

1 Assumptions

A model schematic can be found in Fig. 4A.

1. We treat the microtubule as a one-dimensional lattice, where lattice index i is 1 at the plus end.
2. We assume a constant concentration of Ase1 molecules in solution. Therefore, Ase1 molecules are represented as particles that can bind and unbind to a lattice site with constant rates (k_b , k_u). Binding is only allowed if the lattice site is empty.
3. Bound Ase1 molecules undergo unbiased diffusion on the lattice with constant hopping rates (k_h). Diffusion is only allowed if the target site is empty.
4. When diffusing, if Ase1 reaches the microtubule end, it does not detach (red arrow on the left of Fig. 4A).
5. Microtubule depolymerisation occurs only at the plus end with rate k_d^0 if the plus end is not occupied, and with rate $k_d^0(1 - \Omega)$ if the plus end is occupied. Ω is simply a parameter that goes from 0 to 1. When it is 1, the microtubule never depolymerizes if Ase1 is at the tip. When it is zero, the presence or absence of Ase1 does not affect the depolymerisation rate (Fig. 4A, right).
6. If, because of depolymerisation, the microtubule loses a lattice unit where Ase1 is present, that Ase1 is lost into solution (figure on the right).

2 Simplification to a system of finite size

As shown in Fig. X, such a system will produce accumulation of Ase1 at shrinking plus ends. However, in the microtubule body, where the boundary effect of the plus end dissipates, the probability of a binding site being occupied tends to $\alpha = \frac{k_b}{k_b + k_u}$, which is solely determined by the binding and unbinding constants. Therefore, we can simulate only a fraction of the microtubule with N sites, as long as the probability of finding a molecule at position N , P_N , tends to α .

To simulate the exchange with the microtubule body, we apply an extra rule at the system on the lattice site N : molecules can be lost at site N with rate $k_h(1 - \alpha)$. This mimics diffusion towards the microtubule body, where the probability of a site being empty is $1 - \alpha$. Similarly, when site N is empty, a molecule can appear at position N with rate αk_h , which mimics diffusion from the microtubule body to site N . When a depolymerisation event happens, the lattice indexes are shifted, such that site $i + 1$ becomes site i . The probability of the incoming N site being occupied is α .

3 Mean field theory

Next, we use a mean-field theory where we consider the average probability of a site i being occupied (P_i), and neglect correlations between neighbouring sites. We can then write a discrete differential equation of the probability of a site being occupied in the bulk of the microtubule:

$$\frac{dP_i}{dt} = (P_{i+1} + P_{i-1} - 2P_i)k_h + (1 - P_i)k_b - P_i k_u + (P_{i+1} - P_i)k_d \quad (1)$$

The terms of the equation represent diffusion, binding, unbinding and depolymerisation, where k_d is the effective depolymerisation rate, given by the following expression (see Assumptions):

$$k_d = (1 - P_1)k_d^0 + P_1(1 - \Omega)k_d^0 \quad (2)$$

Separate equations govern the change in density at sites 1 and N :

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = k_h(P_2 - P_1) - P_1 k_u + (1 - P_1)k_b + k_d P_2 - k_d^0 P_1(1 - \Omega) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dP_N}{dt} = 0 \quad (4)$$

Note that this means that if Ω is 1 (No depolymerisation happens when site 1 is occupied), when there is depolymerisation the probability density of P_2 is added to P_1 , without loss of probability density from P_1 .

This differential equation can be evolved from any initial conditions, and always converges to the same solution for a set of given parameters. To gain a better understanding of the system, we can make a continuous approximation of Equation 1, where probability density ρ is normalised to α , time (τ) and rates (K) are

normalised to $k_u + k_b$, and spatial units (x) are normalised to the length of the lattice unit, we obtain the following expression:

$$\frac{d\rho}{d\tau} = K_h \rho'' + K_d \rho' - \rho + 1 \quad (5)$$

ρ' and ρ'' are the first and second spatial derivatives of ρ . The steady state of the differential equation has the following general solution:

$$\rho(x) = 1 + C_1 \exp\left(-x \frac{K_d + \sqrt{K_d^2 + 4K_h}}{2K_h}\right) + C_2 \exp\left(-x \frac{K_d - \sqrt{K_d^2 + 4K_h}}{2K_h}\right) \quad (6)$$

