

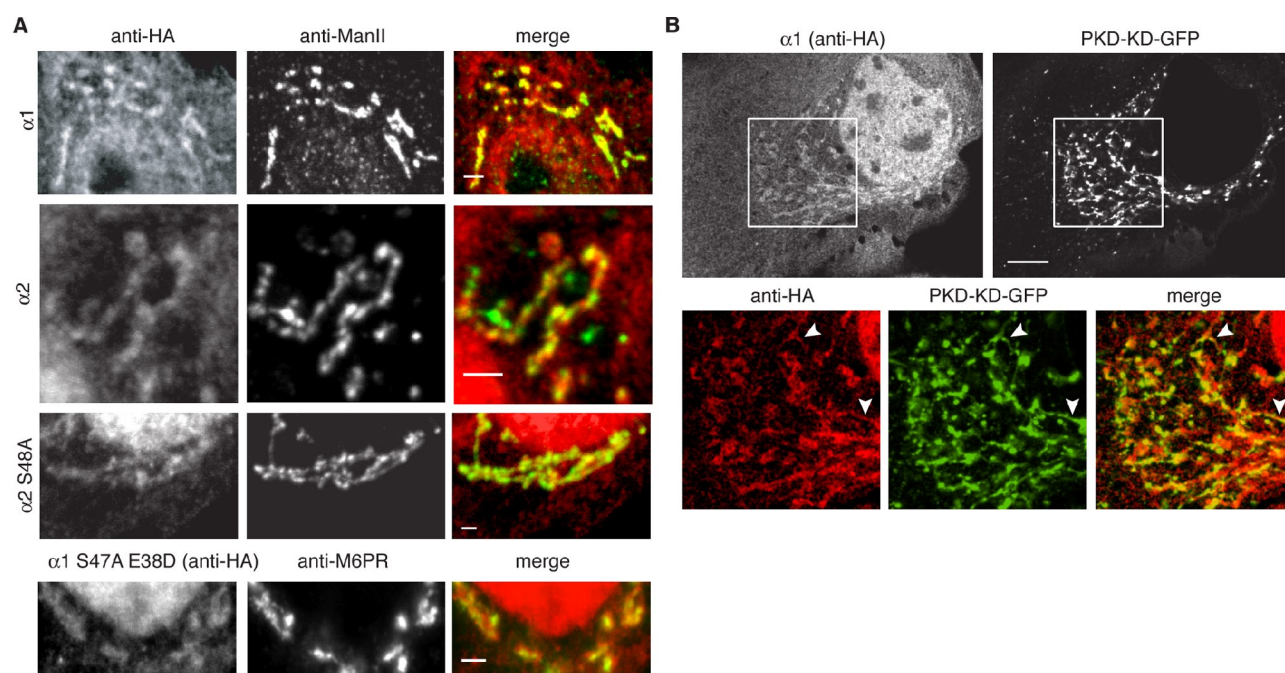
Bechler et al., <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.200908105/DC1>

Figure S1. **PAFAH 1b $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ localize to multiple Golgi cisternae, independent of catalytic activity or LIS1 binding.** (A) Confocal stacks of BTRD cells mildly overexpressing HA tagged wild-type or catalytically inactive (S48A) $\alpha 2$ were labeled with *medial* Golgi marker ManII. Wide-field fluorescence of BTRD cells overexpressing low levels of $\alpha 1$ S47A E38D (HA) show localization with the TGN (M6PR). (B) Confocal stacks of BTRD cell overexpressing HA tagged $\alpha 1$ PKD-KD-GFP shows $\alpha 1$ localizes to a subset of TGN tubules (arrowheads). Bars: A = 2 μ m, B = 10 μ m.

