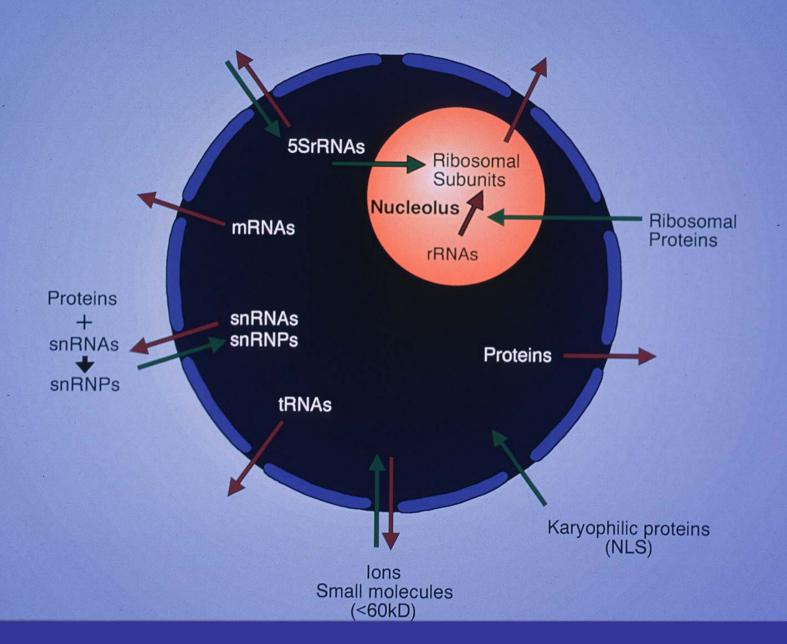
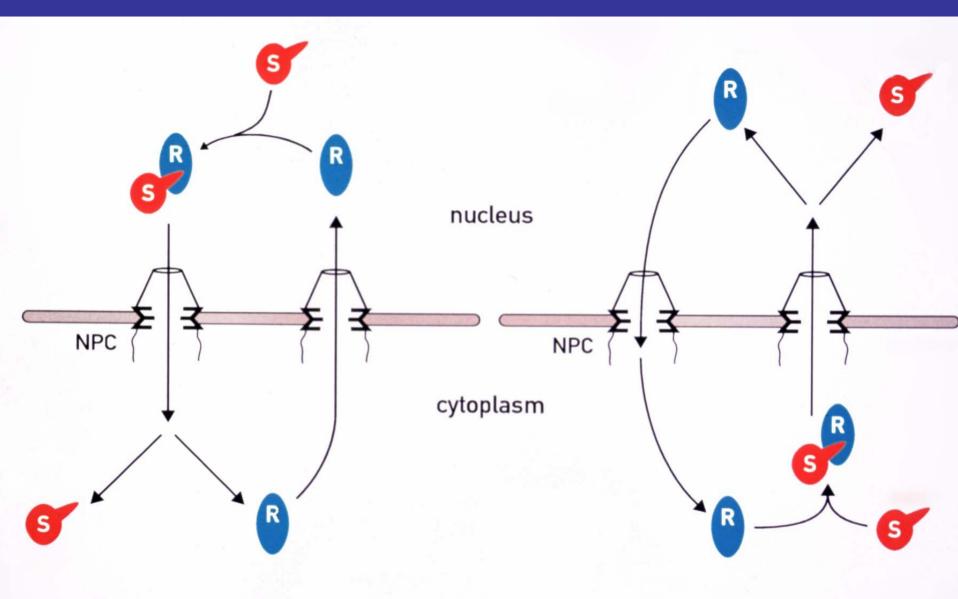
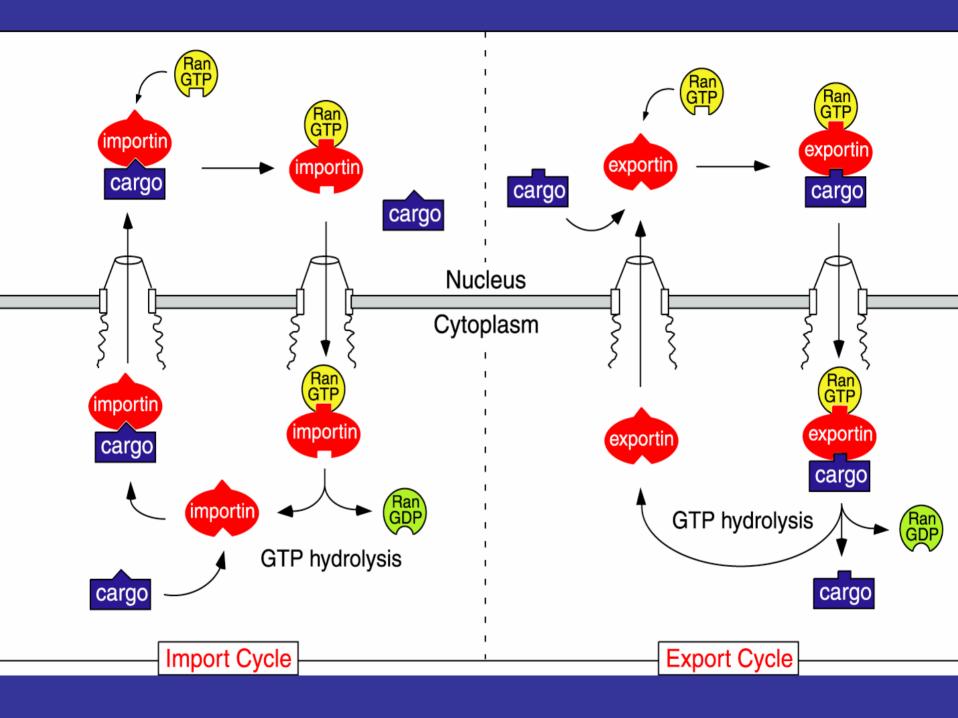
NUCLEAR IMPORT/EXPORT

