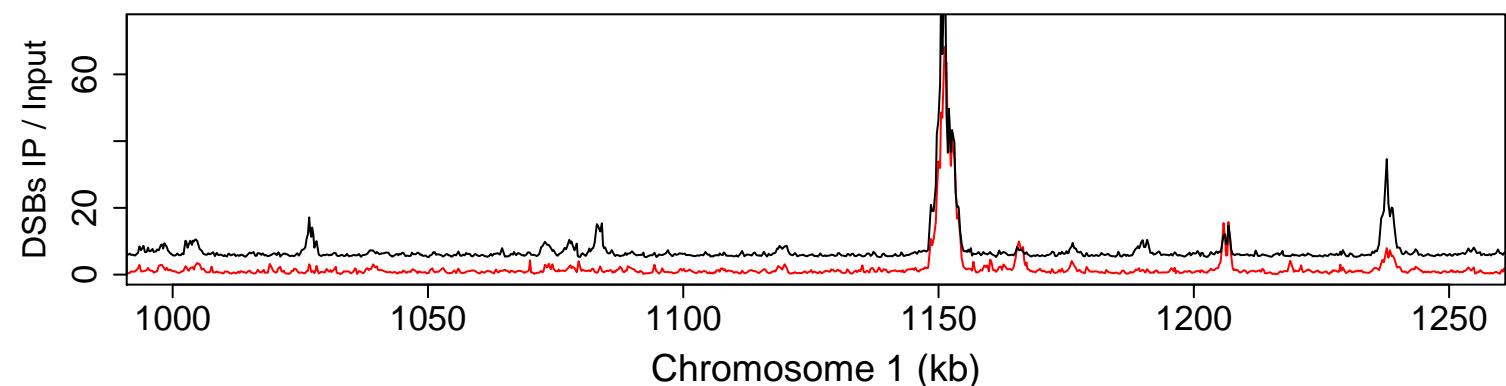
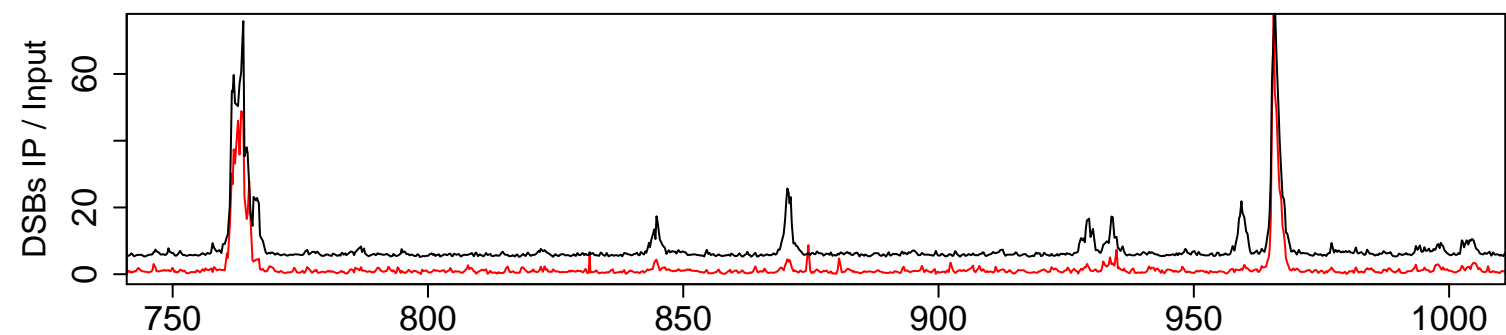
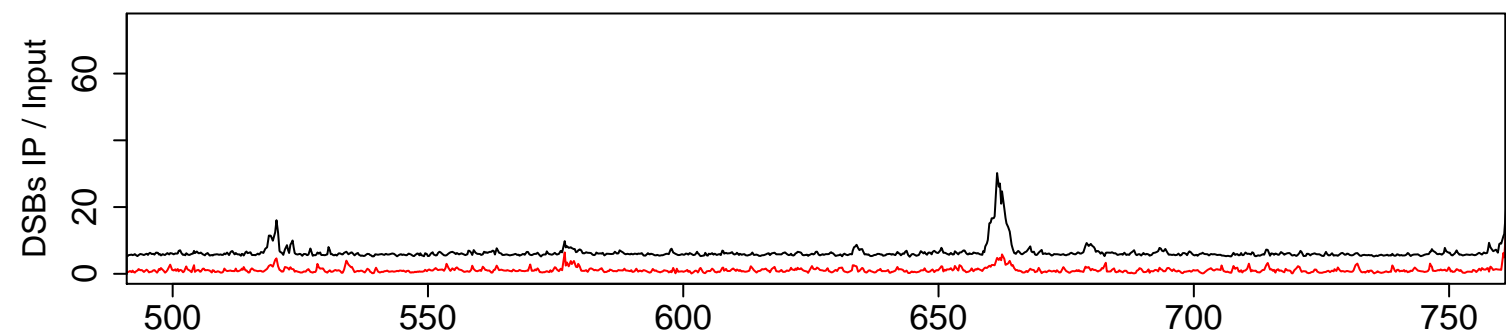
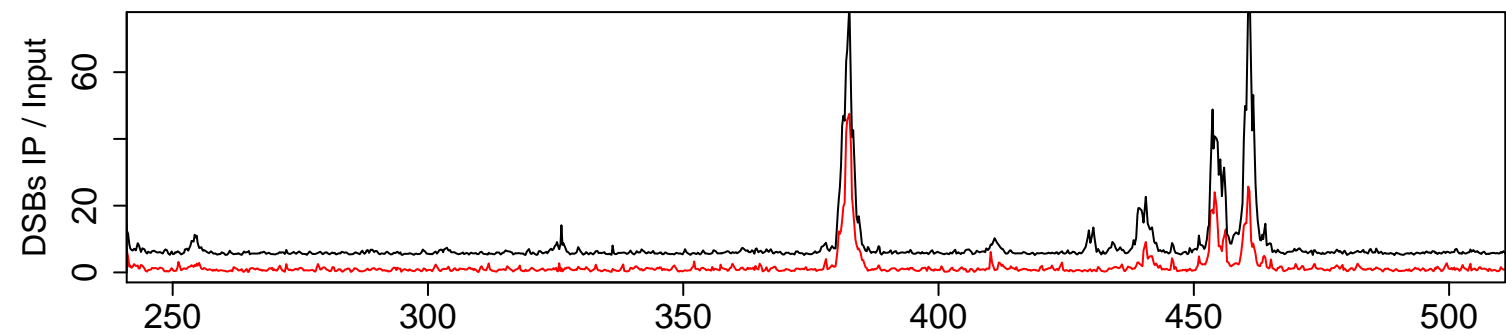
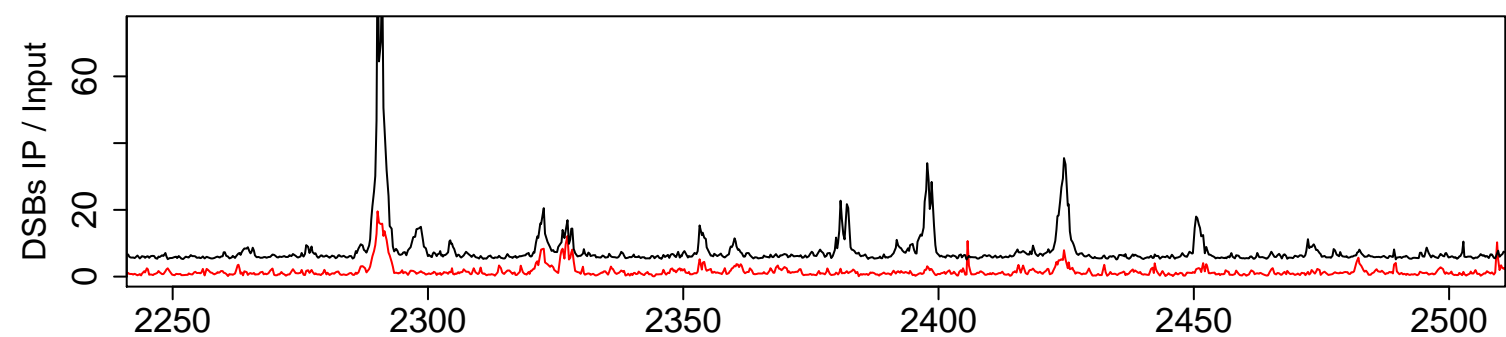
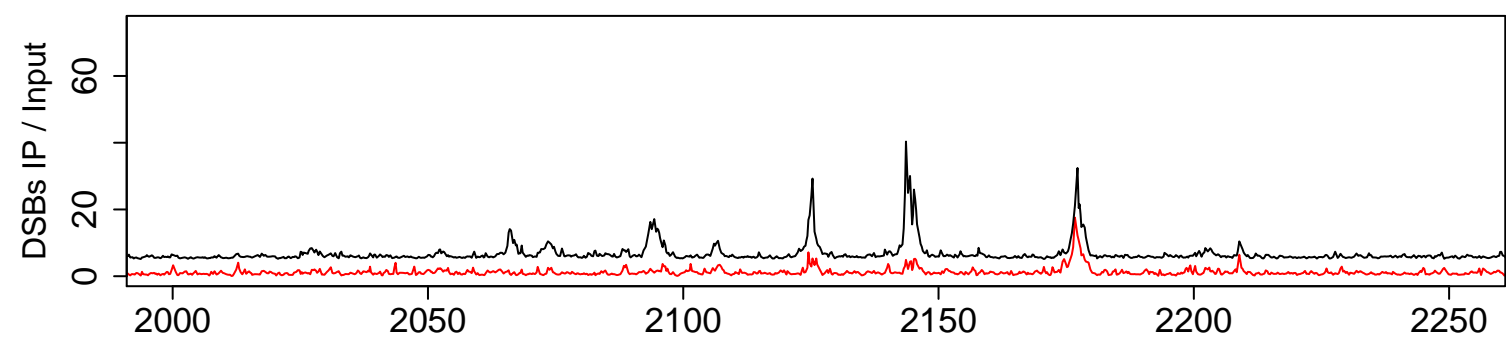
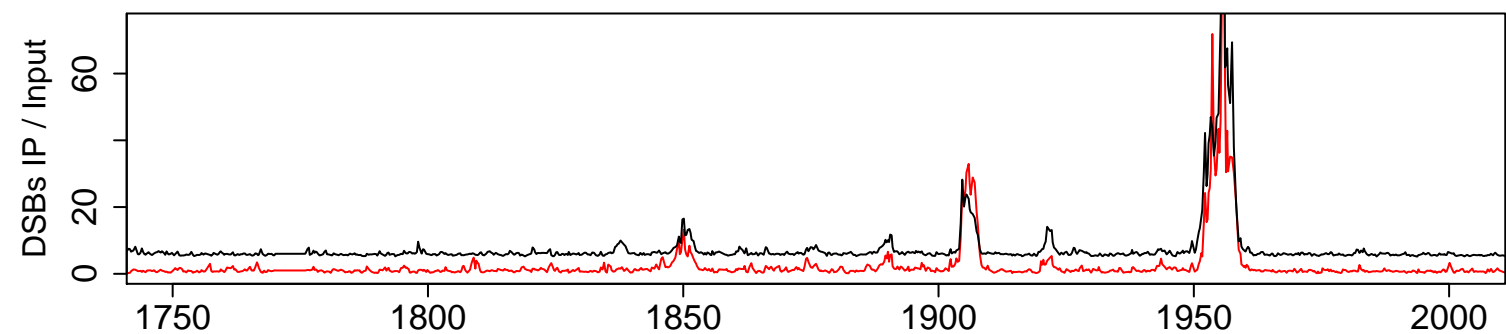
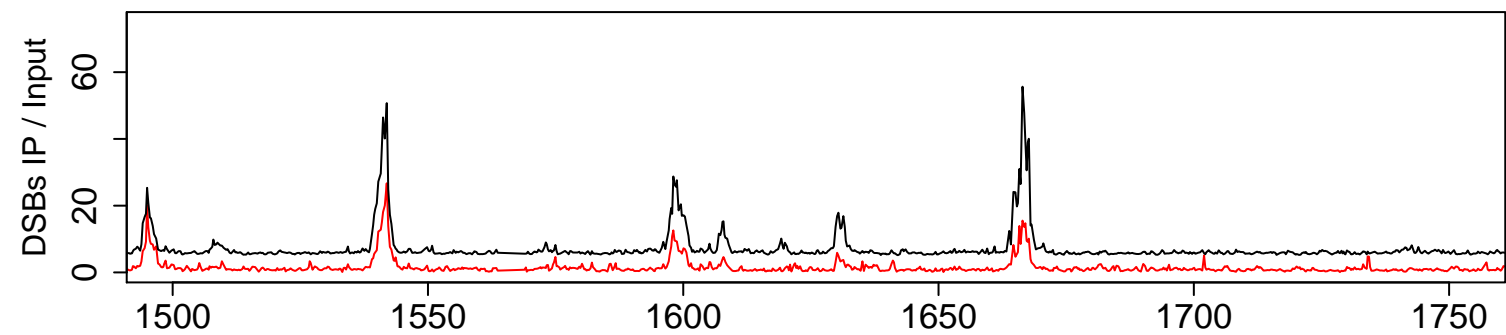
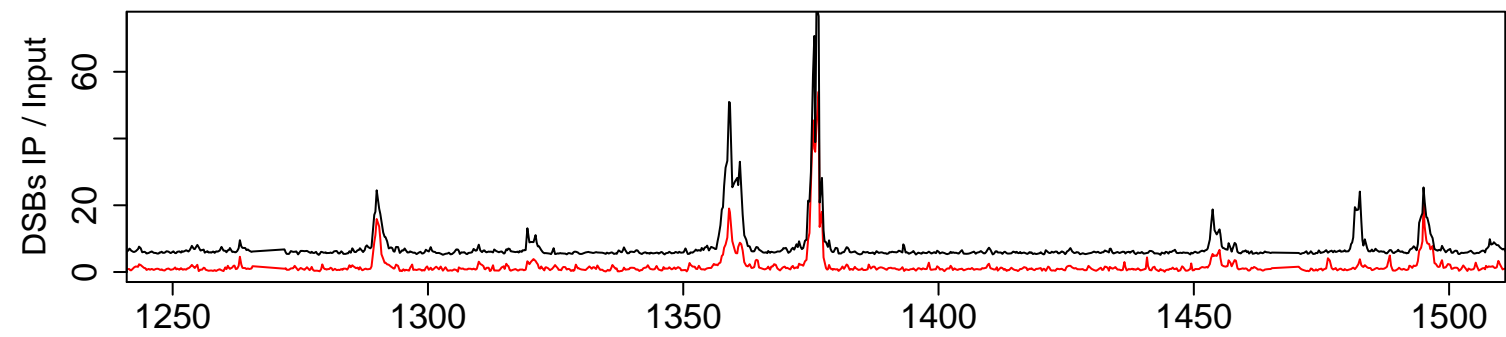
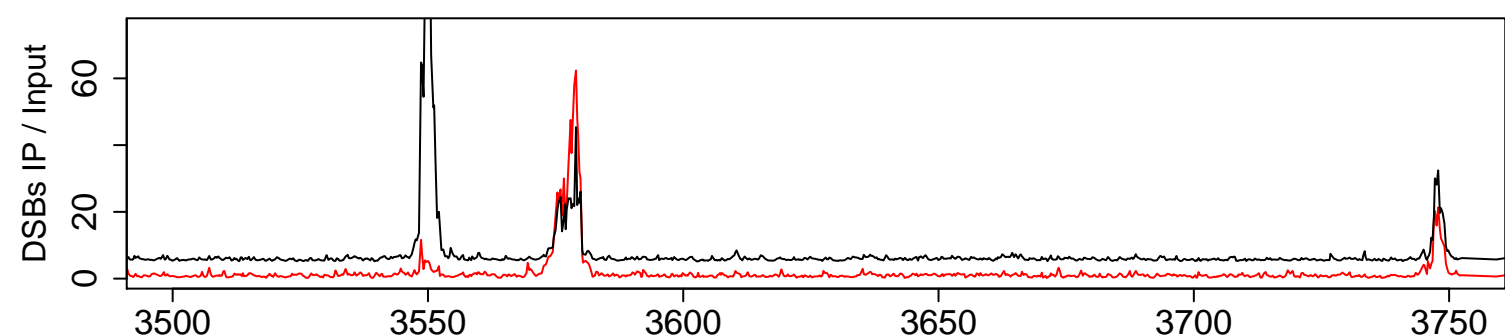
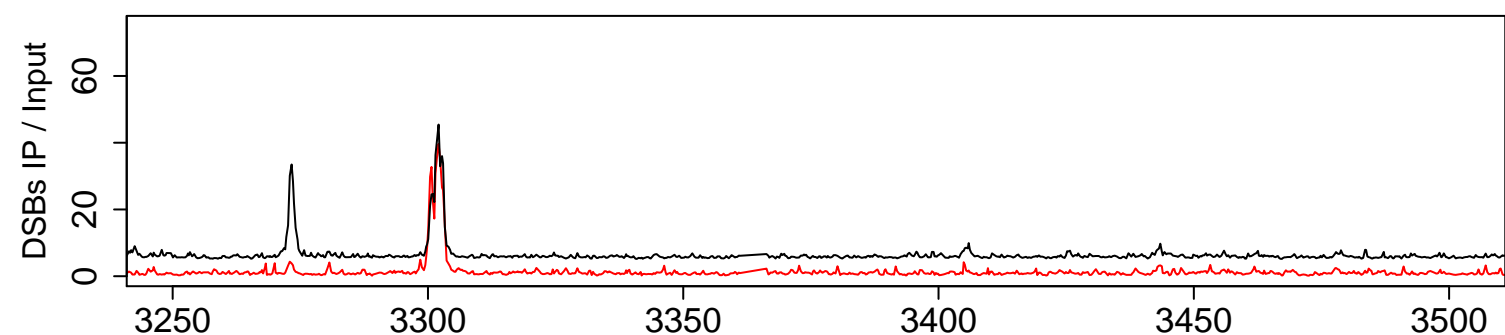
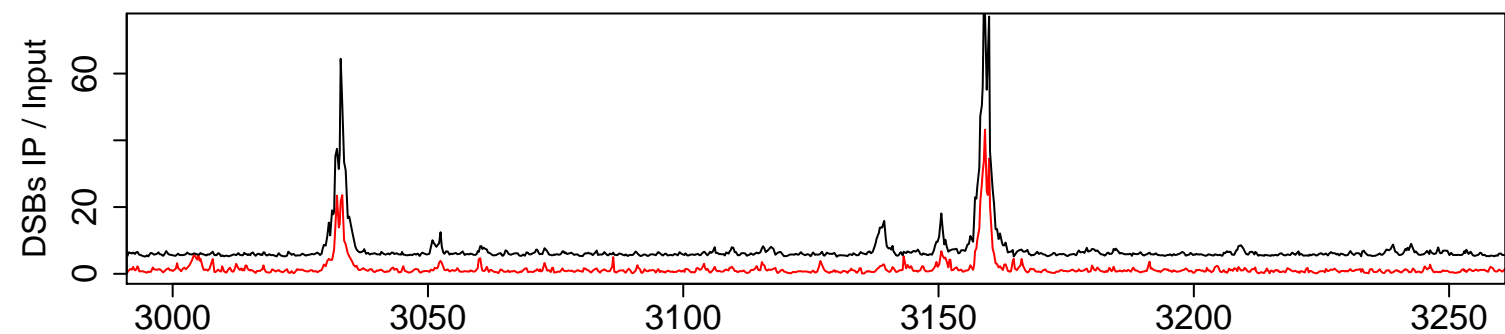
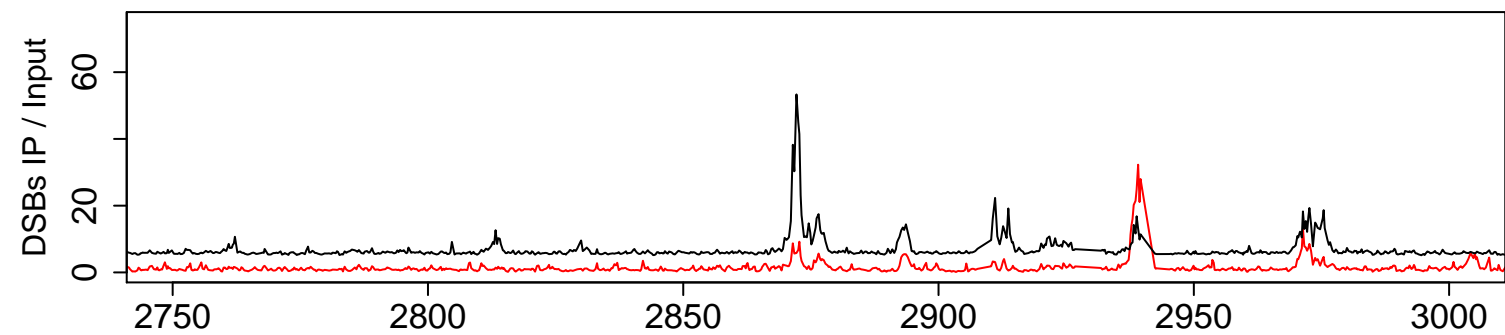
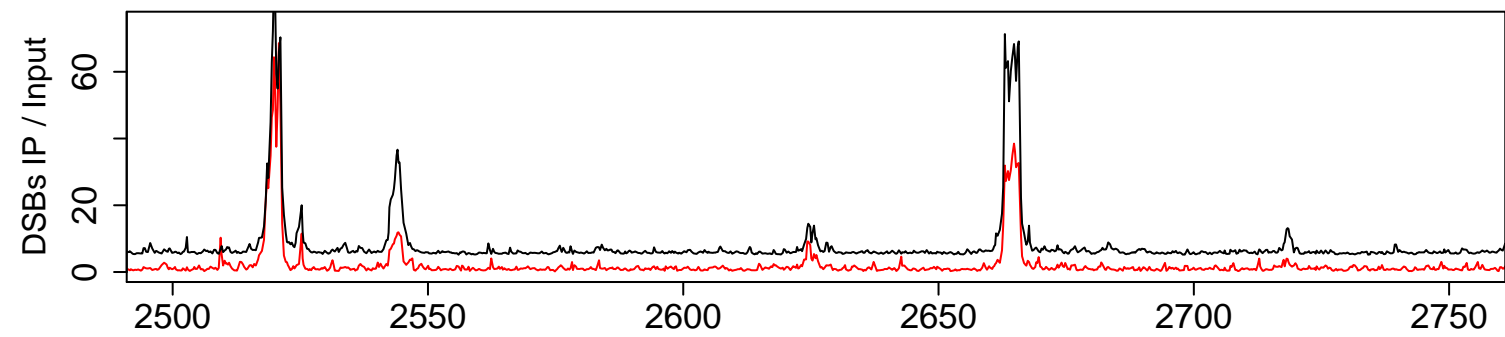
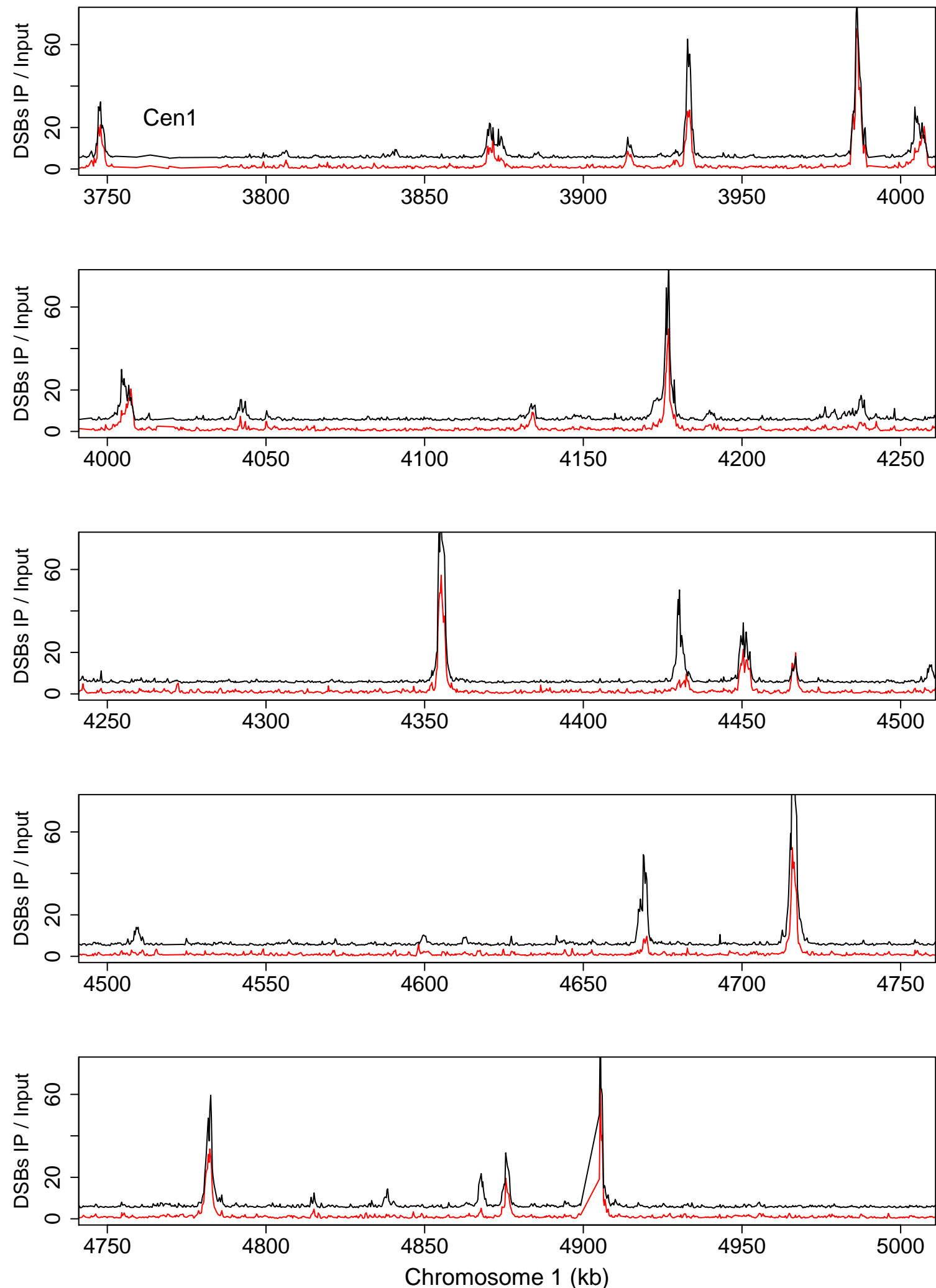


