Supplemental material

JCB

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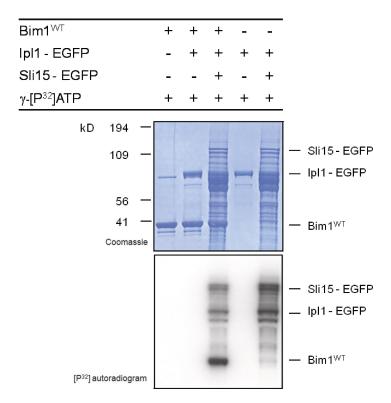


Figure S1. Bim1p is phosphorylated by Ipl1p only in the presence of the activating protein Sli15p. Coomassie-stained gel and autoradiography of kinase assay using Bim1p in combination with Ipl1-EGFP alone or after the addition of Sli15-EGFP. Ipl1 kinase alone is unable to phosphorylate either Bim1p or itself, but upon the addition of Sli15-EGFP, autophosphorylation of Ipl1p, phosphorylation of the activator Sli15p, and phosphorylation of Bim1p are detectable.

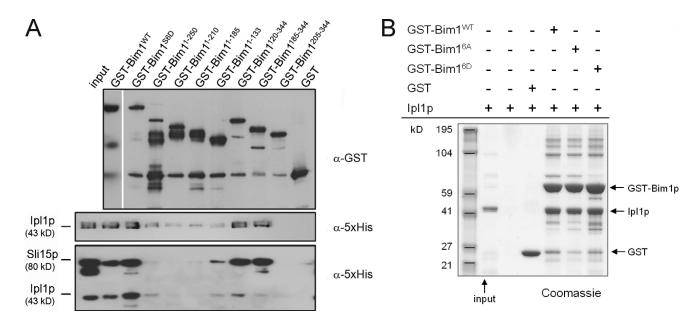


Figure S2. Mapping the Bim1p interaction with the Ipl1-Sli15 complex and Ipl1p. (A) Different N- and C-terminal truncations of Bim1p were expressed as GST fusion proteins in *E. coli* and used in pull-down assays either with His6-tagged recombinant Ipl1-Sli15 complex or with His6-tagged Ipl1p. Immobilized constructs were detected with an anti-GST antibody (top), and interacting proteins were detected with a 5x His antibody (bottom). The white line indicates that intervening lanes have been spliced out. (B) Coomassie-stained gel of the pull-down assay using GST-Bim1 phospho mutants and His6-tagged Ipl1p.

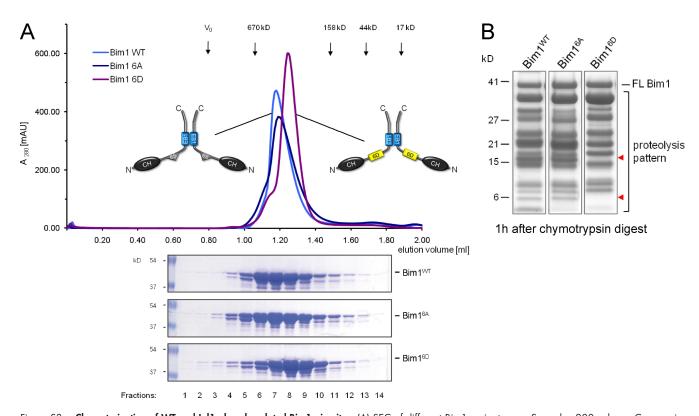


Figure S3. Characterization of WT and Ipl1-phosphorylated Bim1p in vitro. (A) SEC of different Bim1 variants on a Superdex 200 column. Coomassie-stained gels of the indicated fractions are shown below. Note the increased elution volume of the phosphomimicking Bim1^{6D} mutant. (B) Limited proteolysis of Bim1^{WT}, Bim1^{6A}, and Bim1^{6D} variants using chymotrypsin. A coomassie-stained gel showing products of limited proteolysis after 60 min is shown. Note the altered digestion pattern in the 6D mutant. Arrowheads point to altered proteolysis patterns of the Bim1^{6D} mutant. FL, full length.

