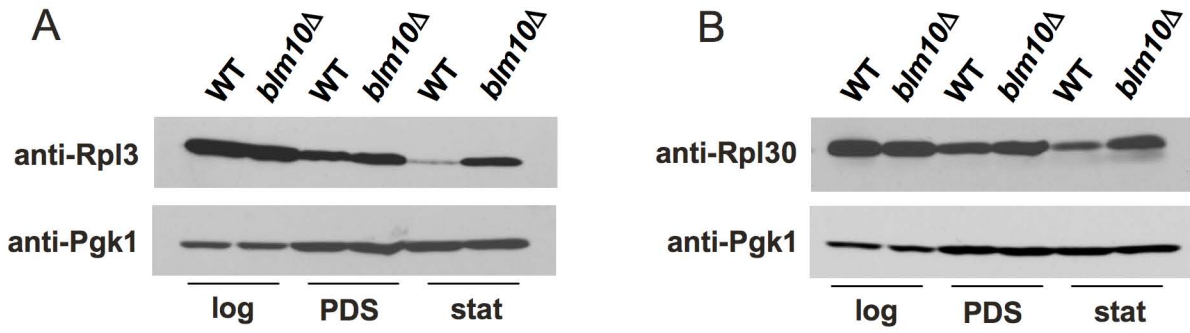
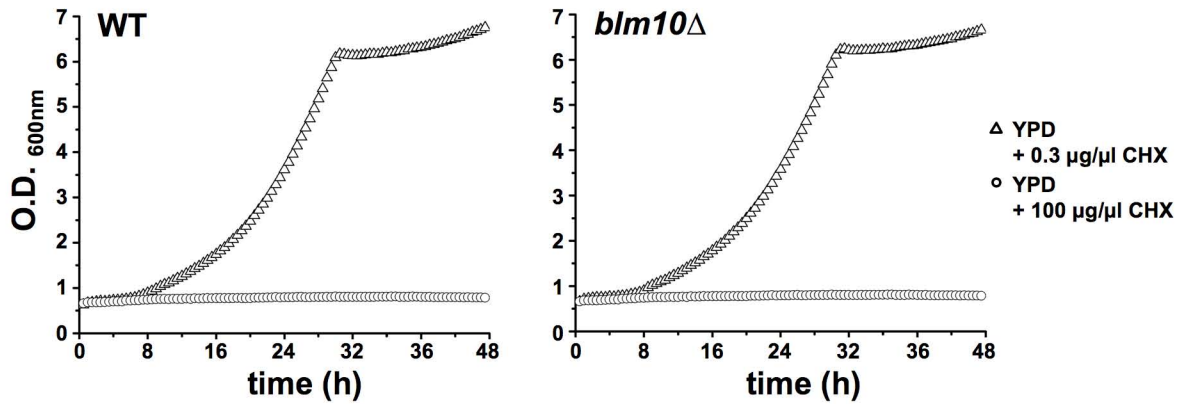


## Supplementary Figure 1



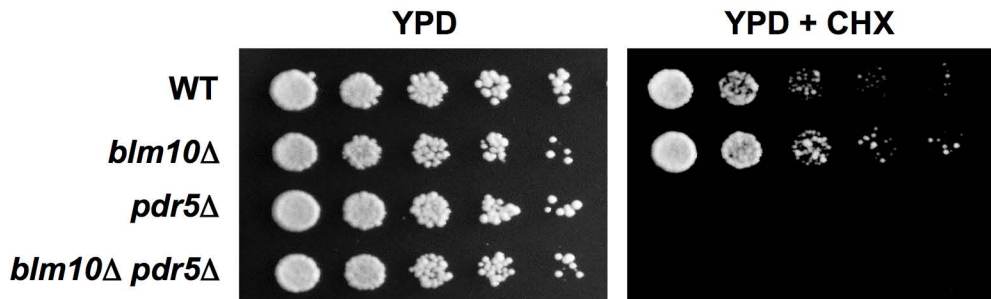
Supplementary Figure 1: Longer exposure of the immunoblots shown in Figure 2B. Equal protein amounts of WT and *blm10* $\Delta$  cells grown to the three different metabolic phases were subjected to immuno detection using Rpl3 and Rpl30-specific anti-sera (upper panels). Visualization of Pgk1 was used as a loading control (lower panels).