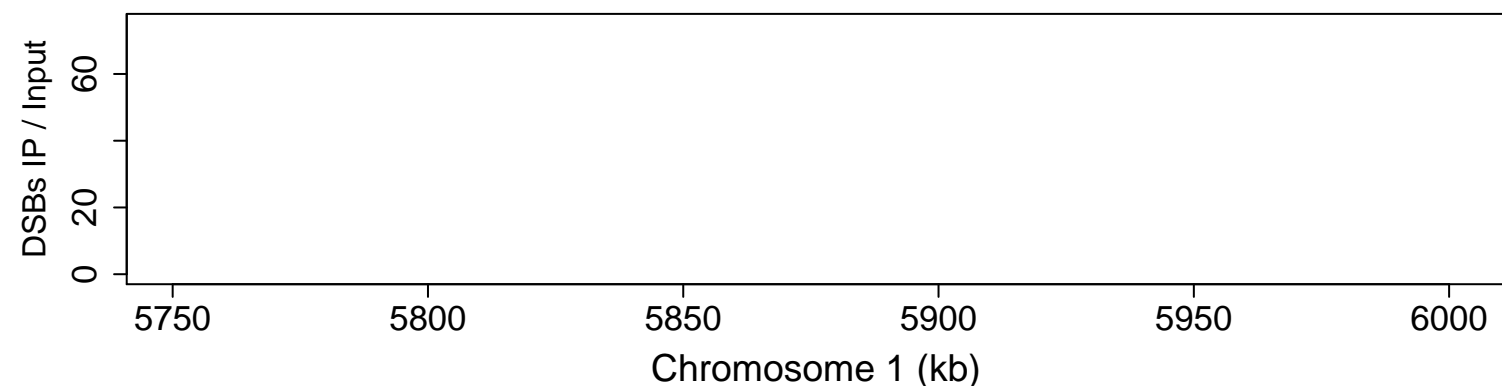
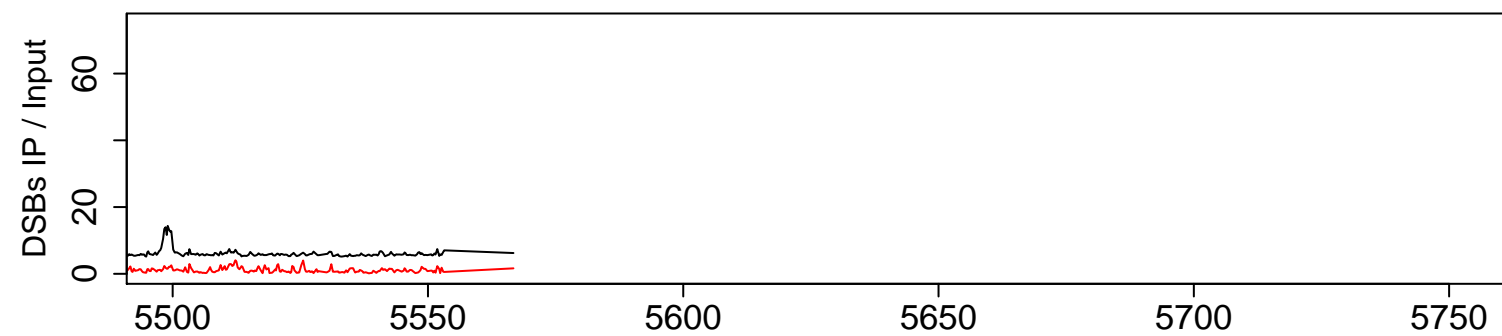
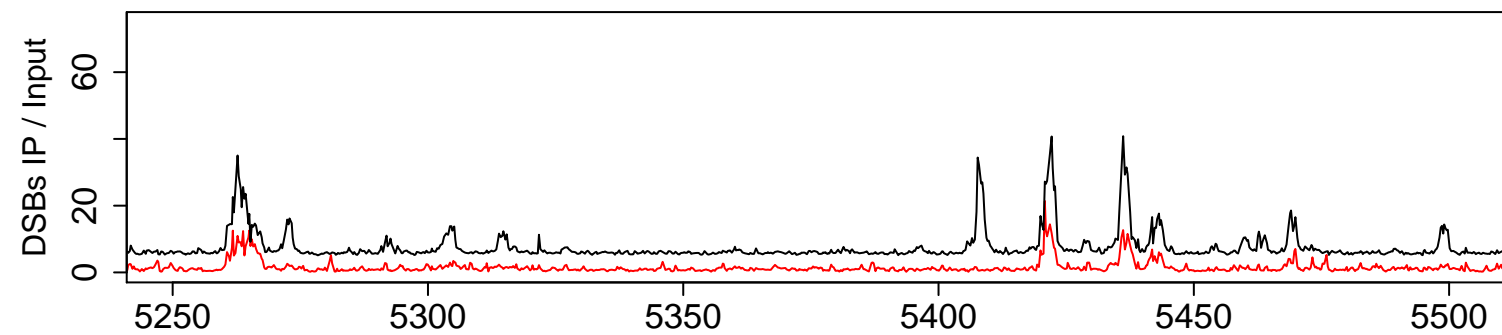
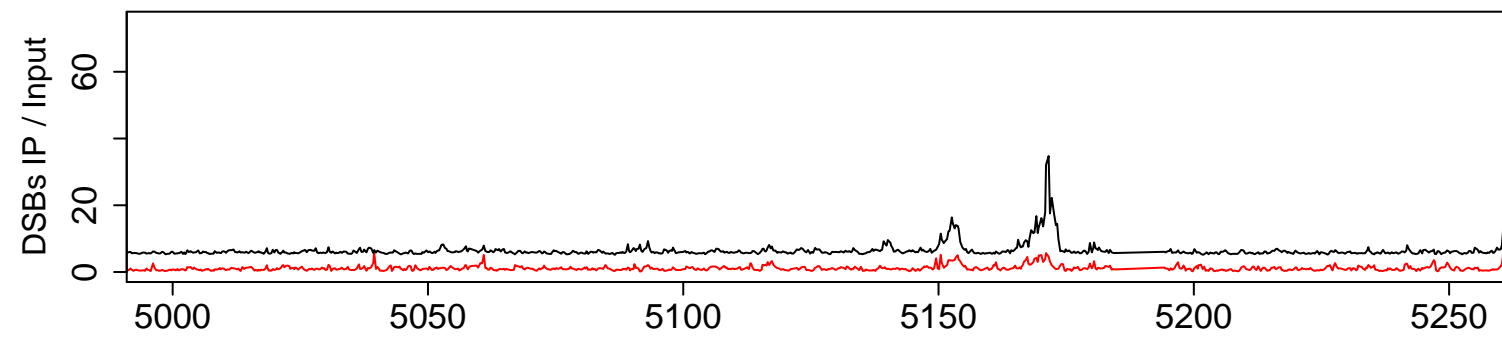
Figure S1

