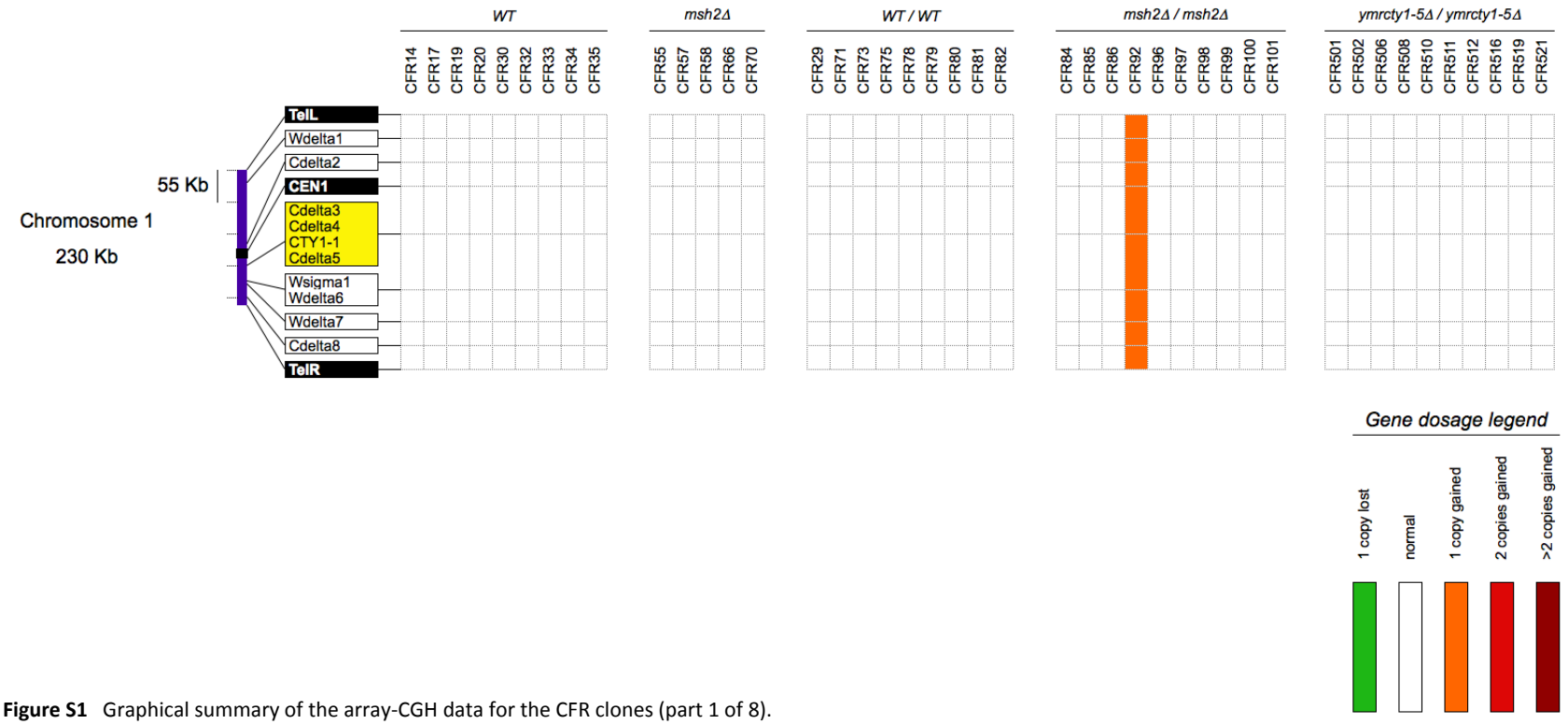


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (part 1 of 8).

The panels show a graphical representation of the deletion and amplification events detected by array-CGH for each chromosome. Only the chromosomes for which CNVs were detected are shown. The columns correspond to individual FA/Cu resistant isolates, the corresponding genotype of haploids or diploids is also indicated.
Each row in the tables corresponds to a Ty-containing site or an LTR-containing site that is annotated in the S288c reference genome sequence available at the Saccharomyces Genome Database (SGD). Tys and LTRs are frequently clustered and in this analysis they appear as a groups since our microarrays do not have the resolution to discriminate the hybridization signal from each individual part of the cluster. A cluster means that there are no probes of non-repetitive DNA between each feature. Sites containing full-length Ty1 and/or Ty2 insertions are highlighted in yellow. Sites containing solo LTRs and/or full length Ty3, Ty4 and Ty5 insertions are not highlighted. The site containing the *SFA1-CUP1* CNV reporter genes on Chr5 is highlighted in blue. The columns are colored to indicate that an alteration of gene dosage was detected by the array-CGH in the corresponding interval. The gene dosage changes are color-coded according to the legend above, and specifically: Bright green = -1 copy relative to parent haploid or diploid; White (or no color) = no dose change; Orange = +1 copy relative to parent (2 copies in haploids, and 3 copies in diploids); Red = +2 copies relative to parent (3 copies in haploids, and 4 copies in diploids); Brown = +3 or more copies relative to parent (4 or more copies in haploids, and 5 or more copies in diploids). The extent of the colored bars corresponds to the chromosomal region where the dose change occurred, and it indicates the specific boundaries for dosage change (breakpoints). Aneuploidy events are shown as the entire chromosome colored from telomere to telomere.

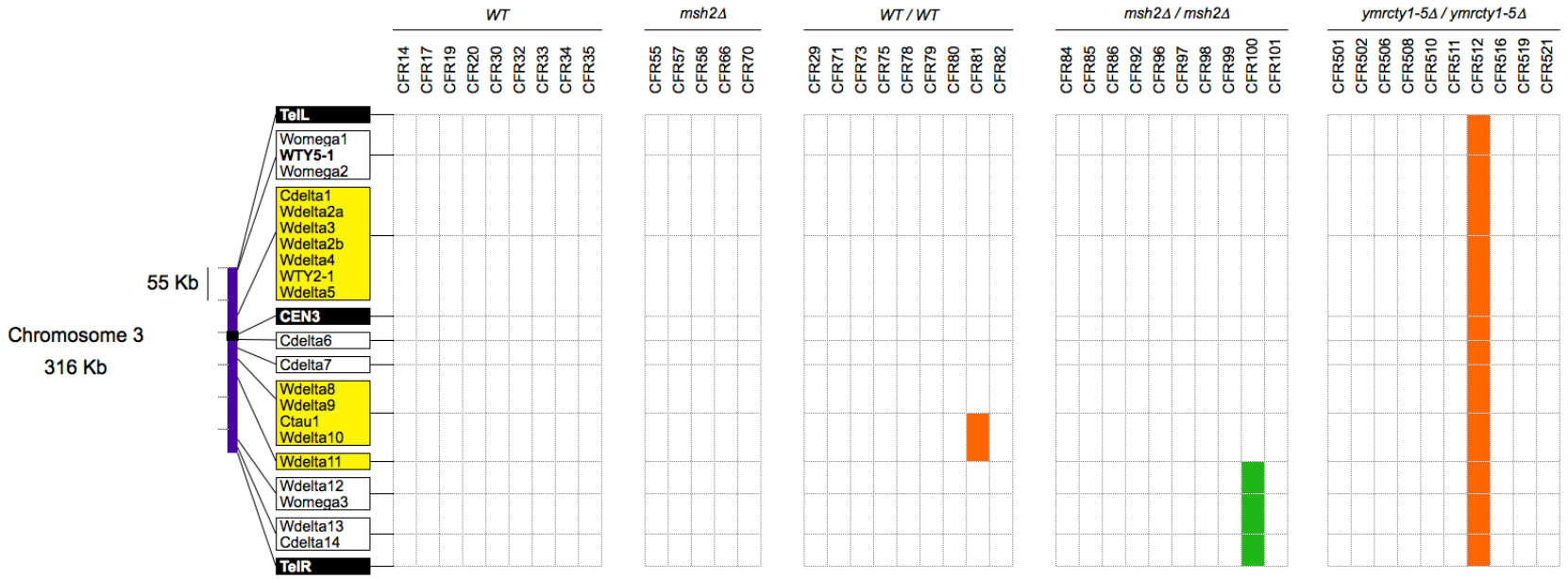


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 2 of 8).

