

# Human Myosin VIIa Is a Very Slow Processive Motor Protein on Various Cellular Actin Structures

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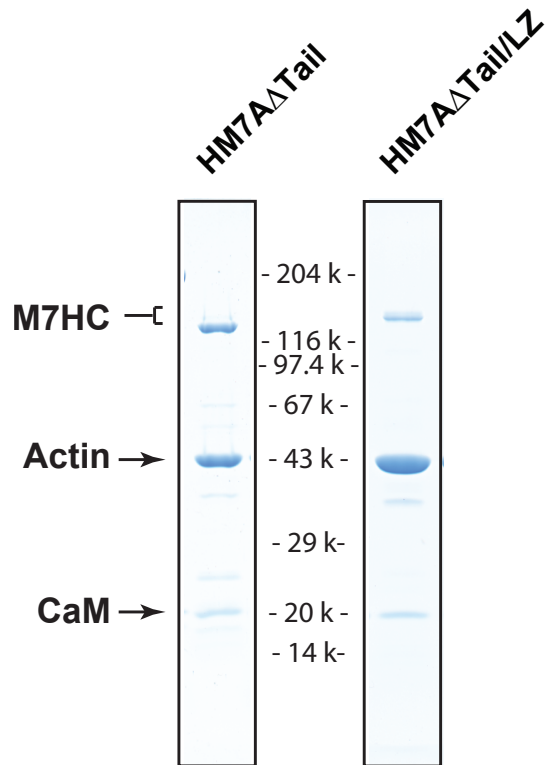
Supplemental Figures & the Figure Legends

FIGURE S1 – Calmodulin content of myosin VIIa

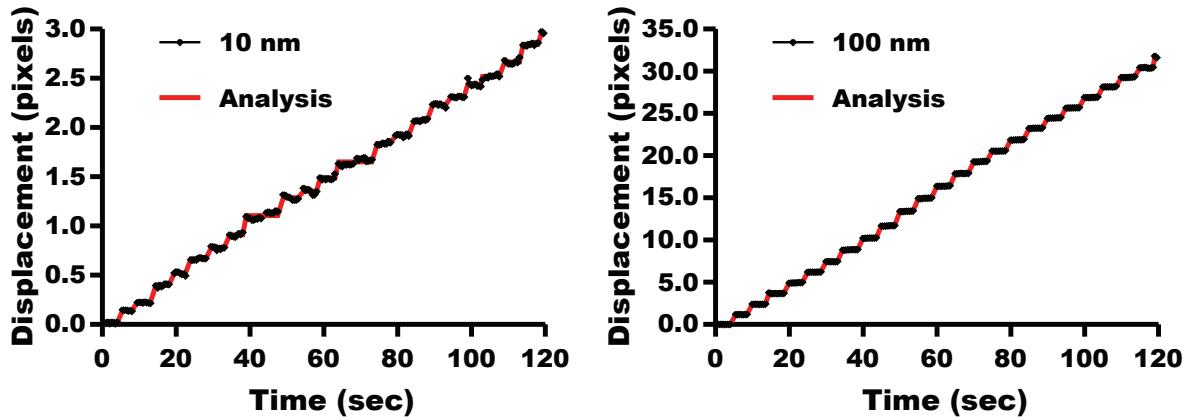
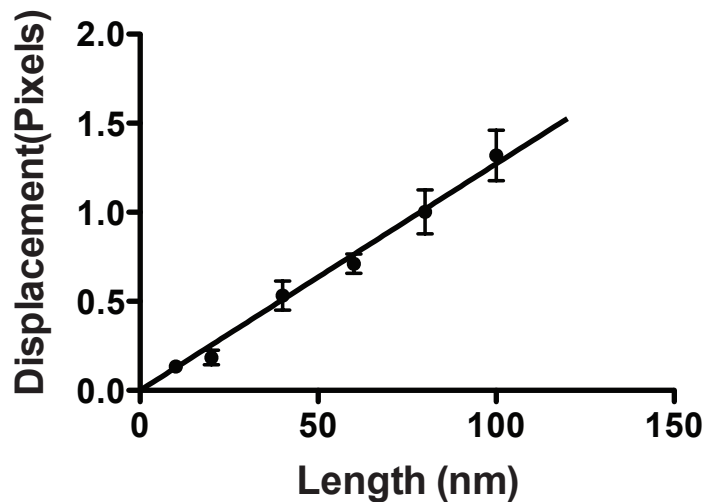
FIGURE S2 – Calibration of TIRF microscope