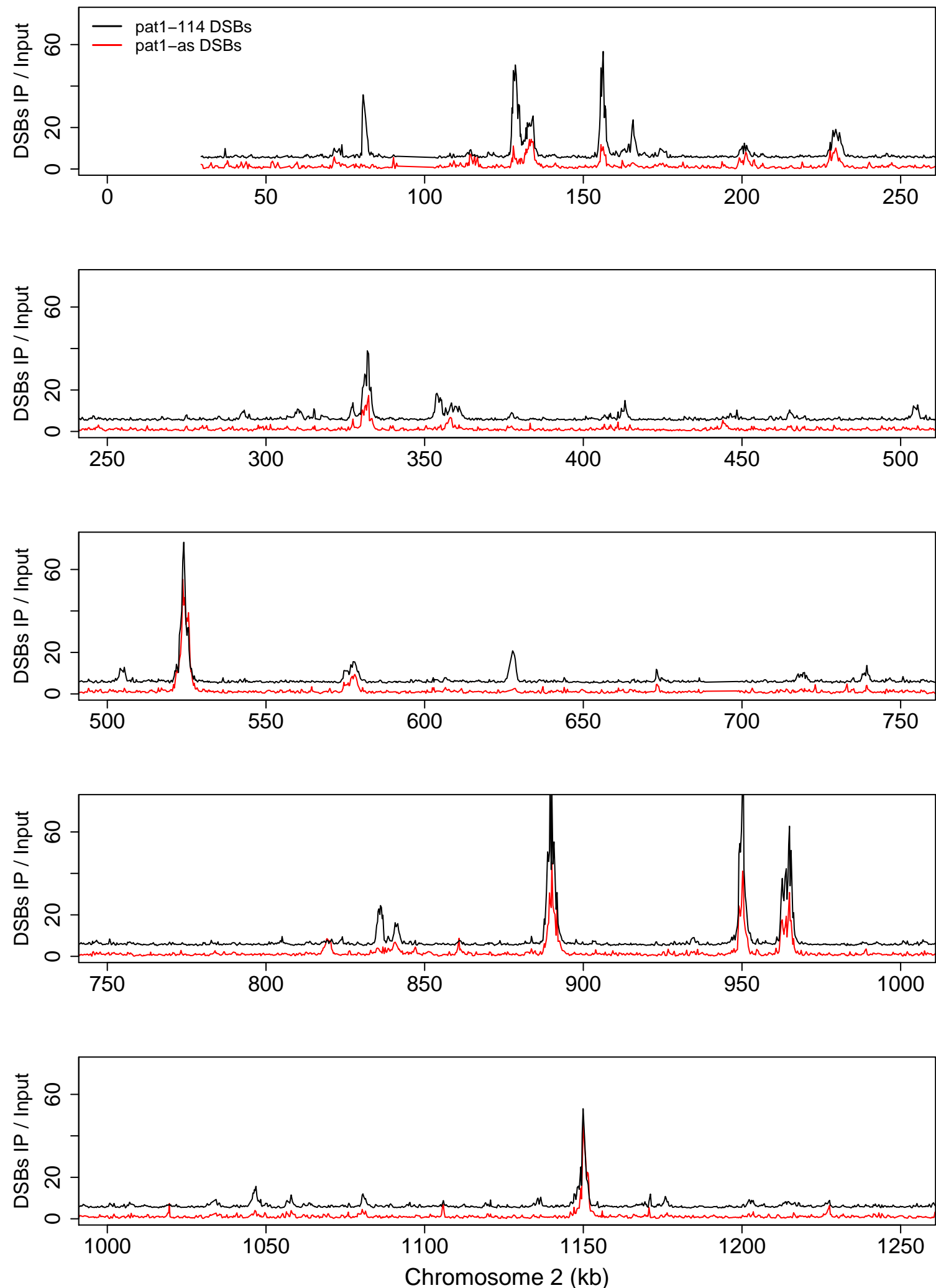


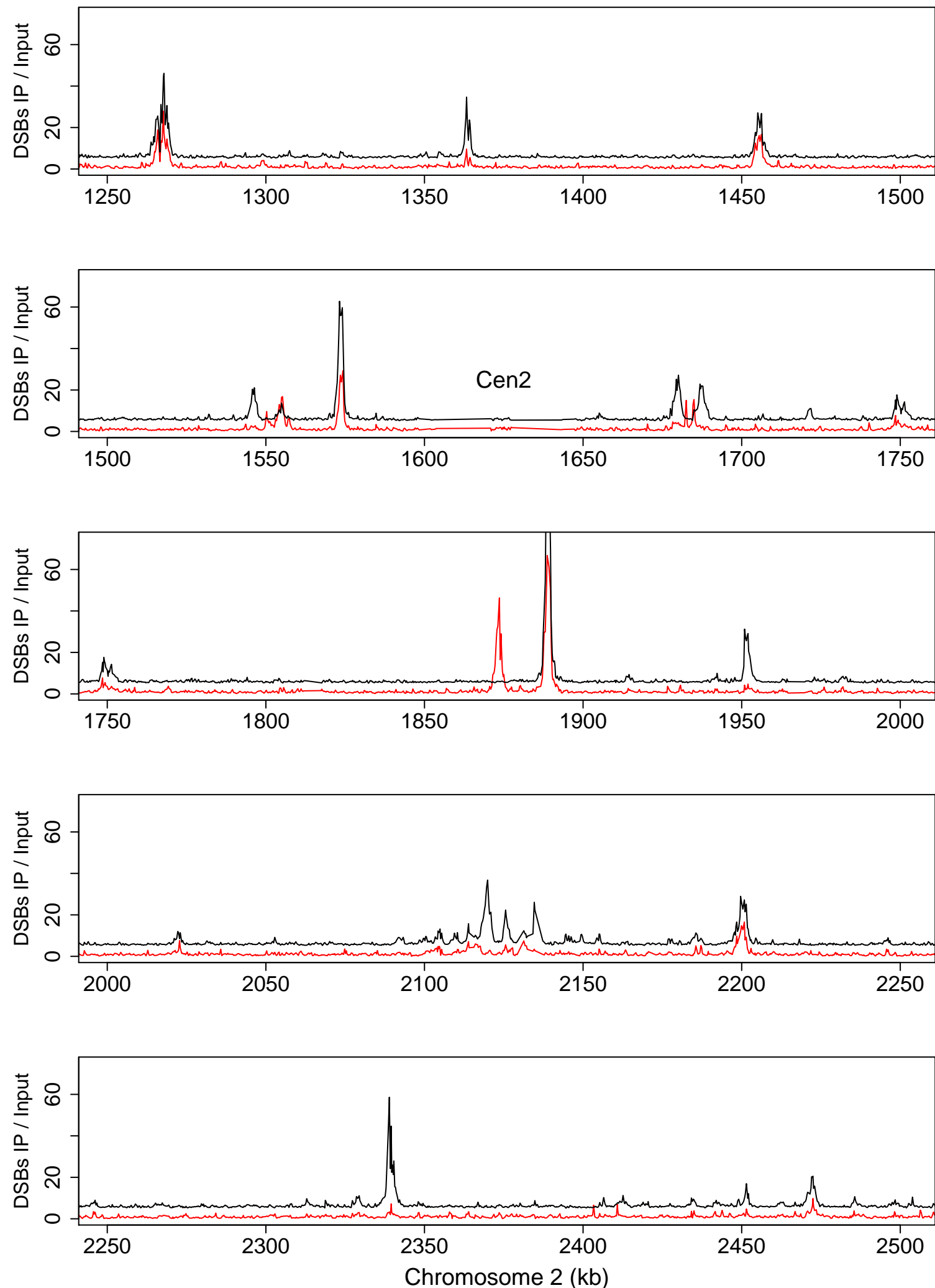


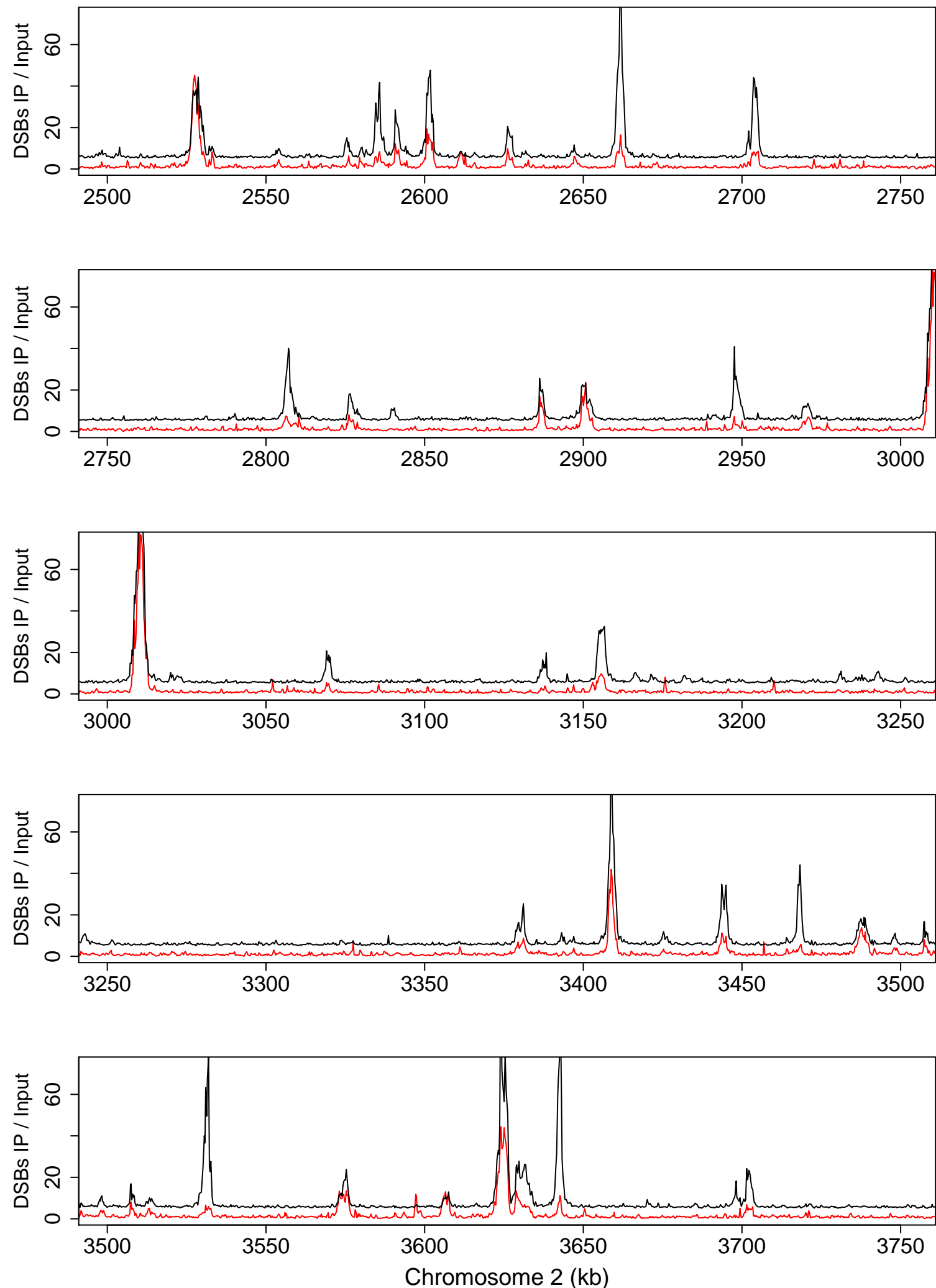




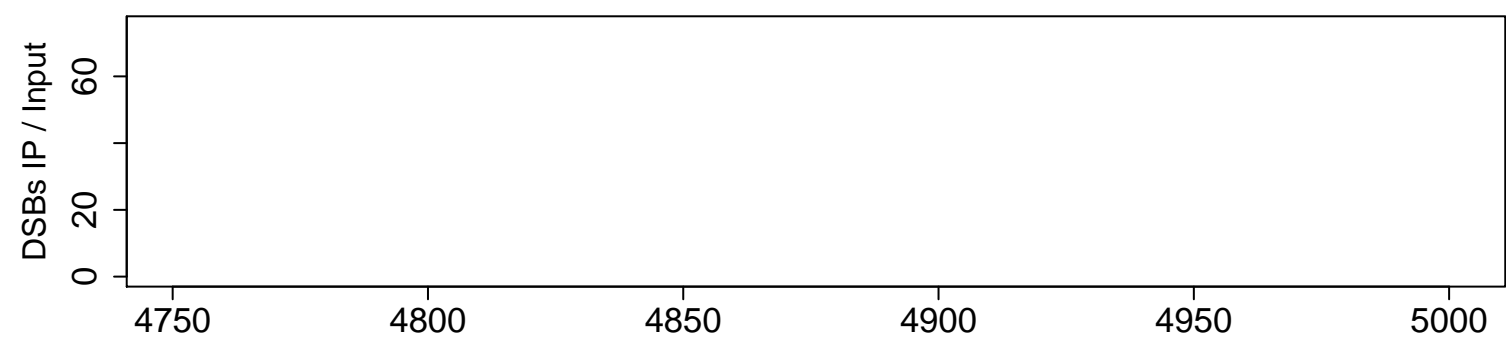
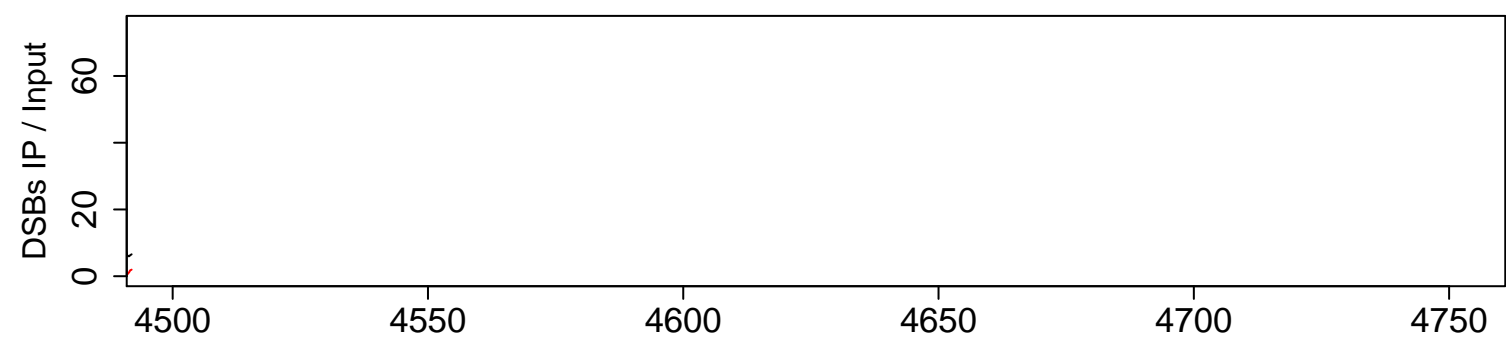
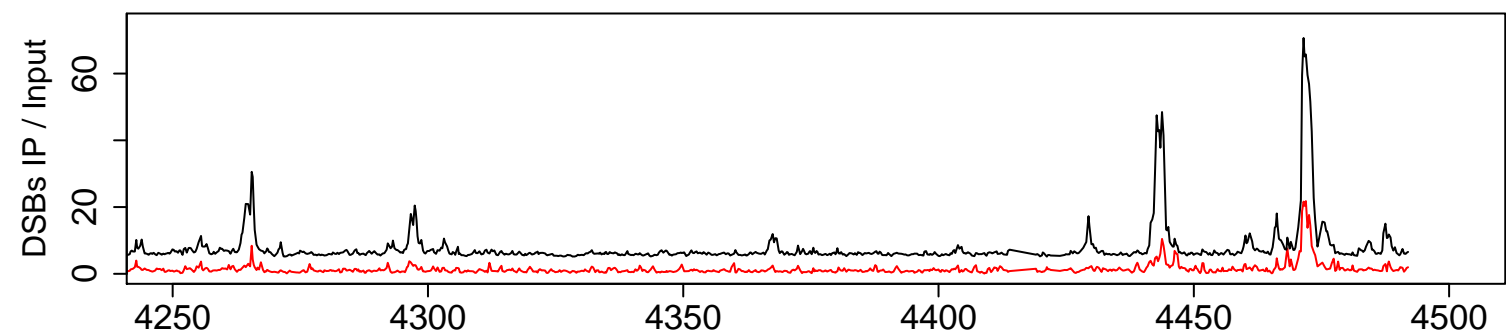
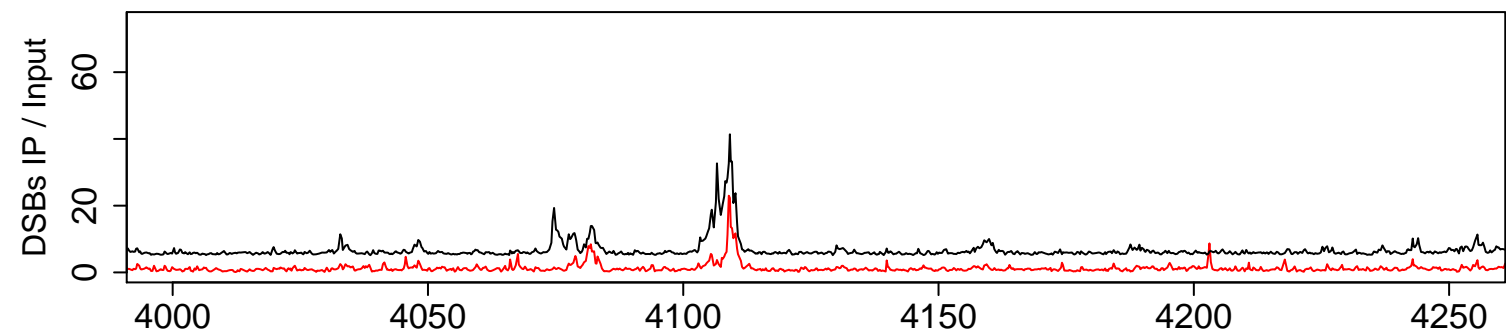