## Supplementary Figure 2



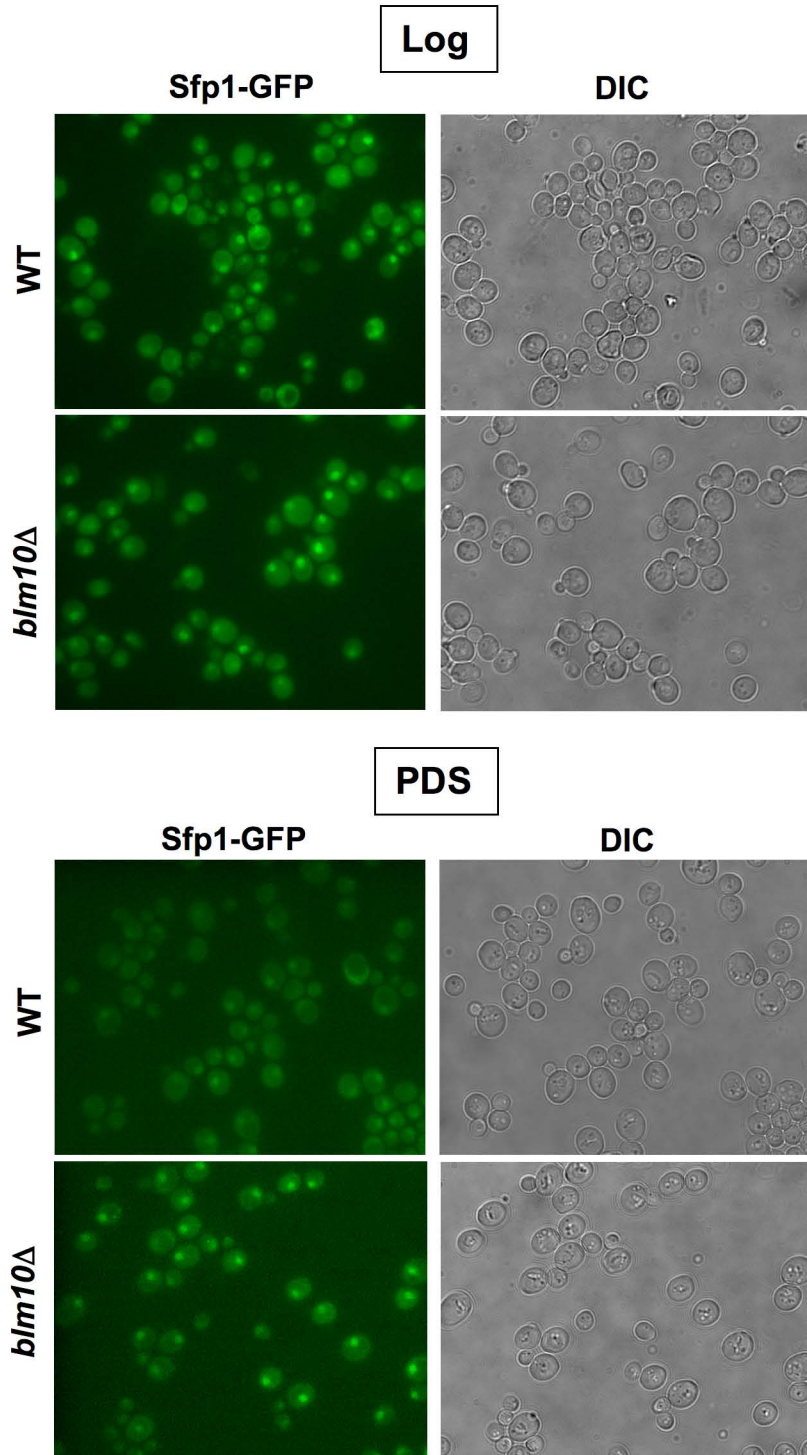
Supplementary Figure 2: Growth of yeast cells is arrested in the presence of lethal doses of CHX. WT (BY4742) and *blm10*Δ (yMS131) were grown in low (0.3 μg/ml) or lethal (100 μg/ml) doses of CHX. Growth was monitored in a Bioscreen C MB instrument.

## Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3: *pdr5* mutants are hypersensitive to low doses of CHX. Log phase WT (BY4741), *blm10*Δ (yMS63), *pdr5*Δ (yMS683) and *blm10*Δ *pdr5*Δ (yMS684) cells were serially diluted and spotted onto YPD plates in the absence or presence of 0.3 μg/ml of CHX and incubated at 30°C. Images were taken after two days for YPD and after four days for CHX plates.

## Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 4: Sfp1-GFP fluorescence was visualized with identical exposure time for all strains and conditions. Differential interference contrast (DIC) images are shown on the right.