Originally published on www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/336/6088/1585/DC1

Supplementary Material for

The Fission Yeast FANCM Ortholog Directs Non-Crossover Recombination During Meiosis

Alexander Lorenz, Fekret Osman, Weili Sun, Saikat Nandi, Roland Steinacher, Matthew C. Whitby*

*To whom correspondence should be addessed. E-mail: matthew.whitby@bioch.ox.ac.uk

Published in final edited form as: *Science*. 2012 June 22; 336 (6088):1585-1588. doi: 10.1126/science.1220111

This PDF file includes:

Materials and Methods Figs. S1 to S5 Tables S1 to S10 References (*21–36*)

METHODS

Yeast strains and plasmid construction. *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* strains used for this study are listed in Table S10. Yeast cells were cultured in YES broth and on YES plates, unless they contained plasmids, in which case the cells were grown in PMG broth and on PMG (or EMMG in the case of fig. S5) agar plates containing the required supplements (concentration ~250 µg/ml). Sporulation of crosses were performed on ME agar, expect for crosses with strains containing plasmids, which were done on SPAS agar supplemented with the required amino acids (concentration $\sim 50 \text{ µg/ml}$). Determination of spore viability by random spore analysis and the meiotic recombination assay have been previously described in detail (*12, 17, 21, 22*).

The *sfr1* gene was deleted in strain ALP729 using *natMX4* as the selectable marker, by cloning up- and downstream flanking sequences of *sfr1* into pAG25 (*23*). This construct removes the complete open reading frame except for 6 nucleotides at the 5' end. The resulting strain was verified by PCR and genotoxin testing. For *dmc1* the *ura4*⁺ gene in an already existing *dmc1*∆::*ura4*⁺ strain was targeted with a construct carrying the *natMX4* marker from pAG25, from this transformation clonNAT-resistant Ura⁻ colonies were selected.

All plasmids used in this study have been verified by sequencing. Plasmids pREP41 (24), pFml1⁺ (pMW848, pREP41-Fml1) (6), pFml1⁺⁺ (pALo64, pREP1-Fml1; the *fml1* open reading frame was excised from pMW848 as a SalI-SmaI fragment and cloned into pREP1), pFml1-K99R (pALo70, pREP1-Fml1-K99R; introducing an A296G point mutation into *fml1* using QuikChange XL site-directed mutagenesis, Agilent Technologies, CA), pFml1-D196N (pALo71, pREP1-Fml1-D196N; introducing a G586A point mutation into *fml1* using QuikChange XL site-directed mutagenesis), pFbh1⁺ (pMW637, pREP41-Fbh1) (25), pSrs2⁺ (pIJ9, pREP41-Srs2) (25), pRqh1⁺ (pMW563, pREP41-Rqh1) (*18*), pFml2⁺ (pMW849, pREP41-Fml2; the *fml2* open reading frame was amplified from genomic DNA and cloned as NdeI-BamHI fragment into pREP41), pRusA (pMW437, pREP1-NLS-RusA-GFP) (26), pMus81^{*} (pMW592, pREP41-2myc6his-Mus81–Pk-Eme1) (*17*), pGEN1⁺ (pALo52, pREP41-GEN1⁽¹⁻⁵²⁷⁾) (*18*), and pGEN1⁺⁺ (pALo61, pREP1-GEN1⁽¹⁻⁵²⁷⁾; the $GEN1^{(1-527)}$ sequence was excised from pALo52 as a BamHI-NcoI fragment and cloned into pREP1) were transformed into fission yeast strains FO808, FO1260, FO1267, MCW1221, MCW1237, MCW1238, MCW3202/ALP733, MCW3514/ALP802, MCW4994/ALP1170, and MCW5169/ALP1267, and the resulting strains tested for spore viability and in the meiotic recombination assay. Note that in our experiments with GEN1 we use an active truncated form (GEN1¹⁻⁵²⁷) because it expresses well in *S. pombe* and has been characterized extensively in vitro (*18, 27, 28*).

Meiotic time courses, microscopy and gel electrophoresis of crossover DNA products. The protocol for azygotic and *pat1-114* diploid meiotic time courses has been described in detail (29). Samples of each time course were fixed in 70% ethanol, stained with Hoechst 33342 and their meiotic progression was checked by assessing the relative numbers of uninucleate, horsetail, and multi-nucleate cells in 60 minute intervals. Spreading of nuclei and subsequent processing was performed as described previously (*29*). For immunostaining rabbit α-Rec10 (*30*) and mouse α-c-Myc (Sigma-Aldrich Company Ltd., Dorset, UK) antibodies were used. All analysis was performed using an Olympus BX50 epifluorescence microscope equipped with the appropriate filter sets to detect red, green, and blue fluorescence (Chroma Technology Corp., VT). Black-and-white images were taken with a CoolSNAP HQ² CCD camera (Photometrics, AZ) steered by MetaMorph software (v7.7.3.0, Molecular Devices Inc., CA). Images were pseudo-coloured and overlayed using Adobe Photosop CS5 (v12.0, Adobe Systems Inc., CA). Physical analysis of crossover products at *mbs1* was performed as outlined previously (*31*).