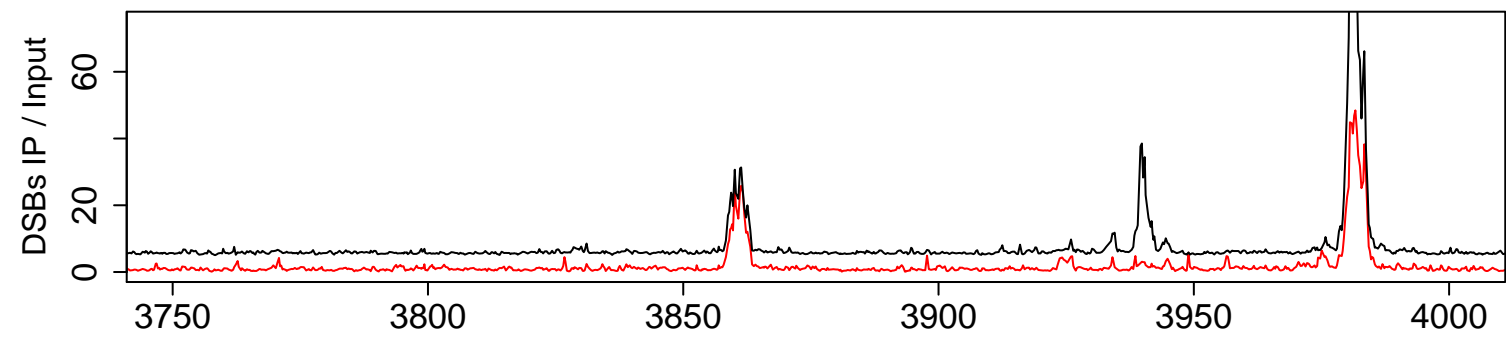


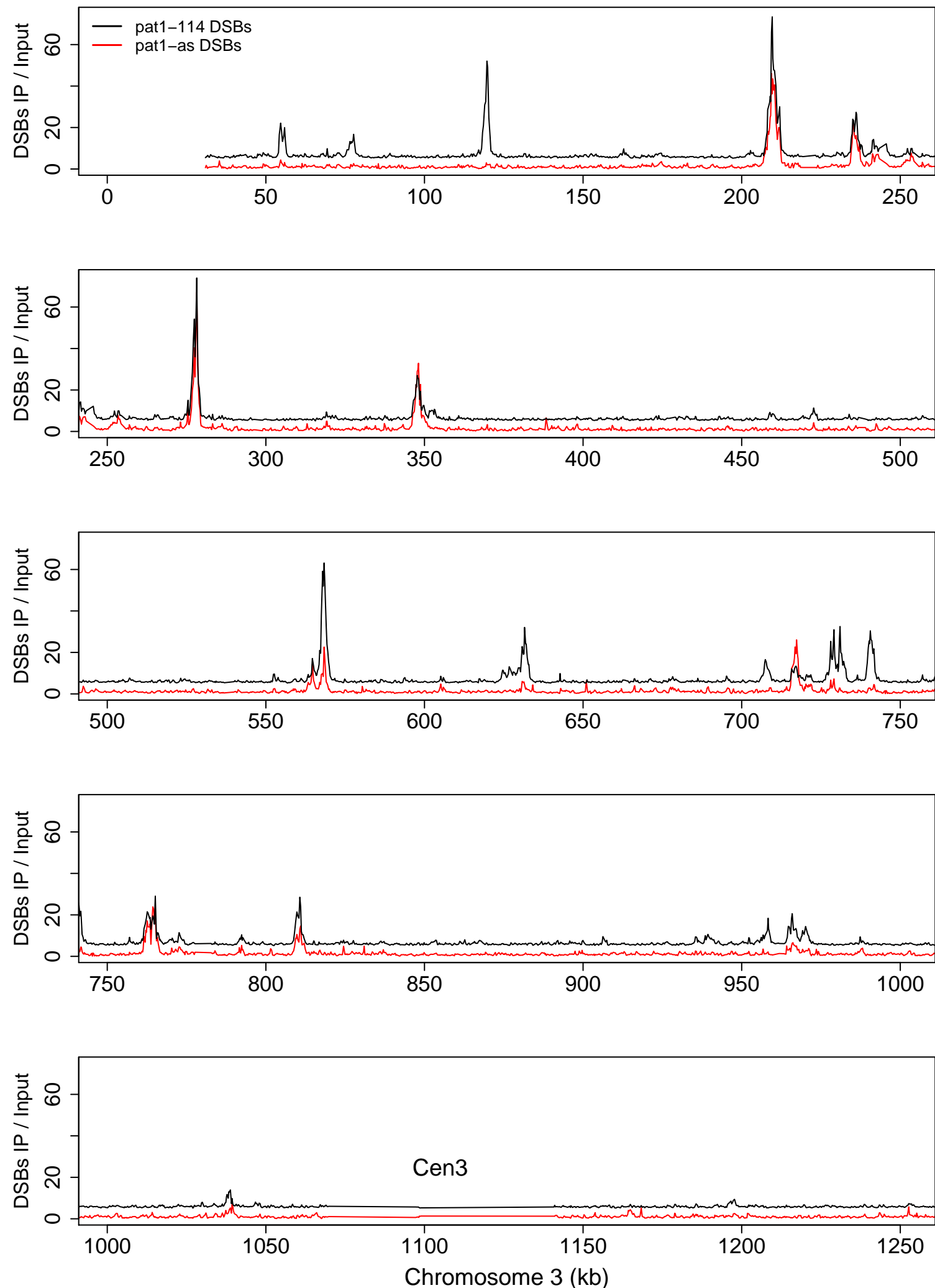


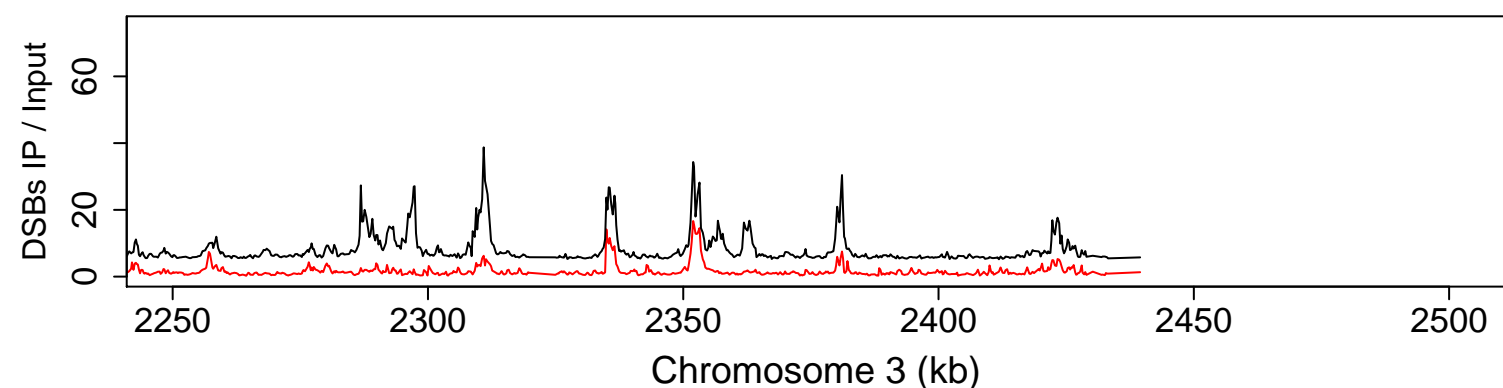
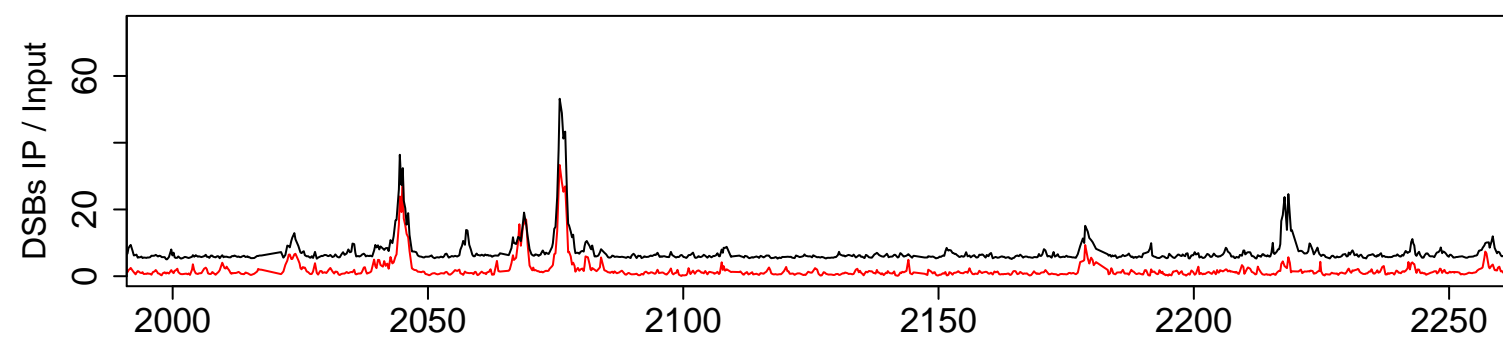
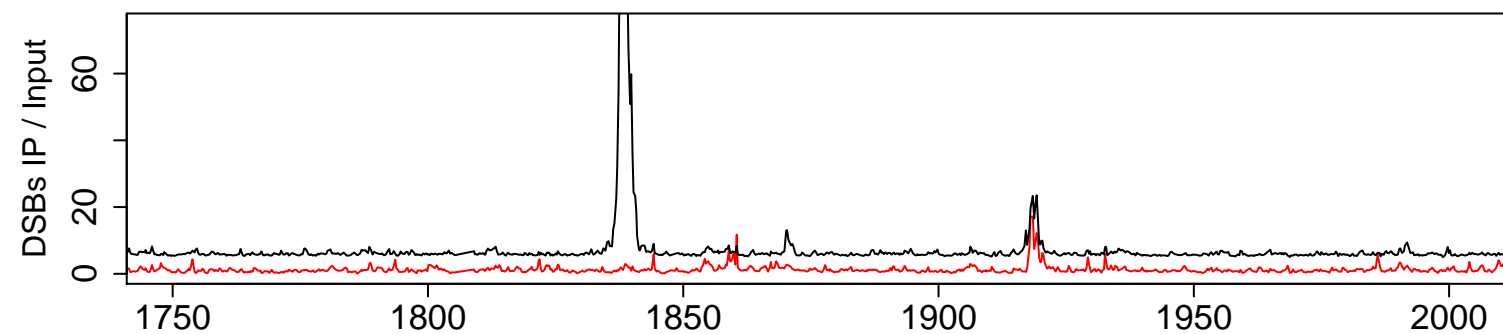
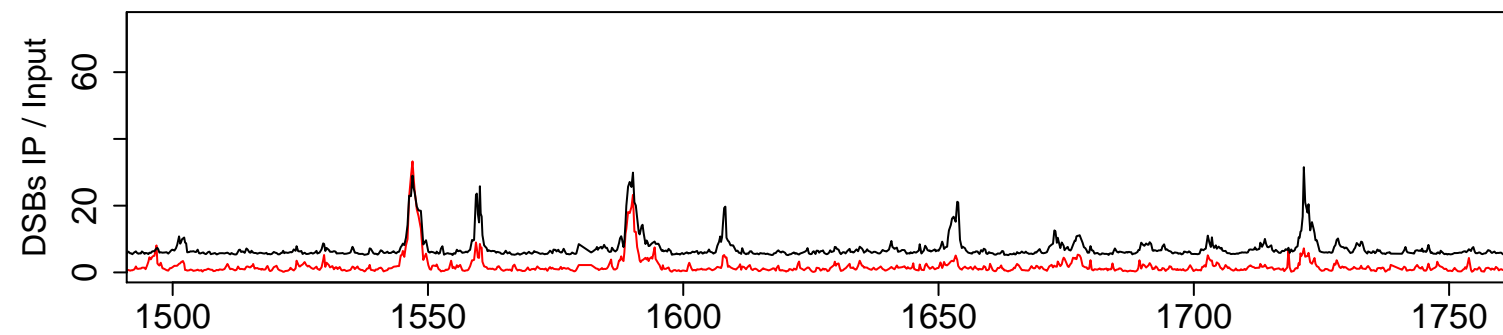
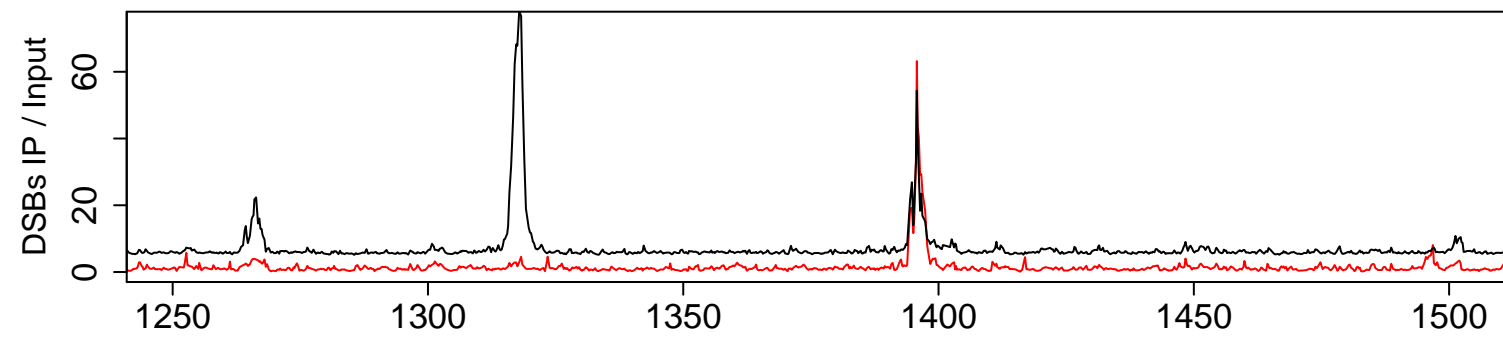












