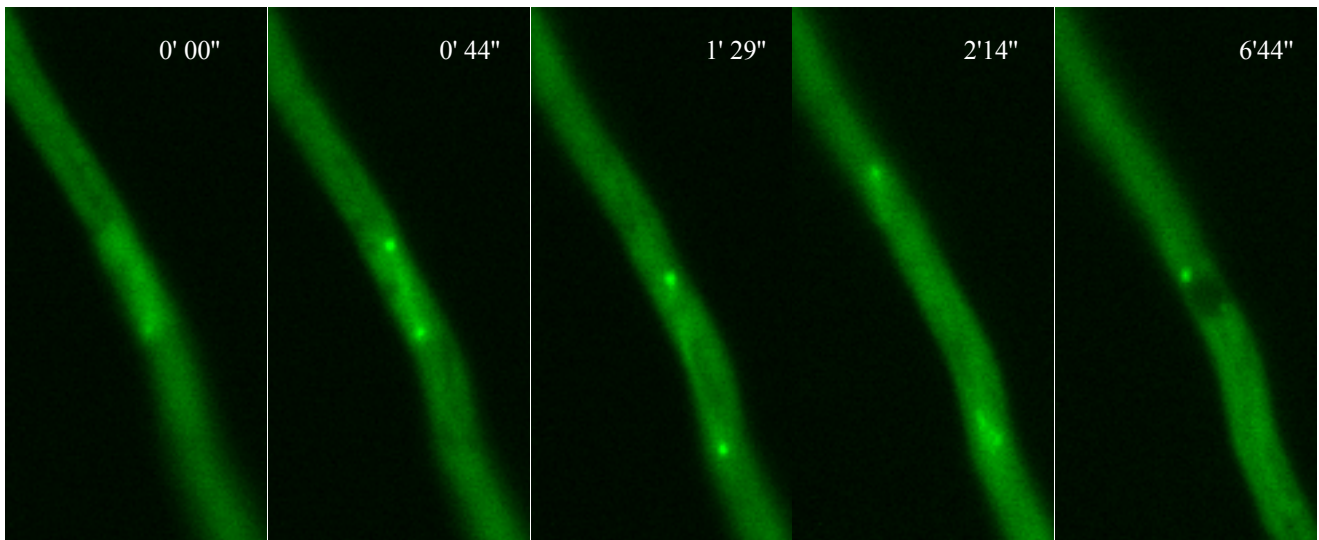


1) PalA-GFP is in the cytosol and in spindle pole bodies (SPBs) associated with nuclei, which appear dark on a green background because the protein is cytosolic in interphase

2) At the onset of mitosis, PalA-GFP enters the nuclei, which now appear brighter, and remains associated with SPBs, which start migrating to opposite ends of the parental nucleus to form the spindle

3) Anaphase A: the spindle has been formed and the chromatin masses are pulled away; a faint line of PalA linking the SPBs is noticeable in some of the nuclei (arrowed)

4) At the end of mitosis, nuclear membrane permeability is restored and nuclei appear again as dark on a green background. Note that one nucleus is delayed (arrowhead) and the PalA material is still at the ends of the spindle



