Paramecium cilia stained with an antibody that recognizes tubulin posttranslationally modified by the addition of multiple glycine units. Tubulin is the most abundant component of microtubules, which participate in many processes including cell division and cell motility.

The polyglycine modification was found on flagellar and ciliary forms of tubulin. (Paramecium is ~100 micrometers long.) See page 1688. [Photo: A. Fleury, Laboratoire de Biologie Cellulaire, and M. Laurent, Service d'Imagerie Cellulaire, Orsay, France]