

Inventory of Supplemental Information

Figure S1 Quantification of NPC numbers together with Nup107 and POM121 knock down, relates to Figure 1

Figure S2 Control experiments for the Pom121, Elys and Nup107 knock down experiments, relates to Figure 2

Figure S3 Control experiments for Nup107 and Elys knock down showing the formation of annulate lamellae, relates to Figure 2

Figure S4 Control experiments for Pom121-NLS mutant and antibody inhibition experiments showing that the NLS mutant still localizes to the NPC, relates to Figure 3 and 4

Figure S5 Control experiments for the Nup133 ALPS mutant proteins and additional localization data for the GFP-ALPS reporter, relates to Figure 5

Figure S6 Control experiments showing that GFP-tagged Nup133 is functional. Relates to Figure 6

Figure S7 Controls showing that Nup133 ALPS is not required for post-mitotic NPC assembly, relates to Figure 7

Supplemental Material

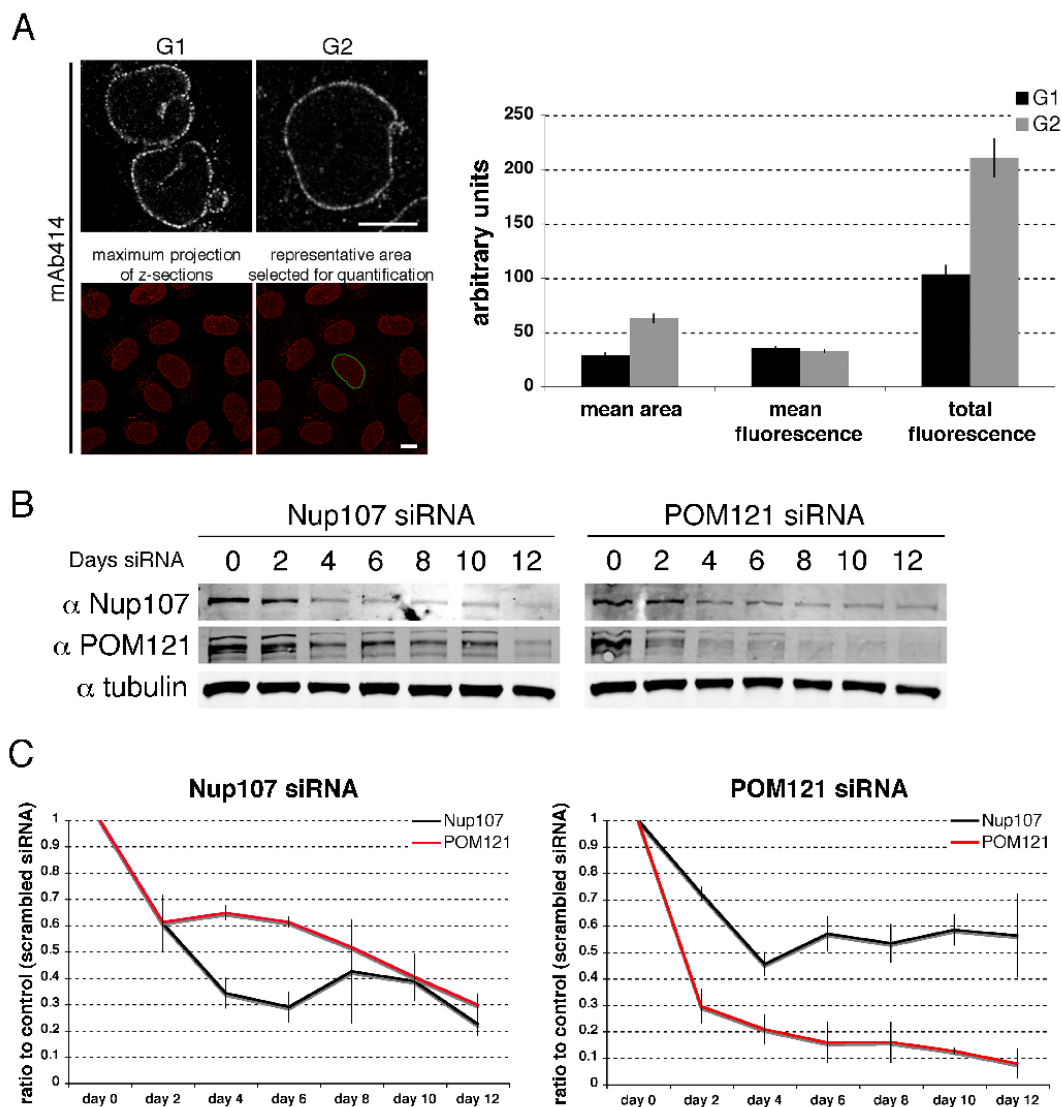
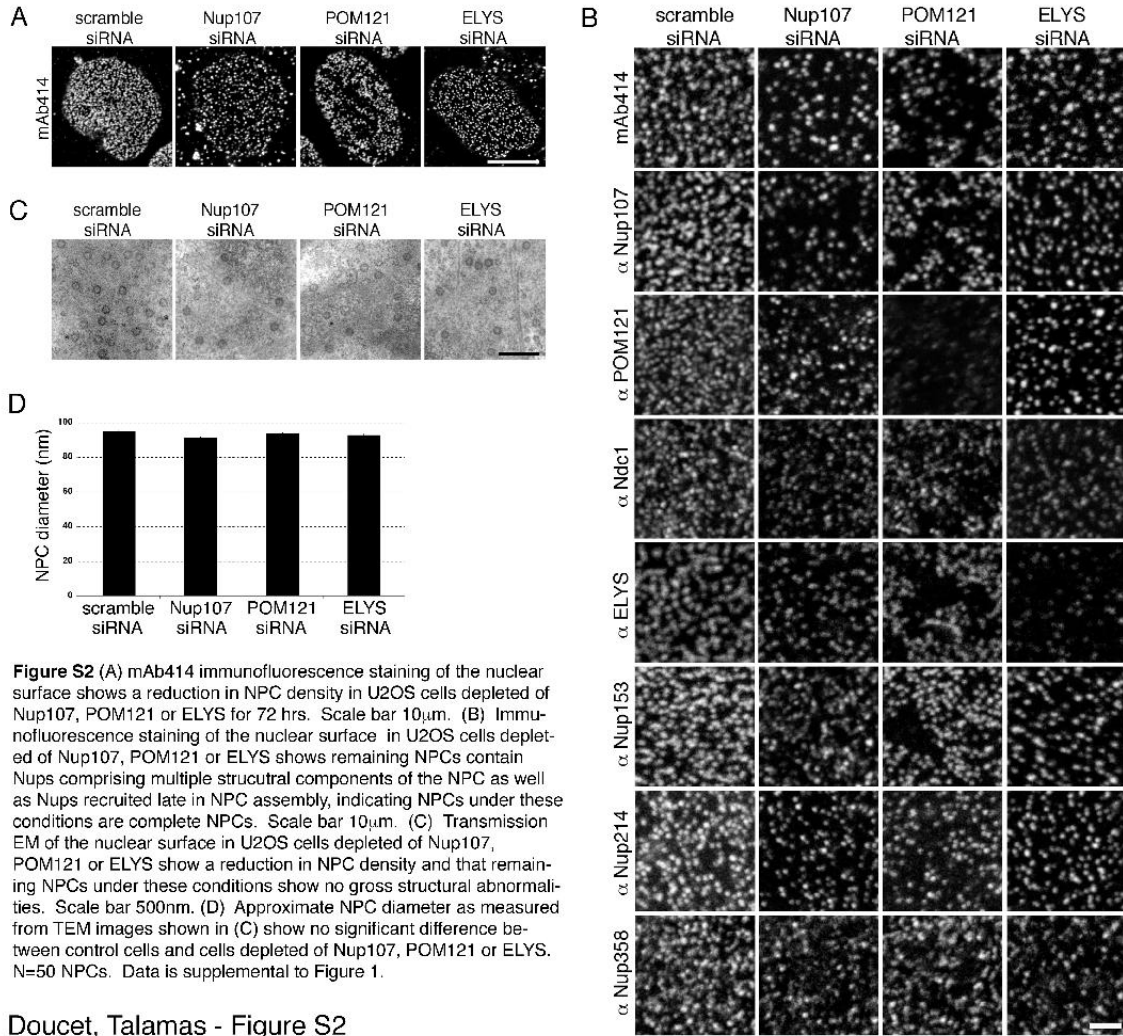


