

Supplementary Figure 1: Pom1 re-localization upon glucose limitation is specific to the PKA pathway

(A) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells grown to saturation. Arrowheads indicate Pom1 at cell sides in wild-type cells.

- (B) Measurement of glucose levels in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells grown to saturation. Average of 3 independent experiments is shown
- (C) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in wild-type cells before or after shift from glutamate to proline (poor nitrogen source) (top) or after nitrogen withdrawal (bottom) at indicated time points.
- (D) Mean global Pom1-tdTomato levels in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells grown in 2% or 0.08% or 0.03% glucose for 1h as measured by imaging (top, n>28) and Pom1-GFP levels as measured by western blotting. Levels were normalized to those in wild-type in 2% glucose. Average of 3 independent experiments is shown
- (E) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in *sty1∆,* wild-type treated with 25mM SP600125 and *wis1DD* . In cells lacking the fission yeast MAPK (*sty1∆/spc1∆*), or upon inhibition of Sty1 with the SP600125 MAPK inhibitor, Pom1 showed a mild re-localization phenotype upon shift to low glucose. Pom1 levels were drastically reduced in *wis1DD* cells, in which Sty1 is constitutively activated.
- (F) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in *tor1-D and tor2-S* mutants in 2% or 0.03% glucose for 1h. Pom1 behaved normally in *tor2-S* and *tor1-D* mutant cells, described to show an altered response to cell size shortening in 0.08% glucose [1](#page-15-0). *tor2-S* and *tor1-D* mutants were first grown at 25°C and shifted to either 2% glucose or 0.03% glucose for 1h at 36°C. Images shown are medial spinning disk confocal sections. Arrowheads indicate Pom1 at cell sides.
- (G)Sum of 5 medial spinning disk confocal images taken over 30 seconds of Cdr2-GFP in wild-type, *pom1∆* and *pka1∆* cells grown in 2% or 0.08% or 0.03% glucose (G) for 1h. Arrowheads indicate Cdr2 presence at cell cortex.
- (H) Distribution of cortical Cdr2 from one cell tip to the other $(0 = \text{cell middle})$ in wild-type cells obtained with the Cellophane plugin. Average of (n= 30, 28 and 36 for 2%, 0.08% and 0.03% glucose) of profiles in 8µm-long cells. Profiles obtained from other cell lengths are similar. Representative images from 2 independent experiments with quantification of 1 is shown.

Scale bars represent 5µm. Error bars show standard deviation.

Supplementary Figure 2: Pka1 is active in low glucose to promote Pom1 sidelocalization

- (A) Maximum intensity spinning disk projection of Pka1-GFP in *cgs1∆* cells grown in 2% glucose or 0.08% or 0.03% glucose for 1h. Images show Pka1 in the GFP channel and Hoechst staining for chromatin in the UV channel (cyan).
- (B) Measurement of cytoplasmic and nuclear Pka1-GFP levels in the same cells as in (A) (n>20). Experiments were performed thrice and quantification of one is shown
- (C) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in control *pka1∆ cgs2∆* cells incubated with 5mM cAMP in 2% glucose (left panel) and shifted to 0.03% glucose with (middle) or without (right) cAMP.
- (D) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in *cyr1∆ cgs2∆* and in control *pka1∆ cgs2∆* cells incubated with 0.5mM cAMP in 2% glucose (left panel) and shifted to 0.03% glucose with (middle) or without (right) cAMP. Arrowheads indicate Pom1 at cell sides.
- (E) Mean cell length at division of wild-type and *pka1-as1* cells treated with increasing 3MB-PP1 for 4h. (n>75). Error bars are standard deviations. Average of 3 independent experiments is shown.
- (F) Localization of Pom1-tdTomato in *pka1-as1* cells treated with 10µM 3MB-PP1 in 2% glucose and imaged after 4h in 2% glucose or after 4h in 2% glucose + 1h in 0.03% G.

Representative medial spinning disk confocal images from 2-3 independent experiments are shown. Scale bars represent 5µm.

Supplementary Figure 3: Pom1 remains active and its localization depends on Tea4 upon glucose limitation

(A) Fluorescence recovery after photo-bleaching (FRAP) analysis on wild-type cells expressing Pom1-GFP grown in 2% glucose or 0.08% glucose or 0.03% glucose for 1h. Previous work had shown that inactivation of Pom1 slows down its FRAP, yielding a longer recovery half-time, because inactive, unphosphorylated Pom1 binds the plasma membrane more tightly than active Pom1 [2](#page-15-1). By contrast, glucose depletion did not alter Pom1 FRAP dynamics, which remained significantly higher than those of Pom1^{KD} (see panel B). This indicates Pom1 remains active in low glucose, and the side-localization observed is not due to a loss of Pom1's ability to auto-phosphorylate and detach from the membrane. (n=21, 15 and 20 tips)

