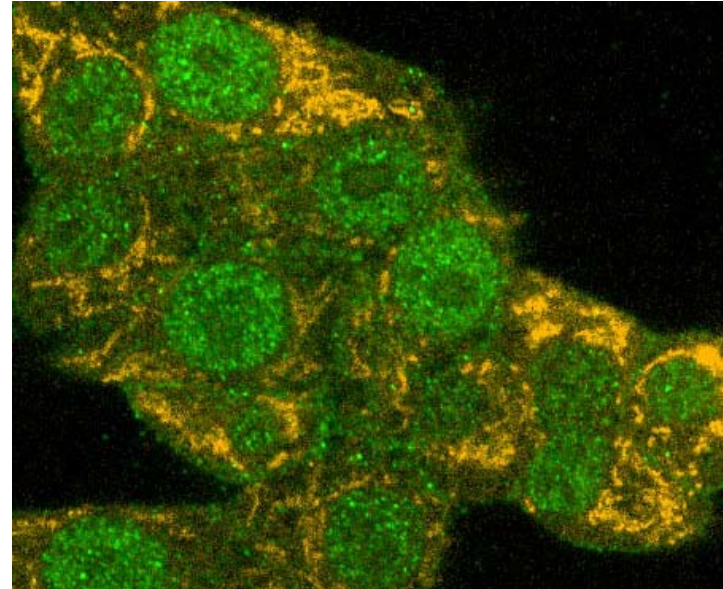
Supplemental Figure S6

INS-LacZ



MitoTracker – TXNIP

INS-TXNIP



MitoTracker – TXNIP

Figure S1: Immunohistochemistry using the JY2 anti-TXNIP antibody as described in the Experimental Procedures comparing control INS-LacZ and TXNIP-overexpressing INS-TXNIP cells.

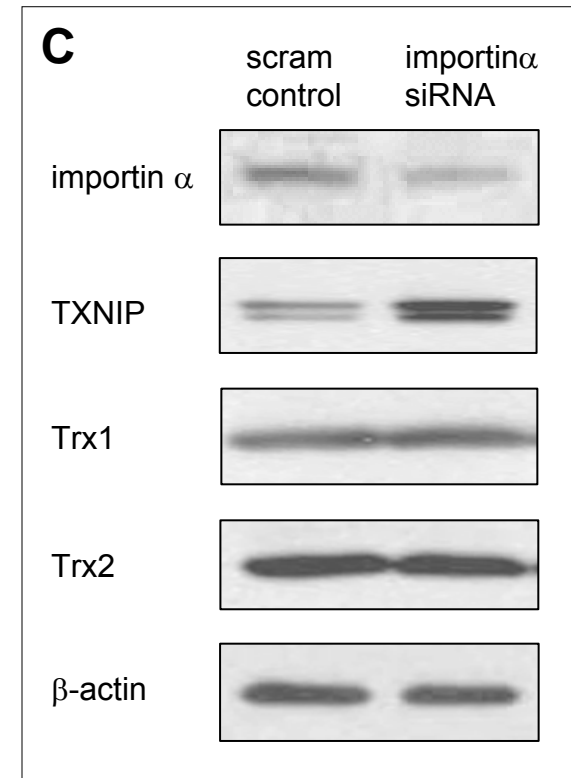
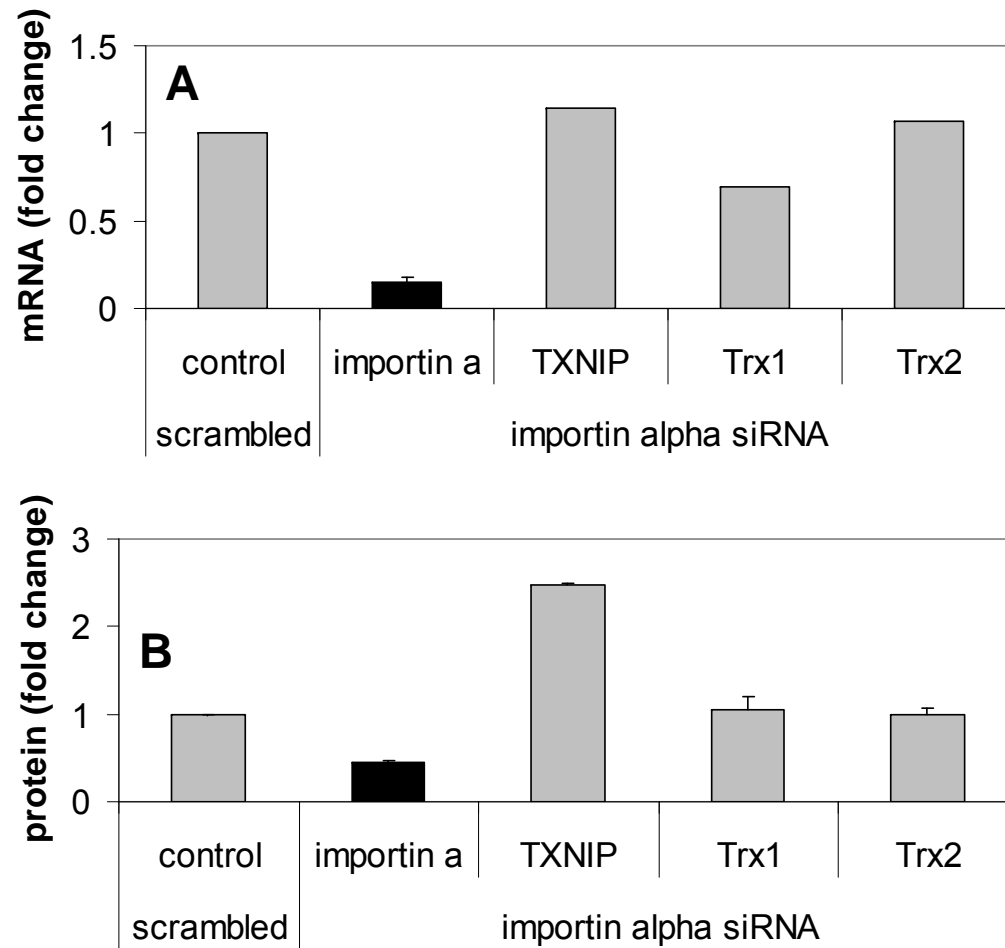


