

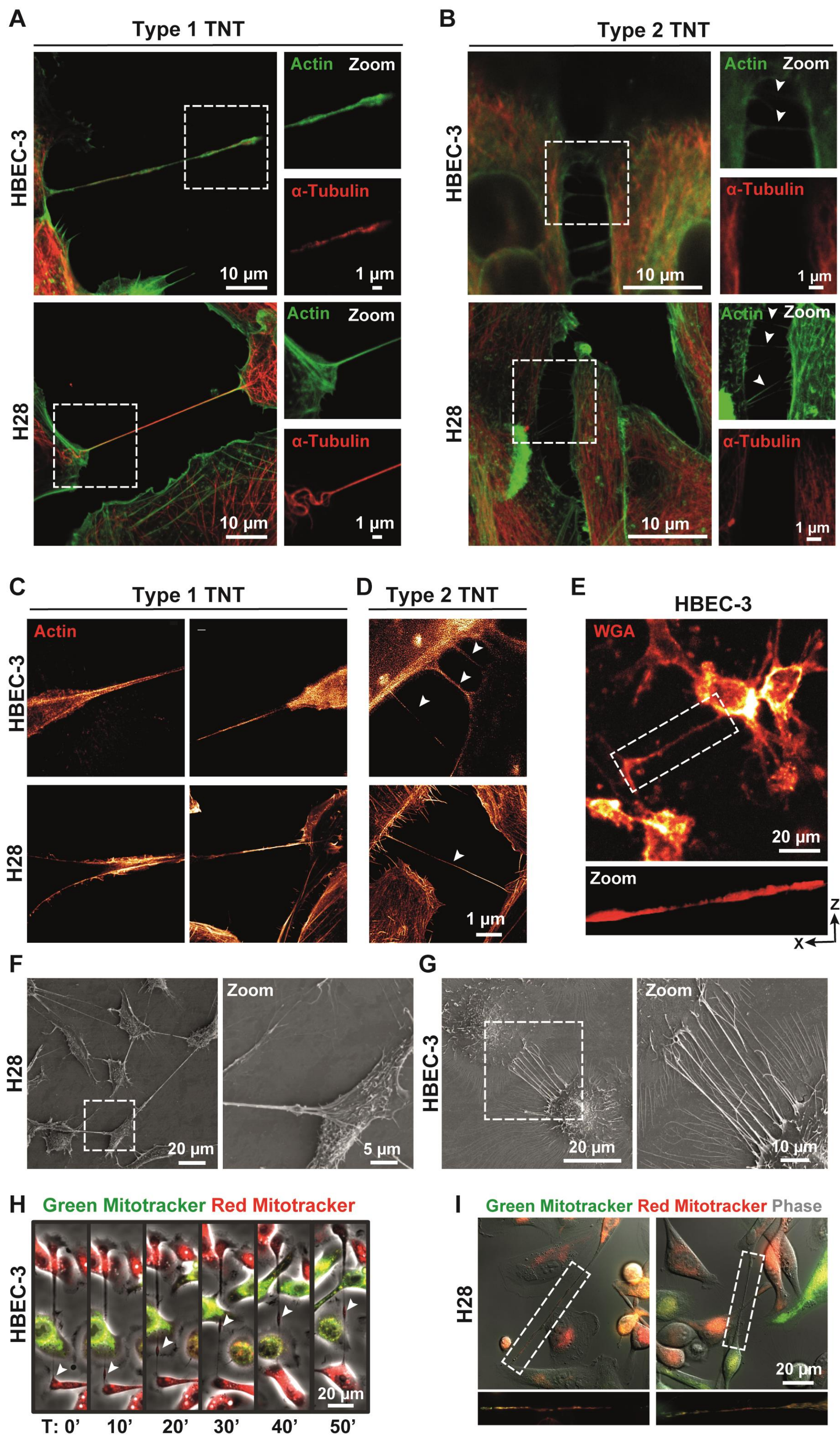


Figure 1: Characterization of the TNTs formation, structure and exchange.

