

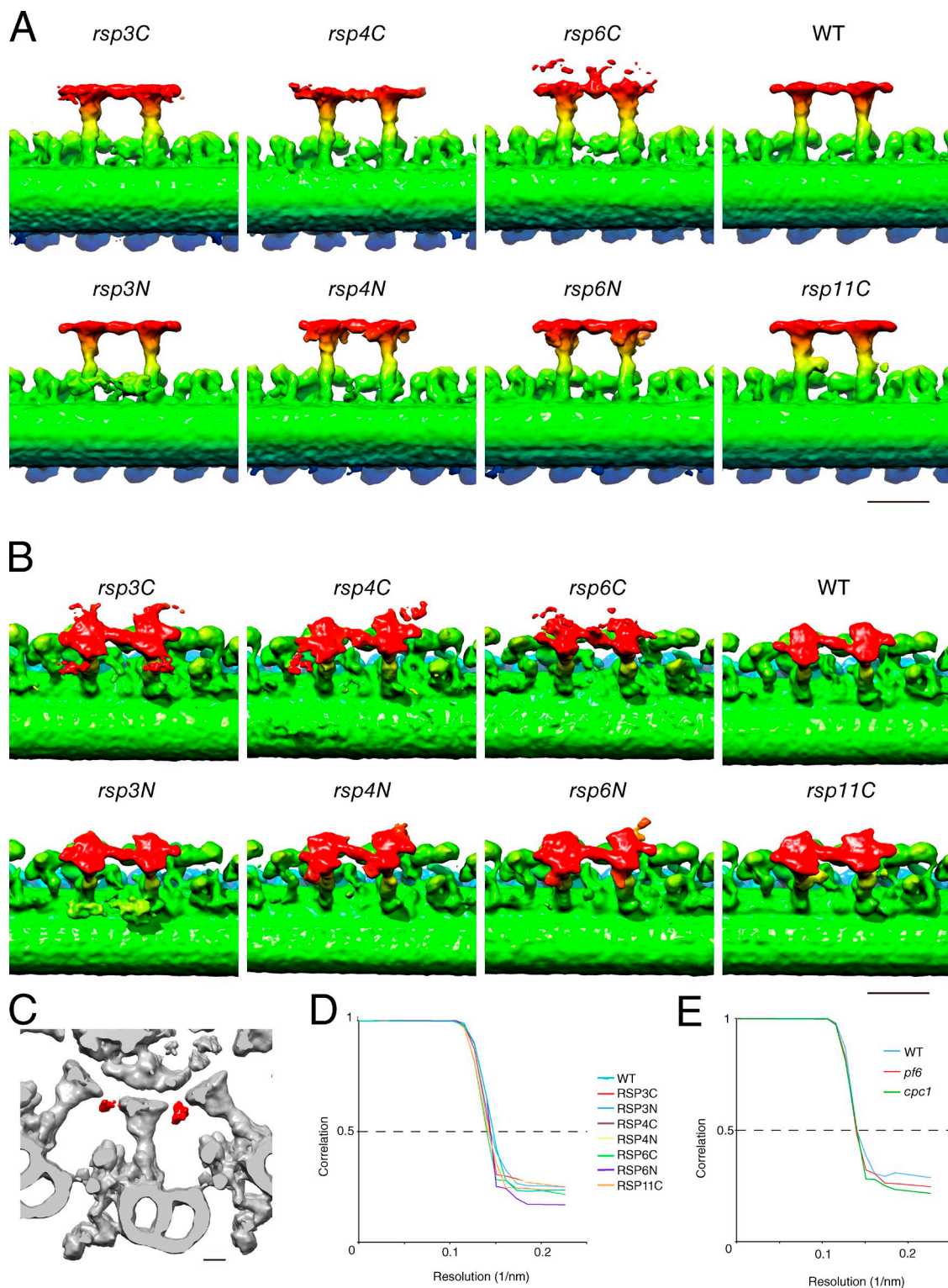
Oda et al., <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201312014/DC1>

Figure S1. **Averaged tomograms of DMT used for Student's *t* test.** Related to Fig. 2. (A and B) Individual averaged tomograms of the wild-type and streptavidin-cytochrome c-labeled BCCP-RSP mutant axonemes. Bars, 20 nm. (C) Relationship between the label densities of *rsp3C* (red) and the neighboring RS on the adjacent DMT. Bar, 10 nm. (D and E) Fourier shell correlation curves of the averaged DMT (D) and CP (E) tomograms. The intersection between each curve and the horizontal line at 0.5 was taken as the effective resolution. The effective resolutions of all the structures were  $\sim 7$  nm. WT, wild type.