D loop binding and unwinding assays. We have been unable to purify full-length Fml1 and therefore for biochemical assays active C-terminally truncated forms of Fml1, Fml1- K99R, and Fml1-D196N were purified and tested for D loop binding and unwinding as described (6). Binding reactions (20 µl) contained 0.5 nM labeled D loop in binding buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM DTT, 100 µg/ml BSA, 6% glycerol). Reactions were started by addition of protein and incubated for 15 minutes on ice before resolving bound and unbound DNA on a 4% native polyacrylamide gel in low ionic strength buffer (6.7 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 3.3 mM sodium acetate, 2 mM EDTA). Unwinding reactions (20 µl) contained 0.5 nM labeled D loop in binding buffer plus 2.5 mM MgCl₂ and 5 mM ATP. Reactions were started by addition of protein and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C before being stopped by adding 5 µl of stop mix (2.5% SDS, 200 mM EDTA, 10 mg/ml proteinase K) and further incubation at 37 °C for 15 minutes to deproteinize the mixture. Products were analyzed by electrophoresis through a 10% native polyacrylamide gel in 1 x TBE buffer. Gels were dried on 3 MM Whatman paper and analyzed with a Fuji FLA3000 PhosphorImager (Fujifilm Corp., Japan).

Statistics. Statistical analysis for the recombination data was performed in Excel (Microsoft Office), in G*Power 3.1.3 (Department of Psychology, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany) and on http://www.socr.ucla.edu/SOCR.html (University of California, Los Angeles). First each data set was tested for normal distribution using a Shapiro-

Wilk test (http://dittami.gmxhome.de/shapiro/), rejecting the null hypothesis (H₀; 'data fits a normal distribution') at an α -level of p <0.05. Several data sets did not conform to a normal distribution and therefore all comparisons were done using a two-tailed, two independent sample Wilcoxon rank-sum test (a.k.a. Mann-Whitney U test). This test is nonparametric and does not depend on data sets being normally distributed. The *P* values of tests against the appropriate wild-type controls are presented in Supplementary Tables S1, S2, S3, S4, and S9. The *P* values of the Fisher's exact test in Table S7 are given for a comparison with the $mus81\Delta$ cross and were calculated at a statistical power of 1-β > 0.95. H₀ ('data sets being similar') was rejected at an α -level *P* <0.1. In Figs. 1B-D, 2C, 3A, and 4B *P* <0.01 is indicated by three asterisks, *P* >0.01 <0.05 by two, and *P* >0.05 <0.1 by one.

SUPPLEMENT

Table S1. Frequency of gene conversion and crossing over in the $ura4^+$ -aim2 – ade6 – his3⁺-aim interval. The values are the means from n independent crosses and the values in brackets are the standard deviations. The number of Ade⁺ recombinants tested is indicated, as is the total number of viable spores analyzed for crossing over between *ura4*⁺-aim2 and his3⁺-aim. ade6-M26 is a known hot spot for recombination and therefore acts predominantly as a recipient of genetic information, this and the order of markers explains the disparity between P1/R1 and P2/R2 classes. CentiMorgan (cM) are calculated from the accumulated data of the independent crosses, not from the mean values, using the mapping function of Haldane. P values are calculated by a two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test against the data from the wild-type cross (MCW1196 \times MCW1195).

