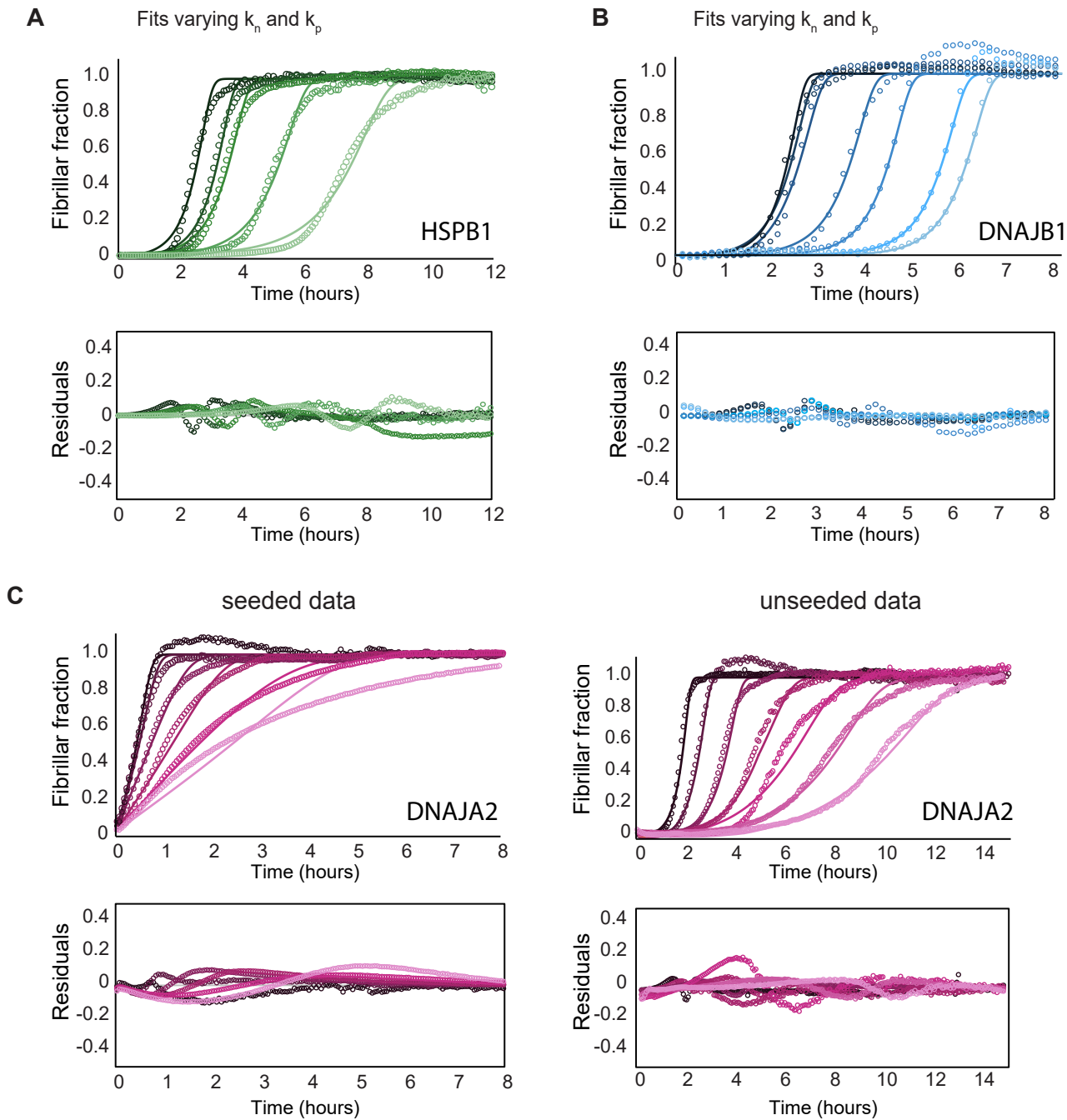


**Figure 3 – figure supplement 2**



**Figure 3 – figure supplement 2**

**Effect of chaperones on tau aggregation kinetics.** **(A)** Global fit analysis of tau aggregation (black) in the presence of increasing concentrations of HSPB1 chaperone (1, 2, 5, and 10  $\mu$ M; dark to light green), constrained such that both the nucleation and elongation rates ( $k_n$ ,  $k_p$ ) were free fit parameters. Open circles represent experimental data, and solid lines represent the fits. The residuals of the fits do not become significantly smaller compared to fits where only elongation rates ( $k_p$ ) were allowed to vary (Figure 3A). Thus, HSPB1 mainly affects the rate of elongation in tau aggregation kinetics and not the rate of nucleation. **(B)** Global fit analysis of tau aggregation (black) in the presence of increasing concentrations of DNAJB1 chaperone (0.5, 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10  $\mu$ M; dark to light blue), constrained similarly as in A. DNAJB1 mainly affects the rate of nucleation with a minor effect on the elongation rates. **(C)** Global fit analysis of tau aggregation alone and in the presence of increasing concentrations of DNAJA2 chaperone (0.5, 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10  $\mu$ M; dark to light purple) for seeded (left) and unseeded (right) experiments. Seeded experiments were fit globally, only allowing variation in the elongation rates, as the nucleation rates are negligible under seeding conditions. Changes in elongation rates due to the presence of DNAJA2 chaperone (summarized in Figure 3D) were then used as constants in the global fit analysis of the unseeded experiments, while the nucleation rates were allowed to vary. This approach allowed us to derive the changes in both the nucleation and elongation rates.