FIGURE S3 – Stepping orientation of myosin Va movements

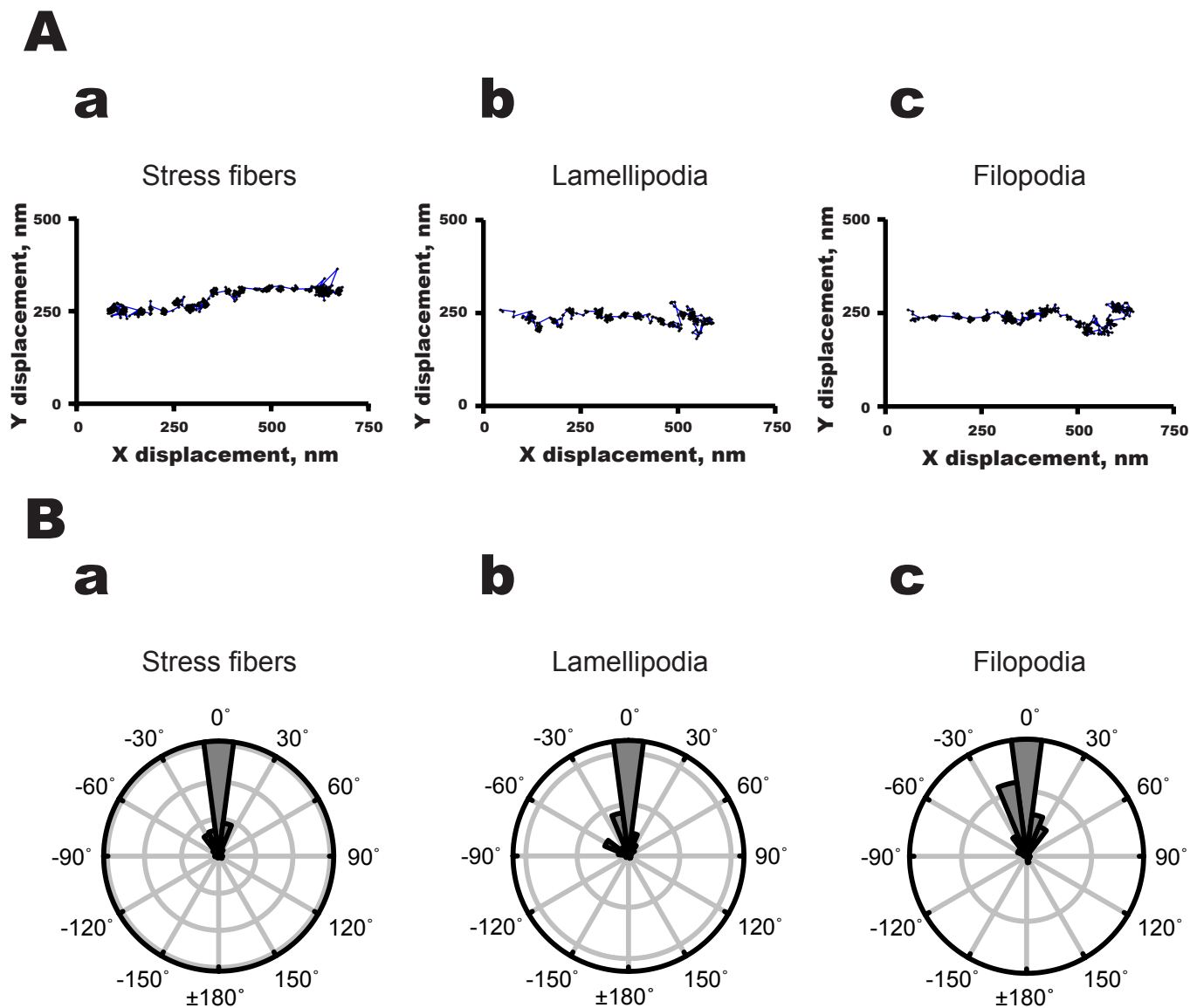
FIGURE S4 – Histograms of stepping orientation of myosin Va and VIIa