Cross						$%$ ade ⁺		Crossovers (CO)			
strain	genotype	n	Frequency of ade ⁺ in $\%$	ade ⁺ tested	$urahis'$ (P1)	ura ⁺ his ⁻ (P2)	(R1) ura his	$ura+his+$ (R2)	tested	Frequency of CO in %	cM
MCW1196 \times	wild type	20	0.304 (0.108)	3,501	6.58 (2.57)	31.64 (5.92)	57.28 (6.11)	4.5 (3.01)	5,562	12.702 (3.94)	14.69
MCW1195 MCW1832 \times MCW1785	$fbh1\Delta^s$	18	$0.785^{a,\S}$ (0.263)	1,392	11.63^{b} (5.45)	32.0 ^b (5.2)	49.07 ^b (7.74)	7.3^{b} (3.4)	1,703	16.988° (7.152)	21.72^8
FO1360 \times FO1368	$rgh1\Delta$	15	0.024^d (0.006)	718	7.72^e (2.61)	27.33^e (6.22)	59.43^e (5.56)	5.52^e (3.31)	2,044	3.09 ^f (1.039)	3.13
FO1346 \times FO1354	$srs2\Delta$	10	0.258 ^g (0.048)	1,867	5.06 ^h (1.29)	32.39 ^h (3.44)	60.08 ^h (4.63)	2.47^h (1.08)	1,437	8.387 ⁱ (1.449)	9.22
MCW3187 \times MCW3185	$full\Delta$	$\overline{7}$	0.235^{j} (0.093)	1,142	10.79^{k} (4.03)	19.23^{k} (3.88)	67.56^{k} (6.32)	2.42^k (1.42)	2,663	14.895 ¹ (2.829)	18.08
MCW3189 \times MCW3186	$\int m l 2\Delta$	8	0.136^m (0.029)	582	7.34 ⁿ (2.64)	29.45 ⁿ (3.15)	61.04 ⁿ (3.36)	2.17 ⁿ (1.42)	3,734	11.031° (1.517)	11.85
MCW3183 \times MCW3182	fm ll Δ fml2 Δ^{\dagger}	8	$0.217^{\rm p}$ (0.087)	1,219	11.88 ^q (3.37)	18.56 ^q (5.99)	67.06 ^q (8.69)	2.5° (2.32)	3,426	14.366 ^r (3.516)	16.81

 ${}^{a}P = 1.885 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^{b}P = 0.027$, significant at an α -level of 0.05; ${}^{c}P = 0.019$, significant at an α -level of 0.05.

 ${}^{d}P$ = 5.733 × 10⁻⁷, highly significant; ${}^{e}P$ = 0.177, not significant; ${}^{f}P$ = 5.733 × 10⁻⁷, highly significant.

 ${}^{g}P = 0.312$, not significant; ${}^{h}P = 0.725$, not significant; ${}^{i}P = 2.073 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant.

 $j^j P = 0.143$, not significant; $k^k P = 9.311 \times 10⁻³$, highly significant; $l¹ P = 0.121$, not significant.

 ${}^{m}P = 1.367 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^{n}P = 0.286$, not significant; ${}^{o}P = 0.416$, not significant.

 $P P = 0.067$, significant at an α -level of 0.1; $P = 3.747 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant; $P = 0.242$, not significant.

S data from Ref. (2), overall the GC and the CO frequencies are increased in fbh1 Δ compared to wild type, something that was not as pronounced, especially for the COs, in our previous data set (2). This increase in GC a could be caused by either more DSBs or by changes in the interhomolog bias (similar to what has been suggested for RTEL-1 (20)). Previously, fbh/Δ has been shown to have poor spore viability, therefore we cannot discount the possibility that it has an effect on the CO/NCO decision during meiosis (*2*).

† Fml2 and Fml1 are paralogs, and therefore have the potential to be functionally redundant with each other. We included the *fml1*Δ *fml2*Δ double mutant in our analysis to test this possibility.

Table S2. Frequency of gene conversion and crossing over in the $ura4^+$ - $aim2 - ade6 - his3^+$ - aim interval. The values are the means from *n* independent crosses and the values in brackets are the standard deviations. The number of Ade⁺ recombinants tested is indicated, as is the total number of viable spores analyzed for crossing over between *ura4⁺ -aim2* and *his3⁺ -aim*. *ade6-3083* is a known hot spot for recombination and therefore acts predominantly as a recipient of genetic information, this and the order of markers explains the disparity between P1/R1 and P2/R2 classes. CentiMorgan (cM) are calculated from the accumulated data of the independent crosses, not from the mean values, using the mapping function of Haldane. *P* values are calculated by a two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test against the data from the wild-type cross (ALP733 × ALP731).