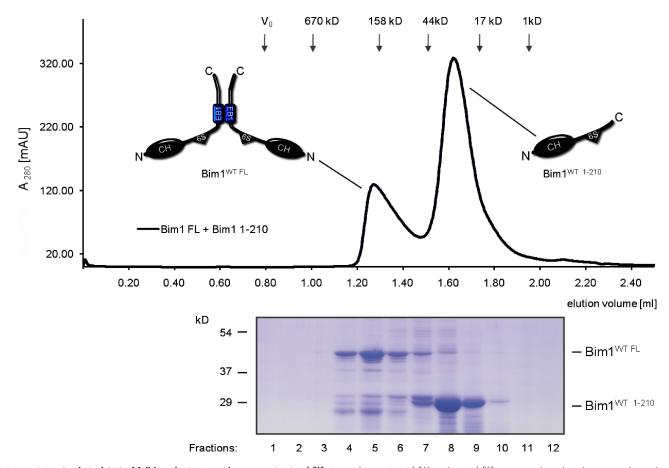


Figure S4. Analytical SEC of full-length Bim1p and monomeric Bim1 $^{1-210}$. Recombinant Bim1 $^{1-344}$ and Bim1 $^{1-210}$ were combined and separated together on a Superdex 200 PC 3.2/30 column. Bim1 full-length (FL) elutes early, suggesting an elongated dimeric shape, and elimination of the last 134 residues of Bim1p (Bim1 $^{1-210}$) prevents dimerization. Note that these two variants elute separately, showing that they do not interact with each other.

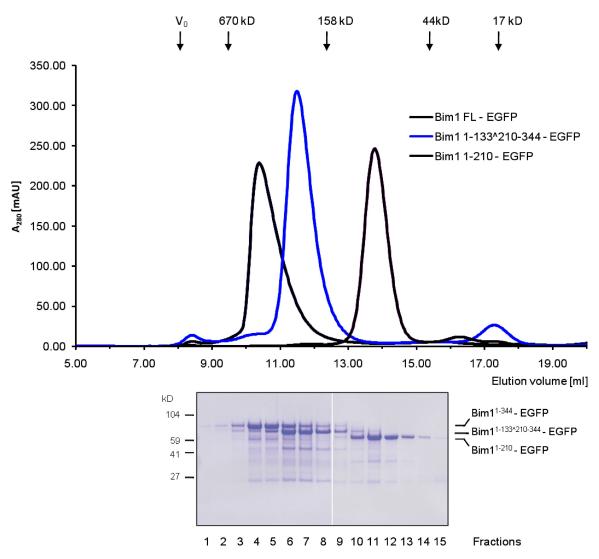
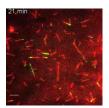


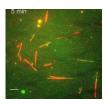
Figure S5. Analytical SEC of the full-length Bim1-EGFP, Bim1^{1-133^210-344}-EGFP, and Bim1¹⁻²¹⁰-EGFP. Elution profiles and Coomassie-stained gel of the indicated proteins separated individually on a Superdex 200 PC 3.2/30 column. Elimination of the Bim1 linker region shifts the elution profile toward a smaller molecular mass but does not change its dimeric properties. The white line indicates that this blot is a composite of two gels. FL, full length.



Video 1. **Autonomous MT plus end tracking of Bim1-EGFP in vitro.** Dynamic MT growth was induced from stable GMPCPP seeds in the presence of rhodamine-labeled tubulin (red) and 70 nM Bim1-EGFP (green). Dynamic MT polymerization and Bim1 plus end tracking was visualized using two-color TIRF microscopy. Images were recorded every 5 s. A kymograph from this video is shown in Fig. 5 C (left). The video is shown at 30 frames/s. Bar, 6 µm.



Video 2. **Plus end association of Bim1-EGFP on an individual dynamic MT.** GMPCPP MT seeds initiating MT growth were observed in the presence of rhodamine-labeled tubulin (red) and 70 nM Bim1-EGFP (green). TIRF images were recorded at 5-s intervals. A single MT from the experiment is shown. The video is shown at 20 frames/s. Bar, 4 µm.



Video 3. The monomeric Bim1^{1–210}-EGFP shows weak MT lattice binding. MT growth is induced from stable GMPCPP MT seeds in the presence of rhodamine-labeled tubulin (red) and 1 μ M Bim1^{1–210}-EGFP (green). TIRF images were recorded every 5 s, showing reduced Bim1^{1–210}-EGFP association with MTs. A kymograph from this video is shown in Fig. 5 C (right). The video is shown at 25 frames/s. Bar, 6 μ m.



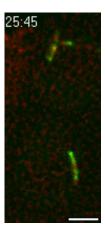
Video 4. Ipl1-Sli15 phosphorylation removes Bim1-Alexa Fluor 488 from stable MTs. Taxol-stabilized, rhodamine-labeled MTs (middle) were adhered to the coverslip, followed by incubation with Bim1-Alexa Fluor 488 and wash out of unbound protein. Under these conditions, Bim1p binds all along the MT lattice. Subsequently, reaction buffer containing 0.5 μM of the Ipl1-Sli15 complex was introduced into the flow chamber. TIRF images were recorded at 2-s intervals, and after ~100 s, 0.5 mM ATP was injected into reaction chamber. The Bim1-Alexa Fluor 488 signal (left) is rapidly disappearing from MTs. The video is shown at 10 frames/s. Bar, 8 μm.