Onset of mitosis; PalA enters the nucleus

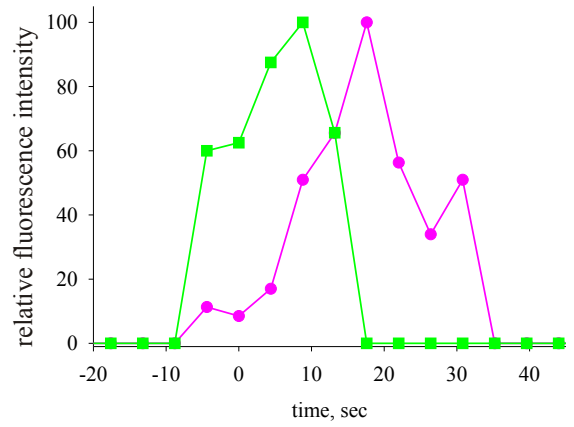
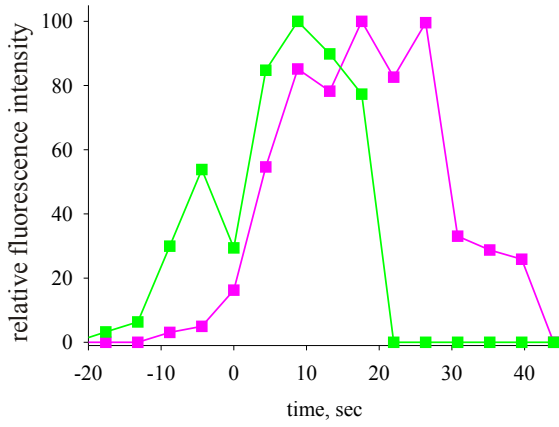
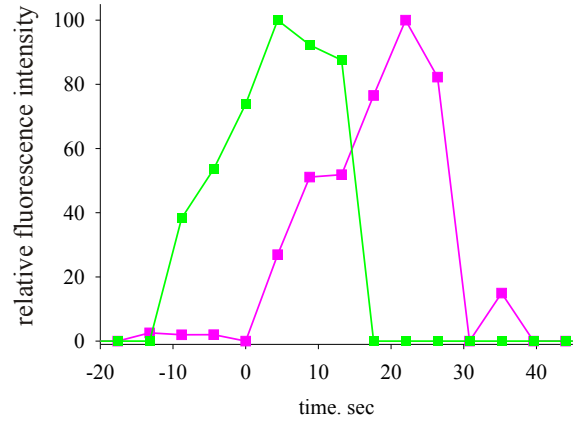
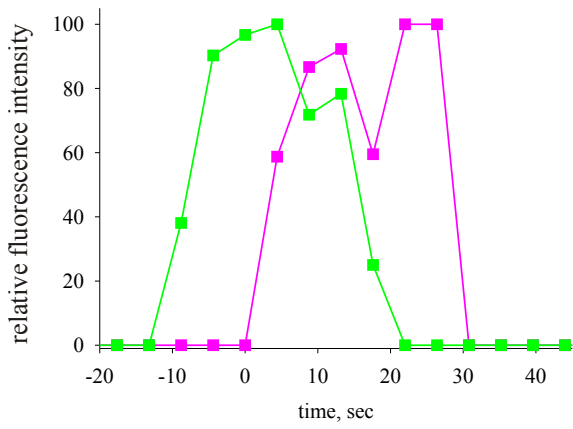
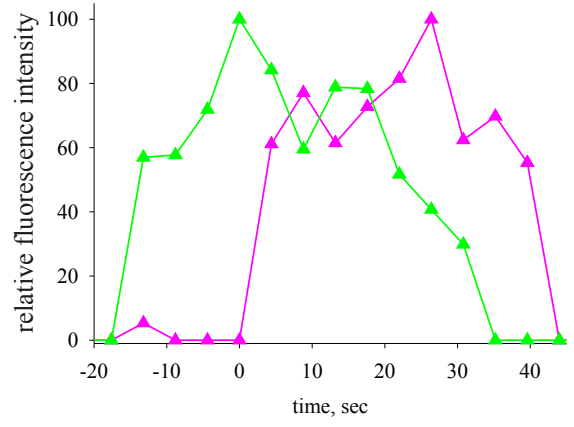
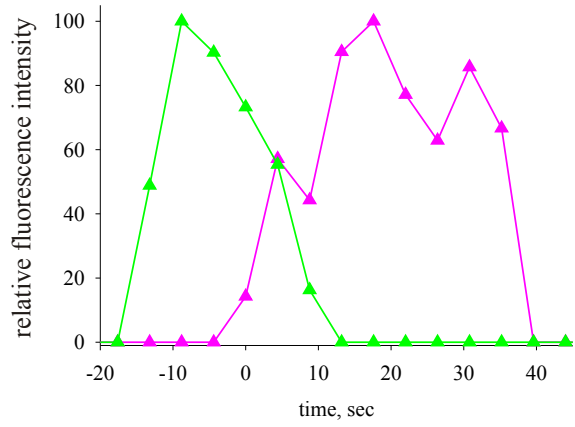
Anaphase A: PalA associates with SPBs and localises to a faint string of material that links them

