Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Garbett et al.

Figure S1. Deletion of regions in the tail of EBP50 does not alter its localization. Maximum projections of JEG-3 cells expressing GFP-tagged EBP50 deletion mutants indicated (green) and stained for ezrin (red) and actin (blue). Bars, 10μm.

Figure S2. The tails of EBP50 and E3KARP localize similarly to their respective full-length counterparts. (A) Representative maximum projection images of JEG-3 cells expressing GFP-tagged EBP50(242-358), or E3KARP(239-337). GFP signal is shown in green and ezrin staining in red. Bars, 10μm. (B) Highly magnified regions of microvilli (*top*) containing GFP-tagged EBP50(242-358), or E3KARP(239-337), and stained for ezrin (red). Bars, 2μm. (*bottom*) Graphs of normalized intensity of ezrin (red) and GFP (green) of multiple microvilli ($n \geq 5$) were plotted (open circles) as a function of the percent of the total microvillar length with 0 and 100 percent representing the tip and base respectively. The data was fit to a LOWESS function shown as a solid line. (C) The LOWESS function fits of EBP50 full-length (purple) and EBP50(242-358) (cyan) show nearly identical distributions along microvilli. (D) The LOWESS function fits of E3KARP full-length (purple) and E3KARP(239-337) (cyan) show similar distributions along microvilli.

