

Supporting Information

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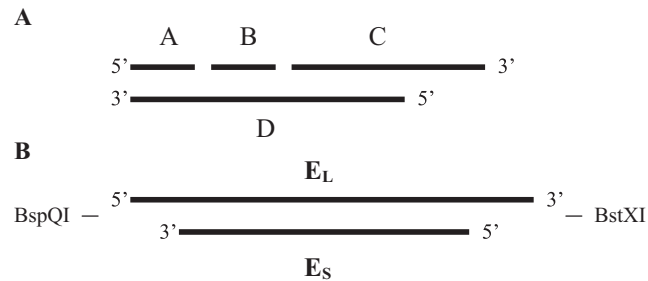


Fig. S1. Construction of double-stranded oligonucleotides carrying the core lesion sequence used for the construction of the lesion shuttle vectors and controls. (A) Oligonucleotide B containing a site-specific benzo[a]pyrene-guanine (BP-G) or TT 6–4 photoproduct (PP) adduct was extended by ligating oligonucleotides A and C to its 5' and 3' ends, respectively, using oligonucleotide D as a scaffold. (B) Extended oligonucleotides E_L and E_S were annealed to form a short DNA duplex with 5' BspQI and 3' BstXI compatible overhangs, which was then ligated to the 4,321-bp BspQI-BstXI-digested fragment of plasmid pLSV5, whose construction is described in *Materials and Methods*.

Table S1. Tolerance efficiency and sequence signature of two-staggered BP-G adducts integrated into human chromosomes



Event type	DNA damage tolerance product	No. isolates	%
1 Accurate TLS	5' GT G AC-----CGTAT 3'	68	76%
	3' CACTG-----GCATA 5'		
	5' GTCAC-----CGCAT 3'		
	3' CAGTG-----GC G TA 5'		
2 Mutagenic TLS	5' GT T AC-----CGTAT 3'	6	6%
	3' CAATG-----GCATA 5'		
	5' GT A AC-----CGTAT 3'		
	3' CATTG-----GCATA 5'		
	5' GTCAC-----CGAAT 3'		
	3' CAGTG-----GC T TA 5'		
3 HDR	5' GT C AC-----CGTAT 3'	16	18%
	3' CAGTG-----GC A TA 5'		
Total no. isolates:		90	

Human XP12RO xeroderma pigmentosum group A (XPA) cells were stably transformed with the lesion shuttle vector pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G) that carries two BP-G lesions in a staggered conformation with opposing G or T, respectively. Shown are sequences obtained from amplified genomic DNA of individual colonies after integration and long-term propagation. The nucleotides at the lesion's position are marked with boldface type. HDR, homology-dependent repair; TLS, translesion DNA synthesis.

Table S2. Relative colony yield of cells after genomic integration of the two-staggered BP-G adducts lesion shuttle vector pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G)

Shuttle vector	No. colonies per dish		
	Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3
Control	144	162	159
pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G)	120	191	193
Relative colony yield (RCY), %	83	118	121
Average RCY, %	107 ± 17		

Relative colony yield was calculated as the ratio of the number of colonies obtained in pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G) to a control vector without BP-G adducts (pBCs) transfections. Shown is an average value of three independent experiments.

Table S3. Tolerance efficiency and sequence signature of two-staggered TT 6-4 photo-products integrated into human chromosomes



	Event type	DNA damage tolerance product	No. isolates	%
1	Accurate TLS	5'AAG TT GGGA-----TGCCCT 3' 3'TTCAACCT-----ACGTTA 5' 5'AAGAAGGA-----TGCAAT 3' 3'TTCTTCCT-----ACG TTA 5'	18	40
2	Mutagenic TLS	5' AATTT GGGA-----TGCCCT 3' 3'TTAAACCT-----ACGGGA 5' 5' AATTC GGGA-----TGCCCT 3' 3'TTAAGCCT-----ACGGGA 5' 5' AATTA GGGA-----TGCCCT 3' 3'TTAATCCT-----ACGGGA 5'	22	48
3	HDR	5'AAG AA GGGA-----TGCCCT 3' 3'TTCTTCCT-----ACGGGA 5'	5	11
Total no. isolates:			45	

Human XP12RO XPA cells were stably transformed with pLSV56-4TTstagg that carries two 6-4TT lesions in a staggered conformation with opposing TT or CC, respectively. Shown are sequences obtained from amplified genomic DNA of individual colonies after integration and long-term propagation. The nucleotides at the lesion's position and/or neighboring bases are in boldface type.

