Interplay between the kinesin and tubulin mechanochemical cycles underlies microtubule tip tracking by the non-motile ciliary kinesin Kif7

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5 **Figure S1.** Related to Figure 1

6 **A.** Domain organization indicating the motor domain, neck-linker (NL) and coiled-coil (CC)

7 of full length Kif7 and the constructs used for fluorescence microscopy assays.

8 B. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified Kif7_{DM}-GFP (left) and Kif7_{MM}-GFP (right). Arrows as
9 indicators.

C. Chromatograms from size exclusion chromatography for Kif7_{DM}-GFP (left) (Superose
 6 increase 10/300 GL) and Kif7_{MM}-GFP (right) (Superdex 75 10/300 GL). Green arrows
 indicate elution volume of molecular weight markers.

D. Schematic of the dynamic microtubule assay used to examine Kif7_{DM}-GFP localization
 on growing microtubules. X-rhodamine-labeled GMPCPP-stabilized microtubule 'seeds'
 (brown) were immobilized on a glass coverslip via a neutravidin-biotin linkage. Kif7
 localization on the dynamic microtubule was examined by incubating the seeds with X rhodamine-labeled tubulin (red), 1 mM GTP, Kif7_{DM}-GFP (green) and 1 mM ATP.

E. Representative kymograph of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing Kif7_{DM}-GFP localization at the tip of the growing microtubule over 15 minutes. The schematic below the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{DM}-GFP signal (green).

F. Representative kymographs of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing Kif7_{MM}-GFP localization at the tip of the growing microtubule over 15 minutes. The schematic below the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{MM}-GFP signal (green).

G. Representative image of microtubule (top) and associated Kif7_{DM}-GFP (middle) and line scan of Kif7_{DM}-GFP intensity (bottom) obtained from the experiment described in

- ²⁸ "Figure 1A'. Assay conditions: 150 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM ATP and 1 mM GTPγS.
- 29 Microtubule grown only from X-rhodamine labeled tubulin for control. The schematic
- 30 above the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), GTPγS growth (red) and the
- 31 associated Kif7_{DM}-GFP signal (green).
- **H.** Electron micrographs of negatively stained Kif7_{DM}-GFP binding to straight microtubule
- 33 and dolostatin induced microtubule rings.

Α



Figure S2

36 **Figure S2.** Related to Figure 2

A. TLC analysis of the adenosine nucleotide content of Kif7 bound to GMPCPP and GTP
 polymerized taxol stabilized microtubules. >95% of Kif7 associated is in the ADP form.

B. SDS-PAGE analysis of Kif7_{DM}-GFP cosedimentation on GDP-taxol stabilized microtubules (0 – 10 μ M) in the presence of 1 mM ATP, ADP and AMPPNP. (S: Supernatant, unbound fraction. P: Pellet, bound fraction. BSA: Bovine Serum Albumin, gel loading control).

C. Representative kymographs of Kif7_{DM}-GFP localization at the tip of the growing
microtubule in the presence of 1 mM ATP, ADP and ATPγS. The schematic under the
image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{DM}GFP signal (green).

D. Representative merged kymograph showing Kif7_{DM}-GFP localization on the growing 47 microtubule in the presence of AMPPNP. The schematic under the image indicates the 48 position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{DM}-GFP signal (green). 49 E. Scatter plot of GFP fluorescence intensity per pixel of Kif7_{DM}-GFP on the GMPCPP-50 seed and GTP►GDP growth regions in the presence of different adenosine nucleotides. 51 52 Error bars represent standard deviation. Assays were performed under Kif7_{DM}-GFP concentrations that resulted in similar average fluorescence intensities on the GMPCPP-53 54 seeds in the presence of different nucleotides to allow for normalization. Assay conditions: 55 150 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM ATP; 250 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM ADP; 10 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM AMPPNP; 50 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM ATPγS. (GMPCPP-seed: ATP: 56 464.7 ± 127.8; N = 81, ADP: 347.2 ± 90.7; N = 78, AMPPNP: 403.6 ± 153.1; N = 78 and 57

ATP γ S: 879.2 ± 320; N = 61. GDP growth: ATP: 49.9 ± 41.3; N = 81, ADP: 48.0 ± 30.3; N = 78, AMPPNP: 177.4 ± 89.1; N = 78 and ATP γ S: 335.9 ± 206.0; N = 61). F. Size exclusion chromatography (Superdex 200 increase 10/300 GL) and SDS-PAGE analysis (Inset, ATP: black, ADP: purple and AMPPNP: blue) to examine the interaction of Kif7_{DM}-GFP (1 µM) with free-tubulin dimer (20 µM) in the presence of 1 mM ATP, ADP and AMPPNP.

G. ATPase assay showing 3-fold enhancement of Kif7 intrinsic ATPase rate in the presence of microtubules. (No microtubule: $0.014 \pm 0.006 \text{ s}^{-1}$ site⁻¹ and +4 µM Microtubule: $0.03 \pm 0.005 \text{ s}^{-1}$ site⁻¹).