Anaphase B

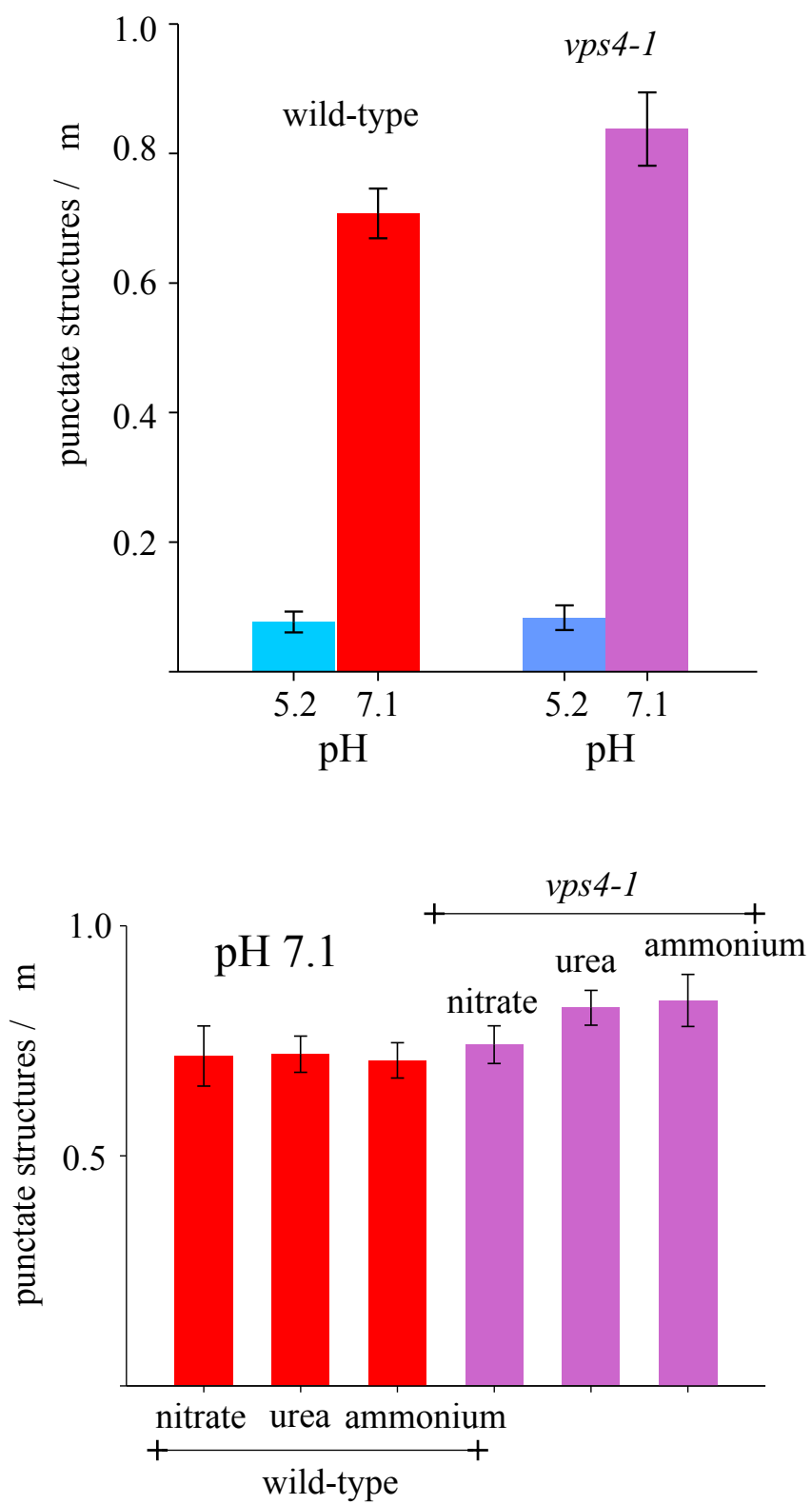
Late anaphase B

Postmitosis; a nucleus is seen; the second nucleus migrated out of the focal plane in the upper side