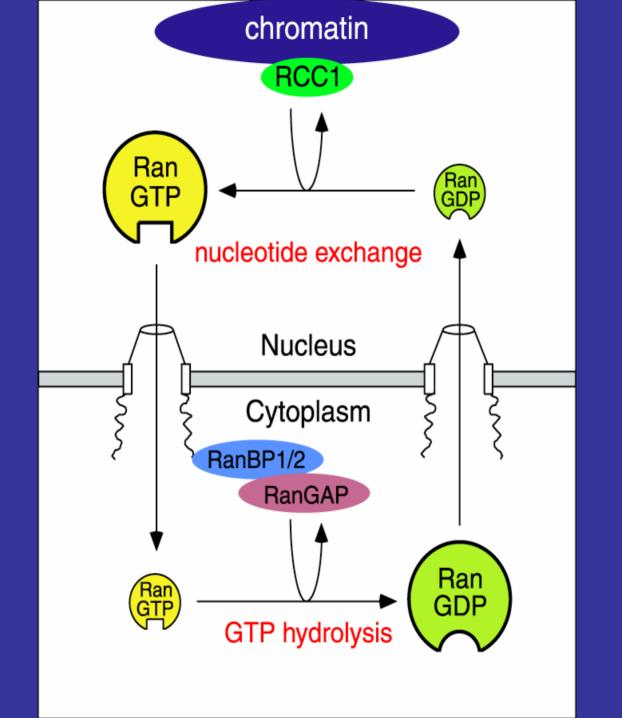




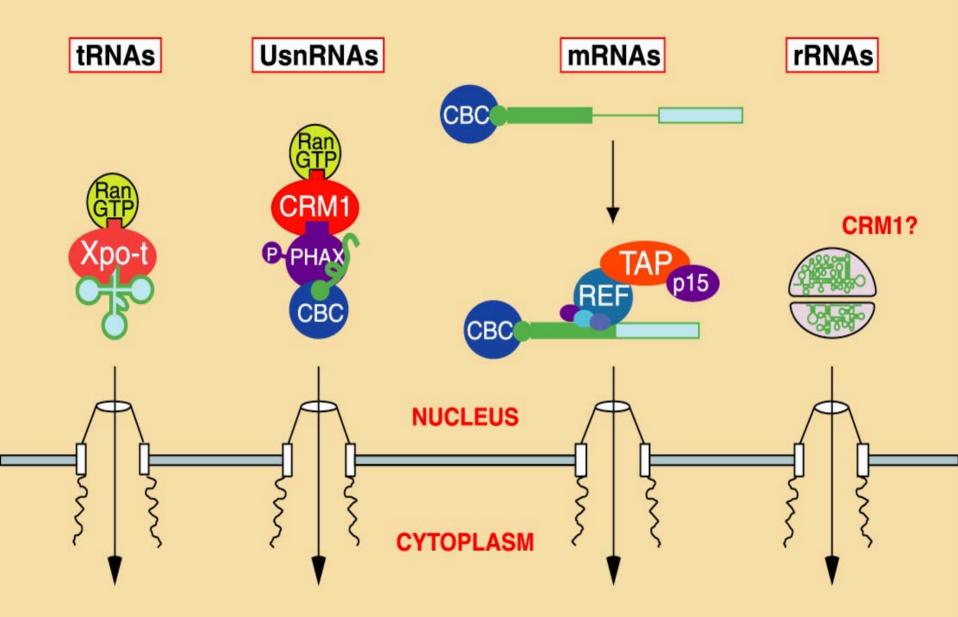
EXPORT

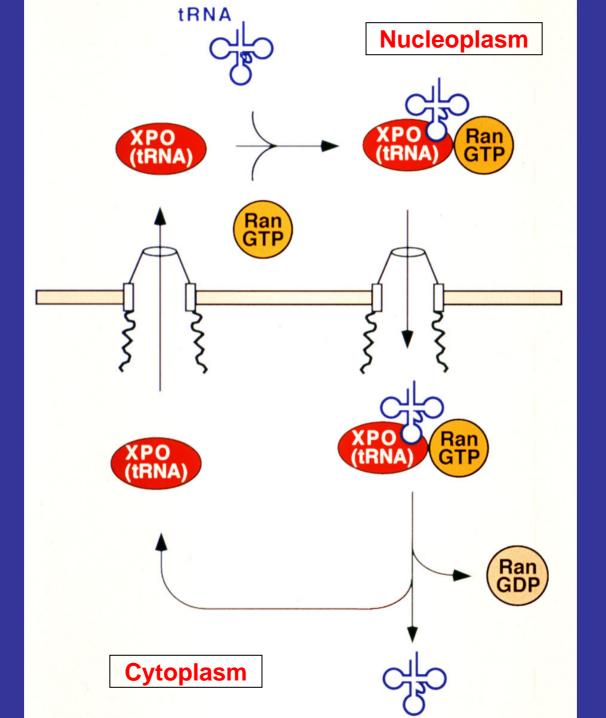
IMPORT



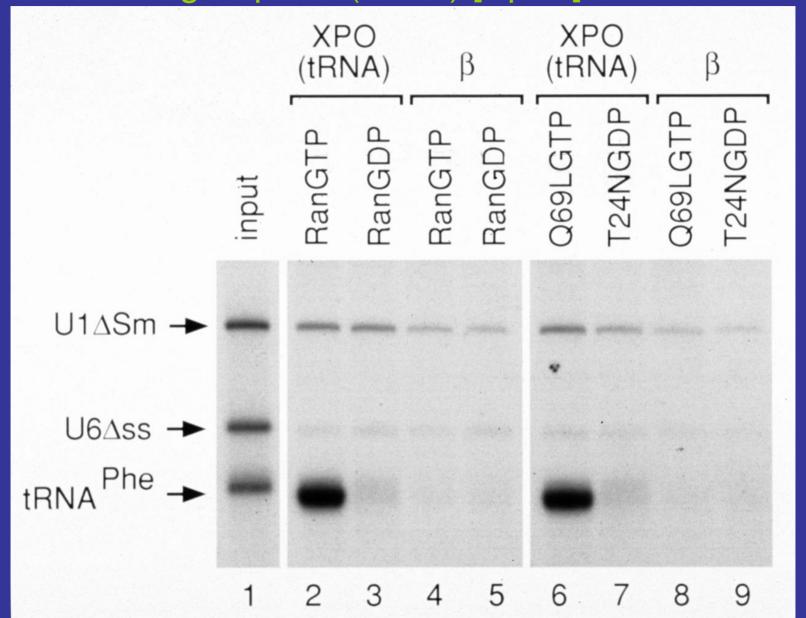


RNA export pathways

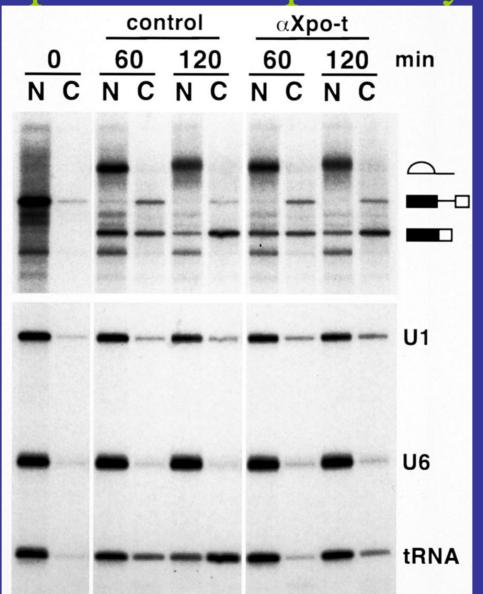




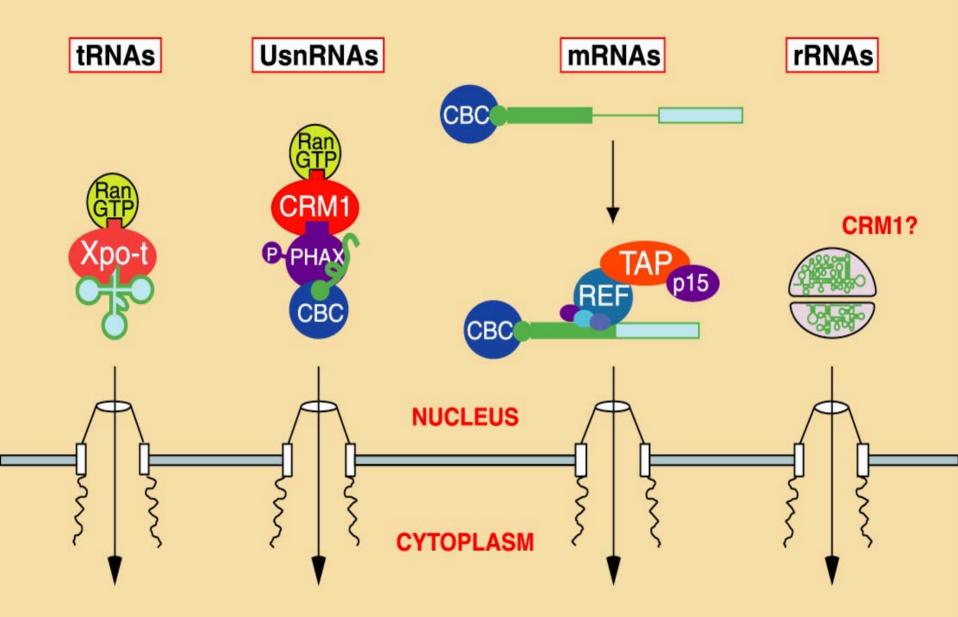
Formation of a RanGTP-dependent complex containing Exportin(tRNA) [Xpo-t] and RNA



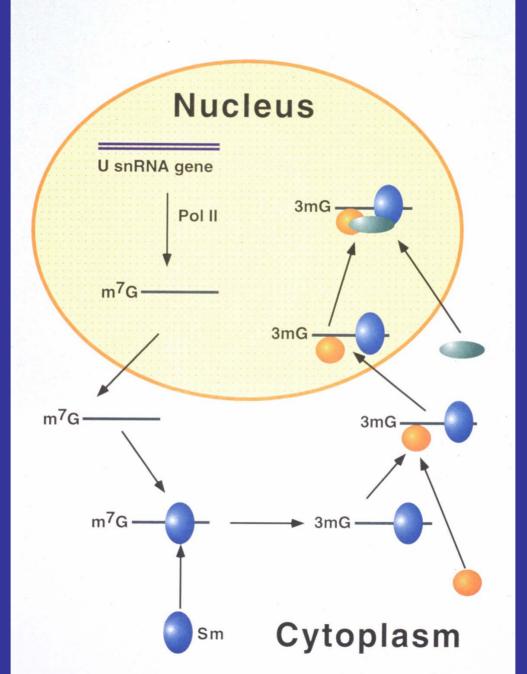
Xpo-t is the major tRNA export receptor in Xenopus oocytes



