

Tension directly stabilizes reconstituted kinetochore–microtubule attachments

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Kinetochores are macromolecular machines that couple chromosomes to dynamic microtubule tips during cell division, thereby generating force to segregate the chromosomes^{1,2}. Accurate segregation depends on selective stabilization of correct ‘bi-oriented’ kinetochore–microtubule attachments, which come under tension as the result of opposing forces exerted by microtubules³. Tension is thought to stabilize these bi-oriented attachments indirectly, by suppressing the destabilizing activity of a kinase, Aurora B^{4,5}. However, a complete mechanistic understanding of the role of tension requires reconstitution of kinetochore–microtubule attachments for biochemical and biophysical analyses *in vitro*. Here we show that native kinetochore particles retaining the majority of kinetochore proteins can be purified from budding yeast and used to reconstitute dynamic microtubule attachments. Individual kinetochore particles maintain load-bearing associations with assembling and disassembling ends of single microtubules for >30 min, providing a close match to the persistent coupling seen *in vivo* between budding yeast kinetochores and single microtubules⁶. Moreover, tension increases the lifetimes of the reconstituted attachments directly, through a catch bond-like mechanism that does not require Aurora B^{7–10}. On the basis of these findings, we propose that tension selectively stabilizes proper kinetochore–microtubule attachments *in vivo* through a combination of direct mechanical stabilization and tension-dependent phosphoregulation.

To isolate native yeast kinetochores, we modified a method that we previously developed to purify minichromosomes containing centromere-bound kinetochores¹¹. We affinity-purified the Dsn1–Flag epitope-tagged kinetochore protein under physiological concentrations of salt to maintain kinetochore structure¹¹. Although Dsn1 is a component of the four-member Mis12 kinetochore subcomplex (also called Mtw1/MIND complex¹²), silver-staining (Fig. 1a) and immunoblotting (Fig. 1b) of the detergent-eluate after SDS–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE) revealed co-purification of components from nearly all core subcomplexes. In contrast, purifications via tags on subcomplexes other than Mis12 did not isolate the majority of kinetochore subcomplexes (Supplementary Fig. 1 and refs 12, 13).

Kinetochore components were the most abundant proteins in the Dsn1–Flag-purified sample. Most bands on the silver-stained gels could be unambiguously assigned to core kinetochore proteins by gel shifts after epitope tagging (Supplementary Fig. 2), and their relative abundance was consistent between preparations (Figs 1a, 2a and Supplementary Figs 2, 4 and 6). Similarly, mass spectrometry indicated that core kinetochore proteins were the most abundant (Fig. 1c, Supplementary Table 1 and Supplementary Note 1). Spindle checkpoint and other kinetochore regulatory proteins also co-purified, although motor proteins and the Aurora B protein kinase were not detected (Supplementary Table 1 and Supplementary Note 2). To test whether the kinetochore proteins stably associate with Dsn1–Flag, we

performed gel filtration after Flag peptide elution. A peak fraction (~25 nm Stokes radius) containing DNA- and microtubule-binding kinetochore components was detected (Fig. 1d, Supplementary Fig. 3 and Supplementary Note 3). Taken together, these data show that stable, large assemblies spanning the entire kinetochore can be isolated from budding yeast.

To investigate whether the purified kinetochore particles are functional, we developed several bead- and fluorescence-based assays. First, we double-tagged Dsn1 so the particles could be coupled via anti-penta-His antibodies to polystyrene microbeads. Beads prepared with kinetochore particles from wild-type cells bound densely along taxol-stabilized microtubules (22 ± 1 beads per field; Fig. 2b). If instead the beads were prepared using particles from *ndc80-1* (*NDC80* is also known as *TID3*) or *spc105-15* mutant strains (Fig. 2a and Supplementary Fig. 4), binding was severely reduced (2 ± 1 or 4 ± 1 beads per field, respectively; Fig. 2b). Fluorescent kinetochore particles from strains containing the centromeric histone variant Cse4 fused to green fluorescent protein (Cse4–GFP) behaved similarly (Fig. 2c, Supplementary Figs 5 and 6). Previous work using recombinant Ndc80 and Spc105 has suggested that both subcomplexes contribute synergistically to microtubule binding¹⁴. The marked loss of binding in our assays with either *ndc80-1* or *spc105-15* is consistent with this hypothesis. Notably, kinetochore particles from *dad1-1* mutants (Dam1 complex) supported binding at near wild-type levels (18 ± 3 beads per field; Fig. 2b). This observation is consistent with previous analyses indicating that the initial attachment of kinetochores to the sides of microtubules does not require the Dam1 complex¹⁵.

