

Poulson and Lechler, <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201008001/DC1>

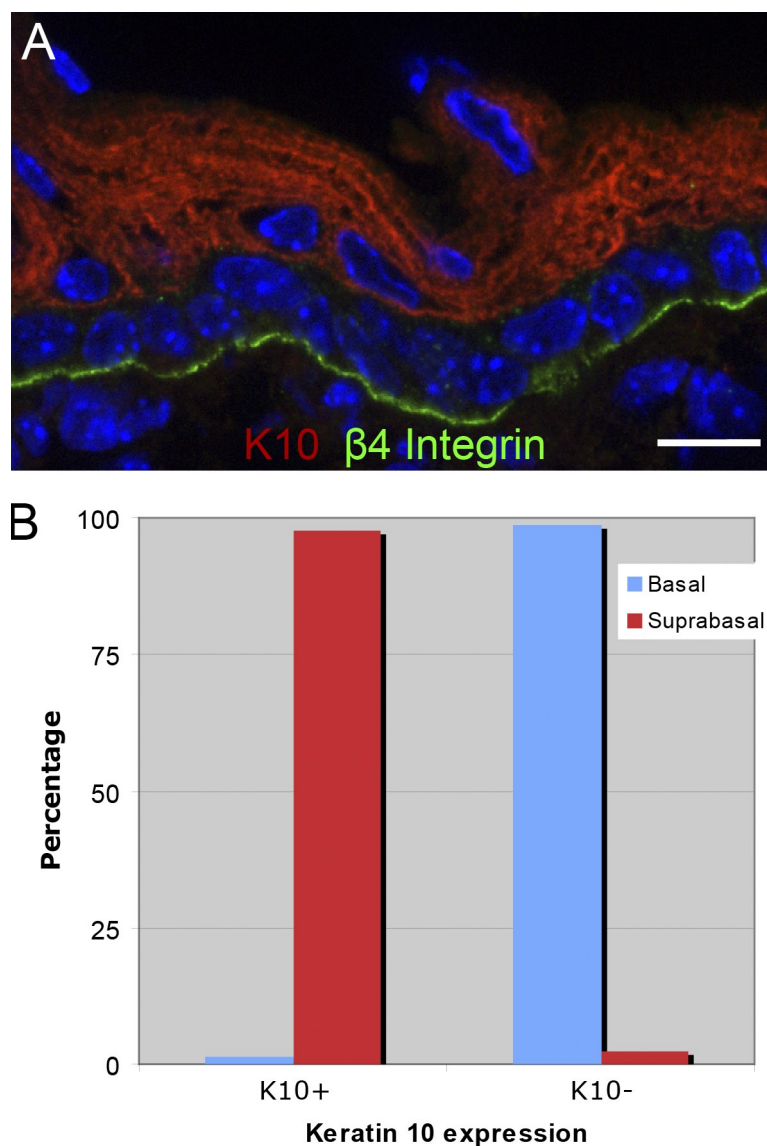


Figure S1. **Keratin 10 expression in the epidermis.** (A) Keratin 10 (red) labels suprabasal cells of e15.5 epidermis. Basal cells are negative.  $\beta$ 4-Integrin (green) marks the junction of basal cells and the basement membrane. Hoechst labels the nuclei (blue). Bar, 10  $\mu$ m. (B) Quantitation of numbers of basal cells and suprabasal cells that stain for the differentiation marker keratin 10 ( $n > 150$ ).

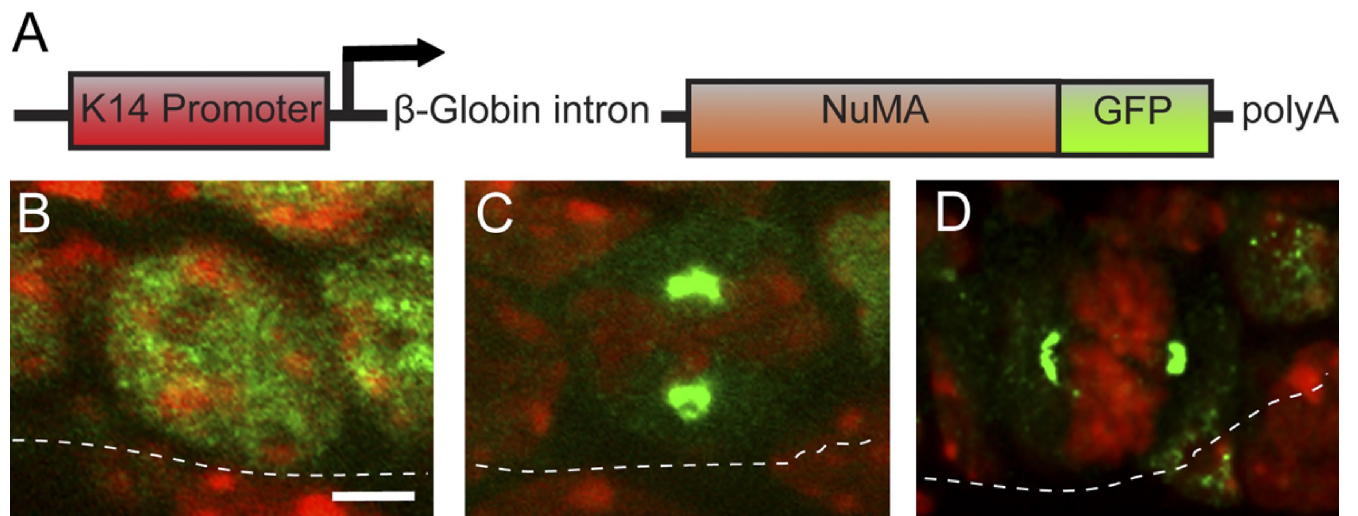


Figure S2. **Characterization of K14-NuMA-GFP transgenic mice.** (A) Diagram of the construct used to generate K14-NuMA-GFP transgenic mice. (B–D) Localization of NuMA-GFP (green) in interphase (B), asymmetrically dividing (C), and symmetrically dividing (D) cells. Nuclei are labeled with Hoechst (red). Dashed lines indicate the basement membrane. Bar, 2.5  $\mu$ m.