- (B) FRAP analysis on the Pom1^{KD}–GFP allele grown as in (A). This shows that Pom1^{KD} recovers significantly slower than wild-type Pom1 (see panel A). It also shows that the recovery half-time of $Pom1^{KD}$ is significantly increased upon glucose limitation. Thus, glucose limitation increases the intrinsic affinity of Pom1 for the plasma membrane, independently of its phospho-regulation. This may be due to changes in the membrane potential. (n=15 tips) Experiments were performed twice, quantification of one is shown
- (C) Localization of Pom1-GFP in *tea4∆* and *tea4∆ pka1∆* cells grown in 2% glucose or 0.03% glucose for 1h. Previous work showed that Pom1 is cytosolic in *tea4∆* cells in 2%G, because it cannot be dephosphorylated and thus fails to associate with the membrane. In 0.03%G, Pom1 also remained largely cytosolic, though a weak signal was detected at the cell cortex (arrowheads). We conclude that, in agreement with data shown in panel B, glucose limitation modestly increases the intrinsic affinity of Pom1 for the plasma membrane, possibly through changes in membrane potential. However, this modest effect is unlikely to explain the important redistribution observed in wild-type glucose-starved cells. In addition, the localization of Pom1-GFP was identical in *pka1∆ tea4∆*, suggesting that the observed modest increase in Pom1 membrane-binding affinity in low-glucose is independent of Pka1 and that Pka1 requires Tea4 to modulate Pom1 localization.
- (D) Localization of Tea4-tdTomato in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells grown to saturation. Arrowheads indicate Tea4 dots present at cell sides. Representative medial spinning disk confocal images from 2-3 independent experiments are shown. Scale bars represent 5µm.

Supplementary Figure 4: Microtubule destabilization is sufficient to restore Tea4 and Pom1 side-localization in *pka1∆* **cells**

(A) Mean microtubule shrinkage velocity (left) and dynamicity (right), in wild-type, *cdc25-22* and pka1OE cells grown in 2% glucose (n=30, n=20, n=24).

Statistical significance was derived using student's *t*-test. *p*=0.2, *p*<10⁻¹¹, p <10⁻⁷). Error bars are standard deviations.

- (B) Medial spinning disk confocal images of Pom1-tdTomato Pka1 overexpressing cells grown in 2% glucose (left). Elongated *cdc25-22* cells are used as control (right). Arrowheads mark Pom1 at cell sides.
- (C) Sum of 5 medial spinning disk confocal images taken over 30 seconds of Pom1-tdTomato and Tea4-tdTomato in *pka1∆* cells grown in 2%G, shifted to 0.03% glucose for 10min, and treated with DMSO (control) or 25µg/ml MBC at the time of shift. Arrowheads indicate Pom1 and Tea4 side localization in MBC treated cells.
- (D) Box and whisker plot of cortical Pom1 and Tea4 fluorescence intensity in the middle 2µm region in *pka1∆* cells treated as in (C). Experiment was repeated twice and quantification of one is shown.
- (E) Medial spinning disk confocal images of Pom1-tdTomato in *mal3∆ tip1∆ tea2∆* triple mutant (*+TIP∆*) in *pka1+* (left) or *pka1∆* (right) cells grown in 2% glucose or shifted to 0.03% glucose for 1h. Arrowheads indicate Pom1 at cell sides. Similar results were obtained using *tip1∆* single mutant in *pka1+* or *pka1∆* cells.

Representative images from 2 independent experiments are shown. Scale bars represent 5µm.

Supplementary Figure 5: Microtubule stabilization through CLASP overexpression mimics a *pka1∆* **phenotype**

Maximum intensity spinning disk images of GFP-Atb2 and Pom1-tdTomato in cls1-overexpressing (*nmt41-cls1*) cells grown in 2% glucose or shifted to 0.03% glucose for 1h. *cls1* expression was induced by thiamine removal for 16-18h before low-glucose shift. Representative images from 2 independent experiments are shown. Scale bars represent 5µm.

Supplementary Figure 6: Local and global Cls1-GFP levels in wild-type and *pka1∆* **cells.**

- (A) Mean global levels of Cls1-3GFP in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells in 2% or 0.08% glucose, normalized to wild-type level in 2% glucose (n>26).
- (B) Mean ratio between Cls1 and Atb2 local fluorescence on microtubule bundles in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells in 2% or 0.08% glucose, normalized to wild-type level in 2% (n>27). Statistical significance was derived using student's *t*-test (*p*<10-7 , *p*=0.016).
- (C) Western blot quantifications of Cls1-3GFP in wild-type and *pka1∆* cells in 2% or 0.08% glucose, normalized to wild-type level in 2% glucose Error bars are standard deviations. Average of 3 independent experiments is shown.

Supplementary Table 1: Strains used in this study

Supplementary Table 2: Plasmids used in this study

Supplementary References

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