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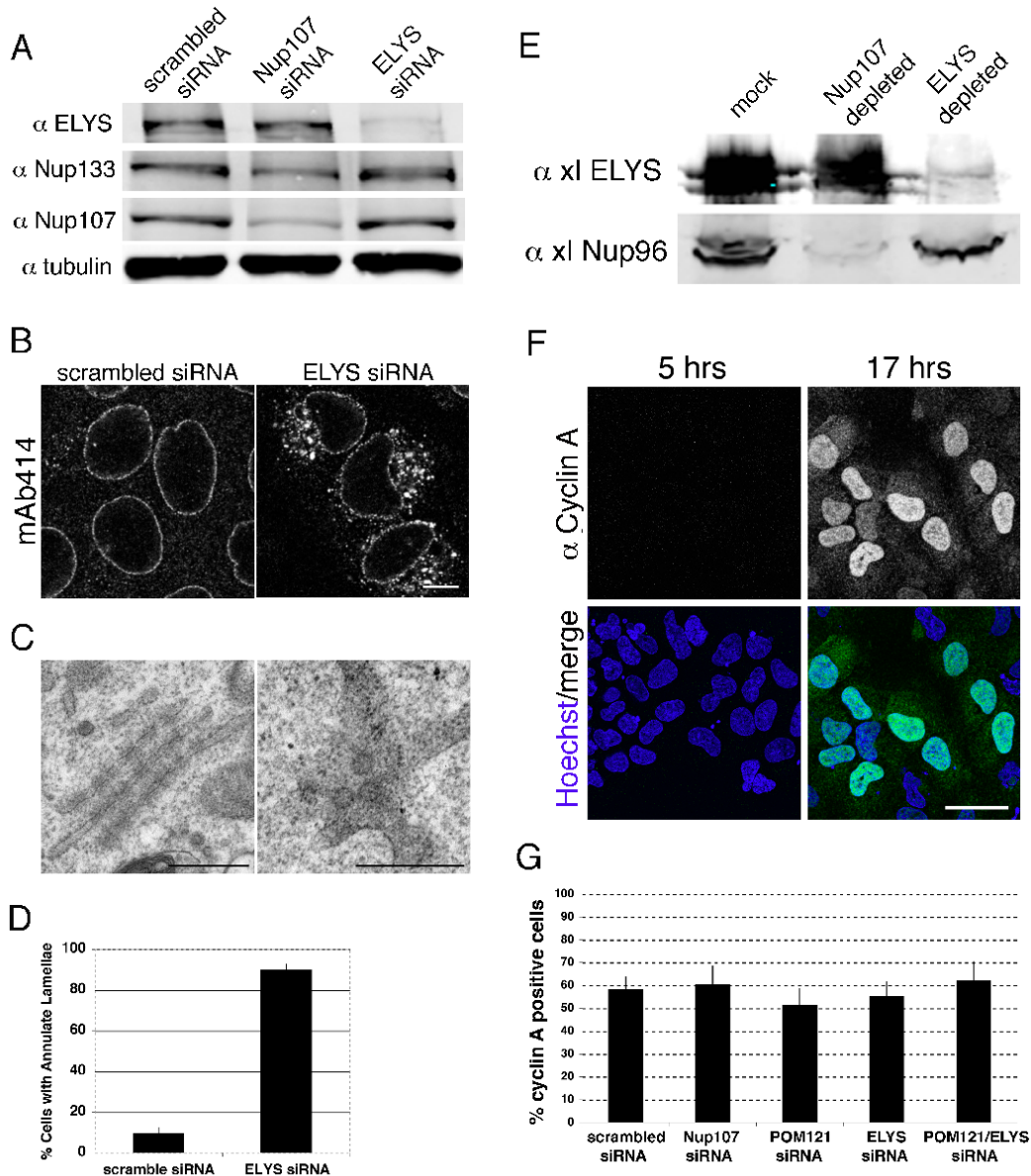