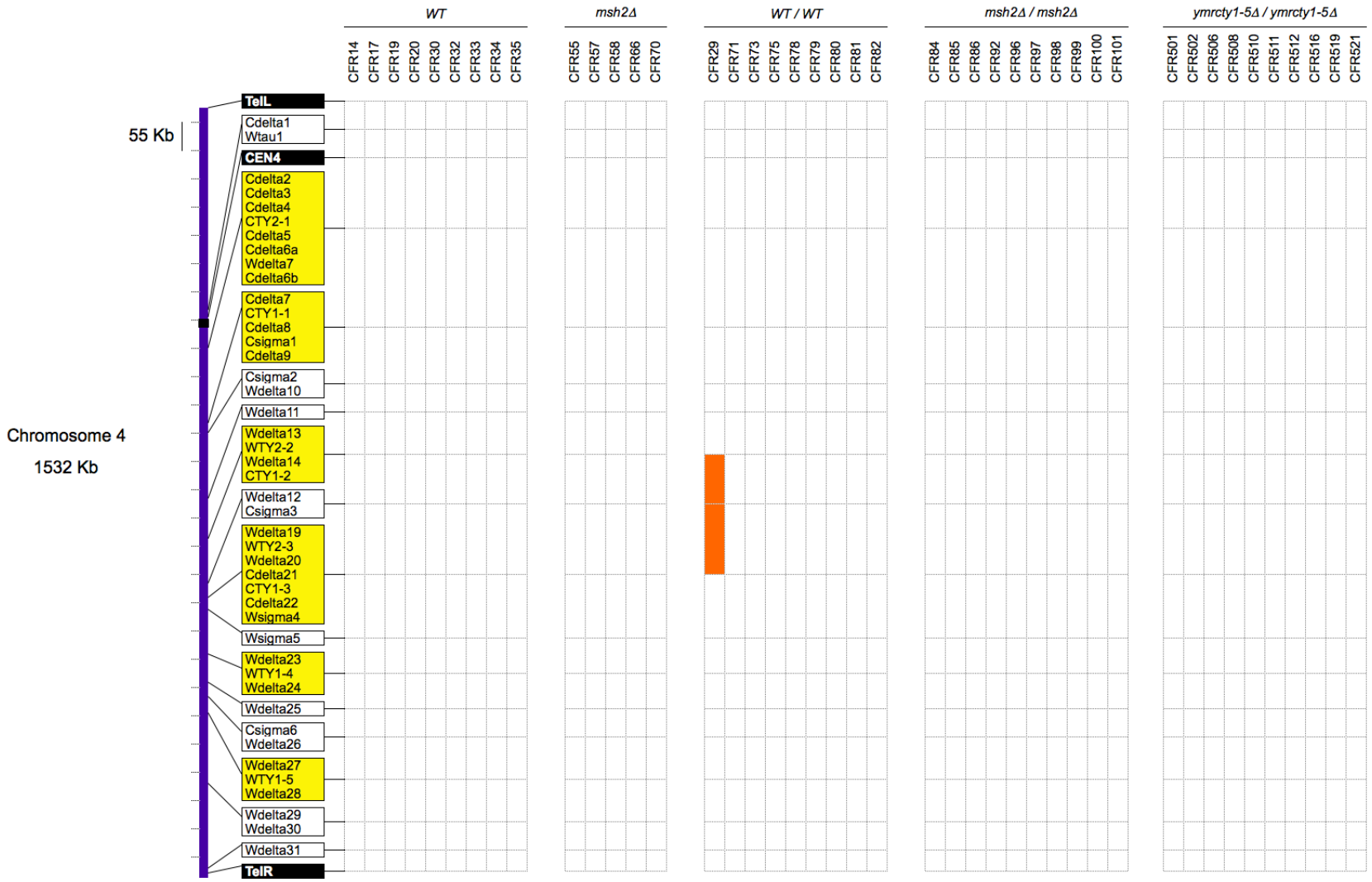


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 3 of 8).

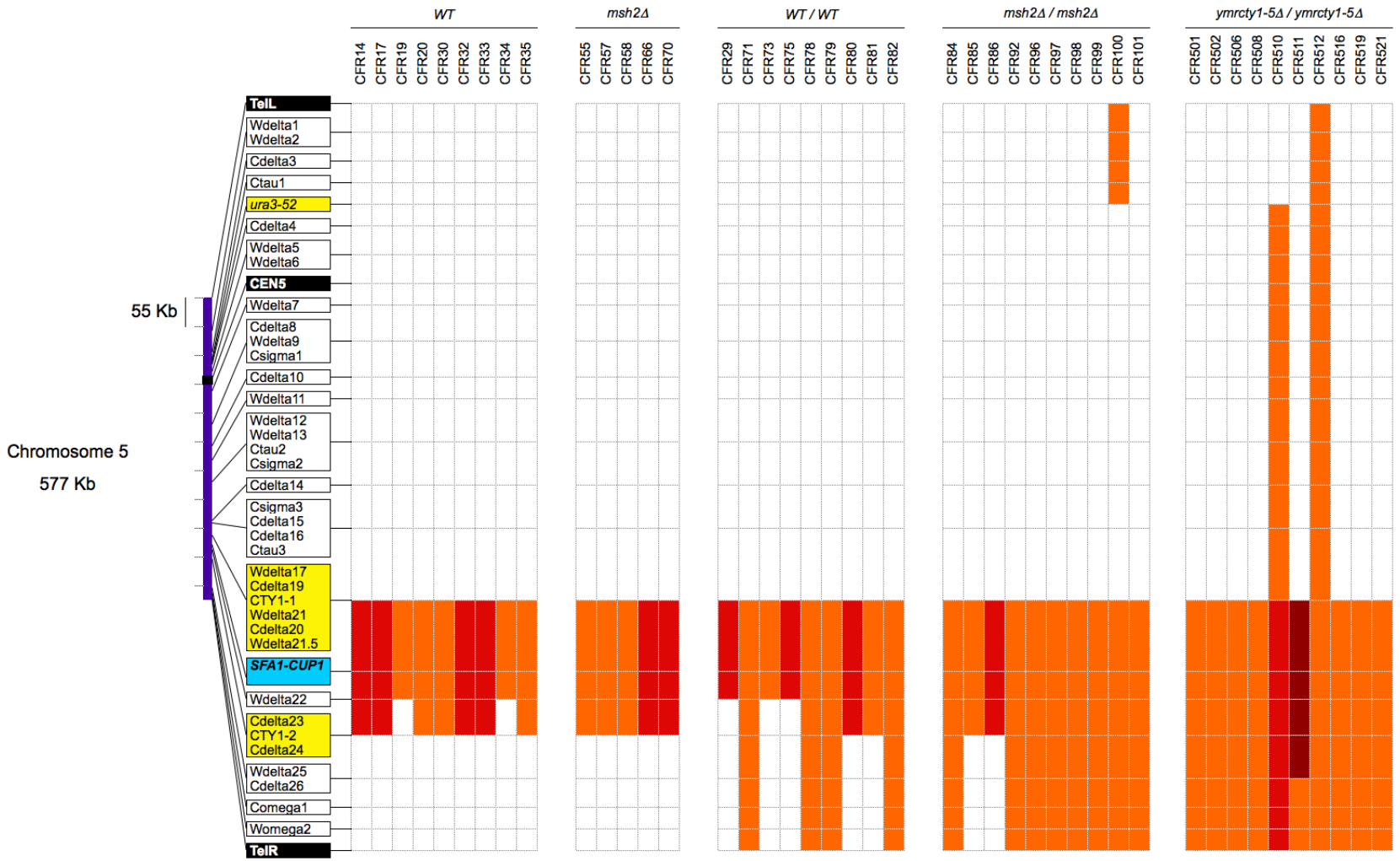


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 4 of 8).

