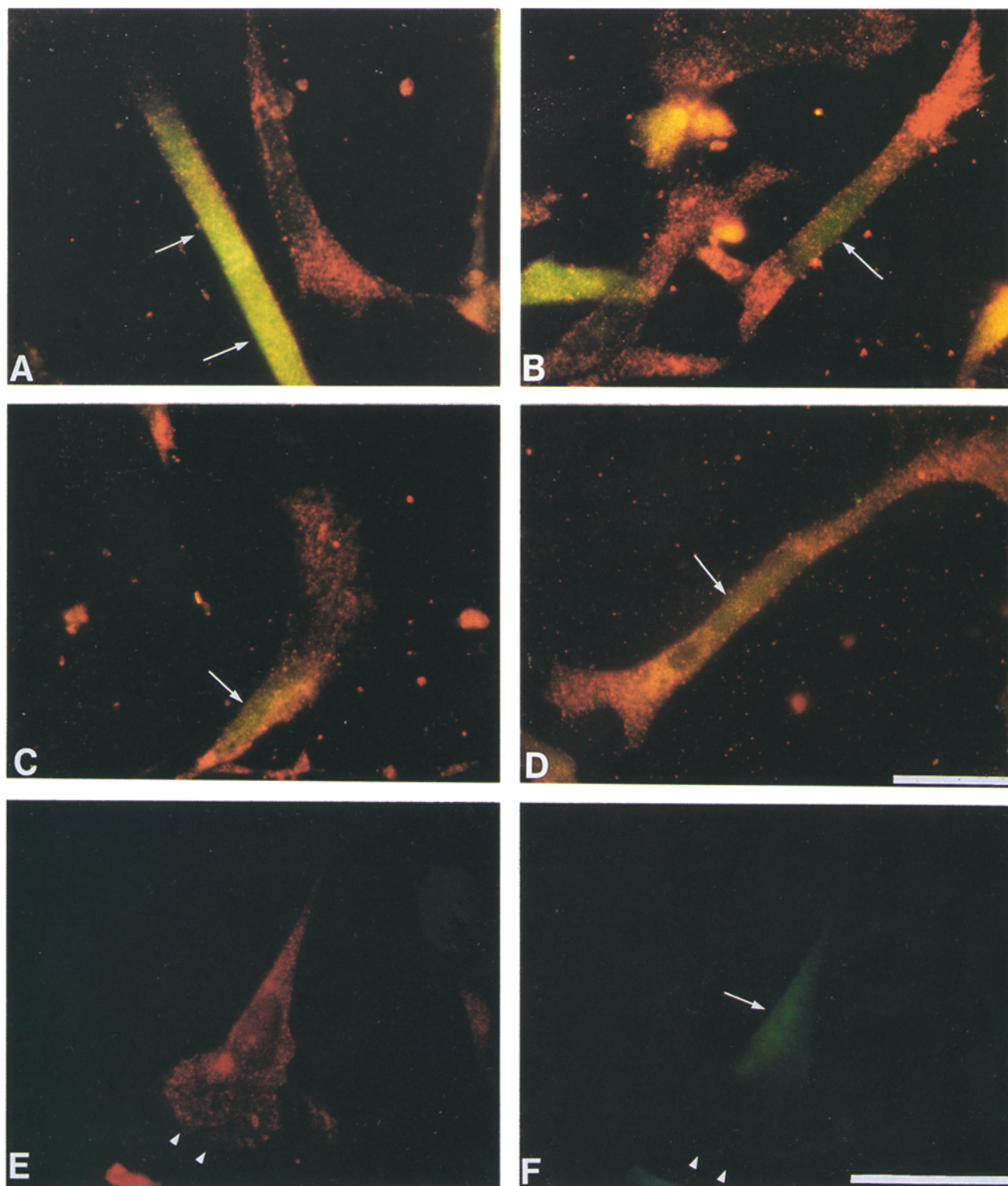


Kislauskis et al. Vol. 123, No. 1, October 1993. Pages 165–172.

Due to the author's dissatisfaction with the final reproduction of Fig. 1, it is reproduced on the following page with the appropriate color balance.

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**Figure 1.**  $\alpha$ -cardiac and  $\beta$ -cytoplasmic actin mRNAs occupy distinct cytoplasmic compartments in the same cell. In situ hybridization using fluorochrome-labeled, isotype-specific oligonucleotide probes specific for  $\alpha$ -actin (green, arrows point to nucleus) and  $\beta$ -actin (red) mRNAs on primary cultures of chicken embryonic muscle cells. (A) Peripheral  $\beta$ -actin mRNA signal in a fibroblast, and a perinuclear  $\alpha$ -actin signal in a myotube. (B) A bipolar myoblast with a predominant peripheral distribution of  $\beta$ -actin mRNA signal and a perinuclear  $\alpha$ -actin signal. (C) Another myoblast with perinuclear  $\alpha$ -actin mRNA signal and peripheral  $\beta$ -actin mRNA signal. (D) Small myotube (five to six nuclei) with a perinuclear  $\alpha$ -actin mRNA signal and a peripheral  $\beta$ -actin signal. (E and F) Separate images showing peripheral  $\beta$ -actin mRNA (red) and perinuclear  $\alpha$ -actin mRNA (green). Arrowheads indicate the periphery of the lamellipod. These images are not digitized, they are registered analog double exposures. Note there is little yellow color indicative of substantial overlap of equally strong red and green signals. Bars, 10  $\mu$ m.