During mitosis *in vivo*, kinetochores persistently attach to the assembling and disassembling ends of microtubules, and they withstand tensile forces ranging from about 0.4 to 8.0 pN^{3,16}. Time-lapse fluorescence imaging confirmed that the kinetochore particles track with disassembling ends *in vitro* (Fig. 2d, Supplementary Fig. 7, Supplementary Movies 1 and 2 and Supplementary Notes 4 and 5). Their disassembly-driven movement was highly processive, usually continuing until the filament depolymerized completely back to the seed. To test whether they also withstand physiological forces, we adapted a recently-developed bead motility assay^{16–19}. Beads prepared with kinetochore particles from wild-type and various mutant strains were attached near the growing ends of individual microtubules and constant tension was applied using a servo-controlled laser trap. Bead-bound wild-type particles remained associated with the microtubule end, supporting continuous loads up to 11 pN (Fig. 3a, Supplementary Fig. 8 and Supplementary Notes 4 and 5). These wild-type attachments were long lived, with a mean duration comparable to that of mitosis in yeast (Supplementary Fig. 9)⁶. They often persisted through multiple ‘catastrophe’ and ‘rescue’ events, where the filament switched from assembly to disassembly and vice versa (Fig. 3a, red trace, Supplementary Fig. 8 and Supplementary Movie 3), a behaviour exhibited by

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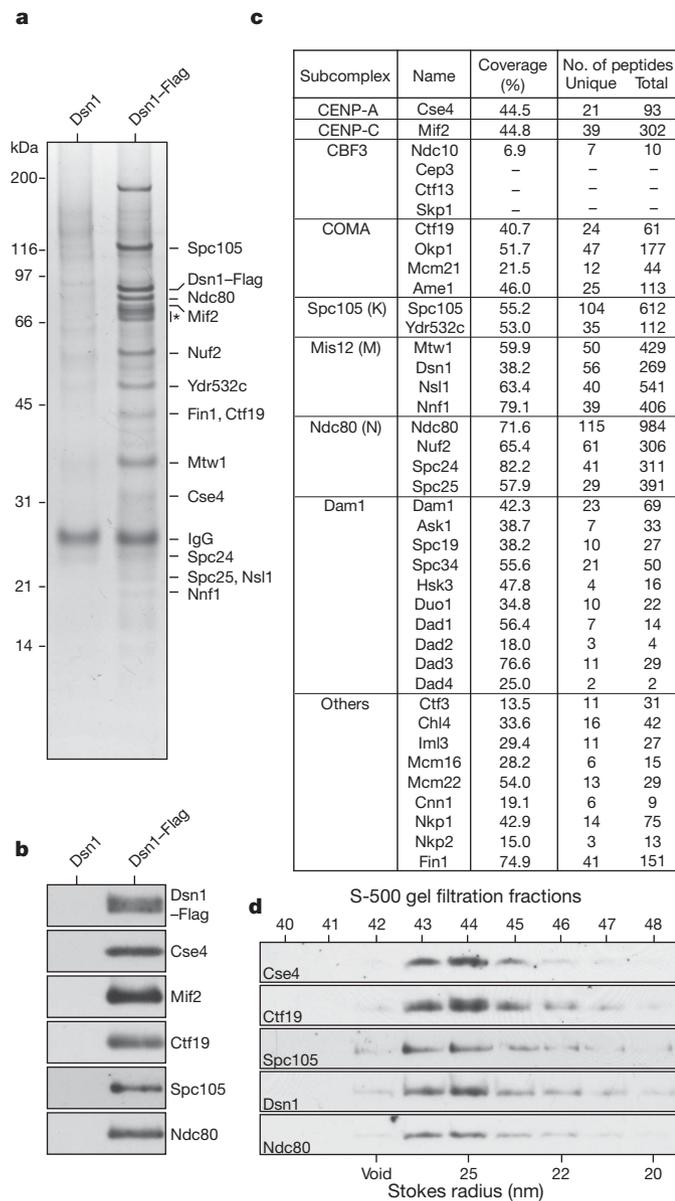


Figure 1 | Kinetochores can be isolated by affinity purification of Dsn1-Flag. **a**, Core kinetochores co-purify with Dsn1-Flag as visualized by silver-stained SDS-PAGE. Asterisk indicates non-specific co-purifying proteins. **b**, Immunoblot confirms co-association of DNA- and microtubule-binding components with Dsn1-Flag. **c**, Mass spectrometry identifies all components of kinetochores subcomplexes except CBF3. Identities, percent sequence coverage, and number of identified peptides of core kinetochores proteins are shown. See Supplementary Table 1 for all proteins identified by mass spectrometry. Ndc10 and Ydr532c are also known as Cbf2 and Kre28, respectively. **d**, Eluted kinetochores particles were subjected to S-500 size exclusion chromatography and analysed by immunoblots. The kinetochores proteins analysed co-migrate as a complex (Stokes radius ~25 nm). Supplementary Fig. 3 shows additional fractions.

kinetochores *in vivo*. During disassembly, the attachments also moved in a direction opposite to the trapping force, demonstrating that they can harness energy stored in the microtubule lattice to produce mechanical work. Notably, their coupling behaviour was more robust than simpler couplers based on recombinant Ndc80 and Dam1 complexes^{16–18} (Supplementary Fig. 9), and they formed strong attachments even when the Dsn1:bead ratio was reduced below 200:1 (Fig. 3b, c and Supplementary Fig. 10). Particles from the *dad1-1* mutant strain formed weaker attachments (Fig. 3b, c), whereas those from *ndc80-1* or *spc105-15* strains usually failed to interact detectably with the filaments (similar to the results with taxol-stabilized microtubules) (Fig. 3d).