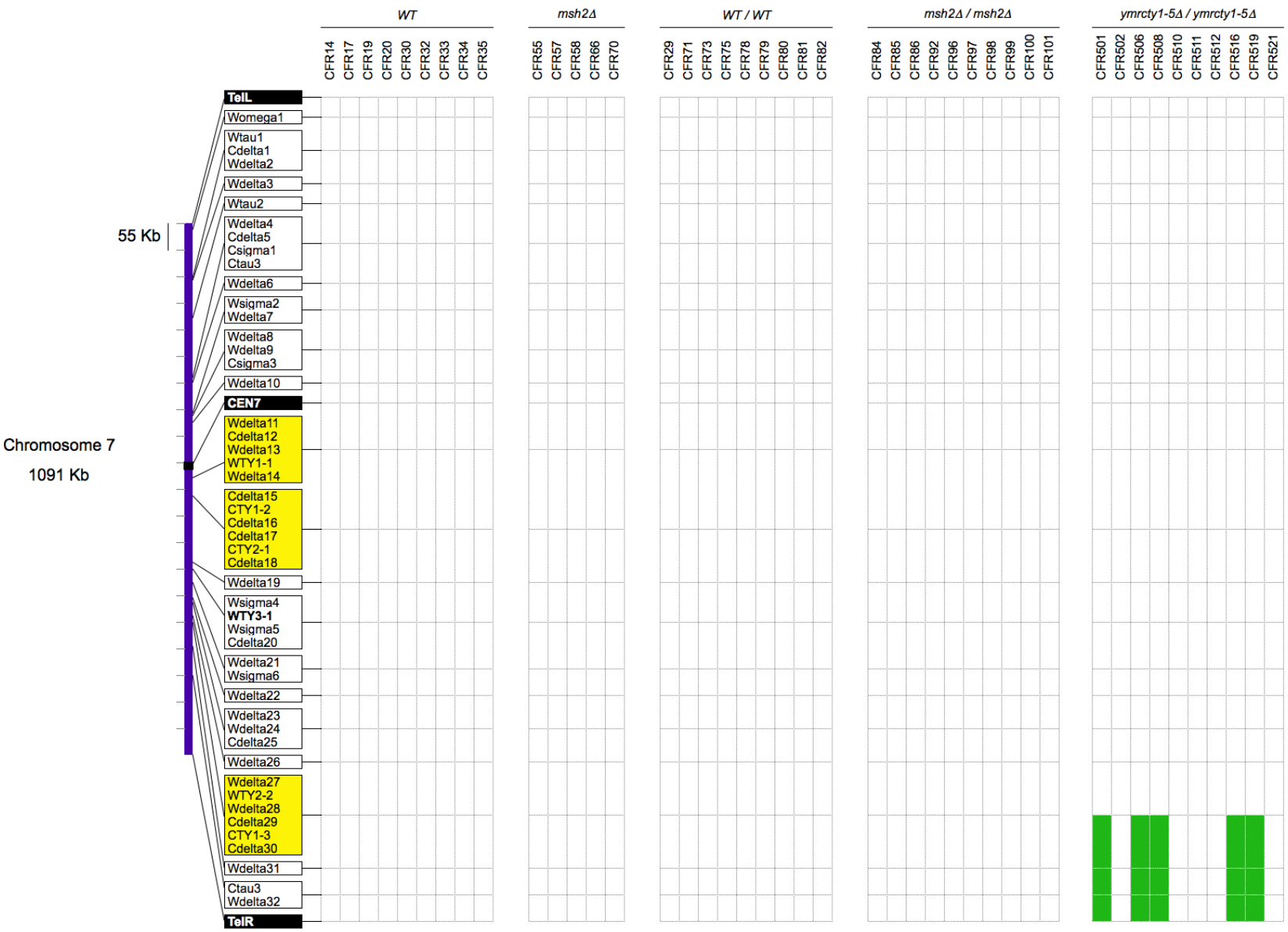


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 5 of 8).

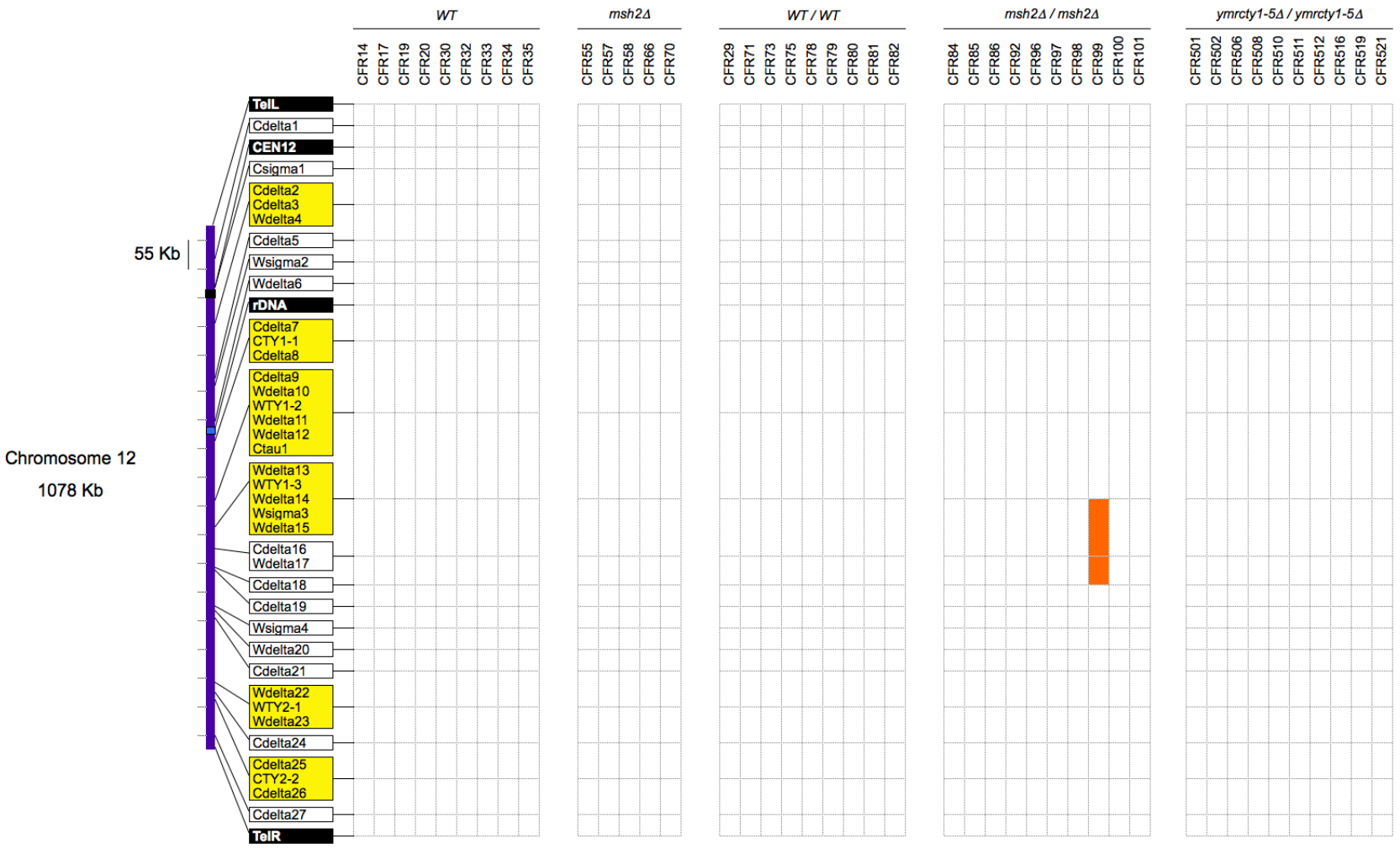


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 6 of 8).

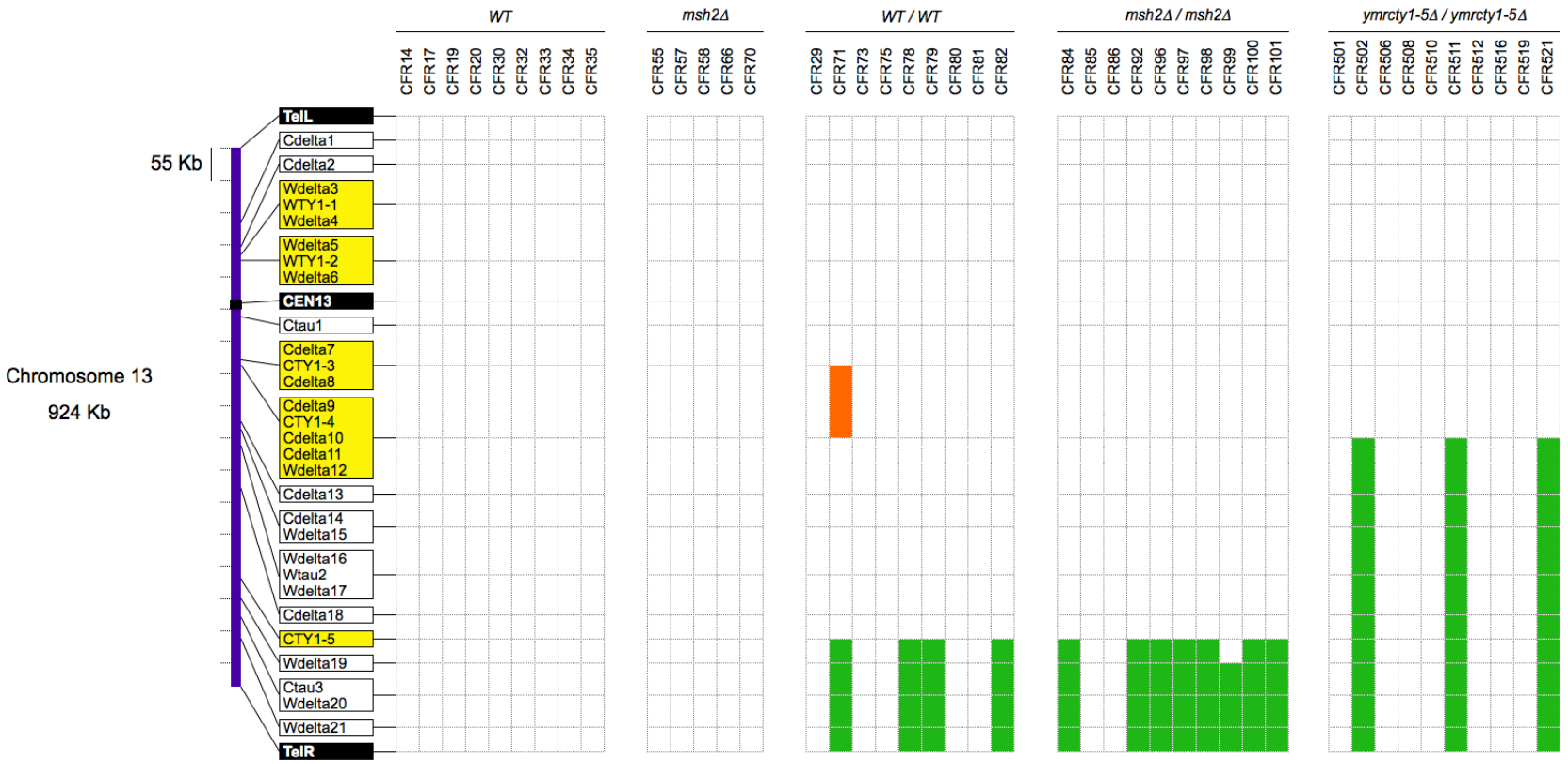


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 7 of 8).

