

## Supplementary Figures Legends

**Figure S1:** Rap1 binding, as measured by ChIP, before ( $t = 0$ ) or following HO cleavage adjacent to arrays of varying lengths of  $T_2AG_3$  or  $TG_{1-3}$  (TG) repeat tracts (top panel). Binding of *tbf1- $\Delta$ i* protein, as measured by ChIP following HO induction of a DNA double-strand break adjacent to indicated  $T_2AG_3$  arrays.

**Figure S2:** **(A)** Analysis by ChIP of the binding of Tbf1-myc in wild type and *vid22- $\Delta$  ygr071c- $\Delta$*  strains after galactose induction. **(B)** Southern blot monitoring behavior of 60 bp and 230 bp  $T_2AG_3$  after cut on both sides of the break. **(C)** Percentage of large-budded cells (G2/M arrested) following HO cleavage in strains harbouring 230 bp  $T_2AG_3$ . Average restart time for each specific construct (indicated in parentheses) was estimated using a Kaplan-Meier survival analysis. Average restart time is not significantly different from wild type in *ygr071c- $\Delta$  vid22- $\Delta$ , tlc1- $\Delta$ 48* and *cdc13-2* mutants but is significantly different between uncut *tbf1- $\Delta$ i* mutant and cut *tbf1- $\Delta$ i* mutant ( $p=3.2 \times 10^{-6}$ ). **(D)** Percentage of large-budded cells (G2/M arrested) following HO cleavage in strains harbouring 60 bp  $T_2AG_3$ . **(E)** Data for survival efficiency following HO induction is shown. Single cells forming colonies that have lost the *LYS2* marker are counted as viable. Cells that failed to form a colony are considered as inviable. Percent (%) viability in strains with 60 bp  $T_2AG_3$  is significantly reduced (chi-square test) compared to wild type in *vid22- $\Delta$  ygr071- $\Delta$*  ( $p < 0.05$ ), *tbf1- $\Delta$ i* ( $p < 0.001$ ), *cdc13-2* ( $p < 0.001$ ), *tlc1- $\Delta$ 48* ( $p < 0.001$ ) and *mre11- $\Delta$*  ( $p < 0.001$ ). No statistical difference (chi-square test) between wild type and mutants was found for strains with 230 bp  $T_2AG_3$ .

**Figure S3:** Arrays of Bas1, Abf1 or Reb1 repeats are not capped and are not elongated. **(A)** Southern blots monitoring cleavage at the HO site in a wild type strain containing arrays of Bas1, Abf1 or Reb1 binding sequences (See Materials and Methods for details). (INT) The internal loading control; (U) an uncut fragment; (C) the fragment resulting from "U" after induction of the HO cut. **(B)** Analysis by ChIP of the binding of Bas1-13myc in wild type strains after HO induction. **(C)** Analysis by ChIP of the binding of Est2-13myc at long or short Bas1 repeats in wild-type strains, both before and 2 hrs after galactose induction.

**Figure S4:** Cdc13 and Yku70 association, as measured by ChIP at the DNA ends indicated, before ( $t = 0$ ) and 2 hrs following HO induction, in wild type strains.

**Figure S5:** Southern blot monitoring behavior of 60 bp and 230 bp  $T_2AG_3$  tracts in *cdc13-2*, *tlc1- $\Delta$ 48* and *yku70- $\Delta$*  mutants.

**Figure S6:** Southern blot monitoring behavior of 60 bp and 230 bp  $T_2AG_3$  tracts in *sml1 $\Delta$  mec1 $\Delta$* .

