



S1 Fig

S1 Fig. Mouse RNase L interacts with cytosolic but not mitochondrial L*

HeLa-M cells were transduced to stably express Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP. Transduced cells exhibited a diffuse cytoplasmic and nuclear green fluorescence. L* was then introduced in the cells either by transfection or by infection to assess whether L* expression would trigger the relocation of Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP to the cytosol and/or the mitochondrial surface. The truncated inactive L*₁₋₉₂ was used as a negative control.

A. Design of the experiment.

B. Visualization of Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP fluorescence (green). L*₁₋₉₂ (ctrl-, negative control) expression did not induce any relocation of the fusion protein. L* WT expression led to Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP relocation to the cytoplasmic compartment.

C. L* did not concentrate the fusion protein at the mitochondrial surface. Upper panels: visualization of Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP fluorescence (green, left), HA-L* (anti-L* serum, artificially colored in blue, middle) and mitochondria (MitoTracker, red, right). Lower panels: merge of Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP (green) and mitochondria (MitoTracker, red) (left), merge of HA-L* (blue) and mitochondria (MitoTracker, red) (middle), and merge of Flag-muANK R1-2-eGFP (green), L* (blue) and mitochondria (MitoTracker, red) (right).