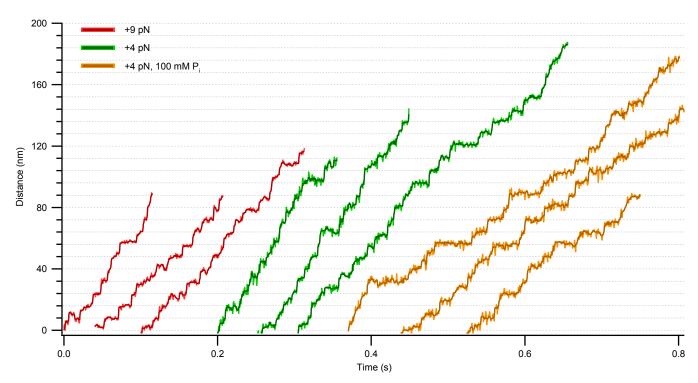
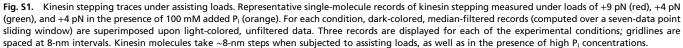
Supporting Information

Milic et al. 10.1073/pnas.1410943111





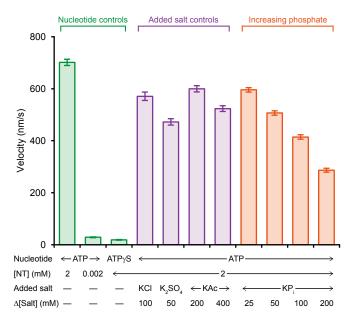


Fig. S2. Effect of salt on kinesin velocity. Single-molecule kinesin velocities (mean \pm SE; n = 93-345) measured under a +4-pN assisting load in the presence of nucleotide (NT) analogs (green), salt controls (purple), and added P_i (orange), at the concentrations indicated. The addition of salt to the motility assay decreased kinesin velocity (P < 0.0001; t test). The velocity drop in the presence of added P_i (P < 0.0001; t test) is consistent with previous data showing that P_i competitively inhibits ATP binding (1) and that the rates affected are distinct from those involved in dissociation from the MT.

1. Schief WR, Clark RH, Crevenna AH, Howard J (2004) Inhibition of kinesin motility by ADP and phosphate supports a hand-over-hand mechanism. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 101(5): 1183–1188.

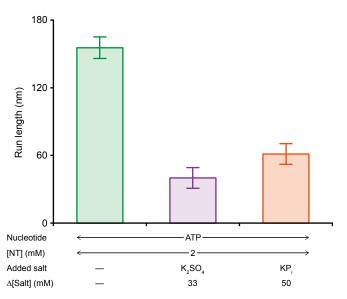


Fig. S3. Added salt decreases run lengths under hindering load. Run lengths (mean \pm SE; n = 38-588) measured under a -4-pN hindering load in the presence of no added salt (green), added potassium sulfate (purple), or added potassium phosphate (orange), at the concentrations indicated. Run lengths in this force regime decreased dramatically in the presence of added salts (purple, orange). The addition of sulfate or phosphate resulted in a similar reduction of run length that was statistically significant relative to the baseline run length ($P \le 0.01$; t test).