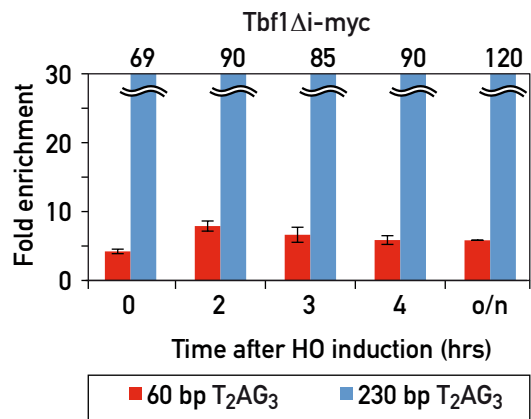
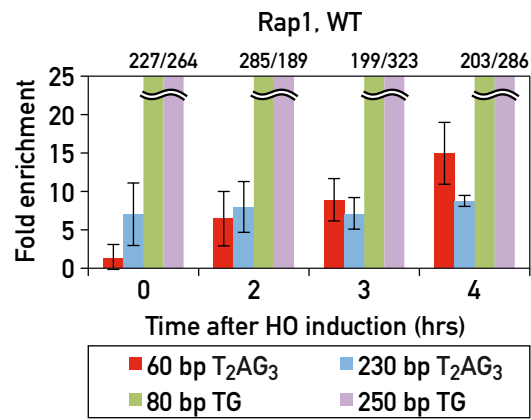
**Figure S7:** Survival frequency after HO cut in a strain without  $T_2AG_3$  tracts (DSB). Cells were plated on rich medium after 6 hrs or overnight cutting in galactose-containing medium. About 1% of the cells formed a

colony. In order to distinguish between uncut cells and survivors due to telomere formation, colonies were replica plated on plates without lysine. Survival frequency is statistically different ( $p < 0.001$ , chi-square test) in *mec1-Δ* compared to the *MEC1* control strain.

**Figure S8:** Southern blot monitoring behavior of endogenous telomeres in WT and *tbf1-Δi* mutants. The number of successive re-streaks is indicated. Single colonies from YPD plates were picked and grown overnight in YPD liquid medium prior to preparation of genomic DNA. DNA was digested by *XhoI* and analyzed by Southern-blot using a TG probe.

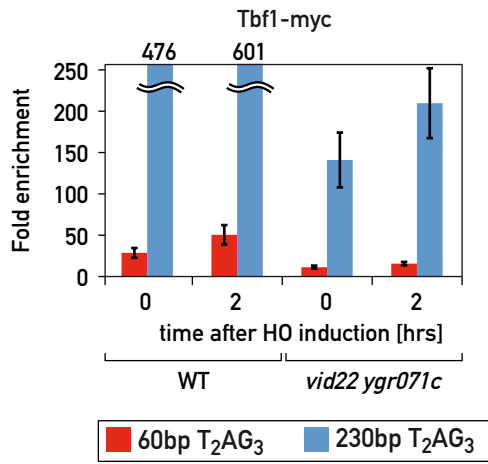
**Figure S9:** Southern blot monitoring behavior of 11 bp TG with or without 60 bp T<sub>2</sub>AG<sub>3</sub> upstream. Strains were transformed with pTG11 plasmid (Zhang et al. 2010) or pCRS100 (derived from pTG11 with 60 bp T<sub>2</sub>AG<sub>3</sub> added). DNA was digested by *EcoRV* and analyzed by Southern-blot using a *URA3* probe.

