

Supplementary Video Legends

Supplementary Movie 1. Actin filament in the act of pulling membrane inward to form Λ .

Horizontal length of the image frame is 1.7 μm . The event is the same as the one shown in Figure 1f. Green: PH_G-labelled plasma membrane; red: Lifeact-labelled F-actin. The video is played at real-time.

Supplementary Movie 2. Dynamin in the act of constricting Λ 's base and Ω 's pore

Horizontal length of the image frame is 1.7 μm . The event is the same as the one shown in Figure 4c. Green: PH_G-labelled plasma membrane; red: dynamin 1-mTFP1 puncta. The video is played 2 times as fast as the real-time.

Supplementary Movie 3. Cryo-electron tomogram of dynamin 1 with DOPS vesicles

3-dimensional views of dynamin 1 assembled around the DOPS vesicle. Data are the same as those shown in Figure 5d.

Supplementary Movie 4. CryoET segmentation of dynamin 1 around DOPS vesicle

Dynamin 1 (yellow) forms helices around the DOPS vesicle (grey) with a diameter of ~ 166 nm. Data are the same as those shown for Figure 5e, upper row.

Supplementary Movie 5. Cryo-ET segmentation of dynamin 1 around DOPS vesicle

Dynamin 1 (yellow) forms helices around the DOPS vesicles (grey) with a diameter of ~ 85 nm. Data are the same as those shown for Figure 5e, lower row.

Supplementary Movie 6. Simulated shape evolution for the Flat $\rightarrow\Lambda\rightarrow\Omega$ transition

Evolution of simulated 3-D shapes for Flat $\rightarrow\Lambda$ (Figure 7c) and $\Lambda\rightarrow\Omega$ (Figure 7d) transitions combined together, viewed from a different angle. The values of the pulling force, f_{pull} , and the base radius, r_b , are shown for each frame. All lengths are scaled by the intrinsic length, r_i .

Increasing the pulling force, f_{pull} , while constraining the base to a constant value, $r_b = 2.5 \cdot r_i$, results in Flat to Λ transition, which corresponds to the curve shown in (Figure 7c). The shape transformation continues smoothly from Λ to Ω -shape by the base constriction upon conservation of the pulling force ($f_{pull} \cong 7.2 - 7.3 f_i$) and membrane area, which corresponds to the curve shown in (Figure 7d).

Supplementary Movie 7. Flat→ Λ transition: the observed versus fitted simulation profiles

Left: real-time video of the experimentally observed membrane profile evolution (scale bar: 500 nm).

Right: corresponding sequence of model-derived profiles obtained by fitting of the model parameters (see theoretical mathematical modeling). The fitted pulling force, f_{pull} , is labelled in every video frame.

Supplementary Movie 8. Λ → Ω transition: the observed versus fitted simulation profiles

Left: real-time video of the experimentally observed membrane profile evolution (scale bar: 500 nm).

Right: corresponding sequence of model-derived profiles obtained by fitting of the model parameters (see theoretical mathematical modeling). The fitted base diameter, r_b , is labelled in every video frame.