

## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

### **Effect of length and rigidity of microtubules on the size of ring-shaped assemblies obtained through active self-organization**

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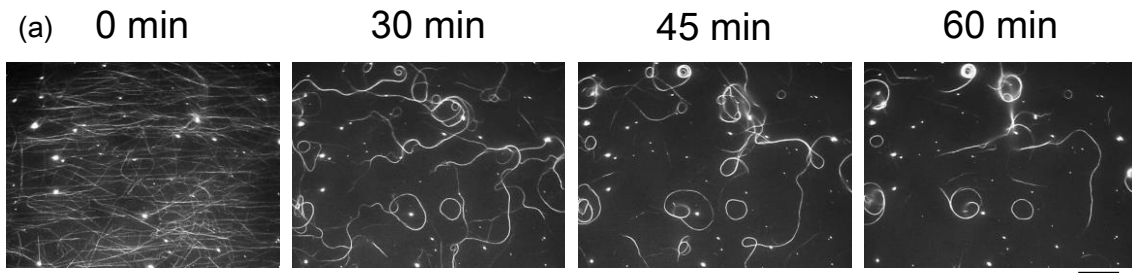
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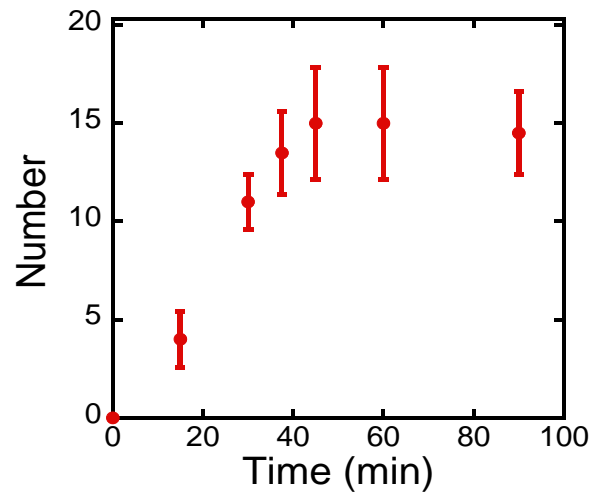
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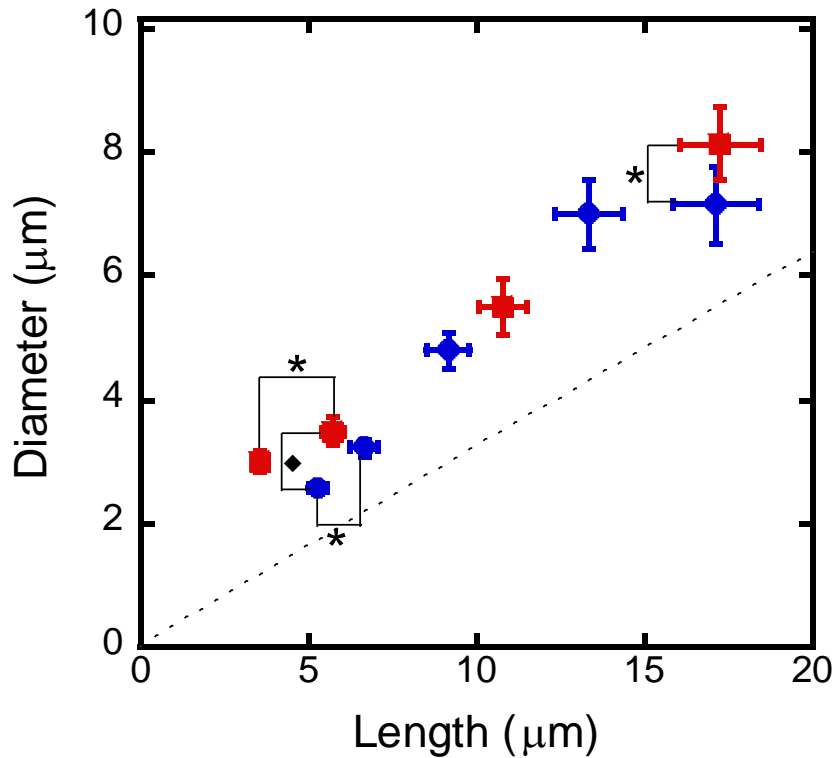
# These two authors contributed equally to this work.