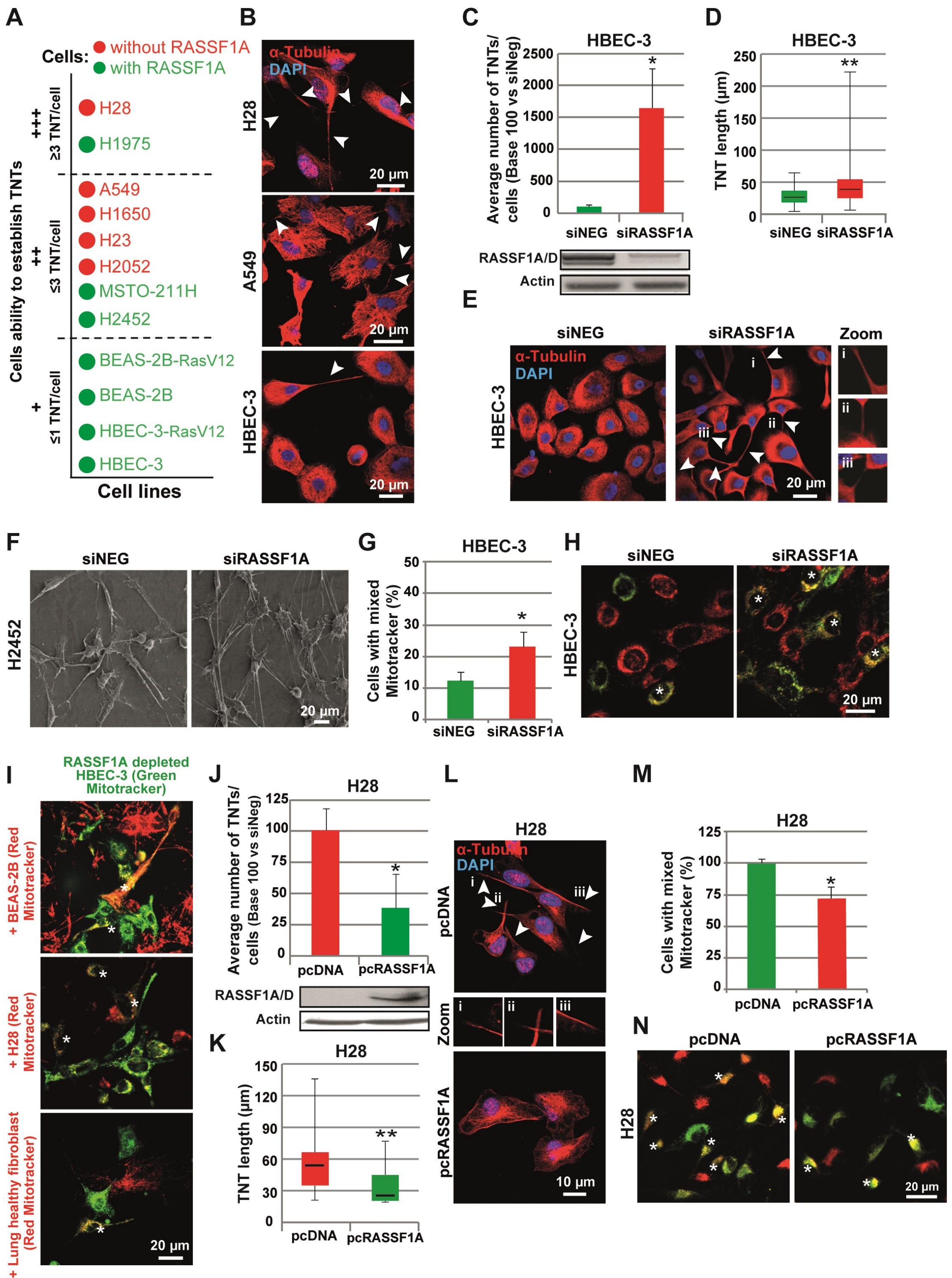


Figure 2: RASSF1A expression modulates overall TNT number.