Since at steady state, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x) = 1$, it follows that $C_2 = 0$. We can express C_1 as a function of ρ_0 , the probability density at the microtubule plus end ($x = 0$), which is a relevant quantity of the system, as it determines the rate of microtubule depolymerisation (Equation 2). Then, we obtain:

$$\frac{\rho - 1}{\rho_0 - 1} = \exp\left(-x \frac{K_d + \sqrt{K_d^2 + 4K_h}}{2K_h}\right) \quad (7)$$

This means that at steady state, the Ase1 density profile along the microtubule is maximal at the microtubule tip and decays exponentially until $\rho = 1$, where the probability of a binding site being occupied is α (Fig. 4X). To calculate the rate of depolymerisation K_d we can use the fact that at steady state, the amount of Ase1 in the last N sites of the system has to be constant. This means that the influx of Ase1 at site N due to depolymerisation has to be equal to the sum of the outflux of Ase1 at the plus end and the net unbinding of Ase1 along the microtubule wherever the density is higher than α :

$$K_d = \rho_0(1 - \Omega)K_d^0 + \int_{x=0}^{x=\infty} (\rho - 1) dx \quad (8)$$

The integral in this equation can be solved, and combining the result with Equation 2, we obtain the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{K_d}{\alpha} = \rho_0(1 - \Omega)K_d^0 + (\frac{1}{\alpha} - \rho_0)K_d^0 \\ K_d = \rho_0(1 - \Omega)K_d^0 - \frac{2K_h(1 - \rho_0)}{K_d + \sqrt{K_d^2 + 4K_h}} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

This system can be solved numerically to obtain the value of ρ_0 and K_d at steady state.

4 Order of magnitude

From Equation 7, it follows that for a given shrinking speed of the microtubule (v) and diffusion rate of Ase1 (D), the decay length of the exponential (λ) is then given by:

$$\lambda = \frac{2D}{v + \sqrt{v^2 + 4D(k_u + k_b)}} \quad (10)$$

From experimental parameters, we expect $v \simeq 0.1 \mu\text{m/s}$ (Fig. 2A), $k_u + k_b \simeq 0.01 \text{s}^{-1}$ (Fig. 2E), and $D \simeq 0.1 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ for Ase1 on single microtubules, and $D \simeq 0.01 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ on crosslinked microtubules [3]. These parameters lead to both terms inside the square root having similar values. This means that, in our experimental conditions, accumulation is affected by Ase1 turnover. However, for lower diffusion rates or lower turnover rates, the decay length would be given by $\frac{D}{v}$, as proposed for the kinetochore protein Dam1 in [1].

5 Simulations

We represent the microtubule as a one dimensional logical array of size N , where true values represent bound molecules of Ase1, and false values represent empty sites. To simulate the dynamics of the system described in the model, we use the Gillespie algorithm [2]. Based on all the rates of the system, we calculate the time when the next event will happen, and which event it will be. The possible events, with rates described in the Assumptions section and depicted in Fig. 4A, are:

1. Unbinding of an Ase1 molecule.
2. Binding of an Ase1 molecule from solution.
3. Diffusion of a bound Ase1 molecule.

4. Depolymerisation of the microtubule at the plus end.
5. Exchange with the body of the microtubule at the site N .

The specific implementation of the algorithm can be found in the file `simulation.py` in the XYZ.

References

- [1] M. K. Gardner and D. J. Odde. Dam1 complexes go it alone on disassembling microtubules. *Nature Cell Biology*, 10(4):379–381, 2008.
- [2] D. T. Gillespie. A general method for numerically simulating the stochastic time evolution of coupled chemical reactions. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 22(4):403–434, 1976.
- [3] Z. Lansky, M. Braun, A. Lüdecke, M. Schlierf, P. R. Ten Wolde, M. E. Janson, and S. Diez. Diffusible crosslinkers generate directed forces in microtubule networks. *Cell*, 160(6):1159–1168, 2015.