

Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Hatch et al.

Supplemental Materials

Figure S1: Quantification of Drp1 and actin in U2OS cells. (A) Western blot of Drp1 from known amounts of U2OS cell extract (0.40 ± 0.015 ng protein/cell). Lanes to the left contain varying cell extract. Lanes to the right contain 5 μ g cell extract with varying ng amounts of purified Drp1. (B) Graph of anti-Drp1 signal versus U2OS extract amount, quantified from blots similar to that in A. (C) Graph of anti-Drp1 signal versus purified Drp1 amount, in a background of 5 μ g U2OS extract. For quantification, combined density of all three Drp1 bands was analyzed. See Methods for details. (D) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of actin from known amounts of U2OS cell extract. Lanes to left contain varying cell extract. Lanes to right contain varying μ g amounts of purified actin. (E) Graph of μ g of actin versus μ g of U2OS extract, using a standard curve generated by varying purified actin.

Figure S2: Drp1/actin interaction by co-sedimentation assay. (A) Dot plots showing the range of K_d values (top) and % Drp1 bound at saturation (bottom) from six independent Drp1/actin binding assays containing 1.3 μ M Drp1, 65 mM NaCl, and no nucleotide. (B) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of Drp1/actin co-sedimentation assay similar to graph in Figure 1A. Standards of known μ M amounts shown on left, pellets shown on right. (C) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of Drp1/actin co-sedimentation assay in which Drp1 concentration and incubation time is varied. Pellets shown. Note that actin levels in the pellet remain constant, suggesting that Drp1 does not alter the polymerization equilibrium of actin. All lanes from the same gel, cropped to remove intervening lanes. (D) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of sequential pelleting assay depicted in Figure 1C. Standards shown on left, pellets on right. (E) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of co-sedimentation assay showing effect of added phosphate (10 mM) on Drp1 binding to actin filaments. 10 μ M actin, 1.3 μ M Drp1. Pellets shown. All lanes from the same gel, cropped to remove intervening lanes. (F) Graph showing the effect of TRITC-phalloidin on Drp1 binding to actin filaments (by co-sedimentation assay). 1 μ M actin. (G) Graph showing binding of GFP-Drp1 or unlabeled Drp1 to actin filaments (by co-sedimentation assay). 1.3 μ M Drp1.

Supplemental Figure S3: Effect of non-hydrolyzable GTP analogue (GMP-PCP, 500 μ M) on oligomerization of wild-type and dimer mutant Drp1, assessed by sedimentation. S = supernatant, P = pellet. WT and dimer mutant run on separate gels.

Supplemental Figure S4: Actin filament bundling by Drp1. (A) Graphs of low-speed co-sedimentation assays, showing actin and Drp1 in the pellet as a function of varying Drp1 (left, 0.5 μ M actin) or actin (right, 1.5 μ M Drp1). (B) Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE of low-speed co-sedimentation assays from A (varying Drp1 on left, varying actin on right). In both cases, gels have been cropped from one original gel to remove intervening lanes. Note absence of pelleted actin in actin alone controls in both cases. (C and D) Graph of aspect ratios (ratio of orthogonal diameters) and diameters for 18 circular bundles.

Supplemental Figure S5: Effects of free Drp1 and nucleotide on GFP-Drp1 dissociation kinetics from actin bundles. (A) Graph of GFP-Drp1 fluorescence decay from actin bundles when free GFP-Drp1 is washed-out with buffer alone (black curve), buffer containing 2.5 μ M unlabeled Drp1 (blue), 500 μ M GTP (red), or 500 μ M GDP (green). Error bars removed for clarity. N = 14, 11, 10 and 9 filaments, respectively. (B) Representative images of GFP-Drp1 dissociation from actin bundles. Scale bar, 2 μ m. (C) Graph of GFP-Drp1 $T_{1/2}$ values from bundles.