Cross						$%$ ade ⁺		Crossovers (CO)			
strain	genotype	\boldsymbol{n}	Frequency of ade ⁺ in $\%$	$ade+$ tested	urafhis^+ (P1)	$ura+his- (P2)$	urahis' (R1)	$ura+his+ (R2)$	tested	Frequency of CO in $\frac{6}{10}$	cM
ALP733 \times	wild type	21	1.371 (0.515)	4,014	4.3 (3.14)	35.34 (6.92)	58.18 (5.71)	2.18 (1.47)	3,265	13.424 (5.33)	15.83
ALP731 ALP1133 \times	$full\Delta$	12	1.171^a (0.329)	2,069	5.17^{b} (1.62)	22.69^{b} (2.96)	$70.6^{\rm b}$ (2.53)	$1.55^{\rm b}$ (0.57)	2,091	13.157° (2.545)	15.52
MCW4718 ALP1255 \times	fml1-K99R	11	1.681^d (0.201)	3,200	6.45^e (1.3)	20.99^e (3.03)	70.57^e (2.91)	1.99 ^e (0.64)	2,123	18.108 ^f (5.076)	21.86
ALP1231 ALP1277 \times	$m h f l \Delta$	10	0.891 ^g (0.248)	1,326	4.22^h (1.83)	28.31 ^h (4.91)	65.79 ^h (5.61)	1.68 ^h (0.84)	1,552	13.838 ⁱ (4.171)	15.78
ALP1274 ALP1278 \times	$mhf2\Delta$	12	0.984^{j} (0.204)	1,513	5.22^{k} (2.41)	25.8^k (4.81)	65.86^{k} (6.37)	3.12^{k} (1.47)	1,689	15.266 ¹ (5.532)	20.14
ALP1276 ALP800 \times	$sfr1\Delta-2$	10	$0.11^{\rm m}$ (0.026)	2,429	3.66^n (1.6)	43.94 ⁿ (2.93)	49.43 ⁿ (2.51)	2.96^n (1.88)	2,486	2.664° (1.838)	2.73
ALP782 ALP1134 \times	$\frac{f}{m}$ l Δ sfr 1Δ -2	12	0.096^{p} (0.021)	2,313	4.0 ^q (1.39)	25.84^q (3.51)	68.17 ^q (3.78)	1.99 ^q (0.85)	2,484	3.396^{r} (2.046)	3.63
MCW4719 ALP802 \times	$mus81\Delta^{\S}$	10	0.227^{s} (0.085)	46	2.0^t (6.32)	94.89^{t} (11.1)	0.0^t	3.11^t (9.85)	1,115	1.932^u (1.399)	2.06
ALP822 ALP824 \times	$mus81\Delta sfr1\Delta-2$	19	0.029^{ν} (0.009)	745	1.04^w (1.56)	92.56^w (5.88)	5.61^w (5.4)	0.8^w (1.55)	3,178	3.179^{x} (2.596)	2.85
ALP823 ALP1365 \times ALP1364 or	$full \Delta$ mus 81Δ $sfr1\Delta-2$	11	< 0.00005 ^y	n. a.					1,509	1.269^{z} (1.056)	1.34
MCW4720 MCW6074 \times	$m h f l \Delta m h f 2 \Delta$	8	0.792^{A} (0.184)	1,269	4.18 ^B (3.76)	$25.13^{\rm B}$ (4.08)	$64.72^{\rm B}$ (10.04)	5.97^{B} (5.4)	1,6199	19.46° (4.669)	25.36
MCW6075 ALP1318 \times	$fnll\Delta mhfl\Delta$ $mhf2\Delta$	6	0.914^{D} (0.08)	1,107	3.61 ^E (1.87)	$27.29^{\rm E}$ (2.88)	$58.41^{\rm E}$ (4.74)	10.69 ^E (0.74)	1,308	21.272 ^F (7.999)	26.36
ALP1317 ALP1545 \times	$dmc1\Delta-12$	6	0.509 ^G	1,045	$3.09^{\rm H}$	34.29 ^H	60.68^{H}	1.94 ^H	1,164	6.821 ^I	7.29

 ${}^{a}P = 0.41$, not significant; ${}^{b}P = 2.897 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^{c}P = 1.0$, not significant.

 ${}^{d}P = 0.159$, not significant; ${}^{e}P = 5.549 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^{f}P = 0.041$, significant at an α -level of 0.05.

 ${}^gP = 0.025$, significant at an α -level of 0.05; ${}^hP = 0.007$, highly significant; ${}^iP = 0.899$, not significant.

 $p^j = 0.061$, significant at an α -level of 0.1; $p^k = 2.449 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; $p^j = 0.575$, not significant.

 ${}^{m}P = 9.12 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^{n}P = 8.427 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^{0}P = 9.12 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant.

 $P P = 2.412 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; $P = 3.884 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant; $P = 7.093 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant.

 ${}^8P = 9.12 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^1P = 9.12 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; ${}^9P = 9.12 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant; 8 , highly significant; 8 , highly significant; 8 , highly significant; 8 , highly

 $v_P = 6.54 \times 10^{-8}$, highly significant; $v_P = 6.54 \times 10^{-8}$, highly significant; $v_P = 2.861 \times 10^{-7}$, highly significant; v_A data is corrected for strongly distorted crossing over frequencies.

