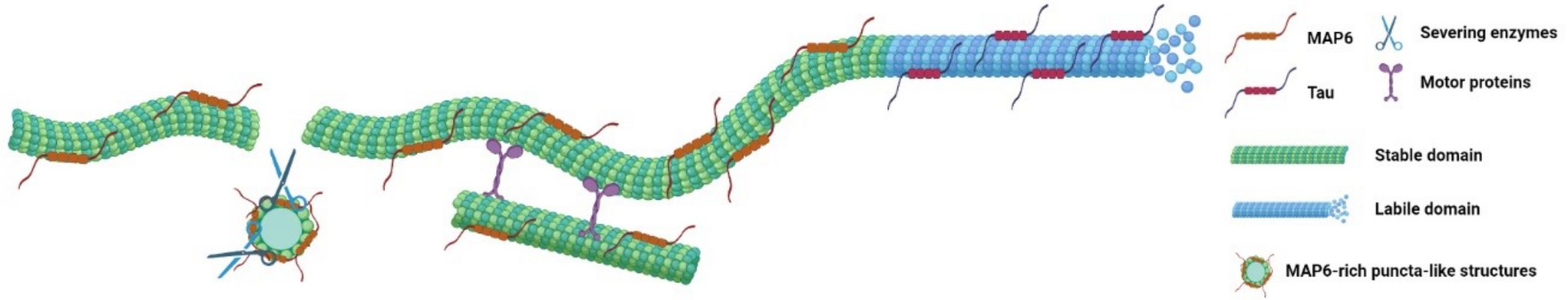


Computational model of tau and map6 organization along MT



Model features:

- MT treated as 1D array of discrete binding sites
- Tau and map6 each stochastically bind/unbind with tunable rates. Only one MAP can occupy any binding site.

Hypothetical features (can be turned on/off to test separately):

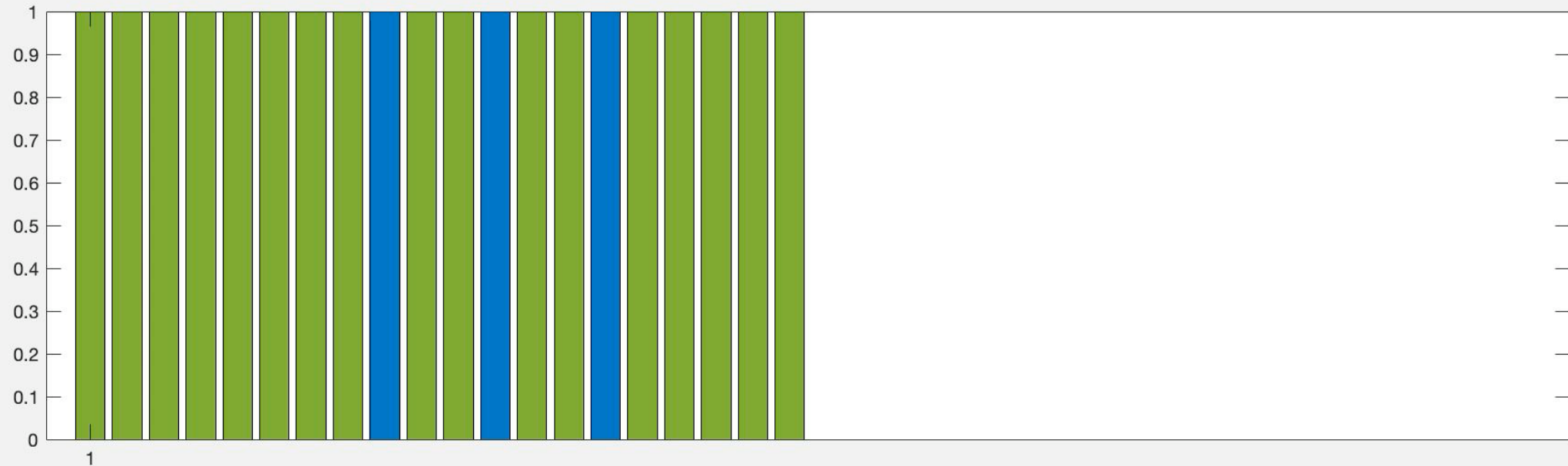
1. Stability of MT depends on presence of tau near plus-end.
 - When tau is bound near plus-end, MT is dynamic. (Grows/shrinks, following stochastic dynamic instability model).
When tau is not bound near plus-end, MT is stable (static length).
2. Scaffolding effect: tau and map6 each more likely to be bound at sites adjacent to other MAPs of the same type.

Key simulation outcome:

With mechanism 1 (plus-end tau regulates stability): tau and map6 organization into labile and stable domains is an emergent pattern, arising because it is reinforced by growth of tau-decorated plus-ends. (Kind of a Brownian ratchet). Mechanism 2 by itself cannot account for emergence of organized labile/stable domains, but could help reinforce the organization.