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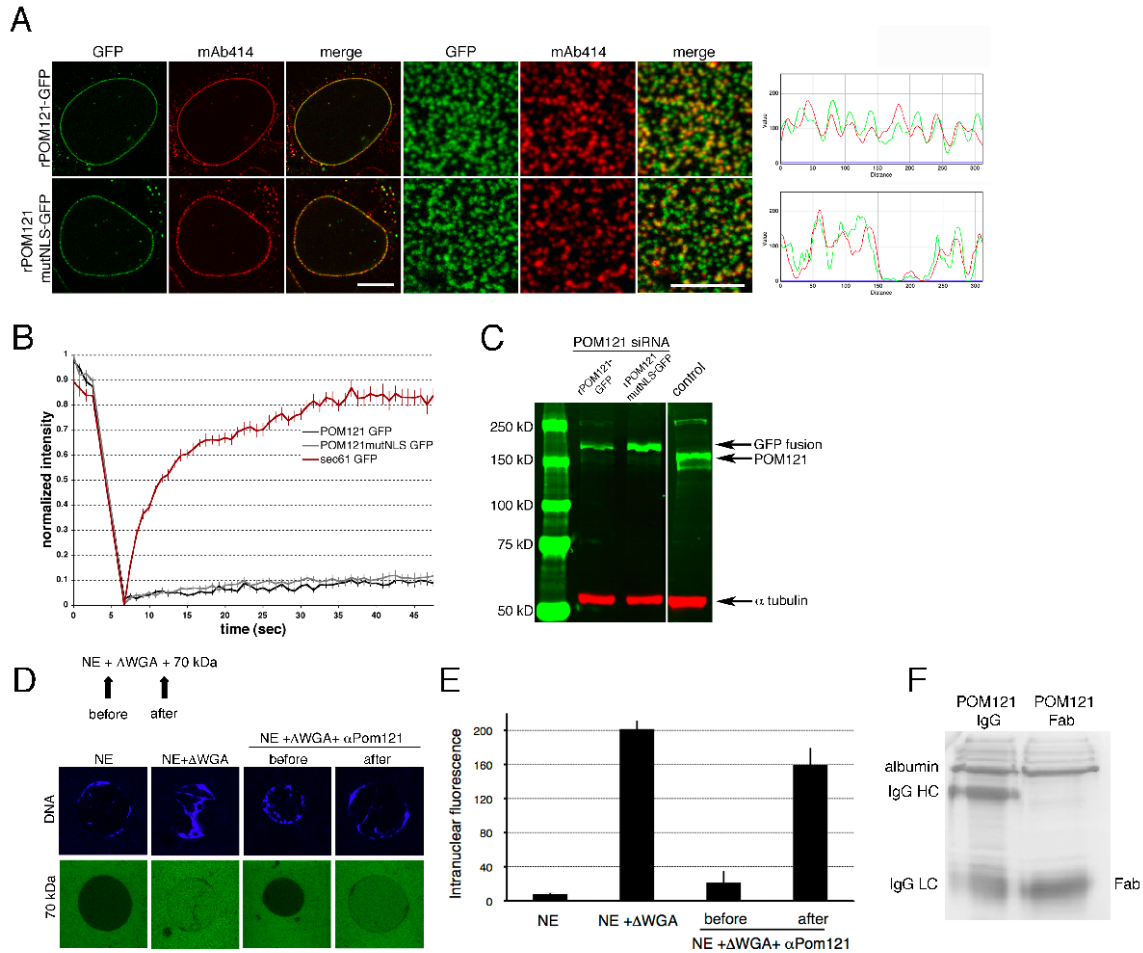


Figure S4 (A) U2OS cells transfected with either POM121-GFP or POM121 mutNLS-GFP were fixed and stained with mAb414. Histograms show co-localization of GFP and mAb414 signal at the nuclear surface. Scale bars $5\mu\text{m}$. (B) FRAP analysis of POM121-GFP and POM121 mutNLS-GFP indicates the NLS mutation does not affect POM121 protein dynamics at the NPC. Results are compared to sec61-GFP, a highly mobile ER protein. (C) Western blotting of lysates harvested from cells imaged in Figure 3G shows efficient depletion of endogenous POM121 and expression of the rescue construct. (D) *in vitro* assembled nuclei transferred to WGA depleted xenopus cytosol show influx of 70kDa fluorescent dextran. When the inhibitory α POM121 antibody is added before, but not after, the depleted extracts, this influx is prevented; indicating a specific effect of the α POM121 antibody. (E) Quantification of intranuclear fluorescence from *in vitro* assembled nuclei in D. $N > 50$ nuclei (F) Silver staining of a reduced SDS Page gel shows isolation of POM121 Fab fragments. Data is supplemental to Figures 3 and 4.

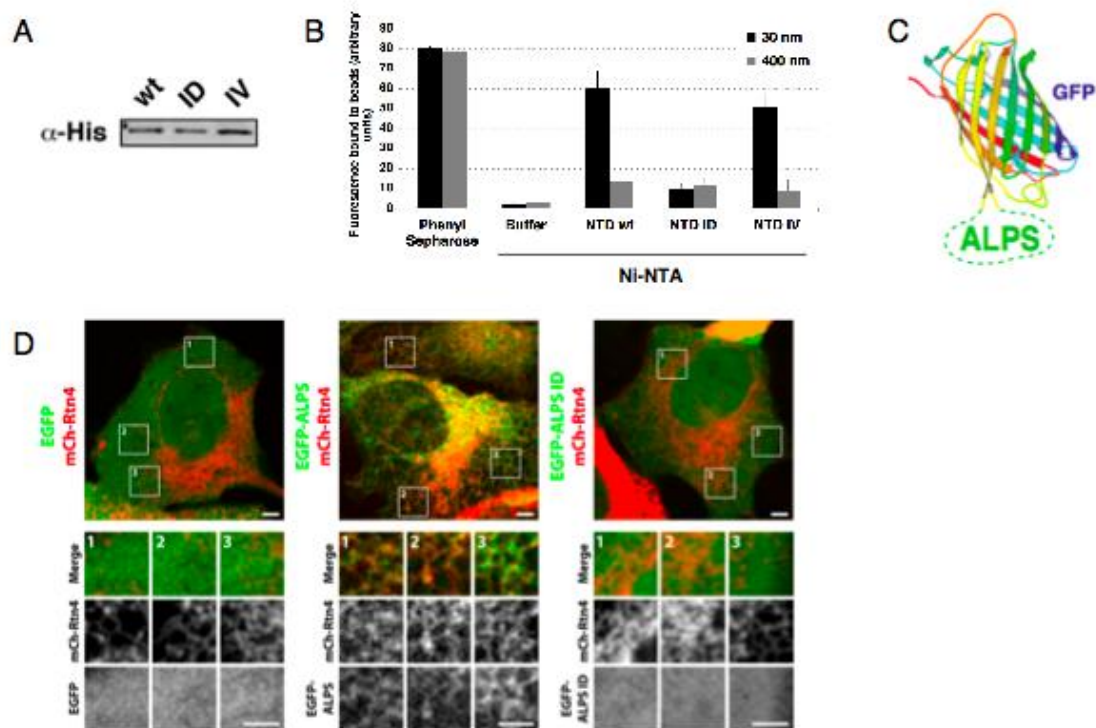


Figure S5 (A) Ni-NTA magnetic beads were coated with equivalent amounts of His tagged recombinant NTD of mNup133 wt, mNup133 ID or mNup133 IV. Equal volumes of coated beads from each condition were analyzed by Western blotting. (B) Quantification of fluorescent signal measured from cross-sectional images taken of protein coated beads incubated with fluorescent liposomes of 30 or 400 nm radius. (C) Schematic representation of the insertion of the ALPS domain of Nup133 within the structure of EGFP. (D) Higher magnification images of cells co-expressing mCherry-Rtn4 (red) and EGFP wt, EGFP-ALPS or EGFP-ALPS ID (green). Lower panels are close ups of boxed regions in the upper panels. Scale bars 10 μ M. This data is supplemental to Figure 5.