^y This is an estimate, there were no ade⁺ colonies among 32,276 plated spores; ^z $P = 4.592 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant.

 $^AP = 5.021 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant; $^BP = 1.28 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant; $^CP = 0.017$, significant at an α -level of 0.05.

 $D_P = 0.162$, not significant; $E_P = 4.267 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant; $F_P = 0.031$, significant at an α -level of 0.05.

 ${}^G P = 2.386 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^H P = 0.382$, not significant; ${}^I P = 7.301 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant. Although dmc/Δ shows moderate, but highly significant reductions in gene conversion at ade6 and crossi $ura4^+ - aim2 - his3^+ - aim$, it does not influence the CO/NCO-ratio associated with a gene conversion event. This indicates that Dmc1 is involved in choosing the homologous chromosome over the sister chromatid as a template (as previously discussed (*32, 33*)), but does not impinge on the CO/NCO-decision once an extended D loop is formed.

 $K_P = 7.567 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; $L_P = 0.262$, not significant; $M_P = 0.389$, not significant.

 $N_P = 0.389$, not significant; $O_P = 0.765$, not significant; $P_P = 0.217$, not significant.

§ data from Ref. (*18*)

Table S3. Frequency of gene conversion and crossing over in the $ura4^+$ -aim2 – ade6 – his3⁺-aim interval. The values are the means from n independent crosses and the values in brackets are the standard deviations. The number of Ade⁺ recombinants tested is indicated, as is the total number of viable spores analyzed for crossing over between *ura4*⁺-aim2 and his3⁺-aim. ade6-M375 is a known cold spot for meiotic DSB formation. Nevertheless recombination induced at this site causes a disparity between P1/R1 and P2/R2 classes, since ade6-M375 is the recipient of genetic information. CentiMorgan (cM) are calculated from the accumulated data of the independent crosses, not from the mean values, using the mapping function of Haldane. *P* values are calculated by a two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test against the data from the wild-type cross (ALP1541 × ALP731).

Cross						$%$ ade ⁺		Crossovers (CO)			
strain	genotype	n	Frequency of ade† in %	ade tested	(P1) ura his ⁺	(P2) $ura+his-$	(R1) ura his	$ura+his+$ (R2)	tested	Frequency of CO in $\%$	cM
ALP1541 \times ALP731	wild type	o	0.0278 (0.0036)	1,053	6.39 (2.46)	34.44 (2.66)	56.74 (4.45)	2.42 (0.62)	1,083	10.075 (3.539)	11.70
MCW1832 \times MCW1785	$full \Delta$		0.0474 ^a (0.0105)	1,166	7.5^{b} (0.87)	24.62^b 1.39	65.32^{b} (2.16)	2.57 ^b (0.95)	1,155	14.988 ^c (3.558)	17.68

^a $P = 0.025$, significant at an α -level of 0.05; $P = 0.004$, highly significant; $P = 0.055$, significant at an α -level of 0.1.

Table S4. Frequency of crossing over in the *his1-102 – leu2-120 – lys7-2* interval. The values are the means from *n* independent crosses, the values in brackets are the standard deviations. The total number of viable spores analyzed for crossing over between his1 and leu2, leu2 and lys7, as well as his1 and lys7. Since leu2 is located inbetween his1 and lys7, the segregation pattern of *leu2-120* in these crosses was used to determine the frequency of double crossovers in the *his1 – lys7* interval. CentiMorgan (cM) are calculated from the accumulated data of the independent crosses, not from the mean values, using the mapping function of Haldane. *P* values are calculated by a two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test against the data from the wild-type cross (ALP996 \times ALP1002).

Cross				Crossovers (CO)							
strain	genotype	n	tested	$his1-102$ $leu2-120$		$leu2-120$ $lys 7-2$		$his1-102$ $(leu2-120)$ $lvs7-2$			
ALP996 \times ALP1002	wild type		723	16.393% (1.614)	19.96 cM	10.868 % (1.409)	12.15 cM	25.899 % (1.469)	36.42 cM		
ALP1014 \times ALP1017	$fml1\Delta$		825	21.244% ^a (1.733)	27.39 cM	13.689% (3.544)	15.51 cM	32.133% (3.841)	50.08 cM		

 ${}^{a}P = 0.008$, highly significant; ${}^{b}P = 0.151$, not significant; ${}^{c}P = 0.032$, significant at an α -level of 0.05.

Table S5. Spore viability

^a numbers in brackets represent total number of plated spores (n).

eV stands for empty vector.