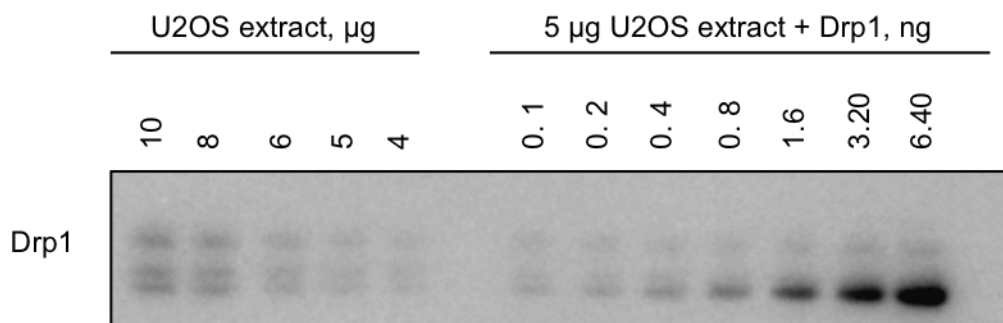
Supplemental Figure S6: Dissociation kinetics of GFP-Drp1 from actin after pre-charging with GTP. (A) Graph of GFP-Drp1 fluorescence decay from single actin filaments when free

GFP-Drp1 and GTP is washed-out with buffer alone (black curve), buffer containing 2.5 μM unlabeled Drp1 (blue), buffer containing 500 μM GTP (red), buffer containing 2.5 μM unlabeled Drp1 + 500 μM GTP (orange), buffer containing 500 μM GDP (light green), or with buffer containing 2.5 μM unlabeled Drp1 + 500 μM GDP (dark green). N = 19, 12, 11, 8, 5, and 9 filaments, respectively. (B) Graph of GFP-Drp1 $T_{1/2}$ values. (C) Representative images of GFP-Drp1 dissociation from single filaments. Scale bar, 2 μm . (D) Graph of FRAP on single actin filaments saturated with GFP-Drp1 (2.5 μM GFP-Drp1, 0.2 μM actin) in the presence or absence of 500 μM GTP in solution with GFP-Drp1. N = 5 - 6 filaments for each condition. The Drp1 curve in the absence of GTP is the same curve shown in Figure 5C. (E) Representative images of each FRAP condition before photo-bleaching, immediately after bleaching, or at 120 sec after photo-bleaching. Scale bar, 2 μm .

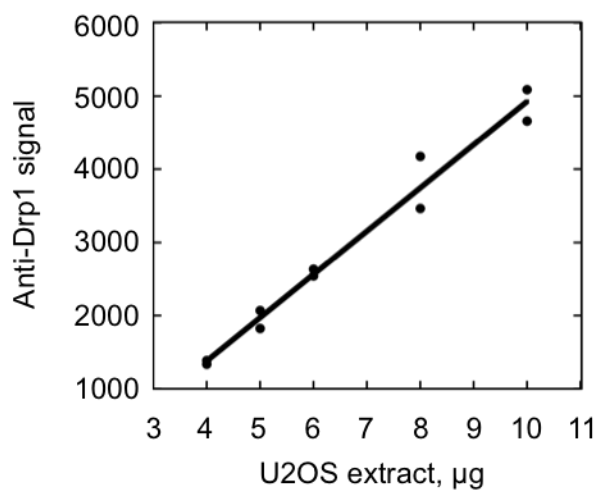
Supplemental Figure S7: GFP-Drp1 binds actin bundles at 150 mM KCl in presence of GTP. (A) TIRF microscopy images of 0.2 μM TRITC-phalloidin-stabilized actin filaments with 2.5 μM GFP-Drp1 in buffer containing 150 mM KCl in the presence of 500 μM GTP. Scale bar, 5 μm . Actin is thresholded to reveal individual filaments.

Figure S1

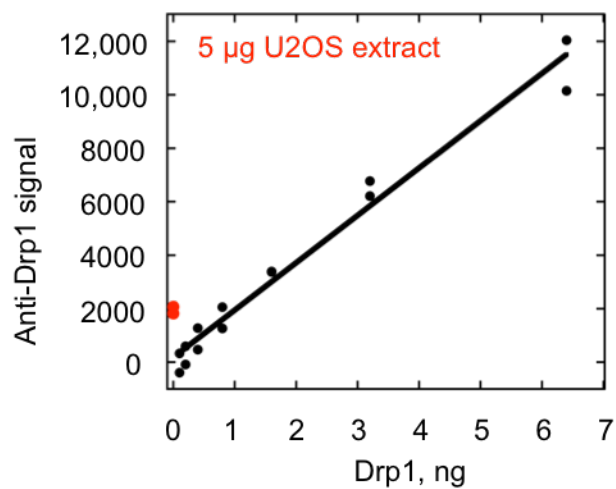
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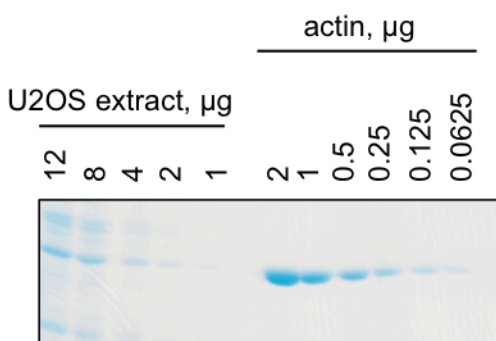
B