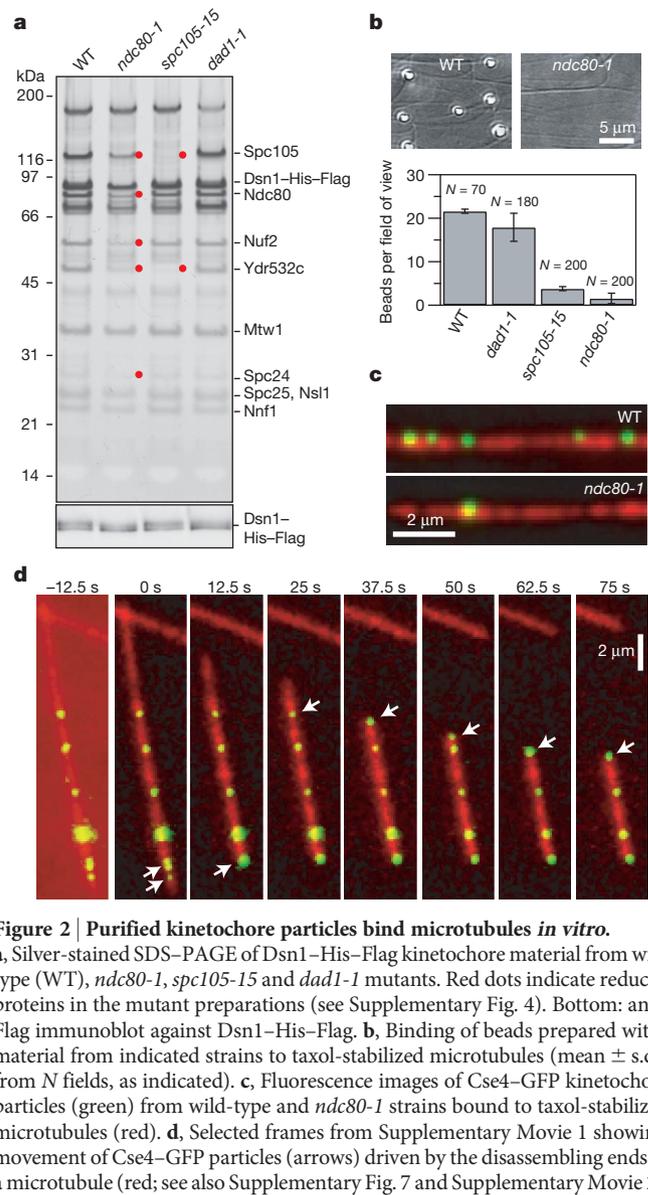


Figure 2 | Purified kinetochores bind microtubules *in vitro*. **a**, Silver-stained SDS-PAGE of Dsn1-His-Flag kinetochores material from wild type (WT), *ndc80-1*, *spc105-15* and *dad1-1* mutants. Red dots indicate reduced proteins in the mutant preparations (see Supplementary Fig. 4). Bottom: anti-Flag immunoblot against Dsn1-His-Flag. **b**, Binding of beads prepared with material from indicated strains to taxol-stabilized microtubules (mean \pm s.d., from *N* fields, as indicated). **c**, Fluorescence images of Cse4-GFP kinetochores particles (green) from wild-type and *ndc80-1* strains bound to taxol-stabilized microtubules (red). **d**, Selected frames from Supplementary Movie 1 showing movement of Cse4-GFP particles (arrows) driven by the disassembling ends of a microtubule (red; see also Supplementary Fig. 7 and Supplementary Movie 2).

The robust behaviour of the wild-type kinetochores particles at low Dsn1:bead ratios indicates that few particles, perhaps just one, may be required to form a load-bearing coupler (Supplementary Note 6). If single particles suffice, then under conditions of limiting particle density the strength of the interaction should remain invariant as the density of particles on the beads is reduced. Consistent with this prediction, the force required to rupture attachments associated with growing microtubule ends was statistically indistinguishable, averaging 9.1 ± 0.2 pN, across a 100-fold range of Dsn1:bead ratios (Fig. 3b, c). A second prediction is that the fraction of active beads, $A(c)$, should vary according to the Poisson probability that a bead carries one or more active particles, $A(c) = 1 - e^{-\lambda c}$, where c is the relative Dsn1 concentration and λ is a fitting parameter. Indeed, this form of $A(c)$ matches closely the fraction of beads that formed attachments to growing ends (Fig. 3d). The observation that a measurable event becomes rarer upon dilution while its properties remain unchanged is the hallmark of a ‘single molecule’ experiment. Analogous observations first demonstrated that single motor enzymes such as kinesin and myosin V are processive, for example in refs 20–22. Here it indicates that robust coupling is an intrinsic and stable property of the purified kinetochores particles — artificial oligomerization on the bead surface is not required. It also demonstrates a close match to the physiological situation in budding yeast, where each individual kinetochores is coupled to the tip of a single microtubule²³.

