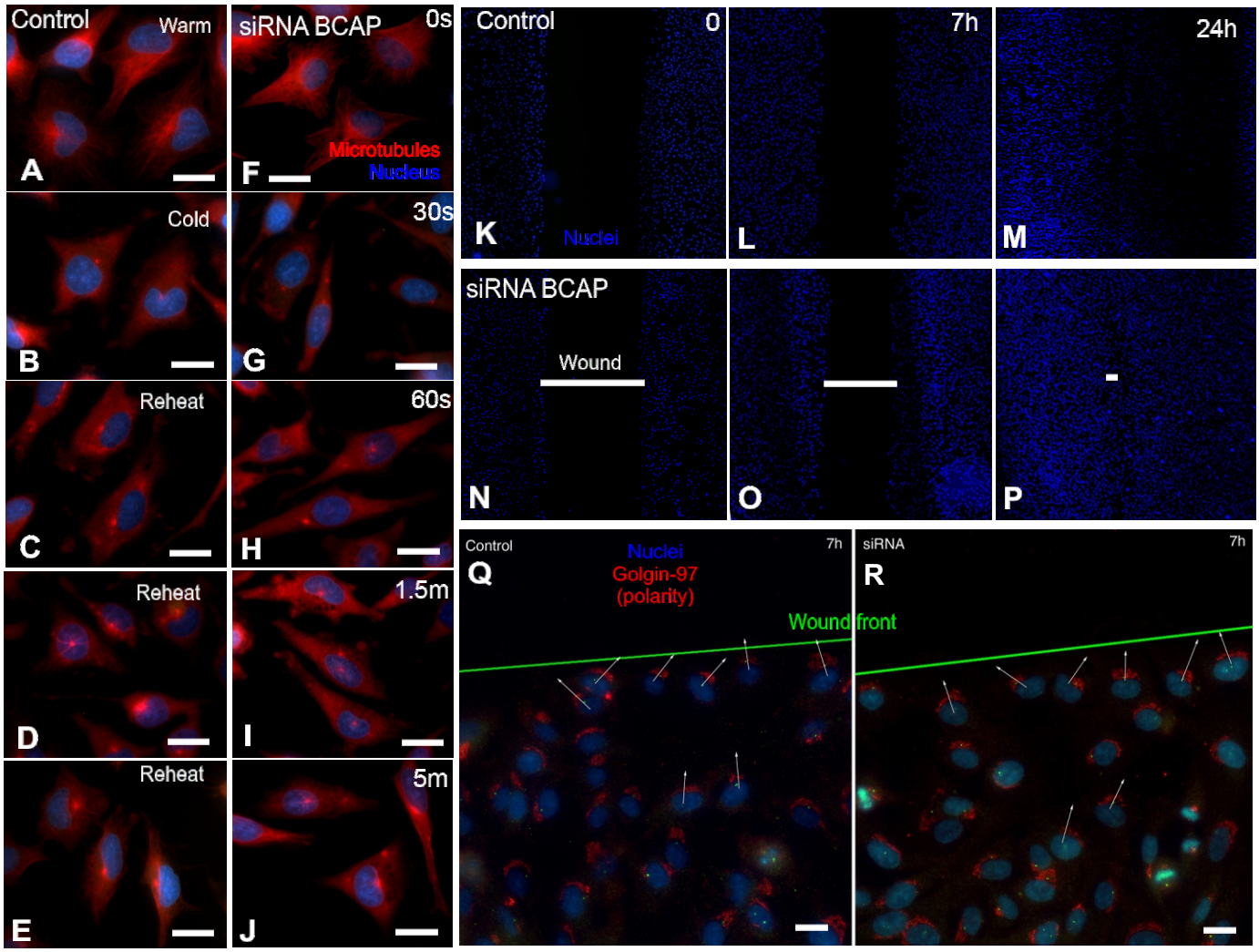

Figure S1 Depletion of BCAP does not affect MT regrowth or cell migration and polarity. RPE1-hTERT cells depleted of BCAP by siRNA (F-J) or treated with a non-target control (A-E) were subject to the microtubule regrowth assay (A-J, alpha tubulin in red, DAPI in blue). Cells before cold treatment to depolymerise the MTs are shown in (A) and (F). Cells were then rewarmed and samples fixed at three 30s intervals then after 5 min. Both control and treated cells showed MT aster formation at the centrosome at the same time and the MT network was re-established at the same rate. When cells were subject to a wound assay (K-P), the rate at which cells migrated to close the wound was the same in control and siRNA-treated cells. (DAPI staining in