Figure S2: Demonstration of specific importin- α 1 knockdown in INS-1 cells as compared to scrambled siRNA at the mRNA (**A**) and at the protein level (**B-C**).

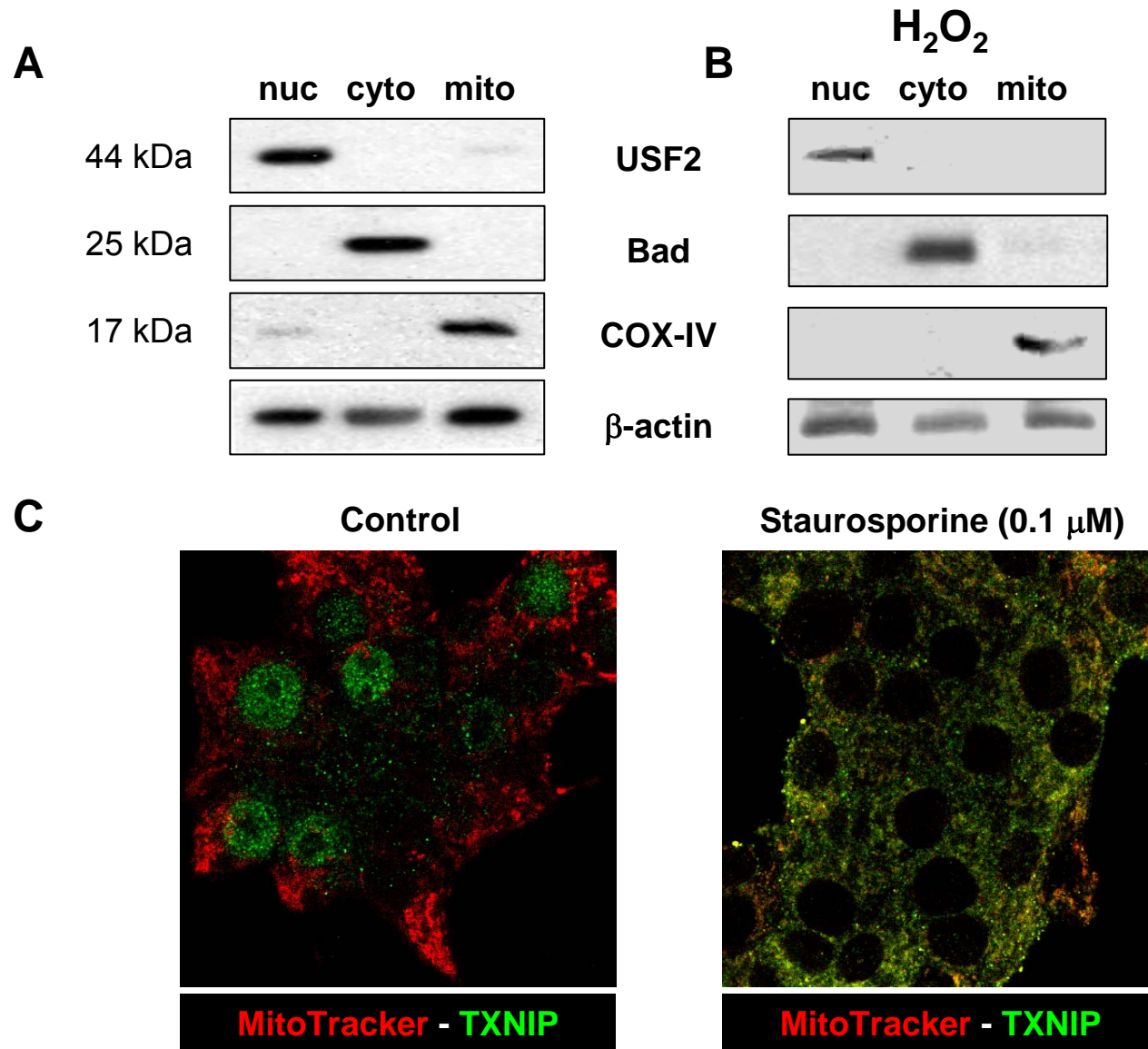
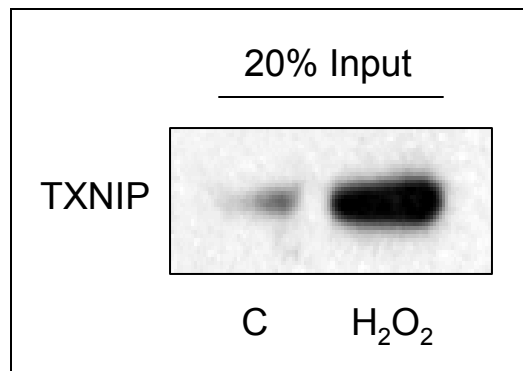
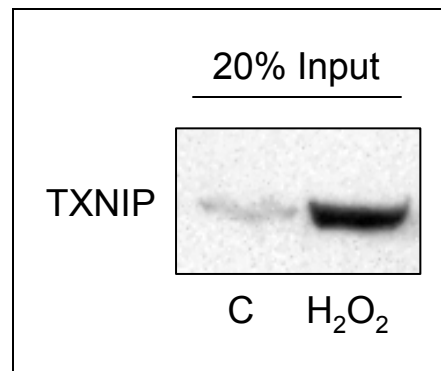


Figure S3: Confirmation of appropriate subcellular fractionation under control (A) and oxidative stress conditions (B). Confocal microscopy demonstrating TXNIP shuttling in response to staurosporin (C).

Ad Fig. 3A:



Ad Fig. 6A:



Ad Fig. 6B:

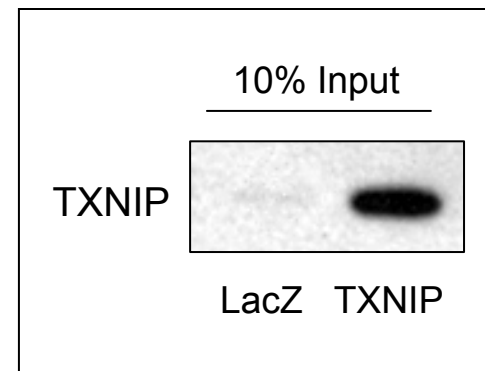


Figure S4: TXNIP input as measured by immunoblotting of mitochondrial fractions used for the co-immunoprecipitation experiments shown in Fig. 3A and 6A-B.