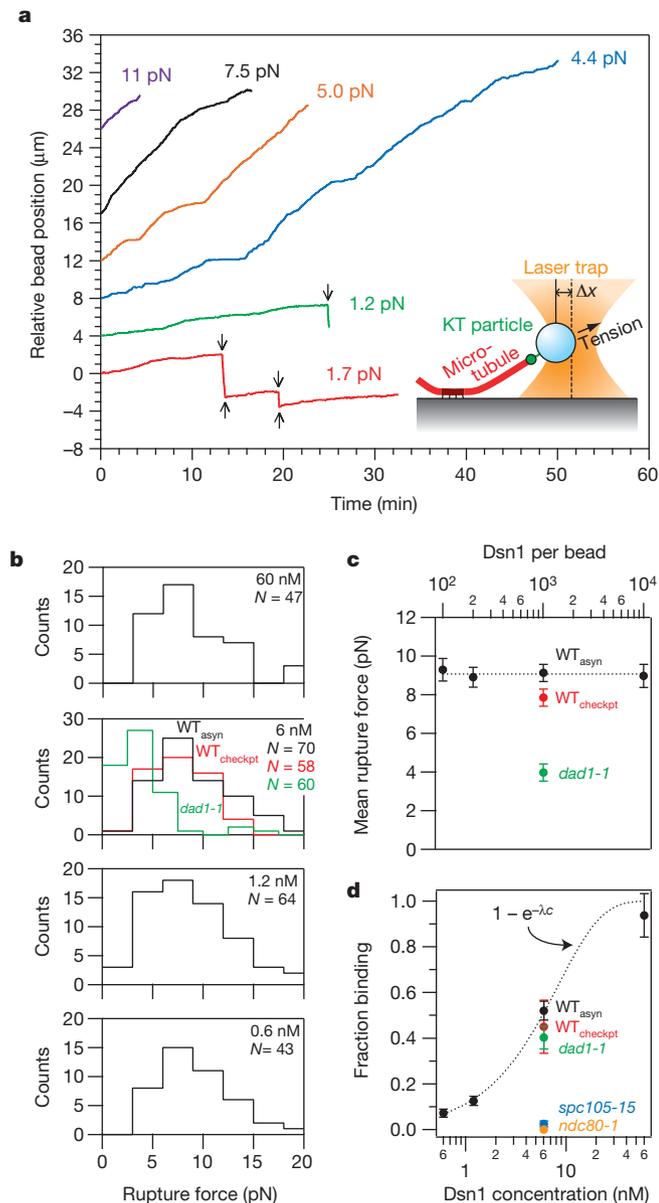


Figure 3 | Single kinetochore particles suffice for robust coupling.

a, Records of position versus time for native kinetochore-based attachments at indicated tensile loads. Arrows mark transitions (catastrophes and rescues). **b**, Rupture force distributions for beads prepared with particles at indicated concentrations from wild-type (WT_{asyn}), *dad1-1*, and checkpoint-activated wild-type cells (WT_{checkpt}). **c**, Mean rupture force (\pm s.d., from N ruptures, indicated in **b**) versus labelling density, expressed as the Dsn1–His–Flag concentration (bottom scale) and the corresponding Dsn1:bead ratio (top scale). **d**, Fraction of beads that bound a growing microtubule end (mean \pm s.d., $N = 11$ –396). Dotted curve shows Poisson fit (see text and Supplementary Information for details).

The basis for accurate chromosome segregation is thought to be tension-dependent stabilization of bi-oriented kinetochore–microtubule attachments²⁴. This selective stabilization has been attributed to an indirect mechanism where tension inhibits phosphorylation of kinetochores by the Aurora B kinase⁴⁵. As a first step towards reconstituting this mechanism, we measured the effect of tension on attachment lifetimes for individual end-associated kinetochore particles. Considering that the particles lacked detectable Aurora B (Supplementary Table 1), that there was no ATP present to allow phosphorylation, and that protein–protein interactions are typically destabilized by force^{25,26}, we expected a monotonic decrease in lifetime with increasing tension. Surprisingly, increasing tension between 1 and 5 pN enhanced the

stability of the attachments (Fig. 4a), raising their mean lifetime from 21 ± 5 to 50 ± 17 min ($P = 0.0012$; based on $N = 15$ and 9 events observed for 5.2 and 7.5 h, respectively). This result shows that physiological levels of tension can stabilize kinetochore–microtubule attachments directly, by a mechanism that does not require Aurora B. The result is also reminiscent of ‘catch bonds’ between receptor–ligand pairs, which enhance cell adhesion in the presence of mechanical force^{7–10}.