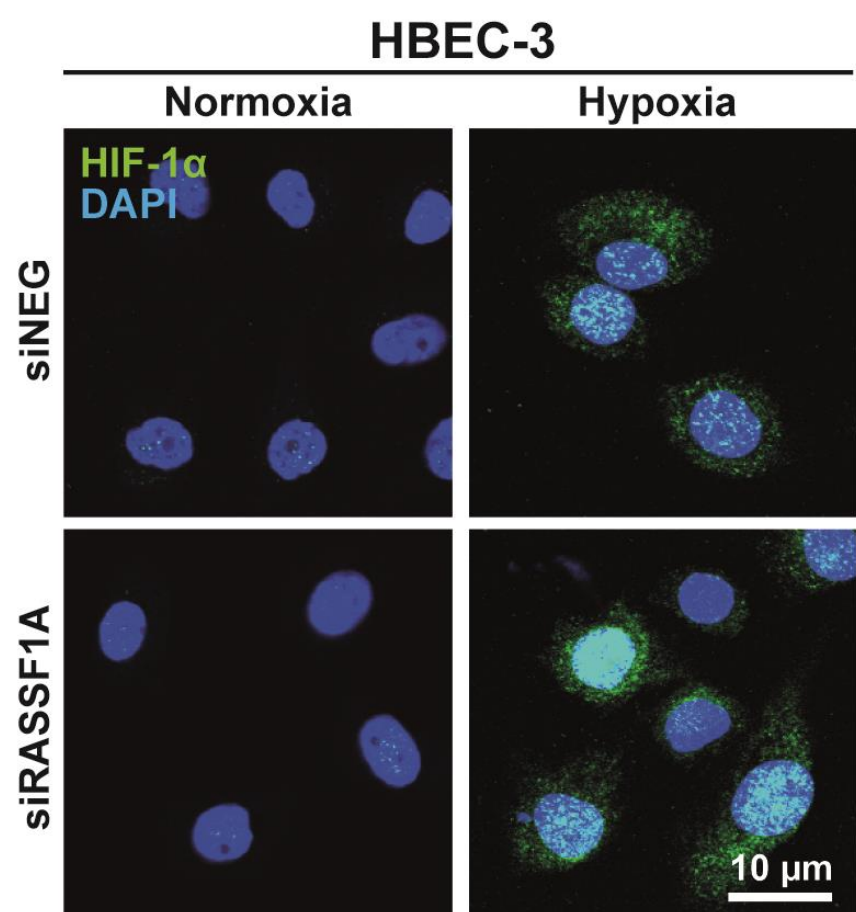
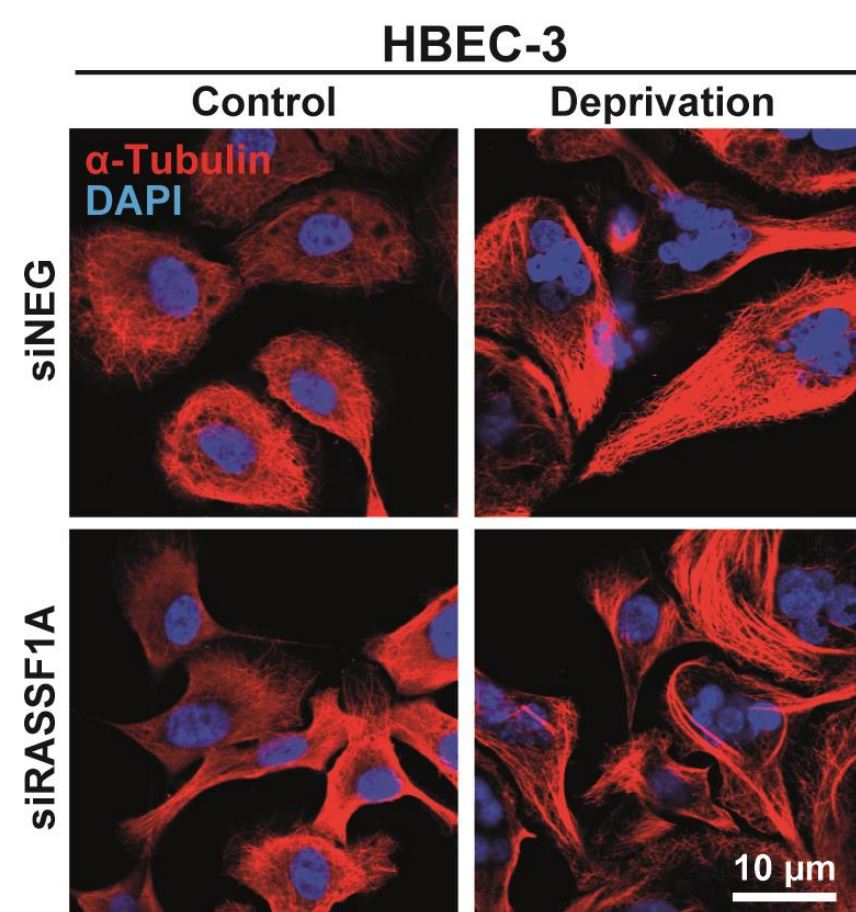
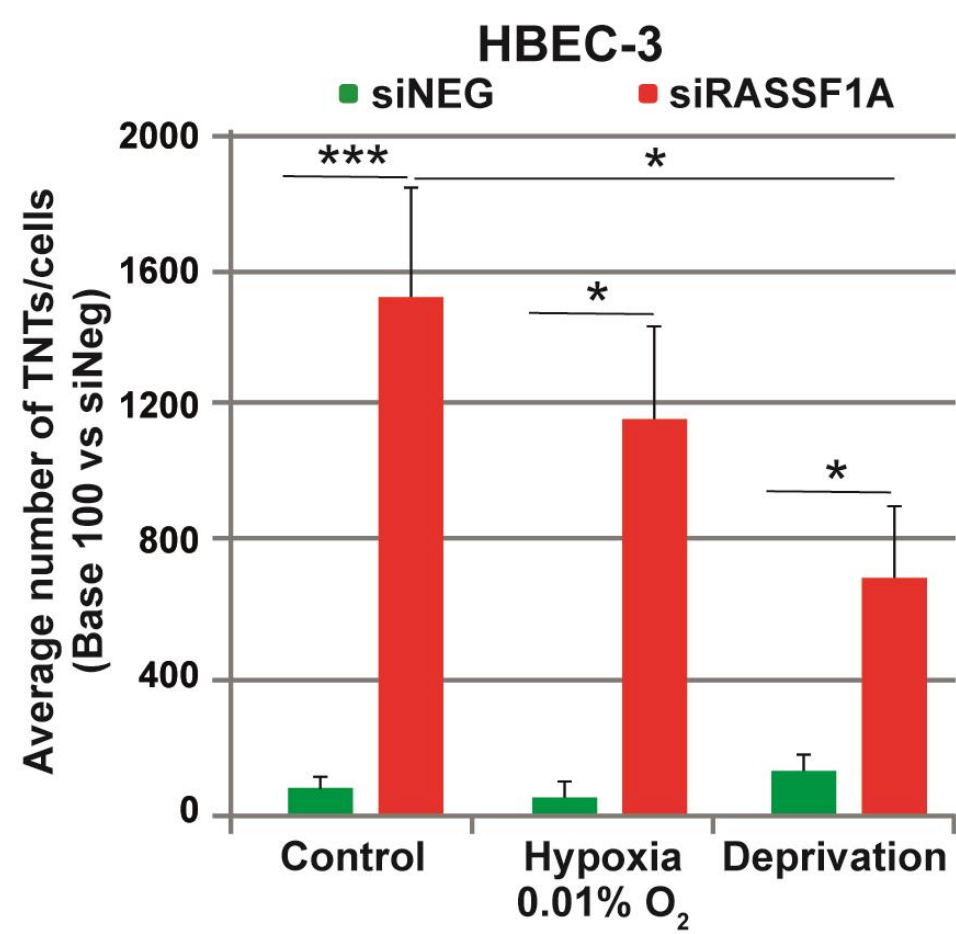