RNA export pathways



U snRNA BIOGENESIS

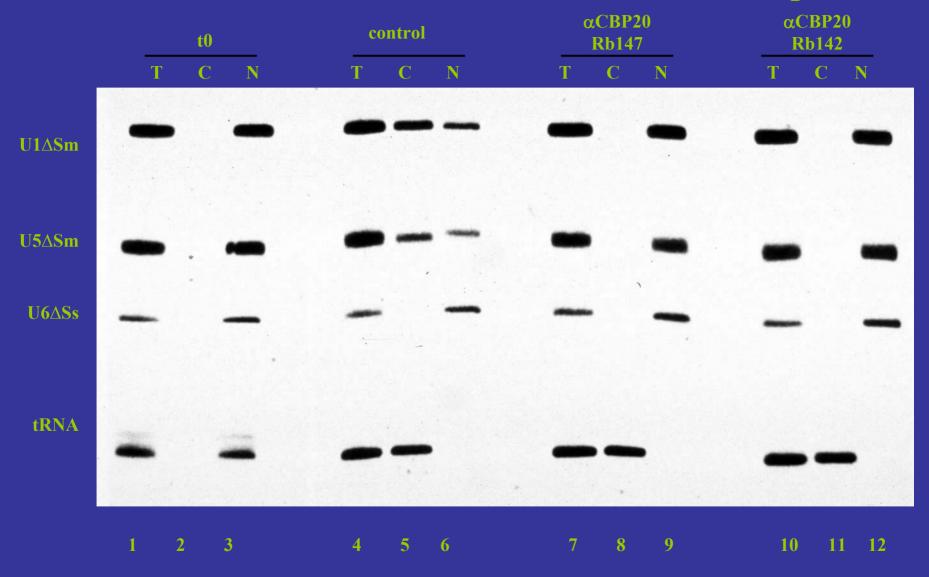


A NUCLEAR CAP BINDING COMPLEX

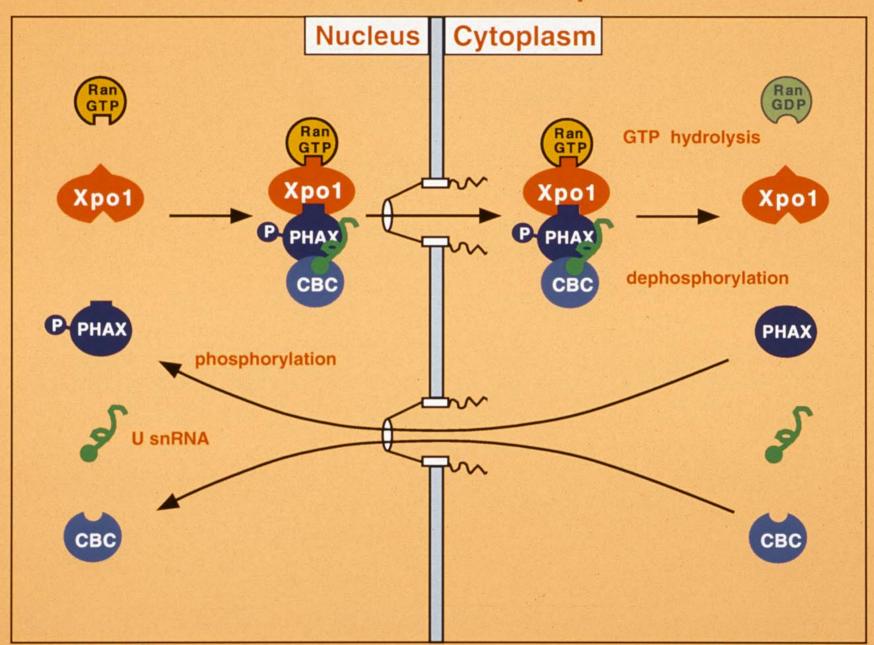


involved in pre-mRNA processing and U snRNA nuclear export

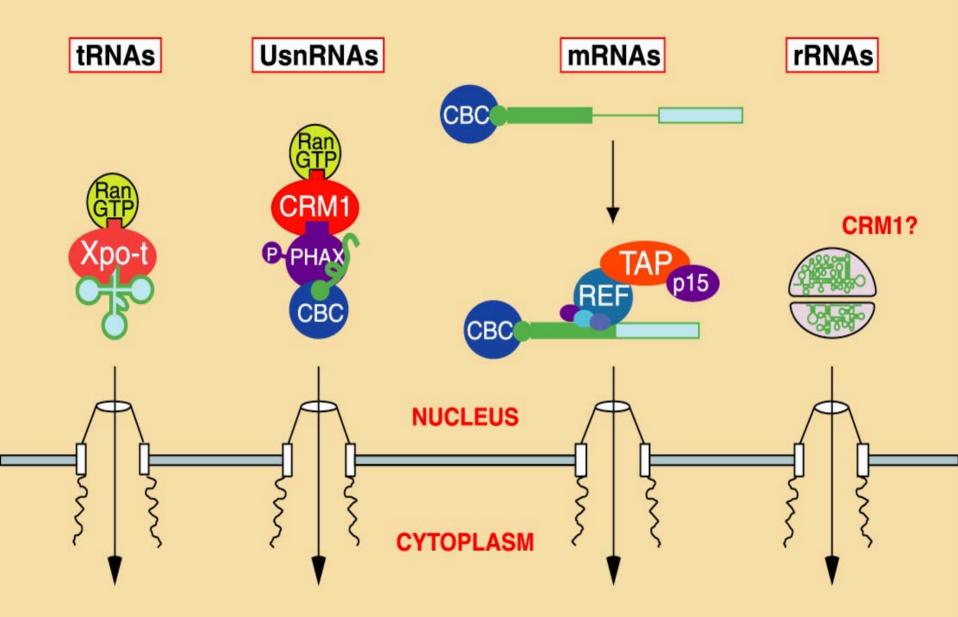
Anti-CBP 20 antibodies inhibit U snRNA export

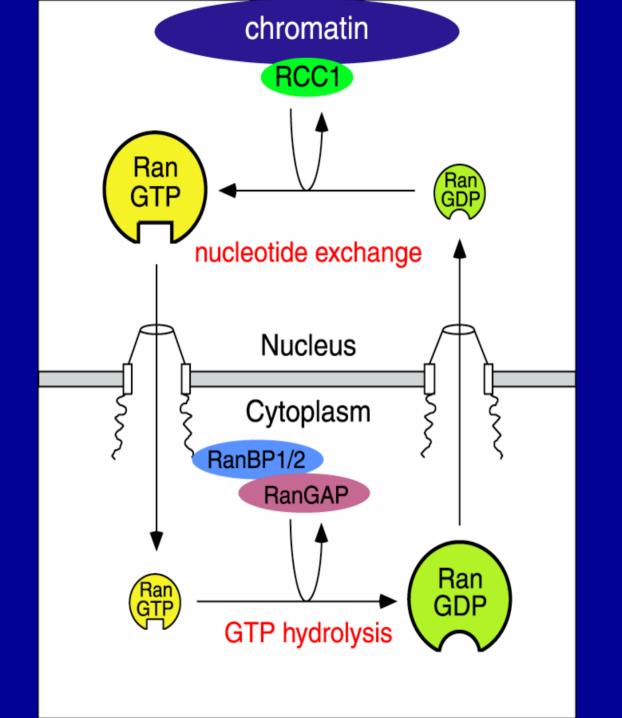


Model of U snRNA export

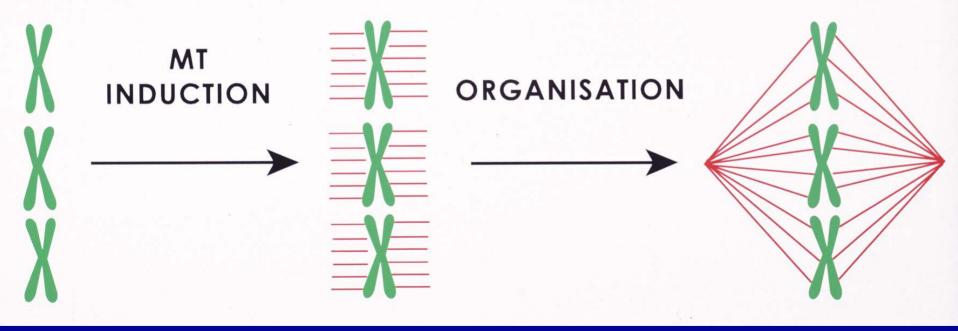


RNA export pathways

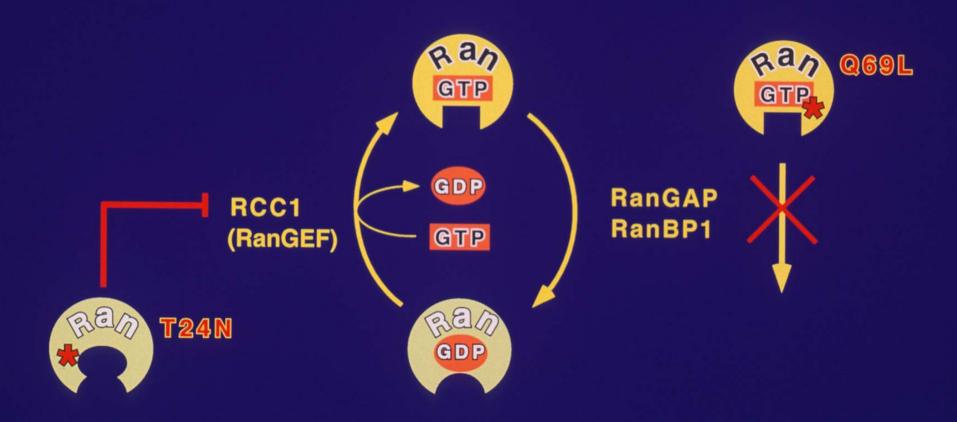




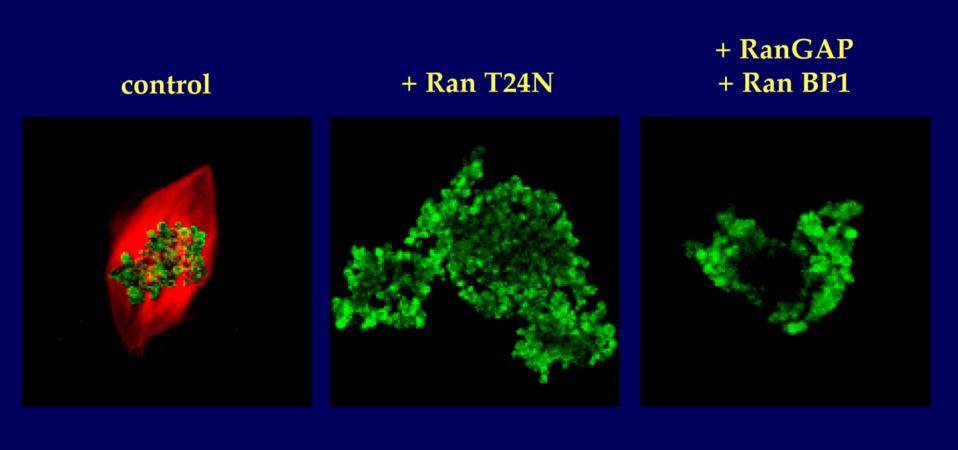
MEIOTIC SPINDLE FORMATION



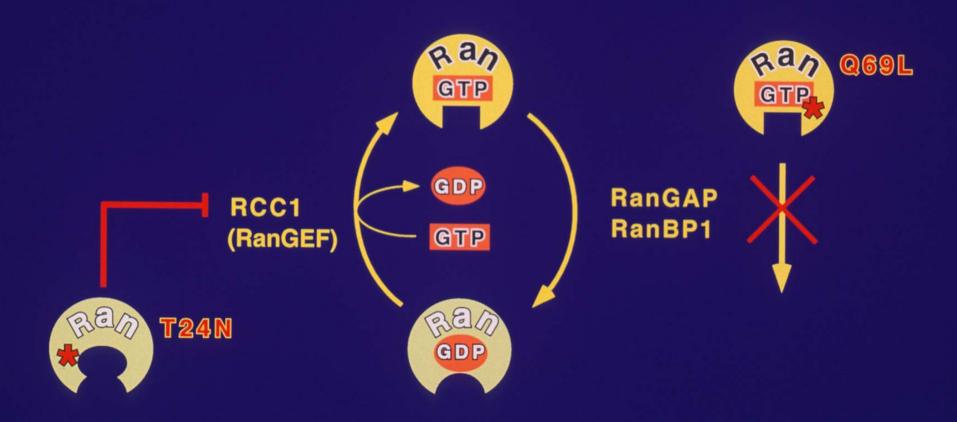
The Ran GTPase cycle



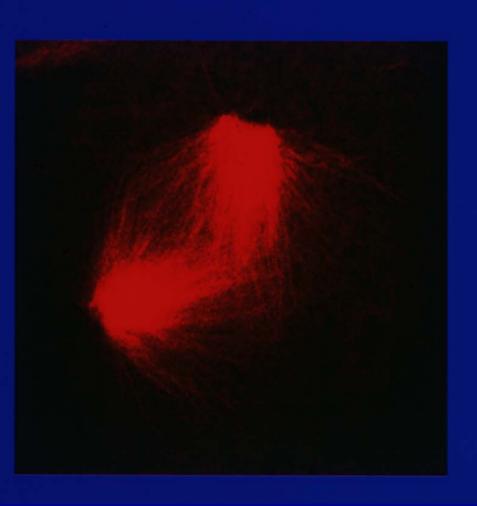
RCC1 activity is required for chromatin-induced spindle formation