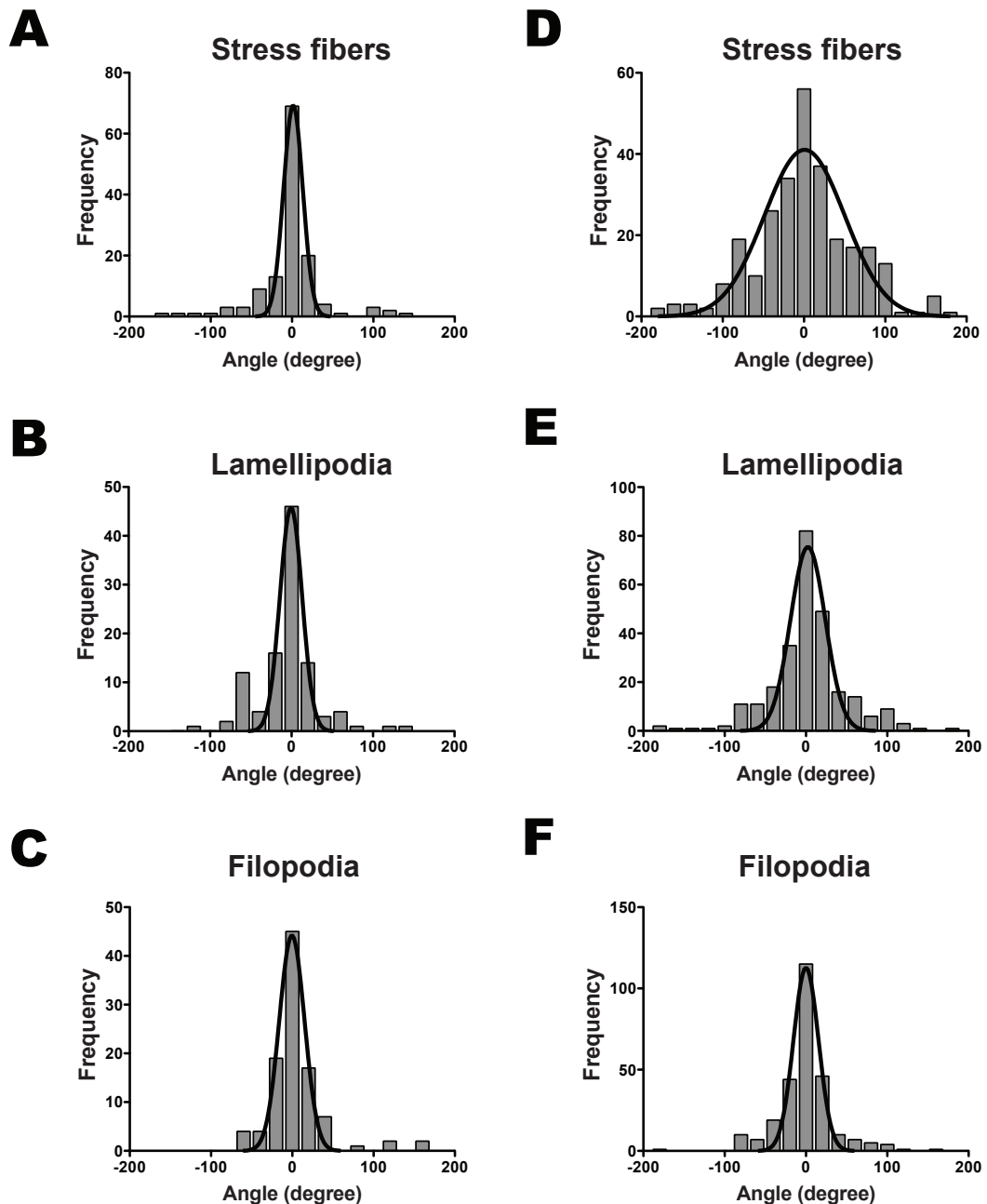
**FIGURE S1. Calmodulin content of myosin VIIa.** To determine the numbers of CaM bound to HM7A $\Delta$ Tail and HM7A $\Delta$ Tail/LZ, we co-precipitated HM7A $\Delta$ Tail or HM7A $\Delta$ Tail/LZ with F-actin, and the pellets were subjected to SDS-PAGE as described in “Experimental Procedures.” Shown are typical SDS-PAGE images of HM7A $\Delta$ Tail and HM7A $\Delta$ Tail/LZ (stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250). The positions of M7HC (HM7A $\Delta$ Tail or HM7A $\Delta$ Tail/LZ heavy chain), actin, and CaM bands were shown in the left. The positions of molecular weight markers were shown between the gel images.

