

Supporting Information

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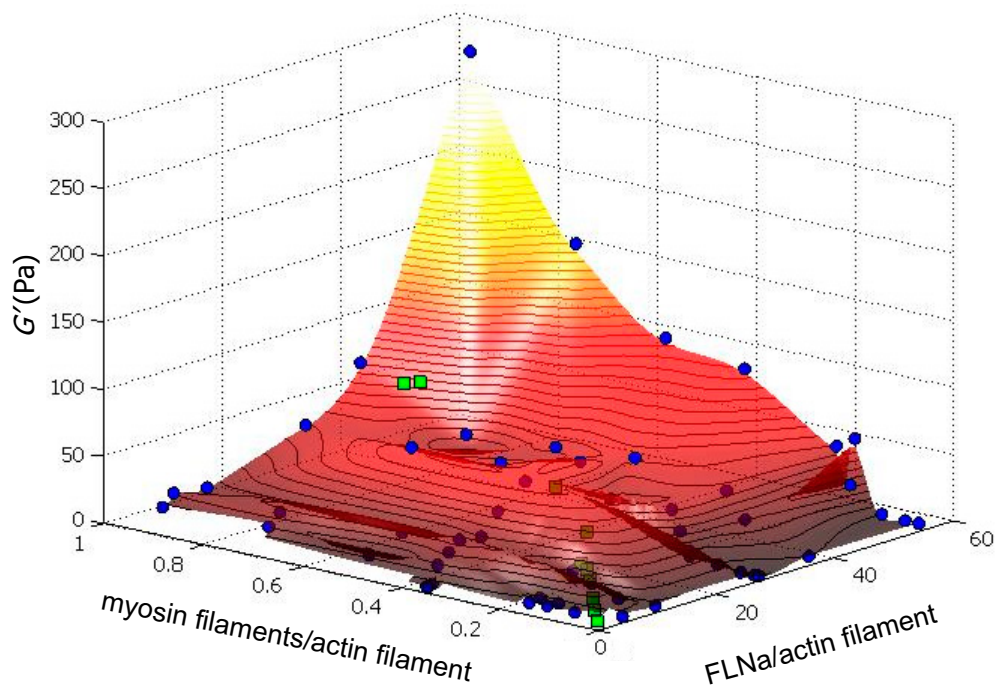


Fig. S1. The stiffness of F-actin networks can be tuned by varying the number of motors or cross-linkers per actin filament. These parameters can be tuned either by variation of [FLNa] and [myosin] at a fixed filament length (blue circles) or by variation of filament length at fixed concentrations of actin, FLNa, and myosin (green squares). The average filament length is controlled by varying the concentration of gelsolin, which nucleates and caps actin filaments. The actin concentration is 23.8 μ M, and the ATP concentration is 5 mM.