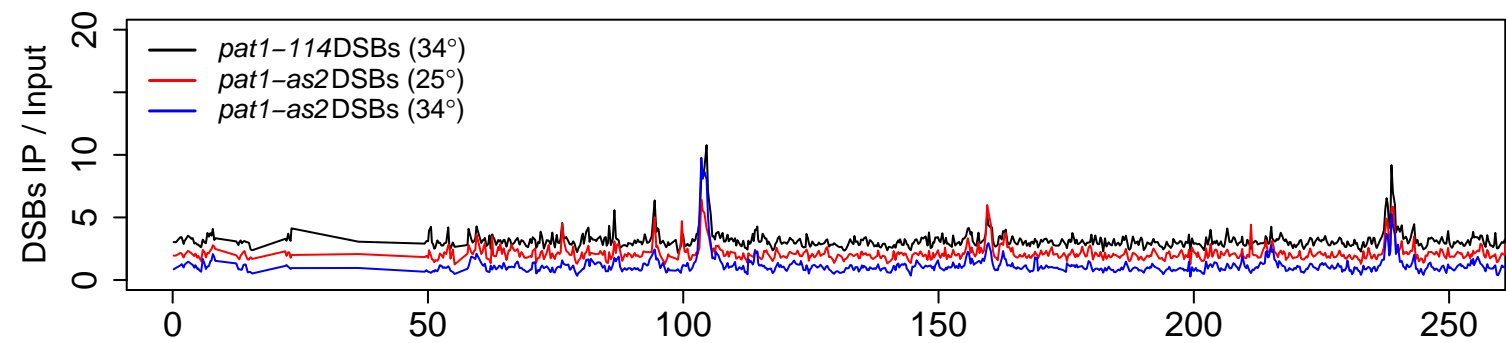
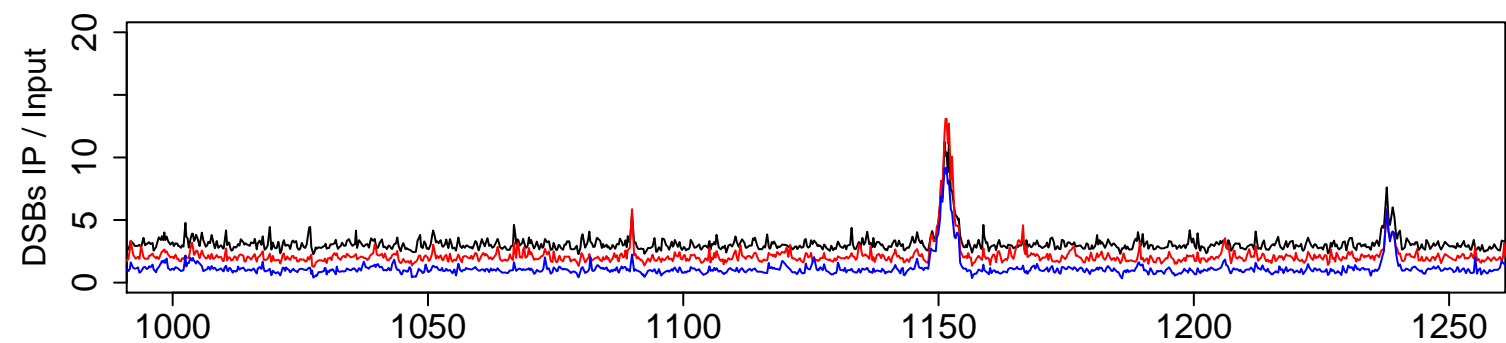
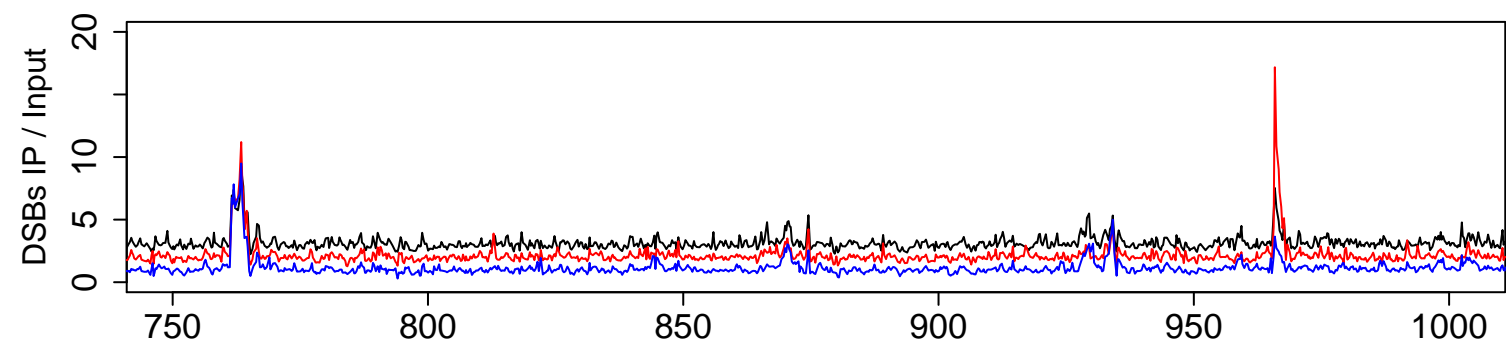
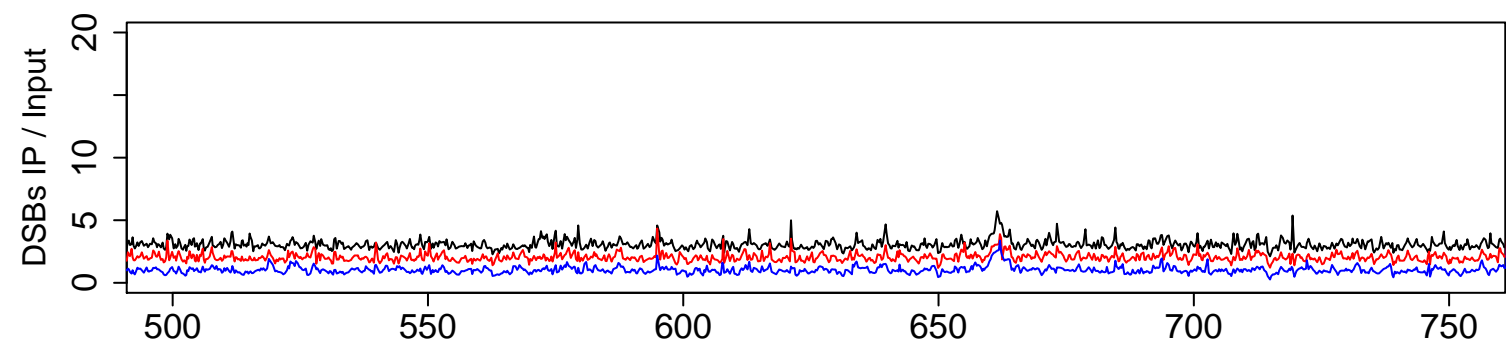
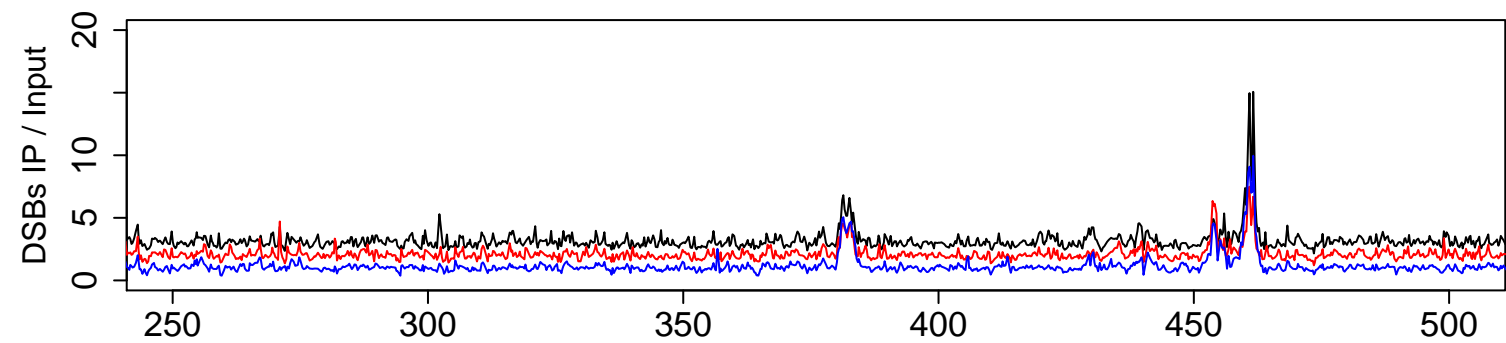
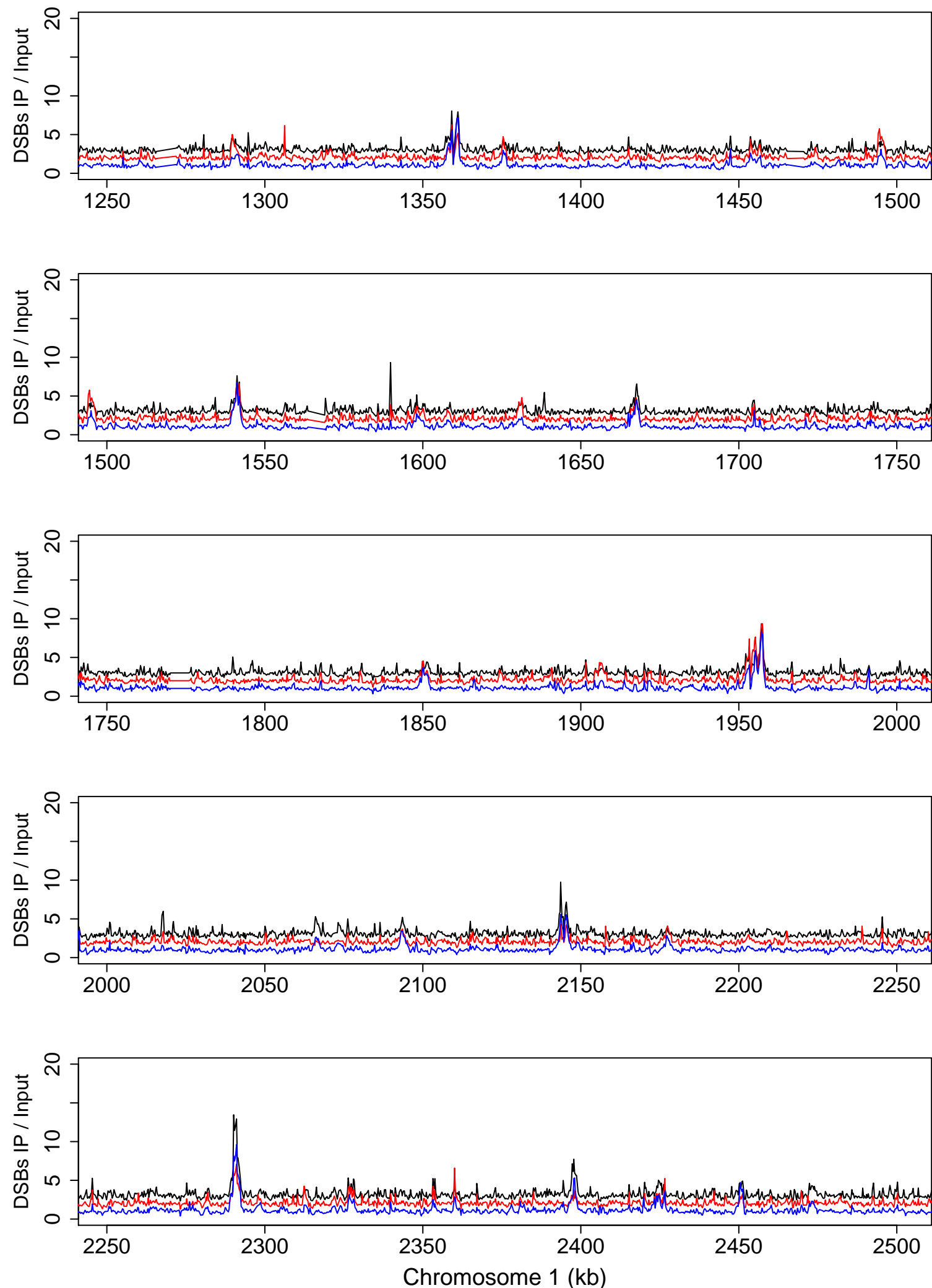
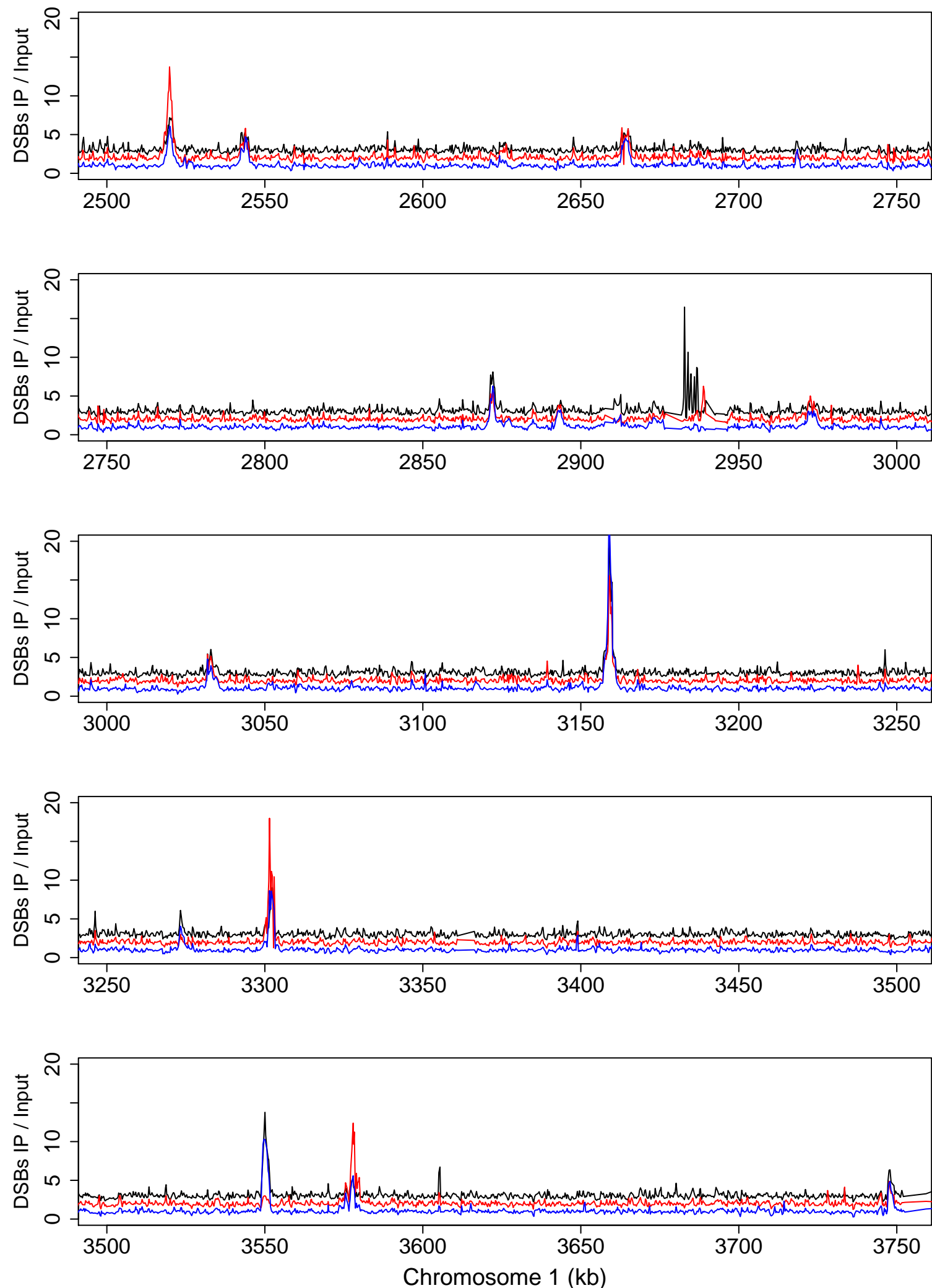