Table S4. Relative colony yield of cells after genomic integration of the two-staggered 6-4TT adducts lesion shuttle vector pLSV5(6-4stagg6-4)

Shuttle vector	No. colonies per dish		
	Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3
Control	187	190	90
pLSV5(6-4Stagg6-4)	176	184	96
Relative colony yield (RCY), %	94	97	107
Average RCY, %	99 ± 5		

Relative colony yield was calculated as the ratio of the number of colonies obtained with pLSV5(6-4stagg6-4) to pC6-4s (control with no lesions). Shown is an average value of three independent experiments.

Table S5. Tolerance efficiency and sequence signature of two-staggered trimethylene lesions integrated into human chromosomes

Event type	DNA damage tolerance product	No. isolates	Fraction, %
1 HDR	5' ATCA M GTA M CTTGGAGGGTTGTGATCA M CTTCG M CCCTCATCTGT 3' 3' TAGTTCATGAACCTCCCA M ACTAGTGAAGCGGGAGT M GACA 5' 5' 5' ATCA A G-----CATCTGT 3' 3' TAGTTC-----GT A GACA 5'	29	76%
2 TLS	8 5' ATCAAG-----CAGCTGT 3' 3' TAGTTC-----GT C GACA 5' 1 5' ATCA T G-----CATCTGT 3' 3' TAGTAC-----GTAGACA 5'	9	24%
Total No. isolates:		38	

Human XP12RO XPA cells were stably transformed with pLSV5(M3staggM3) that carries two trimethylene (M3) lesions in staggered conformation. Shown are sequences obtained from amplified genomic DNA of individual colonies after integration and long-term propagation. The nucleotides present at the lesion's position are in boldface type.

Table S6. Relative colony yield of cells after genomic integration of the two-staggered M3 adducts lesion shuttle vector pLSV5(M3staggM3)

Shuttle vector	No. colonies per dish		
Control	131	129	126
pLSV5(M3staggM3seq2)	63	77	44
Relative colony yield (RCY), %	48	60	35
Average RCY, %	48 ± 10		

Relative colony yield was calculated as the ratio of the number of colonies obtained with pLSV5(M3staggM3) to a control vector without M3 adducts (pCMs). Shown is an average value of five independent experiments.

Table S7. Sequence signature of two-staggered BP-G adducts integrated into human chromosomes in cells in which expression of *REV3L*, the gene encoding the catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase zeta, was knocked down



Event type	DNA damage tolerance product	No. isolates (%)	
		siControl	si <i>REV3L</i>
1. Accurate TLS	5'GT G AC-----CGTAT 3' 3'CACTG-----GCATA 5' 5'GTCAC-----CGCAT 3' 3'CAGTG-----GC G TA 5'	27 (67.5)	35 (81.4)
2. Mutagenic TLS	5'GT T AC-----CGTAT 3' 3'CAATG-----GCATA 5' 5'GT A AC-----CGTAT 3' 3'CATTG-----GCATA 5' 5'GTCAC-----CGAAT 3' 3'CAGTG-----G C TTA 5' 5'GTCAC-----CGTAT 3' 3'CAGTG-----G A TA 5'	3 (7.5) (7)	1 (2.3)
Total no. isolates		40	43

Human XP12RO XPA cells were treated with a control siRNA or siRNA against *REV3L* and with a boost treatment 24 h later. After 48 additional hours cells were stably transformed with pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G) that carries two BP-G lesions in a staggered conformation with opposing G or T, respectively. Shown are sequences obtained from amplified genomic DNA of individual colonies after integration and long-term propagation. The nucleotides at the lesion's position are marked with boldface type.

Table S8. Chromosomal DNA sequence at the integration site of the lesion shuttle vector pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G)