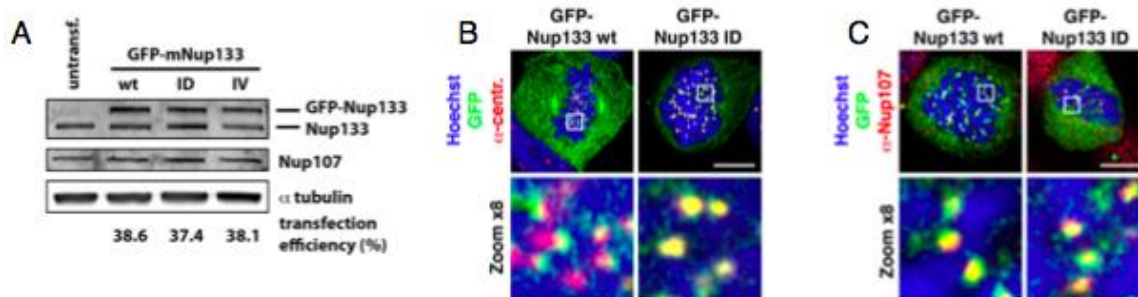


Figure S6 (A) Western blot analysis of U2OS cells transfected with GFP-mNup133 wt, GFP-mNup133 ID or GFP-mNup133 IV for 48h. Untransfected cells were used as a control. The transfection efficiency of each construct is indicated below corresponding lanes. (B-C) Immunofluorescence staining using Nup107 or centromere specific antibodies in mitotic U2OS cells transfected with either GFP-mNup133 wt or GFP-mNup133 ID. Cells were fixed and stained with Hoechst (blue) 48 hrs post transfection. Scale bars 10 μ m. This data is supplemental to Figure 6.

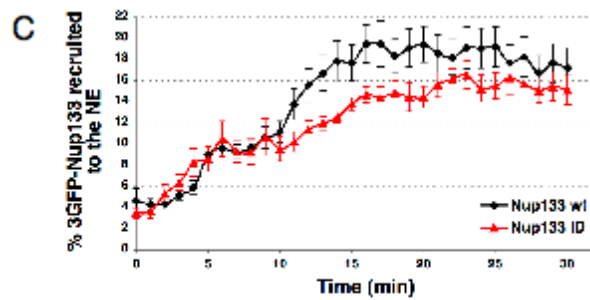
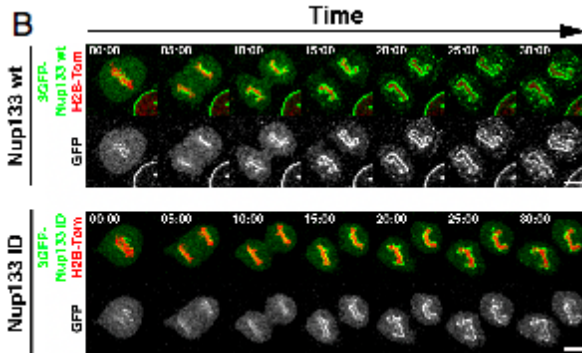
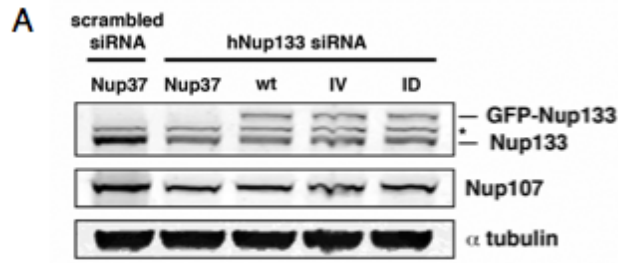


Figure S7 (A) U2OS cells were co-transfected with either control or hNup133 specific siRNA oligos and GFP-hNup37; or the hNup133 specific siRNA oligo and either GFP-mNup133 wt, GFP-mNup133 IV or GFP-mNup133 ID. Cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting using antibodies against Nup133, Nup107 and α tubulin. * indicates a non-specific band recognized by the Nup133 antibody.

(B) U2OS cells were transfected with a hNup133 specific siRNA oligo and H2B-tdTomato together with either 3GFP-mNup133 wt or 3GFP-mNup133 ID. Cells were imaged from metaphase (condensed and aligned chromatin) for 2 hours at the rate of 1 frame per minute; the onset of chromosome segregation marks $t=0$. Scale bar $5 \mu\text{m}$.

(C) Quantification of GFP signal around chromatin over time, representing the Nup107/160 complex, to the reforming NE; $n > 12$ cells per condition. Error bars represent standard error. This data is supplemental to Figure 7.

Table S1 : DNA constructs

Name	Source	Entry vector	Destination vector
rPOM121-GFP	rPOM121,cDNA library	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST47
rPOM121NLS-3GFP (aa 292-317)	rPOM121	pDONR207 2GFP (modified)	pcDNA6.2 DEST53
rPOM121 (aa 60-1199) - GFP	rPOM121	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST47
NES-tdTomato-NLS			
Sec61-GFP	hSec61 β (aa 1-65)	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST47
mCherry-Rtn4	hRtn4	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST53 where GFP has been replaced by mCherry (gift from Clodagh O'Shea Lab)
GFP-mNup133	mNup133, Open Biosystems image clone #4235408	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST53
NTD mNup133 (aa 67-477)	mNup133	pDONR207	p9His-GW
GFP-Nup37	hNup37	pDONR207	pcDNA6.2 DEST53
3GFP-mNup133	mNup133	pDONR207 2GFP (modified)	pcDNA6.2 DEST53

Table S2: Antibodies

Antibodies generated by Hetzer lab						
Protein	Antigen used	Host	Vector	Protein purification method	Dilution for WB	Dilution for IHC
xPOM121	aa 254-618	Rabbit	pDEST15	Glutathione agarose (Sigma-Aldrich)	1:1000	1:500
hNdc1	aa 296-485	Guinea Pig	pDEST15	Glutathione agarose (Sigma-Aldrich)	N/A	1:200
mNup153	aa 1-198	Rabbit	pDEST15	Glutathione agarose (Sigma-Aldrich)	N/A	1:200
xNup107	aa 76-171	Rabbit	pDEST15	Glutathione agarose (Sigma-Aldrich)	immunodepletion	
xNup96	aa 1-150	Rabbit	pDEST15	Glutathione agarose (Sigma-Aldrich)	1:1000	N/A
mNup107	aa 600-926	Rabbit	pHis9-GW	Ni-NTA (Qiagen)	Affinity purified 1:1000	Affinity purified 1:1000
hNup133	aa 67-478	Rabbit	pHis9-GW	Ni-NTA (Qiagen)	1:200	N/A
Gifts and commercially available antibodies						
Protein	Host	Lab / Vendor			Dilution for WB	Dilution for IHC
Cyclin A	Rabbit	Tony Hunter Lab			N/A	1:200
hELYS	Rabbit	Iain Mattaj Lab			1:2000	1:1000
xELYS	Rabbit	Iain Mattaj Lab			1:2000	1:1000
xPOM121	Rabbit	Iain Mattaj Lab (Antonin et al, 2005)			Inhibitory antibody	
Control IgG	Rabbit	Santa Cruz			Immunodepletion / inhibition	
Lamin A	Rabbit	Sigma-Aldrich			1:750	
α-tubulin	Mouse	Sigma-Aldrich			1:5000	1:1000
6His epitope	Mouse	Sigma-Aldrich			1:5000	N/A
Centromere protein	Human	Antibodies Inc			N/A	1:2000
NPC (mAb414)	Mouse	Covance			1:5000	1:1000

