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Cover This confocal micrograph illustrates the effectiveness and selectivity of a new method, the JabbaTrap, designed to inactivate GFP-tagged versions of maternally contributed nuclear proteins in *Drosophila* embryos. The JabbaTrap consists of an anti-GFP nanobody fused to the lipid droplet-binding protein Jabba. In this experiment, an early syncytial embryo expressing the JabbaTrap was injected with two versions of the nuclear protein HP1. The mCherry-HP1 version (shown in magenta) rapidly localizes into the just forming nuclei on completion of anaphase and start of nuclear division cycle 12. In contrast, GFP-HP1 (shown in green) is anchored on cytoplasmic lipid droplets where the JabbaTrap recruits it. (For details, see Seller et al., p. 403.)