Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Sabinina et al.

Figure S1.

Structural variability within the NPC. A) Top view of individual nuclear pores labelled on the different Nups. Scale bar: 5 nm. **B)** Distribution of circularity measurements from individual NPCs for different Nups. **C)** Distribution of diameter measurements from individual NPCs for different NUPs. **D)** Distribution of axial spread measurements from individual NPCs for different Nups. **E)** Distribution of inter-ring distance measured on individual NPCs for NUP107 and SEH1. Number of particles used for this analysis was indicated under each violin plot. RANBP2: light blue, SEH1: red, NUP107: light green; NUP133: purple and TPR: yellow.

Figure S2.

Illustration of radial and axial measurements. A) Top view of intensity rendered average density map of the NUP133 (left image). The red lines indicate locations where two radial intensity profiles were calculated (solid line at 0° and dashed line at 30°). Radial intensity profiles (right) along the lines in the image on the left. The blue line indicates the center of the ring obtained through Gaussian fitting. The cyan line indicates the radius. **B**) Side view of the image shown in (A)(left). The red line indicates the direction in z and the corresponding axial intensity profile is shown in the plot (right). The blue line indicates the center of the ring and the spread in z (cyan line) was calculated using full width at half maximum (FWHM). Scale bar, 50 nm.

Table S1.

Number of pores in each cluster derived from the induced subtrees. Numbers in parentheses indicate fractions of the total for the corresponding Nup. Totals are 862 pores for RANBP2, 3582 for NUP107 and 1585 for SEH1.



D

Α





Figure S1











Β

Α

	cluster 1	cluster 2	cluster 3	cluster 4
RANBP2	747 (87%)	92 (11%)	n/a	n/a
NUP107	1282 (36%)	1603 (45%)	343 (10%)	252 (7%)
SEH1	737 (46%)	516 (33%)	228 (14%)	101 (6%)