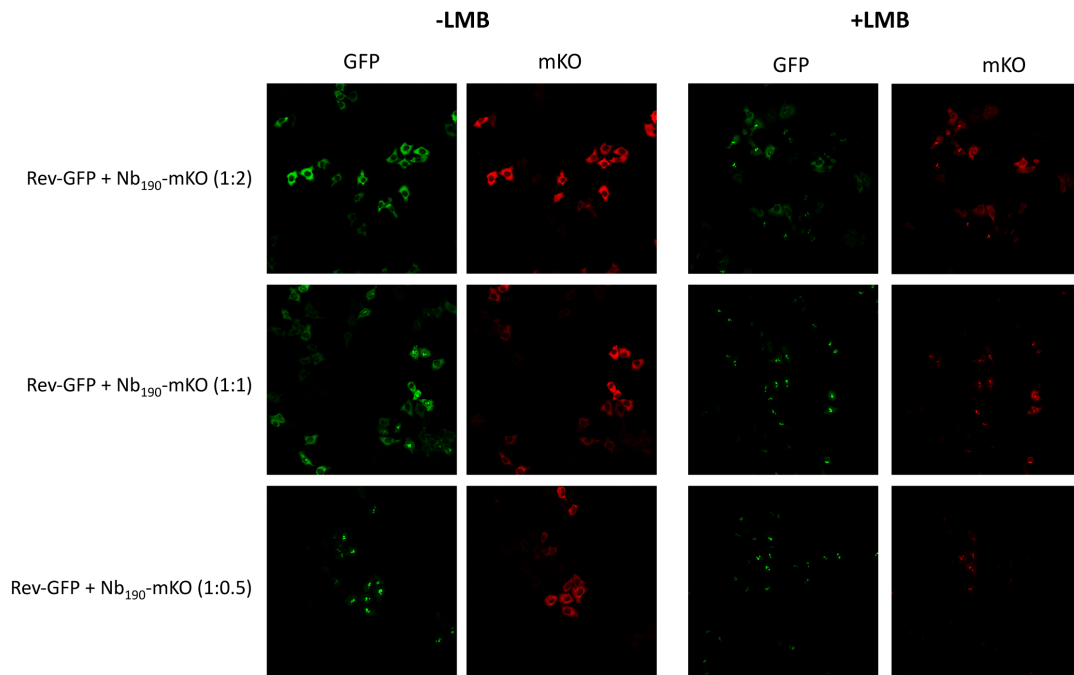


## Supplementary figure S1



**Fig. S1. Nb<sub>190</sub> does not drastically prohibit the shuttling of Rev between the nucleus and the cytoplasm of the cell.** HeLa cells were co-transfected with 1 mg of a Rev-GFP expressing construct and different amounts of Nb<sub>190</sub>-mKO plasmid as indicated. Subcellular localizations of the proteins were visualized by fluorescence confocal microscopy in both GFP and mKO channels. In the majority of the cells transfected with double the amount of Nb<sub>190</sub>-mKO expressing plasmid over Rev-GFP expressing plasmid, Rev-GFP and Nb<sub>190</sub>-mKO redistribute to the cytoplasm. At a ratio of 1 to 1 (Rev-GFP to Nb<sub>190</sub>-mKO) the Rev-GFP is nucleolar in a number of cells, while at 1 to 0,5 the Rev-GFP is nucleolar in the majority of the cells. When the same cells were treated with an inhibitor of the CRM1-mediated nuclear export (leptomycin B), a major relocalization of both Rev-GFP and Nb<sub>190</sub>-mKO to the nucleoli of the cells is observed, suggesting Rev-GFP is shuttling between the nucleus and cytoplasm in the presence of Nb<sub>190</sub>. For this experiment, cells were washed with PBS, incubated for 2 hours with 25nM LMB and then imaged.