Sample simulation:

Conditions: Tau binding rate faster than map6 binding, tau localized at plus-end promotes MT dynamics



Key: **Green** = no MAPs bound; **Blue** = map6 bound; **Purple** = tau bound

Tau and map6 organization into labile and stable domains is an emergent pattern, arising because it is reinforced by growth of tau-decorated plus-ends. (Kind of a Brownian ratchet). High variability in outcome (due to stochasticity of binding). Tau / map6 balance regulates distribution patterns and stability of MT.

Sample simulation:

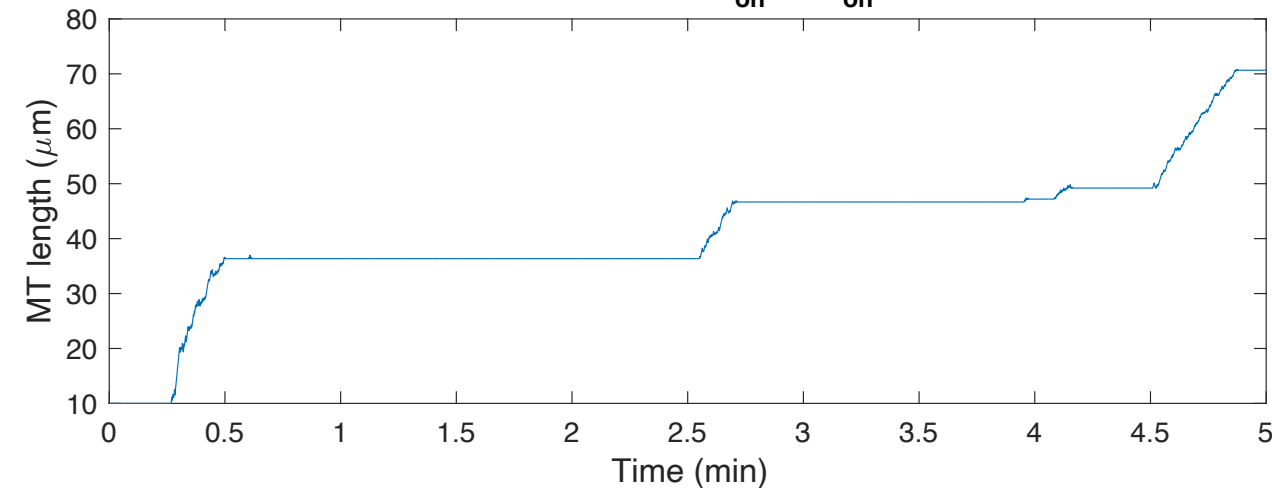
Conditions: Tau binding rate faster than map6 binding, tau localized at plus-end promotes MT dynamics



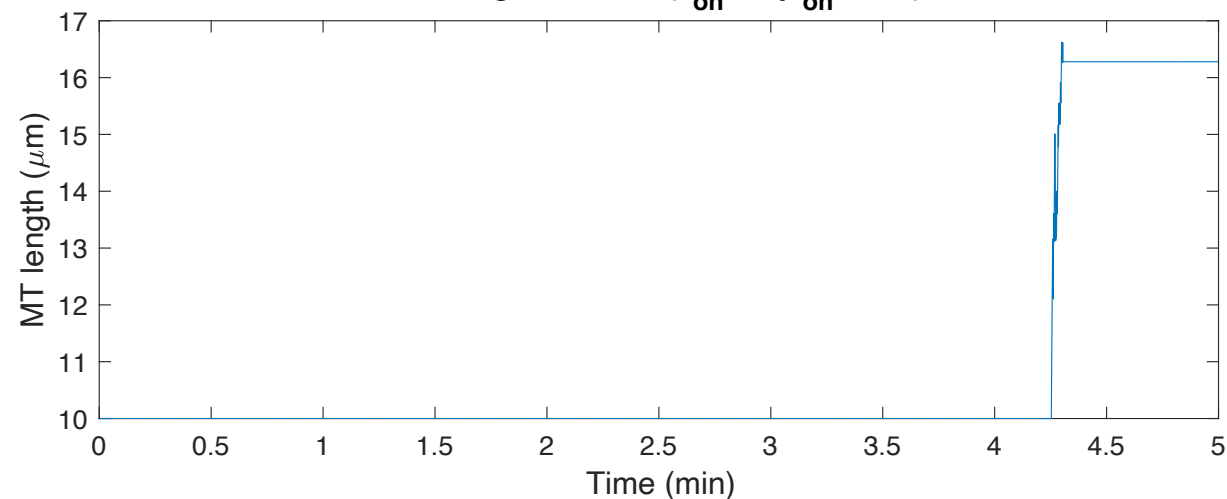
Key: **Green** = no MAPs bound; **Blue** = map6 bound; **Purple** = tau bound

Tau and map6 organization into labile and stable domains is an emergent pattern, arising because it is reinforced by growth of tau-decorated plus-ends. (Kind of a Brownian ratchet). High variability in outcome (due to stochasticity of binding). Tau / map6 balance regulates distribution patterns and stability of MT.