Catch bonds are often explained using two-state kinetic models in which the receptor–ligand pair can switch between a strongly and a weakly bound state, and tension promotes adoption of the strong state^{7,9}. Considering that microtubule tips also switch between two states, assembly and disassembly, we thought a similar model might apply to our reconstituted attachments (Fig. 4b). To test this, we measured independently how the rates of the following four events varied with tension: detachment during assembly, detachment during disassembly, catastrophe, and rescue. The detachment rate during assembly was low ($\sim 1 \text{ h}^{-1}$) and it increased gradually with tension (Fig. 4c, red). By comparison, detachment during disassembly was much faster (10- to 100-fold) but less sensitive to tension, decreasing with force (Fig. 4c, blue). We speculate that this suppression of detachment may arise from the force-dependent slowing of disassembly (Fig. 4e, blue). Together, the two detachment rates are consistent with a two-state catch bond-like

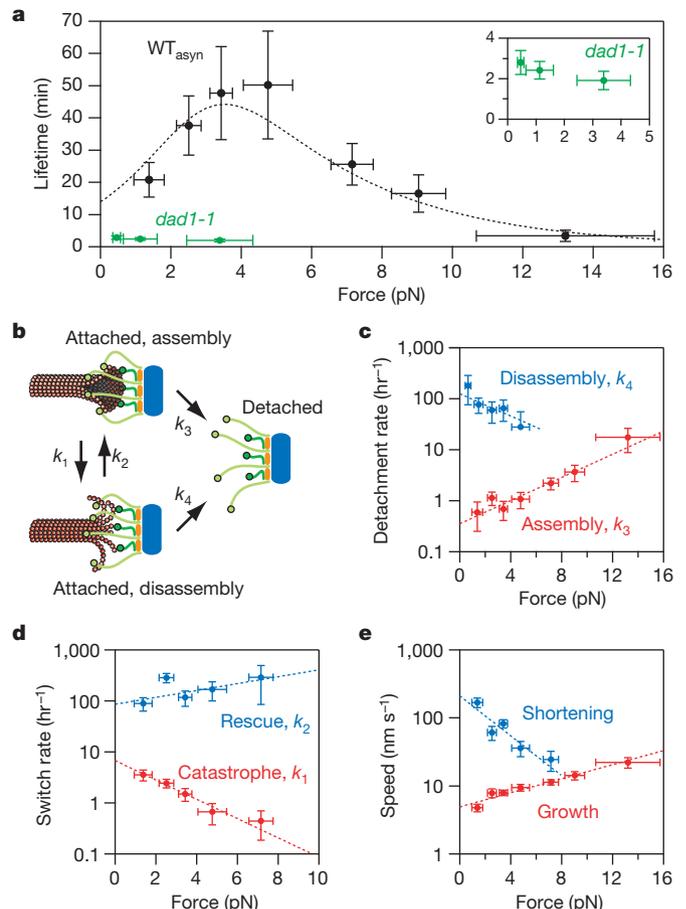


Figure 4 | Tension stabilizes attachments between kinetochore particles and dynamic microtubules.

a, Measured attachment lifetimes for wild-type (WT_{asyn}) and *dad1-1* particles. Tension initially prolongs and then shortens lifetimes for wild-type attachments. Dotted curve shows prediction of the two-state model (see text). **b**, Schematic of two-state model with detachment during assembly and disassembly (rates k_3 and k_4 , respectively), and interconversion between states (k_1 and k_2). **c–e**, Measured rates and exponential fits for detachment during assembly (**c**, red), detachment during disassembly (**c**, blue), catastrophe (**d**, red), rescue (**d**, blue), growth (**e**, red) and shortening (**e**, blue). Error bars represent (**a–d**) counting uncertainty ($N = 24$ –65) and (**e**) s.e.m. ($N = 78$ –360).

model in which the strongly- and weakly-bound states correspond to tip assembly and disassembly, respectively. Tension also inhibited catastrophes (Fig. 4d, red) and promoted rescues (Fig. 4d, blue), similar to our previous findings with Dam1-based attachments¹⁷. The lower catastrophe and higher rescue rates imply that filaments under tension spend less time in the disassembling state, when the kinetochore particles are most vulnerable to detachment. We fit the force-dependence of all four rates with exponential curves (Figs 4c, d and Supplementary Table 2) and, without further fitting, used these to predict the lifetime versus force relationship for the two-state catch bond-like model (Supplementary Note 7). The excellent quantitative agreement with measured lifetimes (see Fig. 4a) confirms that this model can explain the tension-dependent stabilization effect. If an analogous effect occurs at kinetochore–microtubule junctions *in vivo*, it could make an important contribution to the selective stabilization of bi-oriented attachments (see Supplementary Fig. 11).

In summary, our purification of active kinetochore particles has enabled the first direct measurements of the coupling strength between individual native kinetochore particles and dynamic microtubules. Robust coupling at the single particle level depends on the outer microtubule-binding subcomplexes from the budding yeast core kinetochore. Strikingly, tension enhances the stability of these attachments in a manner independent of Aurora B. On this basis we propose that selective stabilization of correct kinetochore–microtubule attachments occurs *in vivo* through a combination of at least two mechanisms, the canonical tension-dependent phosphoregulation, plus a more primitive mechanism based on tension-dependent modulation of tip dynamics.

