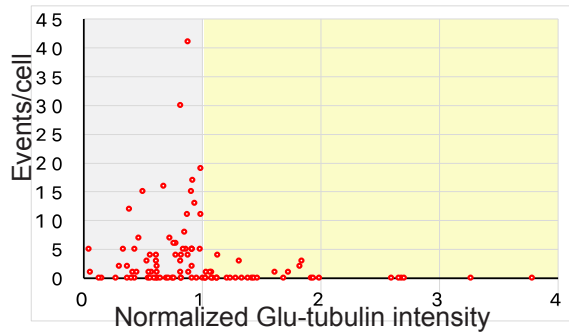
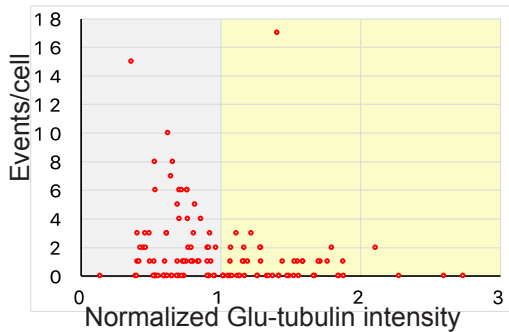


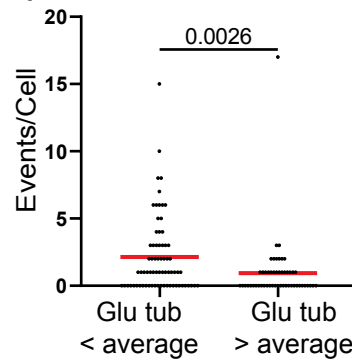
A Event/Cell vs Glu-tubulin
(whole islets)



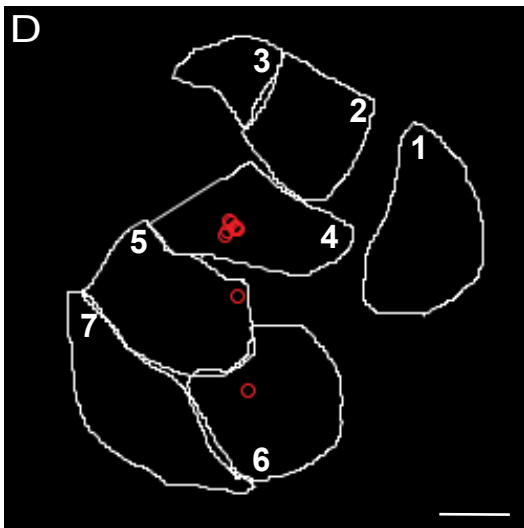
B Event/Cell vs Glu-tubulin
(disseminated islets)



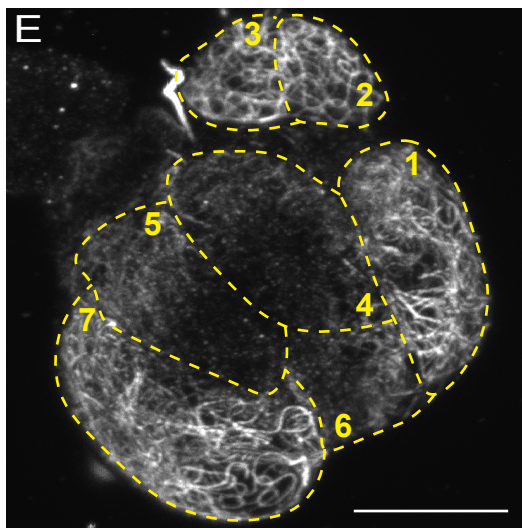
C Event/Cell
(disseminated islets)



Secretion Events



Glu-tubulin Post-fixed



Tubulin Post-fixed

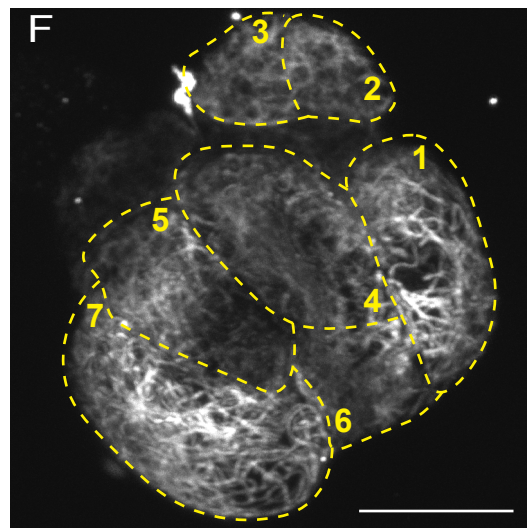


Figure 2 - Supplemental Figure 2. Correlation of insulin secretion and MT stability.

- A) Correlation of Glu-tubulin intensity (normalized to islet average) to the number of secretion events per cell in whole islets. Grey field, intensity below islet average (<1). Yellow field, intensity above islet average (>1). The same data set as in Figure 2F-H.
- B) Correlation of Glu-tubulin intensity (normalized to the field of view average) to the number of secretion events per cell in disseminated islets. Correlative analysis between data as in (D) and (E). Grey field, intensity below field average (<1). Yellow field, intensity above field average (>1).
- C). The number of secretion events per cell in disseminated islets with Glu-tubulin intensity below field average and those above field average is compared in the graph. The same data set as in (B). Mann-Whitney non-parametric comparison test p-value is shown. N= 124 cells.
- D) Cell outlines (white line) and secretion events (red circles) from a disseminated islet after 10 minutes in 20 mM glucose and FluoZin-3 dye. Scale bar 10 μm .
- E-F) Disseminated islet from E post-fixed following TIRF imaging for Glu-tubulin (E) and tubulin (F). Cells (yellow dashed lines) correspond to cells in E with the same number. Single slice from the bottom of the cells. Scale bar 10 μm .