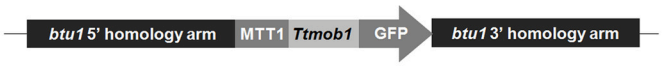
Figure S2

A



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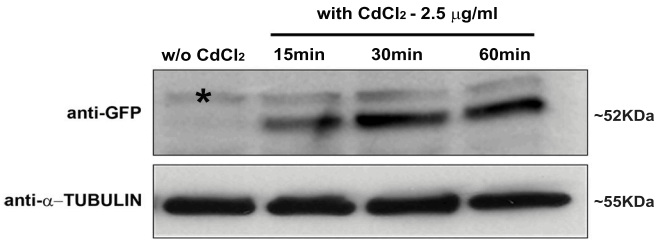

C

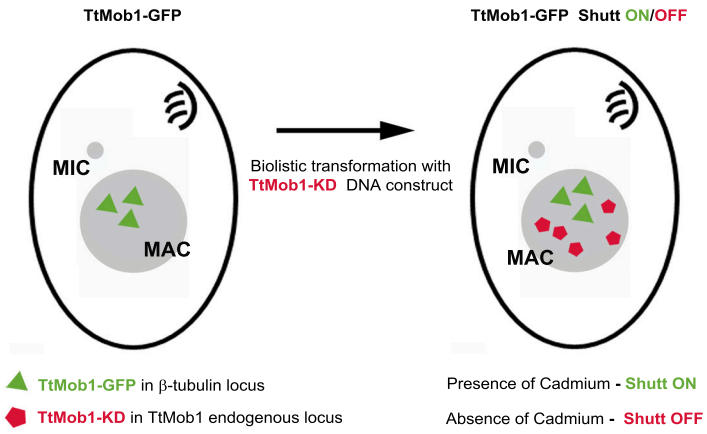

Figure S2. TtMob1-GFP ShuttON/OFF *Tetrahymena* strain. **A)** Schematic representation of the DNA construct used to create the TtMob1-GFP strain. DNA was inserted by homologous recombination in the endogenous locus of *the BTU1* gene in the macronucleus of Cu522 strain cells **(B)** Western blot of total proteins obtained from TtMob1-GFP growing in medium without/with Cd^{2+} (2.5µg/ml) at 15, 30 and 60 min of induction. Protein extracts were probed with anti-GFP antibody and with anti-α-tubulin antibody, used as loading control. Unspecific band (*). **(C)** TtMob1-GFP cells were biolistically transformed with the DNA construct to disrupt the endogenous *Ttmob1 locus* (Fig 1A). Significantly, during transformants' selection with paromomycin, Cd^{2+} was added to the growth medium (see material and methods) to drive the expression of the NEO4 cassette. Consequently, TtMob1-GFP was also induced, which might compensate the increasing disruption of *Ttmob1* alleles. Thus, as expected, the sub-lethal dose of paromomycin achieved for this strain was considerably higher (9000µg/ml) than the obtained for TtMob1-KD cells (2800 µg/ml), indicating that the number of *Ttmob1* disrupted copies was higher. In support of this view, the TtMob1 depletion phenotypes frequencies were higher in TtMob1 ShuttON/OFF in comparison to TtMob1-KD cells (see Table 1).