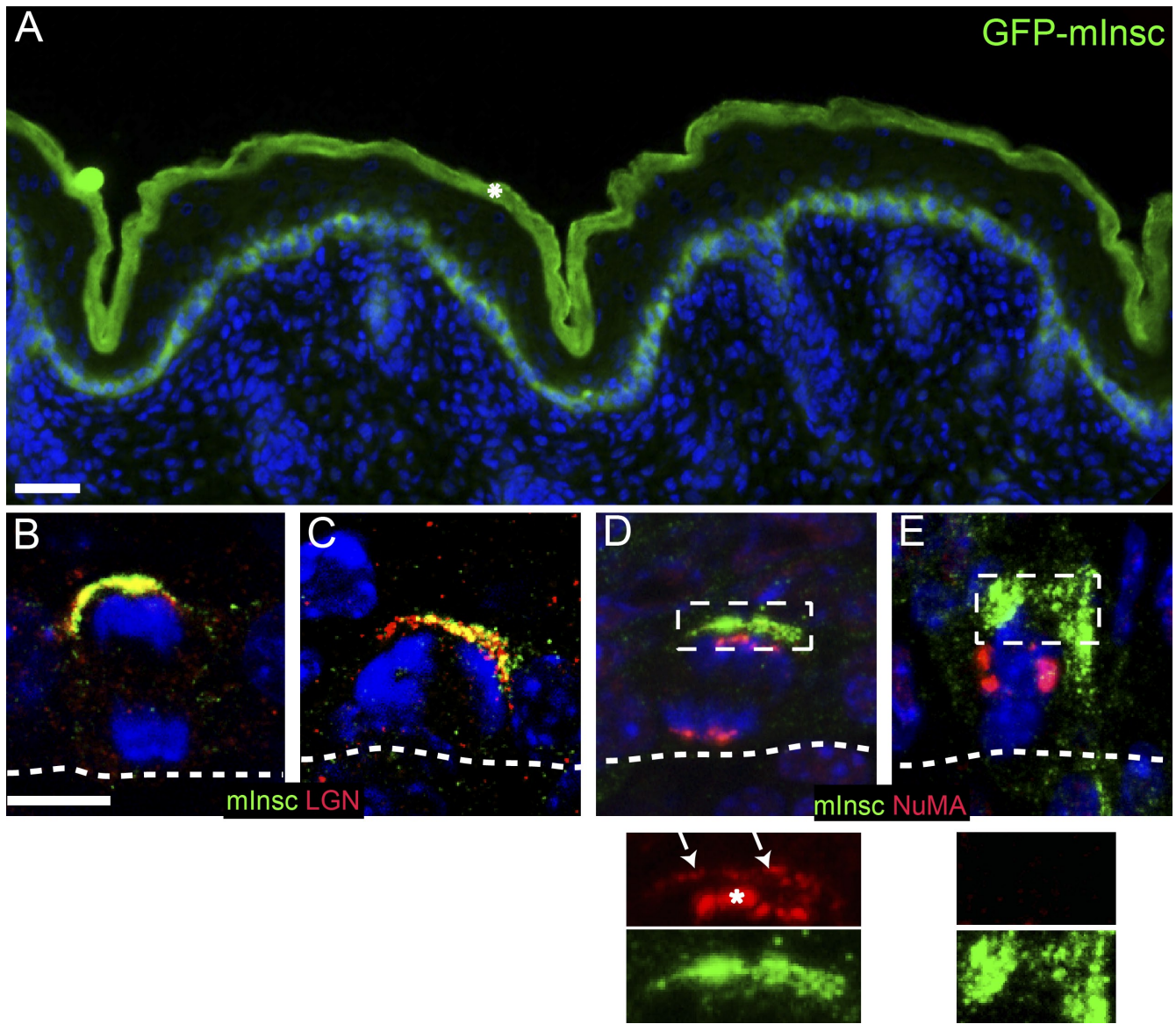


Figure S3. **Characterization of K14-GFP-mInsc mice.** (A) Low magnification view of an e18.5 K14-GFP-mInsc back skin demonstrating its uniform expression in the basal layer of the epidermis. Bar, 50  $\mu$ m. (B) GFP-mInsc (green) colocalizes with LGN (red) at the apical cell cortex of mitotic epidermal cells. Bar, 5  $\mu$ m. (C) Cell with a parallel spindle and apical GFP-mInsc (green) colocalizing with LGN (red). (D) Cell with a perpendicular spindle and apical GFP-mInsc (green) colocalizing with NuMA (red). (bottom) Higher magnification views of dashed regions are shown of individual channels where apical NuMA (arrows) can be seen along with NuMA at the spindle pole (asterisk). (E) Symmetrically dividing cell with GFP-mInsc (green) and NuMA (red). Note the lack of apical cortical NuMA.