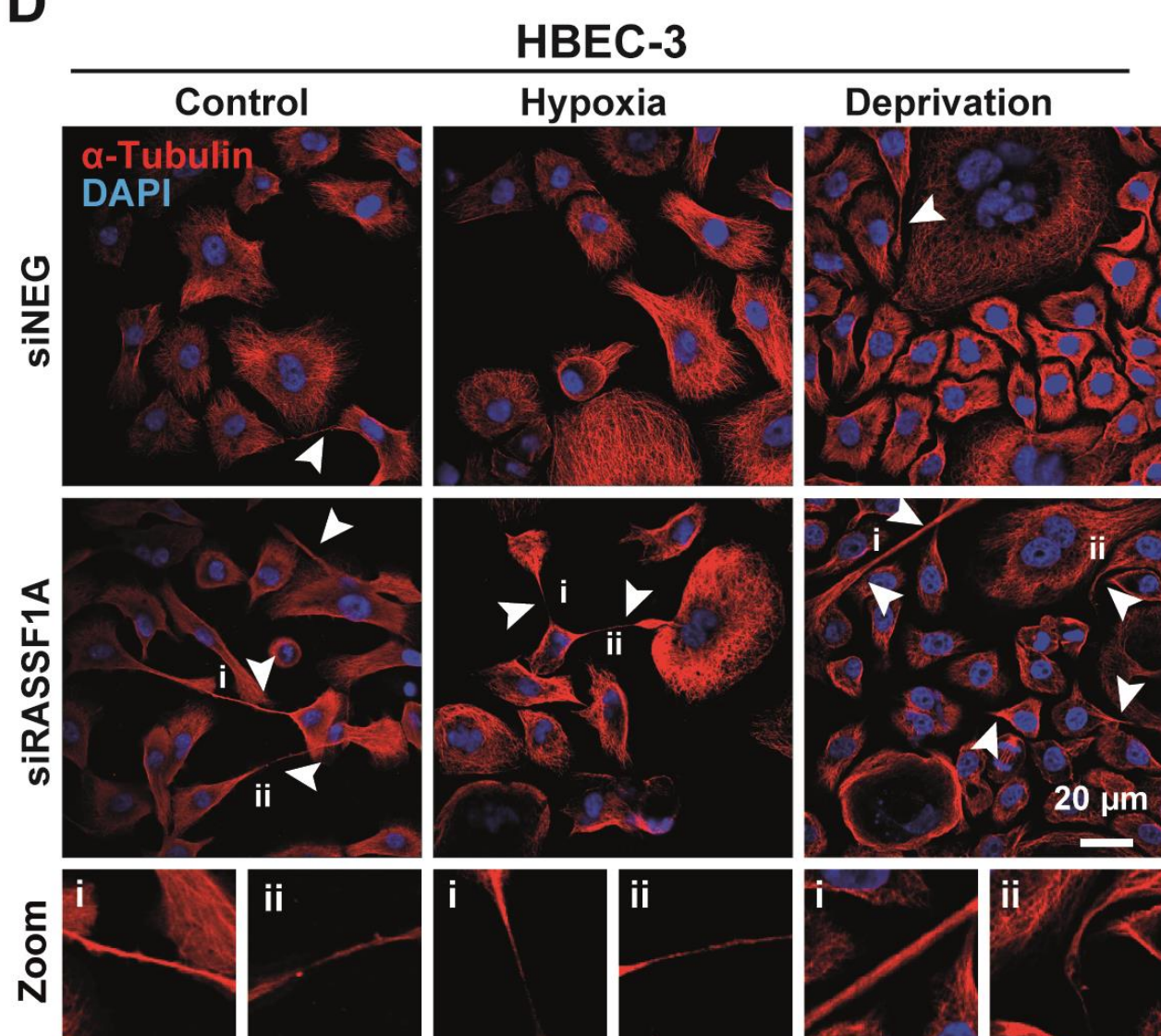
A**B****C****D**

Figure 3: Increase of TNTs formation in the absence of RASSF1A still occur in either hypoxic or