FigureS1

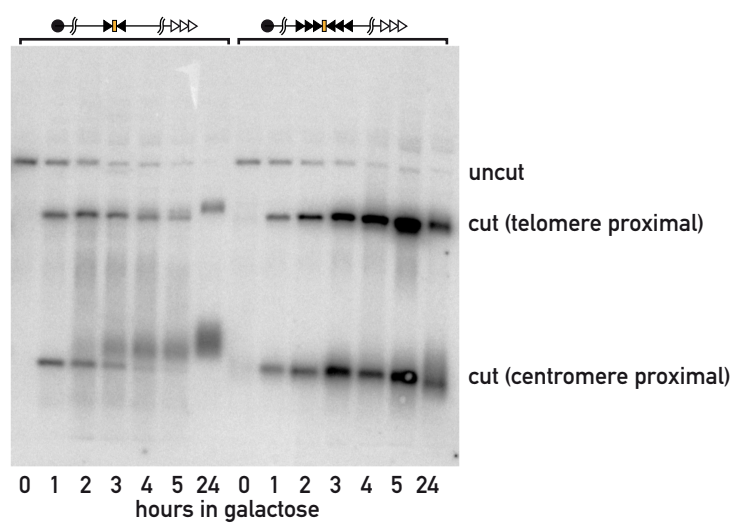


FigureS2

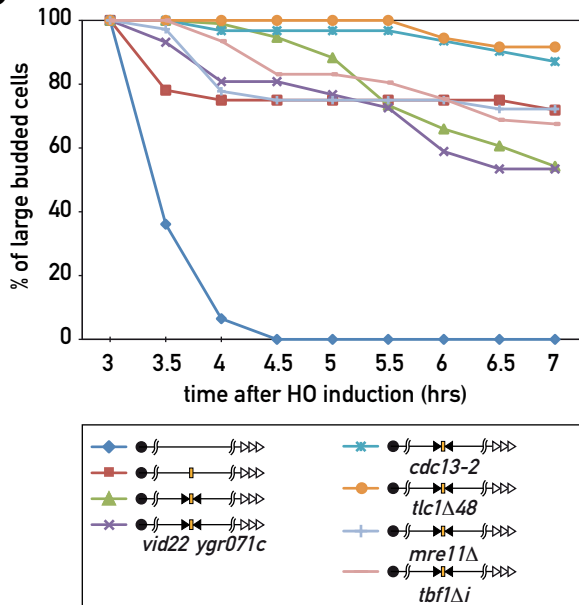
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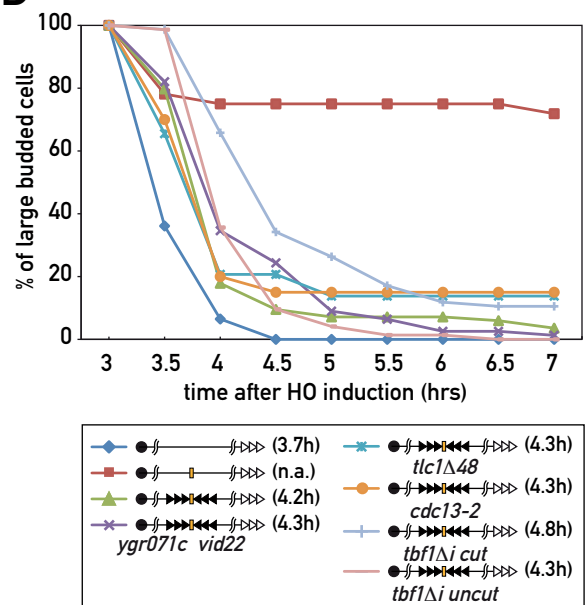
B