H. ATPase assay showing no simulation of the basal ATPase rate of Kif7 by solubletubulin.



72 **Figure S3.** Related to Figure 3

A. Representative fluorescence image (top) and intensity analysis (bottom) of Kif7_{DM}-GFP 73 associated on segmented microtubules containing a GDP-taxol stabilized growth region 74 (blue). Assay conditions: 150 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP and 1 mM ATP and 1 mM GDP-taxol. The 75 schematic below the fluorescence image indicates the position of the seed (brown). 76 77 growth (blue), cap (red) and the associated Kif7_{DM}-GFP signal (green). (GMPCPP-seed: 206.9 ± 36.4; N = 21. GDP-Taxol growth: 229.3 ± 41.1; N=21). 78 **B.** FSC curve for Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP on GDP-taxol microtubules. 79 **C.** Superposition of cryo-EM reconstructions of Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP bound to GDP-Taxol 80 stabilized microtubules (gray solid) and GMPCPP-microtubules (blue mesh) 81 **D.** Electron density of Kif7_{MM} (yellow) in complex with AMPPNP, bound on the GDP-taxol 82 microtubule lattice (blue). Circle shows the canonical EB1 binding site in the inter-83 protofilament region. 84

E. Schematic of the procedure for model building and fitting into the EM reconstruction. The initial models used were PDB 4A14: crystal structure of the Kif7 motor domain and PDB 3J6G: EM-derived structure of α - and β -tubulin from GDP-taxol stabilized microtubule.

F. Multiple sequence alignment of Loops L2 and L11 in Kif7 with other kinesins. The
structure-based sequence alignment of L2 between MCAK, Kinesin-1 and Kif7 (PDB IDs:
4UBF, 1BG2 and 4A14, respectively), and the sequence alignment of L11 between Kip3,
Kinesin-1 and Kif7 (Uniprot IDs: P53086, P33176, Q2M1P5) are shown.
G. & H. Enlarged view of structural elements of Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP with insertions in

sequence compared to Kin1:ATP. Helix H12 and E-hook (dotted line) of β -tubulin are

shown in purple. The black boxes highlight the insertions in **(F)** Loop L8-strand β 5 (blue) of Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP **(G)** Helix α4 and loop L12 (green) of Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP.

Purification of all Kif7_{DM}-GFP mutant constructs used in the microtubule co sedimentation assays. Size exclusion chromatograms (left) of constructs: Kif7_{DM}-GFP
 (black), Kif7_{DM-L12}^{4K}-GFP (light green), Kif7_{DM-L12}^{3A}-GFP (dark green), Kif7_{DM-L8}^{KHC}-GFP

100 (blue) and Kif7_{DM-L10}^{KHC}-GFP (orange) through a Superose 6 increase 10/300 GL column.

101 Arrow indicates Kif7 elution peak. SDS-PAGE of purified proteins is shown on the right.

102 J. SDS-PAGE analysis of cosedimentation experiments of Kif7_{DM}-GFP mutants on GDP-

taxol stabilized microtubules in the presence of 1 mM ATP. (S: Supernatant, unbound

104 fraction. P: Pellet, bound fraction. BSA: Bovine Serum Albumin, gel loading control).

K. Representative kymograph of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing
 Kif7_{DM-L12}^{3A}-GFP localization at the tip of the growing microtubule in the presence of ATP.

107 The schematic under the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red)

- and the associated Kif7_{DM-L12}^{3A}-GFP signal (green).
- 109



- 114 **Figure S4.** Related to Figure 4
- 115 **A.** FSC curve for Kif7_{MM}:ADP on GDP-taxol microtubules.
- B. Electron density of Kif7_{MM} (yellow) in complex with ADP, bound on the GDP-taxol
 microtubule lattice (blue).
- 118 **C&D.** Enlarged view of the NBP for **(C)** Kif7_{MM}:ADP and **(D)** Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP. Nucleotides
- are rendered as yellow sticks. Structural elements flanking the NBP are Switch1 (khaki),
- 120 Switch2 (green) and P-loop (light blue).
- 121 E&F. Electrostatic surface representation of the NBP in (E) Kif7_{MM}:ADP and (F)
- 122 Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP. Nucleotides are rendered as yellow sticks. Surface potential ranges
- 123 from -7 (red) to +7 (blue) KT/e.
- 124 **G-J.** Enlarged views showing the superposition between the different secondary structure
- elements in Kif7_{MM}:AMPPNP (blue) and Kif7_{MM}:ADP (pink). **(G)** Helix α6, **(H)** Loop L8 and
- strand β 5. (I) Helix α 4 and loop L12. (J) Helix α 4 and loop L11 of Kif7. α and β -tubulin
- 127 are shown as gray ribbons.
- 128



Figure S5

- 133 **Figure S5.** *Related to Figure 5*
- 134 **A&B.** Enlarged views of the pincer-like movement of loops L9 and L11 during the ADP to
- AMPPNP transition in Kinesin-3 (Kin3). (A) Kin3:ADP (PDB:4UXS, EMD: 2768), (B)
- 136 Kin3:AMPPNP (PDB:4UXP, EMD: 2766). Arrows highlight the movement of loops L9 and
- 137 L11.
- 138 **C.** Enlarged view of the α3 and L5 region in Kin1:ATP (PDB:3J8Y, EMD: 6188). Black
- box highlights the absence of density connecting α 3 and L5.





