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Supplemental Data A:

Interaction Mapping of N-WASP

Methods: Control region interactions with Arp2/3, the VCA domain, PIP2, and CDC42•GTPγS were mapped using the fragments listed in panel i. For Arp2/3, VCA and CDC42•GTPγS experiments, fusions of the control region to GST were used in pull-down assays (25). For PIP₂ binding, control region fragments were tested in vesicle spin-down assays [J. M. Kavran, et al., J Biol Chem 273, 30497-508 (1998)]. VCA domain interactions with Arp2/3 and the GBD were mapped using the fragments shown in panel ii.

i. Control Region:





Supplemental Data B:

Cdc42 and PIP2 cooperatively compete against Arp2/3 for binding to the Control Region (residues 178-274)

Methods: Affinity of the control region for Cdc42 could be measured by loading Cdc42 with a fluorescent GTP analogue (GMPPNP-mant) and monitoring the change in fluorescence upon addition of the control region (29). Effects of additional factors (Arp2/3 and PIP₂) could then be detected by determining their effects on the apparent Kg. Addition of Arp2/3 weakens the apparent affinity, indicating that it competes against Cdc42 for binding to the control region. However, addition of PIP₂₅ restores the higher affinity, indicating that IPP₂ cooperates with Cdc42 to oppose Arp2/3 binding. PIP₂ alone has no effect on Cdc42 binding, indicating that these two ligands do not directly interact. Assays contain 50 nM CDC42+GMPPNP-mant.



Supplemental Data C:

Cooperativity of mini-N-WASP activation by CDC42•GTP₇S and PIP₂ vesicles

Methods: Actin polymerization by 50 nM Arp2/3, 50 nM mini-N-VASP was measured ias a function of both PIP2 and/or CDC42. The elongation rate from titrations of CDC42 and/or PIP2were fit to binding isotherms to give K_{ach}, the concentration of activator required for half maximal activation.