C



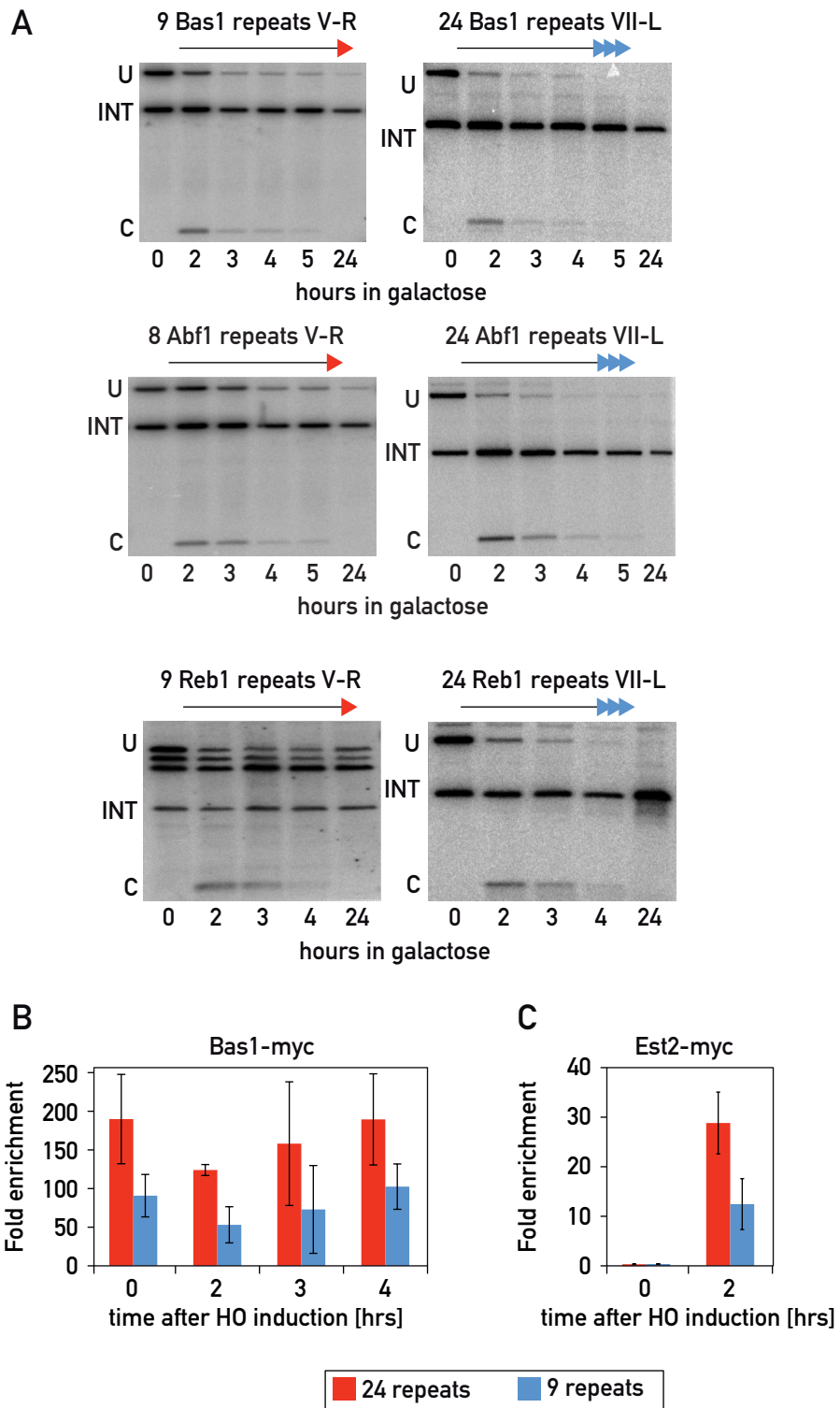
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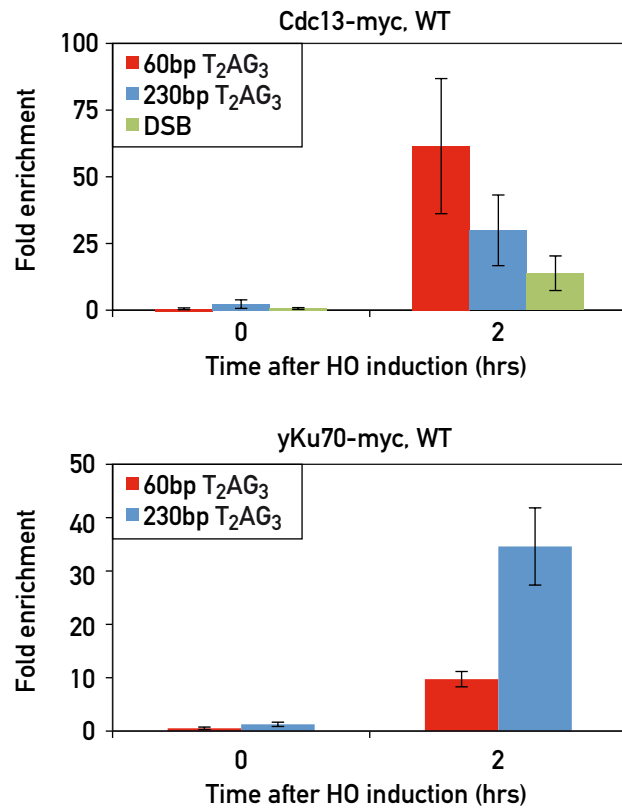
E