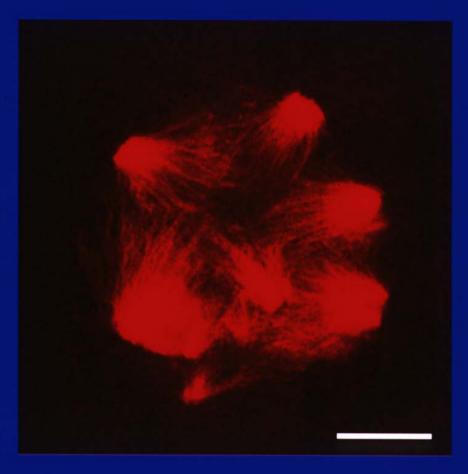


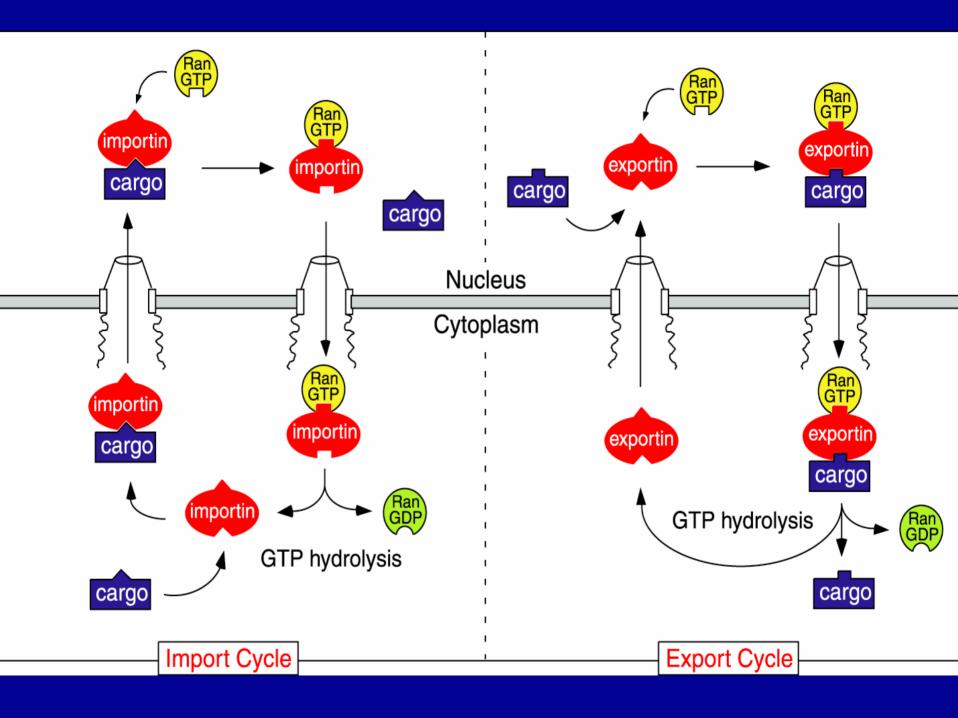
The Ran GTPase cycle



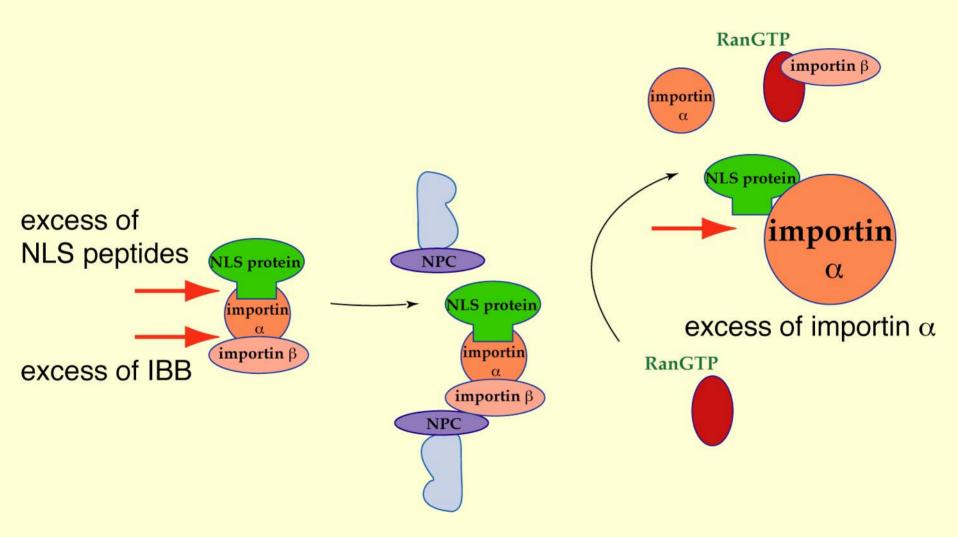
Excess RanGTP induces formation of spindle-like structures



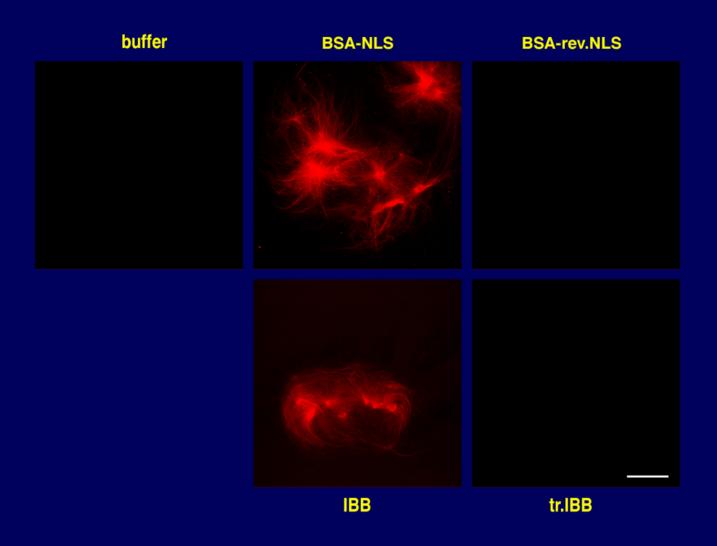




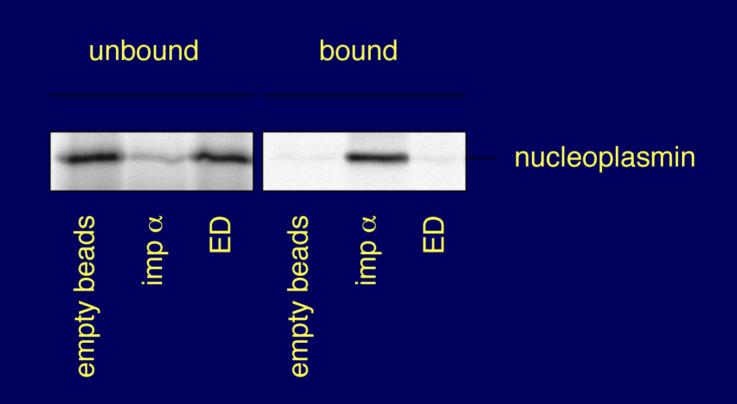
Import of NLS containing proteins



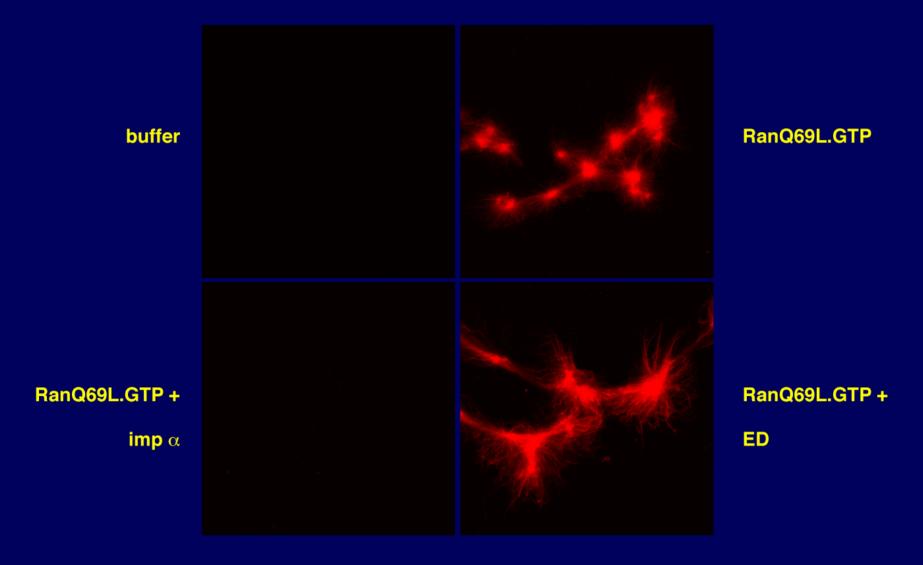
NLS and IBB promote microtubule assembly



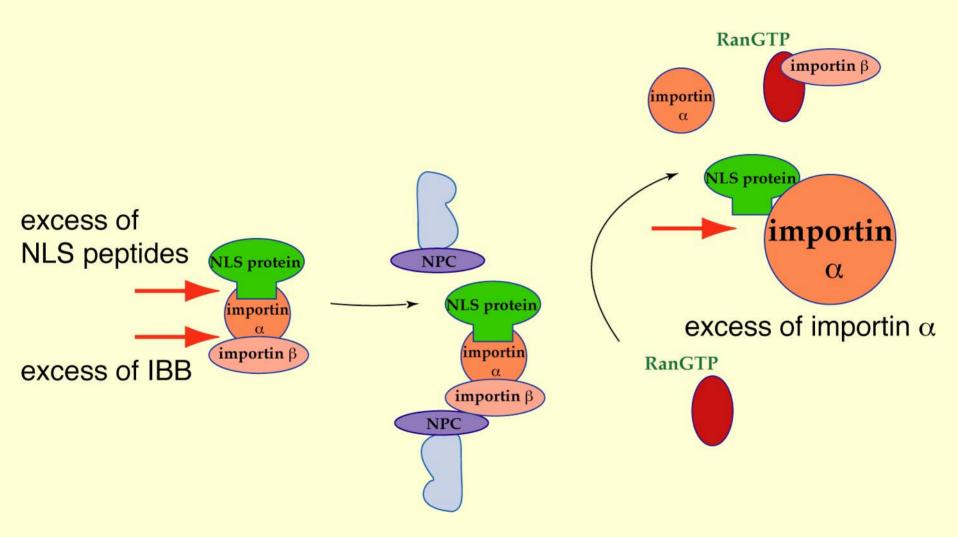
A mutant of importin α deficient in NLS binding



