**A building block of two organelles**

Ongoing research by Rabouille et al. (page 269) has identified a protein, dp115, that plays a key role in the organization of the Golgi apparatus, also known as the transitional endoplasmic reticulum (tER). The Golgi apparatus is a complex organelle involved in the packaging and transport of proteins to the cell membrane and vesicles. The tER, on the other hand, is a transitional compartment that functions as an intermediate step in vesicle formation.

The authors have found that dp115 is a crucial component in the formation and function of tER sites, which are essential for vesicle transport and Golgi structure. In the absence of dp115, tER sites are disorganized, leading to the fragmentation of Golgi cisternae. This is evident in dp115-depleted cells, where Golgi structure and function are not maintained, as demonstrated by the disorganization of tER sites (green) in the absence of dp115 (right).

According to the cisternal maturation model of Golgi structure, tER sites fuse to form Golgi cisternae that continually mature and ultimately bud off at late Golgi elements. A matrix around the tER could explain how enough vesicles are tethered together to reach a threshold that promotes formation of cisternae.

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**Neural cells turn and run**

When your gut tells you to run, it is wise to listen. Embryonic neural precursor cells do just that, according to De Bellard et al. (page 269), who identify the basis of an avoidance mechanism for migrating neural crest cells.

Groups of embryonic neural precursors take separate paths on their way to forming the peripheral nervous system. Vagal cells, which emerge from the neck region, migrate long distances to enter the gut. Cells in the trunk originate closer to the gut yet never enter this region. The new results show that the gut is off limits because trunk cells sense Slit proteins, chemorepellents involved in axon guidance in flies and vertebrates.

In chick embryos, Slit expression marked the entrance to the gut. The group injected Slit-expressing cells into embryos and found that trunk cells stopped in their tracks to avoid migrating through regions containing the chemorepellent. Vagal cells, in contrast, were unaffected by Slit proteins, as trunk but not vagal cells express the Slit receptors Robo1 and Robo2.

Repulsion required contact between trunk cells and cells expressing surface-bound Slit. Slit administered in vitro is reused uniformly, so a simple repulsion effect is not obvious. But this form of Slit does cause trunk cells to migrate faster than vagal cells. In vivo, these two effects may combine to turn trunk cells away from the gut and speed their migration in the other direction.

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**Kicking out antiviral proteins**

Like a bouncer at a club, the Epstein Barr virus (EBV) LMP1 protein removes a threatening presence by ejecting cellular proteins from the nucleus, according to Ohtani et al. on page 173.

EBV infection leads to excessive cell proliferation that can cause disorders such as carcinoma and lymphoma. Cells normally prevent unusual proliferation by inducing the p16ink4a-RB-dependent senescence pathway. But the authors show that EBV bypasses this failsafe by relocating transcription factors for this pathway to the cytoplasm.

Nuclear export was induced by the viral protein LMP1. EBV infection or LMP1 expression caused the export of Ets2, the inducer of p16ink4a transcription. LMP1 also kicked out transcription factors E2F4 and E2F5, which normally act downstream of p16ink4a to prevent cell cycle progression. LMP1 induces export of its targets by increasing their affinity for CRM1, which directs the major nuclear export pathway in mammalian cells. The molecular details are unclear as yet, but the authors find that the MEK pathway is required for E2F4 export. Perhaps phosphorylation of E2F4 makes it more attractive to CRM1.

Immortalization of human cells requires inactivation of both RB and p53 pathways, so LMP1 or another EBV protein may also cause the export of p53-related proteins. Ohtani et al. found that at least some other cell cycle proteins containing nuclear export signals are resistant to LMP1. If LMP1 targets only a few proteins for export, it might be possible to develop drugs to limit EBV infection with few side effects.