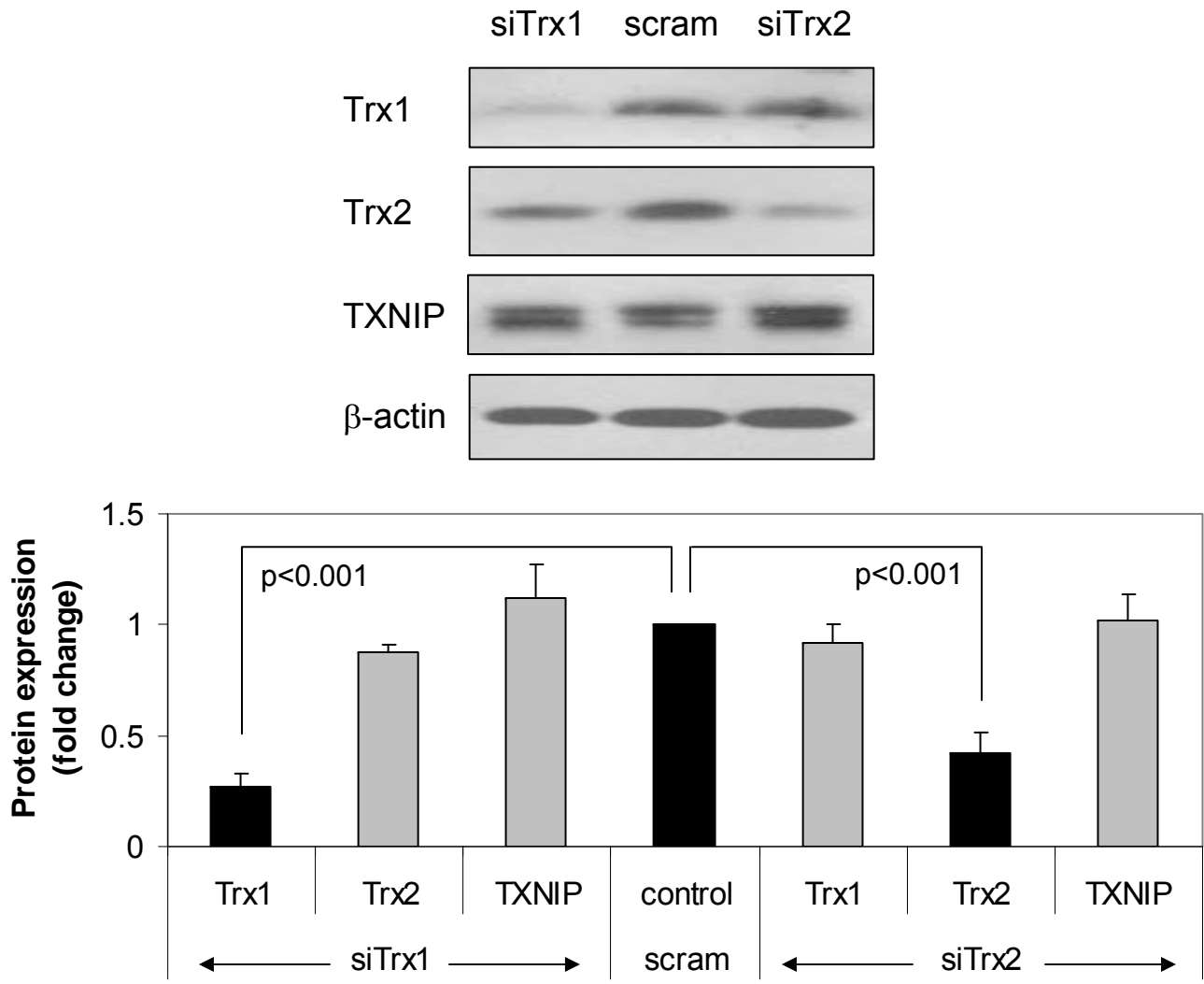


Figure S5: Specific knock down of thioredoxin 1 (with siTrx1) or 2 (with siTrx2) as shown by immunoblotting in INS-1 cells and compared to scrambled control.