Event no.	Chromosomal location	Chromosome:		Vector
		attR	attL	
1	19q13.31	CCCAATACATCAGAAAGACCCCTGGTGAC CA CCCGCACC GGCGCTTC GAG ACC	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGGTCTCATTTCACTTCCCACTGT GGGATCCCATAGAACTCAGG	Vector
2	19q13.31	CCCAATACATCAGAAAGACCCCTGGTGAC CA CCCGCG ACC CGCGCTTCGAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGGTCTCATTTCCATTTCCACCAC TGTGGATCCCATAGAACTCAGG	Vector
3	19q13.31	AGAATCAGACCA CGGAGGGCACCGCC TTGGCACC CGCA CCCGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGTCTCATTTCCACCAGGT CCTTCTGATGGTACTGGGCACACTG	Vector
4	19q13.31	CCCAATACATCAGAAAGACCCCTGGTG AC CCCGCACCG CGCGCTTC GAG ACC	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCTATTTCCGTTGGTCTCATTTCTT CACCACTGGGGATCCCA	Vector
5	19q13.31	ATCCCTGACTTCTATGGGATCC AC AGTGGTGAAGA ATGAGACCA CGAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGCGGAGCCCAAGGGGTC ACCAGGTCCTTCTGATGGTACTGGGGA	Vector
6	19q13.31	AGGTGCCAGTACCATCAGAA GG ACCCCTGGCGCAC CGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGTTCATTTCTCACCCAC TGTGGATCCCATAGAACTCAGGGGA	Vector
7	19q13.31	TGAACATCCCTGACTTCTAT GC CCCTTGGCAC CCCGCA CCCGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCCCTTCTGTATG GTACTGGGCACACCTGATCCAT	Vector
8	19q13.31	ATCCCTGACTTCTATGGGATCC AC AGTGGTGAAG AATGAGACCA CGAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCCCAAGG GGTACCACCGGTCCTTGTGATGGTACTGGGCACACCTGATCC	Vector
9	19q13.31	ATCCCTGACTTCTATGGGATCC AC AGTGGTGAAG AATGAGACCA CGAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CACCAGGTCCTTCTGATGGTACTGGGCACACCTGATCC	Vector
10	19q13.31	ATGAGACCA CGGA TACCA GG AC CC TGGCAC CC GCACC GGCTTCG AGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGTACCAGGGTCCTTC TGATGGTACTGGGGA	Vector
11	19q13.31	GTTGAAGAATGAGACCA CGAG ACCG TCTTGAACA TCC CTGACTTCTATGGGATCC AC ACAGT	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCCCA GGGTCACACCGGTCCTTGTGATGGTACTGGGCACACCTGATCC	Vector
12	2p11.1	TTTGAACA CT TTTTTTGTAGTATAT GG AGTGG A CAAT TCG AGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT GACGAAGCACTTCTGAAAGCTTCAATGGGATGTTTCATTTGAAGTCACA	Vector
13	2q23.2	AAGACATAGGACCA TGA AGAT CC AGGG AC CG CC CTG GCACC GC ACC GGCTTCG AG CC G	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT ACTAAAGAA CT ATCA	Vector
14	6P21.1	ATATATAGTTC CA TGG AC CC CG CC CG AC CC GGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCG CCATGGCCATTTGTTCTGTAATAATGCATATATAAA	Vector
15	9p13.2	TTGGATATAGTTC CA TGG AC CC CG AC CC CCGGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CA ATTCCATCATTGAACAGATGGGAGGCTGAGACT	Vector
16	9p21.2	AACATCATCAGATAAAATAA TAA GTCAA AG TAC CTGAAAT TA CC GC AC CC NG GTTCG AG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGTAAAGAA CT AG AG ACCC TT AA CA TTTT CC AGGG CA ATACACATGGTAAA	Vector
17	8p22	TACAGCAATAAGTACTTGGGTT CC TGGCAC CCCG AC CGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	TGGCAGACTTGGGTCTGAACAGATATTTCTGGTTCCATGCTTCATGCTTCA TGCCAGACTTGGGTCTGAACAGATATTTCTGGTTC CA TGCTT CA	Vector
18	8p22	AACCGGGCAGAGTTTTAGAAA TGG TAT CC CGCAC CGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CA CC CA AGTCTCCTCTACTAGACTCC CC CC	Vector
19	8p22	CATTGGTCA TGG CTTAA AT CT CA TTGG CA CC CG CA CCGGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CA AG TA CTTATTGCTGATTTGA AA CC AC CC	Vector
20	5q14.3	GGTAAATAGTTTTTCTGGTGG CA T GG CAC CCCG AC CGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGCGGCTTCCAGGCT AG TGAAAATTAAGGCG CT AC CT TAT	Vector
21	4q35.2	GGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTT GAGGT AC CC GC AC CC GG CTTCG AG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CA AG TA TGAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTAGGTTA	Vector
22	4q35.1	CTCTGACCC CA AGTAGC AT CTAGG AT GG CA CC CG AC C CGCGCTTC GAG ACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTAC CGCCCGCGGGAGCGGT CA AG TA AGTGGCATA TA TACAGTGCCTT TT AGCT CT GC CA TT CG CA GA	Vector

Table S8. Cont.