C



D



E

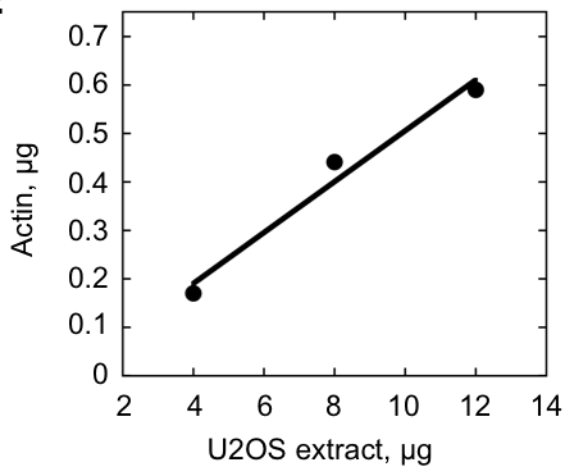


Figure S2

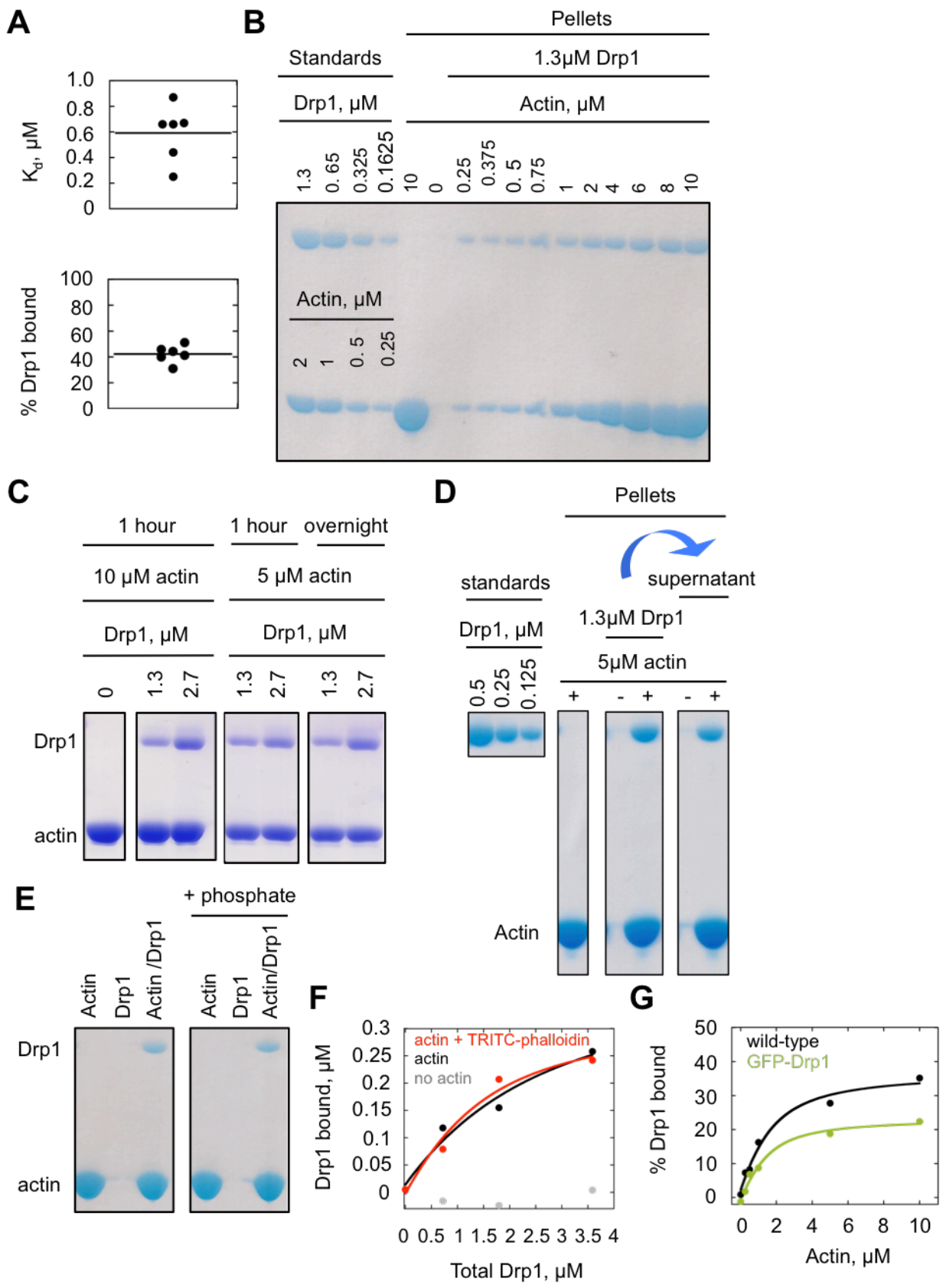


Figure S3

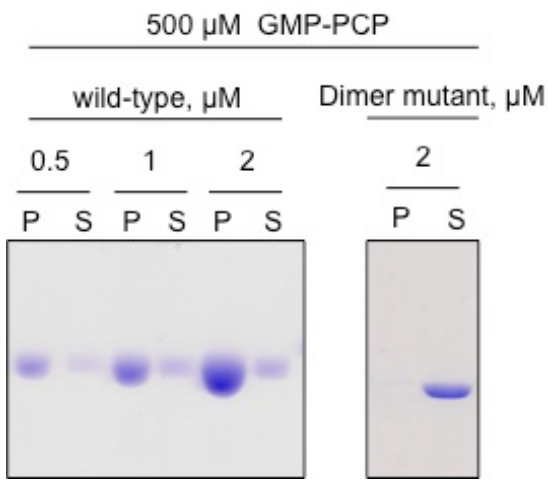


Figure S4

