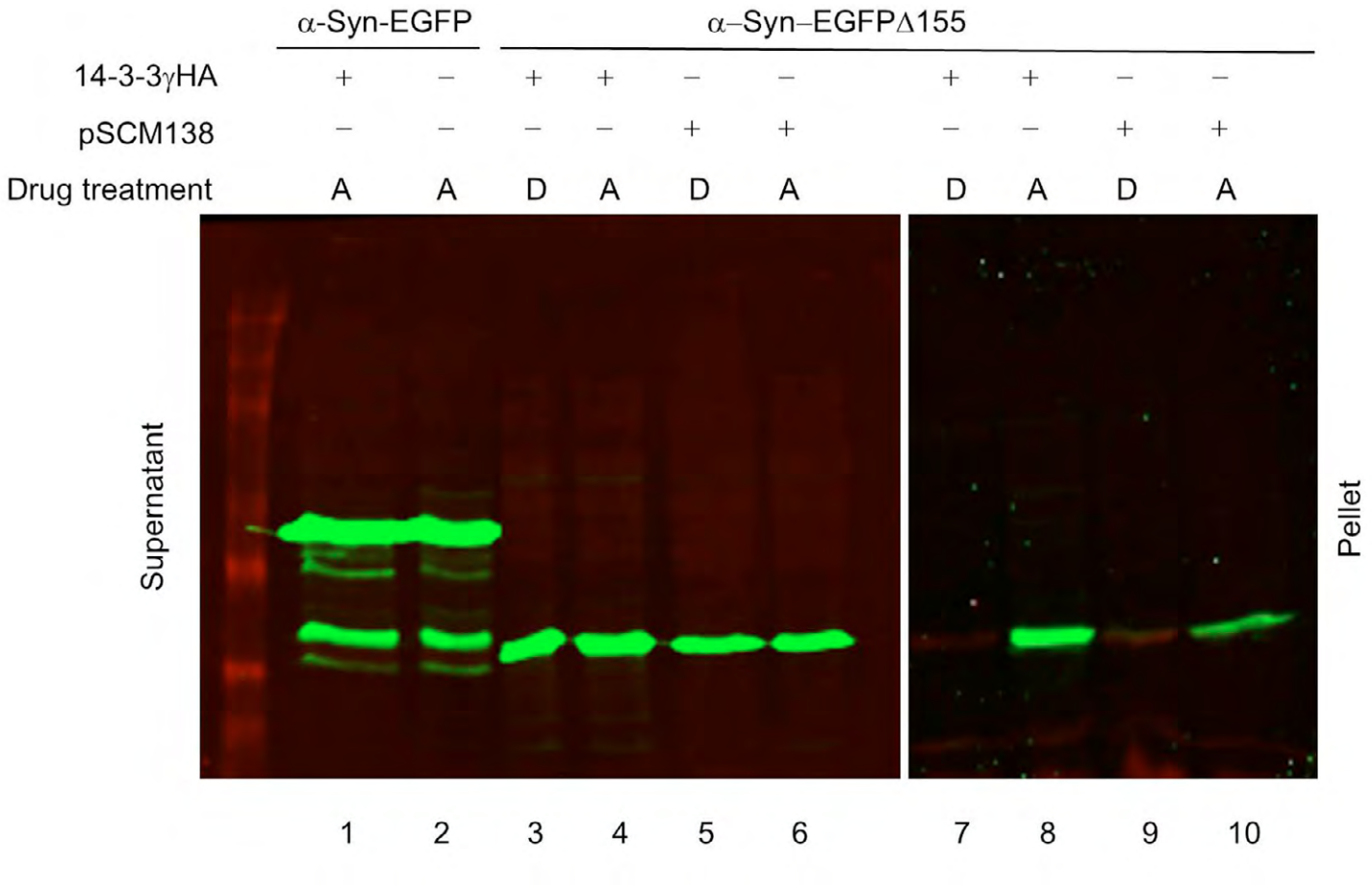

Fig. S1. 14-3-3 enhances the accumulation of α-Syn-EGFPΔ155 in the insoluable fraction. α-SynEGFPΔ155 was transfected into tsA201 cells together with either 14-3-3γHA or pSCM138. Followed by a treatment of either ALLN (**A**) or DMSO (**D**) for 24 hs, whole cell lysates were separated into Triton-X100 soluble (supernatant) and insoluble (pellet) fractions, and samples from both fractions were analyzed by western blotting with an anti-α-Syn antibody (lanes 3-10). Lysates of cells transfected with the full-length α-SynEGFP were shown in lanes 1 and 2. Raw Odyssey Images are shown to depict the Benchmark™ protein ladder (left lane).