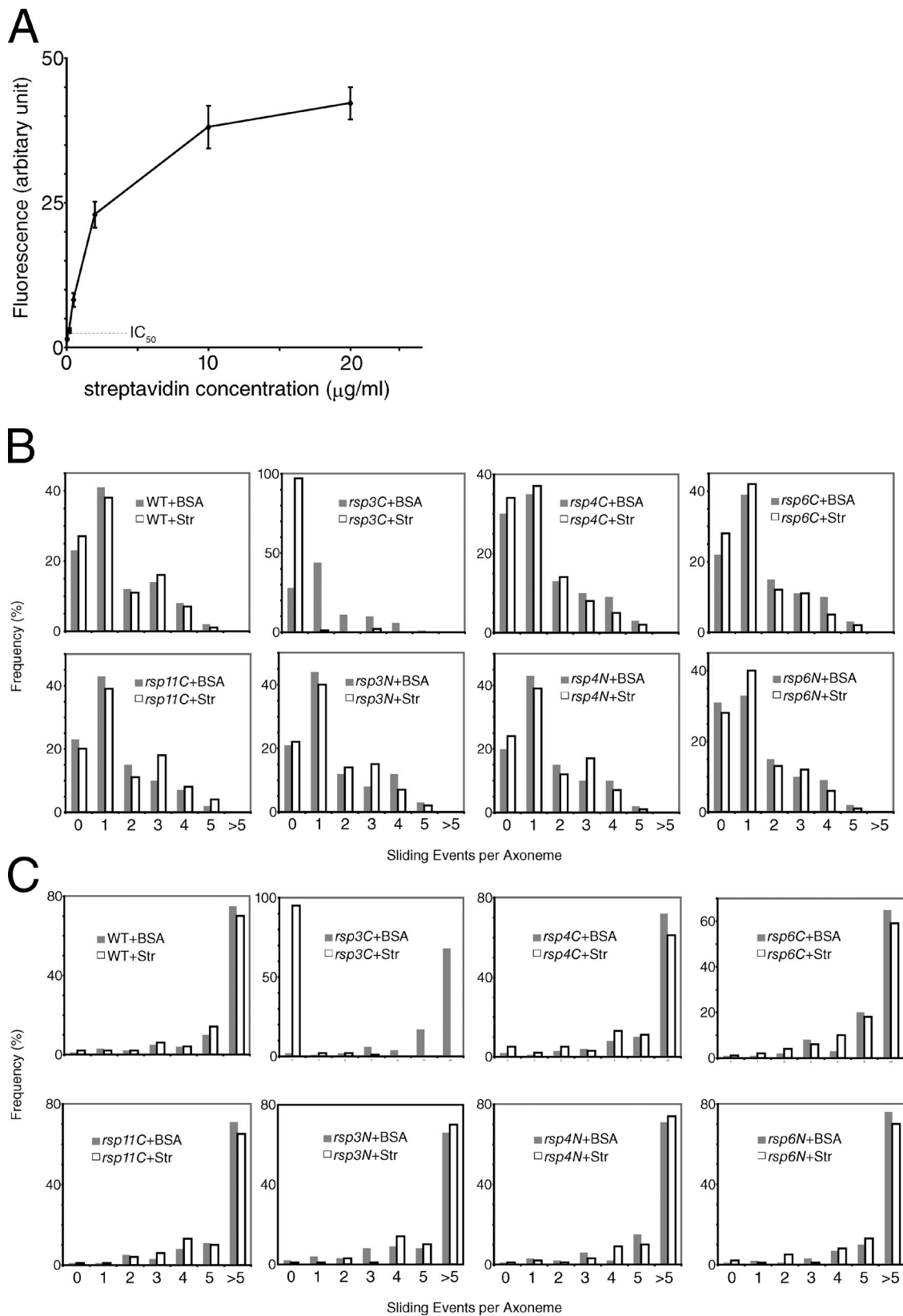


Figure S2. **Effect of streptavidin on the motor activity of dyneins.** Related to Fig. 3. (A) Binding of Alexa Fluor–conjugated streptavidin to *rsp4C* axonemes was quantified by measuring the intensity of the fluorescent signals. Binding of streptavidin appears to saturate at 20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . The binding ratio of streptavidin at the concentration of  $IC_{50}$  is  $\sim 5\%$  of the maximum. Means  $\pm$  SEM were calculated from 10 axonemes. (B and C) Sliding disintegration assays of intact axonemes. Axonemes were incubated with streptavidin (Str) or BSA, and microtubule sliding was induced with ATP and trypsin treatment. Sliding events per axoneme were counted and presented as histograms. (B) 1 mM ATP; (C) 50  $\mu\text{M}$  ATP. *rsp3C* axonemes showed complete inhibition of sliding in the presence of streptavidin even with 50  $\mu\text{M}$  ATP. Each of the frequencies was determined by observation of >100 axonemes. WT, wild type.

WT



pf6 *rsp4C*

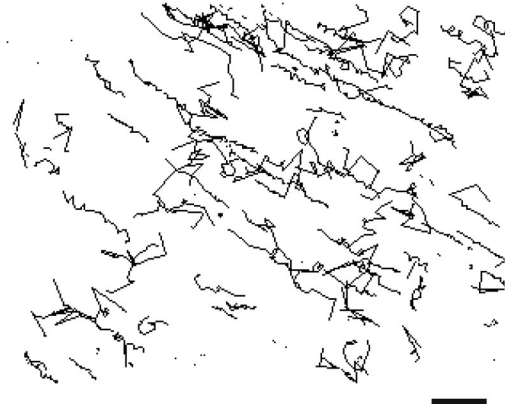


Figure S3. **The swimming paths of wild-type and *pf6 rsp4C* cells.** Related to Fig. 4. Images were recorded using an inverted microscope (IX70; Olympus) and a CCD camera (ORCA-R2; Hamamatsu Photonics). The trajectories of the swimming cells were detected using an ImageJ plugin, Particle Tracker (Sbalzarini and Koumoutsakos, 2005). WT, wild type. Bar, 50  $\mu$ m.