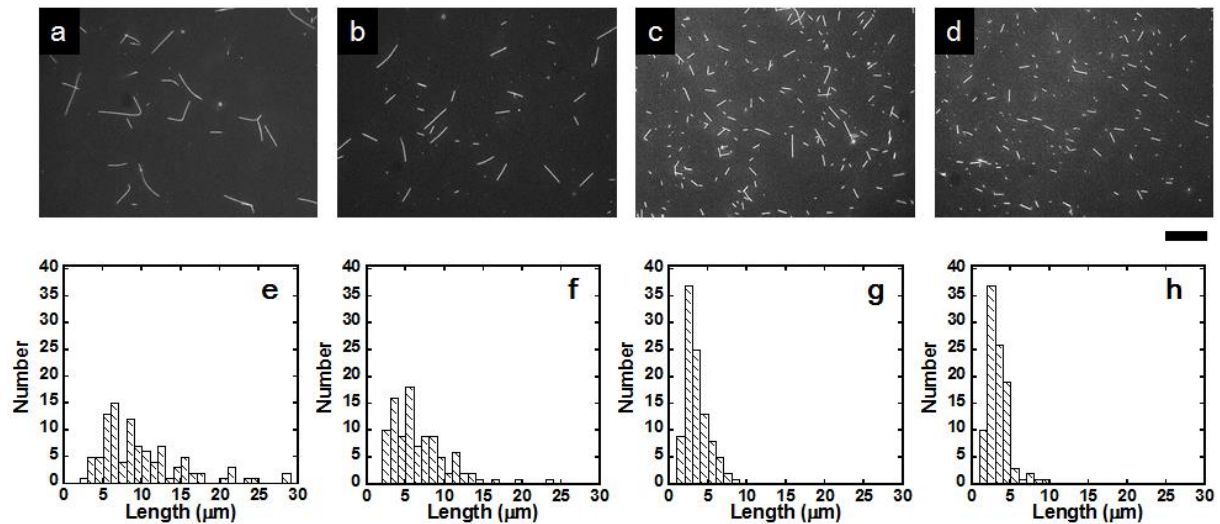
(b)



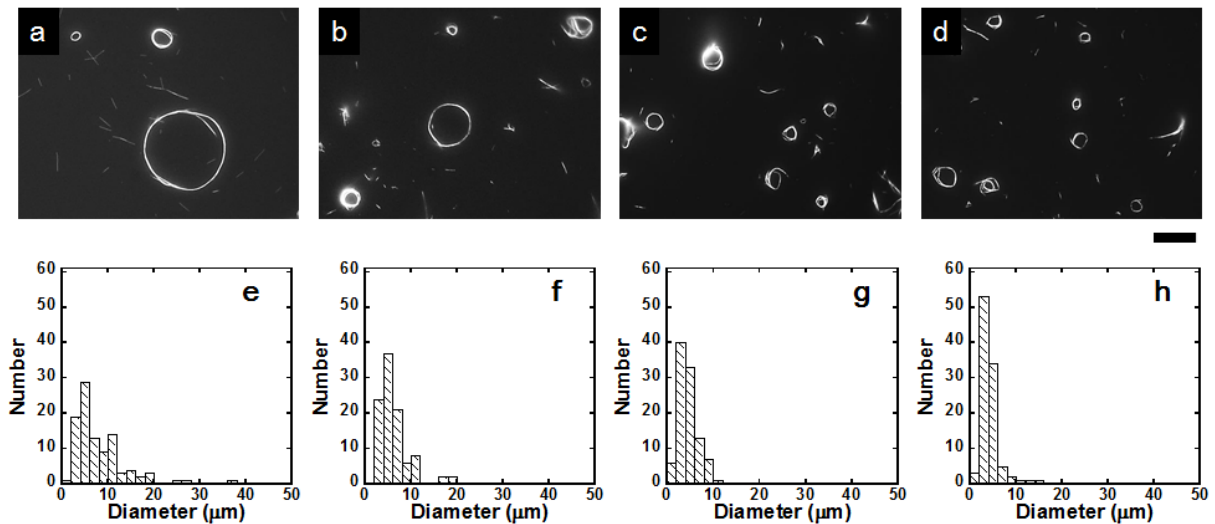
**Fig. S1:** (a) Fluorescence microscopy images showing the time course of AcSO of GTP-MTs that finally formed stable ring-shaped MT assemblies by ~45 min. (b) The change in the number of ring-shaped MT assemblies with time in a specific area when GTP-MTs were employed in the AcSO. Error bar: standar deviation and scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.