Table S7. Distribution of DNA masses in wild-type and mutant asci with or without over-expression of wild-type and mutant Fml1. Asci were classified into five categories: (I) 4 regularly distributed DNA masses, (II) 1 DNA mass (total segregation failure), (III) more than 1 but less than 4 DNA masses (partial segregation failure), (IV) 4 irregularly distributed DNA masses (mis-segregation of chromosomes), and (V) more than 4 DNA masses (DNA fragmentation). Percentage of asci in each category is given. Strains with different mating types were mixed together, plated onto solid sporulation media and incubated at +25°C for several days. Cells were stained with Hoechst33342 and evaluated under an epifluorescence microscope. *P* values are calculated by a one-tailed Fisher's exact test against the data from the *mus81*Δ cross (ALP812 × ALP813).

 ${}^{a}P = 4.089 \times 10^{-12}$, highly significant ${}^{b}P = 0.008$, highly significant

 $P = 0.565$, not significant

 $^d P = 1.278 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant $^e P = 3.119 \times 10^{-6}$, highly significant

 f *P* = 0.006, highly significant

Table S9. Frequency of gene conversion and crossing over in the $ura4^+$ -aim2 – ade6 – his3⁺-aim interval. The values are the means from n independent crosses and the values in brackets are the standard deviations. The number of Ade⁺ recombinants tested is indicated, as is the total number of viable spores analyzed for crossing over between *ura4*⁺-aim2 and his3⁺-aim. ade6-3083 is a known hot spot for recombination and therefore acts predominantly as a recipient of genetic information, this and the order of markers explains the disparity between P1/R1 and P2/R2 classes. CentiMorgan (cM) are calculated from the accumulated data of the independent crosses, not from the mean values, using the mapping function of Haldane. *P* values are calculated by a two-tailed Mann-Whitney U test against the data from the wild-type cross (ALP733 × FO1267 + pREP41).

Cross						$%$ ade ⁺				Crossovers (CO)	
strain	genotype	\boldsymbol{n}	Frequency of ade ⁺ in %	ade ⁺ tested	$urahis+ (P1)$	$ura+his' (P2)$	$urahis$ (R1)	$ura+his+ (R2)$	tested	Frequency of CO in %	cM
ALP733 \times FO1267	wild type + empty vector [§]	12	0.803 (0.098)	2,247	2.79 (1.17)	36.02 (4.11)	58.29 (3.86)	2.89 (2.09)	2,374	13.628 (4.951)	15.82
$+$ pREP41 ALP733 \times FO1267	wild type $+$ pREP41-Fml1	$12\,$	$0.969^{\rm a}$ (0.081)	2,359	2.05^b (1.05)	43.47^{b} (3.94)	51.57^b (3.16)	2.91^{b} (1.42)	2,470	10.505° (2.424)	11.87
$+$ pFm 11 ⁺ ALP733 \times FO1267	wild type $+$ pREP1-Fml1	11	1.055^d (0.119)	2,314	3.53^e (1.59)	45.64^e (3.72)	46.57° (3.89)	4.26° (1.39)	2,324	13.889 ^f (5.265)	16.11
$+$ pFml1 $+$ ALP733 \times FO1267	wild type $+$ pREP1-Fml1-K99R	11	0.897 ^g (0.173)	1,876	5.55^h (2.0)	26.72^h (2.76)	65.43^h (2.22)	2.29 ^h (0.83)	1,987	17.262^i (2.953)	21.25
$+$ pFml1- K99R ALP733 \times FO1267 $+$ pFml1-	wild type $+$ pREP1-Fml1-D196N	12	1.077^{j} (0.19)	2,310	4.96^{k} (1.59)	25.48^{k} (3.98)	67.7^{k} (3.49)	1.86^{k} (1.08)	2,545	15.631 ¹ (2.601)	18.76
D196N ALP802 \times FO1260	$mus81\Delta$ $+$ pREP41-Fml1	$12\,$	$0.52^{\rm m}$ (0.102)	1,117	1.7 ⁿ (1.56)	93.38^{n} (4.5)	0.8 ⁿ (1.56)	4.12 ⁿ (3.72)	2,404	3.086° (1.465)	3.4
$+$ pFm 11^+ ALP802 \times FO1260	$mus81\Delta$ $+$ pREP41-Mus81- $Eme1^{\S}$	10	0.98 ^p (0.216)	1,445	3.26 ^q (1.14)	39.33^{q} (6.9)	53.579 (7.22)	3.84 ^q (2.24)	1,504	12.986 ^r (3.381)	15.91
$+$ pMus81* ALP1170 \times ALP1267	$full \Delta$ mus 81Δ $+$ pREP41-Mus81- Eme1	$7\overline{ }$	1.492 ^s (0.495)	532	7.67^t (3.0)	22.28^t (4.16)	66.97 ^t (5.55)	3.08^t (1.78)	366	19.454^{u} (8.064)	26.83
$+$ pMus81* ALP802 \times FO1260	$mus81\Delta$ + pREP1-rus A^{\S}	13	0.836^v (0.295)	2,047	$8.78^{\rm w}$ (4.12)	49.36^w (7.21)	$29.9^{\rm w}$ (7.24)	11.96^w (6.92)	2,088	11.892^{x} (4.308)	12.75
$+$ pRusA ALP1170 \times ALP1267	$full \Delta$ mus 81Δ $+$ pREP1-rusA	12	0.759^{y} (0.2)	500	11.04^{z} (5.67)	35.88^{2} (14.28)	43.71^{z} (12.17)	9.37^{z} (5.15)	4,039	15.852^{A} (6.77)	18.41