	Genotype	Total	Not Viable	% Viability
60bpT <sub>2</sub> AG <sub>3</sub> -HO-60bpT <sub>2</sub> AG <sub>3</sub>	WT	94	16	83.0%
	<i>vid22Δ ygr071cΔ</i>	73	23	68.5%
	<i>tbf1-Δi</i>	77	38	50.6%
	<i>cdc13-2</i>	31	21	32.3%
	<i>tlc1-Δ48</i>	36	29	19.4%
	<i>mre11Δ</i>	36	34	5.6%
	230bpT <sub>2</sub> AG <sub>3</sub> -HO-230bpT <sub>2</sub> AG <sub>3</sub>	WT	84	2
<i>vid22Δ ygr071cΔ</i>		78	0	100.0%
<i>tbf1-Δi</i>		76	5	93.4%
<i>cdc13-2</i>		29	1	96.6%
<i>tlc1-Δ48</i>		20	1	95.0%

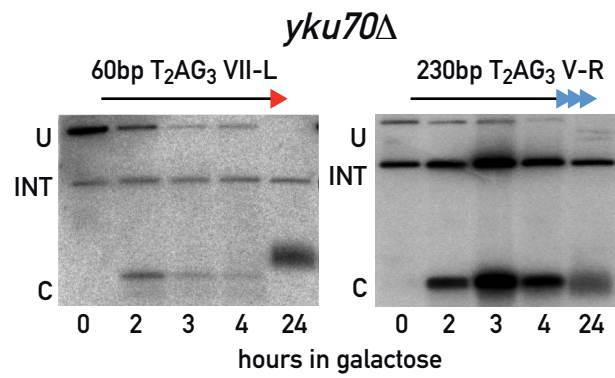
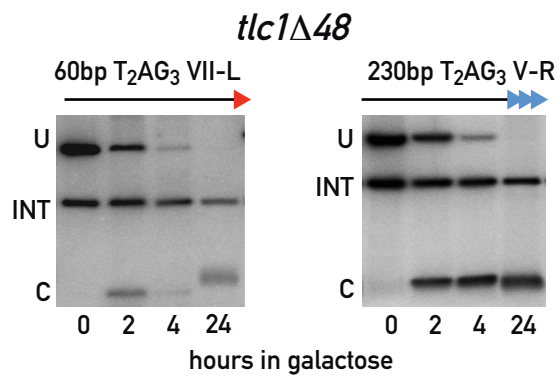
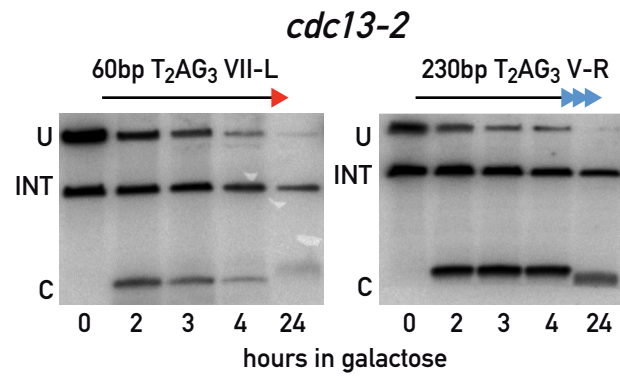
FigureS3



