

FTDP-17 mutations alter the aggregation and microtubule stabilization propensity of tau in an isoform-specific fashion

Yamini Mutreja[†], Benjamin Combs^{†‡}, and T. Chris Gamblin^{*†}

[†]Department of Molecular Biosciences, University of Kansas, 1200 Sunnyside Ave, Lawrence,
KS 66045, United States

[‡]Department of Translational Science & Molecular Medicine, College of Human Medicine,
Michigan State University, Grand Rapids, MI 49503, United States

*Corresponding author: e-mail address: gamblin@ku.edu

Supporting Information

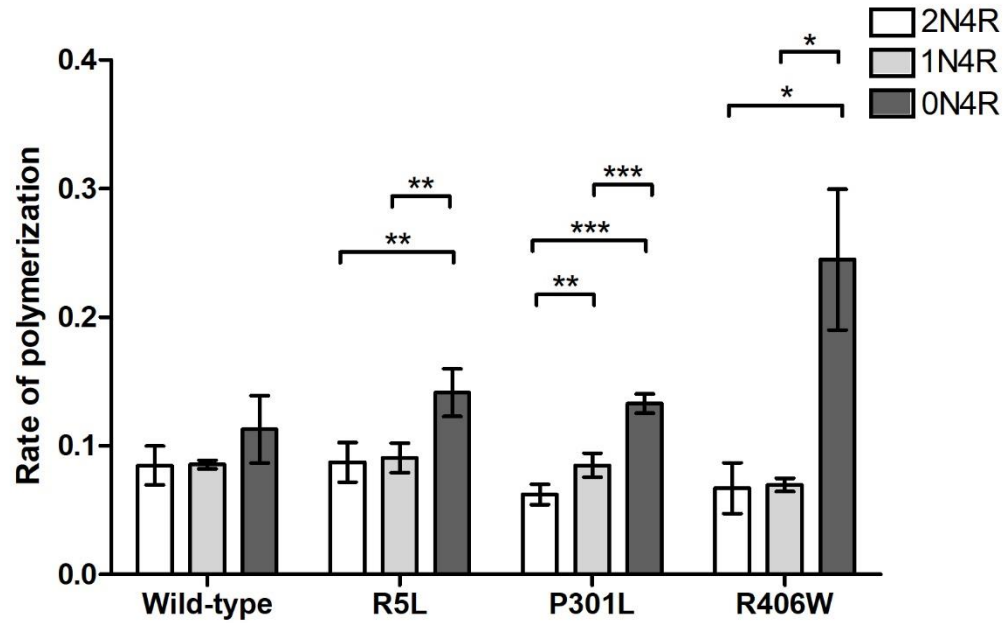


Figure S1: Comparison of kinetics of ARA-induced aggregation between isoforms. The rate of polymerization (k_{app}) for 2N4R (white), 1N4R (medium gray) and 0N4R (dark gray) isoforms is grouped by wild-type, R5L, P301L, and R406W on the x-axis. The data were compared using one way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls multiple comparison tests. Asterisks represent the level of significance of difference between values. (*, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$).

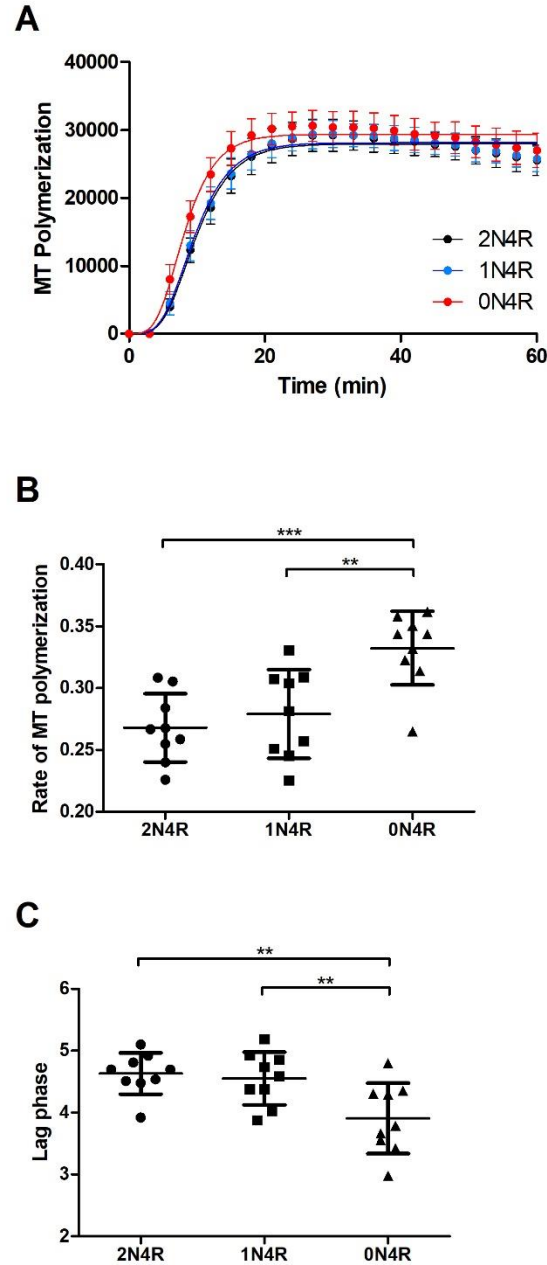


Figure S2: *MT assembly by wild-type 4R tau isoforms.* Data from nine replicates for wild-type proteins were pooled together for comparison. A) The average fluorescence values in the presence of tubulin and 2N4R (black), 1N4R (blue), and 0N4R (red) isoforms \pm s.d. The curves were fit to the Gompertz growth curve and the calculated values for B) the rate of polymerization (k_{app}) and C) the estimated lag time. The data were compared using one way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls multiple comparison tests. Asterisks represent the level of significance of difference between values. (*, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$).