blue; control, K-M, siRNA1, N-P). Polarity of the cells, as judged by Golgin-97 staining was unaffected (Q, R; Golgin-97 in red, DAPI in blue). In both samples the Golgi was re-orientated to face the wound (green line). Scale bar 10 μm.

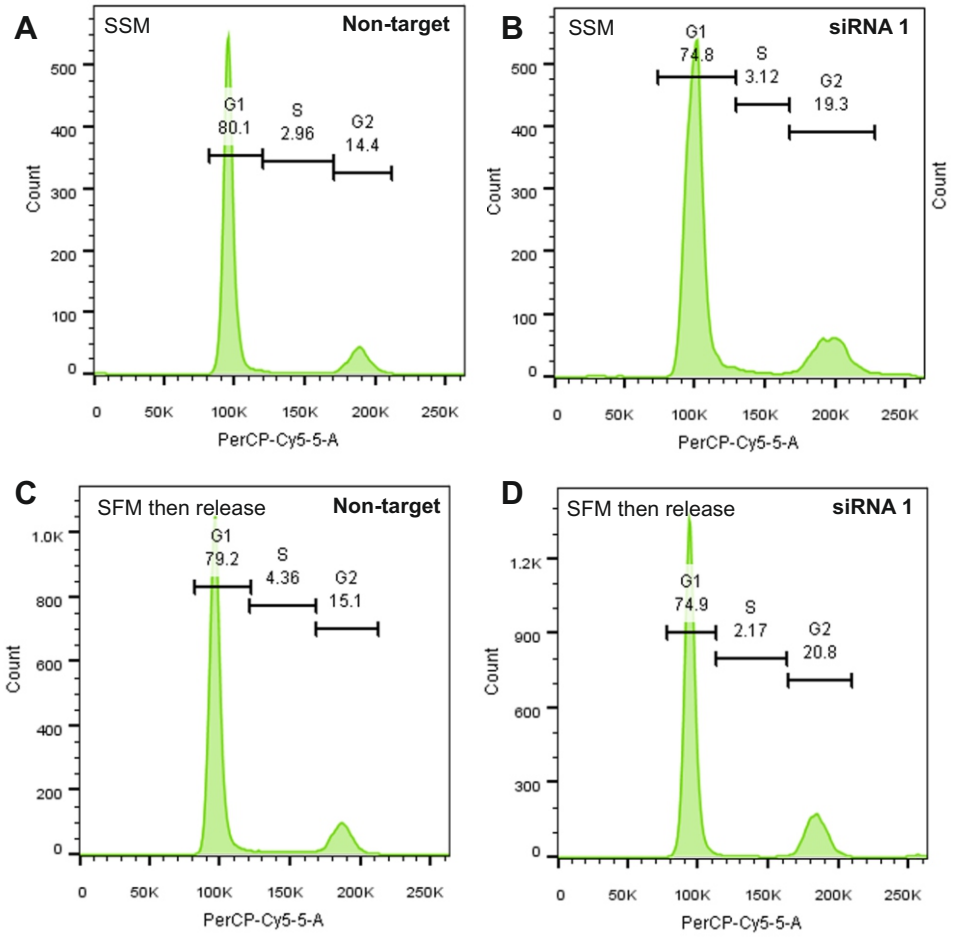

Figure S2. Depletion of BCAP does not alter cell cycle progression. Control (non-target siRNA) and BCAP-depleted RPE1-hTERT cells in serum-supplemented and serum-free media were subject to FACS analysis after propidium iodide staining. In serum supplemented conditions, the distribution of cells across the phases of the cell cycle was similar with a small increase in the proportion in G2 in BCAP-depleted cells (B) versus control cells (A). A similar effect was observed in serum-free conditions (C, control; D, depleted).