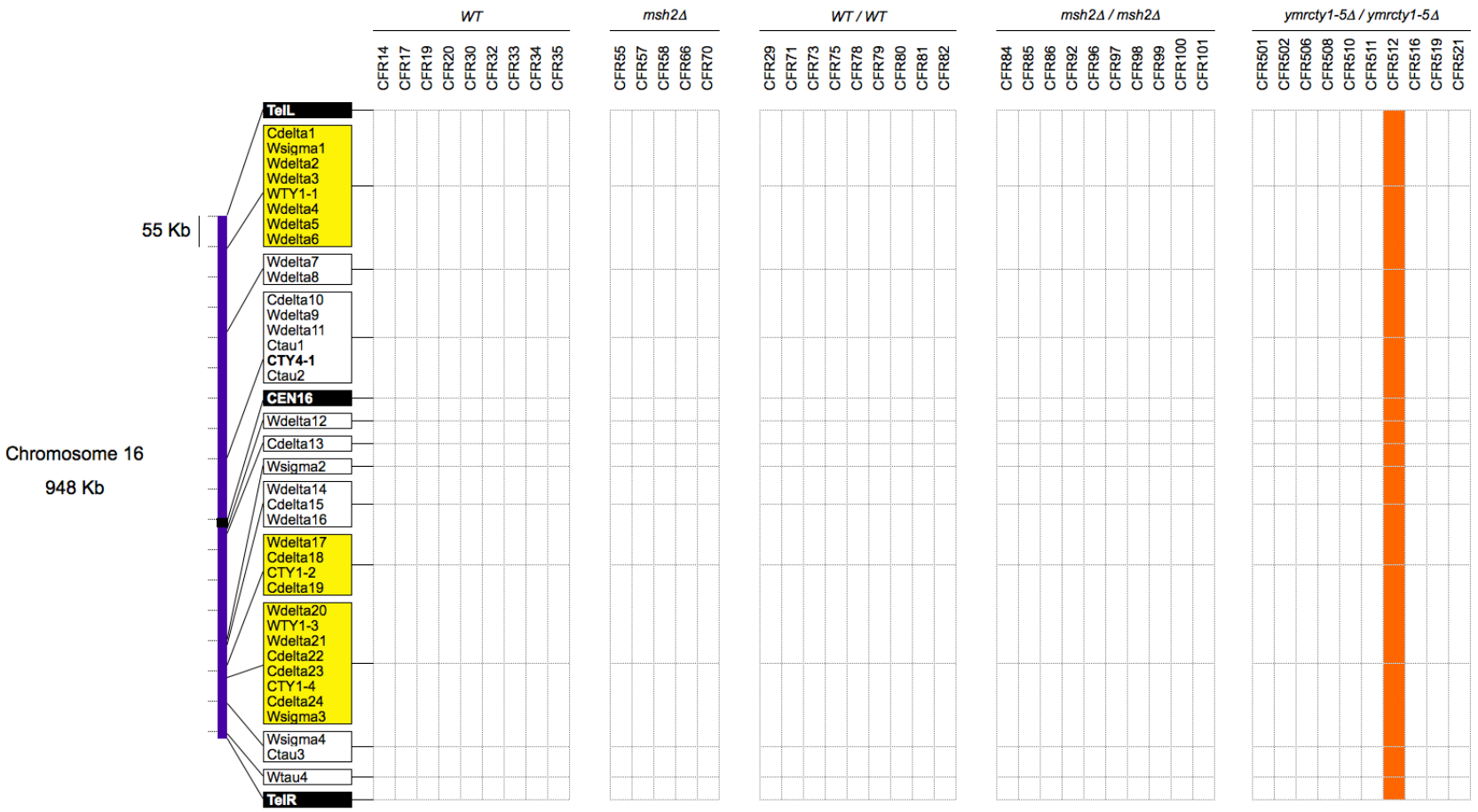


Figure S1 Graphical summary of the array-CGH data for the CFR clones (continued; part 8 of 8).

A

Haploid strains	Copies of *SFA1-CUP1*		
	Chr4	Chr5	Total
JAY357	0	0	**0**
JAY247	1	0	**1**
JAY372	0	1	**1**
JAY381	1	1	**2**

B

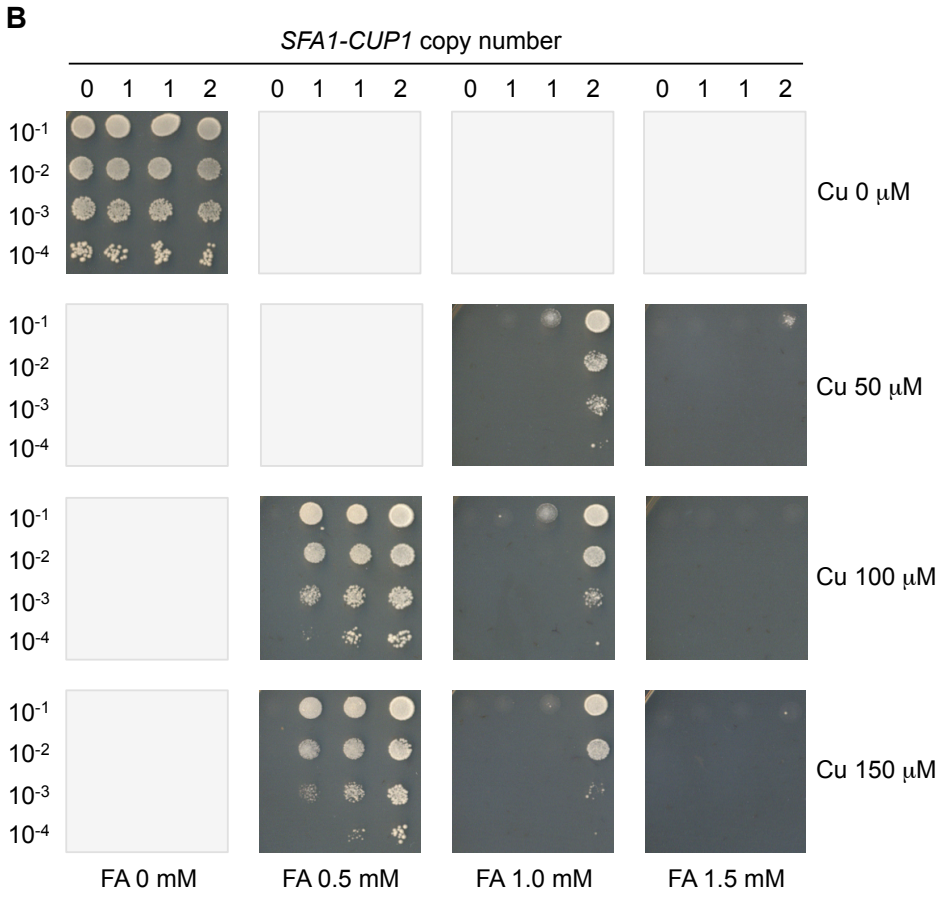


Figure S2 FA and Cu concentration optimization trials: Haploids.

(A) Haploid strains used in the optimizations trials. The table shows the total copy number of the *SFA1-CUP1* reporter, and the site of reporter insertion in the genome. The Chr4 site is the *SFA1* locus and the Chr5 site is the *DDI1* locus.
(B) Representative reporter dosage-dependent resistance to different combinations of FA and Cu concentrations. Serial dilutions of strains JAY357, JAY247, JAY372, and JAY381 shown in (A) were spotted in this order, from left to right. Cells were grown for 3 days at 30^{o}. Note that at equal dose, the Chr4 reporter insertion confers slightly lower resistance to FA/Cu than the Chr5 insertion, presumably due to a small difference in basal gene expression. The gray squares represent FA/Cu combinations not tested in this specific trail.