METHODS SUMMARY

All yeast strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4. Media and genetic and microbial techniques were as described²⁷. Immunoblotting and SDS–PAGE were as described²⁸. Kinetochore particles were isolated by affinity-purifying Dsn1–Flag or Dsn1–His–Flag protein using a modified minichromosome purification protocol¹¹ (see Methods). A typical concentration of Dsn1–Flag or Dsn1–His–Flag was $\sim 4 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ (60 nM). Size-exclusion chromatography was carried out on a Sephacryl S-500 HR column (Amersham). Estimation of Stokes radii was obtained using a high molecular weight calibration kit (Bio-Rad) and the void volume of the column was determined using 500 nm polystyrene beads (Polysciences). Mass spectrometry was performed as described¹¹. Total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF) microscopy and flow cell preparation were performed as previously described^{16,18}. Purified Dsn1–His–Flag kinetochore particles were linked to polystyrene beads via biotinylated anti-penta-His antibody, essentially as described¹⁶. The laser trap has also been described previously^{16–19}.

Full Methods and any associated references are available in the online version of the paper at www.nature.com/nature.

Received 13 April; accepted 19 October 2010.

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Supplementary Information is linked to the online version of the paper at www.nature.com/nature.

Acknowledgements We thank A. Desai for antibodies, and J. Kilmartin, G. Barnes, D. Pellman, R. Tsien and the Yeast Resource Center for strains and plasmids. We also thank M. Press for constructing the Cse4–GFP strain, M. Yuan at the ISB for help, and the Seattle Mitosis Club for comments. We are grateful to T. Davis, W. Thomas, B. Zagotta, T. Tsukiyama, J. Stumpff, F. Rieke, S. Gordon and the Biggins lab for comments on the manuscript. This work was supported by an NSF IGERT fellowship (DGE-0504573) and NIH traineeships (T32GM07270) to A.F.P., an NIH Cardiovascular Pathology traineeship (T32HL007312) to K.K.S., a Beckman Young Investigator grant to S.B., NIH grants (GM078069 and GM064386) to S.B., an NCI Cancer Center Support grant (CA015704) and an NIGMS grant (PM50 GM076547/Center for Systems Biology) to J.A.R., a Searle Scholar Award (06-L-111) to C.L.A., a Packard Fellowship for Science and Engineering (2006-30521) to C.L.A. and an NIGMS grant (R01GM79373) to C.L.A. S.B. is a Scholar of the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society and T.G. is a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Early Career Scientist.

Author Contributions All authors designed various components of the research. B.A. and C.R.N. constructed plasmids and yeast strains and B.A. purified kinetochore particles and analysed composition. B.A. and J.A.R. performed mass spectrometry and data analysis. A.F.P., K.K.S., H.A.S. and C.L.A. performed microtubule experiments. S.L.R. performed gel filtration.

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METHODS

Yeast strains, plasmids and microbial techniques. Media and genetic and microbial techniques were essentially as described²⁷. Mitotic cultures were prepared with benomyl as described¹¹. For temperature-sensitive mutants, cells were shifted to 37 °C for 3 h. Yeast strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4. The *ndc80-1* (ref. 29), *spc105-15* (ref. 13), *SPC105-GFP* (ref. 13), *YDR532c-GFP* (ref. 13), *dad1-1* (ref. 30) alleles were crossed to make strains for this study. Strains containing *NUF2-3GFP:His3* and *CSE4-GFP:URA3* were made by integrating plasmid pSB897 digested with XcmI at the *NUF2* locus and pSB1617 digested with StuI at the *URA3* locus, respectively. Deletions, as well as 3Flag, 13Myc and mCherry epitope tags were made using a PCR-based integration system and confirmed by PCR^{31–33}. The 6His–3Flag epitope tagging of the endogenous *DSN1* gene was performed using a PCR-based integration system using primers SB2434–SB2435 and plasmid pSB1590 as a template. All tagged strains we constructed are functional *in vivo* and do not cause any detectable growth defects or temperature sensitivity. Specific primer sequences are available on request.

Plasmid construction. pSB1590 (*DSN1-6His-3Flag, URA3*, integrating vector) was constructed in multiple steps as follows. First, pSB1110 (*DSN1-12Myc, URA3*, integrating vector) was made by amplification of *DSN1* from pSB624 (*DSN1, CEN, URA3*)³⁴ using primers SB1675 and SB1676. The PCR product was digested with XhoI and EcoRI and ligated into the same sites in pSB167 (*12Myc, URA3*, integrating vector)²⁸. Second, a DNA fragment encoding *3Flag* with 5' EcoRI and 3' XmaI sites engineered was made by annealing SB1698 and SB1699. The fragment was then integrated just before the *12myc* open reading frame of pSB1110 (*DSN1-12Myc, URA3*, integrating vector) that was digested with EcoRI and XmaI to make pSB1113 (*DSN1-3Flag, URA3*, integrating vector). Finally, to make pSB1590 (*DSN1-6His-3Flag, URA3*, integrating), a DNA fragment encoding the *6His* tag with EcoRI sites at both ends was made by annealing SB2432 and SB2433, which was then integrated just before *3Flag* of pSB1113 using EcoRI. The *Nuf2-3GFP* (pSB897) was made by PCR amplification of the carboxy-terminal 853 base pairs of *NUF2* using primers SB1124 and SB1125 that have EcoRI and BamHI restriction sites engineered, respectively. The resulting PCR product was digested with EcoRI–BamHI and ligated into the same sites of pSB623 (gift of D. Pellman). To make *Cse4-GFP* (pSB1617), *GFP* was amplified by PCR from pSB623 using primers SB2443 and SB2444, digested with XbaI, and integrated into the XbaI site of pSB241 (*CSE4, URA3*, integrating vector)³⁵. pSB1265 (*3Flag, TRP1*) was made by replacing *KAN* marker gene of pSB812 (*3Flag, KAN*) with *TRP1* marker gene from pSB450 (*TRP1*) using SpeI and Sall. pSB1643 (glutathione *S*-transferase fusion GST-N-Spc105 expression vector) was made by PCR amplification of the amino-terminal 798 bp of *SPC105* using primers SB2590 and SB2591 that have BamHI and EcoRI sites engineered, respectively. The resulting PCR product was digested with BamHI–EcoRI and ligated into the same sites of pGEX-2T (Amersham).