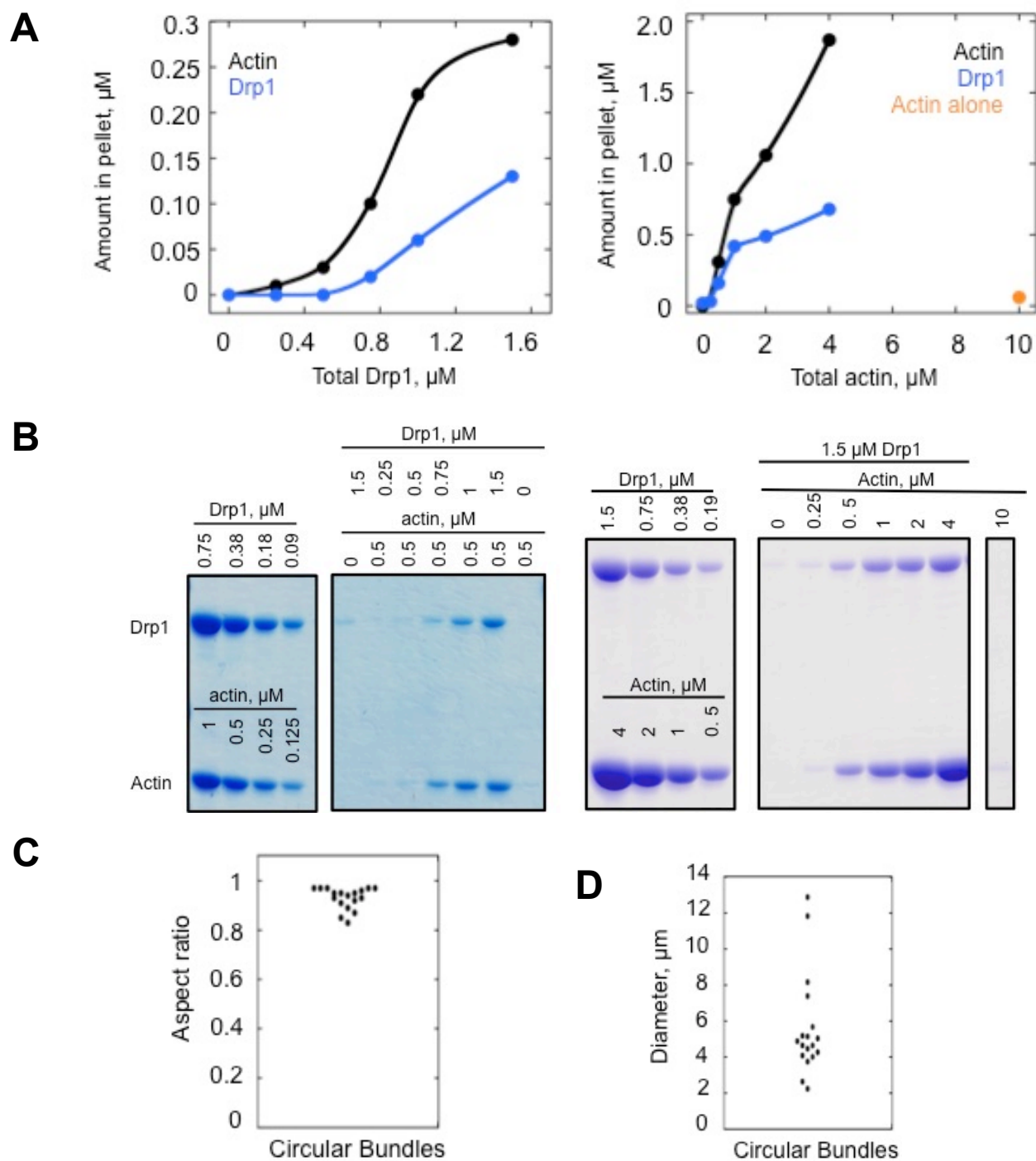


Figure S5

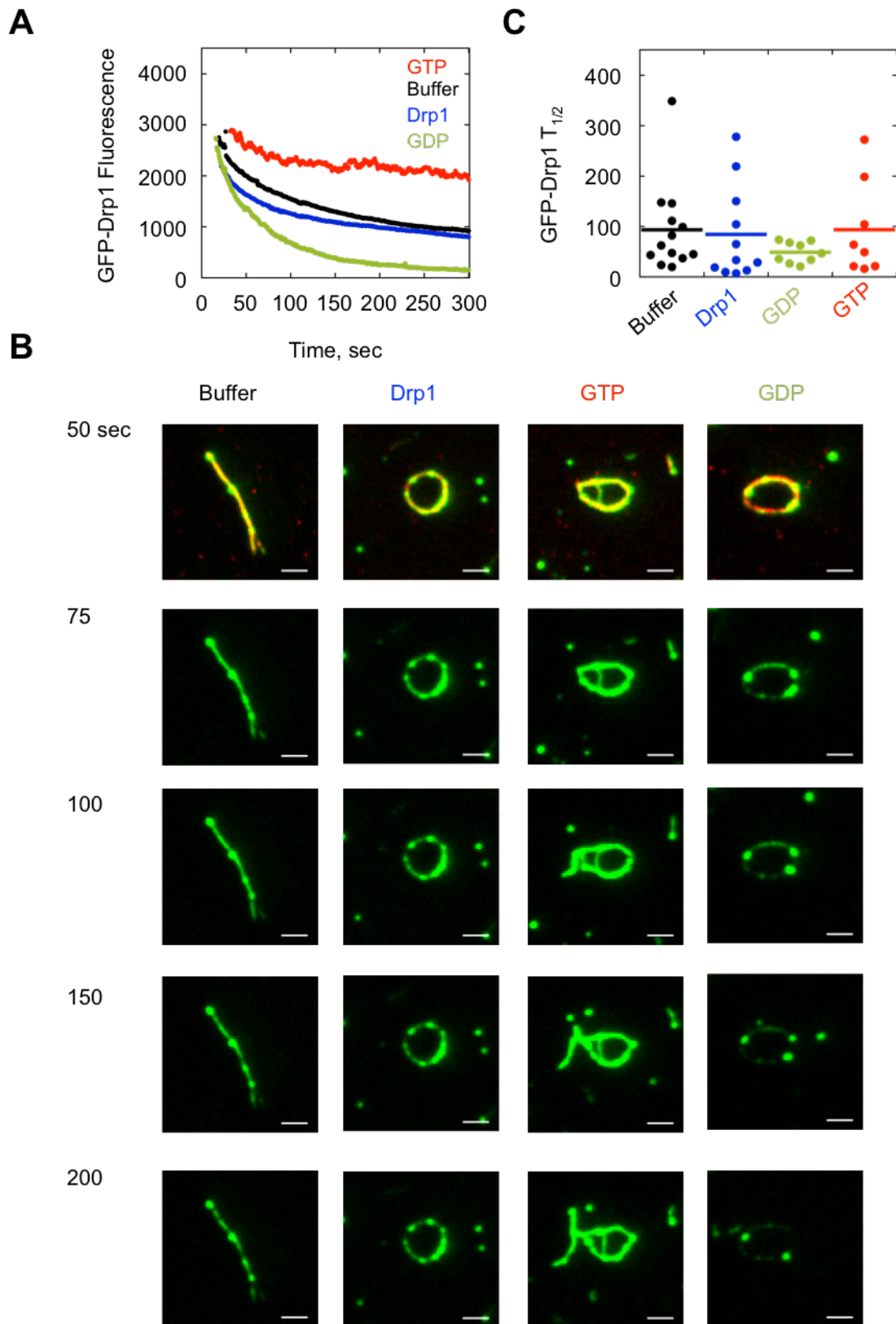