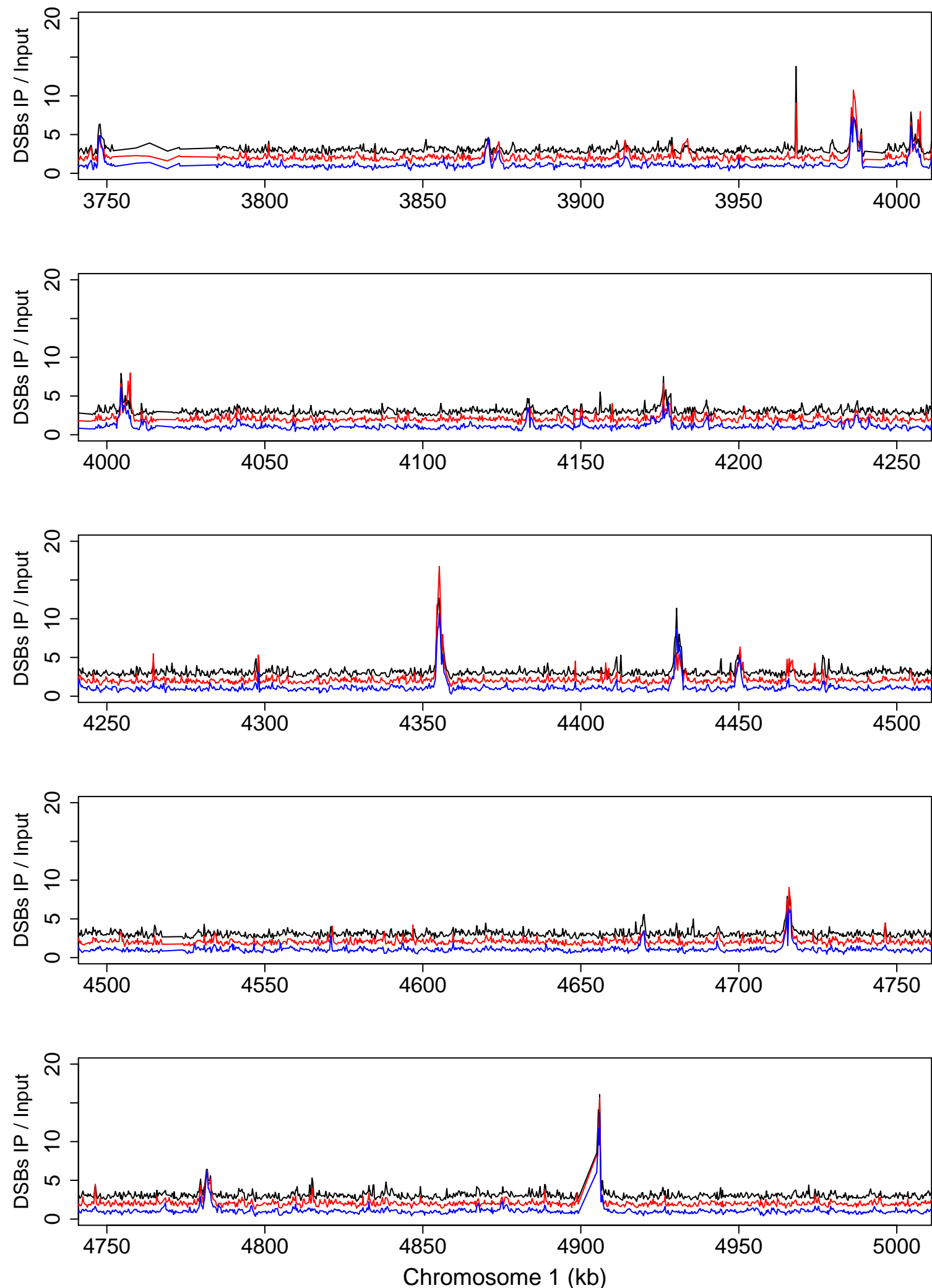
Figure S2

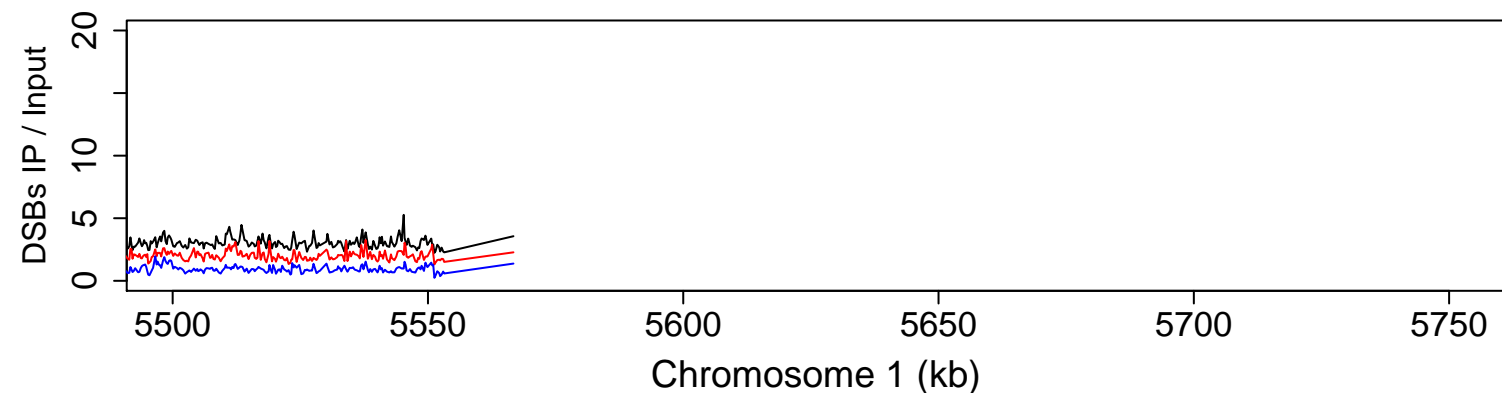
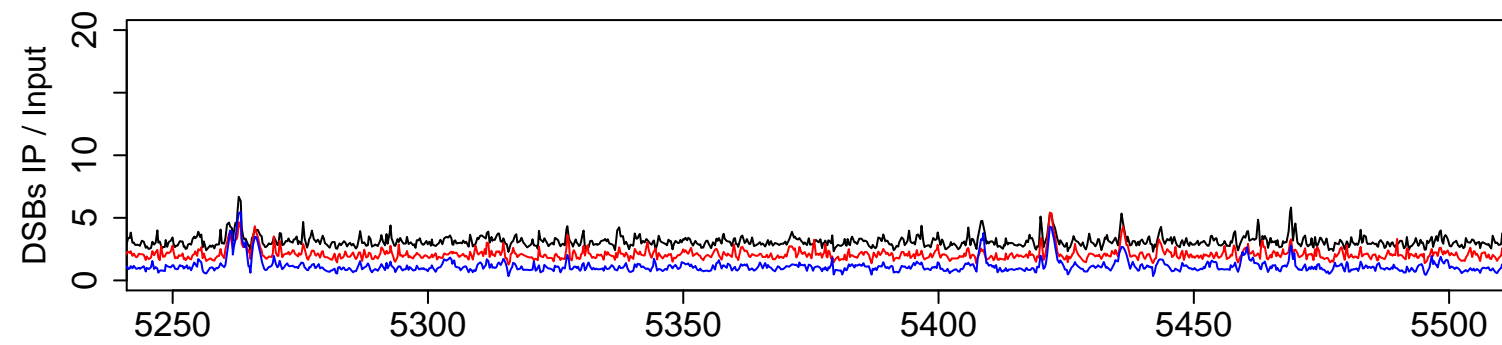
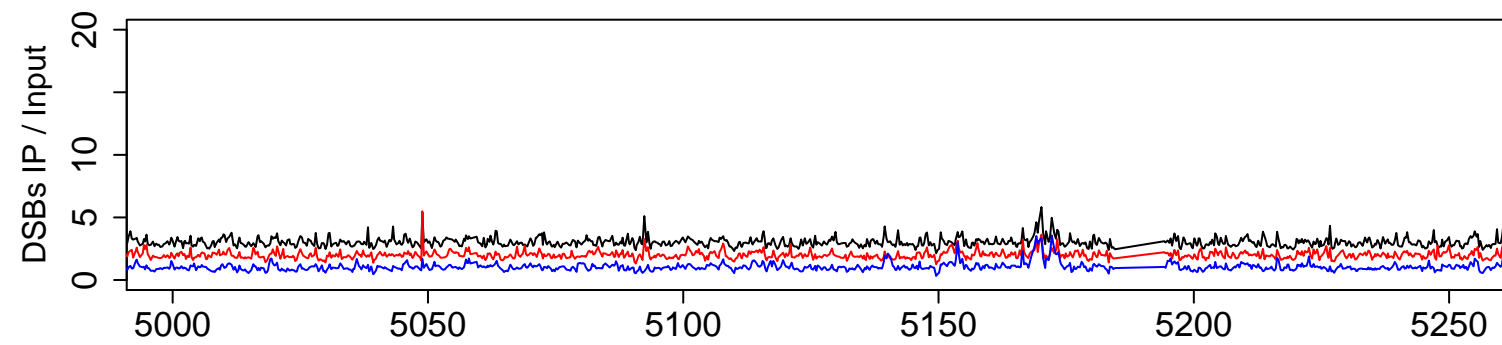


Chromosome 1 (kb)