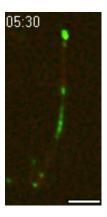
Video 5. Ipl1-Sli15 phosphorylation removes Bim1-EGFP from dynamic MT plus ends. MT growth is induced from stable GMPCPP seeds in the presence of rhodamine-labeled tubulin (red), 70 nM Bim1-EGFP (green), 1 µM of unlabeled Ipl1-Sli15 complex, and 0.5 mM ATP, as indicated at the top of the panels. The Bim1-EGFP signal is rapidly lost from MT tips in the presence of the kinase complex and ATP (middle). TIRF images were recorded at 5-s intervals. The video is shown at 30 frames/s. Bar, 6 µm.



Video 6. **Dynamic localization of Bim1**^{WT}–3x **GFP on the anaphase spindle.** *BIM1* was C-terminally tagged with 3x GFP and visualized together with mCherry-Tub1 by live cell Deltavision microscopy. z stacks (eight stacks 0.35 µm apart) were acquired at 15-s intervals, deconvoluted, and projected into 2D images. Note the decreasing Bim1–3x GFP (green) signal at the spindle midzone before the spindle disassembly (red). The video is shown at 10 frames/s. Bar, 2 µm.



Video 7. **The Bim1**^{6A}–3× **GFP phospho mutant persists on the disassembling spindle.** The Bim1^{6A}–3× GFP phospho mutant and mCherry-Tub1 were visualized by live cell Deltavision microscopy. z stacks (eight stacks 0.35 µM apart) were acquired at 15-s intervals, deconvoluted, and projected into 2D images. Note the prominent Bim1^{6A}–3× GFP (green) signals remaining on the MTs after spindle disassembly (red). The video is shown at 10 frames/s. Bar, 2 µm.



Video 8. The Bim1^{6A}–3x GFP phospho mutant persists on the disassembling spindle. The Bim1^{6A}–3x GFP phospho mutant and mCherry-Tub1 were visualized by live cell Deltavision microscopy. z stacks (eight stacks 0.35 μ M apart) were acquired at 15-s intervals, deconvoluted, and projected into 2D images. Note the example of polymerization and spindle bending. The video is shown at 10 frames/s. Bar, 2 μ m.



Video 9. The Bim1^{6D}-3× GFP phospho mutant localizes weakly to the midzone and disassembles efficiently. The Bim1^{6D}-3× GFP phospho mutant and mCherry-Tub1 were visualized by live cell Deltavision microscopy. z stacks (eight stacks 0.35 μ M apart) were acquired at 15-s intervals, deconvoluted, and projected into 2D images. The video is shown at 10 frames/s. Bar. 2 μ m

Table S1. Yeast strains used in this study

Strain number	Genotype
SWY 167	Mat a, leu2, ura3-52, trp1, prb1-1122, pep4-3, pre1-451, Bim1-S-Tag-TEV-ZZ::KanMX
TZY 39	Mat α, his3Δ200, leu2-Δ1, ura3-52, ade2-101, lys2-801, TUB1-LYS2, bim1Δ::URA3, BIM1–3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 40	Mat α, his3Δ200, leu2-Δ1, ura3-52, ade2-101, lys2-801, TUB1-LYS2, bim1Δ::URA3, bim1 ^{6A} –3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 41	Mat α , his3 Δ 200, leu2- Δ 1, ura3-52, ade2-101, lys2-801, TUB1-LYS2, bim1 Δ ::URA3, bim1 ^{6D} -3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 114	Mat a, his3∆200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, BIM1 ^{WT} ::KanMX, GFP-Tub1::URA
TZY 115	Mat a, his3∆200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1 ^{6A} ::KanMX, GFP-Tub1::URA
TZY 116	Mat a, his3∆200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1 ⁶⁰ ::KanMX, GFP-Tub1::URA
TZY 143	Mat α, his3Δ200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1Δ::KanMX, mCherry-Tub1::URA, BIM1 ^{WT} –3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 144	Mat α, his3Δ200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1Δ::KanMX, mCherry-Tub1::URA, bim1 ^{6A} –3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 145	Mat α, his3Δ200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1Δ::KanMX, mCherry-Tub1::URA, bim1 ⁶⁰ –3× GFP::HISMX5
TZY 146	Mat a, his3Δ200, leu2-3,112, lys2-801, trp1-1, bim1Δ::KanMX, GFP-Tub1::URA