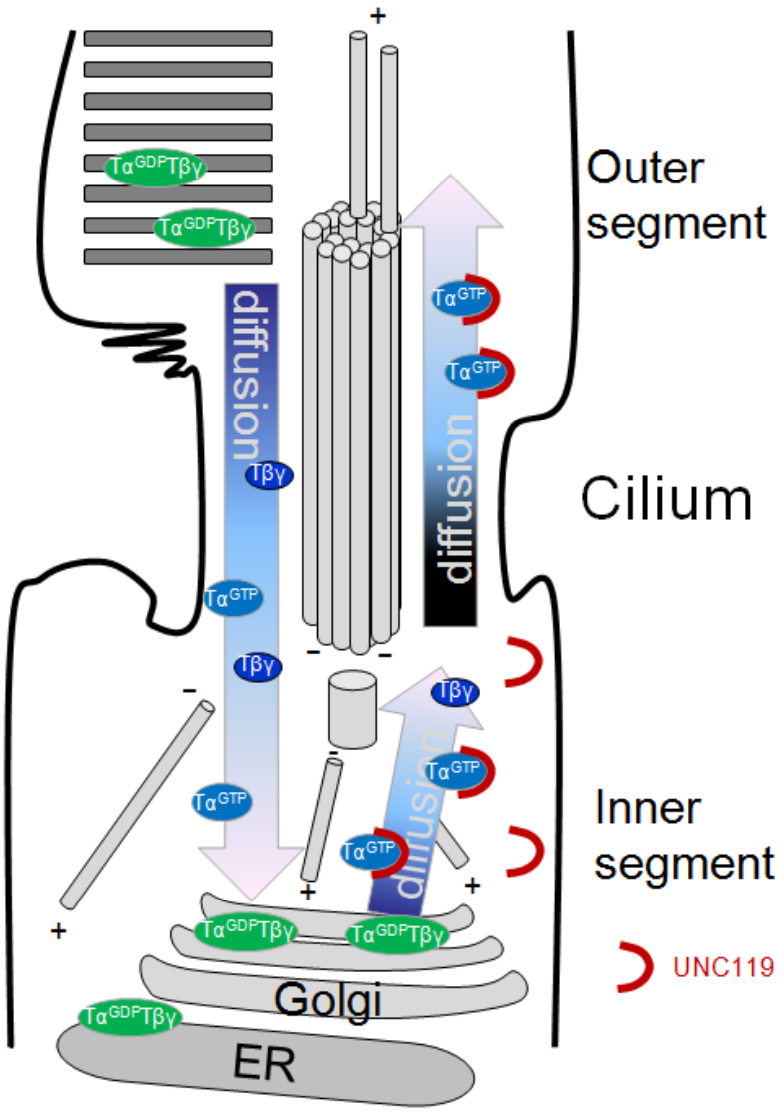

Fig. S5 Light-induced translocation of transducin and return to the outer segment. (**A**) Schematic depiction of transducin translocation. Under intense light, $T\alpha^{GTP}$ and Tβγ translocate separately to the inner segment and following GTP hydrolysis, associate with inner segment membranes as a heterotrimer $T\alpha^{GDP}\beta\gamma$. Following GDP/GTP exchange, which is very slow in the absence of rhodopsin, $T\alpha^{GTP}$ is eluted from the membrane by the acyl-binding protein UNC119. Tβγ elutes and associates with a prenyl binding protein, either PrBP/δ or phosducin[37]. Both Tα/UNC119 and Tβγ/PrBP diffuse freely and re-associate with a destination membrane after GTP hydrolysis. The destination membrane could be the cell membrane at the distal inner segment where IFT cargo is assembled or one of many outer segment disks.

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