Isolation of kinetochore particles. Kinetochore particles were isolated by affinity-purifying Dsn1–Flag or Dsn1–His–Flag protein using a minichromosome purification protocol¹¹ with the following modifications. Briefly, cells were grown in complete YPD (yeast extract, peptone, dextrose) media and extract was prepared by breaking cells in a blender with dry ice, followed by ultracentrifugation. Beads conjugated with anti-Flag antibodies were incubated with extract for 3 h with constant rotation, followed by four washes with buffer H (BH)/0.15 (25 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 0.5 mM EGTA pH 8.0, 0.1% NP-40, 150 mM KCl, 15% glycerol) containing protease inhibitors, phosphatase inhibitors and 2 mM dithiothreitol (DTT). Beads were further washed twice with BH/0.15 with protease inhibitors. Associated proteins were eluted from the beads by gentle agitation of beads in elution buffer (0.5 mg ml⁻¹ 3Flag peptide in BH/0.15 with protease inhibitors) for 25 min at room temperature. A typical concentration of Dsn1–Flag or Dsn1–His–Flag was ~4 µg ml⁻¹ (60 nM) as determined by comparing the purified material with BSA standards on silver-stained SDS-PAGE gels. Similar results were obtained using SYPRO Ruby dye. Aliquots were made and stored at -80 °C. Typically, 2 l of asynchronously growing culture were used for microtubule-binding experiments, 24 l of mitotic culture for S-500 gel filtration experiments. Based on silver-stained SDS-PAGE, the composition of the kinetochore particles purified from mitotically arrested cells does not differ detectably from particles purified from asynchronous cultures. This finding is consistent with the observation that budding yeast kinetochores bind microtubules throughout most of the cell cycle³⁶. To identify co-purifying proteins, associated proteins were eluted with detergent and analysed by mass spectrometry as described¹¹.

Protein and immunological techniques. Immunoblotting was performed as described²⁸. Anti-Spc105 (1–266 amino acid) polyclonal antibodies were raised and affinity purified using pSB1643 (GST-N-Spc105) as previously described³⁴ and used at a 1:1,000 dilution. Anti-Flag antibodies (Sigma-Aldrich) were used at 1:3,000 and anti-Cse4 antibodies at 1:500 (ref. 34). Anti-Ndc80 (OD4, 1:10,000),

anti-Ndc10 (OD1, 1:5,000), anti-Mif2 (OD2, 1:6,000), and anti-Ctf19 (OD10, 1:15,000) antibodies were generous gifts from A. Desai¹¹. To compare microtubule binding activity between different kinetochore mutants, the concentration of Dsn1–Flag was normalized by quantifying its signal intensity using the Odyssey infrared imaging system (Li Cor Bioscience). Silver-staining was performed on 4–12% NuPAGE Novex Bis-Tris gels (Invitrogen) using a SilverQuest silver-staining kit according to instructions (Invitrogen). Size-exclusion chromatography was carried out on a Sephacryl S-500 HR column (Amersham) equilibrated in BH/0.15 at 4 °C. Estimation of Stokes radii was obtained using a high-molecular weight calibration kit (Bio-Rad) and the void volume of the column was determined using 500 nm polystyrene beads (Polysciences).

TIRF microscopy. We used a custom TIRF microscope and flow cell preparation that has been previously described^{6,18,37}. After an initial rinse with 0.3 ml double distilled H₂O, 'rigor' kinesin³⁸ diluted in BRB80 (80 mM PIPES, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA at pH 6.9) containing 1 mg ml⁻¹ κ-casein and 10 µM taxol (BCT) was introduced and allowed to bind for 5 min. Unbound kinesin was removed with 100 µl BCT, and Alexa 647-labelled taxol microtubules diluted in BCT plus oxygen scavengers (BCTscavs; 200 µg ml⁻¹ glucose oxidase, 25 mM glucose, 35 µg ml⁻¹ catalase and 5 mM DTT) were introduced and allowed to bind to the desired density. Flow cells were then washed with 50 µl BCTscavs, and fluorescent kinetochore particles (diluted in BCTscavs) were introduced and given 5 min to bind.