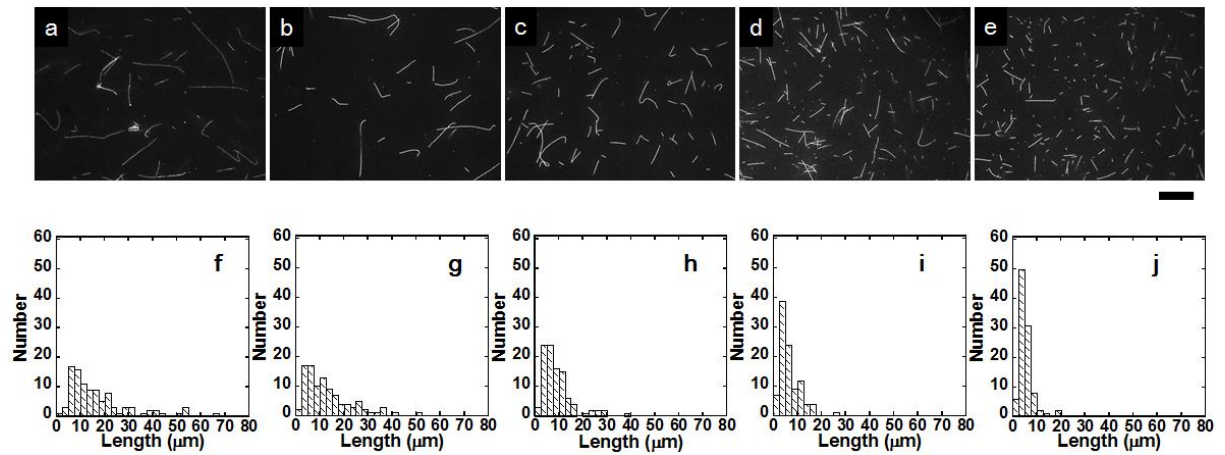
**Fig. S2:** Average diameter of ring-shaped MT assemblies obtained from the AcSO of length tuned GTP-MTs on substrates coated with K560 (blue circle) and K573 (red square). Dotted line represents the theoretically calculated diameter obtained from corresponding average MT length considering one MT filament forms a ring-shaped assembly whose circumference is equal to the length of the MT filament. From the statistical analyses (student's t-test), the differences in size of ring-shaped MT assemblies due to change in the length of MTs employed in the AcSO were found to be statistically significant (\* $P < 0.01$ ). The difference in size of ring-shaped MT assemblies due to change in the length of kinesin in the AcSO were not statistically significant ( $\blacklozenge P > 0.05$ ), although for longer MTs the difference was considerable (\* $P < 0.01$ ). Error bar: standard error of mean.



