



**Figure S6** The distribution of large and small Cdc13 in the Saccharomycotina subphylum of budding yeast. The evolutionary relationships among the Saccharomycotina species and the distribution of large and small Cdc13 homologues in these species are illustrated. The phylogenetic tree is based on comparisons of whole genomes (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 2006). *C. glabrata* is highlighted because its large Cdc13 protein apparently utilizes an unusual dimerization mechanism in contrast to its close *Saccharomyces* relatives.

**Figure S6**

## Supplementary references

Dionne, I., and Wellinger, R.J. Cell Cycle-regulated generation of single-stranded G-rich DNA in the absence of telomerase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1996; **93**:13902-13907.

Fitzpatrick, D.A., Logue, M.E., Stajich, J.E., and Butler, G. A fungal phylogeny based on 42 complete genomes derived from supertree and combined gene analysis. *BMC Evol Biol* 2006; **6**:99.

Hsu, C.L., Chen, Y.S., Tsai, S.Y., Tu, P.J., Wang, M.J., and Lin, J.J. Interaction of *Saccharomyces* Cdc13p with Pol1p, Imp4p, Sir4p and Zds2p is involved in telomere replication, telomere maintenance and cell growth control. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2004; **32**:511-521.