

Supplemental Figure 1, Vehlow et al.

Figure S1: Identification of endophilin as a new Lamellipodin-interacting protein

(A) Autoradiography of ³⁵S-labelled Lpd. (B) Proteomic screen of a human fetal brain protein array with *in vitro* translated, ³⁵S-labeled full length Lpd as the bait. Dark double spots show positive hits. (C) Domain structure of proteins of the endophilin A family. (D) Pulldown of RIAM from NIH/3T3 cell lysate using GST-tagged SH3 domains of endophilin A1, endophilin A2 and endophilin A3 or GST as control. A representative blot from 3 independent experiments is shown. (E) Detection of endogenous endophilin A3 using specific antibodies in NIH/3T3 cell lysate.



Supplemental Figure 2, Vehlow et al.

Figure S2: Identification of endophilin SH3 domain binding sites within

Lamellipodin

(A) SPOTS scan peptide array overlayed with MBP-Endo2-SH3. (B) Table showing SH3 domain binding motifs in the Lpd sequence identified in the SPOTS scan peptide array in (A).



Supplemental Figure 3, Vehlow et al.

Figure S3: Lpd localizes to CCPs and regulates endocytosis of the EGFR

(A-B) Dynamics of VASP-GFP and mRFP-Clc in HeLa cells was assessed every 5 sec using TIRFM. Single color and merged images of an area of a representative cell are shown. Arrows show recruitment of VASP-GFP to mRFP-Clc shortly before scission. Scale bar: 1 µm. (See also Movie S2.) (B) Quantification of the percentage of scission events of CCPs containing mRFP-Clc and VASP-GFP. In total 361 scission events of 3 different cells were analyzed for each experiment. (C) EGFR internalization in HeLa cells treated with Latrunculin B (Lat B) or DMSO control and 100 ng/ml EGF. (D) EGFR internalization in HeLa overexpressing Lpd-GFP or GFP as control and treated with 100 ng/ml EGF. (E) Detection of endogenous Lpd and EGFR using specific antibodies in lysate of HeLa cells expressing three Lpd-specific or control shRNA. GAPDH serves as loading control. (F-G) EGFR internalization in HeLa cells expressing Lpd-specific or control shRNA and treated with 2 ng/ml (F) or 100 ng/ml (G) EGF for indicated times. (C,D,F,G) Results are mean ± SEM of at least 3 independent experiments. (C-D) t-test: *p<0.05, **p<0.01. (G) One-way ANOVA, Tukey's: *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001.



Supplemental Figure 4, Vehlow et al.

Figure S4: Lpd does not regulate constitutive transferrin receptor endocytosis.

(A,B) Transferrin uptake was quantified with an imaging based uptake assay. (A) Alexa-488 transferrin at the surface and internalized after 10 min incubation in control shRNA expressing and Lpd knockdown HeLa cells. (B) Transferrin uptake was quantified as intensity per area from 30 cells from 3 independent experiments. The ratio between the internalized and surface bound A488transferrin is shown.







Supplemental Figure 5, Vehlow et al.

Figure S5: Mena but not VASP regulates CME of the EGFR

(A) Detection of endogenous Mena and VASP using specific antibodies in lysates of HeLa cells expressing two different Mena- or VASP-specific or control shRNA. GAPDH serves as loading control. (B-C) EGFR internalization in HeLa cells expressing two VASP-specific or control shRNA and treated with 2 ng/ml EGF for indicated times. Results are mean ± SEM of at least 3 independent experiments.

Movie S1: Lpd localizes to spots at the plasma membrane in addition to its known localization at the leading edge of cells.

Localization of Lpd-GFP was analysed in B16F1 cells by TIRF microscopy.

Movie S2: VASP localizes to CCPs.

Co-localization of GFP-VASP (shown in green) and mRFP-Clc (shown in magenta) at CCPs was analysed in HeLa cells by TIRF microscopy. The arrow highlights a CCP scission event (related to Figure S3A and S3B).

Movie S3: Lpd localizes to CCPs before scission.

Co-localization of Lpd-GFP (shown in green) and mRFP-Clc (shown in magenta) at CCPs was analysed in HeLa cells by TIRF microscopy. The arrow highlights a CCP scission event (related to Figure 4I and 4J).