For experiments using dynamic microtubules, Alexa 647-labelled GMPCPP (guanylyl-(alpha,beta)-methylene-diphosphonate) microtubules were bound to coverslip-adsorbed rigor kinesin, washed with 50 µl warm growth buffer (BRB80, 1 mg ml⁻¹ κ-casein, 1 mM GTP, 200 µg ml⁻¹ glucose oxidase, 25 mM glucose, 35 µg ml⁻¹ catalase and 5 mM DTT) and then incubated with growth buffer supplemented with 2 mg ml⁻¹ Alexa 647 tubulin (1% labelled) and fluorescent kinetochore particles. Dynamic extensions were grown for ~5 min at 30 °C, after which depolymerization was triggered by exchanging for tubulin-free buffer.

Assay for bead binding to taxol-stabilized microtubules. Purified Dsn1–His–Flag kinetochore particles were diluted in BRB80 plus 1 mg ml⁻¹ κ-casein and linked to polystyrene beads via biotinylated anti-penta-His antibody, essentially as described in ref. 16. Flow cells (described in ref. 19) were treated with taxol-stabilized microtubules, which non-specifically adsorb to the coverslip surface, and then blocked with BCT for 10 min before the introduction of kinetochore particle-coated beads. After a 10 min incubation to allow for binding, the flow cells were imaged in DIC and the number of microtubule-bound beads per field of view was counted. Binding was negligible (2 beads in 150 fields) in negative controls using beads lacking the anti-penta-His antibody, prepared with wild-type kinetochore material at an equivalent Dsn1:bead ratio (100:1).

Constant-force laser trap assays. To determine if bead-bound kinetochore particles can couple physiologically relevant forces to dynamic microtubule tips, we used a laser trapping-based motility assay^{16–19,39}. Dynamic microtubule extensions were grown from coverslip-anchored GMPCPP-stabilized microtubule seeds in a buffer consisting of BRB80, 1 mg ml⁻¹ κ-casein, 1 mM GTP, 250 µg ml⁻¹ glucose oxidase, 25 mM glucose, 30 µg ml⁻¹ catalase, 1 mM DTT and 1.5 mg ml⁻¹ purified bovine brain tubulin. Assays were performed at 23 °C.

The laser trap has been described previously¹⁹. Position sensor response was mapped using the piezo stage to raster-scan a stuck bead through the beam, and trap stiffness was calibrated along the two principle axes using the drag force, equipartition and power spectrum methods. Force feedback was implemented with custom LabView software. During clamping of the force, bead-trap separation was sampled at 40 kHz while stage position was updated at 50 Hz to maintain the desired load. Bead and stage position data were decimated to 200 Hz before storing to disk.

All the wild-type kinetochore particle data shown in Figs 3a, 4 and Supplementary Fig. 9 were recorded using beads prepared at a Dsn1:bead ratio of 200:1 (1.2 nM Dsn1–His–Flag, 5.6 pM beads), well below the single particle limit. The statistics for kinetochore particles presented in Supplementary Fig. 9a, b were calculated from a set of 40 individual events, lasting a total of 11.5 h, during which the particles were subjected to a constant tensile force of 1.9 ± 0.4 pN (mean \pm s.d.). Event duration and travel distance were computed from the instant an attachment was fully loaded until the event ended, often due to bead detachment but sometimes for other reasons (for example, when another bead fell into the trap). All individual event durations and travel distances were averaged, irrespective of how the events ended.

The data for wild-type particles in Fig. 4a and 4c–e were calculated from a set of 170 individual events, lasting a total of 42.5 h, during which the kinetochore particles were subjected to constant tensile forces between 0.3 and 18 pN. This data set included all events used for Fig. 3a and Supplementary Fig. 9, plus an additional 130 events recorded to investigate microtubule dynamics and attachment lifetimes as functions of force. Lifetimes (Fig. 4a) were computed by summing the total time of all events in a given force range and dividing by the number of detachments in that range. Rates of detachment during assembly (Fig. 4c, red) and catastrophe (Fig. 4d, red) were computed by counting the numbers of these events

in a given force range and dividing by the total assembly time in that range. Likewise, rates of detachment during disassembly (Fig. 4c, blue) and rescue (Fig. 4d, blue) were computed by counting events and dividing by the total disassembly time in each force range.

Rupture force measurements. Beads were prepared with kinetochore material at molar ratios ranging from 100 to 10,000 Dsn1 molecules per bead. Individual beads were attached to the ends of growing microtubules and preloaded with a constant tension of 1.1 ± 0.1 pN for the *dad1-1* mutants, or 3.8 ± 0.2 pN for the wild-type kinetochore particles. The laser trap was programmed to subsequently ramp the force at a defined rate (0.25 pN s^{-1}) until the linkage ruptured or the load limit of the trap was reached (20 pN) and the bead escaped from the trap. At all but the highest densities of kinetochore material (that is, below 60 nM Dsn1–His–Flag), a small fraction ($\sim 14\%$) of the beads escaped the trap. Escape was \sim three-fold more likely at 60 nM Dsn1–His–Flag, suggesting that load might be shared by multiple particles at high densities. Note that for the Poisson probability curve in Fig. 4c, the fitting parameter λ accounts for both the number of Dsn1 molecules per particle and the proportion of particles that are geometrically inaccessible to the microtubule, or otherwise inactive.

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