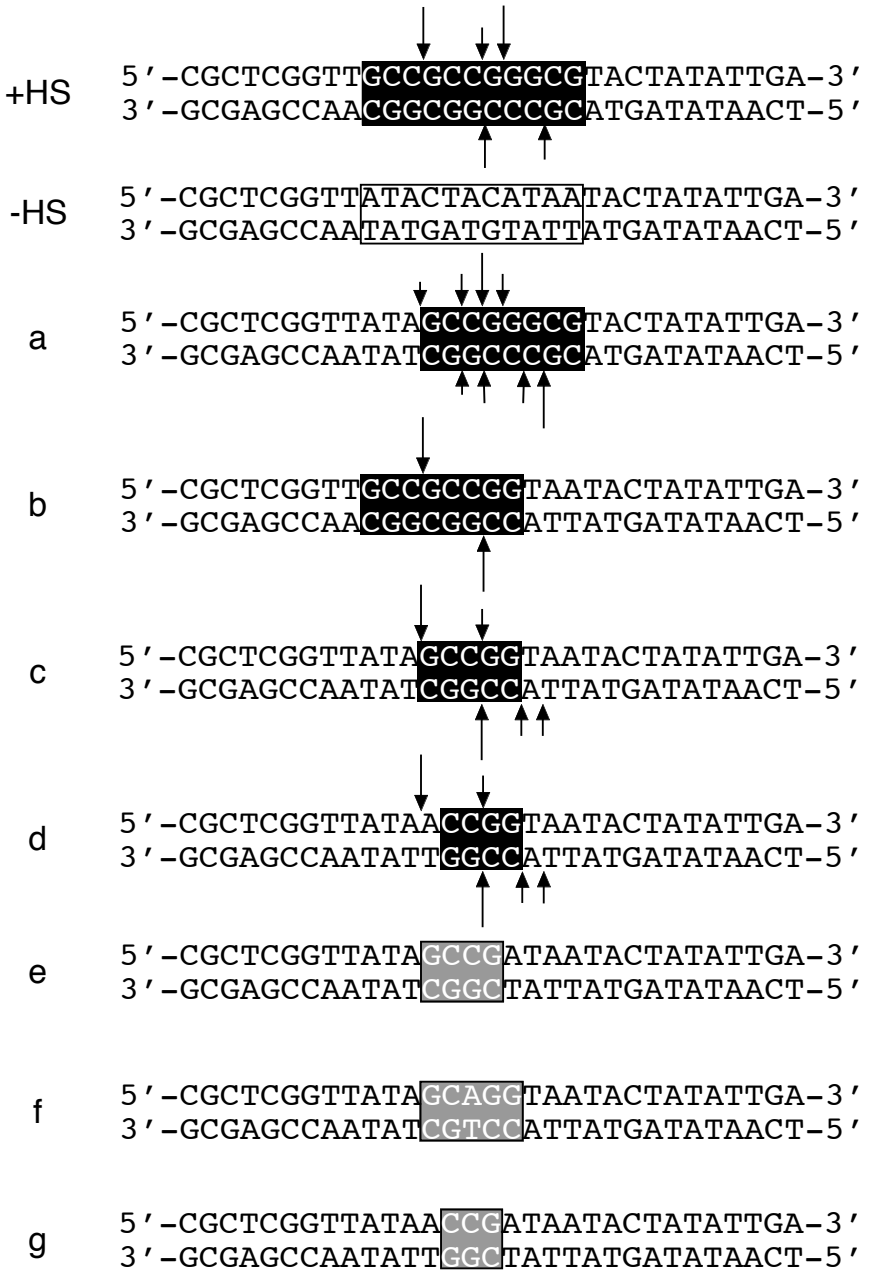

Supplementary Figure 1 Tsai et al.

	hairpin sequences	Ability to target RAG-mediated transposition to the hairpin tip
I	5′—AGACCTA 3′—TCTGGAT	+
II	5′—GCGTACT 3′—CGCATGA	-
III	5′—CTATATA 3′—GATATAT	-
IV	5′—TATATTG 3′—ATATAAC	-
V	5′—GCGTACT A T 3′—CGCATGA A T	-

Supplementary figure 2 Tsai et al

Supplementary Figure 1. Mapping of transposition target sites of GC stretch-containing targets

Target sites of the GC stretch-containing targets that confer strong transposition were mapped using the procedure described in Fig. 3. GC stretches are highlighted in boxes. The darkness of the shading of each box indicates the relative efficiency with which a given target stimulates transposition as shown in Fig. 4C, black being the most efficient target and light gray being the least efficient target. Arrows indicate the target sites deduced from the mapping procedure. The length of the line is roughly proportional to the frequency with which the target site was used.

Supplementary Figure 2. Sequences of hairpin tips analyzed as transposition targets

5 additional hairpin targets were assayed for their ability to target RAG-mediated transposition. Only the target I, initial described in Lee et al (Lee et al., 2002), is able to target RAG-mediated transposition to the hairpin tip. Target sequence are shown only 7 base pairs adjacent to the tip of the hairpin.