Figure S1

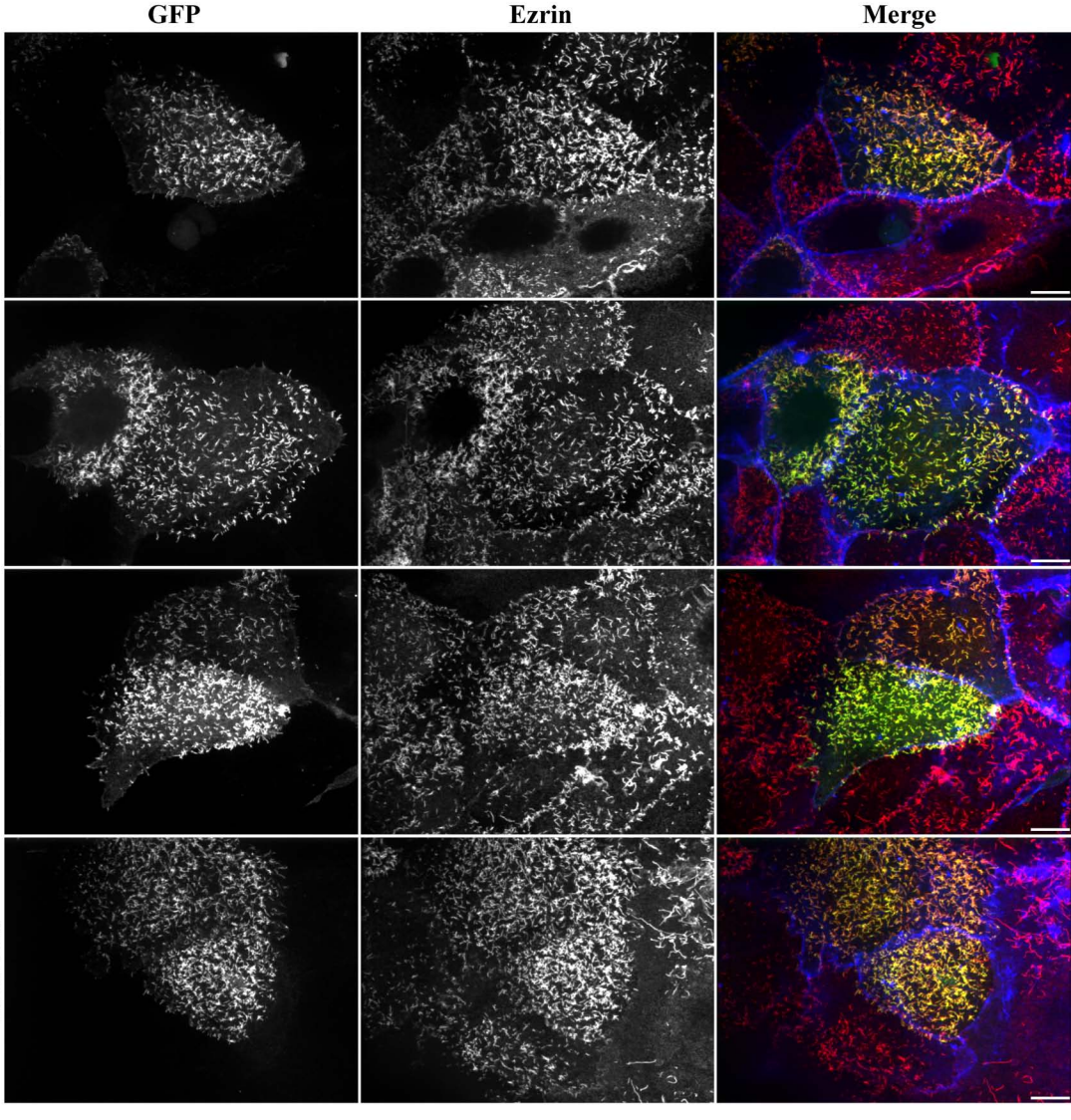
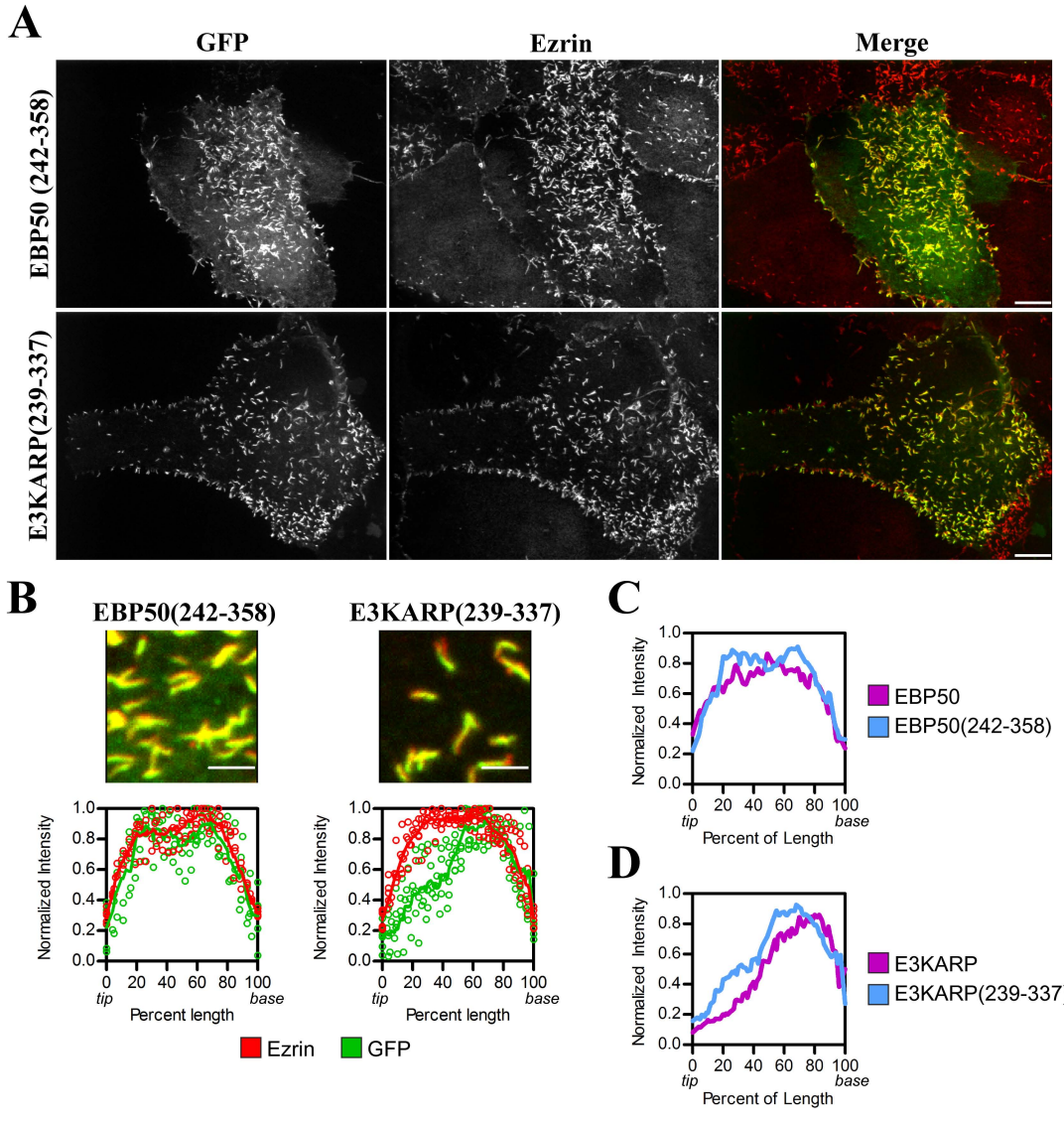


Figure S2


A
GFP
Ezrin
Merge
EBP50 (242-358)
E3KARP(239-337)
B
EBP50(242-358)
E3KARP(239-337)
Normalized Intensity
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
0
20
40
60
80
100
tip
base
Percent length
Ezrin
GFP
C
Normalized Intensity
Percent of Length
EBP50
EBP50(242-358)
D
E3KARP
E3KARP(239-337)