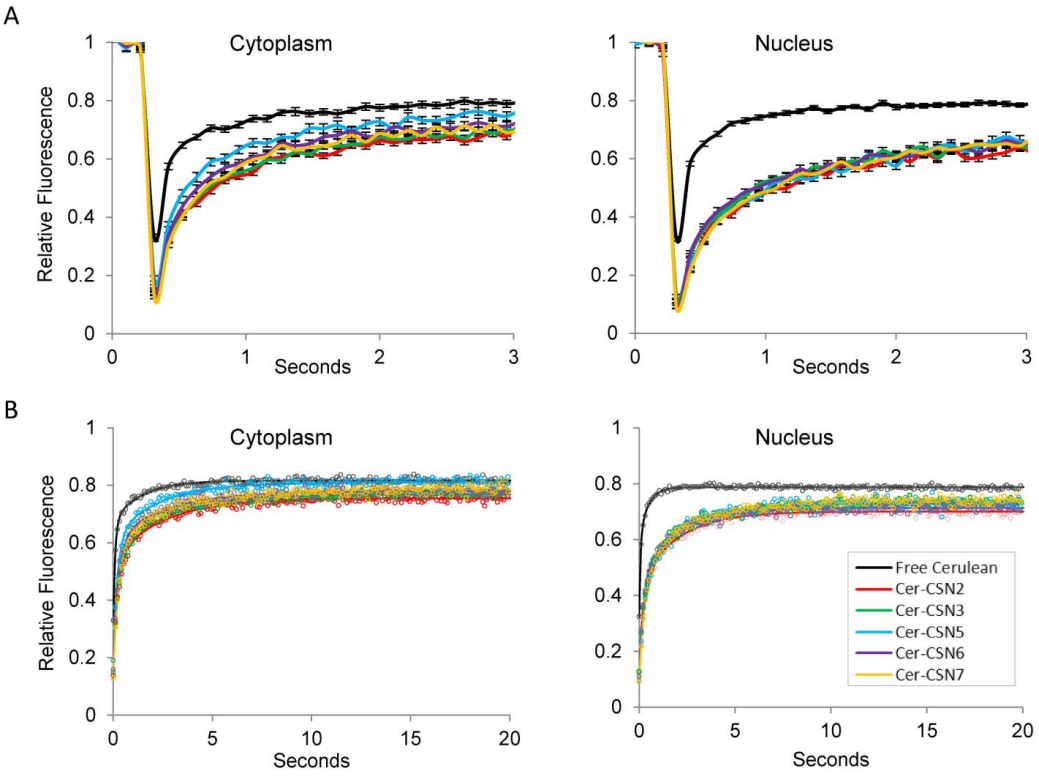
Supplemental Figure S3



C

	Y0	A1	A2	$t_{1/2}$ 1	$t_{1/2}$ 2	R^2
Cytoplasm						
Cer-CSN2	0.148 ± 0.006	0.394 ± 0.011	0.214 ± 0.009	0.167 ± 0.059	1.726 ± 0.055	0.99
Cer-CSN3	0.161 ± 0.006	0.408 ± 0.009	0.199 ± 0.008	0.188 ± 0.044	1.931 ± 0.047	0.99
Cer-CSN5	0.195 ± 0.007	0.421 ± 0.011	0.193 ± 0.009	0.148 ± 0.054	1.5632 0.057	0.99
Cer-CSN6	0.167 ± 0.007	0.438 ± 0.012	0.174 ± 0.010	0.180 ± 0.059	1.836 ± 0.071	0.98
Cer-CSN7	0.135 ± 0.006	0.472 ± 0.010	0.180 ± 0.009	0.197 ± 0.048	2.342 ± 0.068	0.99
Nucleus						
Cer-CSN2	0.112 ± 0.006	0.332 ± 0.015	0.257 ± 0.015	0.195 ± 0.081	1.400 ± 0.058	0.99
Cer-CSN3	0.133 ± 0.005	0.352 ± 0.010	0.245 ± 0.010	0.187 ± 0.059	1.602 ± 0.050	0.99
Cer-CSN5	0.097 ± 0.007	0.321 ± 0.016	0.310 ± 0.016	0.165 ± 0.091	1.296 ± 0.055	0.99
Cer-CSN6	0.113 ± 0.005	0.357 ± 0.011	0.244 ± 0.010	0.150 ± 0.060	1.438 ± 0.074	0.99
Cer-CSN7	0.094 ± 0.005	0.391 ± 0.012	0.253 ± 0.011	0.214 ± 0.054	1.770 ± 0.049	0.99

Fig S3. **FRAP analysis of nuclear and cytosolic CSN subunits.** (A) An expansion of the FRAP curves shown in Figure 1A demonstrating the first three seconds of recovery. Bars represent standard errors. (B) Recovery curves were fitted to a double exponential function $y(t) = Y0 + A1(1-e^{-k1t}) + A2(1-e^{-k2t})$. Y0 represents the bleach depth, A1 and A2 are constants that represent the mobile fractions, t is time (s) and k1 and k2 are the time constants. Fits (lines) were overlaid on top of the measured FRAP curves (open circles), and likewise reflect the similarity of the recovery kinetics of

the CSN subunits, with the exception of cytosolic CSN5, which shows a more dynamic recovery. (C) Rate parameters of the fitted FRAP curves. The values of $t_{1/2}1$ and $t_{1/2}2$ were calculated using the equation: $t_{1/2} = \ln(2) / k$. R^2 is the coefficient of determination of the fits.