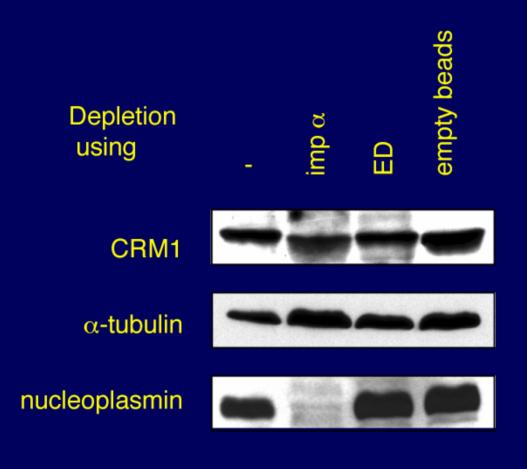
Addition of importin α inhibits microtubule assembly



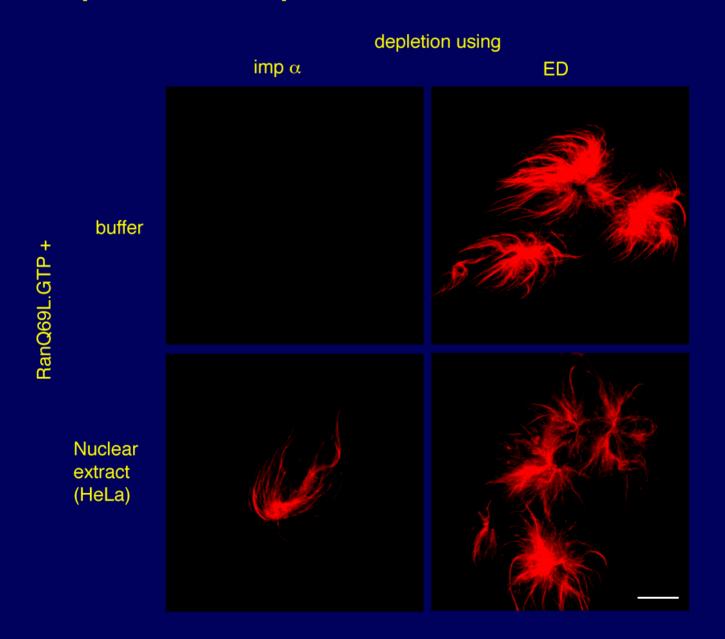
Import of NLS containing proteins



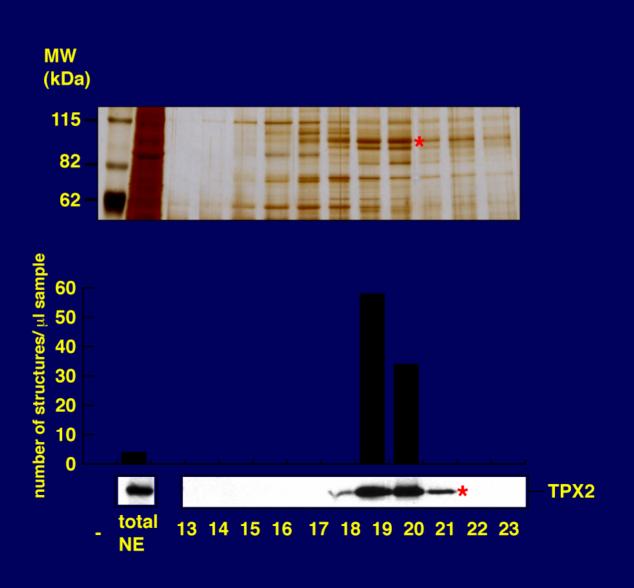
Depletion of NLS proteins from *Xenopus* M-phase extracts



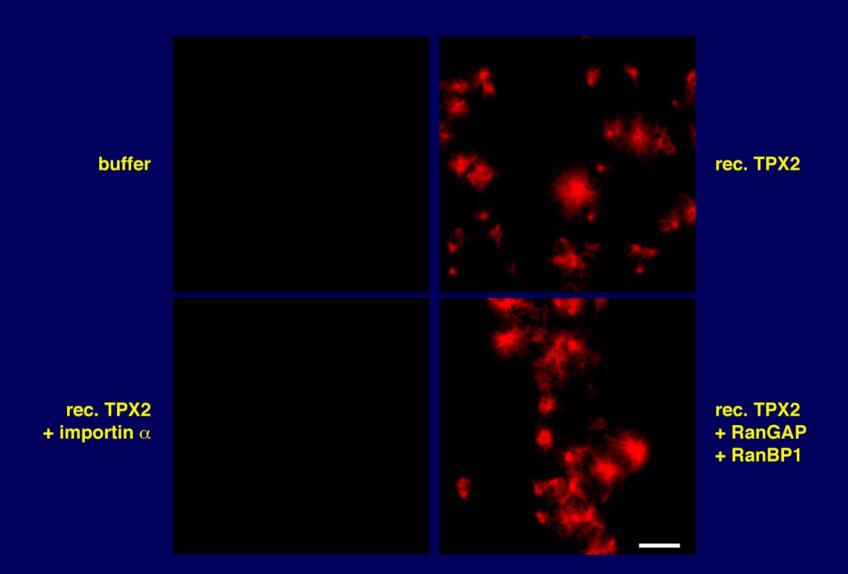
Depletion of NLS proteins inibits microtubule assembly



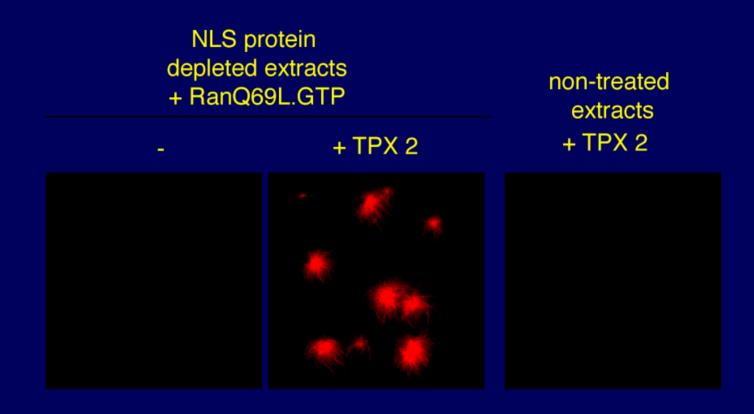
TPX2 cofractionates with the microtubule assembly activity



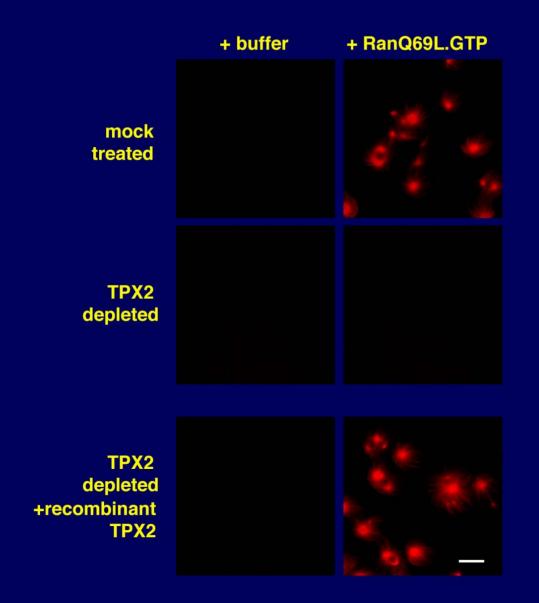
Recombinant TPX2 induces aster formation in M-phase extracts



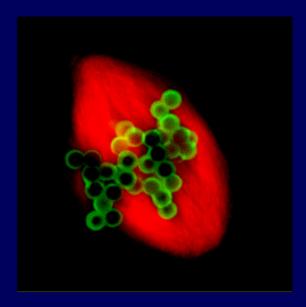
TPX2 complements depletion of NLS proteins

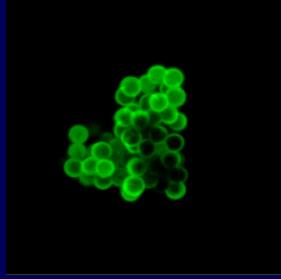


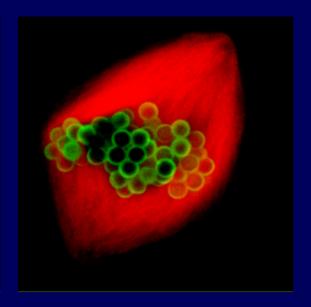
TPX2 depletion prevents Ran.GTP-induced spindle assembly



