The Journal of Cell Biology

Volume 156 | No. 1
January 7, 2002

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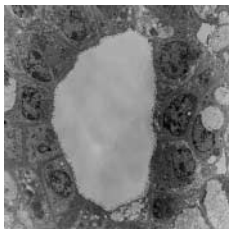
In this Issue

Research Roundup



On the Cover

The progeny of proposed hepatic stem cells can form structures resembling bile ducts (pictured) and various endodermal cell types. See page 173.

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Articles with related stories in the *In This Issue* section have page numbers in red; articles with *Comments* have page numbers in blue.

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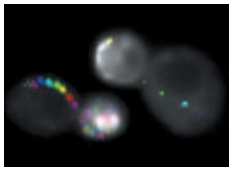
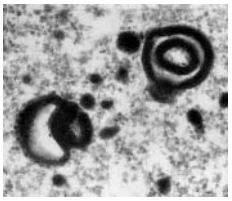
Articles (cont.)



Secretory vesicle movement to the bud is slower when directed by a short-lever-arm myosin-V mutant (lower left) as compared to movement directed by a wild-type myosin-V (upper right). See page 35.



Overexpression of Cep135, a novel centrosomal protein, results in accumulation of unique whorl-like particles. See page 87.

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January 21, 2002

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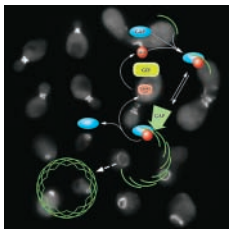
Meeting Report



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Normal septin ring assembly (cells on left) is disturbed in a recessive Cdc42p mutant that hydrolyzes GTP slowly (cells on right), suggesting that Cdc42p may work as both an assembly factor (schematic) and a switch. See page 315.

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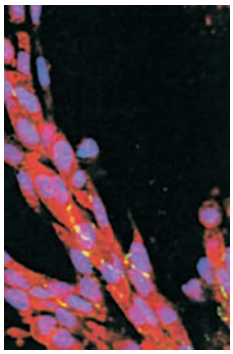
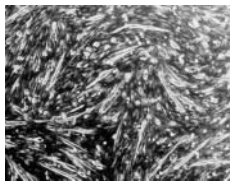


Activated Ras and TGFβ cooperate to drive both the epithelial-mesenchymal transition and metastasis. See page 299.



A novel splice variant of filamin, a filamentous actin cross-linking protein, affects the speed of myogenesis and the morphology of the differentiated cells. See page 361.

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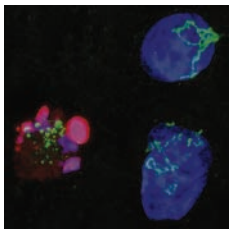

On the Cover

GRASP65 cleavage during apoptosis helps fragment the Golgi apparatus (green). See page 495.

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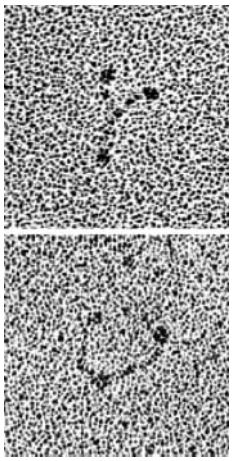
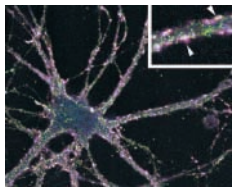


The closed hinge of *Xenopus* condensin (top) may help hold two DNA helices close together, whereas the open hinge of cohesin (bottom) may help span the distance between sister chromatids. See page 419.



Nectin-1 (green) and nectin-3 (white) colocalize at developing synapses. Inhibition of nectin-based adhesion results in impaired synapse formation. See page 555.

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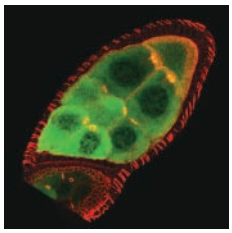

On the Cover

Arp3 (green), as part of the Arp2/3 complex, colocalizes with actin (red) in the ring canals that connect nurse cells of the Drosophila egg chamber. Arp2/3-driven actin polymerization drives ring canal expansion and many other actin-dependent processes. See page 703.

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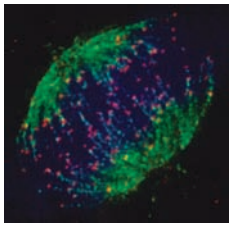
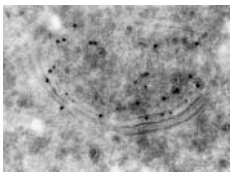


RanGAP1 (red) concentrates near kinetochores of mitotic cells due to conjugation by the ubiquitin-like protein SUMO-1. See page 595.



CLIPR-59 (large gold particles), a CLIP-170–related protein, colocalizes with a marker for the trans-Golgi (small gold particles), where it regulates endosome trafficking. See page 631.

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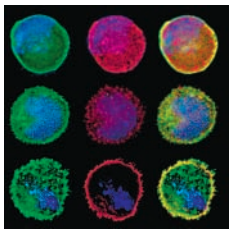

On the Cover

c-Abl (red, upper right hand corner) and actin (green) colocalize and regulate each other reciprocally such that actin-based protrusion is subject to a form of feedback control. The other panels show variable localization of other signaling proteins with actin. See page 879.

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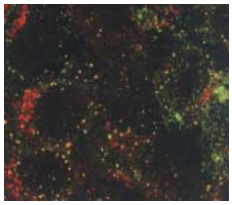
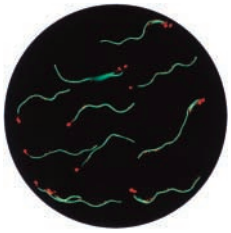
Articles (cont.)



Binding of EGF to EGFR (green) leads to colocalization with the ubiquitin ligase c-Abl (red) in vesicular compartments. Sustained ubiquitination is important for sorting of EGFR to degrading compartments. See page 843.



Trypanin (red) is a cytoskeletal linker required in the flagella of *Trypanosoma brucei* for directional cell motility. See page 867.

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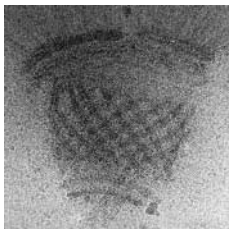

On the Cover

The conoid of *Toxoplasma gondii* is a novel tubulin-based structure that is wound into a spiral like a compressed spring. Extension of this structure (as in the figure) may help the parasite move into and out of host cells. See page 1039.

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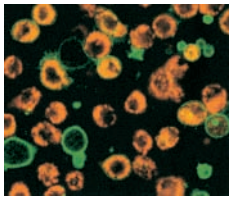
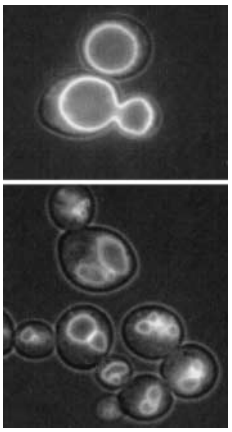


***Drosophila* mitochondria do not lose their membrane potential (orange) or release cytochrome c during stress-induced apoptosis. See pages 1077 and 1089.**



Vac14p is needed to trigger fragmentation of vacuoles during osmotic stress (bottom). It does so by regulating Fab1p and thus increasing the levels of phosphatidylinositol-3,5-bisphosphate. See page 1015.