Dynactin suppresses the retrograde movement of apically localized mRNA in Drosophila blastoderm embryos

Georgia Vendra¹, Russell S. Hamilton¹,² and Ilan Davis¹,²,³

¹Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell Biology, Michael Swann building, University of Edinburgh, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JR, UK
²Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU, UK
³Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to: Ilan.Davis@bioc.ox.ac.uk

Supplementary Figure 2

(A) Mean speed of minus and plus runs in non-injected (0.74 µm/sec and 0.54±0.01µm/sec respectively) and injected embryos (0.77±0.02µm/sec, and 0.56±0.01µm/sec respectively). (B) Average length of minus and plus runs in non-injected (4.478±0.023µm and 0.592±0.0034µm respectively) and injected with 100mM AMP-PNP embryos (4.337±0.078µm and 0.556±0.013µm respectively). Values shown are mean values for all runs analysed ±SEM. p values are p=0.7072, p=0.8321, p=0.6151 and p=0.699, for minus velocity and plus velocity, minus runs length and plus run length respectively.

Supplementary Figure 2: RNA motility is not impaired by the kinesin inhibitor AMP-PNP.