

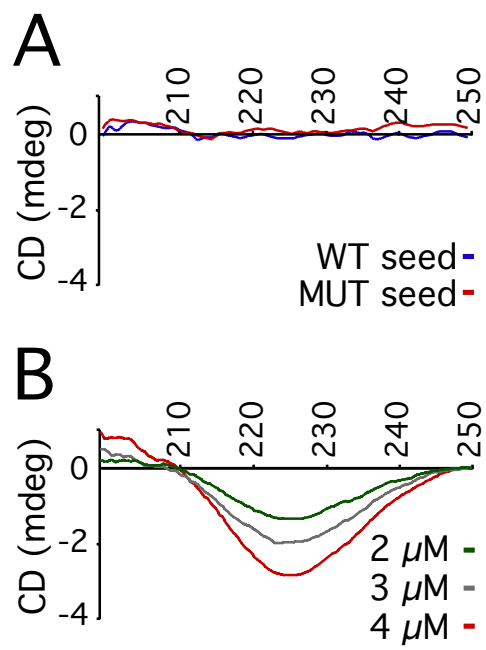
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Supp. Fig. 1. Concentration controls for CD. *A.* 1° WT and MUT seeds were used in three serial seeding reactions of buffer. 4° reactions were ultracentrifuged at 100,000 X g for 1 h, and pellets were resuspended in PBS. CD spectra are non-existent. *B.* CD spectra of 4 μM, 3 μM, and 2 μM 1° MUT fibrils. A 2 μM decrease in concentration generates a 1 mdeg loss in CD spectrum intensity.

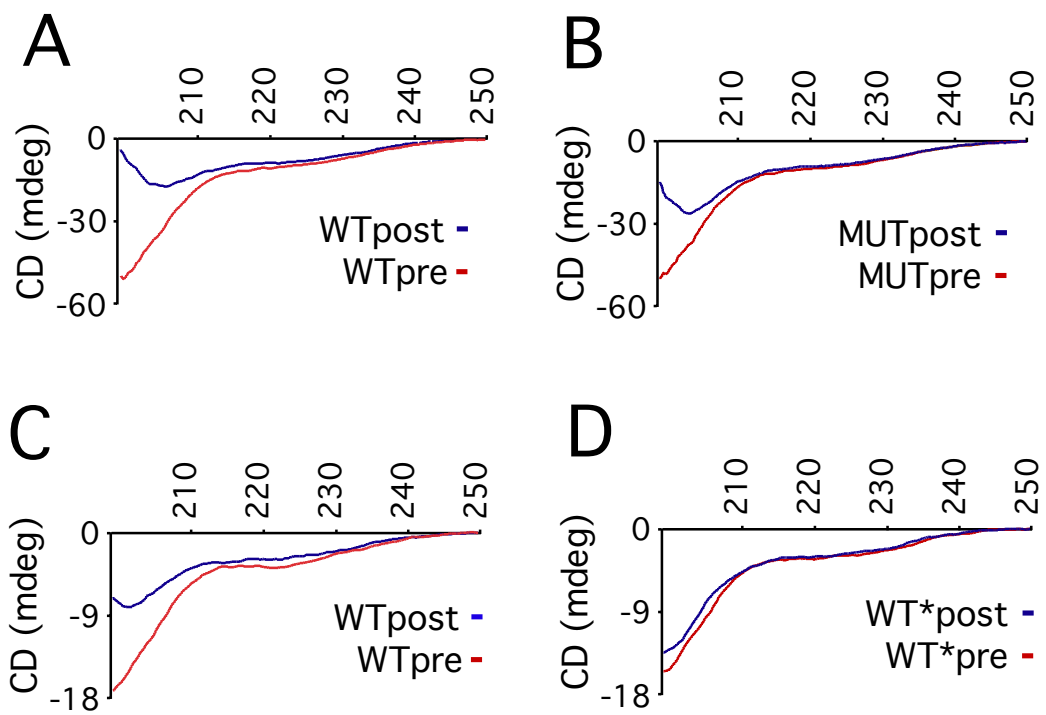
Supp. Fig. 2. Full CD spectra for fragility assays. *A.* 1° WT fibrillization reactions before (WTpre) and after (WTpost) sonication. *B.* 1° MUT fibrillization reactions before (MUTpre) and after (MUTpost) sonication. *C.* 4° WT fibrillization reactions before (WTpre) and after (WTpost) sonication. *D.* 4° WT* fibrillization reactions before (WT*pre) and after (WT*post) sonication.

Supp. Fig. 3. ΔK280 seeds a novel conformation of WT fibril, WT^K. *A.* The insoluble fraction of 1° WT and ΔK280 reactions have distinct CD spectra. *B.* After 15 h of fibrillization, most of the soluble tau monomer appears in the insoluble fraction after a 100,000 X g ultracentrifugation and visualization via coomassie stain. *C.* Quantification of three separate experiments: after 15 h, 88% of WT tau monomer is insoluble, versus 94% of ΔK280 tau. *D.* The insoluble fraction of 4° WT and WT^K reactions have distinct CD spectra. *E.* After three serial seeding reactions and 96 h final growth, 22% of WT and WT^K tau are insoluble, indicating comparable degrees of fibrillization.

Supp. Figure 1



Supp. Figure 2



Supp. Figure 3