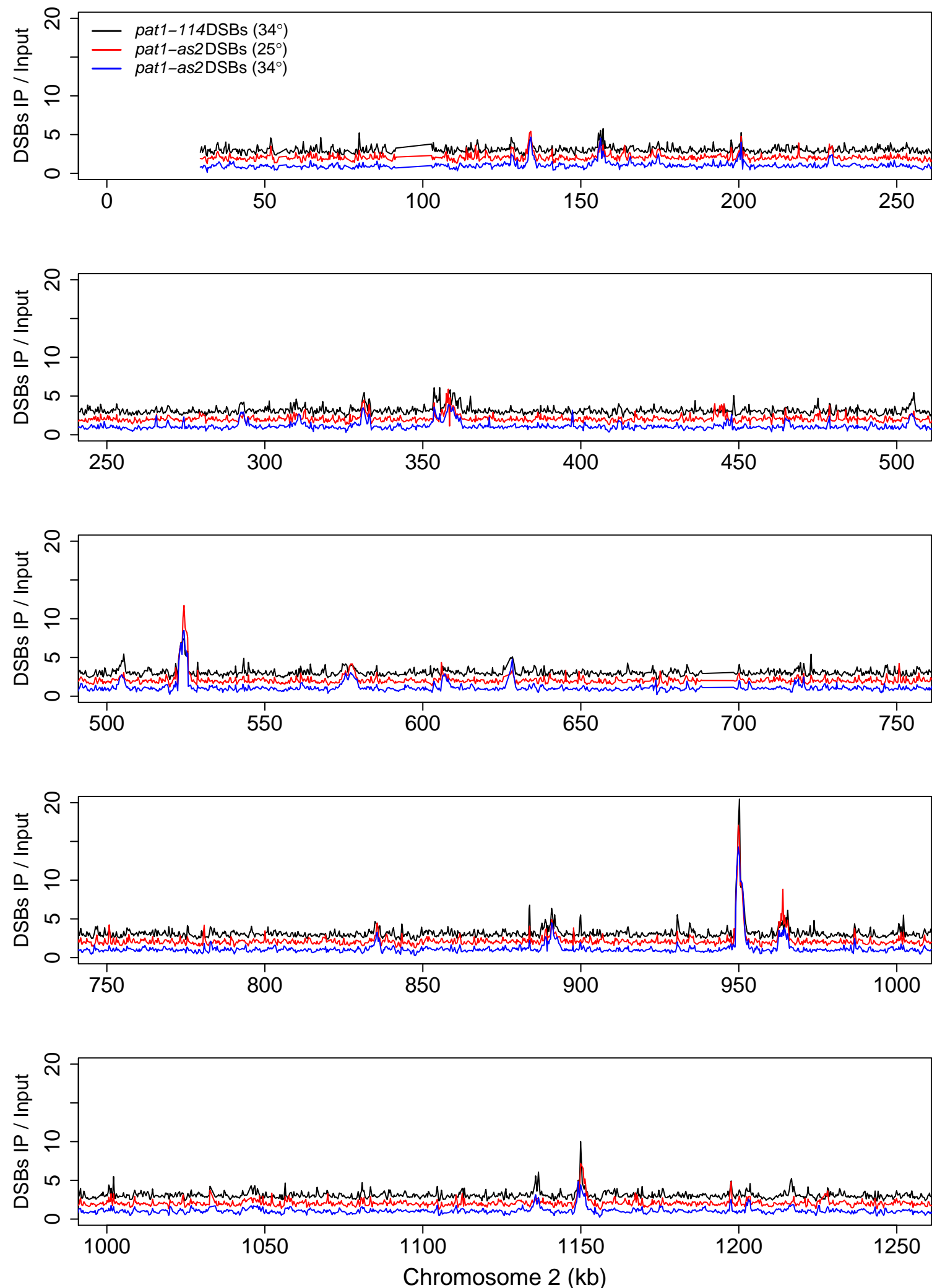


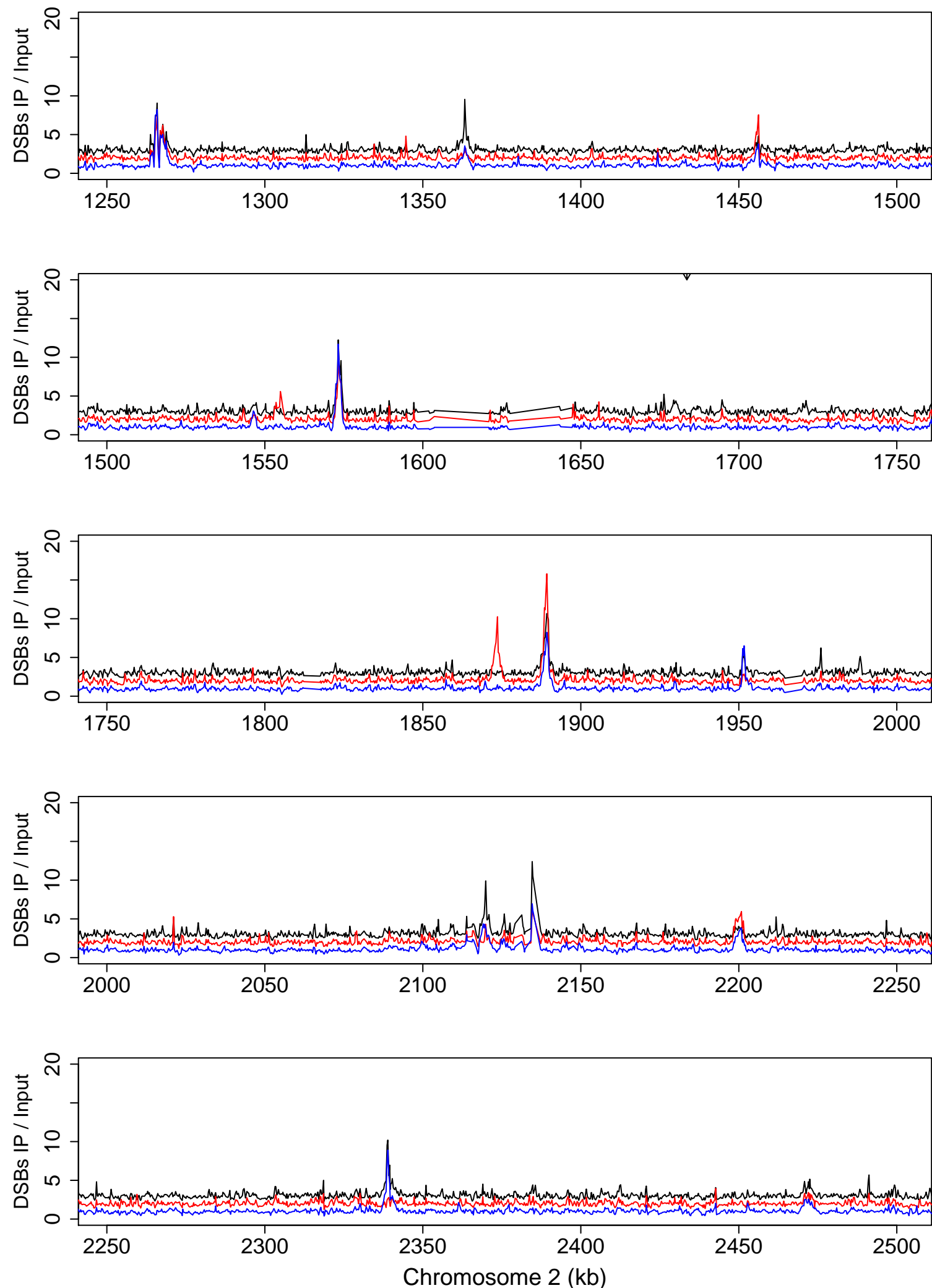


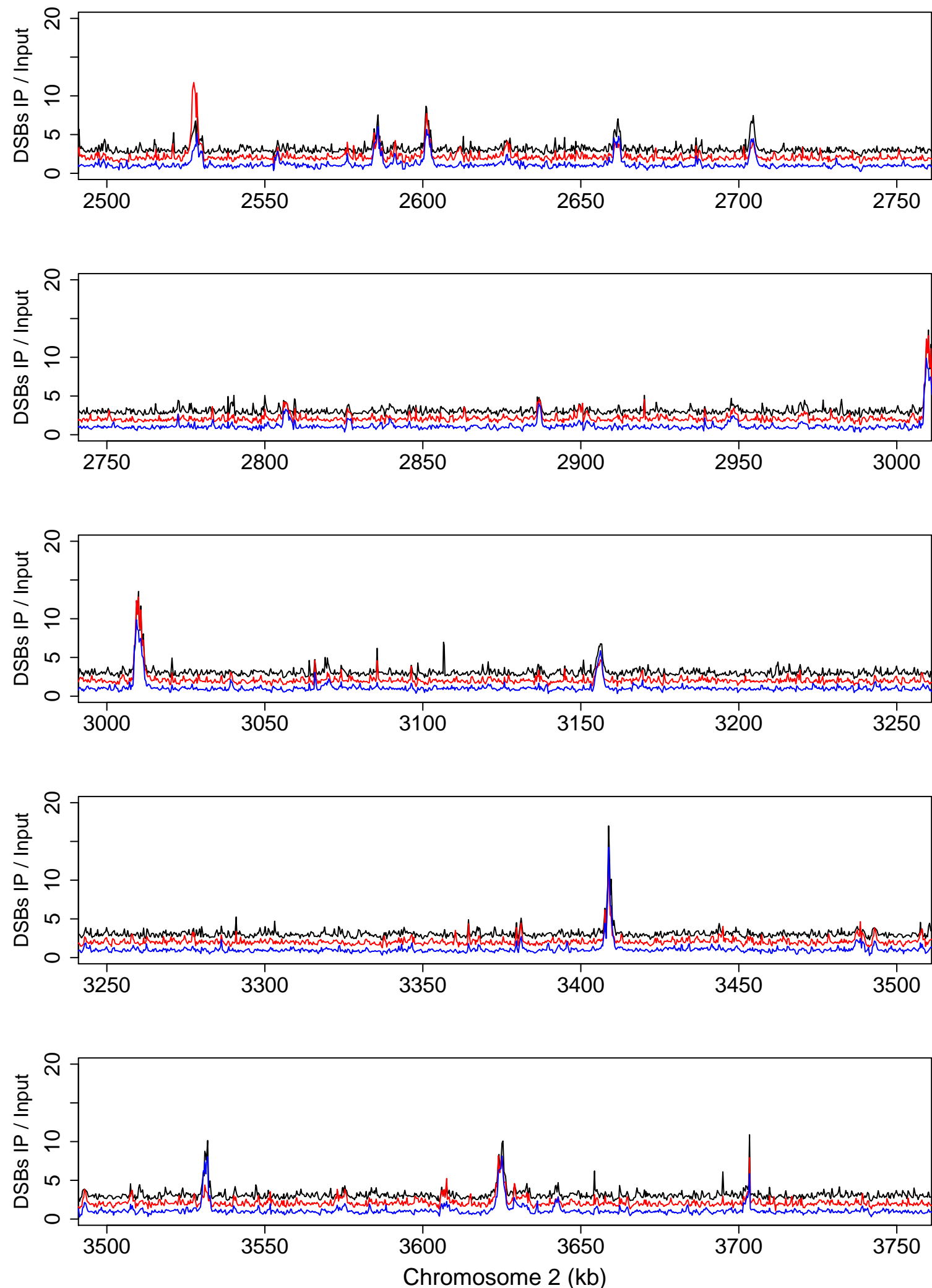


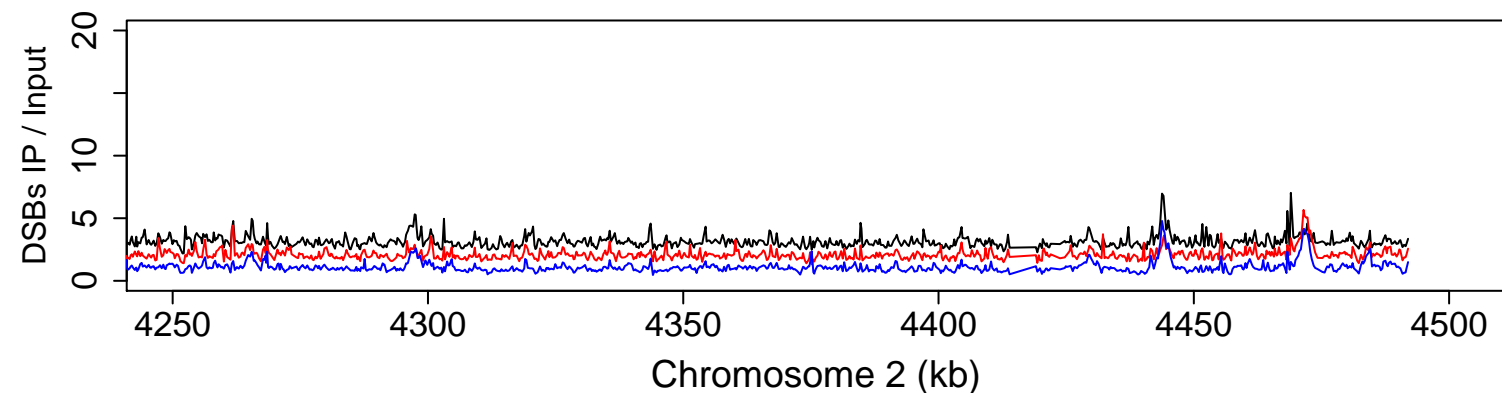
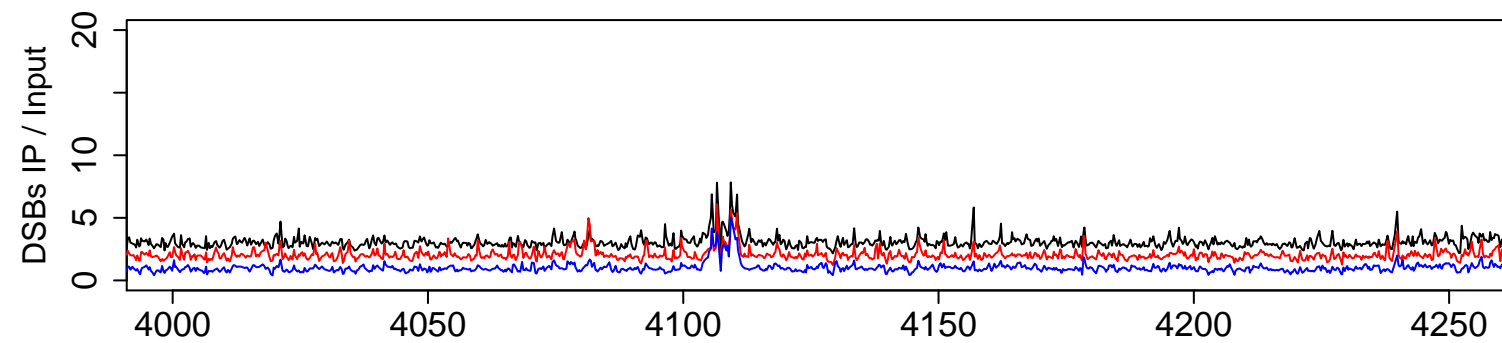
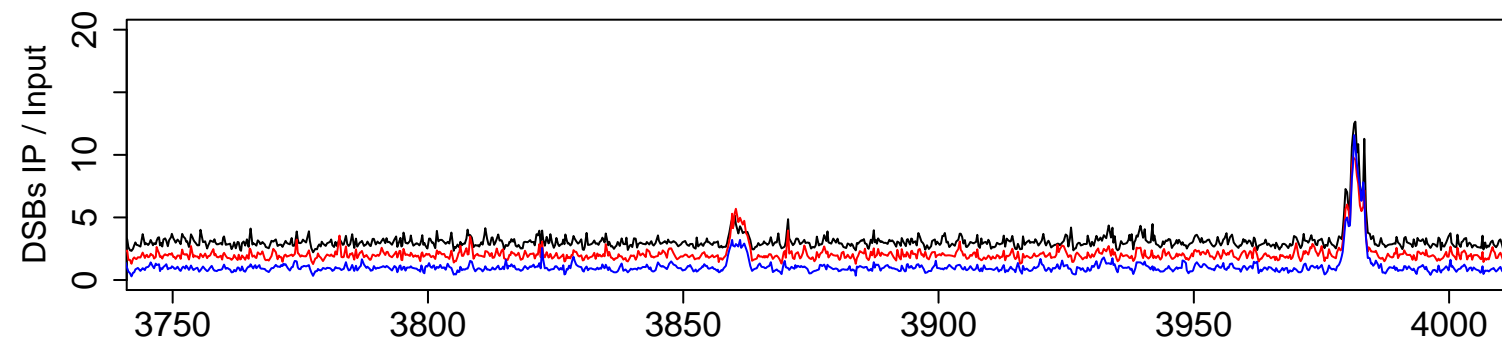


