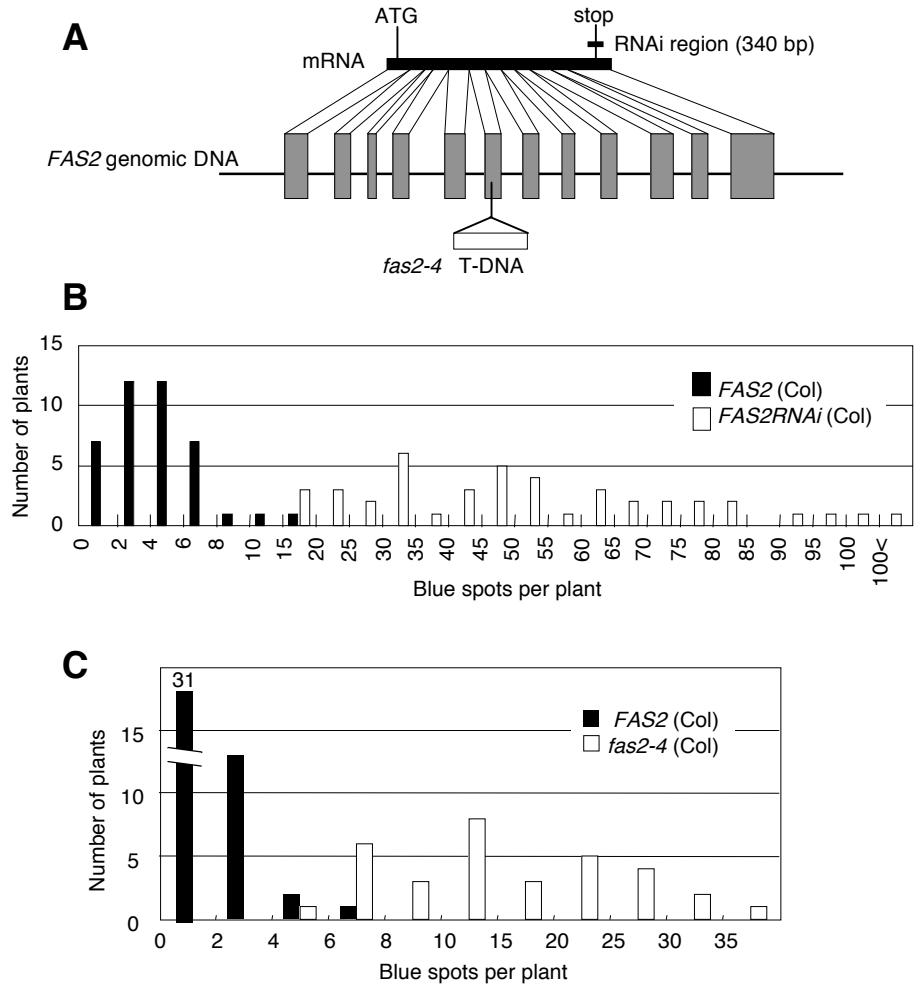

HR frequency is elevated in Col background *fas* mutants.

(**A**) Schematic representation of the *FAS2* gene showing the region targeted by siRNA targets (the C-terminal coding region, i.e., nucleotide positions 1292 to 1631 in the mRNA) and the position of insertion of the T-DNA in *fas2-4*. Each grey box indicates an exon. In *fas2-4* T-DNA is inserted in 6th exon. Frequency distribution histograms showing the proportions of plants with a given number of blue GUS spots in wild-type and FAS2 RNAi plants (**B**) and in wild-type and *fas2-4* plants (**C**).

Methods
An RNAi construct of corresponding to FAS2 was used to transformed the inverted repeat type GUS reporter line (1415; ecotype Col). T3 plants homozygous for the GUS recombination reporter and homozygous for the FAS2 RNAi construct of FAS2 were used for the GUS staining assay. Line 1415 was crossed with *fas2-4* (Col.). F3 plants homozygous for the GUS recombination reporter and homozygous for the mutant *fas2-4* (*GU-US*/*GU-US*, *fas2-4*/*fas2-4*) allele were used for the GUS staining assay. Plants homozygous for the GUS recombination reporter 1415 was were used as a control in both experiments. Three-week-old seedlings were used for histochemical GUS staining.

Supplementary Figure S1