

A

Repeat #1

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S288c TCCAGTTCAAATTCGAAATTCGAACTCCAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC
w303 TCCAGTTCAAATTCGAAATTCGAACTCCAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC
SK1 TCCAGTTCAAATTCGAAATTCGAACTCCAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC
NCYC110 TCCAGTTCAAATTCGAAATTCGAACTCCAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC
YJM789 TCCAGTTCAAATTCGAAATTCGAACTCCAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC
RM11 TCCAGTTCTAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC-----
y55 TCCAGTTCTAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC-----
Sigma TCCAGTTCTAATTCTAATTCGAACTCCAAC-----
      S S S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N

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B

Repeat #2

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S288c AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATTGTAACAATAACAATAATAATTAA-----CAATAGTAACAATAGCAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
w303 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATTGTAACAATAACAATAATAATTAA-----CAATAGTAACAATAGCAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
SK1 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATTAA-----CAATAGTAACAATAGCAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
NCYC110 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATTAA-----CAATAGTAACAATAGCAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
YJM789 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATTAA-----CAATAGTAACAATAGCAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
RM11 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATATAATAACAATAGTAA-----CAATAATAATAATAGTAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
y55 AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATATAATAACAATAGTAA-----CAATAATAATAATAGTAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
Sigma AACAGAATGGTACTAATGATAATATTAATAACCATTATTATAATAATAGTAACAATAACAATAATAATATAATAACAATAGTAA-----CAATAATAATAATAGTAACAATAATAATAGCAATAATAATAGGAAATAGTAACTAGTACTAAT
      N K N G T N D N I N N H Y Y N N S N N N N N N N N N N S N N N N N S N N N N S N N N N S N N N N S N N I N R N S N H S T N

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Figure S6 Comparison of *RPI1* repeat regions between different *S. cerevisiae* strains. The sequences for the repeat regions from *RPI1* were aligned using ClustalW. (A) 5' repeat region and (B) central repeat region. For repeat #1 the translation for the S288c sequence is shown, and for repeat #2 the translation for the Sigma sequence is shown. Strain names in blue are wild isolates and nucleotides in red represent nucleotide polymorphisms. In S288c, the repeats account for 16% of the coding sequence (195/1224 bases). The 5' repeat region consists of a hexanucleotide repeat. In S288c there are nine repeated units while in Sigma there are only six repeated units. The central repeat region consists of a trinucleotide repeat. In S288c there are 46 repeated units but in Sigma they have expanded to 63 repeated units. Both repeats encode primarily for serines and asparagines.