

rex-32 5' FRT

rex-32 TALEN-L1

5' GACCATCGCAAGCGGAAGCACTACTCACTGCCCTATCTCCGAAACAAGGGAAAAATAAGTGA 3'
3' CTGGTAGCGTTCGCCGTTCGTGTAGTGAGTGACGCGATAGAGGCCTGTTCCCTTTTATTCACT 5'

rex-32 TALEN-R1

5' FRT oligo/final mutant

GAAGTTCTATTCTCTAGAAAGTATAGGAACCTC

CGGGCAAGCACTACTCACTG|CGCTATCTCCGAAACAAGGG

rex-32 3' FRT

rex-32 TALEN-L2

5' AATTGTAATAAACGAATAGAAACTAATCTCAGATCACTGTCAAGAAAATGGCTGCACATCATGCAAGTTAGTTCTAAATGTCGA 3'
3' TTAACATTATTTGCTTATCTTATGATTAGAGTCTAGTGACAGTCTTTACCGAACGTGAGTACGTTCAAATCAAAGTATTTACAGCT 5'

rex-32 TALEN-R2

3' FRT oligo/final mutant

GAAGTTCTATTCTCTAGAAAGTATAGGAACCTC

TAAATAAACGAATAGAAACTAATCTCAGATCACTGTCA|GAAAATGGCTGCACATCATGCAAGTTAGTTCTAAAT

Figure S3 Strategy for inserting FRT sites that flank *rex-32*. Two segments of *rex-32* and the TALE recognition sequences within *rex-32* (black lines) used to target TALEN-induced DSBs for HDR-mediated FRT insertion at the 5' and 3' ends using the ssOligos represented below each DNA segment. The homology arms (green and black) for the 5' FRT insertion were 20 bp, while those for the 3' FRT insertion in the strain carrying the 5' FRT site were 40 bp to direct the ssOligo to the appropriate sequences at the 3' end rather than the 5' FRT sequence.