**A****B**

**FIGURE S2. Calibration of TIRF microscope.** (A) Typical data for the stage calibration. (Left) 10 nm and (Right) 100 nm were shown. The position of FluoSpheres sulfate ( $0.2\ \mu\text{m}$ ) fluorescence was captured with TIRF microscope, and repeatedly moved the Proscan III stage at 10 nm and 100 nm with 5 seconds interval. (B) Length vs. pixel relationship. Experiment was done as in A at 10 nm ( $n=22$ ), 20 nm ( $n=18$ ), 40 nm ( $n=23$ ), 60 nm ( $n=23$ ), 80 nm ( $n=24$ ), and 100 nm ( $n=24$ ) and pixel vs. length relationship was plotted. The error bars are s.d.



**FIGURE S3. Stepping orientation of myosin Va movements.** (A) The typical stepping traces of myosin Va movement in (a) stress fibers, (b) lamellipodia, and (c) filopodia. (B) The polar plots of the individual stepping orientation of myosin Va HMM on (a) stress fibers, (b) lamellipodia and (c) filopodia. The stepping orientation of mouse myosin Va was measured and plotted as described in “Experimental Procedures.” The 0° is the orientation of individual myosin Va steppings, parallel to the moving direction.



**FIGURE S4. Histograms of stepping orientation of myosin Va and VIIa.** (A–C) The histograms of stepping orientation of myosin Va HMM on (A) stress fibers, (B) lamellipodia and (C) filopodia. Data in Fig. S3 were re-plotted to calculate standard deviation. The histogram showed  $-3.4 \pm 40.5^\circ$  (mean  $\pm$  s.d.,  $n=132$ ),  $-5.6 \pm 36.7^\circ$  ( $n=105$ ) and  $2.5 \pm 36.1^\circ$  ( $n=101$ ) for stress fibers, lamellipodia and filopodia, respectively. The solid lines were best fit to Gaussian distributions. (D–F) The histogram of stepping orientation of HM7A $\Delta$ Tail/LZ on (D) stress fibers, (E) lamellipodia and (F) filopodia. Data in Fig. 5C were re-plotted, and the histogram showed  $-1.0 \pm 61.8^\circ$  (mean  $\pm$  s.d.,  $n=274$ ),  $0.5 \pm 47.3^\circ$  ( $n=263$ ) and  $-1.9 \pm 35.4^\circ$  ( $n=270$ ) for stress fibers, lamellipodia and filopodia, respectively.