**Figure 1.** Infection with an E4-deleted virus results in ATM retention in an insoluble fraction. HeLa cells were untreated (M) or infected with wild-type Ad5 and dl1004 (ΔE4) for 18 h and then harvested and fractionated as described in Materials and Methods. The cells stably expressed GFP which serves as a control for equal loading of the different fractions and immuno-blotting for E1b55K demonstrates equal infections.

**Figure 2.** The Mre11 complex interacts with E1b55K. U2OS cells were either untreated (Mock) or infected with rAd.E1b55K for 15 h. Cell lysates were immuno-precipitated with polyclonal antisera to NBS1 or control antisera to adenovirus DBP. Similarly, cell lysates were immuno-precipitated with a monoclonal antibody to Rad50 or with control monoclonal antibodies to DBP (negative control) and E1b55K (positive control). Immuno-blotting for E1b55K is shown for the lysates (5% of input) or the precipitates. The lysates were treated with benzonase (1/2 units/µl) before immuno-precipitation to control for DNA bridging.
Figure 3. Pools of transformed A-TLD1 cells transduced with an empty retrovirus vector or one containing wild-type Mre11 were fixed with a 1:1 mixture of MeoH and acetone. Immuno-fluorescence was performed with Rad50 and Mre11 antibodies. In the Mre11-complemented cells Mre11 and Rad50 are detected in the nucleus. Merged images with DAPI staining of nuclei are shown on the right.