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Supplemental Material to:

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CRM1 and its ribosome export adaptor NMD3 localize to the nucleolus and affect rRNA synthesis

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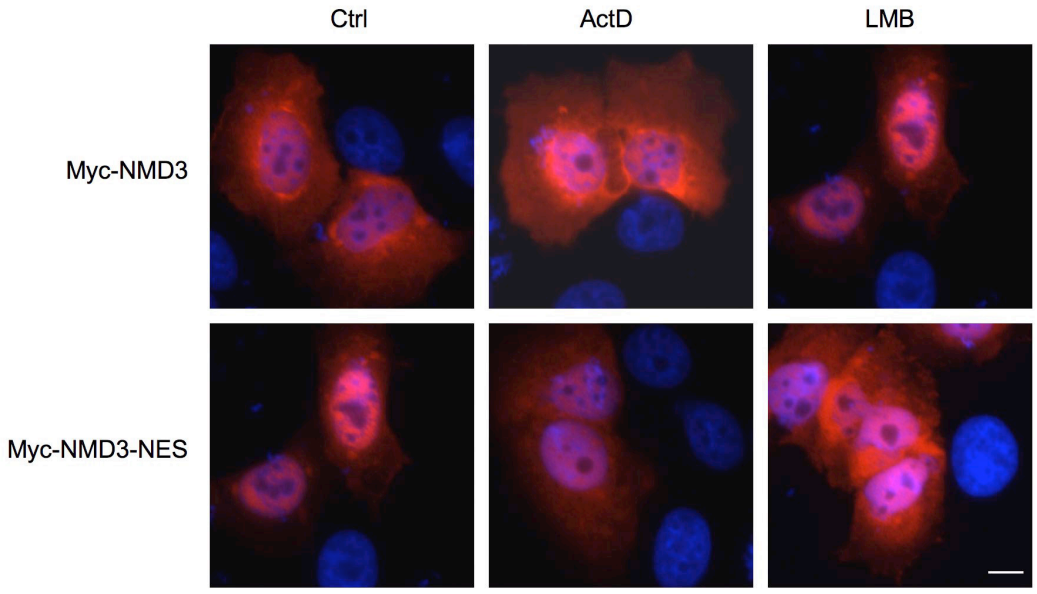

Figure S1. Ectopic expression of Myc-NMD3 yields distinct localization phenotypes depending on its expression level. HeLa cells were transfected with Myc-NMD3 expression vector, incubated for 24 hours and treated with LMB or Act D. Cells were fixed followed by detection of Myc-NMD3 expression using Myc-tag antibodies. Cells expressing high levels of Myc-tag are shown. Note nuclear location of Myc-NMD3 in cells treated with LMB, and those of Myc-NMD3-NES cells. Exposure times 35 ms as compared to 482 ms in Figure 1D.

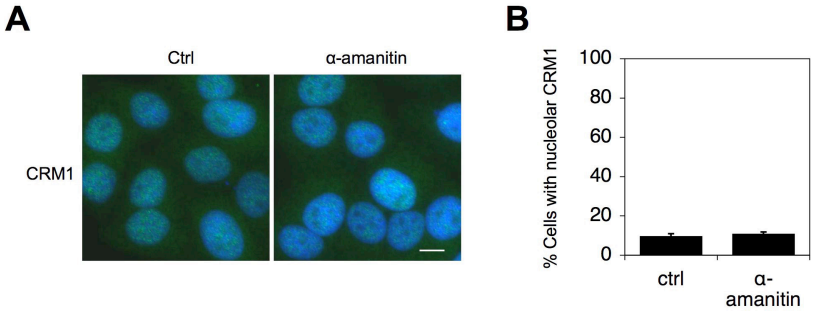

Figure S2. Inhibition of Pol II does not affect CRM1 localization. (**A**) HeLa cells were mock-treated or treated with Pol II specific inhibitor α-amanitin, followed by detection of CRM1 localization by immunofluorescence staining. Scale bar, 10 μm. (**B**) Quantification of cells with CRM1 nucleolar accumulation after α-amanitin treatment in (**A**). Data represents means ± SD, n = 2 experiments.

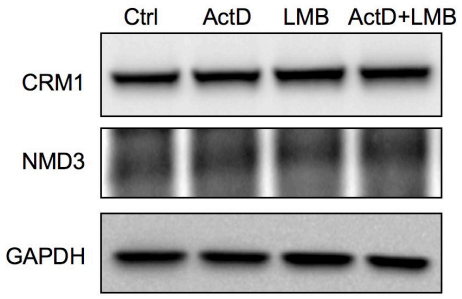

Figure S3. Western analysis of cells treated with ActD, LMB or their combination. The membrane was probed with CRM1 and NMD3 antibodies. GAPDH was used as loading control.

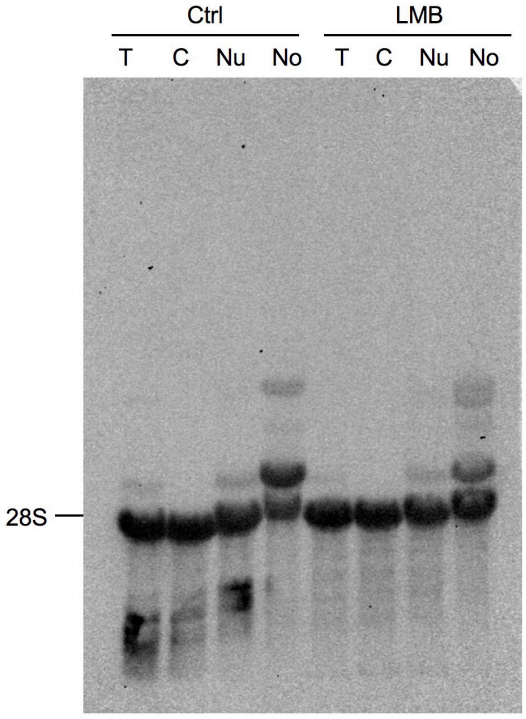

Figure S4. Full Image of Northern analysis displayed in Figure 6C.