

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1
Strains used in this study

Strain	recAo	radA	recX	Other relevant genotype	Source or derivation
CAG18642	+	+	+	<i>zjf-3131::Tn10</i>	<i>E. coli</i> Stock Center
GJ1989	+	+	+	<i>malE::Tn10-9 lexA3</i>	(11)
JC13509 ^a	+	+	+		
N3030	+	+	+	<i>gal-76::Tn10</i>	From R.G.Lloyd
SS775	+	+	+	<i>malE::Tn10-9 lexA3</i>	GJ1989→JC13509 ^j
SS996 ^b	+	+	+	Ω gfp	(8)
SS1153	+	+	+		pKD46→JC13509 ^f
SS1465	+	+	+	<i>gal-76::Tn10</i>	N3030→SS996 ⁱ
SS2642	1403	+	del	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	(10)
SS2647	1403	+	del	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	SS2642→JC13509 ^h
SS3047	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	(10)
SS3085	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	(9) ^h
SS3306	1403	+	+	<i>zjf-3131::Tn10 ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	CAG18642→SS3085 ⁱ
SS4074	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)100::kan</i>	(1)
SS4279	+	kan	+		(1)
SS4414	+	+	+	<i>malE::Tn10-9 lexA3</i>	pKD46→SS775 ^f
SS4520	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)100::kan</i>	SS4074→JC13509 ^h
SS4555	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)200::frt</i>	This work ^k
SS4560	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901 del(xthA)200::frt</i>	SS3047→SS4555 ^h
SS4857	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)200::frt gal-76::Tn10</i> Ω gfp	SS1465→SS4555 ⁱ
SS4989	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)100::kan</i>	pKD46→SS4520 ^f
SS4959	+	+	cat		This work ^d
SS4999	+	+	+	<i>del(xthA)100::cat</i>	This work ^g
SS5841	1403	del	cat	Ω gfp	SS6186→SS7102 ^j
SS6013	+	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4142</i> Ω gfp	(7)
SS6080	+	+	cat	Ω gfp	(7) ^j
SS6087	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan</i> Ω gfp	This work ^e
SS6088	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan</i> Ω gfp	SS6087→SS996 ^h
SS6156	1403	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4142 zjf-3131::Tn10</i> Ω gfp	(6)
SS6186	1403	+	cat	<i>ygaD1::kan</i> Ω gfp	This work ^d
SS7102	+	del	+	Ω gfp	This work ^k
SS7108	+	del	+	<i>del(xthA)100::kan</i> Ω gfp	SS4074→SS7102 ^h
SS7118	+	del	+	<i>del(xthA)200::frt</i> Ω gfp	This work ^k
SS7128	1403	del	+	<i>del(xthA)200::frt</i> Ω gfp	SS6087→SS7118 ^h
SS7129	1403	del	cat	<i>del(xthA)200::frt</i> Ω gfp	SS6186→SS7118 ^h
SS7132	+	del	cat	<i>del(xthA)200::frt</i> Ω gfp	SS4959→SS7118 ^j
SS7136	1403	del	+	Ω gfp	SS6087→SS7102 ^h
SS7152	+	del	cat	Ω gfp	SS4959→SS7102 ^j
SS7155	1403	+	cat	Ω gfp	SS6186→SS996 ^h
SS7261	+	del	+	<i>recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i> <i>zjf-3131::Tn10</i>	SS3306→SS7255 ⁱ
SS8245		op		<i>srlC300::Tn10 recA730 sulB103</i>	This work ^l
SS8253	+	op	+	Ω gfp	SS8245→SS996 ^j
SS8254	+	op	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4142</i> Ω gfp	SS8245→SS6013 ^j

SS8272	<i>1403</i>	<i>op</i>	+	<i>zjf-3131::Tn10 ygaD1::kan recA4142</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6156→SS8253 ^j
SS9023	+	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4142</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6013→SS996 ^h
SS9024	+	<i>del</i>	+	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4142</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6013→SS7102 ^h
SS9040	<i>1403</i>	+	+	<i>ygaD1::kan del(xthA)200::frt gal-</i> 76:: <i>Tn10</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6088→SS4857 ^h
SS9041	+	+	<i>cat</i>	<i>del(xthA)200::frt gal-76::Tn10</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6080→SS4857 ^j
SS9043	<i>1403</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i>	SS2647→SS7255 ^h
SS9045	<i>1403</i>	+	<i>cat</i>	<i>del(xthA)200::frt gal-76::Tn10</i> <i>Ωgfp</i>	SS6186→SS4857 ^j
SS9048	<i>1403</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>del</i>	<i>ygaD1::kan recA4136,4155::gfp-901</i> <i>del(xthA)100::cat</i>	SS4999→SS9043 ^j

^a The genotype for this strain is *sulB103Δattλ::sulApΩgfp-mut2 lacMS286 φ80dIIIlacBK1 argE3 hi-4 thi-1 xyl-5 mtl-1 rpsL31 tsx*. The *lacMS286 φ80dIIIlacBK1* code for two partial non-overlapping deletions of the *lac* operon (5, 15).

^b This is JC13509 with *Δattλ::sulApΩgfp-mut2*. This is the *sulAp-gfp* reporter gene inserted into the *attλ* site (8).

^c This is SS1153 with *ygaD1::kan recAo1403 recA4136,4155::gfp-901* at the native *recA* locus (9).

^d PCR using prSJS748 and prSJS749 and pACYC184 as template. The linear DNA fragment was then used to transform recombinationally competent bacteria SS1153. Cat^R was selected.

^e Restrict pSJS1483 (7) with *Bam*H I and *Rsr*II and the linear DNA fragment was then used to transformed recombinationally competent bacteria. Kan^R was selected.

^f Select Amp^R at 30°C. pKD46 is described in (2).