TPX2 depletion prevents chromatin-induced spindle assembly





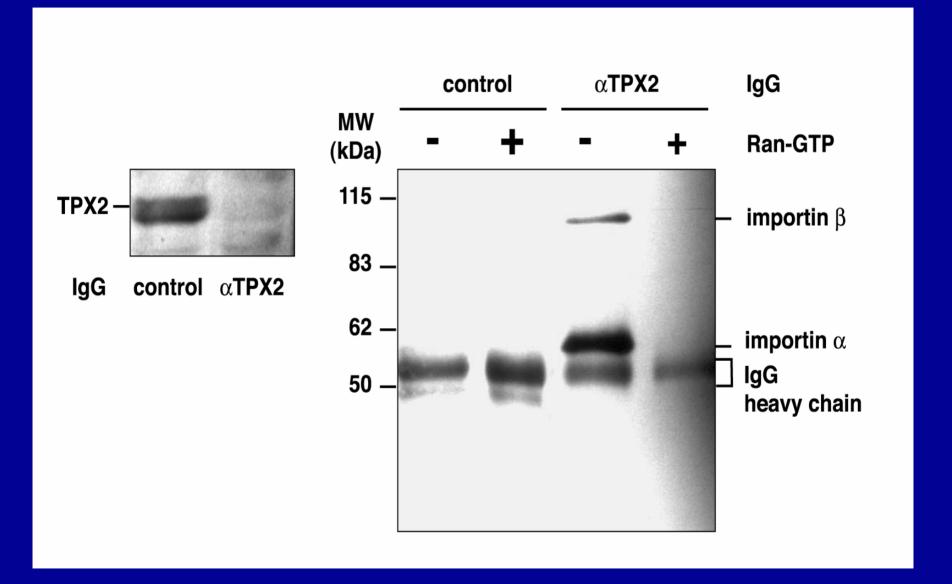


mock treated

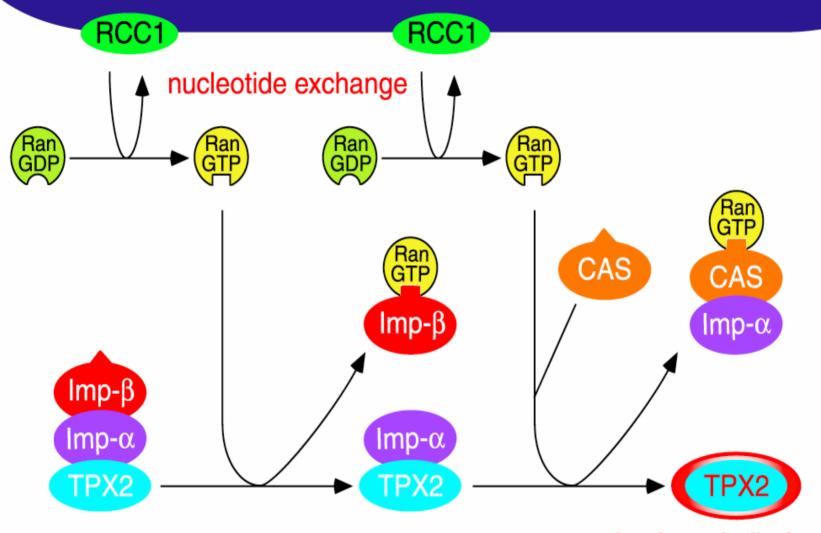
TPX2 depleted

TPX2
depleted
+ recombinant
TPX2

TPX2 associates with importin α and β in Xenopus M-phase extracts



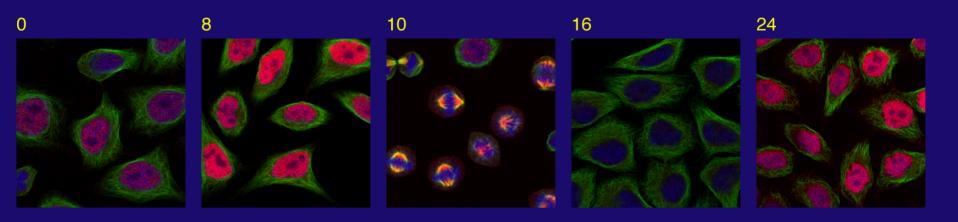
chromatin



active for spindle formatiom

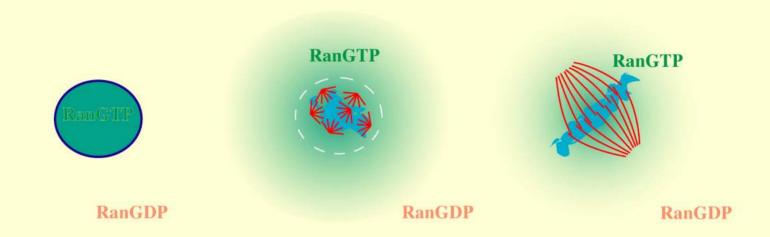
Expression of TPX2 during the cell cycle in human cells

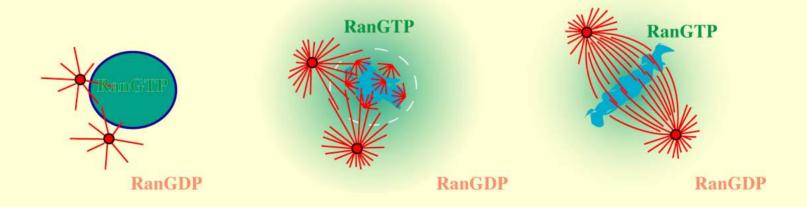
time after release from S-phase (hours)