Event no.	Chromosomal location	Chromosome:	
		attR	attL
23	7p14.1	CTGAAAAACCCCTAAAGTATTCTTAGAGGGCA CGCCCTGGCA CCCGCA CCGGGGCTTCGAGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAGCT AAACTGTCTTCCATTTTCAGTTTTGAATCAGTATTTTACACTCAAACC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCACTCCA ATTGCAGCTGCTTACCAGATGTGGTTTCATTGCCTCA GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCAGGATCCCCATGGGGG GGGGCTCACTGACT
24	10q22.1	TCTTGGAGAACGCCATGGATTCTCATAGCG CCCTGGCACCCGCA CCGGCTTCGAGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
25	20p13	GGAAAGCAGACAGACCAATGGGTGGCCCGCGCA CCGGGGCTTCGAGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
26	3p23	GTCTGTCCAAAAGATCCAGTAAACATCCACCT CTATTTCTTT CGGCCTTCGAGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
27	1q41	TGTATGTTTATAAATTTATTTTTTAAATCC TCATTTTTTAACCAATCC GGGCTTCGAGACCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
28	13q13.3	AAGTCAAGT AATGGTTAAA GGCTTTGAAG AG TATCTTTGCG	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
29	4p13	TACACATCCTGGACCATGAA GAAAGGTAGAC CTGC AGATCTGNATCTCATACAGACTTAT*	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
30	12q22	CCAGACGGTCCGGGGCCCGCTC GCACCCCGCGAC GCCCTCGCACCTCCCGTCTCAC*	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG
31	Xq22.3	CCAGTTTCTTCAACAAAAAATTGCAAAAATAAAAAAG GAACAAGG AGACTTATAGATTCCC*	GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCCTATGGCATTATTTAAACAATAATTTCTCTC GACCAGATGGGTGAGGTGGAGTACGCCGCCGGGGAG GCCCGAGGAAAATGATCATTTTTAGTTTCATAATTTCAACAAG

Human XP12RO XPA cells were stably transformed with pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G) that carries two BP-G lesions in a staggered conformation. Individual colonies carrying the integrated plasmid were propagated for 21 d, after which the integrated plasmids were rescued and subjected to DNA sequence analysis of the vector-chromosome junctions. attR and attL are pseudo att sites, which are hallmarks of ϕ C31 integrase-mediated integration. Several random integrations were detected too (marked by asterisks). The authentic attP site is 5'-GCCCAACTGGGGTAACC TTGATTCTCTCAGTTGGGG-3' (the attL and attR sites are underlined).

*Random integration.

Table S9. Signature of chromosomal DNA damage tolerance of a single TT 6–4 PP
5' CAAGTTGGAGC
3' GTTCTTCTCG

No.	Event type	DNA damage tolerant product	No. isolates	Fraction, %
1	Accurate TLS	5' CAAG <u>TT</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	13	12
2	Mutagenic TLS	5' CAA <u>TT</u> GGAGC 3' GTTAAACCTCG	40	38
		5' CAA <u>T</u> GGAGC 3' GTTAAACCTCG	19	
		5' CAA <u>T</u> CGGAG 3' GTTAAACCTCG	4	
		5' CAA <u>T</u> AGGAGC 3' GTTAAACCTCG	3	
		5' CAAG <u>C</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	3	
		5' CAAG <u>T</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	2	
		5' CAA <u>C</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	2	
		5' CAAG <u>T</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	1	
		5' CAA <u>AAA</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	1	
		5' CAA <u>AAAA</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	1	
		5' CAAG <u>G</u> GGAGC 3' GTTCAACCTCG	1	
		5' CAA <u>TT</u> GGAAAGC 3' GTTAAACCTCG	1	
		5' CA <u>G</u> TTGGAGC 3' GTCAACCTCG	1	
		5' CAA <u>TTA</u> GGAGC 3' GTTAAACCTCG	1	
3	Replication/HDR	5' CAAGAAGGAGC 3' GTTCTTCTCG	53	50
Total no. isolates:			106	100

Human XP12RO XPA cells were stably transformed with pLSV5(TT6-4) that carries a single TT 6–4 PP lesion with opposing TT. Shown are sequences obtained from amplified genomic DNA of individual colonies after integration and long-term propagation. The nucleotides at the location of the original lesion are underlined. The mutations are in boldface type and italics.