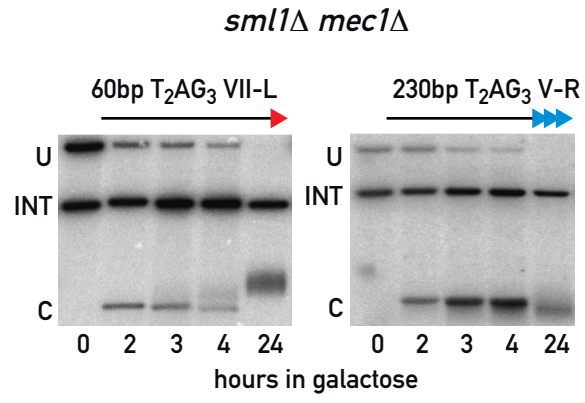
FigureS4



FigureS5



FigureS6

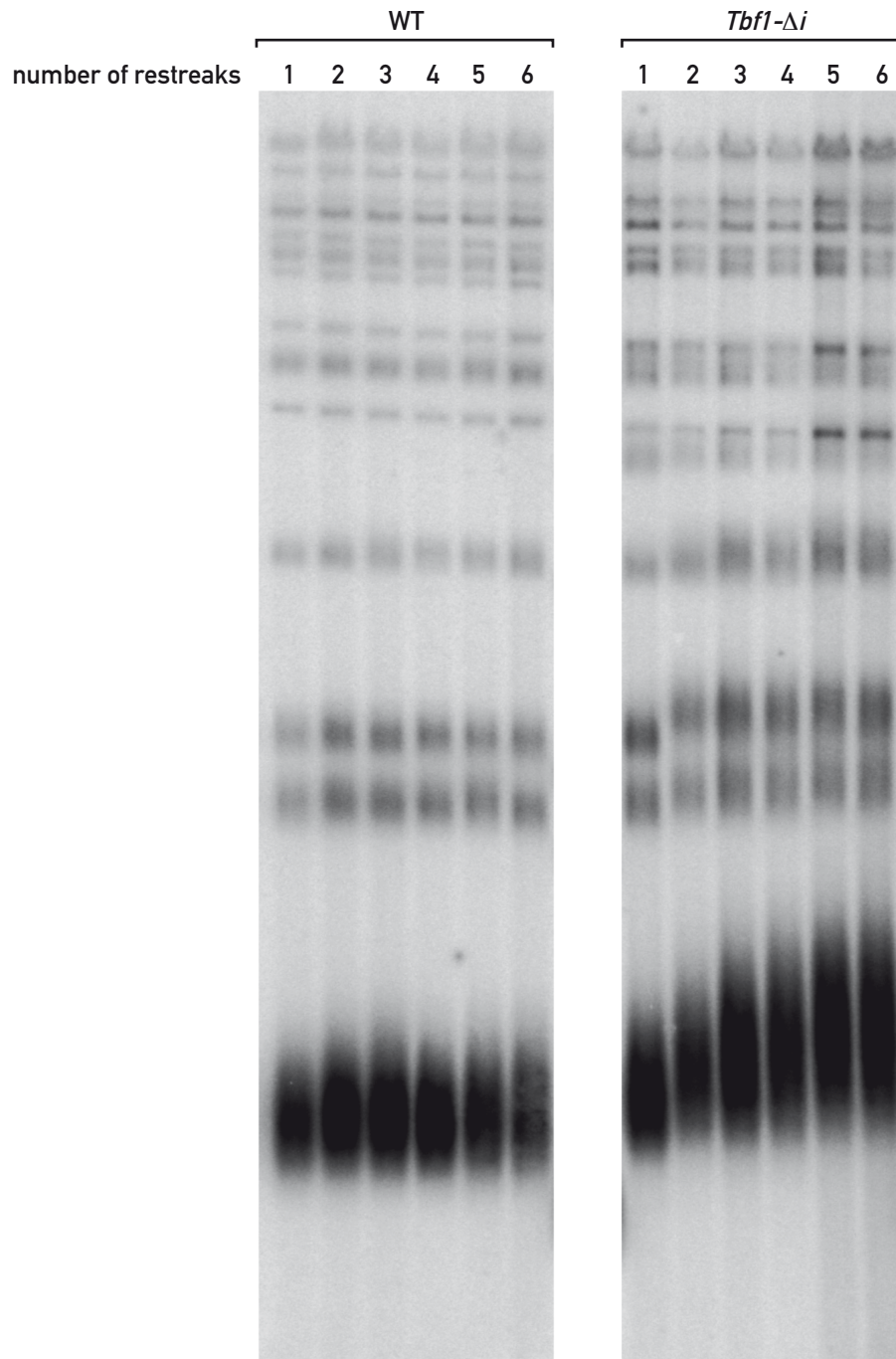




# FigureS7

	lys-/total (%)	
	6 hrs cut	o/n cut
<i>sml1Δ rad52Δ</i>	322/1666 (19)	366/2152 (17)
<i>mec1Δ sml1Δ rad52Δ</i>	464/1782 (26)	490/1584 (31)

FigureS8



FigureS9