Table S1. Summary of the strains used in this study

Strain	Description	Swimming speed	Beat frequency	References
		$\mu\text{m/s}$	Hz	
Wild-type 137c		180.8 $\pm$ 12.8	70 $\pm$ 5	
<i>pf14</i>	Missing RSP3, paralyzed flagella	–	–	Witman et al., 1978
<i>pf14-rsp3-c-bccp (rsp3C)</i>	Wild-type motility, sensitive to streptavidin <sup>a</sup>	167.1 $\pm$ 8.8	68 $\pm$ 5	This study
<i>pf14-rsp3-n-bccp (rsp3N)</i>	Wild-type motility, insensitive to streptavidin <sup>a</sup>	176.9 $\pm$ 9.3	70 $\pm$ 5	This study
<i>pf1</i>	Missing RSP4, paralyzed flagella	–	–	Piperno et al., 1977
<i>pf1-rsp4-c-bccp (rsp4C)</i>	Wild-type motility, sensitive to streptavidin	180.5 $\pm$ 8.2	65 $\pm$ 8	This study
<i>pf1-rsp4-n-bccp (rsp4N)</i>	Wild-type motility, insensitive to streptavidin	179.5 $\pm$ 14.9	70 $\pm$ 5	This study
<i>pf1-rsp4-c-3xHA (rsp4C3HA)</i>	Wild-type motility	177.1 $\pm$ 10.5	70 $\pm$ 5	This study
<i>pf1-rsp4-c-GFP (rsp4CGFP)</i>	Slightly slow swimming	141.7 $\pm$ 7.2	55 $\pm$ 4	This study
<i>pf26</i>	Mutation in RSP6, temperature-sensitive motility defect	ND	ND	Huang et al., 1981
<i>pf26-rsp6-c-bccp (rsp6C)</i>	Wild-type motility, sensitive to streptavidin	176.8 $\pm$ 6.5	68 $\pm$ 6	This study
<i>pf26-rsp6-n-bccp (rsp6N)</i>	Wild-type motility, insensitive to streptavidin	182.9 $\pm$ 10.8	70 $\pm$ 6	This study
<i>pf25</i>	Missing RSP11, culture medium-dependent motility defect	ND	ND	Yang and Yang, 2006
<i>pf25-rsp11-c-bccp (rsp11C)</i>	Wild-type motility, insensitive to streptavidin	170.2 $\pm$ 4.4	68 $\pm$ 8	This study
<i>pf6</i>	Missing C1a projection, jiggling on the bottom of culture dish	–	–	Dutcher et al., 1984; Rupp et al., 2001
<i>pf6 pf1-rsp4-c-bccp (pf6 rsp4C)</i>	Slow swimming, jaggy paths, sensitive to streptavidin	96.3 $\pm$ 9.9	35 $\pm$ 10	This study
<i>pf6 pf1-rsp4-c-3xHA (pf6 rsp-4C3HA)</i>	Slow swimming, jaggy paths	56.8 $\pm$ 9.4	30 $\pm$ 12	This study
<i>pf6 pf1-rsp4-c-GFP (pf6 rsp4C-GFP)</i>	Slow swimming, jaggy paths	64.2 $\pm$ 10.8	36 $\pm$ 11	This study
<i>pf6 pf14-rsp3-c-bccp (pf6 rsp3C)</i>	Slow swimming, jaggy paths, sensitive to streptavidin	61.7 $\pm$ 5.4	31 $\pm$ 9	This study
<i>pf6 pf26-rsp6-c-bccp (pf6 rsp6C)</i>	Slow swimming, jaggy paths, sensitive to streptavidin	57.9 $\pm$ 7.3	30 $\pm$ 10	This study