Table S3: siRNA oligo sequences

Target	Sequence
unspecific (scramble)	UAGAUACCAUGCACAAUCCdTdT
hELYS	UCGUGGAAAGUUUGCUGCAGGGAAAdTdT
hPOM121	CAGUGGCAGUGGACAUUCAdTdT
hNup107	CUGCGAAUACACUUUCUUCdTdT
hNup96	GCACAAAUUGUGAAGCACUdTdT
hNup133	GAGUGCCGACUUAGUGGCUCUUUCUdTdT

Table S4: buffers

Buffer	Composition
Hypotonic buffer	10 mM KOAc 20 mM Tris Acetate, pH7.5 0.5 mM DTT 1.5 mM MgCl ₂
Denaturing buffer	60 mM Tris HCl, pH7.5 2% SDS 10% glycerol
S250	250 mM Sucrose 50 mM KCl 2.5 mM MgCl ₂ 10 mM HEPES pH7.5

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL AND METHODS

Electron Microscopy

Cells grown in 35mm plastic culture dishes were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M Na cacodylate buffer (pH7.3), washed and fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1M Na cacodylate buffer. They were subsequently treated with 0.5% tannic acid followed by 1% sodium sulfate in cacodylate buffer and then dehydrated in graded ethanol series. The cells were cleared in HPMA (2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate: Ladd Research, Williston VT) and embedded in LX112 resin. Following overnight polymerization at 60°C, small pieces of resin were attached to blank blocks using SuperGlue. Thin sections (70nm) were cut on a Reichert Ultracut E (Leica, Deerfield, IL) using a diamond knife (Diatome, Electron Microscopy Sciences, Hatfield PA), mounted on parlodion coated, copper, slot grids and stained in uranyl acetate and lead citrate. Sections were examined on a Philips CM100 TEM (FEI, Hillsbrough, OR) and data documented on Kodak SO-163 film for later analysis. Alternatively the samples were documented on a SIS Megaview III CCD camera (SIS, Lakewood CO). Negatives were scanned at 600 lpi using a Fuji FineScan 2750xl (Hemel Hempstead, Herts., UK) and converted to tif format for subsequent handling in Adobe Photoshop.

FRAP

Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) was performed on sections of the nuclear rim in U2OS cells transiently expressing GFP fusion proteins using a scanning confocal microscope (DMRIE2; Leica) described above.

FRAP parameters used were: 4 pre-bleach scans, 4 bleaching scans followed by 50 post-bleach scans taken at 0.834 fps. Images and quantitative data were acquired using the Leica Confocal Software (LCS) v1.5. The data were analyzed and presented graphically in Microsoft Excel.

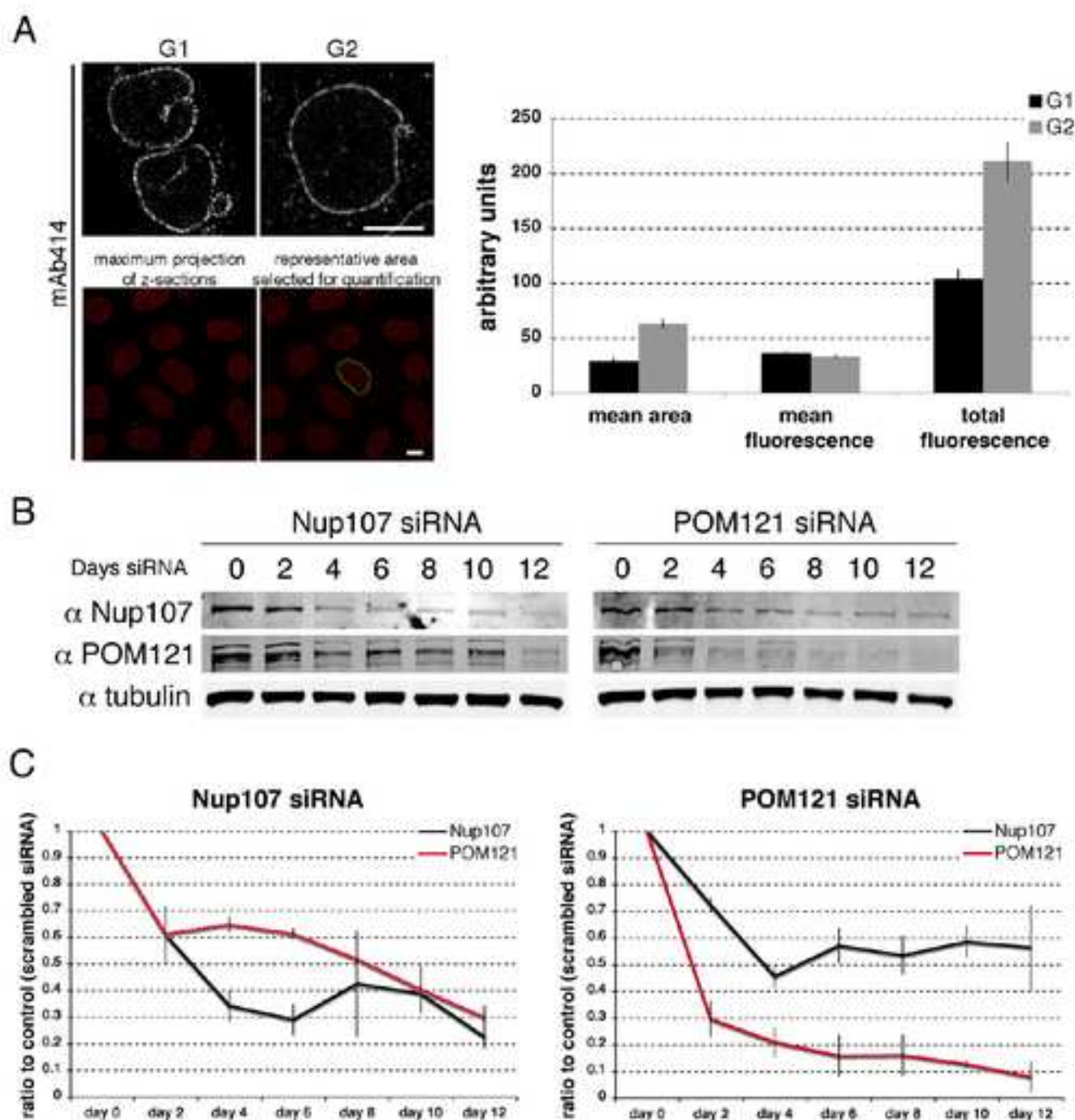
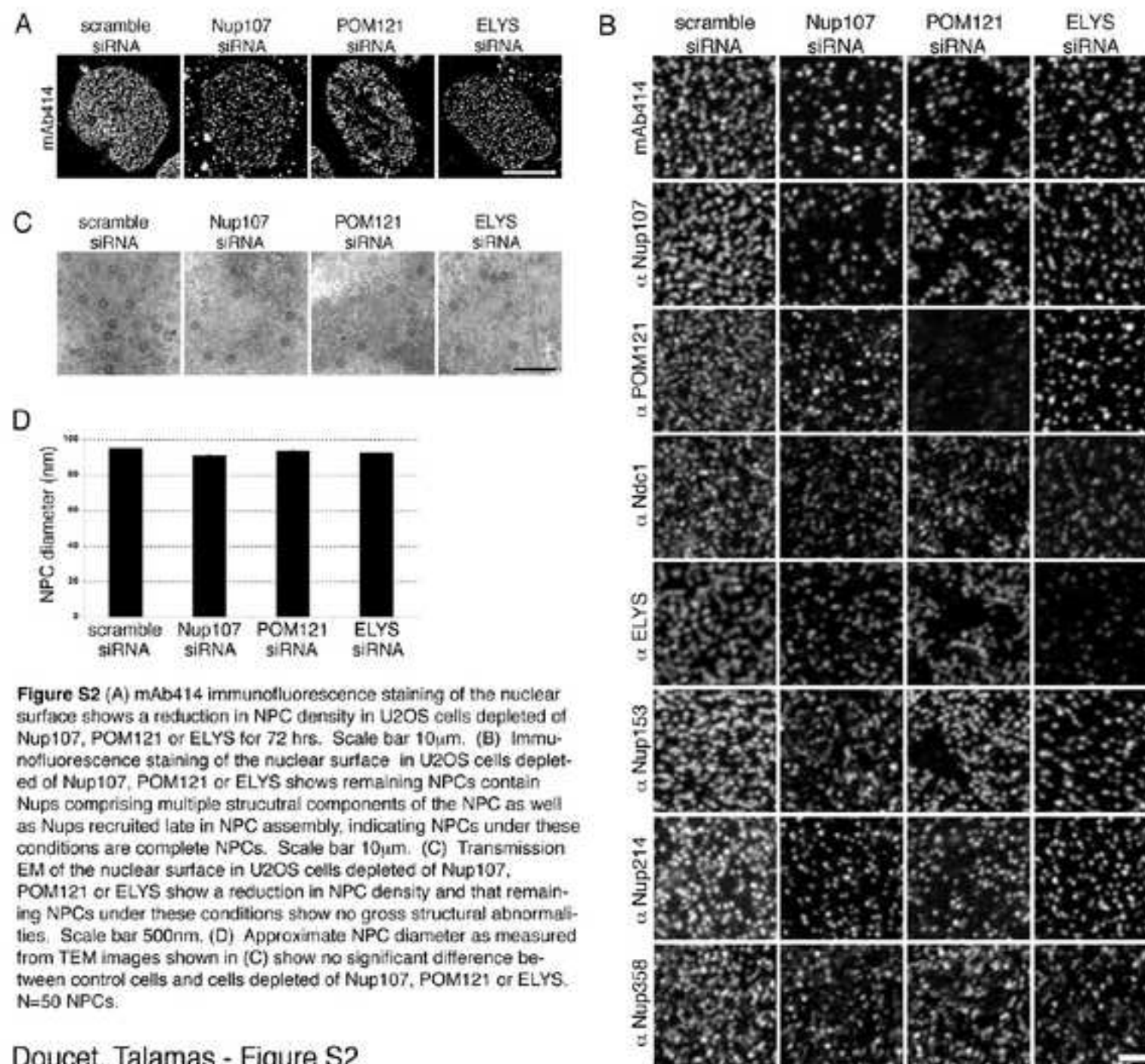