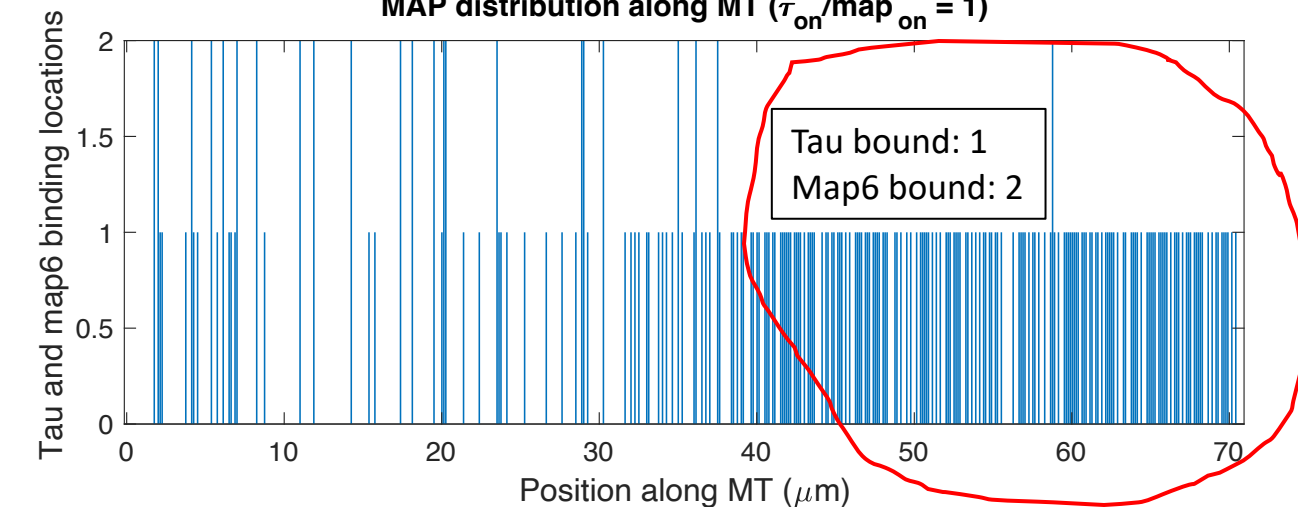
MT length vs time ($\tau_{\text{on}}/\text{map}_{\text{on}} = 1$)



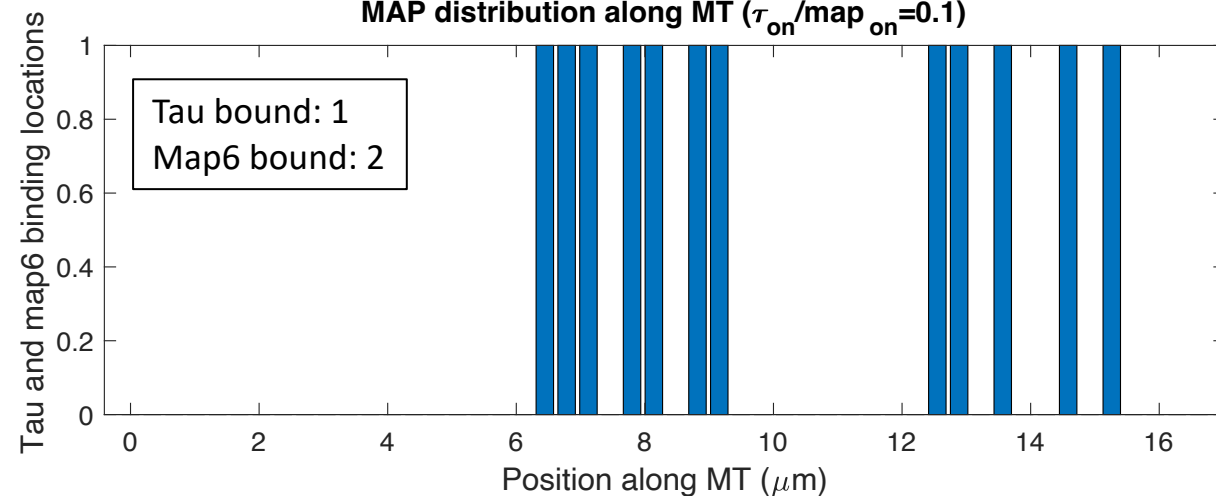
MT length vs time ($\tau_{\text{on}}/\text{map}_{\text{on}} = 0.1$)



MAP distribution along MT ($\tau_{\text{on}}/\text{map}_{\text{on}} = 1$)



MAP distribution along MT ($\tau_{\text{on}}/\text{map}_{\text{on}} = 0.1$)



*Dynamic MTs have
emergent pattern of
predominantly tau binding
at plus end, map6 mostly
binds away from plus-end.*