A

Diploid strains	Copies of *SFA1-CUP1*		
	Chr4	Chr5	Total
JAY275	0	0	**0**
JAY386	0	1	**1**
JAY350	0	2	**2**
JAY384	1	2	**3**
JAY385	2	2	**4**

B

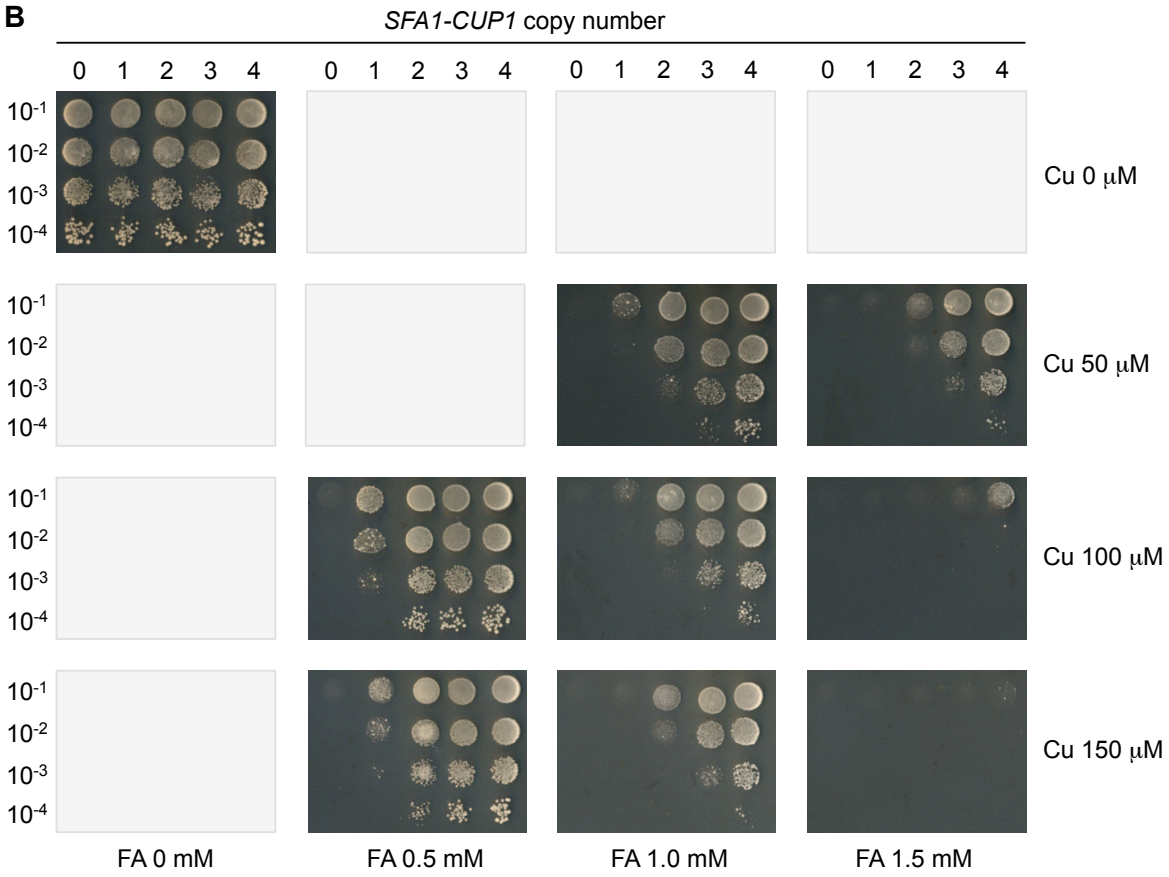
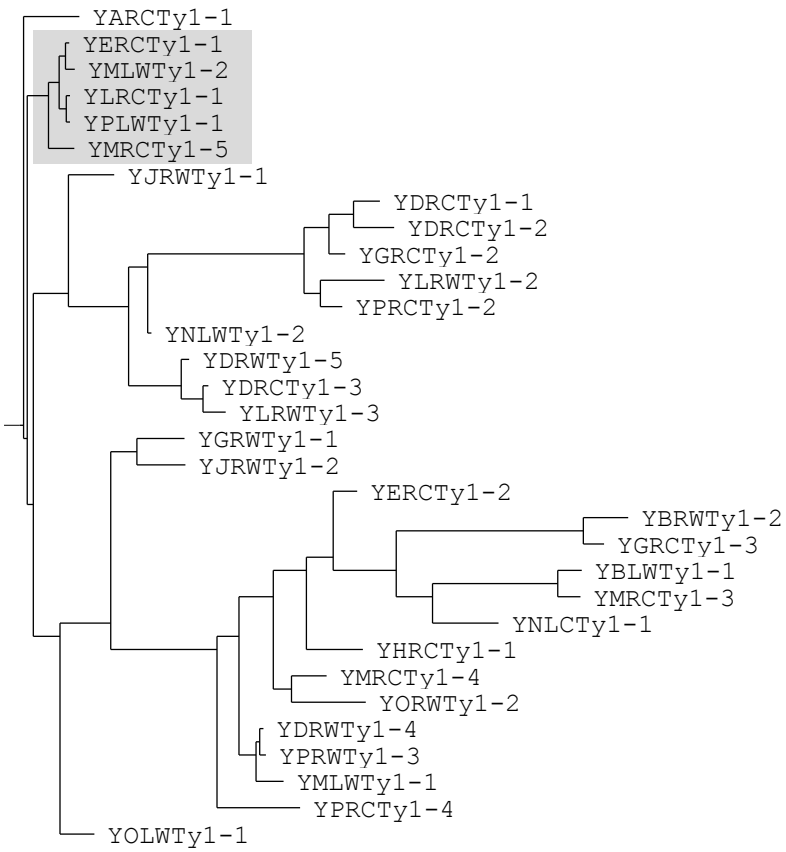


Figure S3 FA and Cu concentration optimization trials: Diploids.

(A) Diploid strains used in the optimizations trials. The table shows the total copy number of the *SFA1-CUP1* reporter, and the site of reporter insertion in the genome. The Chr4 site is the *SFA1* locus and the Chr5 site is the *DDI1* locus.
(B) Representative reporter dosage-dependent resistance to different combinations of FA and Cu concentrations. Serial dilutions of strains JAY275, JAY386, JAY350, JAY384, and JAY385 shown in (A) were spotted in this order, from left to right. Cells were grown for 3 days at 30°. The gray squares represent FA/Cu combinations not tested in this specific trail.

A



B

Ty1 element	Alignment size	Number of mismatches	Longest perfect match
YMLWTy1-2	5890	3	3708
YLRCTy1-1	5922	12	2138
YPLWTy1-1	5924	11	2138
YMRCTy1-5	5903	25	2981

Figure S4 Nucleotide sequence similarity between Ty1 elements.

(A) Sequence similarity tree between all full length Ty1 retrotransposon elements annotated in the S288c genome, also including the un-annotated *YMRCTy1-5* element on the right arm of Chr13. The cluster of Ty1 elements most similar to *YERCTy1-1* is shaded in gray. (B) Sequence identity parameters between *YERCTy1-1* and the four other Ty1 elements most similar to it in the genome. Values are given in base pairs (bp).

