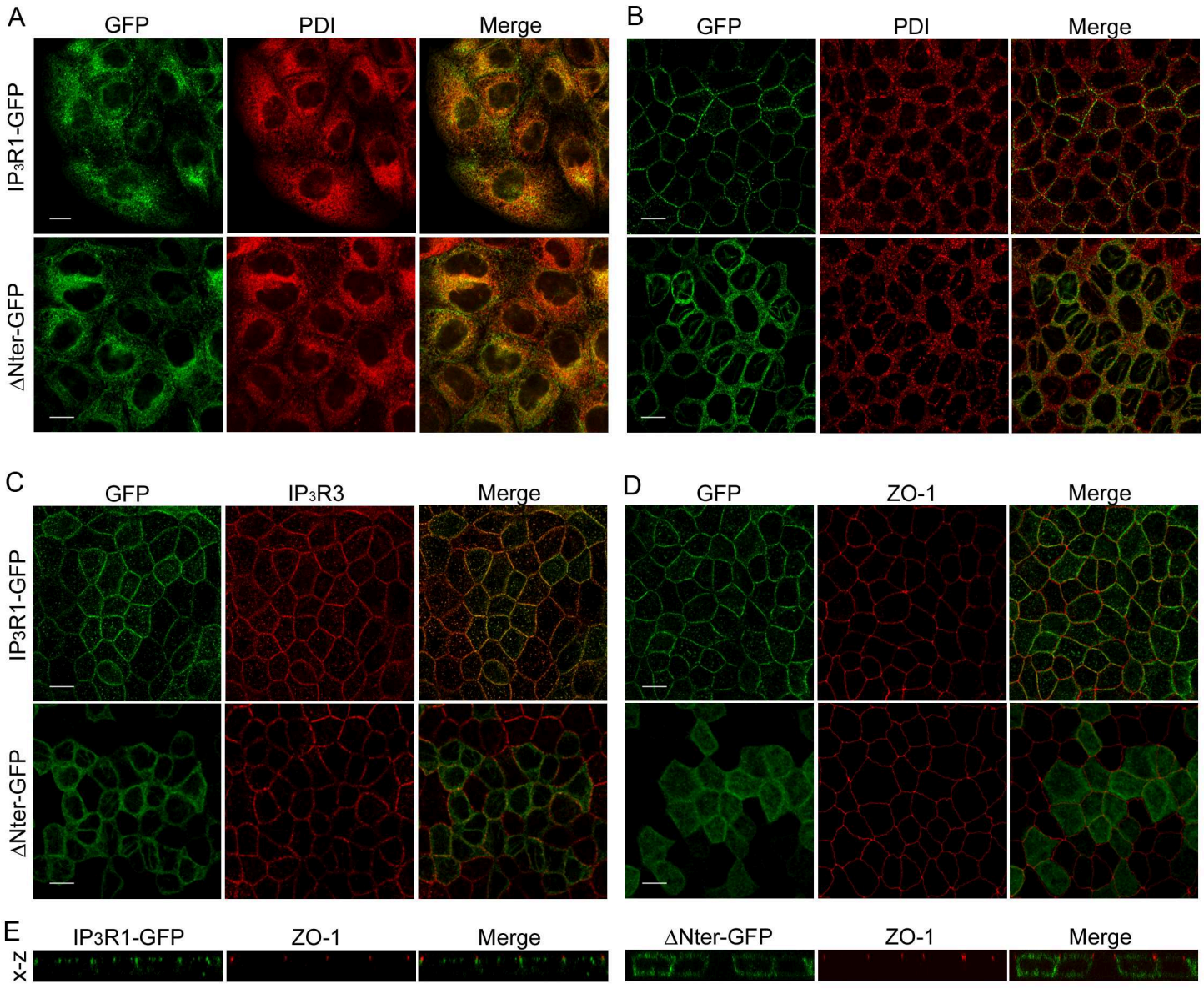

Figure S2: **ΔNter-GFP is still targeted to the ER membrane but does not translocate to the tight junctions as polarity develops. A:** representative x-y confocal sections showing overlapping distribution of IP3R1-GFP or ΔNter-GFP and the ER marker PDI in subconfluent MDCK cells. **B-D:** Representative x-y confocal sections of polarized MDCK cells expressing either IP3R1-GFP or ΔNter-GFP and stained for PDI (B), IP3R3 (C) or ZO-1 (D) demonstrating that, while IP3R1-GFP and endogenous IP3R3 translocate to the cell periphery upon MDCK epithelial cell differentiation, ΔNter-GFP remains evenly distributed in the ER and the nucleoplasmic reticulum. Scale bar, 10 µm. **E:** x-z reconstructions showing that, in contrast to IP3R1-GFP, ΔNter-GFP does not accumulate at the tight junction level as defined by ZO-1 staining in polarized cells. This is likely not due to the saturation of the translocation mechanisms, as endogenous IP3Rs are normally recruited to the apex of the lateral membrane in ΔNter-GFP expressing cells. (x-z), 7,5 µm.