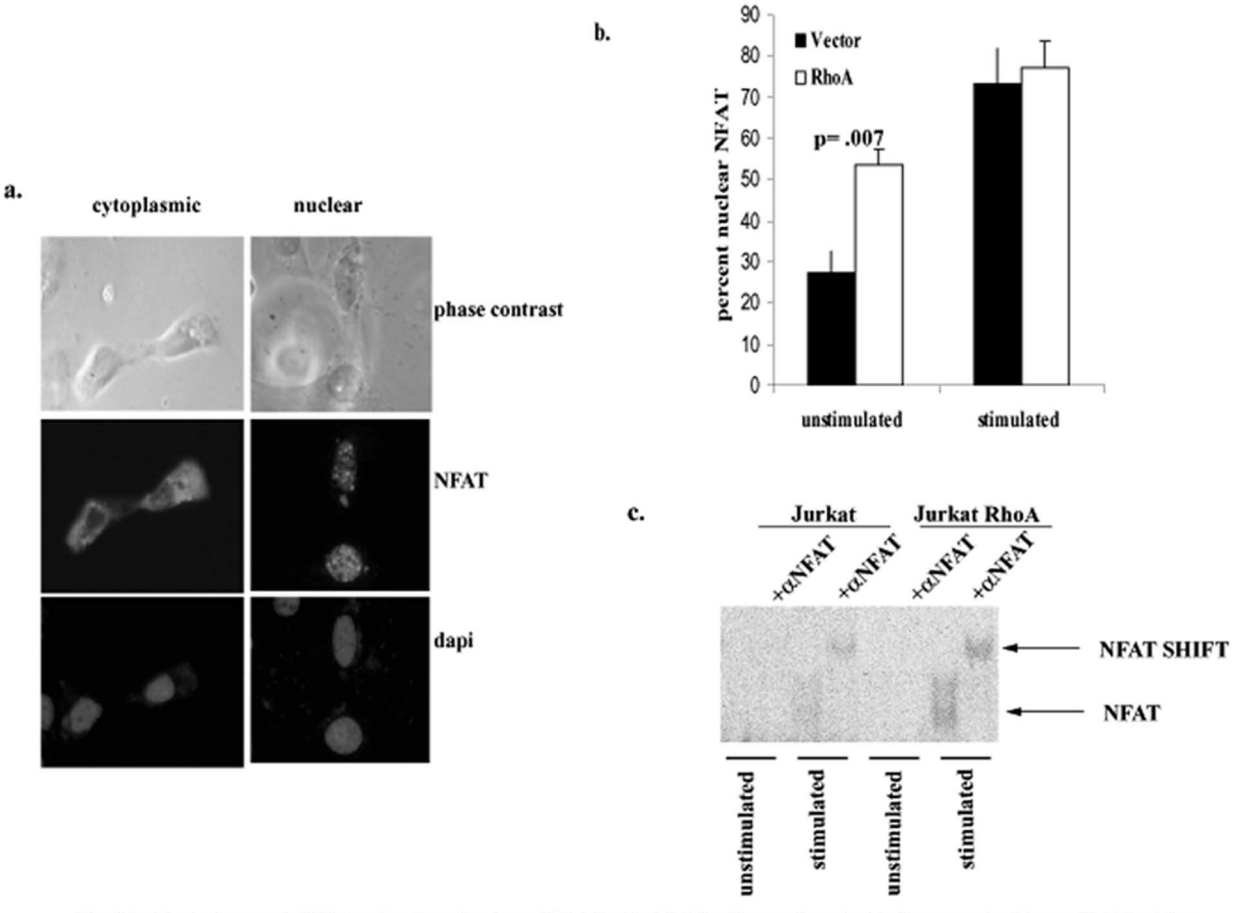

Fig. S1. RhoA does not inhibit Nuclear Localization of NFAT. (a) U2OS cells transfected with flag-tagged wild type NFAT with or without constitutively active RhoA were treated with $CaCl_2$ and ionomycin. NFAT nuclear localization was then measured by fluorescence microscopy. (b) The percentage of nuclear NFAT expression cells was determined by scoring NFAT transfected U20S cells after stimulaltion with $CaCl_2$ and ionomycin. There was no significant difference in the percentage of cells expressing nuclear NFAT after stimulation in the presence of RhoA verses vector. Several hundred NFAT+ cells were counted for each experiment. Data shown is the average of 4 independent experiments. (c) Jurkat T cells were either untransduced or transduced with the RhoA63L retrovirus and stimulated with PHA and ionomycin for 5 hours or left unstimulated. The NFAT binding site from the IL-2 promoter was used as a probe for NFAT binding. Upon activation with PHA and ionomycin, there was binding to the NFAT probe in both vector and RhoA63L cells. The addition of an α-NFATc1 antibody to lysates before incubation with the probe resulted in a size shift of the probe/NFAT complex in both cell lines.