serum starved conditions.

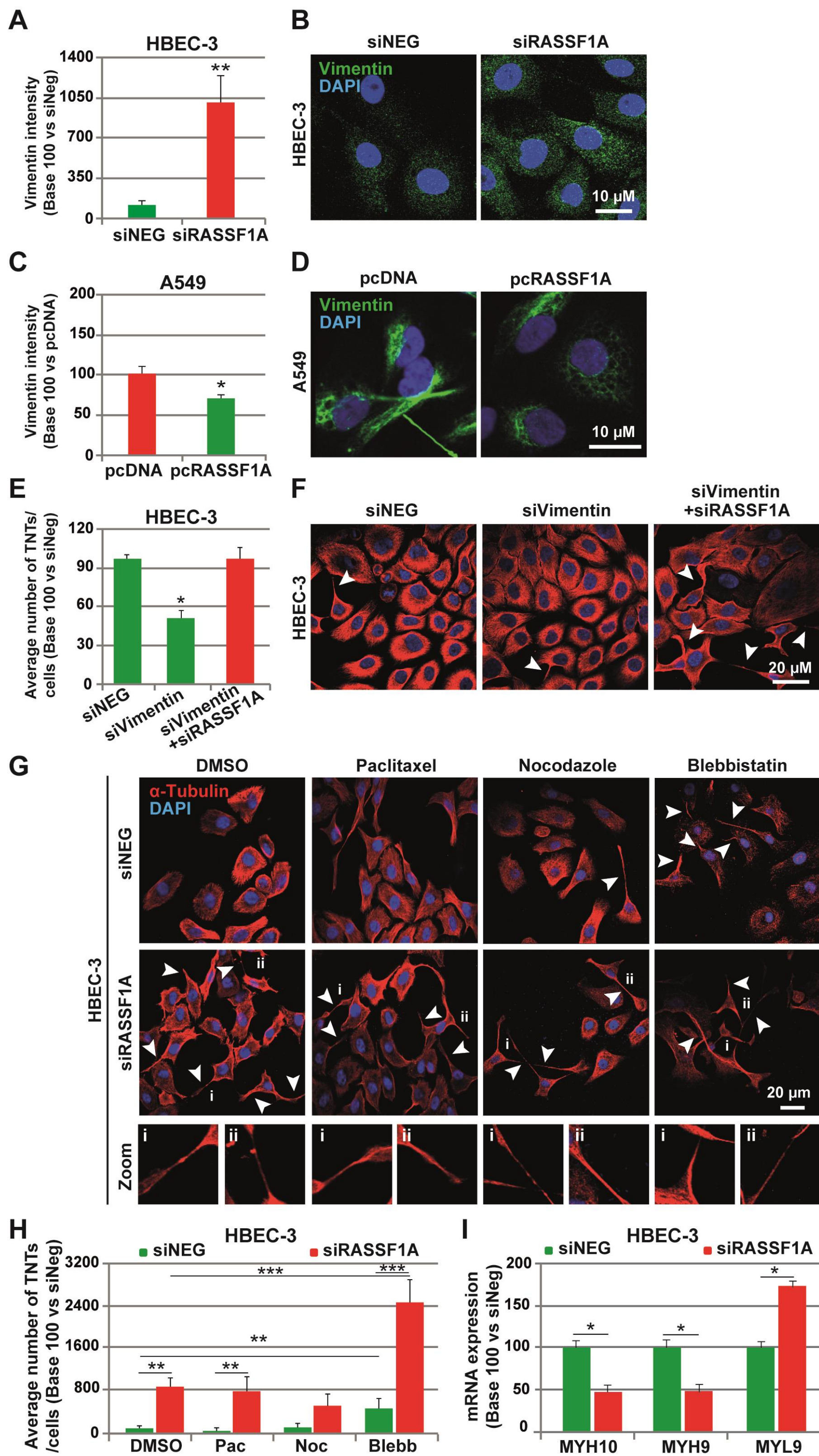


Figure 4: Vimentin and actomyosin are implicated in TNTs formation after