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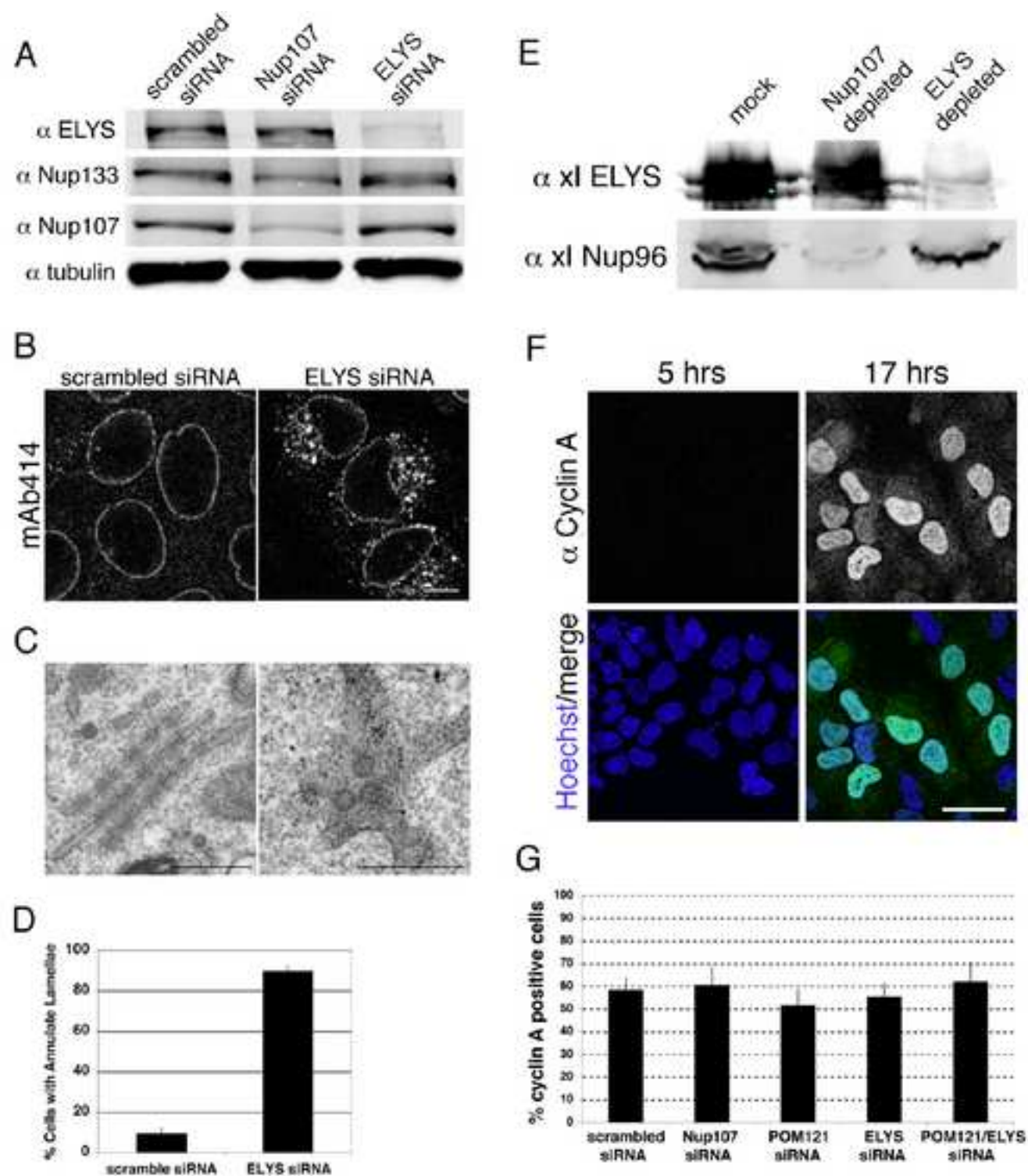