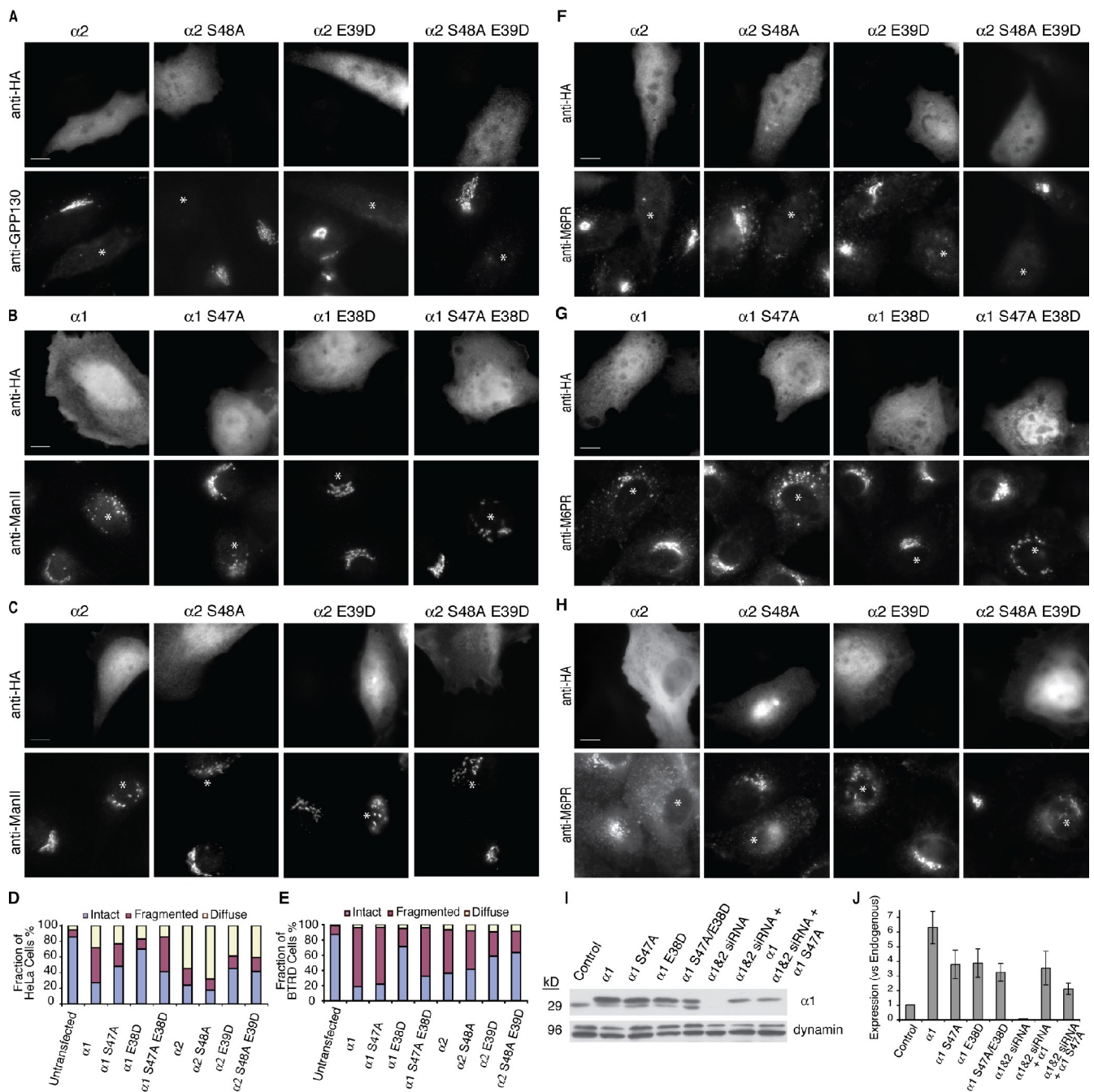


Figure S2. **PAFAH Ib $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ disrupt Golgi and TGN structure.** (A) Wide-field fluorescence images showing HeLa cells overexpressing $\alpha 2$ (HA, *) wild type or mutants disrupt Golgi (GPP130) structure as compared with untransfected cells. (B and C) Overexpression of $\alpha 1$ or $\alpha 2$ (HA, *) and indicated mutants, except $\alpha 1$ E38D, disrupt Golgi (ManII) structure, as compared with neighboring untransfected BTRD cells. (D and E) The severity of Golgi disruption was quantified in untransfected and overexpressing cells (as indicated). Intact, fragmented or diffuse Golgi were counted; $n = 3$. (F) Wide-field fluorescence images of HeLa cells overexpressing indicated constructs of $\alpha 2$ (HA, *) disrupt TGN (M6PR) structure in comparison to untransfected cells. (G and H) Overexpression of the indicated $\alpha 1$ or $\alpha 2$ (HA, *) constructs, except $\alpha 1$ E38D, disrupts TGN (M6PR) structure in BTRD cells. (I) Western blot of $\alpha 1$ in control cells, cells overexpressing $\alpha 1$ and mutants, $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ siRNA-treated cells, or $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ knockdown cells expressing an RNAi-resistant $\alpha 1$ or $\alpha 1$ S47A. (J) Relative expression levels of $\alpha 1$ when knocked down or overexpressed. Bars = 10 μ m.

