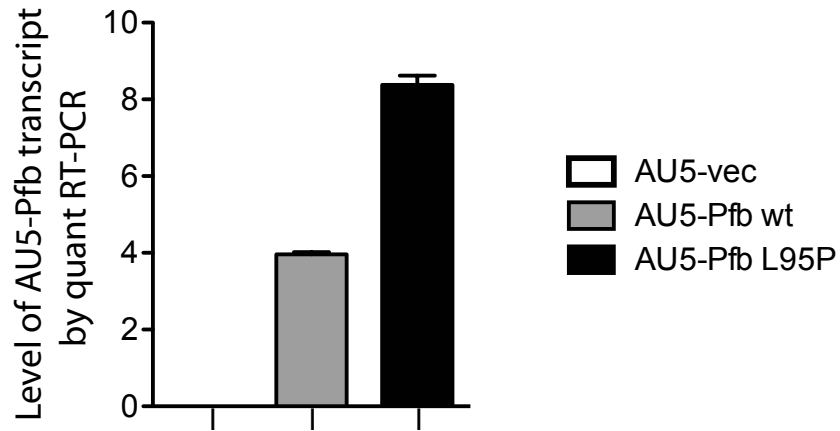
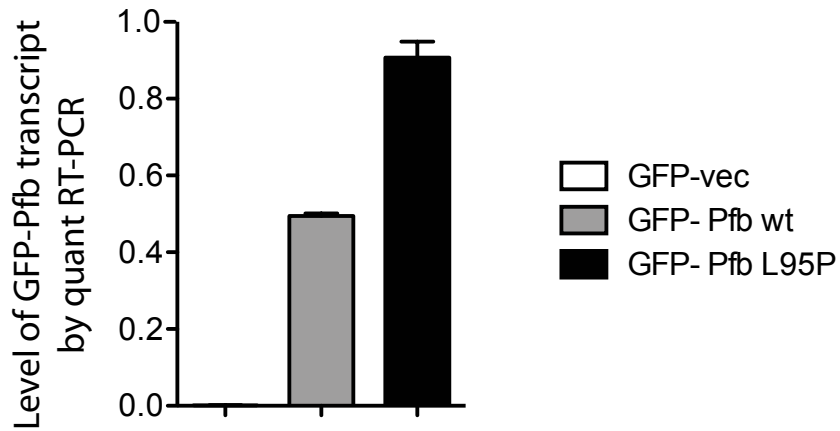


A



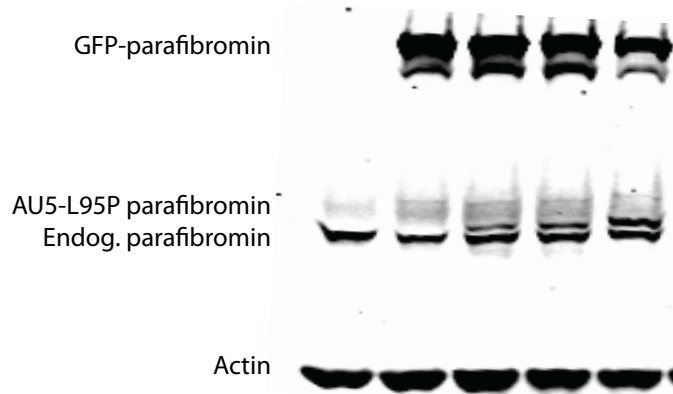
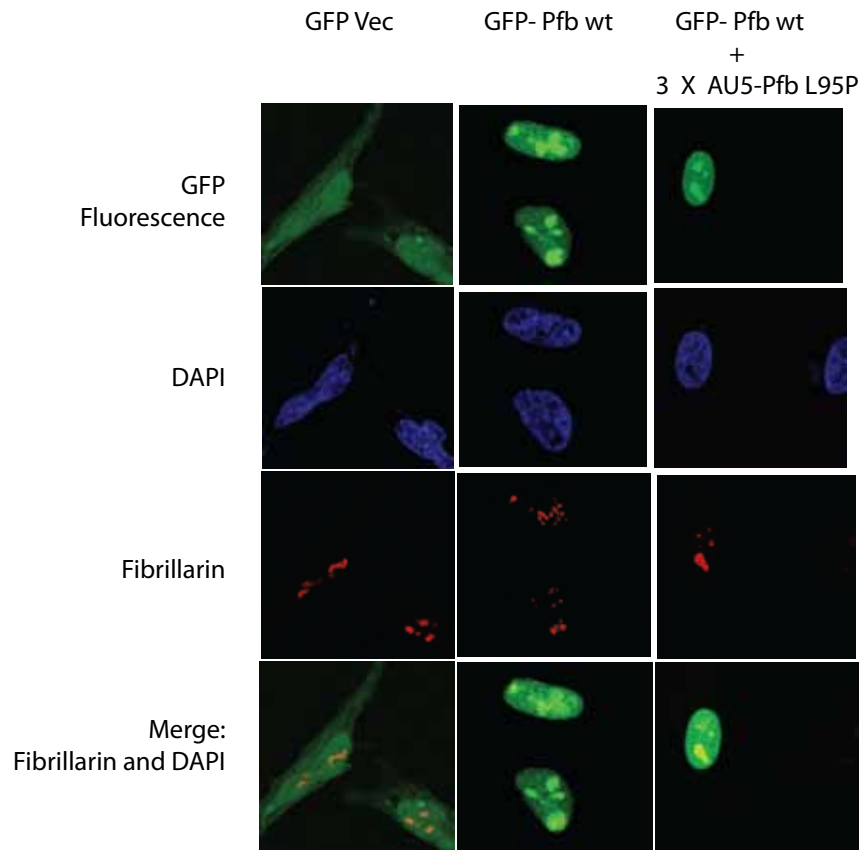
B



The L95P mutation does not cause reduction in the level of human parafibromin transcript. Level of transcripts in cells transfected with cDNAs encoding **(A)** AU5- and **(B)** GFP-tagged parafibromin constructs were determined by quantitative RT-PCR. The forward primer was derived from the tag sequence (AU5 or GFP) and the reverse primer was from the coding sequence of human parafibromin. Pfb wt = wild-type parafibromin; Pfb L95P= L95P missense mutant of parafibromin.

A

GFP Vec only	+	-	-	-	-
GFP Pfb wt	-	+	+	+	+
AU5-Pfb L95P	-	-	+	+	+
Ratio of L95P Pfb cDNA to wt Pfb cDNA	-	-	1:1	1.5:1	3:1

**B**

The nucleolar localization of wild-type GFP-parafibromin is not blocked by excess AU5-tagged L95P parafibromin. HeLa cells were cultured in chamber slides and transfected with GFP vector control or else GFP fusion with wild-type (Pfb wt), without or with increasing amounts of cDNA encoding AU5-tagged L95P mutant parafibromin (Pfb-L95P). Cells were then lysed and analyzed by immunoblot (**A**) or treated with the DAPI nuclear stain, immunostained using anti-fibrillarin antibody as a nucleolar marker, and analyzed by confocal laser fluorescence microscopy (**B**).