A. Purified $\delta,\gamma_3\delta\delta',$ and $\gamma_3\delta\delta'\chi\psi$ proteins

 B. Elastase treatment of δ proteins



Lane : reaction time 1,4,7: 0 min 2,5,8: 30 min 3,6,9: 90 min

Figure S1



Figure S2



A. ATase activity of γ complexes in NaOAc

Figure S3



Lane :	reaction ti
1,4,7,10,13,16,19,22:	0 min
2,5,8,11,14,17,20,23:	30 min
3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24:	90 min

B. Purified $\gamma_3 \delta \delta' \chi \psi$ complexes





Supplementary material

Figure S1. Preparation and initial characterization of δ W279- γ complex mutants. (A) SDS-PAGE analysis of purified δ , δ_{W279Y} and δ_{W279A} proteins, and corresponding $\gamma \delta \delta' \chi \psi$ (γ complex), and $\gamma \delta \delta'$ clamp loader complexes; both mutants assemble into γ complexes as expected for wild type δ . (B) Elastase treatment performed to assess the structural integrity of δ mutants shows that wild type and mutant δ proteins have similar proteolysis patterns. Partial proteolysis of δ mutants was performed by incubating 6 μ M δ in buffer (30 mM HEPES-NaOH pH 7.5, 0.1 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 2 mM DTT, 25 mM NaCl, 7% glycerol) with 0.5 units Elastase (Sigma Aldrich) at 37 °C in a final volume of 40 μ l. Next, 20 μ l aliquots of the reaction were quenched at different times (30 and 90 minutes) with 10 μ l SDS dye solution (1.5 M Tris base, 3% SDS, 35% glycerol, 150 mM DTT, bromophenol blue). The samples were heated at 90 °C for 2 minutes and analyzed by tricine gel electrophoresis on a 16.5% acrylamide gel at 4 °C (Schagger, H., and von Jagow, G. (1987) *Anal Biochem* **166**, 368-379), followed by staining with GelCode Blue Stain Reagent (Pierce).

Figure S2. Analysis of minimal clamp loader, $\gamma\delta\delta'$, activities. (A) Interaction between $\gamma\delta\delta'$ and p/t DNA is highly sensitive to salt concentration, with $K_D = 156 \pm 50$ nM for wild type $\gamma\delta\delta'$ and barely detectable binding to δ_{W279A} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ even at 60 mM NaCl. (B) Steady state ATPase activity of the δ_{W279A} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ complex (Δ) is more sensitive to NaCl than wild type $\gamma\delta\delta'$ (\bullet), and (C) δ_{W279A} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ does not catalyze a burst of ATP hydrolysis even at 60 – 80 mM NaCl. (D) DNA replication reactions containing p/t DNA, SSB, ATP, β , dNTPs, and core polymerase, in the absence of clamp loader (lane 1) or with $\gamma\delta\delta'$ complex (lanes 2, 5), δ_{W279A} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ (lanes 3, 6), and δ_{W279Y} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ (lanes 4, 7) reveal loss of processive DNA replication with δ_{W279A} - $\gamma\delta\delta'$ at 80 mM NaCl. The markers are ³²P-labeled 30 and 81 nt DNAs.

Figure S3. Effect of sodium acetate on clamp loader function mimics that of sodium chloride. (A) Steady state ATPase activity of the δ_{W279A} - γ complex (Δ) is more sensitive

to NaOAc than wild type γ complex (•). (B, C) Increasing NaOAc concentration lowers the rate and amplitude of the burst ATP hydrolysis phase for δ_{W279A} - γ complex (•) compared with wild type γ complex (•), indicating that the impact of δ -W279A mutation on clamp loader function is independent of the type of anion present in the reaction.

Figure S4. Preparation and initial characterization of δ mutants. (A) Elastase treatment performed, as described above for Figure S1, to assess the structural integrity of δ proteins shows that the mutants have similar proteolysis patterns as wild type (0, 30, 90 minutes), except for the one harboring the δ -R282A mutation, which indicates distinct structural changes in this protein (impurities in the δ_{R277A} preparation are separated during purification of δ_{R277A} - γ complex). (B) SDS-PAGE analysis of purified γ complexes containing various δ proteins; all mutants, except for $\delta_{W279A/R282A}$, assemble into γ complexes as expected for wild type δ .