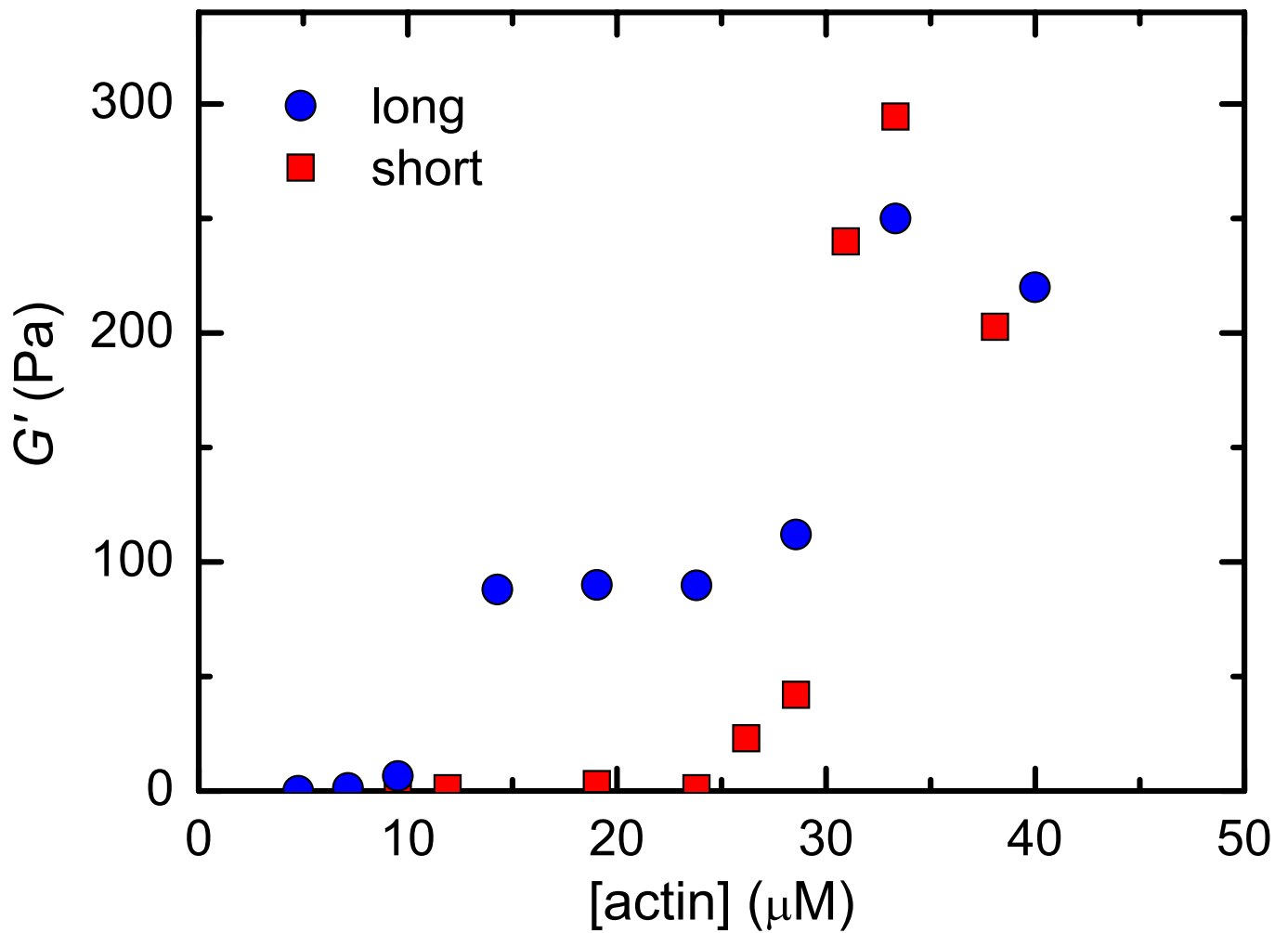


Fig. S2. The elasticity of active F-actin networks increases strongly with increasing actin concentration, both in the case of long filaments (blue circles; no gelsolin, 15- μm average length) and in the case of short filaments (red squares; $[\text{actin}]/[\text{gelsolin}] = 555$, 1.5- μm average length). The molar ratios $[\text{FLNa}]/[\text{actin}] = 0.010$ and $[\text{myosin}]/[\text{actin}] = 0.020$ are fixed, and the ATP concentration is 5 mM.

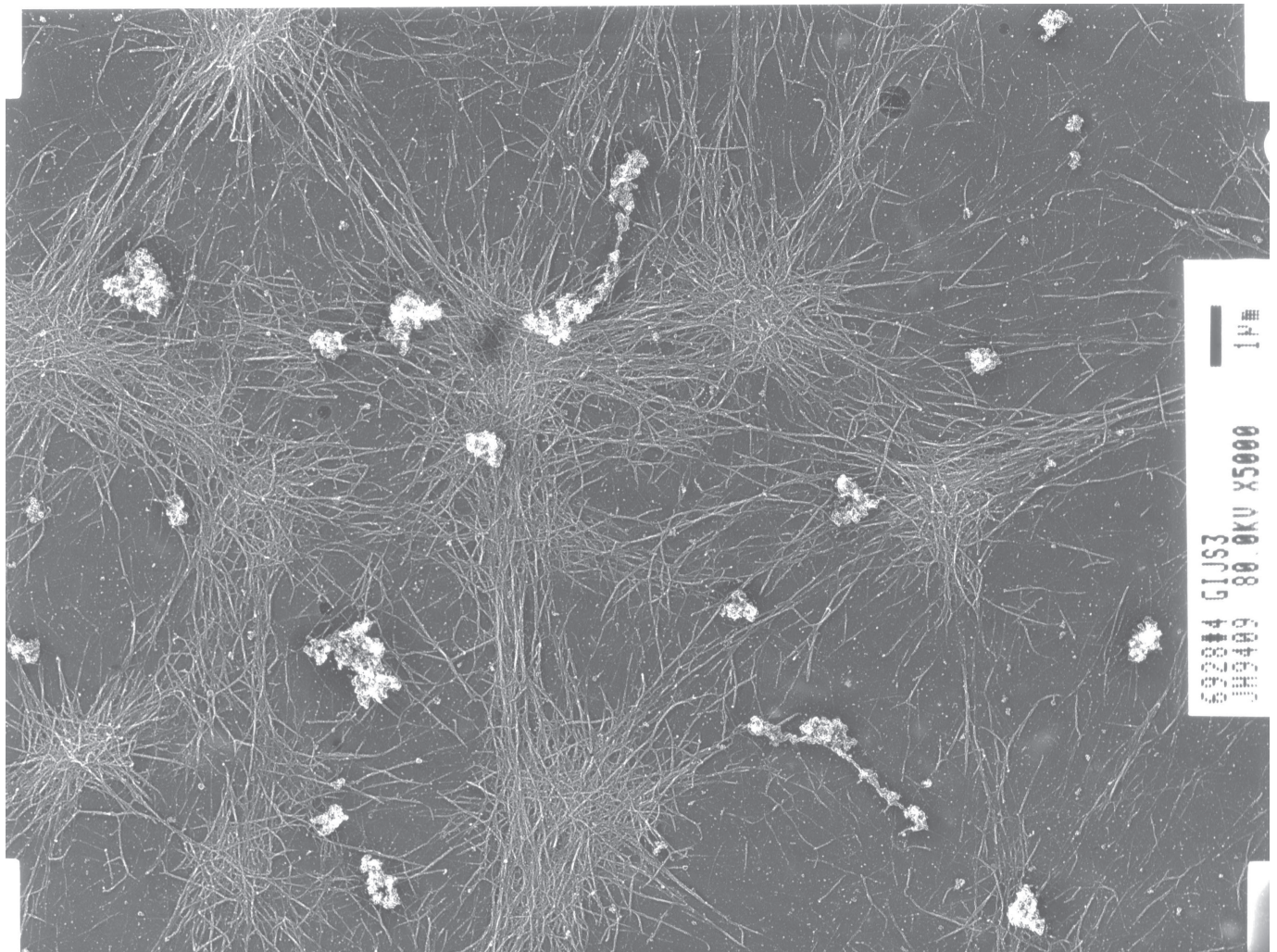


Fig. S3. Electron microscopy images of reconstituted F-actin networks reveal signatures of contractile foci. Contractile foci remain on the bottom coverslip in areas where the surrounding F-actin network has detached (23.8 μ M actin, [myosin]/[actin] = 0.02, [FLNa]/[actin] = 0.005). (Scale bar: 1 μ m.)