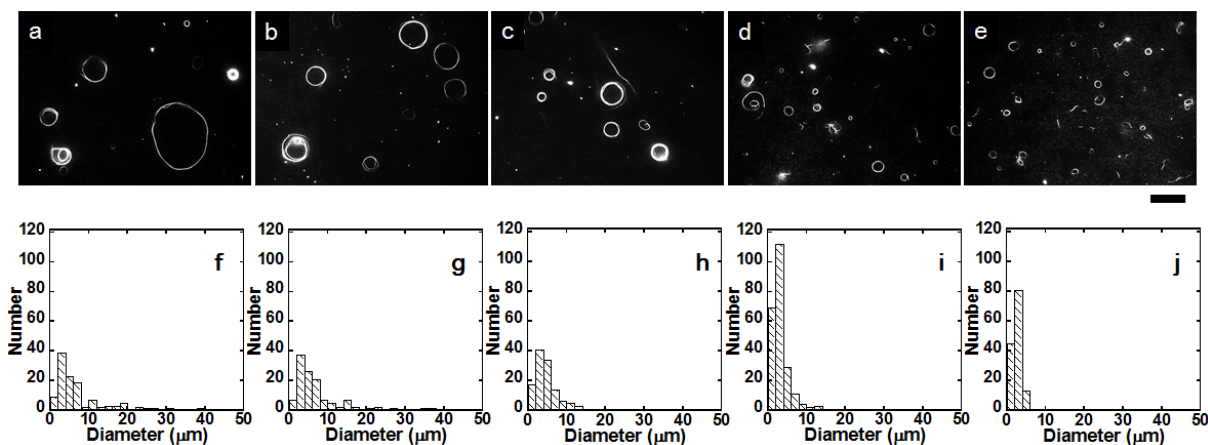
**Fig. S3:** Fluorescence microscopy images of GMPCPP-MTs (in the absence of taxol): (a) before and (b-d) after shear treatment. For shearing MT solution was passed back-and-forth (b) one, (c) three and (d) five times through a syringe-mounted needle by manual operation of the syringe. Histograms show the distribution of GMPCPP-MTs length at different conditions: (e) no shearing, shearing treatment for (f) one, (g) three and (h) five times. The average length of MTs decreased from  $10.0 \pm 5.5 \mu\text{m}$  to  $7.1 \pm 4.5$ ,  $3.5 \pm 1.5$  and  $3.4 \pm 1.4 \mu\text{m}$  after one, three and five times shear treatment respectively. Number of MTs considered for analyses was 100 in each case. Scale bar:  $20 \mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S4:** Fluorescence microscopy images of ring-shaped assemblies on the K573 coated substrate obtained from the AcSO of GMPCPP-MTs (in the absence of taxol) with different lengths shown in the Fig. S3 (a-d). As seen from these images and also from the histograms of size distribution of ring-shaped MT assemblies (e-h), with the decrease of MT length due to shearing, size (inner diameter) of ring-shaped MT assemblies decreased. Histograms were prepared by analyzing the inner diameter of ring-shaped assemblies obtained from the AcSO of GMPCPP-MTs (no taxol) that underwent: (e) no shearing, (f) one, (g) three and (h) five times shearing before being employed in the AcSO. The average diameter decreased from  $8.2 \pm 5.7 \mu\text{m}$  to  $6.2 \pm 3.4$ ,  $4.6 \pm 2.1$  and  $4.3 \pm 2.1 \mu\text{m}$  after one, two, three and five times shear treatment of MT filaments respectively. Scale bar:  $20 \mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S5:** Fluorescence microscopy images of GTP-MTs: (a) before and (b-e) after shear treatment. For shearing treatment, MT solution was passed back-and-forth (b) one, (c) two, (d) three and (e) five times through a syringe-mounted needle by manual operation of the syringe. Histograms show the distribution of GTP-MT length at different conditions: (f) no shearing, shearing treatment for (g) one, (h) two, (i) three and (j) five times. The average length of GTP-MT decreased from (f)  $17.1 \pm 12.8 \mu\text{m}$  to (g)  $13.4 \pm 9.9$ , (h)  $9.2 \pm 6.4$ , (i)  $6.7 \pm 4.2$  and (j)  $5.3 \pm 2.9 \mu\text{m}$  after one, two, three and five times shear treatment respectively. Number of MT considered for analyses was 100 in each case. Scale bar:  $20 \mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S6:** Fluorescence microscopy images (a-e) of ring-shaped assemblies obtained from the AcSO of GTP-MTs with different lengths shown in the Fig. S5 (a-e). The AcSOs were performed on the K560 coated substrate. As seen from these images and also from the histograms of size distribution of ring-shaped MT assemblies (f-j), with the decrease of MT length due to shearing treatment the size (inner diameter) of ring-shaped MT assemblies also decreased. Histograms were prepared by analyzing the inner diameter of ring-shaped assemblies obtained from the AcSO of GTP-MTs that underwent: (f) no shearing, (g) one, (h) two, (i) three and (j) five times shearing before being employed in the AcSO. The average diameter of ring-shaped MT assemblies decreased from (f)  $7.2 \pm 6.7 \mu\text{m}$  to (g)  $7.0 \pm 6.1$ , (h)  $4.8 \pm 3.3$ , (i)  $3.2 \pm 2.1$  and (j)  $2.6 \pm 1.1 \mu\text{m}$  due to one, two, three and five times shear treatment of MT filaments respectively. Scale bar:  $20 \mu\text{m}$ .