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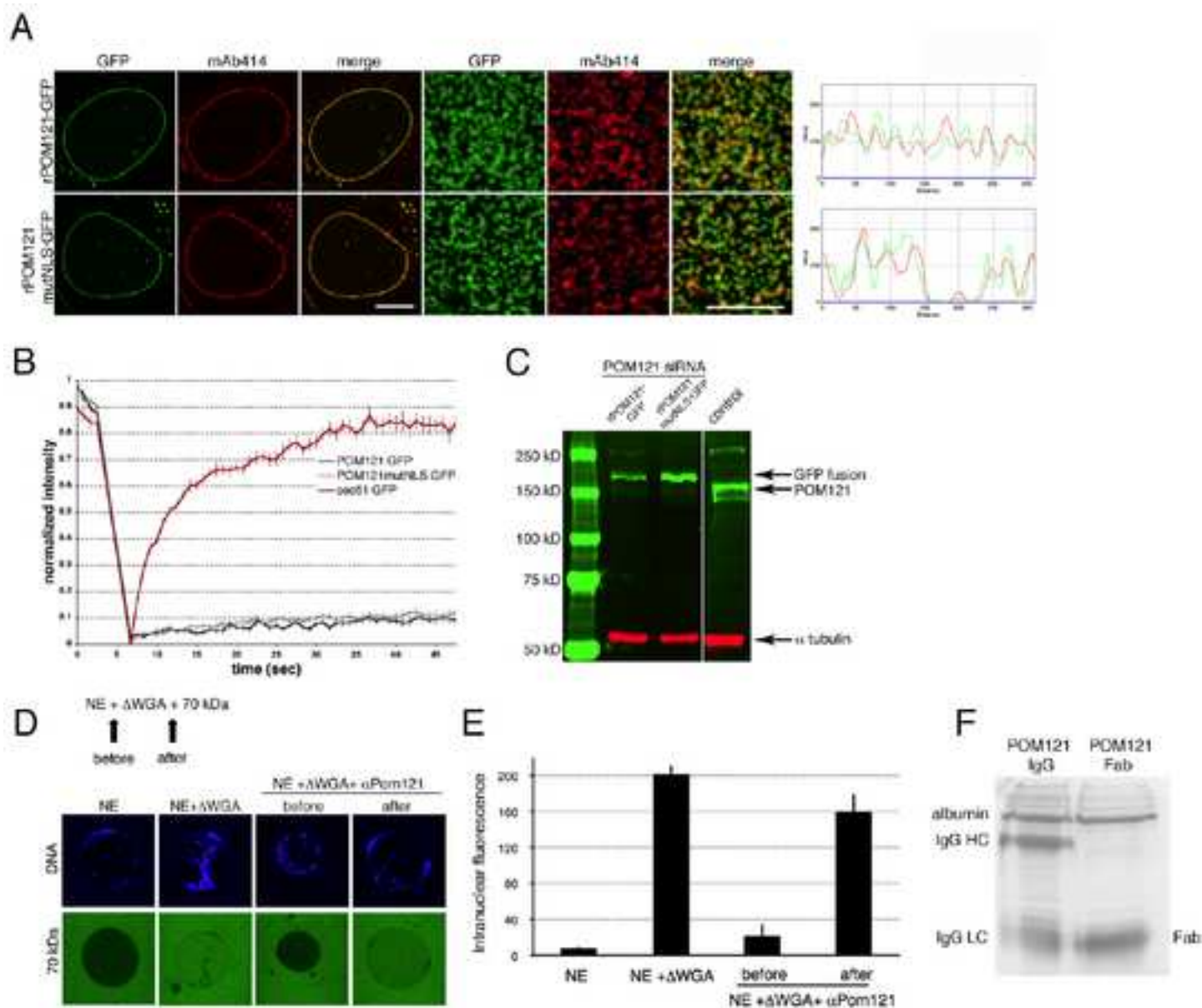


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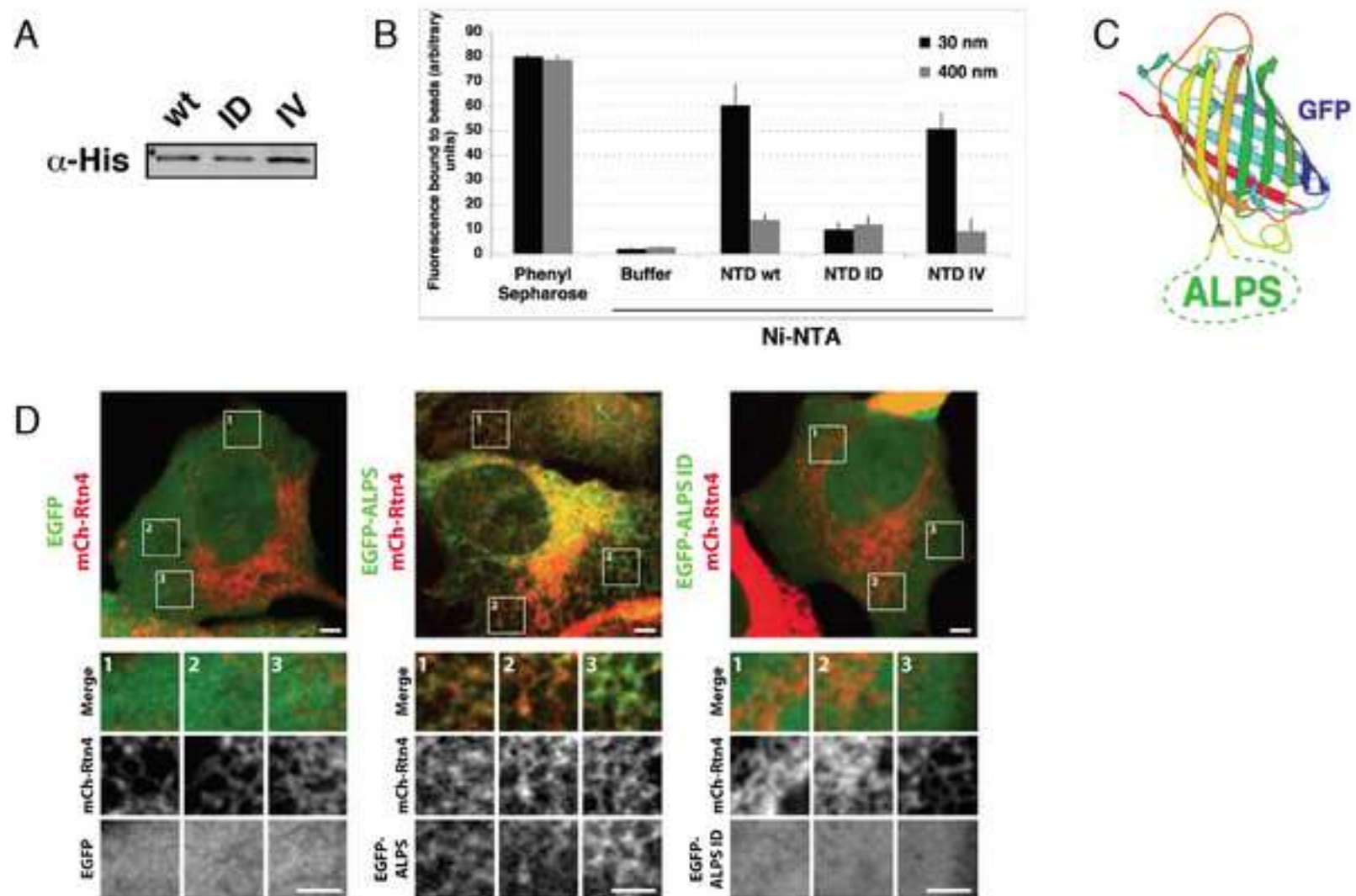