Figure S6

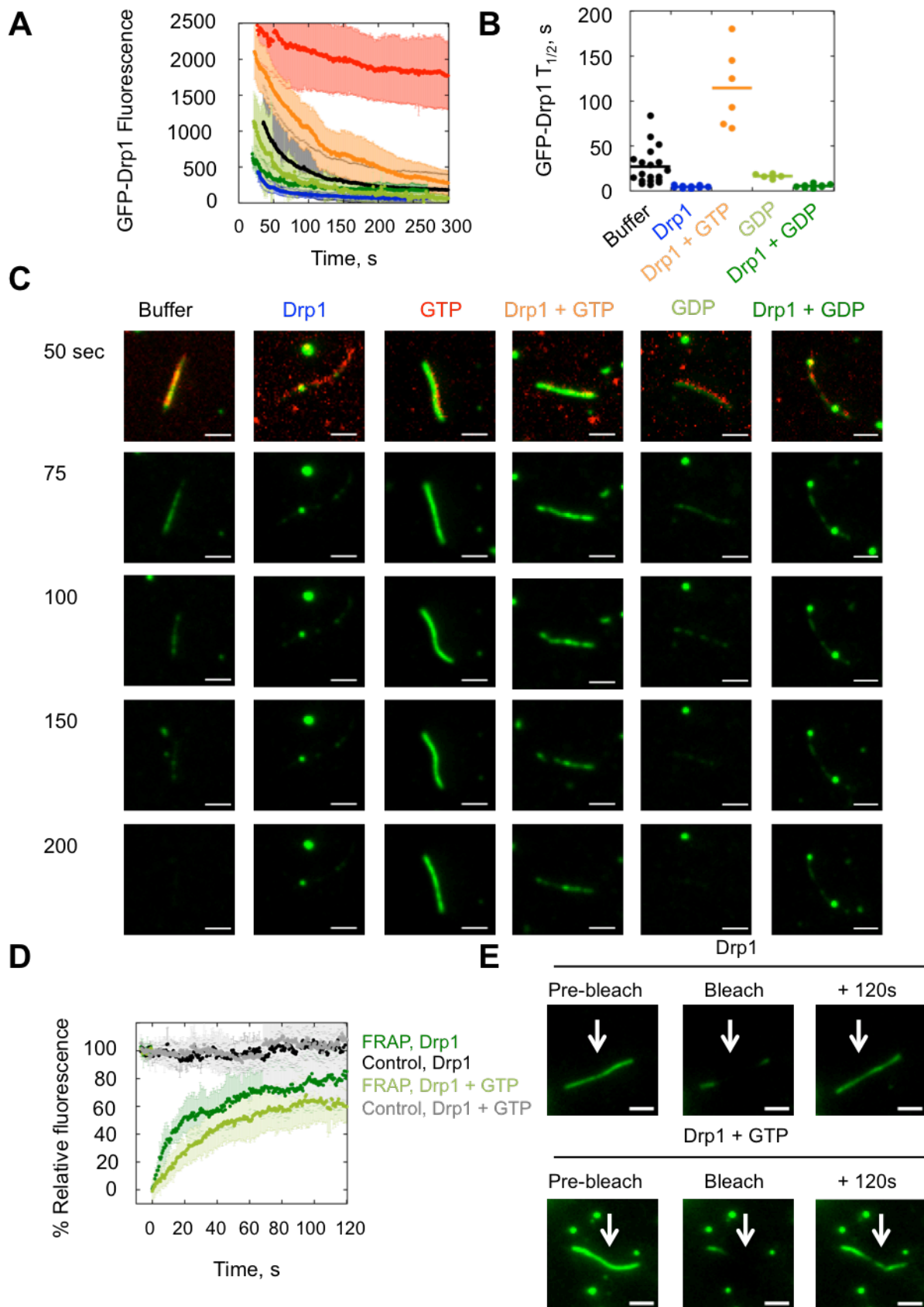


Figure S7

A