^g PCR using prSJS748 and prSJS749 and pACYC184 as template. The linear DNA fragment was then used to transform recombinationally competent bacteria SS4989. Cat^R was selected, loss of Kan^R screened.

^h Select for Kan^R and then screen for other marker phenotypically or by PCR.

ⁱ Select for Tet^R and then screen for other marker phenotypically or by PCR.

^j Select for Cam^R and then screen for other marker phenotypically or by PCR.

^k This deletion allele was created by first transducing the Kan resistant allele from the Kieo collection into the strain as indicated in the reference column. pLH29, carrying the *flp* gene, was then introduced and Kan sensitive derivatives were screened (3).

^l This strain is in the AB1157 background.

Table S2
Oligonucleotides used for constructing the *radAop* mutation

Name	5' – 3' sequence	Purpose
prSJS 1049	GTAGCGCGTACCGAAGTTCCATTCTCTAGAAAGTA TAGGAACCTCGCGAAAATGAGACGTTGATC	Forward primer with homology to cat gene on pACYC184 and adds Flip site
prSJS 1050	GTTACGCCGTACCGAAGTTCCATACTTCTAGAGA ATAGGAACCTCTCAGGCCGTAGCACCAAGGCG	Reverse primer with homology to cat gene on pACYC184 and adds Flip site
prSJS 1119	GCTACTCGACATCCTAGCTACTCAGGGAAAGTTCCAT ACTTTCTAGAGAAATAGGAACCTCTCAGGCCGTAGCAC CAGGCCGTTAAGG	Reverse primer with Flip site and adds an arbitrary sequence and <i>recAp</i> sequences
prSJS 1137	TAATACCGGATAGTCATATGTTCTGTTGAAGCAATT ATACTGCATGCTCATACGGTATCAAGTGACTCGACA TCCTAGCTACTCAGG	First reverse primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1143	CCTTCCAGTTTCCAGCAGCAGGGCGGTTTCATT TCTTCCTCTTCATGCCGGTAATACCGGATAGTC TATGTTCTGTTG	Second reverse primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1144	CGAGCACTTAGCGTGGCGAACTGTGACACCCGGGCA CAACGCTGACGCAGCGTAGCGAGCTGTCCTCCAGT TTTCCAGCAGCAGG	Third reverse primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1145	AACAATTATCATTTCATTGAGGCTTATCCGTACGG AAGTTCTATTCTCTAGAAAAGTATAGGAACCTCGGC GAAAATGAGACGTTG	First forward primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1146	GATGATTAAAATGATTCGTTGCATATTGAGTGTGTC AGCTTACAGAGTGGCTACTTAGCATAACAATTATC ATTTTCATTGAGG	Second forward primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1147	GGCGTCGTCGGAATACCGGTAAATACCACGCCAGC GTACCCAGCACTACCGCCAGCCAGCCAATGATGATT AAAATGATTGTTGC	Third forward primer PCR for <i>priCop</i> Cat ^R cassette
prSJS 1243	GCCTGAATCAGAAGTAATTGCTCGCCGCCATCCTG CGGGCGGCACAGCATTAAACGAGGTACACCCGTACGG AAGTTCTATTCTCTAG	Forward primer for <i>radAop</i>
prSJS 1244	CCTGCCAGCGCGATAATCGGCCCGCATTAC AAACAAAGGCGCGTTTGGAGCTTGGCCATTTC CCTCCTCATGCCGG	Reverse primer for <i>radAop</i>

Construction of the *radA* overproducer. The *radA* overproducer mutation was made from a *priC* overproducer mutation (*priCop*). The original construction for *priCop* used four sets of PCR reactions. Each one adding sequences to the *cat* gene from pACYC184.

5 They add sequences for the *FRT* sites, the *recA* promoter (*recAo1401* and *recAo281*) and RBS sequences as well as the region of homolog before and after the *priC* start codon. The first PCR reaction used prSJS1049 and prSJS1050 (Table S1) and pACYC184 as a template to create a DNA fragment with the *cat* gene flanked by Flip (*FRT*) sites. Then using this PCR fragment just generated as the template, PCR was done using primers 10 prSJS1049 and prSJS1119. This step added an arbitrary sequence after the *FRT* site that allowed for more specific amplification in subsequent steps. Then using the DNA fragment just generated as the template, PCR was done again with prSJS1145 and prSJS1137 to generate a fragment of DNA where sequences upstream of the *priC* gene were added on the upstream side of the *FRT-cat-FRT* fragment and the arbitrary 15 sequence and part of the *recA* promoter were added on downstream side. This fragment was then used as the template in a PCR reaction with prSJS1146 and prSJS1143 to generate a fragment of DNA where more upstream *priC* sequences and the remainder of the *recA* promoter, RBS, ATG and *priC* coding sequences were added. It should be noted that the *recA* promoter had *recAo1401* and *recAo281* mutations that eliminated SOS 20 regulation (6, 7, 8) and the RBS was modified from the wild type to one that had been optimized. This fragment was then used in a final PCR reaction with prSJS1147 and prSJS1144 that further added regions of *priC* sequences upstream and downstream of the ATP. This fragment was then recombined onto the chromosome inserting the *FRT-cat-FRT-recAp-RBS* in front of the *priC* start codon by standard methods. The *priC* start

codon was also changed from a GTG to an ATG in the process.

Construction of the *radA* overproducer mutation. This sequence of DNA was constructed by using prSJS1243 and prSJS1244 with the strain that contained the *priCop* construction described above as a template in a PCR reaction. This fragment was then 5 used to transform a recipient cell expressing the *exo*, *bet* and *gam* proteins (2). Chloramphenicol resistant recombinants were selected. One was selected and sequenced and named SS8245 (Table S1). This construct was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

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