<i>pf6 pf14-rsp3-n-bccp (pf6 rsp3N)</i>	Similar to <i>pf6</i> , insensitive to streptavidin	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 pf1-rsp4-n-bccp (pf6 rsp4N)</i>	Similar to <i>pf6</i> , insensitive to streptavidin	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 pf26-rsp6-n-bccp (pf6 rsp6N)</i>	Similar to <i>pf6</i> , insensitive to streptavidin	–	–	This study
<i>cpc1</i>	Missing C1b and C2b, slow swimming	83.6 $\pm$ 5.8	40 $\pm$ 9	Mitchell and Sale, 1999
<i>cpc1 pf1-rsp4-c-bccp (cpc1 rsp4C)</i>	Slow swimming, similar to <i>cpc1</i> , sensitive to streptavidin	92.7 $\pm$ 15.7	41 $\pm$ 8	This study
<i>oda1</i>	Missing the docking complex 2 protein and entire ODA	63.1 $\pm$ 9.8	35 $\pm$ 4	Kamiya, 1988; Takada et al., 2002
<i>oda1-rsp4-c-bccp (oda1 rsp4C)</i>	Slow swimming, similar to <i>oda1</i> , insensitive to streptavidin.	61.8 $\pm$ 10.5	35 $\pm$ 4	This study
<i>ida1</i>	Missing IDA f, slow swimming	86.5 $\pm$ 17.1	51 $\pm$ 8	Kamiya et al., 1991
<i>ida1 pf26-rsp6-c-bccp (ida1 rsp6C)</i>	Slow swimming, similar to <i>ida1</i> , sensitive to streptavidin	86.3 $\pm$ 11.5	51 $\pm$ 6	This study
<i>ida3</i>	Missing IDA f, slow swimming	89.3 $\pm$ 15.6	52 $\pm$ 6	Kamiya et al., 1991
<i>ida3 pf14-rsp4-c-bccp (ida3 rsp4C)</i>	Slow swimming, similar to <i>ida1</i> , sensitive to streptavidin	88.1 $\pm$ 12.8	52 $\pm$ 7	This study
<i>ida5</i>	Missing actin and IDAs a, c, d, and e, slow swimming	62.5 $\pm$ 8.1	48 $\pm$ 5	Kato et al., 1993
<i>ida5 pf1-rsp4-c-bccp (ida5 rsp4C)</i>	Slow swimming, similar to <i>ida5</i> , sensitive to streptavidin	64.4 $\pm$ 10.2	49 $\pm$ 4	This study
<i>pf6 oda1</i>	Paralyzed flagella	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 oda1 pf1-rsp4-c-GFP (pf6oda1rsp4C-GFP)</i>	Paralyzed flagella	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 ida1</i>	Paralyzed flagella	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 ida1 pf1-rsp4-c-GFP (pf6ida1rsp4C-GFP)</i>	Rotating cells	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 ida5</i>	Paralyzed flagella, small number of jiggling cells	–	–	This study
<i>pf6 ida5 pf1-rsp4-c-GFP (pf6ida5rsp4C-GFP)</i>	Paralyzed flagella, small number of jiggling cells	–	–	This study
<i>pf18</i>	Missing whole CP, paralyzed flagella	–	–	Adams et al., 1981

