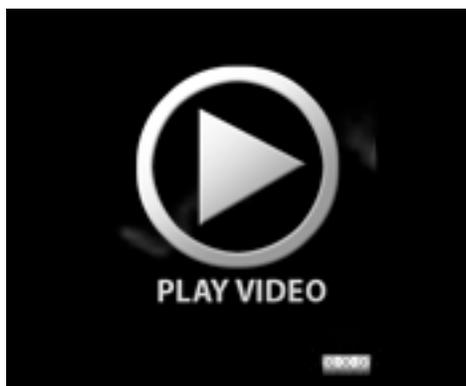




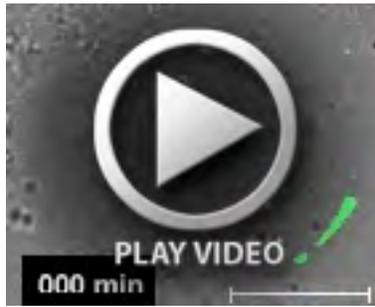
Movie 1. Time-lapse movie of gap junction plaque endoexocytosis seen in Fig. 4B. The invagination of the gap junction plaque (Cx43-GFP) is seen over time to result in the release of an annular gap junction. The two adjacent cells are expressing Cx43-GFP; however, only one is expressing clathrin-mCherry (which helps to define the boundaries of that cell). The annular gap junction is released into a cell that is not expressing the clathrin-mCherry. During the 10-hour viewing period, images were collected every 2 minutes.



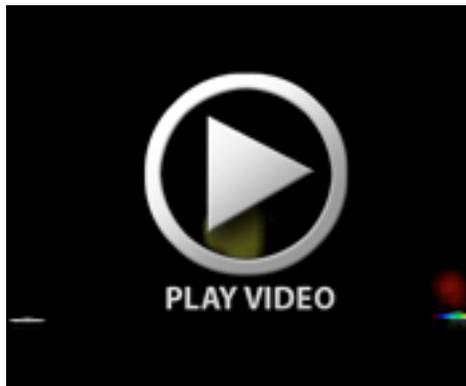
Movie 2. Time-lapse movie of gap junction plaque endoexocytosis in the DMSO control population, seen in Fig. 5A. Images were collected every 2 minutes.



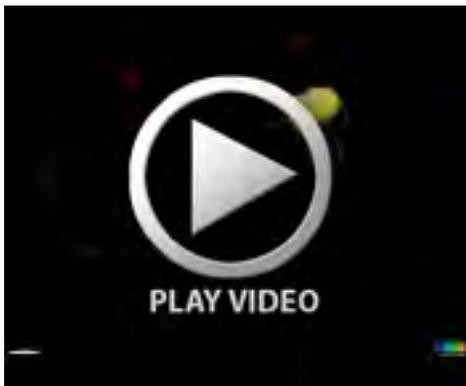
Movie 3. Time-lapse movie of gap junction plaque endoexocytosis in the dynasore treated population, seen in Fig. 5B. Images were collected every 2 minutes.



Movie 4. Time-lapse movie demonstrating the recovery from dynasore inhibition of internalization, seen in Fig. 6. Images were collected every 1 minute. There was a shift in the position of the stage at the point that dynasore was added ($t=30$ minutes). Dynasore was washed out and new growth media was added at $t=90$ minutes).



Movie 5. Time-lapse imaging and tracking of annular gap junction vesicle fission in the DMSO control cell, seen in Fig. 7H. Images were collected every 1 minute.



Movie 6. Time-lapse imaging and tracking of annular gap junction vesicle fission in the dynasore treated cell, seen in Fig. 7I. Images were collected every 1 minute.