Table S10. Oligonucleotides used for construction of pLSV5(BP-GstaggBP-G), pLSV5(BP-G), and pLSV5BCs vectors

	Sequence	bp
Long		
1A _L	GCTCGATCTGAC	12
1B _L	GTTTCGT (<u>G</u>) ACGTG	12
1C _L	CAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTAGGACGTATGCTCCTTGAACGCACCG	44
1D _L	CGTCCTACACTAGATATCCACTGCACGTACGGAACGTGATCGAG	47
1E _L	GCTCGATCTGACGTTTCGT (<u>G</u>) ACGTGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTAGGACGTATGCTCCTTGAACGCACCG	68
1F _L	GCTCGATCTGACGTTTCGTGACGTGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTAGGACGTATGCTCCTTGAACGCACCG	68
Short		
1A _S	GCGTTCAAGGAG	12
1B _S	CAT (<u>G</u>) CGTCCTAC	12
1C _S	ACTAGATATCCACTGCACGTGACGAACGTGATCG	37
1D _S	CACGTGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTAGGACGTATGCTCCTTGAACG	45
1E _S	GCGTTCAAGGAGCAT (<u>G</u>) CGTCCTACACTAGATATCCACTGCACGTGACGAACGTGATCG	61
1F _S	GCGTTCAAGGAGCATGCGTCCTACACTAGATATCCACTGCACGTGACGAACGTGATCG	61

Shown are the oligonucleotides used to construct the duplex oligonucleotides carrying the core lesion sequences for building the lesion shuttle vectors carrying BP-G lesions and their controls. The underlined G represents the BP-G adduct. The outline of the construction is shown in Fig. S1 and described in *Materials and Methods*.

Table S11. Oligonucleotides used for construction of pLSV5(TT6-4staggTT6-4) and pV5TTCs vectors

	Sequence	bp
Long		
2A _L	GCTCGATCTGAC	12
2B _L	GCAAG (<u>TT</u>) GGAG	11
2C _L	CAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTGCGCCCTCGCACTCCTTGAACGCACCG	44
2D _L	GCGAGGGCAGCACTAGATATCCACTGCTCCAACTGCGTCAGATCGAGC	50
2E _L	GCTCGATCTGACGCAAG (<u>TT</u>) GGAGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTGCGCCCTCGCACTCCTTGAACGCACCG	67
2F _L	GCTCGATCTGACGCAAGTGGAGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTGCGCCCTCGCACTCCTTGAACGCACCG	67
Short		
2A _S	GCGTTCAAGGAG	12
2B _S	TGCGA (<u>TT</u>) GCACG	12
2C _S	ACTAGATATCCACTGCTCCTTCTTGCCTGATCG	36
2D _S	GAAGGAGCAGTGGAAATATCTAGTGTGCAATCGCACTCCTTGAACG	49
2E _S	GCGTTCAAGGAGTGCGA (<u>TT</u>) GCACACTAGATATCCACTGCTCCTTCTTGCCTGATCG	60
2F _S	GCGTTCAAGGAGTGCGATTGCACACTAGATATCCACTGCTCCTTCTTGCCTGATCG	60

Shown are the oligonucleotides used to construct the duplex oligonucleotides carrying the core lesion sequences for building the lesion shuttle vector carrying TT 6–4 PP lesions and their controls. The underlined TT represents the 6–4 PP. The outline of the construction is shown in Fig. S1 and described in *Materials and Methods*.

Table S12. Oligonucleotides used for construction of pLSV5(M3staggM3), pLSV5(M3oppM3), and pV5MCs vectors

	Sequence	bp
Long		
3E1	GCTGCTCTCCATCAAMTACTTGGAGGGTTGTGATCACTTCGCCCTCAGCTGTGTTGTGGCGGACCG	66
3E2	GCTGCTCTCCATCAMGTACTTGGAGGGTTGTGATCACTTCGCCCTCATCTGTGTTGTGGCGGACCG	66
3F	GCTGCTCTCCATCAAGTACTTGGAGGGTTGTGATCACTTCGCCCTCAGCTGTGTTGTGGCGGACCG	66
Short		
3E	CCGCCACAACACAGMTGAGGGCGAAGTATCACAACCCCTCCAAGTACTTGTGGAGAGC	59
3F	CCGCCACAACACAGCTGAGGGCGAAGTATCACAACCCCTCCAAGTACTTGTGGAGAGC	59

Shown are the oligonucleotides used to construct the duplex oligonucleotides carrying the core lesion sequences for building the lesion shuttle vectors carrying M3 lesions and their controls. The underlined M represents the M3 lesion. The outline of the construction is shown in Fig. S1 and described in *Materials and Methods*.