143 **Figure S6.** Related to Figure 6

A. Averaged GFP fluorescence intensity profile of Kif7_{DM}-GFP along the growing microtubule-ends at 50 nM (black; N=25) and 300 nM (brown, N=25). Error bars represent standard deviation.

B. Representative kymograph of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing Kif7_{MM}-GFP localization on the growing microtubule at 1 μ M and 2 μ M concentrations. The schematic above the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{MM}-GFP signal (green).

C. Normalized GFP fluorescence intensity profile of Kif7_{MM}-GFP along the growing microtubule-ends at 1 μ M (black; N=20) and 2 μ M (brown, N=20) concentrations.

D. Representative kymograph of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing 500 nM Kif7_{MM}-GFP localization on the growing microtubule at 1X BRB80 and 0.5X BRB80. The schematic above the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{MM}-GFP signal (green).

E. Normalized GFP fluorescence intensity profile of 500 nM Kif7_{MM}-GFP along the growing microtubule-ends at 1X BRB80 (black; N=20) and 0.5X BRB80 (brown, N=20).

F. Snapshot of spiked single-molecule tracking experiment during Kif7 expansion on the growing microtubule lattice. 1 nM Kif7_{DM}-GFP (green) and 150 nM Kif7_{DM} on growing Xrhodamine labeled microtubules (red) at 150 nM concentrations where expansion is visible (top). Representative kymograph generated from the microtubule in **(E)** showing the localization of Kif7_{DM}-GFP at microtubule-ends (bottom). Inset shows enlarged regions of the single-molecule tracking.

G. Representative kymograph of the microtubule, GFP and merged channels showing
 100 nM EB1-GFP localization on the growing microtubule alone and in the presence of 1

 μ M Kif7_{MM-L10}. The schematic above the image indicates the position of the seed (brown), growth (red) and the associated Kif7_{MM}-GFP signal (green).

H. Biolayer interferometry assay to quantitatively examine the binding affinity of Kif7_{DM} (red; 0-10 μ M) and Clasp (green; 0-5 μ M) to EB1. Error bars represent standard deviation. The plots of BLI response of Kif7_{DM} and Clasp bound versus concentration were fit to a Hill equation to determine the equilibrium dissociation constants at different concentrations. (Kd for Kif7_{DM}: No Binding and Clasp: 1.1 ± 0.3 μ M).

I. Multiple sequence alignment of loop L10 of vertebrate Kif7 homologues from human,
rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*), Chinese alligator (*Alligator sinensis*), *Xenopus laevis* and zebrafish (*Danio Rerio*) [Uniprot IDs: Q2M1P5, D4A9P0,
F1P446, A0A1U7SD20, A0A1L8H0X0 and Q58G59, respectively]. [S/T]x[I/L]P motifs are
highlighted by a black box.

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Table S1-Related to Figures 3 and 4

Data collection and reconstruction

	Kif7 _{MM} :AMPPNP	Kif7 _{MM} :AMPPNP	Kif7 _{MM} :ADP	Kif7 _{MM} :ADP
	(15 protofilaments)	(14 protofilaments)	(15 protofilaments)	(13 protofilaments)
Data collection				
Microscope	Titan Krios (FEI)	Titan Krios (FEI)	Titan Krios (FEI)	Titan Krios (FEI)
Voltage (kV)	300	300	300	300
Nominal magnification*	22,500X	22,500X	22,500X	22,500X
Cumulative exposure dose (e ⁻ Å ⁻²)	37	37	44	44
Exposure rate (e ⁻ /pixel/sec)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Detector	K2 Summit	K2 Summit	K2 Summit	K2 Summit
Pixel size (Å)*	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Defocus range (µm)	0.7-4.24	0.7-4.24	0.86-2.91	0.86-2.91
Average defocus (µm)	2.31	2.31	1.6	1.6
Micrographs Used	428	428	697	697
Total extracted helical segment (no.)	79,125	79,125	50,409	50,409
Refined helical segment (no.)	25,402	44,295	15,919	19,035
Reconstruction				
Final helical segments (no.)	25,402	37,220	15,919	13,488
Symmetry imposed	HP	HP	HP	HP
Resolution (global) FSC 0.143	4.2	4.3	4.2	6.5

Table S2-Related to Figures 3 and 4

Atomic model refinement statistics

	Kif7 _{MM} :AMPPNP	Kif7 _{MM} :ADP
Refinement protocol	Phenix	Phenix
Resolution for refinement	4.3	4.2
RMS bonds (Å)	0.011	0.006
RMS angles (°)	1.37	1.30
All-atoms clashscore	19	14
Rotamer outliers (%)	3	2
Ramachandran allowed (%)	12	10
Ramachandran favored (%)	88	90
Ramachandran outliers (%)	0	0
Model-map real-space correlation coefficient	0.81	0.83