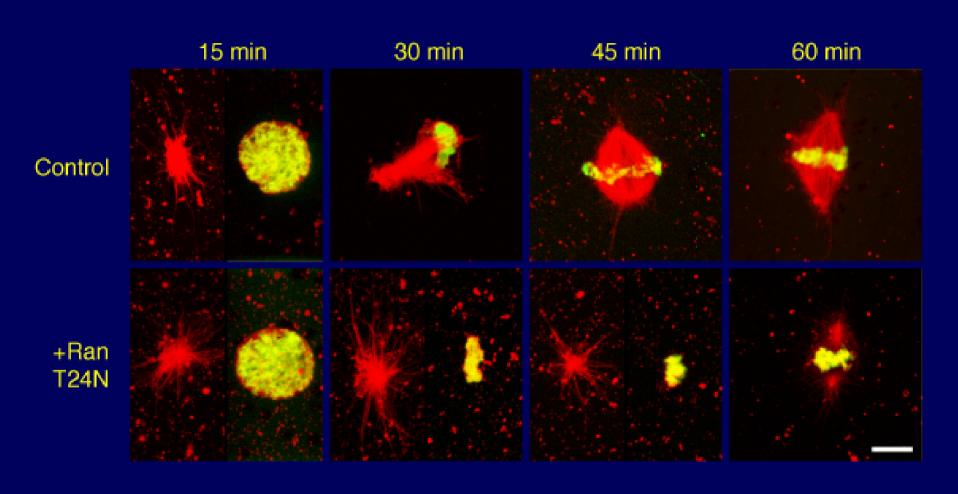
blue: DNA green: tubulin red: TPX2

Meiotic and mitotic spindle assembly

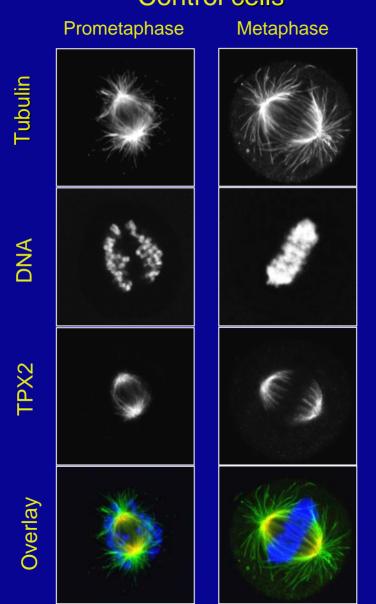


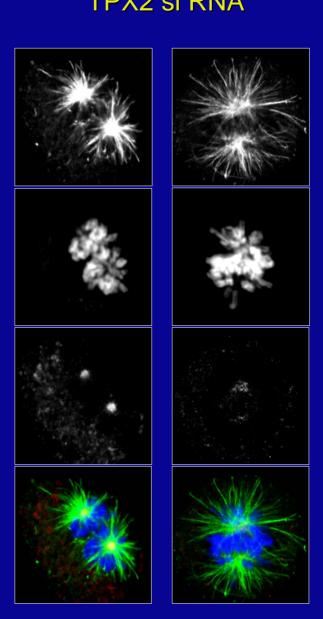


Inhibition of RCC1 function leads to defects in mitotic spindle formation

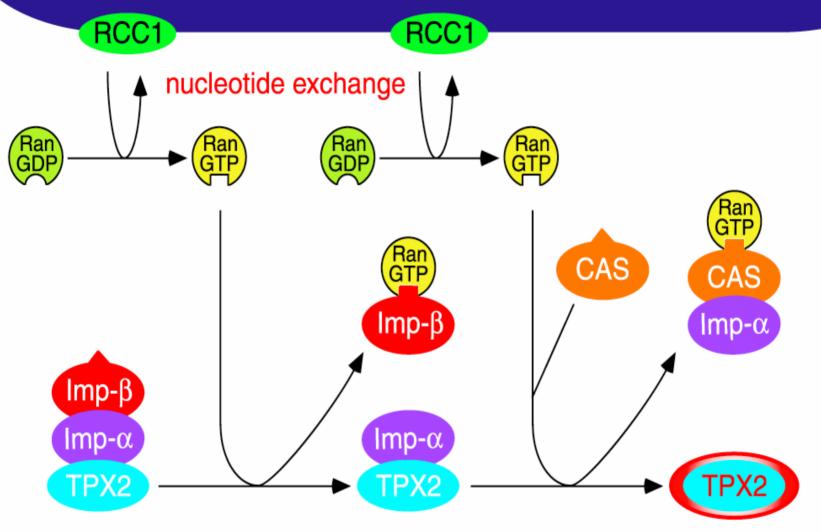


Suppression of hTPX2 expression in HeLa cells by siRNA Control cells TPX2 si RNA



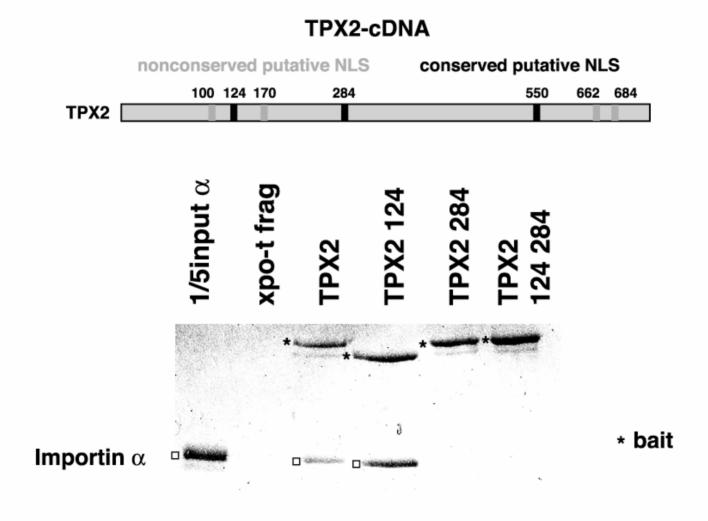


chromatin

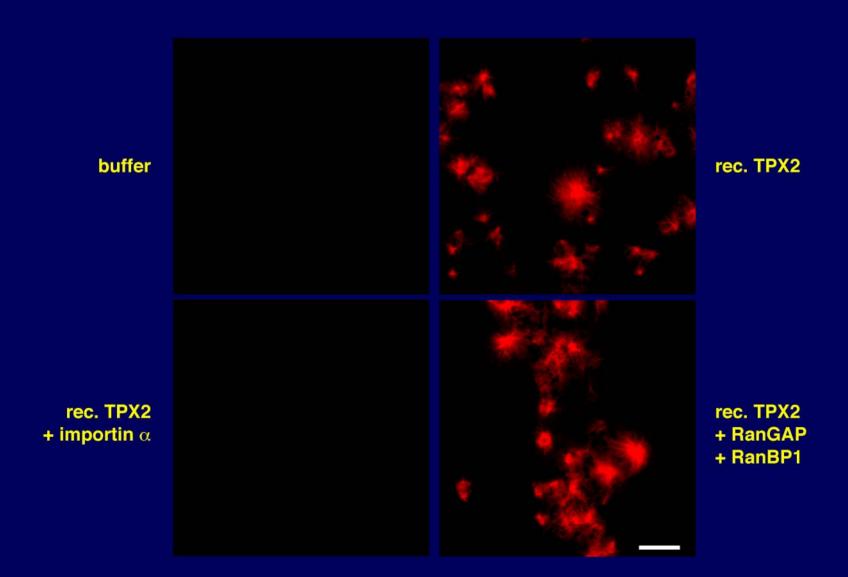


active for spindle formatiom

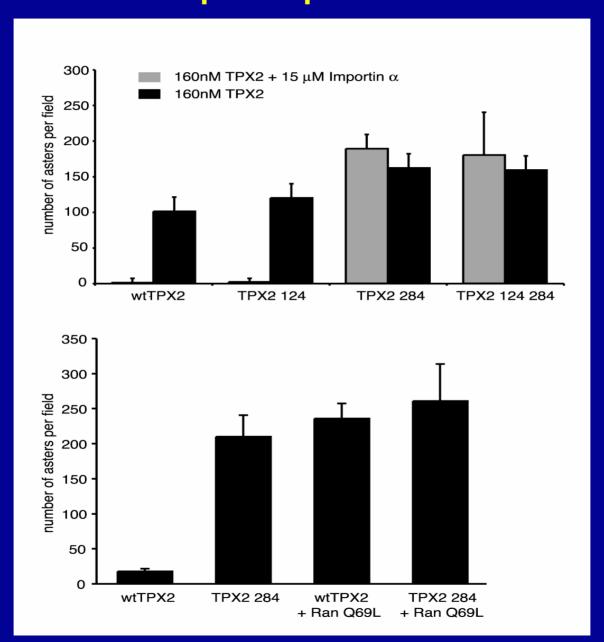
Mapping of the Importin α binding site of TPX2



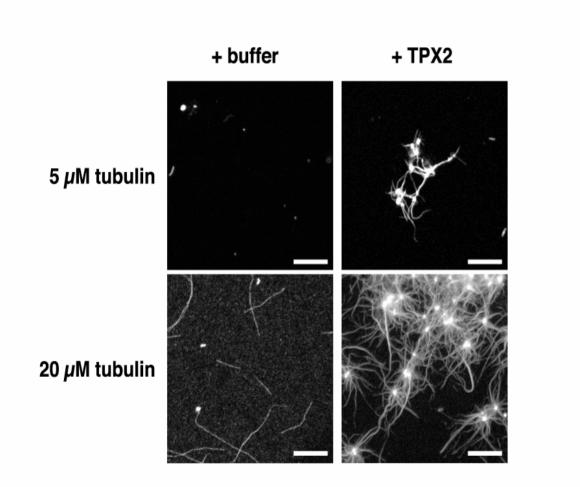
Recombinant TPX2 induces aster formation in M-phase extracts



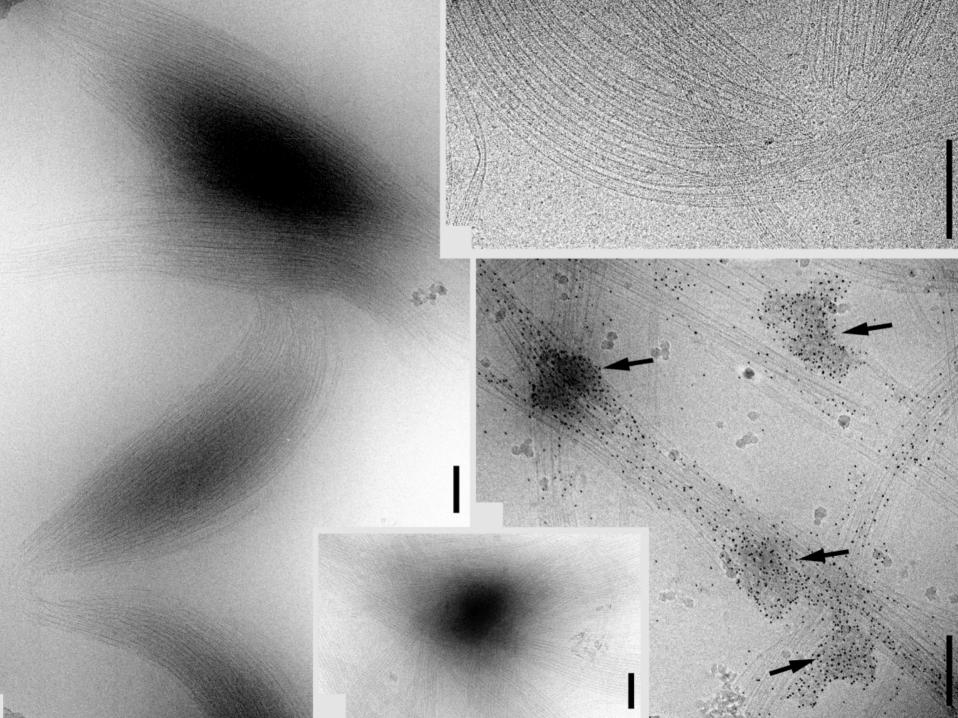
TPX2 ΔNLS is not inhibited by endogenous Importin α in Xenopus M-phase extracts



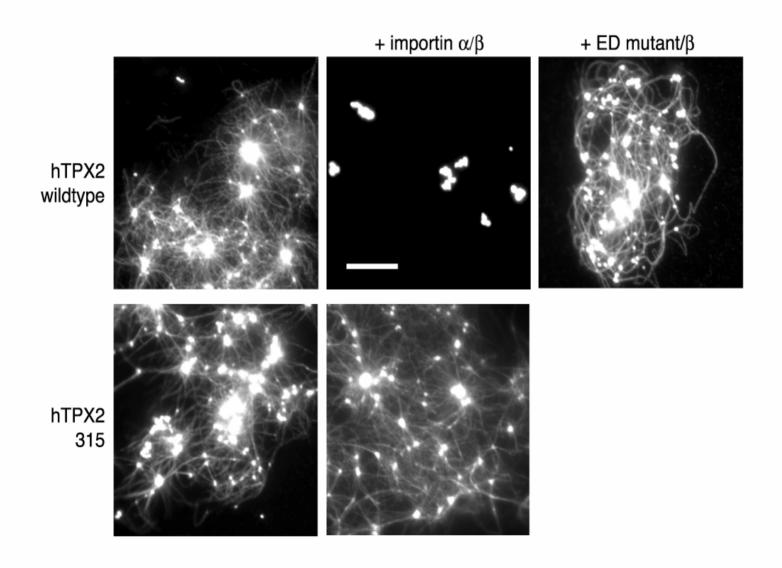
TPX2 nucleates and organizes microtubules in a solution of purified tubulin