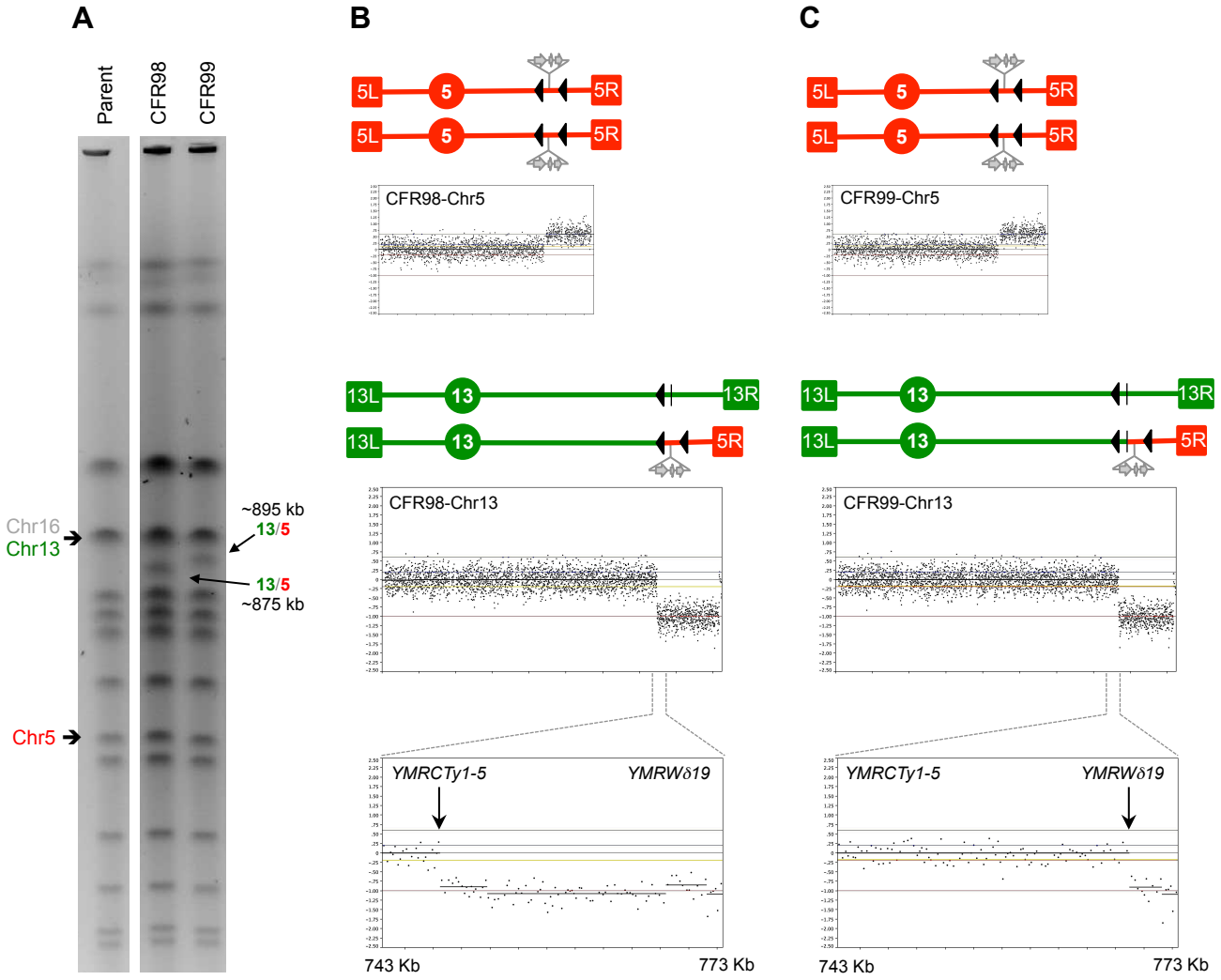


Figure S5 Chr13/Chr5 translocations in two CFR clones isolated from *msh2Δ/msh2Δ* diploids.

(A) PFGE showing the karyotypes of CFR98 and CFR99, with their respective Chr13/Chr5 translocations indicated.
(B) and (C) array-CGH and schematic representation of the Chr13/Chr5 translocations in CFR98 and CFR99, respectively. The black arrowheads represent full length Ty1 elements, the vertical thin black line represents the *YMRWδ19* LTR on Chr13. The Chr5 breakpoints are near the *YERCTy1-1* / *YERWδ20B* region in both clones. The array-CGH plots at the bottom of the panels show the expanded view of the 40 kb Chr13 region where deletion breakpoints (black arrows) were detected in each clone. The deletion in CFR98 starts at *YMRCTy1-5*, whereas the deletion in CFR99 starts ~20 kb to the right at *YMRWd19*.

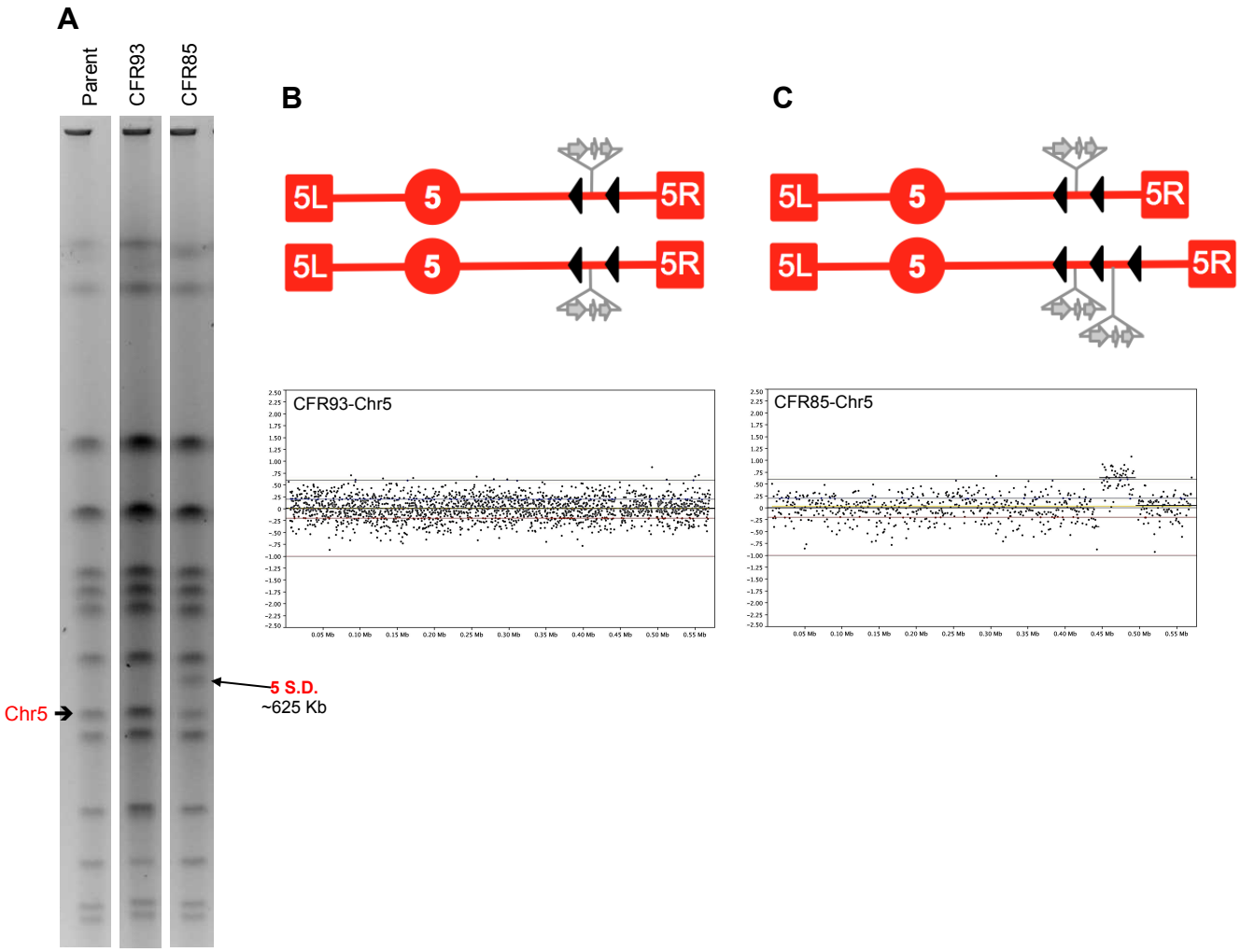


Figure S6 CNV-less and segmental duplication CFR clones isolated from *msh2Δ/msh2Δ* diploids.

(A) PFGE showing the karyotypes of CFR93 (no visible karyotype changes) and CFR85, which shows a parental Chr5 band at approximately half the normal abundance (single copy), and a larger Chr5 band containing a segmental duplication.
(B) array-CGH and schematic representation of Chr5 CFR93. CFR93 does not show any gene dose changes in this chromosome or anywhere else in the genome. Instead, CFR93 was identified in the assay due to the presence of a dominant point mutation in the *SFA1* gene.
(C) array-CGH and schematic representation of Chr5 CFR85. CFR85 contains a parental copy of Chr5 and the second homolog contains a segmental duplication between *YERCTy1-1* and *YERCTy1-2*.

File S1

Supporting Materials and Methods

Detailed description of yeast strains and plasmids:

The *CUP1* locus contains several copies of a tandem ~2 kb repeat structure that includes one copy of the *CUP1* gene and one copy of gene *YHR154C*. *YHRC154C* is identical to the 3' end of the *RSC30* gene, the gene located immediately distal to the *CUP1* locus (right side). Therefore, the rightmost repeat unit in the *CUP1* locus overlaps the *RSC30* gene. To obtain a complete deletion of the *CUP1* repeats without disturbing *RSC30* (which plays roles in chromatin remodeling and DNA double strand break repair (SHIM *et al.* 2005)), we modified the *CUP1* locus in two steps. We first deleted all *CUP1* repeats (including the 3' end of *RSC30*) through integration of a PCR fragment containing the *Kl*URA3-*Kan*MX4 CORE cassette (primers JAO99/JAO100; template pCORE (STORICI *et al.* 2001)), followed by transformation with a PCR product that removed the CORE cassette and restored the 3' end of *RSC30* (JAO101/JAO102; WT genomic DNA template). The resulting allele (*cup1Δ RSC30*) had no copies of *CUP1* and one intact copy of *RSC30*, and corresponded to a deletion that included SGD Chr8 coordinates 212,262 to 215,159.

