

Supporting Information

The ASAP1 BAR domain directly binds to actin filaments

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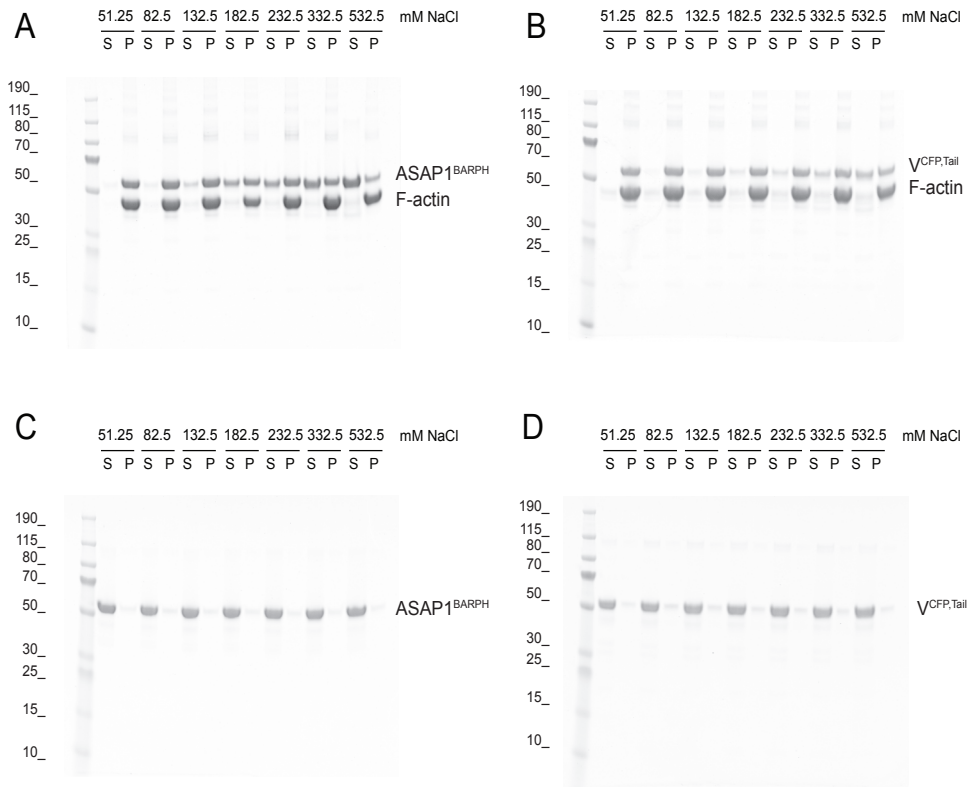
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Supporting Information Material

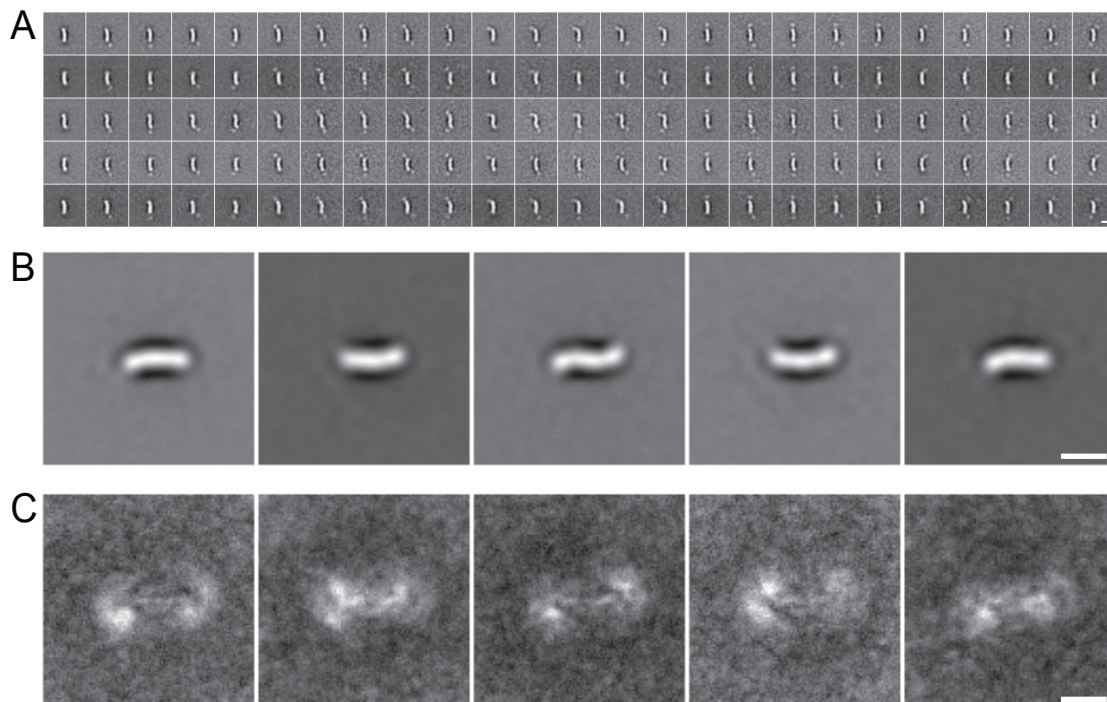
Supporting Figures S1-S2

Fig. S1



Supporting Figure 1. *The interaction between F-actin and ASAP1^{BARPH} depends on the ionic strength.* (A,B) Increasing concentrations of NaCl from ~ 50-500 mM partially dissociate the complex between F-actin and ASAP1^{BARPH} (A) and F-actin and V^{CFP,Tail} (B), indicating that electrostatic interactions are involved in complex formation. S and P indicate supernatant and pellet, respectively. Increasing NaCl concentrations do not affect the sedimentation behavior of ASAP1^{BARPH} (C) and V^{CFP,Tail} (D) in the absence of F-actin.

Fig. S2



Supporting Figure 2. *Systematic classification of ASAP1^{BARPH} electron micrographs.* (A) Montage of 125 classes for ASAP1^{BARPH}. Each row of the montage shows a similar N-BAR domain orientation, each column a similar pair of PH domain orientations. Scale bar: 10 nm. (B) Class averages following classification of ASAP1^{BARPH} into five N-BAR domain classes. Scale bar: 10 nm. (C) Class variances following classification of ASAP1^{BARPH} into five N-BAR domain classes (whiter represents higher pixel variance in a given position). Scale bar: 10 nm. Panels (B) and (C) are rotated 90° relative to (A).