Table S1. **Nuclear orientation and cytoplasmic MT attachment frequencies**

Cell type	Orient to shmoo tip	*n*	Degree of persistence	Attach/total time (min)	*n*
Wild type	98%	103	100%	200/200	10
kip2Δ	99%	105	40%	79.5/200	10
kar9Δ	55%	100	18%	31/180	9
bik1Δ	97%	105	12%	35.5/300	15
kar3Δ	95%	102	54%	107/200	10

Measurements of nuclear orientation and cytoplasmic MT attachment to the shmoo tip. Nuclear orientation was measured by SPB position, and MT attachment was scored by the degree of persistence (see Materials and methods for details).

Table S2. **Frequency of nuclear congression defects in bilateral karyogamy mutants**

Bilateral cross	Normal congression	Aberrant congression	*n*
Wild type × Wild type	38 (100%)	0 (0%)	38
dhc1Δ × *dhc1Δ*	67 (100%)	0 (0%)	67
kip3Δ × *kip3Δ*	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	21
kip2Δ × *kip2Δ*	36 (100%)	0 (0%)	36
kar9Δ × *kar9Δ*	23 (59%)	16 (41%)	39
bik1Δ × *bik1Δ*	10 (23%)	33 (77%)	43
kar3Δ × *kar3Δ*	1 (1%)	85 (99%)	86

Nuclear congression efficiency among karyogamy mutants. Nuclear congression was scored as successful when both SPBs were fused into a single GFP-Tub1p focus or two closely opposed foci. Aberrant congression was recorded when the SPBs were found distal to each other (>1 μm).