To delete the *SFA1* gene, we built a plasmid (pJA35) containing the *hisG-URA3-hisG* cassette (ALANI *et al.* 1987) flanked by homology regions from both sides of *SFA1*. The homology regions were amplified by PCR from genomic DNA corresponding to SGD Chr4 coordinates 158,742 to 159,349 (JAO326/JAO327; introducing 5' *Eco*RI and 3' *Bam*HI sites) and 160,824 to 160,994 (JAO328/JAO329; introducing 5' *Bam*HI and 3' *Sal*I sites). These two products were digested with *Bam*HI and ligated. A 825 bp ligation product was purified, digested with *Eco*RI and *Sal*I, and ligated to an *Eco*RI/*Sal*I digested pUC19 cloning vector. The resulting plasmid (pJA34) was digested with *Bam*HI, the ends were treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (CIP), and ligated to a *Bam*HI/*Bgl*II fragment from pNKY51 containing the *hisG-URA3-hisG* cassette (ALANI *et al.* 1987). The resulting pJA35 plasmid was linearized with *Eco*RI and *Sal*I prior to integration into the yeast genome at the *SFA1* locus (*sfa1Δ::hisG-URA3-hisG*), and subsequently a spontaneous *URA3* pop-out event was selected on 5-FOA. The resulting *sfa1Δ::hisG* allele corresponded to a deletion of SGD Chr4 coordinates 159,350 to160,823. The *msh2Δ::hisG* deletion was generated using a similar strategy, through integration of a fragment from linearized plasmid pEAI98, a generous gift from Eric Alani.

The *YMRCTy1-5* element was identified previously as a Ty1 element present in CG379, but absent in the S288c reference genome (ARGUESO *et al.* 2008). We amplified this element by PCR from genomic DNA with primers JAO291/JAO294 and sequenced the product. *YMRCTy1-5* is inserted at the equivalent SGD Chr13 coordinate 748,219. We deleted this element by integration of a PCR product containing the *Kl*URA3-*Kan*MX4 CORE cassette (*ymrcty1-5Δ::CORE*; primers JAO510/JAO511; template pCORE (STORICI *et al.* 2001)), but in this case we did not carry out the secondary transformation to remove CORE.

The *SFA1-CUP1-Hph*MX4 CNV reporter cassette was constructed as follows. Plasmid pAG32 containing the *Hph*MX4 Hygromycin B resistance marker (GOLDSTEIN and MCCUSKER 1999) was linearized with *Bgl*II and ligated to a *Bgl*II digested PCR product containing the *CUP1* gene (JAO104/JAO105; genomic DNA template; 5' and 3' *Bgl*II sites). This plasmid (pJA22) has a 776 bp insertion of *CUP1* including its upstream and downstream regulatory regions (SGD Chr8 coordinates 212,363 to 213,139) in the same transcriptional orientation as the *Hph* marker. pJA22 was used as template to amplify a PCR product (primers JAO113/JAO114) that was integrated into the yeast genome downstream of the *SFA1* gene between SGD Chr4 coordinates 160,823 and 160,842 (*SFA1::CUP1-Hph*MX4). Finally, genomic DNA containing this insertion was used as template to amplify a PCR product (primers JAO143/JAO269) that was integrated on Chr5, between the *DDI1* and *UBP5* genes, at SGD coordinate 457,705 (*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-Hph*MX4). The cassette includes

a segment of *SFA1* corresponding to SGD Chr4 coordinates 159,349 to 160,823, and includes 255 bp of the *SFA1* native promoter. We also generated a version of the CNV reporter marked with G418 resistance by integrating a *Kan*MX4 PCR product (JAO457/JAO458; pFA6-KanMX4 template (WACH *et al.* 1994)) at the site where *Hph*MX4 was originally found, resulting in the *DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-Kan*MX4 marker swap reporter.

In addition to the genetic modifications above constructed for the CNV assay, we also produced constructs that were used to examine allelic mitotic recombination on the right arm of Chr13. We integrated the *KlURA3-Kan*MX4 CORE cassette on the CG379 strain background near the right end of Chr13, at a position distal to the *ADH6* gene, between SGD coordinates 910,882 and 910,902 (*ADH6::CORE*; JAO502/JAO503; template pCORE (STORICI *et al.* 2001)). The resulting strain (JAY405) was mated to the diverged strain YJM799 (isogenic to YJM789 (WEI *et al.* 2007)) to generate the hybrid diploid JAY408.

We also created a similar hybrid diploid that had an integration of a modified version of the original CORE cassette at the same Chr13 position. We created plasmid pJA40 that contains a copy of the *S. cerevisiae URA3* gene (*ScURA3*) in addition to the *KlURA3* marker already present in the original pCORE. The presence of two different, but functionally redundant copies of *URA3* improved the sensitivity of the cells to 5-FOA, and eliminated the occurrence of resistant clones that originate through base pair mutation in *KlURA3*. Strains carrying a CORE2 insertion (*KlURA3-ScURA3-KanMX4*) can only become resistant to 5-FOA following simultaneous inactivation of both copies of *URA3*, possible through a genome rearrangement or LOH event, or extremely rarely through point mutations in both *URA3* genes. pJA40 was constructed by linearizing pCORE with *Bgl*II and *Xma*I. The wild type *ScURA3* gene was amplified from genomic DNA of Ura$^+$ strain JAY291 (ARGUESO *et al.* 2009) using primers JAO336 and JAO650 which had a *Bgl*II site added to the 5' end. This PCR product was then digested with *Bgl*II and *Xma*I and ligated to the pCORE backbone. The resulting pJA40 includes a 1.1 kb fragment (SGD Chr5 coordinates 115,949 to 117,047) that includes the Sc*URA3* gene and its native regulatory regions; and because *ScURA3* was inserted between *KlURA3* and *Kan*, primers originally designed to amplify the CORE cassette also work for CORE2 PCR.

Prior to integration of CORE2 into the genome, we created a derivative of CG379 in which the existing *ura3-52* mutation was replaced with a full deletion of the locus. We first repaired *ura3-52* by transforming a PCR product containing the wild type *URA3* gene from JAY291 (primers JAO487/JAO490) and selecting for the Ura$^+$ phenotype. This Ura$^+$ intermediate strain was transformed with an overlapping PCR product (JAO863/JAO866) that joined two fragments corresponding to sequences upstream (JAO863/JAO864) and downstream (JAO865/JAO866) of *URA3*, followed by selection for 5-FOA resistance. The resulting strain contained a deletion of the *URA3* locus (*ura3Δ0* allele), corresponding to the deletion of SGD Chr5 coordinates 116,069 and 117,036. This strain was used to integrate the CORE2 cassette near the right end of Chr13 (*ADH6::CORE2*; JAO502/JAO503; template pJA40), resulting in strain JAY794 that was mated to YJM799 to generated the hybrid diploid JAY800.

Molecular karyotyping analysis: PFGE and array-CGH:

Yeast cultures were grown in 7 ml liquid YPD at 30^o for 48 hr. The cells were then immobilized in LMP-agarose plugs to prepare full-length chromosomal DNA for PFGE. Ten plugs were prepared for each clone. Genomic DNA for array-CGH was prepared by extraction from the same agarose plug batches prepared for PFGE. This was ensure that the PFGE and array-CGH analyses were done using the same DNA preparation, minimizing the effects of differential loss of unstable chromosomal rearrangements between independent DNA preparation cultures. To prepare genomic DNA for array-CGH, we briefly dried four PFGE agarose plugs (~70 μl each) with paper wipes to remove excess 1x TE storage buffer and transferred them to a 15 ml polypropylene conical tube. The DNA was purified using a modified Fermentas GeneJET gel extraction kit protocol. 280 μl of binding buffer was added to melt the agarose plugs.

Tubes were vortexed to homogenize the suspension and then transferred to a Diagenode Bioruptor UCD-200 multisample sonicator to shear the DNA. The tubes were incubated for 30 minutes at 4°, at high power setting, and cycles of 30 sec ON and 30 sec OFF. After sonication, the normal Fermentas-recommended gel extraction protocol was followed, concluding with collection of the sheared DNA in 20 μl of elution buffer. The size of the sheared fragments (typically 1-2 kb) was examined in a 1% agarose gel, and the DNA concentration (typically 150-250 ng/μl) was measured in an Invitrogen Qubit fluorometer. DNA from the parental strain was prepared using the same protocol. One μg of sheared CFR clone DNA was labeled with dUTP-Cy5 (GE-Healthcare) using the Invitrogen BioPrime array-CGH labeling system, and parental DNA was labeled with dUTP-Cy3. The labeled DNAs were co-hybridized to one of two types of Agilent microarrays designs. Agilent catalog design G4810A-14810 slides have four array sectors (4x44k), each with 41,775 60-nucleotide single stranded probes distributed across the genome with a median spacing of 257 bp. We also used lower density custom-designed Agilent slides that had eight array sectors per slide (8x15k), each containing essentially every third probe from the 4x44k catalog design, totaling 14,965 probes and a median spacing of 774 bp. This custom 8x15k design (AMID 028943) has sufficient genomic coverage to locate CNV breakpoints at a resolution comparable to that of the higher density 4x44k catalog design. The hybridized microarray slides were scanned and the hybridization signal was quantified with Genepix 6.0 software. Subsequently, the hybridization data was analyzed with Biodiscovery Nexus Copy Number software to identify the CNVs present in each CFR.