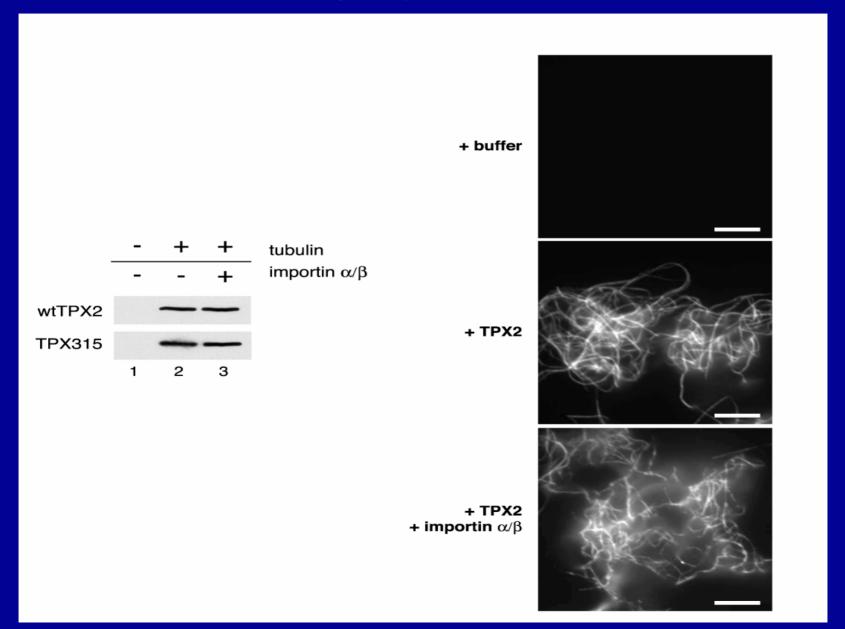
+ taxol



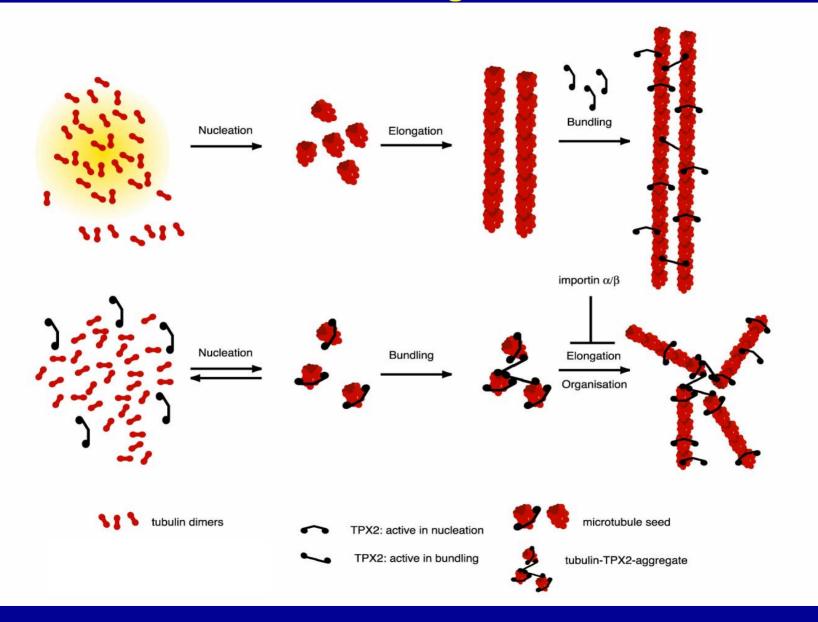
TPX2 nucleating activity is inhibited by importin α in a purified system

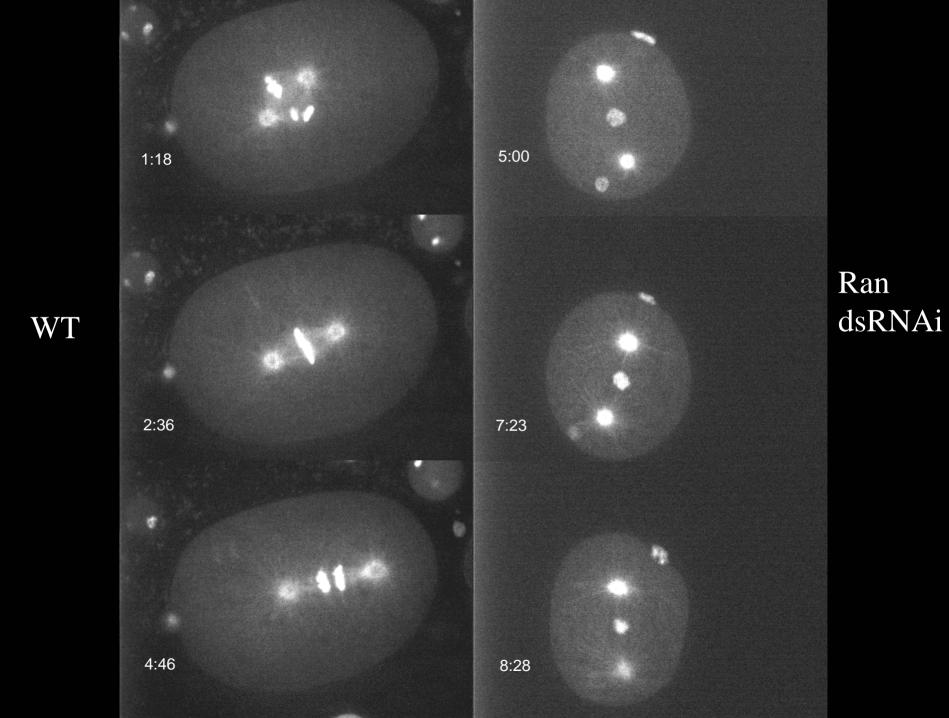


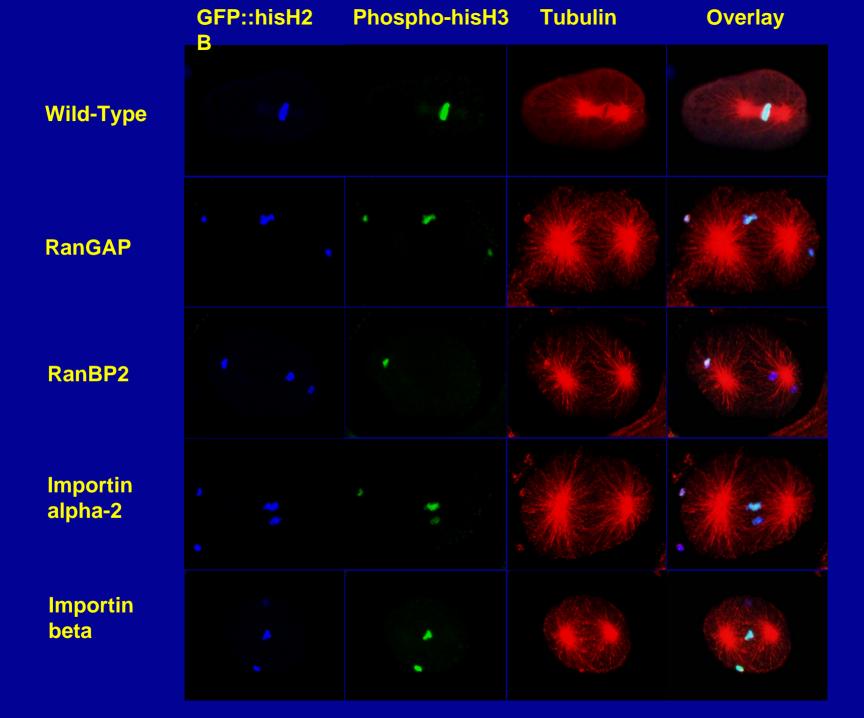
TPX2 interaction with microtubules is not inhibited by importin α



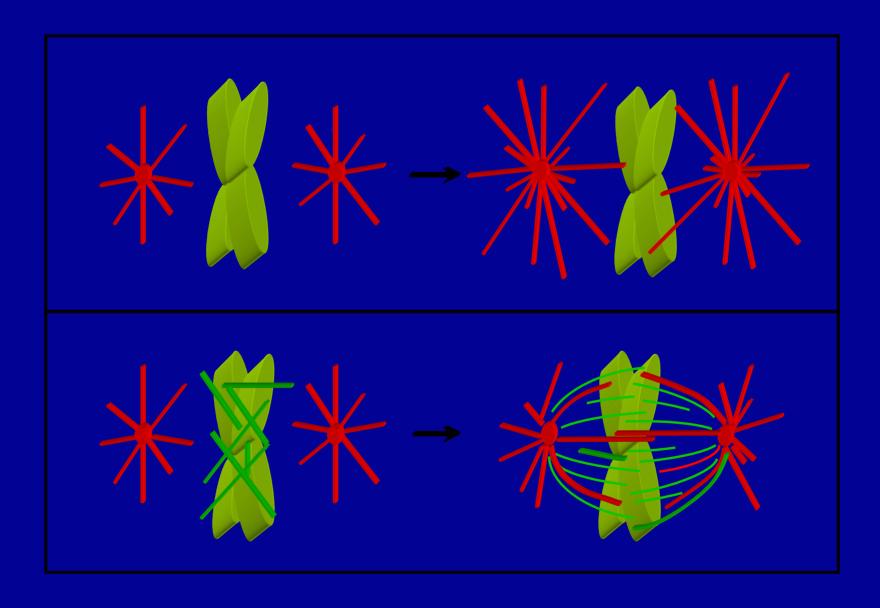
Model: TPX2 nucleates and organizes microtubules



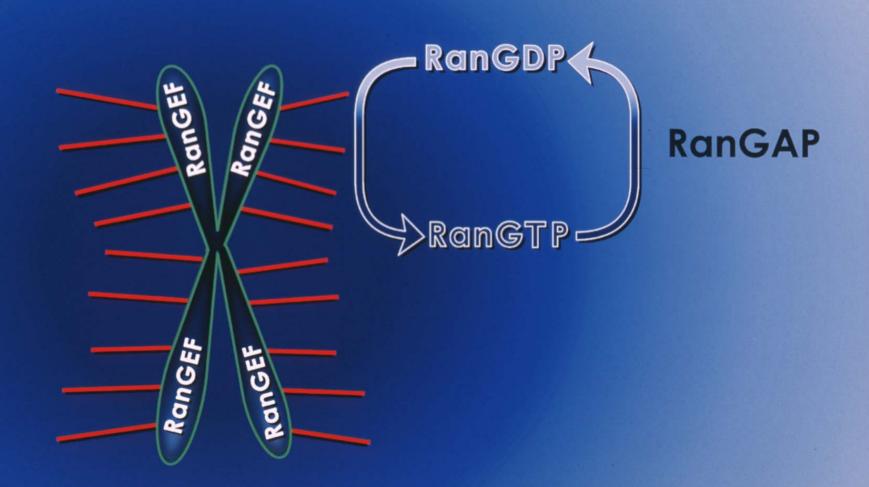




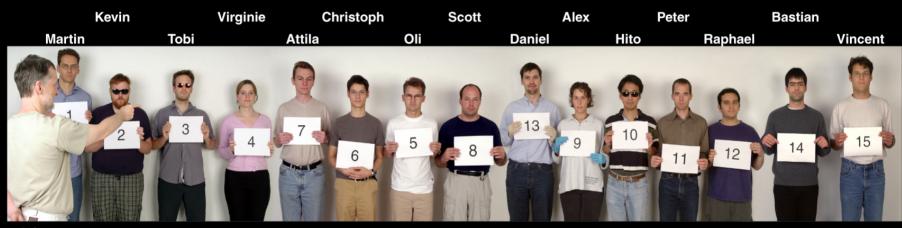
The Induction of Microtubule Polymerisation by Chromatin is essential for Spindle Formation in Somatic Cells



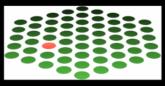
Chromosome-induced local RanGTP



Mattaj lab 2001



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EMBLGene Expression Programme