RASSF1A depletion.

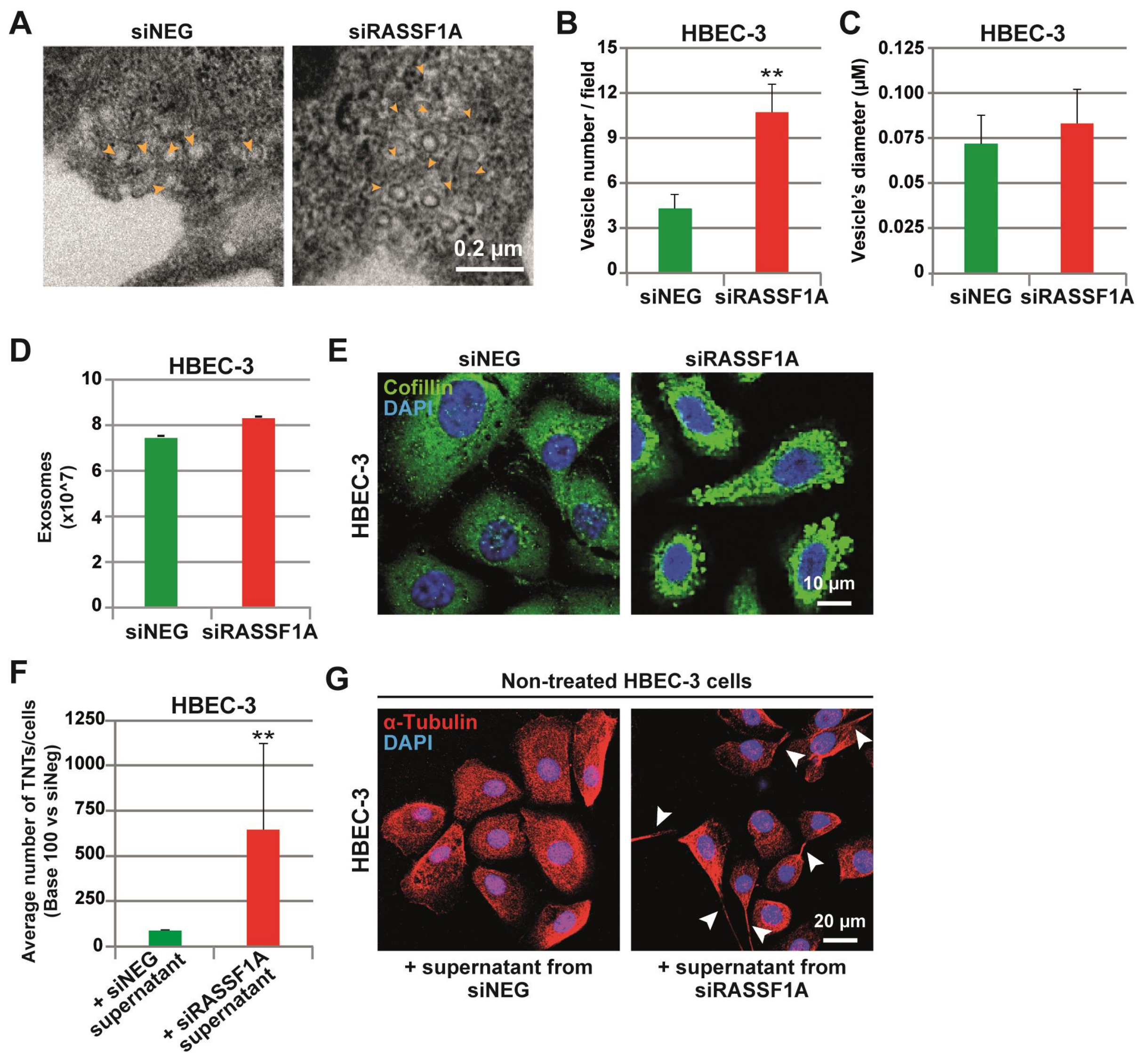


Figure 5: Exosomes released by RASS1A depleted cells affect TNTs formation.