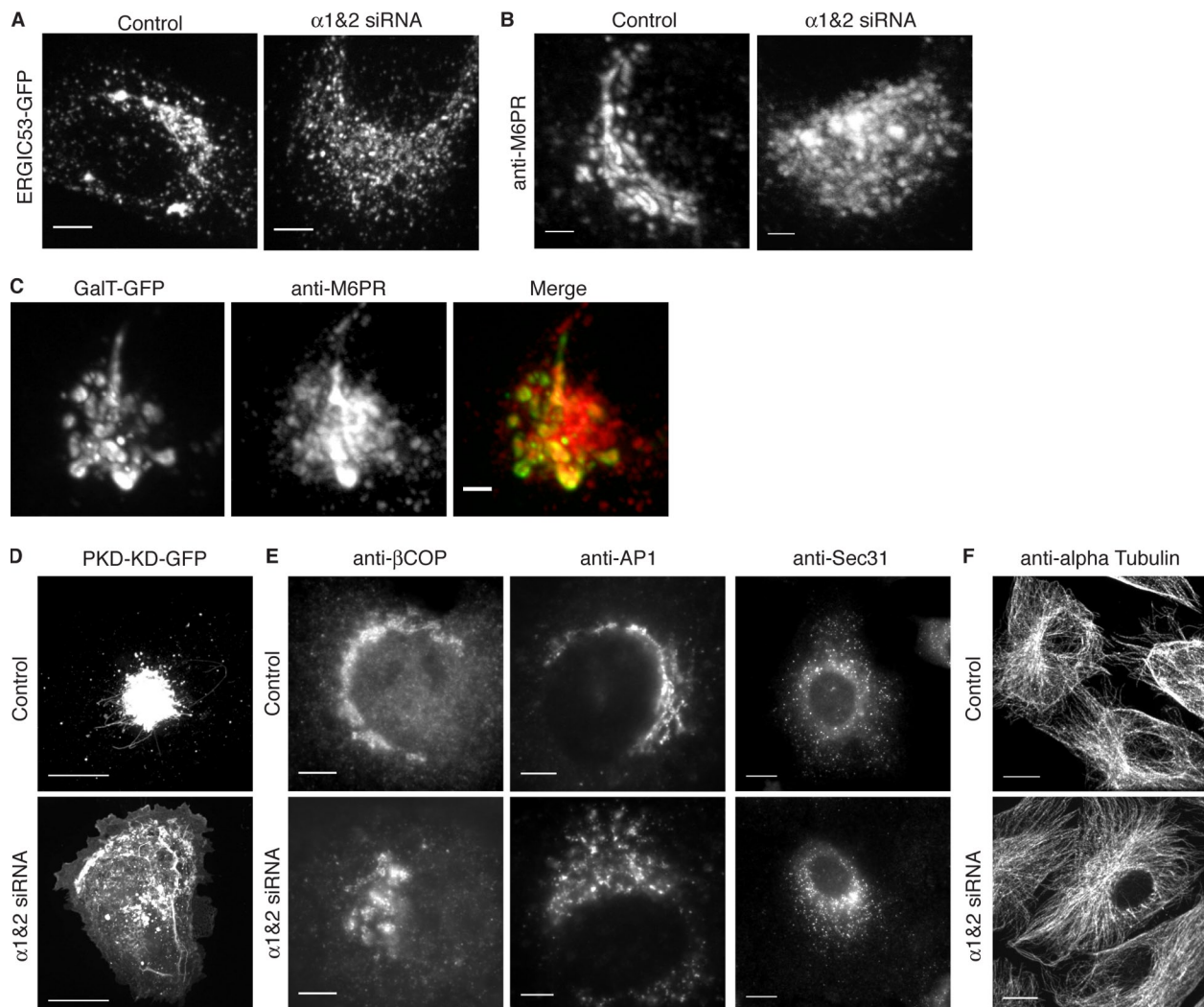


Figure S3. The ERGIC and TGN are perturbed in $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ knockdown cells, and the TGN is associated with mini-stacks. $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ knockdown does not affect vesicle coat protein or microtubule distribution but alters protein kinase D localization. (A) Reduced $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ levels disrupt ERGIC structure. Control or $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ siRNA-transfected BTRD cells transiently transfected with ERGIC53-GFP under a low expression promoter. (B) Knockdown of $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ in BTRD cells fragments the TGN (M6PR). (C) The TGN in $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ siRNA-transfected BTRD cells is present in mini-stacks, as seen by the overlap of M6PR (red) and expressed GalT-GFP (green) in confocal images. (D) PKD kinase-dead GFP (PKD-KD-GFP) distribution is affected by $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ siRNA knockdown, as seen by confocal microscopy. (E) The localization of vesicle proteins COPII (Sec31), COPI (β -COP), and AP1 clathrin (γ -adaptin) is unchanged by $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ knockdown. (F) Microtubules (α -tubulin) are unaffected with $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ knockdown. Bars: B and C = 2 μ m; A and E (except Sec31) = 5 μ m; D, Sec31 (E), and F = 10 μ m.