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Table S1 Yeast strains used in this study

Strains[a]:	Genotypes[b]:					
FA/Cu resistance gene amplification assay						
Haploids:						
JAY357:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*			
JAY247:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*SFA1::CUP1-HphMX4*			
JAY381:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*SFA1::CUP1-HphMX4*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*		
JAY372:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*		
JAY378:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-KanMX4*		
HSZy1 and HSZy2[c]:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-KanMX4*	*msh2Δ::hisG*	
Diploids:						
JAY275:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::CORE*			
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::CORE*			
JAY386	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*		
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::CORE*	*DDI1*		
JAY384:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*SFA1::CUP1-HphMX4*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*CAN1*	
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*can1Δ::NatMX4*	
JAY385:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*SFA1::CUP1-HphMX4*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*		
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*SFA1::CUP1-HphMX4*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*		
JAY350:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-KanMX4*	*CAN1*	
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*can1Δ::NatMX4*	
HSZy8 and HSZy9[c]:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-KanMX4*	*msh2Δ::hisG*	*CAN1*
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*msh2Δ::hisG*	*can1Δ::NatMX4*
JAY510:	*MATα*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*ymrcty1-5Δ::CORE*	
	MATa	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*DDI1::SFA1-CUP1-HphMX4*	*ymrcty1-5Δ::CORE*	

a. Only the strains ultimately used in the experiments described in the article are shown. The genotypes of the intermediate strains used in the construction of these strains are available upon request.

b. With the exception of YJM799, all strains are isogenic with MS71 and have in common the following genotype: *ade5-1*, *his7-2*, *leu2-3,112*, *LEU2*, *ura3-52*, and *trp1-289*. Only the relevant genotype modifications introduced in this study are shown in the table above.

c. HSZy1 and HSZy2, as well as HSZy8 and HSZY9, are independent strain isolates of the same genotypes, and were all used in the selection of CNV clones.

Table S1 Yeast strains used in this study (continued)

Strains[a]:	Genotypes[b]:			
Chr13 candidate fragile site mapping				
Diverged haploids:				
YJM799[d]:	*MATα*	*ho::hisG*	*ura3*	*gal2*
JAY405:	*MATa*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*ADH6::CORE*
JAY794 and JAY795:	*MATa*	*cup1Δ RSC30*	*sfa1Δ::hisG*	*ura3Δ0 ADH6::CORE2*
Hybrid diploids:				
JAY408:	$\frac{MAT\alpha}{MATa}$	*cross between YJM799 and JAY405*		
JAY800 and JAY801:	$\frac{MAT\alpha}{MATa}$	*cross between YJM799 and JAY794 or JAY795, respectively*		

d. YJM799 is isogenic to YJM789, and was a generous gift from John McCusker.

Table S2 Oligonucleotide primers used in this study

Primer	5’-3’ sequence and purpose
JAO99	ACAGCATTTTACCTTTAAAAGACGTTCTCATAATACATTTTAGGATTAATACATGAGCTCGTTTTCGACACTGG For deletion of all *CUP1* repeats, Forward
JAO100	ATTTTTTGAAAAAAATGTATTACTCAAGACATTCGCTTCTAGGTCAGTCTTCATTCCTTACCATTAAGTTGATC For deletion of all *CUP1* repeats, Reverse
JAO101	ACAGCATTTTACCTTTAAAAGACGTTCTCATAATACATTTTAGGATTAATACATATGTCGGTAATGGGATCGGC For CORE removal and restoration of *RSC30*, Forward
JAO102	AAATCACATTGATAAACCTGG For CORE removal and restoration of *RSC30*, Reverse
JAO326	ATTCCGGAATTCTCAGTAGCGGTTATGAACACG For producing distal *SFA1* homology, Forward, *Eco*RI site added to 5’ end
JAO327	ATTCGCGGATCCCAAGTTGCCATTCGACTGAGG For producing distal *SFA1* homology, Reverse, *Bam*HI site added to 5’ end
JAO328	ATTCGCGGATCCACGTCCTACATTCTATCAAAT For producing proximal *SFA1* homology, Forward, *Bam*HI site
JAO329	ATTCGCGTCGACTTAGGAACAGGCGAGGTCAAT For producing proximal *SFA1* homology, Reverse, *Sal*I site added to 5’ end
JAO291	AGCTAAGGTACCTCAAGTGATGGGTACGTG Proximal to *YMRCTy1-5*, Forward, *Kpn*I site added to 5’ end
JAO294	AGCTAAGAGCTCAAGAGCAAGAGTGCAGCC Distal to *YMRCTy1-5*, Reverse, *Sac*I site added to 5’ end
JAO510	CTAATGTTTTATAAACGTTTTATGAATGACATATATGCGATAATTATATGCCTTACCATTAAGTTGATC For producing *ymrcty1-5Δ::CORE* deletion product, Forward
JAO511	GTTCCTTTTACACAACCATGATGGAACTTGCATTGATTTTTGTTGGGAGCTCGTTTTCGACACTGG For producing *ymrcty1-5Δ::CORE* deletion product, Reverse

Table S2 Oligonucleotide primers used in this study (continued)

Primer	5’-3’ sequence and purpose
JAO104	ACTAGATCTCATATGGTGATACTTTATTTC For cloning *CUP1* fragment into pAG32, Forward, *Bgl*II added to 5’ end
JAO105	ACTAGATCTCATATGTTCATGTATGTATCT For cloning *CUP1* fragment into pAG32, Reverse, *Bgl*II added to 5’ end
JAO113	AATTAAACTAAGTAAGCATGACTCAAATTTTCTGGAATACTTTGAAAATCAAATTAAGGCGCGCCAGATCT For insertion of *CUP1-Hph* downstream of *SFA1*, Forward
JAO114	CAGGTCTAACTGATTGCTGAAGAACGTAATTGTGCGCATATATATGATATTGCATAGGCCACTAGTGGATC For insertion of *CUP1-Hph* downstream of *SFA1*, Reverse
JAO143	CTGCATATTATATACTTAACAGAAGTACAATCATATACAATACAAGCATAGGCCACTAGTGGATC For insertion of *SFA1-CUP1-Hph* downstream of *DDI1*, Reverse
JAO269	TAAGTATAAGGATGTACATACTTTCATTGTTTCGTCAATTGTTGTGGTTCCATTATTATCAACTGT For insertion of *SFA1-CUP1-Hph* downstream of *DDI1*, Forward
JAO457	AGATCTGTTTAGCTTGCCTCG To produce *Kan* fragment to replace *Hph*, Forward
JAO458	GCATAGGCCACTAGTGGATCT To produce *Kan* fragment to replace *Hph*, Reverse
JAO502	TGTTAGTGTATTGATATGTGTTTCTTTTCACCTTAAAGGTGCTTAGCAAGGAGCCTTACCATTAAGTTGATC To insert CORE and CORE2 downstream of *ADH6*, Forward
JAO503	TTTTTATGATTATAAGGTACTATTTAAATATTTACAACTCGTACAGTTCTCGAGCTCGTTTTCGACACTGG To insert CORE and CORE2 downstream of *ADH6*, Reverse
JAO650	ACGTGTACAGATCTTCAATTCATCTTTTTTTTTTTTGTTCTTTTTTTTGATTCCGG *URA3* primer, used in the construction of pJA40, *Bgl*II site added to the 5’ end
JAO336	TGATGTTGTGAAGTCATTGAC *URA3* primer, used in the construction of pJA40

Table S2 Oligonucleotide primers used in this study (continued)

Primer	5'-3' sequence and purpose
JAO487	GTGGCTGTGGTTTCAGGGTCC Upstream of *URA3*, Forward, used to amplify *URA3* and repair the *ura3-52* allele
JAO490	GGCGAGGTATTGGATAGTTCC Downstream of *URA3*, Reverse, used to amplify *URA3* and repair the *ura3-52* allele
JAO863	GATGCTAAGAGATAGTGATG *URA3* primer, used to amplify the region upstream of *URA3*
JAO864	CGAGATTCCCGGGTAATAACTGCCAATCTAAGTCTGTGCTCC *URA3* primer, used to amplify the region upstream of *URA3*, overlap to JAO865
JAO865	CAGTTATTACCCGGGAATCTCG *URA3* primer, used to amplify the region downstream of *URA3*, overlap to 5' end of JAO864
JAO866	ACAGTCCTGTCTTATTGTTC *URA3* primer, used to amplify the region downstream of *URA3*
JAO1029	ACCTTAGAGTGCTCTAAGCC Used with JAO1030 to amplify the region around the *Eco*RI SNP-RFLP on Chr13
JAO1030	GCTGGTGAAACTGTATTCATT Used with JAO1029 to amplify the region around the *Eco*RI SNP-RFLP on Chr13
JAO1031	ACATTTGAGTTATTTGCTCAG Used with JAO1032 to amplify the region around the *Bgl*II SNP-RFLP on Chr13
JAO1032	CGGAAACCGTTGCATCCAACC Used with JAO1031 to amplify the region around the *Bgl*II SNP-RFLP on Chr13