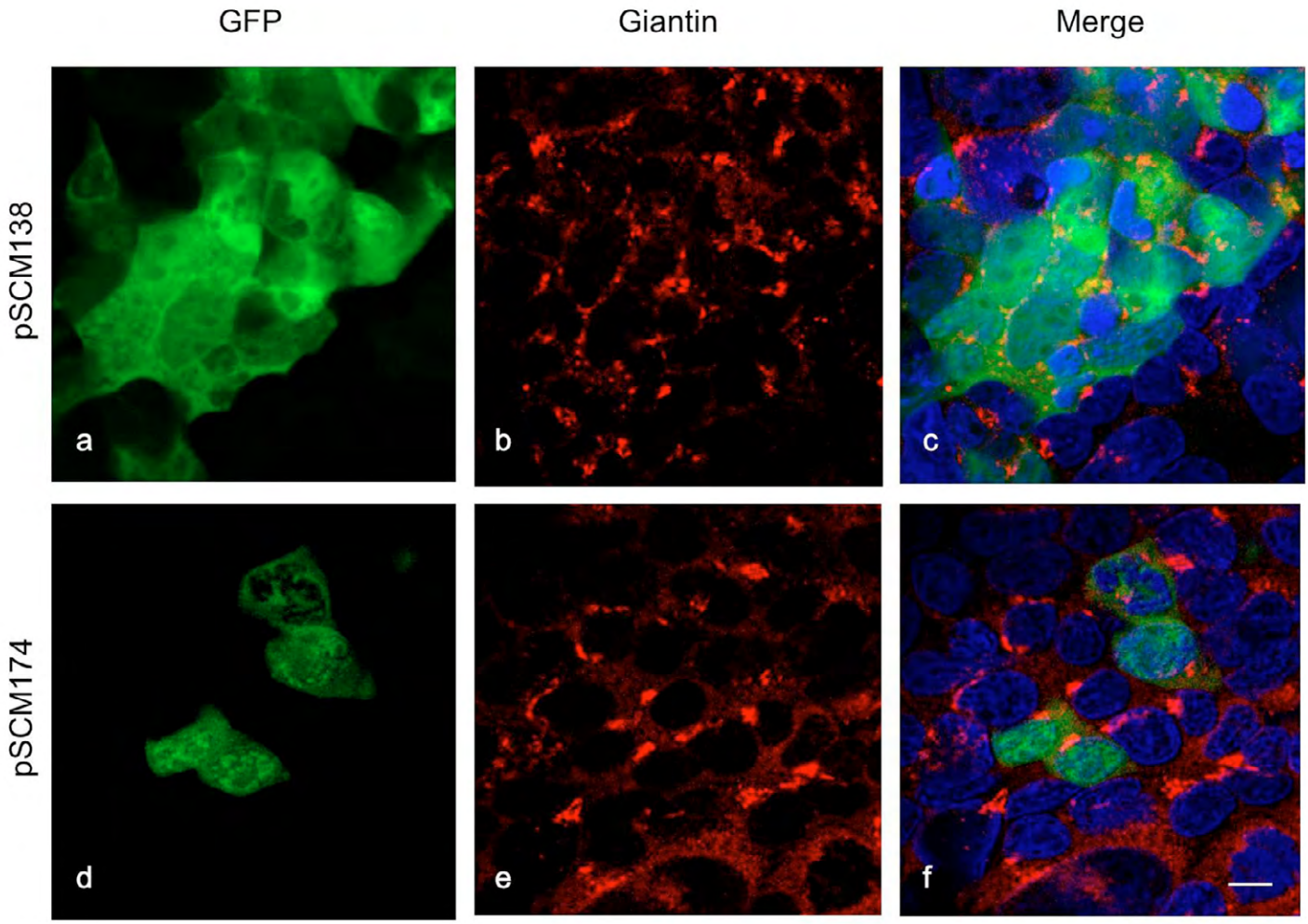

Fig. S2. Golgi positioning is not affected by 14-3-3 inhibition. Representative confocal images of CHO cells transfected with either the 14-3-3 binding antagonist pSCM138 (a) or its inactive control, pSCM174 (d). Cells were immunostained with Giantin antibodies to visulaize Golgi apparatus (b and e; red), Golgi organization in pSCM138-transfected cells is similar to that in pSCM174-transfected or non-transfected cells . Scale bar, 10 ∀m.