 ${}^{a}P = 9.987 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^{b}P = 5.32 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^{c}P = 0.149$, not significant.

 ${}^{d}P = 2.218 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; ${}^{e}P = 4.865 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant; ${}^{f}P = 1.0$, not significant.

 ${}^gP = 0.074$, significant at an α -level of 0.1; ${}^hP = 4.513 \times 10^4$, highly significant; ${}^iP = 0.176$, not significant.

 $jP = 5.32 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; $kP = 2.755 \times 10^{-4}$, highly significant; $lP = 0.644$, not significant.

 ${}^{m}P = 4.146 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant; ${}^{n}P = 3.226 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant; ${}^{0}P = 4.146 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant.

 $P P = 0.075$, significant at an α -level of 0.1; ${}^qP = 0.187$, not significant; $P = 0.553$, not significant.

 ${}^sP = 0.007$, highly significant; ${}^tP = 0.009$, highly significant; ${}^uP = 0.176$, not significant.

 $v_P = 0.301$, not significant; $v_P = 2.209 \times 10^{-5}$, highly significant; $v_P = 0.301$, not significant.

 $y'P = 0.119$, not significant; $z'P = 0.057$, significant at an α -level of 0.1 (tested against $mus81\Delta + p$ REP1-rusA: $P = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$, highly significant); $^{\Delta}P = 0.686$, not significant.

 $B_P = 0.141$, not significant; ^C *P* = 3.226 \times 10⁻⁵, highly significant; ^D *P* = 0.248, not significant.

 $E_P = 0.004$, highly significant; $E_P = 0.332$, not significant; $E_P = 0.396$, not significant.

 $H_P = 0.011$, significant at an α -level of 0.05 ; $P = 0.099$, significant at an α -level of 0.1 ; $K_P = 0.128$, not significant.

§ data from Ref. (*18*)

Figure S1. Physical assay for analyzing CO formation during meiosis. (**A**) Schematic of the physical meiotic recombination assay at *mbs1* on chromosome 1. The restriction sites, the position of the probe used at this locus and the sizes of the expected DNA fragments after endonuclease digestion are indicated (*31*). (**B**) Southern Blot showing diploid wild-type and *fml1*Δ meiotic *pat1-114* timecourses with CO products arising by the 4 hour timepoint following meiotic induction. (**C**) Quantification of the CO product at the 6 hour timepoint from Southern blots like in (B). Incomplete digestion results in a band of the same size as R1, therefore the percentage of CO recombination was calculated using $2 \times R2$ /total DNA (33). (**D**-**E**) Percentage of different meiotic stages evaluated with Hoechst 33342-stained cells in wild-type (ALP1291 and ALP1292) and *fml1*Δ (ALP1264 and ALP1265) timecourses (*29*). (**C**-**E**) Values represent the average of two independent experiments each, error bars indicate the range (experiment 1: WT = 3.18% CO and *fml1*Δ = 4.06% CO; experiment 2: WT = 4.02% CO and *fml1∆* = 5.10% CO).

Figure S2. Gel retardation assay showing binding of Fml1ΔC (lanes b – f: 0.05 nM, 0.1 nM, 0.5 nM, 5 nM, and 10 nM), Fml1ΔC-K99R (lane h - l: 0.05 nM, 0.1 nM, 0.5 nM, 5 nM, and 10 nM), and Fml1ΔC-D196N (lanes n – r: 0.05 nM, 0.1 nM, 0.5 nM, 5 nM, and 10 nM) to a synthetic D loop. See Methods for further details.