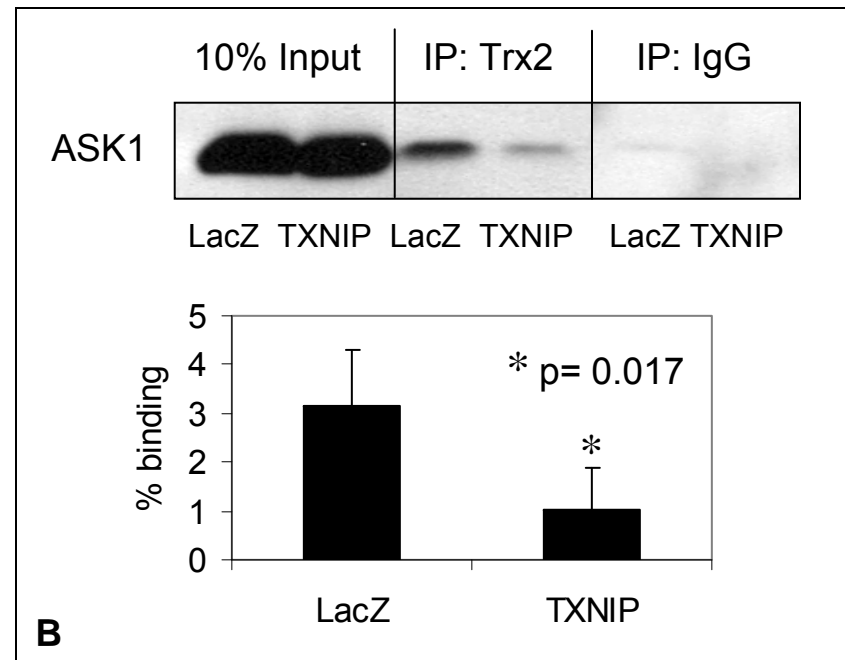
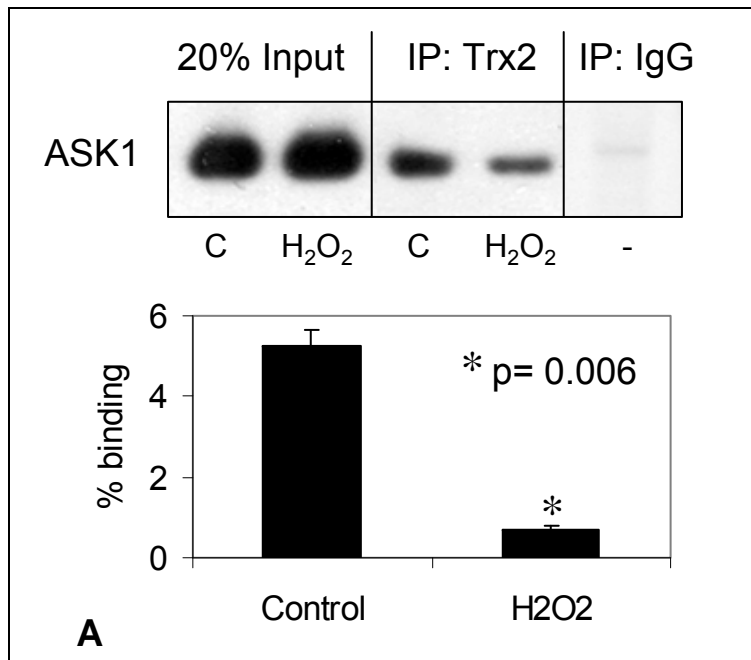


Figure S6: Trx2-ASK1 binding in response to oxidative stress **(A)** or TXNIP overexpression **(B)** as assessed by immunoprecipitation with thioredoxin 2. Bars represent means \pm SEM of 3 independent experiments.