Table S1. **Summary of the strains used in this study** (Continued)

Strain	Description	Swimming speed	Beat frequency	References
<i>pf18 pf1-rsp3-c-bccp (pf18 rps3C)<sup>b</sup></i>	Paralyzed flagella, similar to <i>pf18</i>	–	–	This study
<i>pf18 pf14-rsp4-c-bccp (pf18 rsp4C)<sup>b</sup></i>	Paralyzed flagella, similar to <i>pf18</i>	–	–	This study
<i>pf18 pf26-rsp6-c-bccp (pf18 rsp6C)<sup>b</sup></i>	Paralyzed flagella, similar to <i>pf18</i>	–	–	This study

Minus signs indicate these are unmeasurable due to the immotility of the cells.

<sup>a</sup>Sensitive (insensitive) to streptavidin means that the demembrated cells of the strain show (or do not show) streptavidin-dependent inhibition of motility.

<sup>b</sup>*pf18 rsp* mutants were created to confirm that the recovery of swimming in *pf6 rsp4C* does not result from a CP-independent suppressor activity of the *rsp4C* mutation.

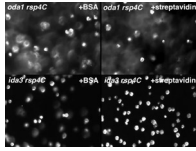
Table S2. **The ATPase activities and sliding speed of axonemes**

Strains and treatments	ATPase activity <sup>a</sup>	Sliding speed <sup>b</sup>
		$\mu\text{m/s}$
WT + BSA	0.49 ± 0.03	19.9 ± 2.6
WT + streptavidin	0.48 ± 0.01	19.2 ± 3.1
<i>rsp3C</i> + BSA	0.44 ± 0.02	18.8 ± 2.5
<i>rsp3C</i> + streptavidin	0.44 ± 0.01	No sliding
<i>rsp3N</i> + BSA	0.44 ± 0.04	20.1 ± 4.1
<i>rsp3N</i> + streptavidin	0.43 ± 0.03	19.3 ± 3.5
<i>rsp4C</i> + BSA	0.44 ± 0.03	18.3 ± 2.1
<i>rsp4C</i> + streptavidin	0.47 ± 0.04	17.9 ± 4.5
<i>rsp4N</i> + BSA	0.43 ± 0.05	19.2 ± 1.2
<i>rsp4N</i> + streptavidin	0.42 ± 0.05	18.8 ± 3.3
<i>rsp6C</i> + BSA	0.46 ± 0.03	16.7 ± 4.8
<i>rsp6C</i> + streptavidin	0.45 ± 0.02	15.9 ± 3.7
<i>rsp6N</i> + BSA	0.49 ± 0.03	18.5 ± 4.4
<i>rsp6N</i> + streptavidin	0.44 ± 0.05	18.0 ± 3.2
<i>rsp11C</i> + BSA	0.45 ± 0.03	19.8 ± 4.0
<i>rsp11C</i> + streptavidin	0.46 ± 0.05	19.1 ± 2.2

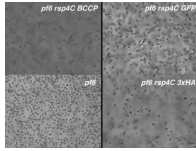
The means ± SEM were calculated from 10 and 20 measurements for ATPase activities and sliding speeds, respectively. WT, wild type.

<sup>a</sup>The unit of ATPase activity is micromoles P<sub>i</sub>/minute/milligram of axoneme.

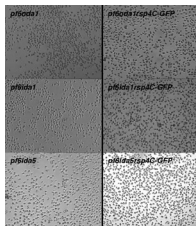
<sup>b</sup>Sliding speed of DMTs slid out of disintegrated axonemes.



Video 1. **Streptavidin-dependent inhibition of motility in *rsp4* tag mutant cells.** Related to Fig. 3. Swimming of demembrated, ATP-reactivated *rsp4C*, *rsp4N*, *oda1 rsp4C*, and *ida3 rsp4C* cells was observed using a dark-field microscope (BX51; Olympus). Image sequences were recorded using a high speed CCD camera (MC1362; Mikrotron) at 30 frames per second (fps; *rsp4C* and *rsp4N*) or 10 fps (*oda1 rsp4C* and *ida3 rsp4C*) and shown at 30 fps. Demembrated cells were incubated with 1 mM ATP and 2  $\mu$ g/ml BSA or streptavidin for 1 min before recording.