Figure S3. Examples of asci as evaluated in Fig. 2B. **(A-K)** Bright field microscopy images and **(A'-K')** epifluorescence microscopy images of DNA stained with Hoechst 33342. Outlines of the asci are indicated as dashed white lines. **(A, A', B, B')** Asci from a wild-type cross (ALP714 × ALP688) with 4 equally distributed DNA masses. **(C, C')** Asci from a *mus81*Δ *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP820 × ALP814) with 4 irregularly distributed DNA masses. **(D, D')** Asci from a *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP797 × ALP775) with 4 irregularly distributed DNA masses. **(E, E')** Asci from a *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP797 × ALP775) with 2 irregularly distributed DNA masses. **(F, F')** Asci from a *mus81*Δ *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP820 × ALP814) with 3 irregularly distributed DNA masses. **(G, G')** Asci from a *mus81*Δ *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP820 × ALP814) with 6 irregularly distributed DNA masses. **(H, H')** Asci from a *sfr1*Δ-*2* cross (ALP797 × ALP775) with 2 regularly distributed DNA masses. **(I, I', K, K')** Asci from a *mus81*Δ cross (ALP812 × ALP813) with a single DNA mass (spores with immature spore walls are indicated by arrowheads). Spore wall formation is normally initiated during meiosis II, this suggests that asci containing less than 4 spores also must have passed meiosis I and the spindle pole body duplication at the onset of meiosis II (reviewed in (*35*)).

Figure S4. Mus81 focus formation in wild type and *sfr1*Δ-*2*. **(A)** Examples of Mus81 foci in Rec10-positive nuclei of each stage of linear elements from diploid wild type (ALP1524). The row labeled merge shows Rec10 in green and Mus81-13myc in red and the bottom row shows DNA stained with Hoechst 33342. The 4 stages have been shown to accumulate at different time points of a meiotic time course (dots and threads arising early, whereas networks and bundles can be found only in later time points). Rec10 also coincides and colocalizes with different recombination markers, like Rec7 and Rad51 at particular stages (*30, 36*). **(B)** Percentage of Mus81-positive nuclei among meiotic nuclei staged according to their linear element morphology in wild type (ALP1524) and *sfr1*Δ -*2* (ALP1540). **(C)** Average number of Mus81 foci in meiotic nuclei staged according to their linear element morphology in wild type (ALP1524) and *sfr1*Δ -*2* (ALP1540).

Figure S5. Effect of wild-type and mutant Fml1 over-expression (expressed from the thiamine-repressible *nmt1*-promotor in pREP1) on the sensitivity of a wild-type strain (MCW1221) against the alkalyting agent methyl-methanesulfonate (MMS). pREP1 serves as the empty vector (eV) control. Cells were spotted in a 10-fold dilution series (from 10^5 to 10^2 cells) onto EMMG agar containing thiamine (repressed) and MMS as indicated.

Supplemental References

- 21. S. A. Sabatinos, S. L. Forsburg, *Methods Enzymol* **470**, 759 (2010).
- 22. G. R. Smith, *Methods Mol Biol* **557**, 65 (2009).
- 23. A. L. Goldstein, J. H. McCusker, *Yeast* **15**, 1541 (1999).
- 24. K. Maundrell, *Gene* **123**, 127 (1993).
- 25. A. Lorenz, F. Osman, V. Folkyte, S. Sofueva, M. C. Whitby, *Mol Cell Biol* **29**, 4742 (2009).
- 26. C. L. Doe, J. Dixon, F. Osman, M. C. Whitby, *EMBO J* **19**, 2751 (2000).
- 27. S. C. Ip *et al.*, *Nature* **456**, 357 (2008).
- 28. U. Rass *et al.*, *Genes Dev* **24**, 1559 (2010).
- 29. J. Loidl, A. Lorenz, *Methods Mol Biol* **558**, 15 (2009).
- 30. A. Lorenz *et al.*, *J Cell Sci* **117**, 3343 (2004).
- 31. R. W. Hyppa, G. R. Smith, *Methods Mol Biol* **557**, 235 (2009).
- 32. A. L. Grishchuk, J. Kohli, *Genetics* **165**, 1031 (2003).
- 33. R. W. Hyppa, G. R. Smith, *Cell* **142**, 243 (2010).
- 34. F. Osman, J. Dixon, A. R. Barr, M. C. Whitby, *Mol Cell Biol* **25**, 8084 (2005).
- 35. C. Shimoda, *J Cell Sci* **117**, 389 (2004).
- 36. A. Lorenz, A. Estreicher, J. Kohli, J. Loidl, *Chromosoma* **115**, 330 (2006).