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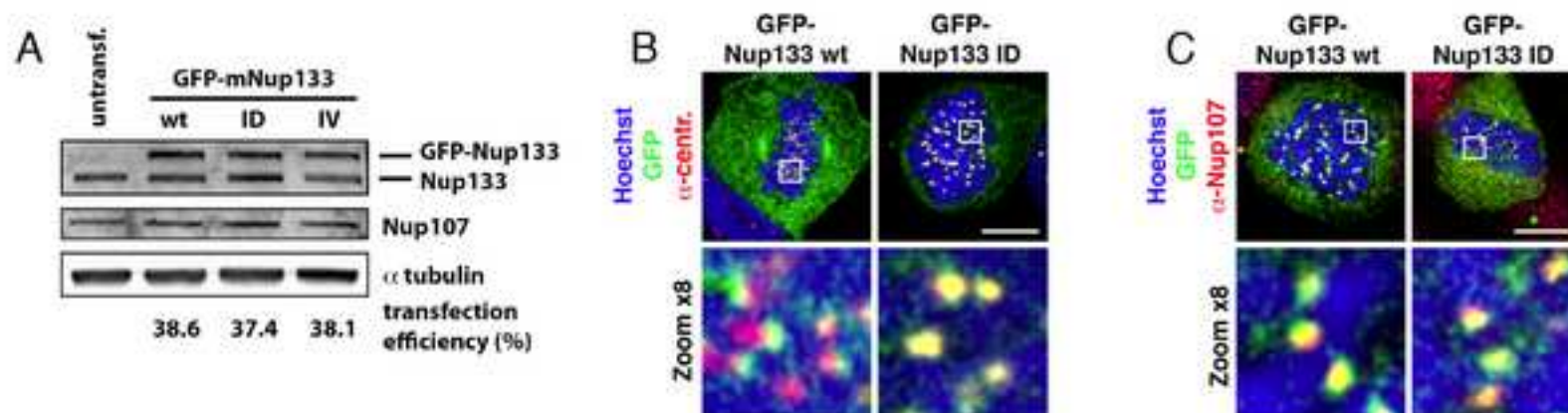


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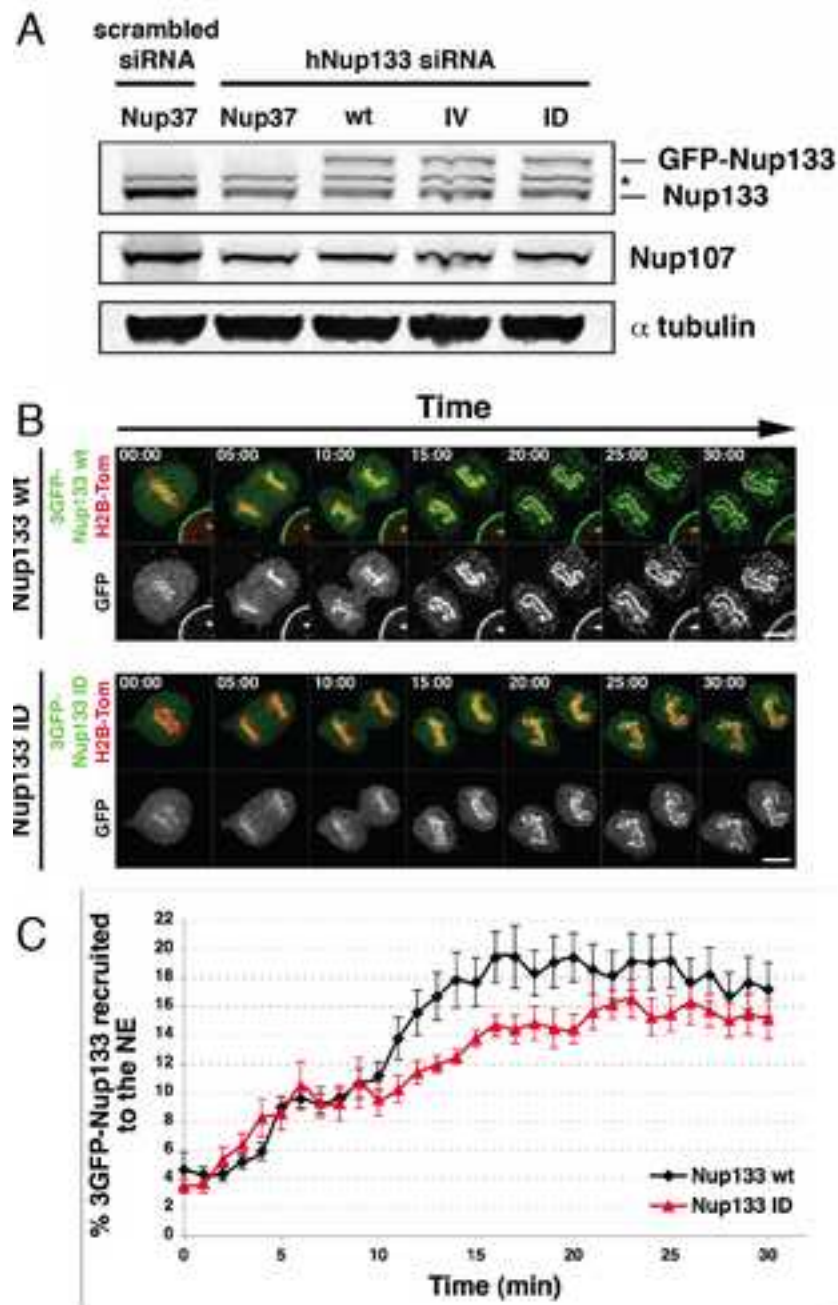


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