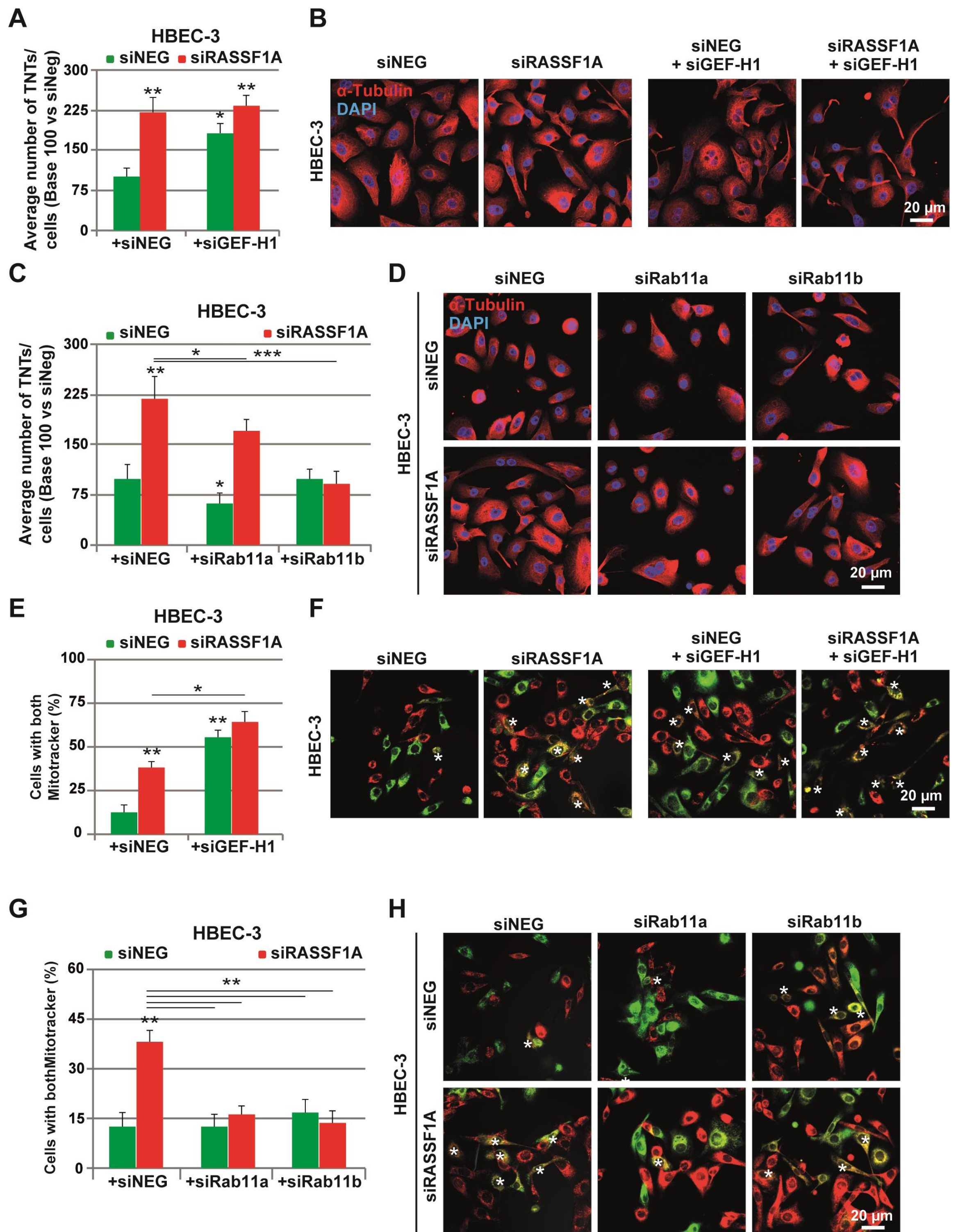


Figure 6 : TNTs formation in the absence of RASSF1A is dependent on GEF-H1 inactivation and Rab11 activation.