Video 2. **Suppression of the motility defect in the *pf6* mutant by *rsp4C*.** Related to Fig. 4. Impaired motility of *pf6* mutant and the recovered motility of *pf6 rsp4C* live cells were recorded using an inverted microscope (IX70; Olympus). Image sequences were recorded using a high speed CCD camera (MC1362; Mikrotron) at 30 fps and shown at 30 fps.



Video 3. **ODA is required for suppression of the motility defect in *pf6* mutant by *rsp4C-GFP*.** Related to Fig. 4. Motility of *pf6 oda/ida* double mutants and *pf6 oda/ida rsp4C-GFP* quadruple mutants was recorded using an inverted microscope (IX70; Olympus). Image sequences were recorded using a high speed CCD camera (MC1362; Mikrotron) at 10 fps and shown at 30 fps.

## References

- Adams, G.M.W., B. Huang, G. Piperno, and D.J.L. Luck. 1981. Central-pair microtubular complex of *Chlamydomonas* flagella: polypeptide composition as revealed by analysis of mutants. *J. Cell Biol.* 91:69–76. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.91.1.69>
- Dutcher, S.K., B. Huang, and D.J. Luck. 1984. Genetic dissection of the central pair microtubules of the flagella of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. *J. Cell Biol.* 98:229–236. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.98.1.229>
- Huang, B., G. Piperno, Z. Ramanis, and D.J. Luck. 1981. Radial spokes of *Chlamydomonas* flagella: genetic analysis of assembly and function. *J. Cell Biol.* 88:80–88. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.88.1.80>
- Kamiya, R. 1988. Mutations at twelve independent loci result in absence of outer dynein arms in *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. *J. Cell Biol.* 107:2253–2258. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.107.6.2253>
- Kamiya, R., E. Kurimoto, and E. Muto. 1991. Two types of *Chlamydomonas* flagellar mutants missing different components of inner-arm dynein. *J. Cell Biol.* 112:441–447. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.112.3.441>
- Kato, T., O. Kagami, T. Yagi, and R. Kamiya. 1993. Isolation of two species of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* flagellar mutants, *ida5* and *ida6*, that lack a newly identified heavy chain of the inner dynein arm. *Cell Struct. Funct.* 18:371–377. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1247/csf.18.371>
- Mitchell, D.R., and W.S. Sale. 1999. Characterization of a *Chlamydomonas* insertional mutant that disrupts flagellar central pair microtubule-associated structures. *J. Cell Biol.* 144:293–304. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.144.2.293>
- Piperno, G., B. Huang, and D.J. Luck. 1977. Two-dimensional analysis of flagellar proteins from wild-type and paralyzed mutants of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 74:1600–1604. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.74.4.1600>
- Rupp, G., E. O'Toole, and M.E. Porter. 2001. The *Chlamydomonas* PF6 locus encodes a large alanine/proline-rich polypeptide that is required for assembly of a central pair projection and regulates flagellar motility. *Mol. Biol. Cell.* 12:739–751. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1091/mbc.12.3.739>
- Sbalzarini, I.F., and P. Koumoutsakos. 2005. Feature point tracking and trajectory analysis for video imaging in cell biology. *J. Struct. Biol.* 151:182–195. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jsb.2005.06.002>
- Takada, S., C.G. Wilkerson, K. Wakabayashi, R. Kamiya, and G.B. Witman. 2002. The outer dynein arm-docking complex: composition and characterization of a subunit (*oda1*) necessary for outer arm assembly. *Mol. Biol. Cell.* 13:1015–1029. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1091/mbc.01-04-0201>
- Witman, G.B., J. Plummer, and G. Sander. 1978. *Chlamydomonas* flagellar mutants lacking radial spokes and central tubules. Structure, composition, and function of specific axonemal components. *J. Cell Biol.* 76:729–747. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1083/jcb.76.3.729>
- Yang, C., and P. Yang. 2006. The flagellar motility of *Chlamydomonas* pf25 mutant lacking an AKAP-binding protein is overtly sensitive to medium conditions. *Mol. Biol. Cell.* 17:227–238. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1091/mbc.E05-07-0630>