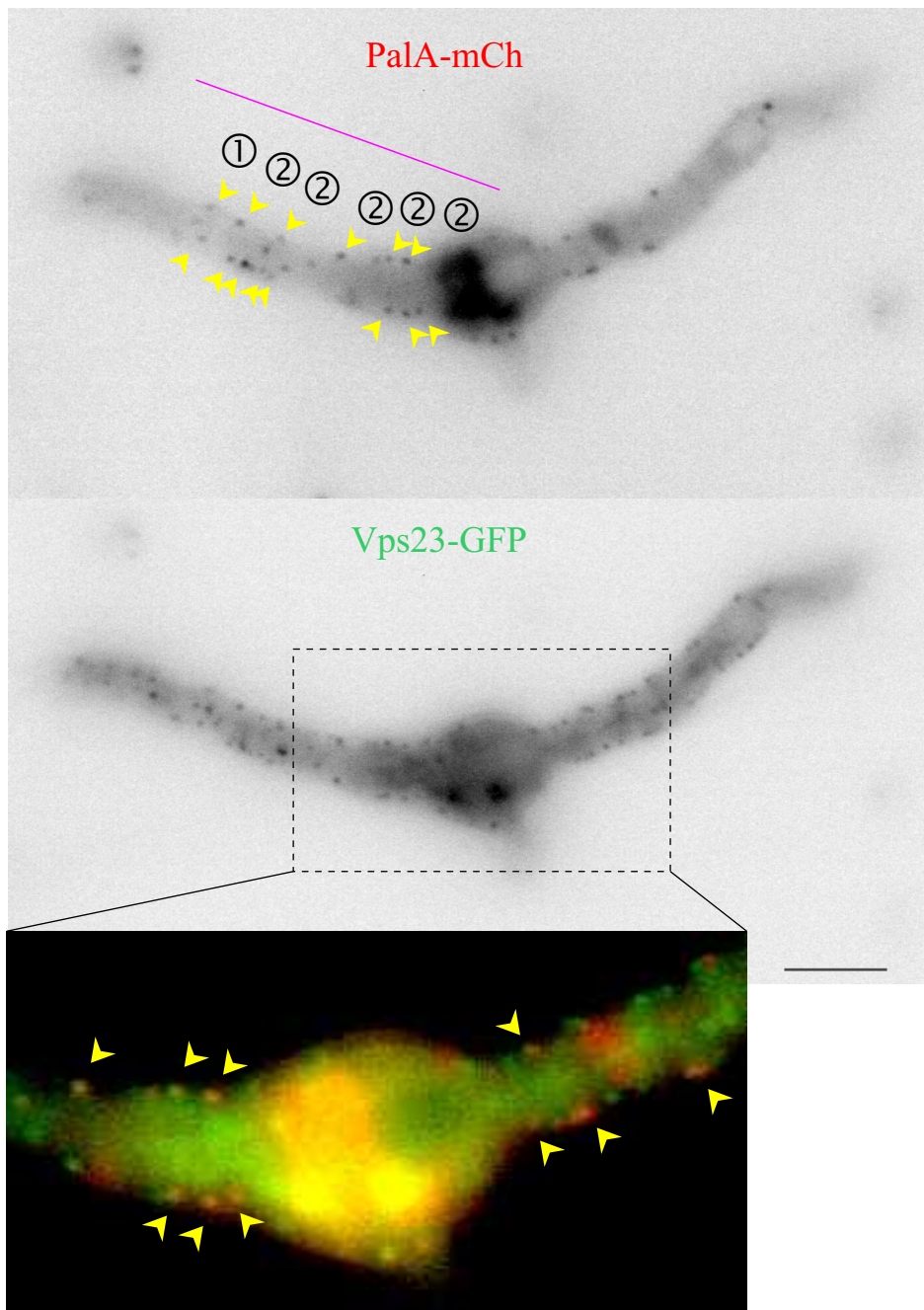
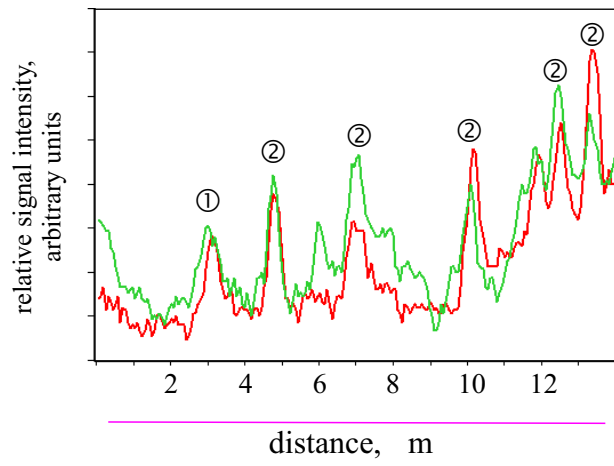
Supplementary material Fig. S1



Supplementary material Fig. S2



Supplementary material Fig. S3



Supplementary material Fig. S4