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## SUPPLEMENTARY ONLINE DATA Doppel and PrP<sup>c</sup> co-immunoprecipitate in detergent-resistant membrane domains of epithelial FRT cells

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## Figure S1 Co-expression of Dpl directs PrP<sup>c</sup> to the apical cell surface of polarized MDCK cells

(A) MDCK cells expressing Dpl and  $Pr^{C}$  (MDCK Dpl +  $Pr^{C}$ ) cells were fixed with 2% (w/v) paraformaldehyde and incubated for 20 min with the monoclonal antibody SAF-32, against PrP, and the polyclonal antibody Q55, against Dpl, and secondary FITC- and TRITC-conjugated antibodies were used to reveal  $Pr^{C}$  and Dpl respectively. Images were acquired with a Zeiss laser confocal microscope (LSCM 510). Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. (B) After growth on transwell filters for 4 days, singly (MDCK  $Pr^{P_{C}}$ ), or doubly (MDCK Dpl +  $Pr^{P_{C}}$ ), transfected MDCK cells were selectively biotinylated from the apical (Ap) or basolateral (BI) surface of the plasma membrane. Biotinylated Dpl and  $Pr^{P_{C}}$  were then recovered from cell lysates by immunoprecipitation with streptavidin beads and detected by immunobiding with specific antibodies (Dpl 151 and SAF-32 antibodies respectively). Note that when  $Pr^{P_{C}}$  is co-transfected with (+) and without (-) endo H (Endo-H) at 37 °C for 16 h and subjected to SDS/PAGE followed by Western blot analysis with the anti-Dpl Q55 antibody. (\*) indicates the band resulting from the enzymatic digestion, indicating a partial sensitivity of Dpl to endo H. L, lysate.

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## IP on fraction 4



## Figure S2 Co-immunoprecipitation between GFP–Dpl and $\text{PrP}^{c}$ using an anti-PrP antibody in the precipitation step

The OptiPrep<sup>TM</sup> density gradient DRM fractions (4–5) of FRT GFP–Dpl +  $PrP^{C}$  clone lysate were first immunoprecipitated (IP) with the anti-PrP antibody and then revealed by Western blotting (Wb) with anti-GFP antibody (to reveal the co-immunoprecipitation) or anti-PrP antibody (to reveal the immmunoprecipitation). The loading control (L, 60  $\mu$ g of cell lysate), the pre-clearing (PC) and 1/10 of the supernatants (SN) were also analysed.

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