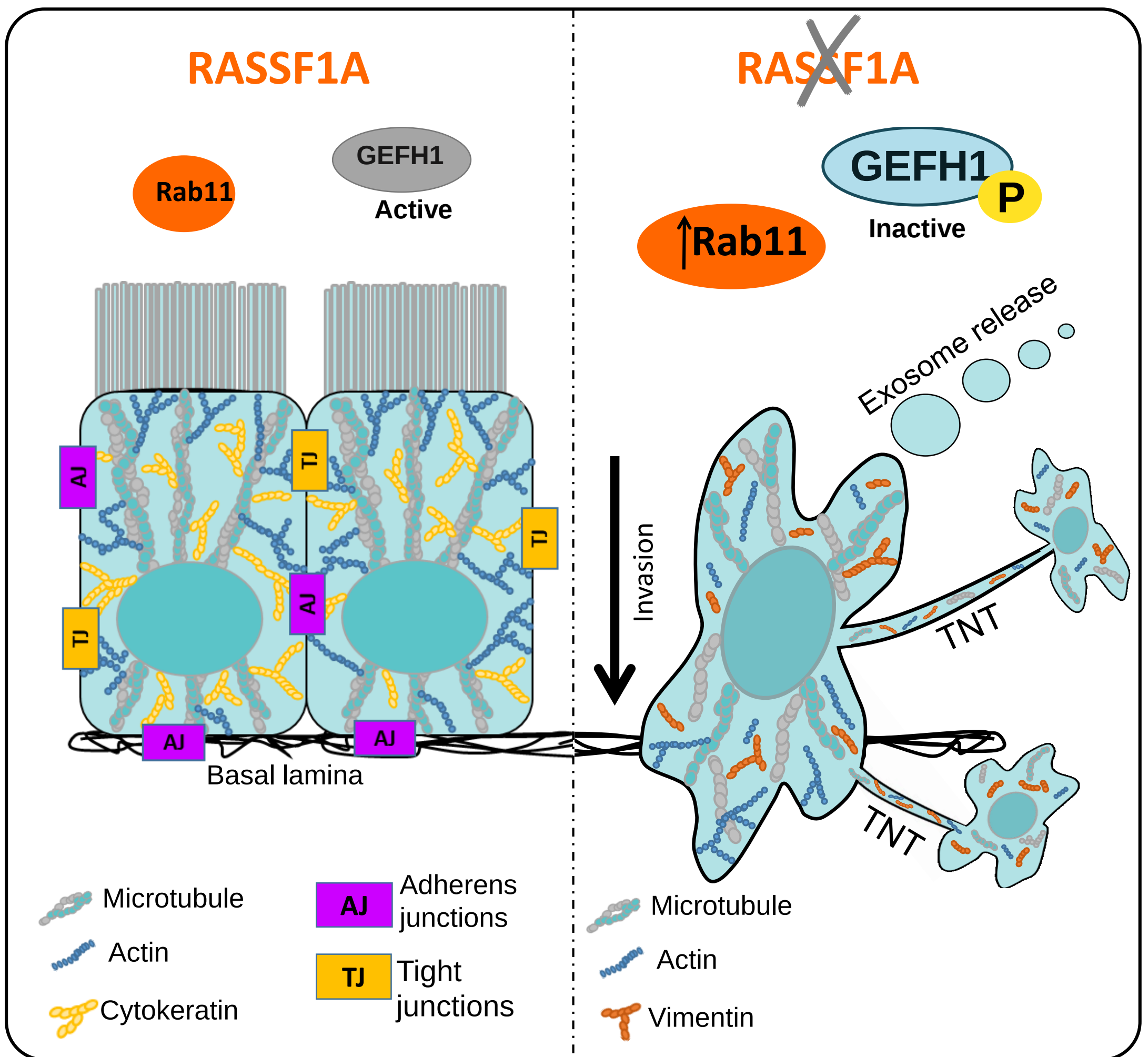


Figure7. RASSF1A prevents tunneling nanotube formation between cells through GEFH1/Rab11 pathway control.