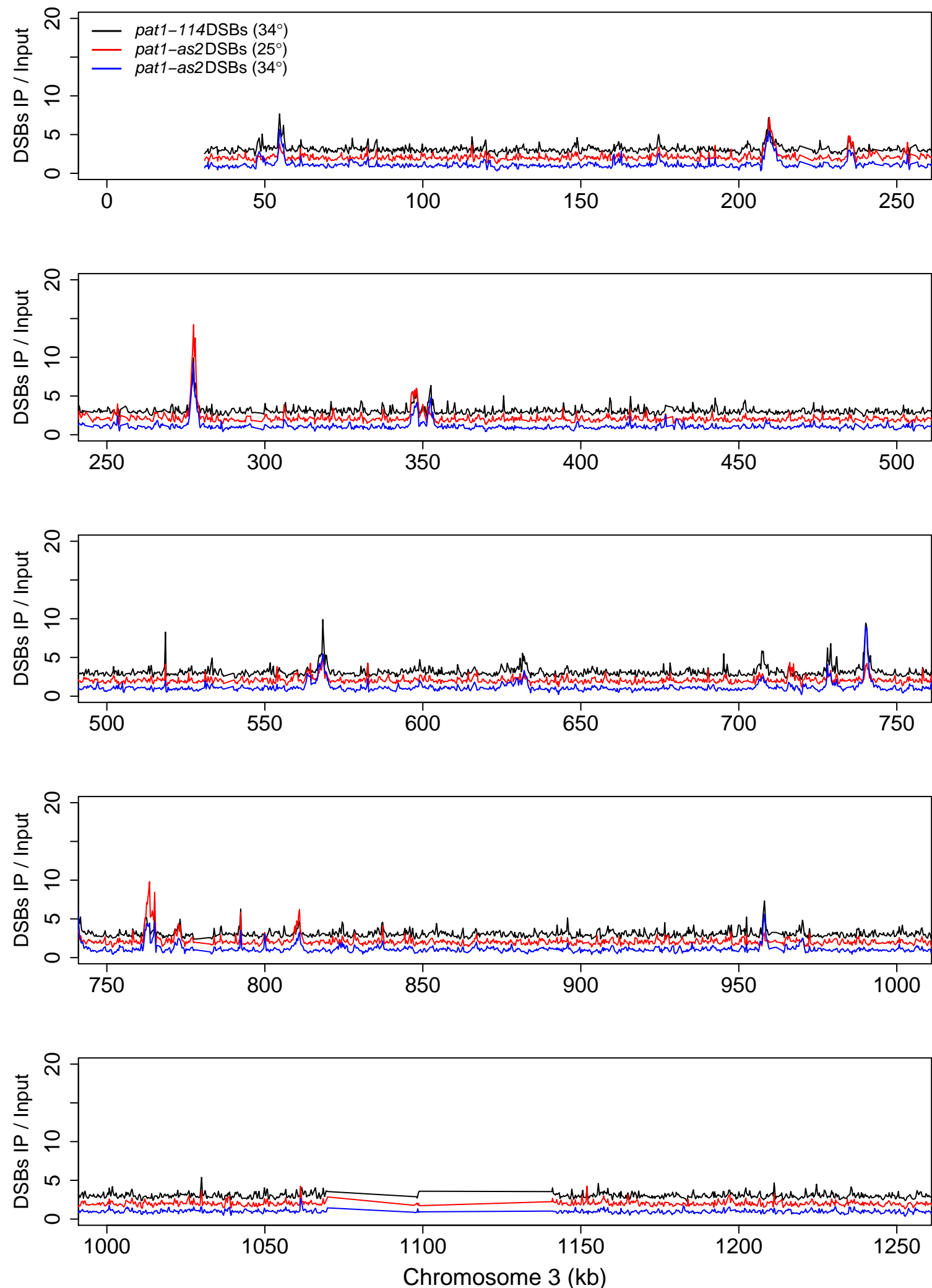












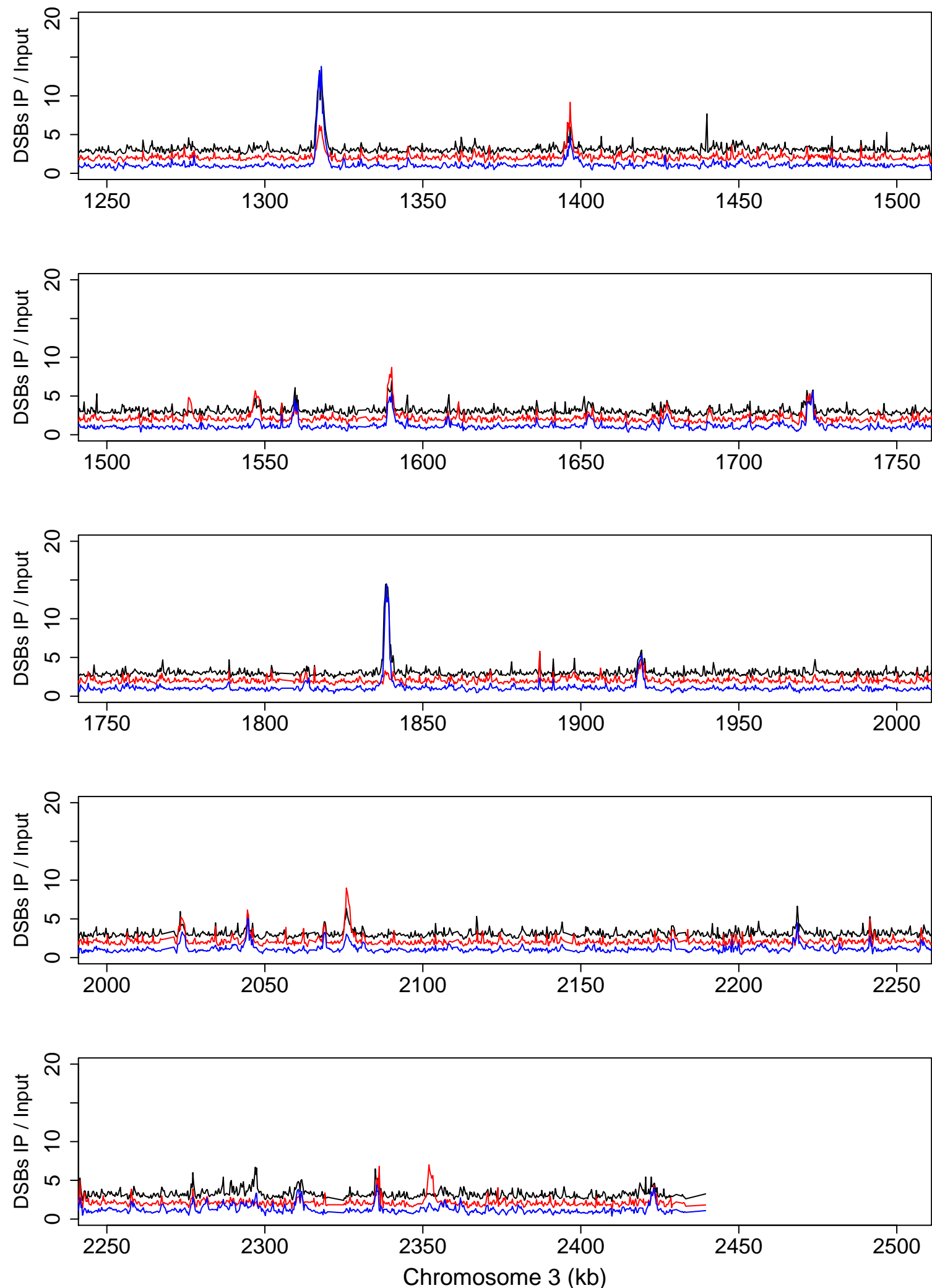
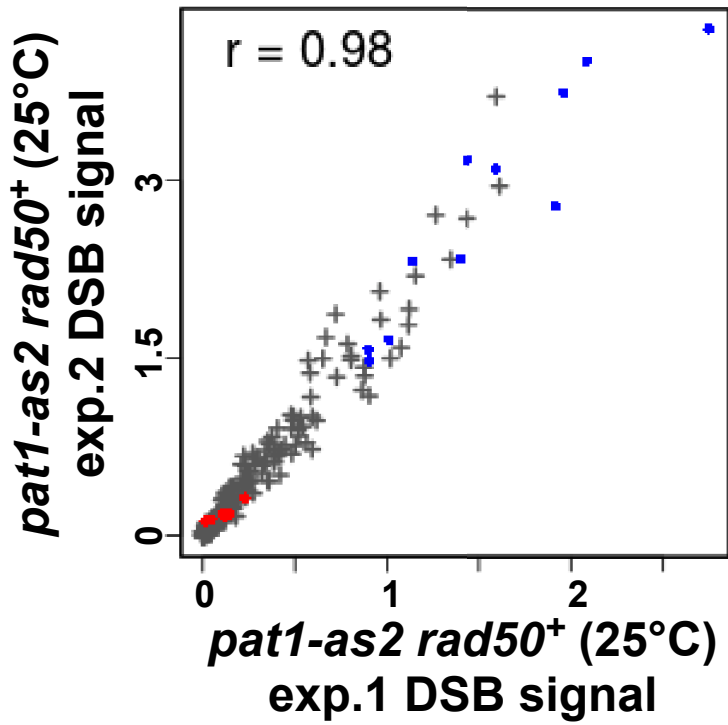
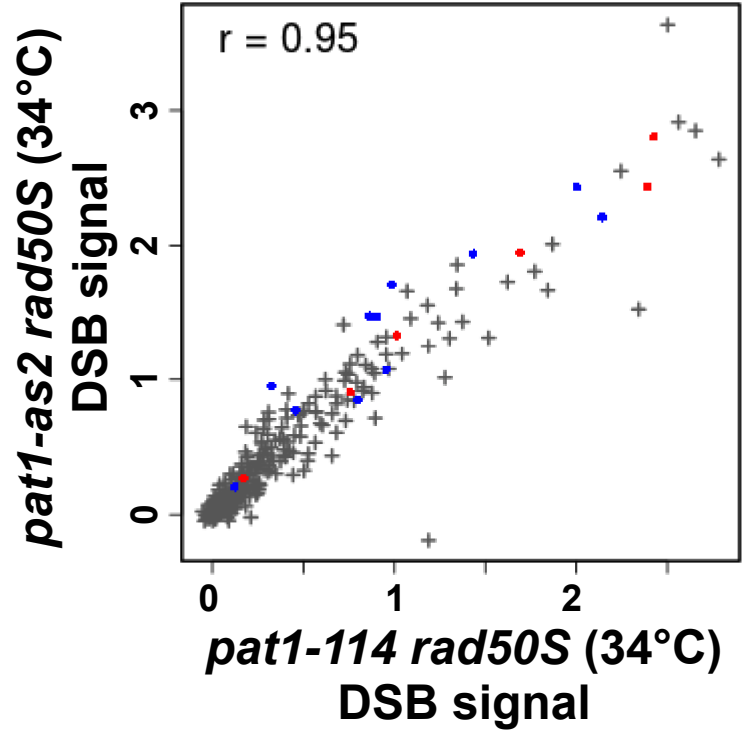


Figure S3

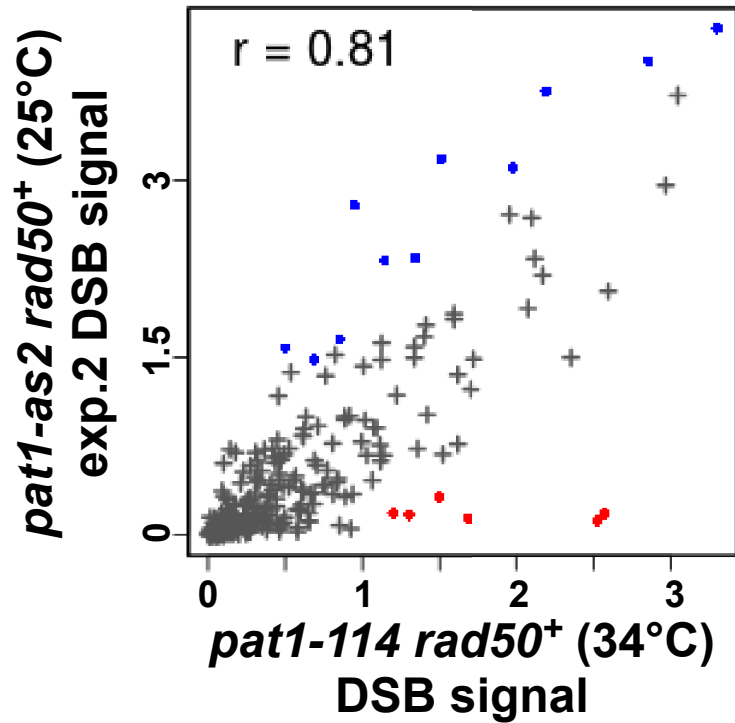
**a**



**b**



**c**



**d**

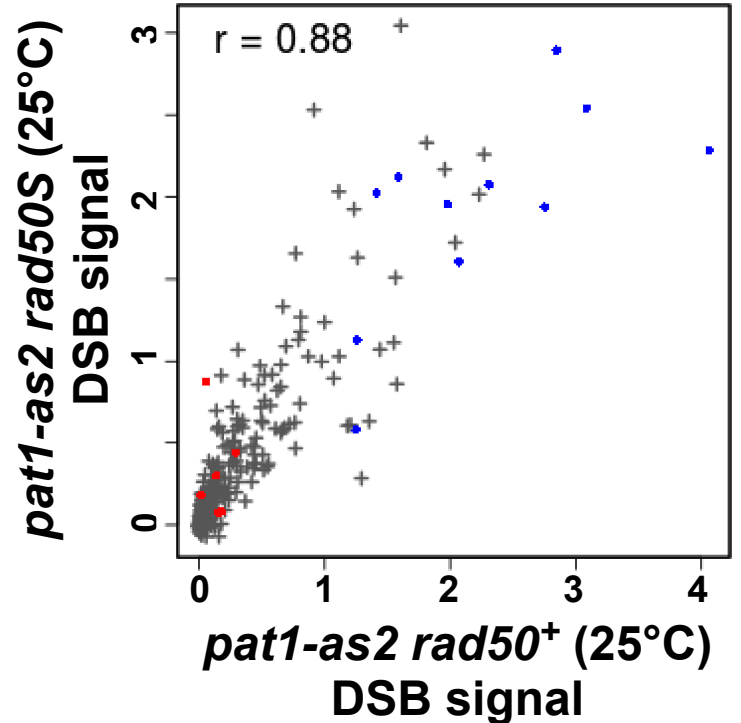
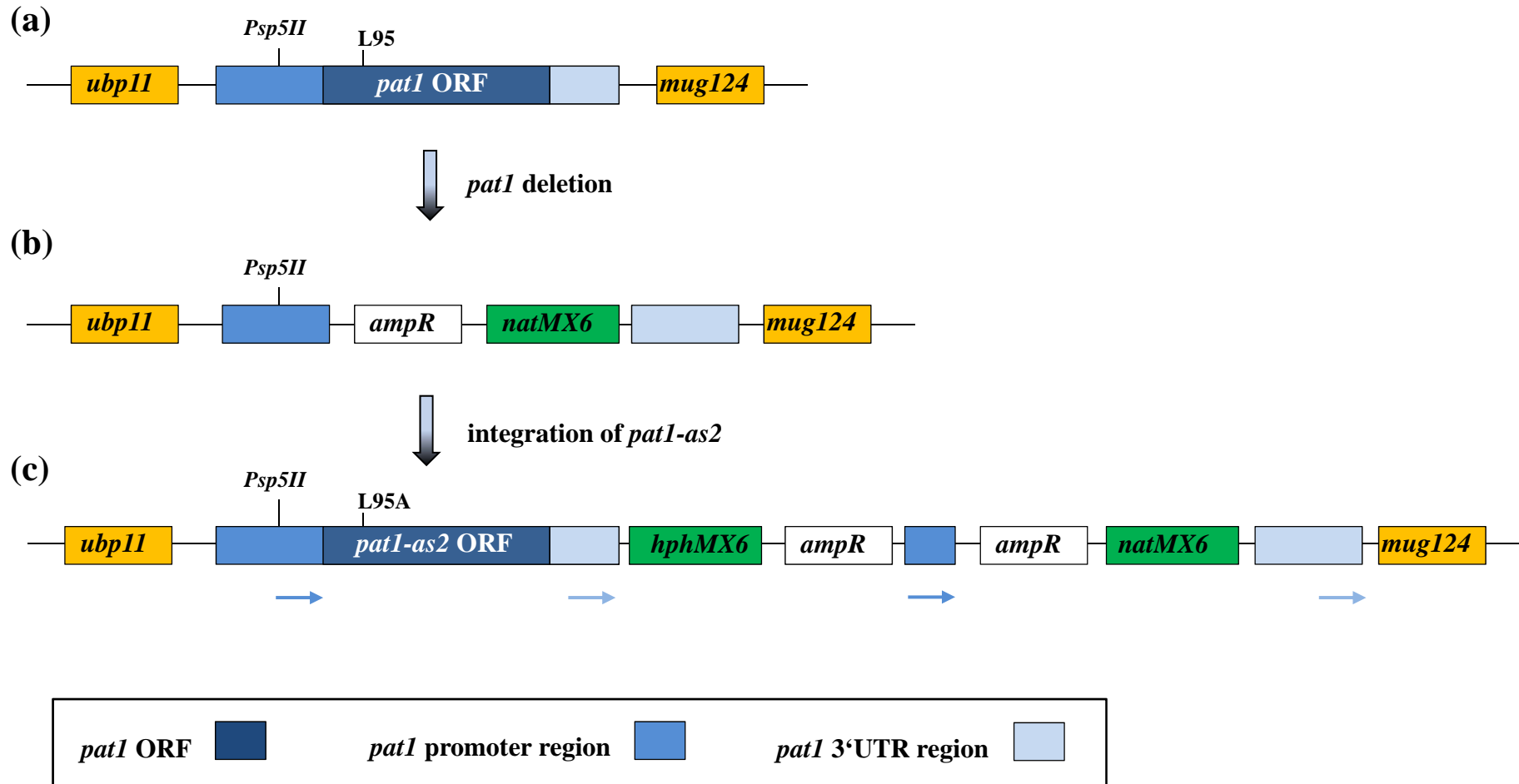


Figure S4





## Supplementary Figure Legends

### **Supplementary Figure S1. Whole genome DSB distribution in *rad50*<sup>+</sup> meiosis.**

As in Figure 3, DSBs were assayed as Rec12-DNA complexes by immunoprecipitation (IP) of Rec12-FLAG, without artificial cross-linking, amplification of the covalently self-linked DNA, and hybridization to a DNA microarray. IP signals were divided by those from the similarly treated whole cell extract (WCE), median normalized, and plotted for the genome regions indicated; data were further normalized by multiplying the  $\log_{10}$  values of the *pat1-as2* signals by 1.1, so that peaks at six DSB sites, shown by Southern blot analysis to be broken to nearly the same extent at the two temperatures (unpublished data), coincided. The DSB hotspot distribution is largely the same in *pat1-as2 rad50*<sup>+</sup> meiosis at 25°C (red line) and in *pat1-114 rad50*<sup>+</sup> meiosis at 34°C (black line), apart from the differences highlighted in Figure 3a – h. For 288 DSB hotspots, Pearson's correlation coefficient  $r = 0.81$  (Figure S3c).

**Supplementary Figure S2. Whole genome DSB distribution in *rad50S* meiosis.** DSBs were assayed as in Figures 3 and S1 except that the  $\log_{10}$  values of the *pat1-as2* signals at 25°C (red line) were multiplied by 1.1 (for *pat1-as2* at 34°C; blue line) or 1.3 (for *pat1-114* at 34°C; black line). The DSB hotspot distribution is largely the same between *pat1-as2 rad50S* at 25°C (red line) and *pat1-114 rad50S* at 34°C (black line), apart from the differences highlighted in Figure 3a – h; for 288 DSB hotspots,  $r = 0.75$  (Figure 3g). The DSB hotspot distribution is indistinguishable between *pat1-as2 rad50S* at 34°C (blue line) and *pat1-114 rad50S* at 34°C (black line); for 288 DSB hotspots,  $r = 0.95$  (Figure S3b).

**Supplementary Figure 3. Microarray data are highly reproducible.** (a) DSB hotspots from both *pat1-as2 rad50*<sup>+</sup> inductions at 25°C are highly coincident;  $r = 0.98$  with the 17 outlying hotspots (Figure 3f) in panel a lying within the range of variation of total hotspots. (b) DSB hotspot distributions in *pat1-as2 rad50S* and *pat1-114 rad50S* at 34°C are very similar, indicating that both *pat1* alleles are comparable at high temperature;  $r = 0.95$  with the 17 outlying hotspots in panel a lying within the range of variation of total hotspots. (c) A second *pat1-as2 rad50*<sup>+</sup> induction at 25°C shows similar DSB hotspot differences from a *pat1-114 rad50*<sup>+</sup> induction at 34°C as those in Figures 3a – f. For 288 DSB hotspots,  $r = 0.81$ , with the

same 11 hotspots having more DSBs at 25°C (blue dots) and six having fewer DSBs at 25°C (red dots), as in Figure 3f. **(d)** The DSB hotspot distributions in *pat1-as2 rad50<sup>+</sup>* and *pat1-as2 rad50S* at 25°C are very similar;  $r = 0.88$  with the 17 outlying hotspots in panel a lying within the range of variation of total hotspots. Data in each panel are plotted as arbitrary units of integrated Rec12-FLAG DSB hotspot signal.

**Supplementary Figure 4. Structure of the *pat1* locus in *pat1-as2* strains.** **(a)** Genomic region around the *pat1* gene (wild-type strain). Leucine 95 of Pat1, predicted to be the “gatekeeper” residue is indicated. **(b)** Deletion of the *pat1* gene. DNA flanking the *pat1* gene was PCR-amplified and cloned into a pCloneNat1 vector (EF101285) carrying drug-resistance markers for *E. coli* (*ampR*) and *S. pombe* (*natMX6*). The resulting pCloneNat1- $\Delta pat1$  plasmid was used to delete one copy of the *pat1* gene in a diploid strain (JG11315) according to the protocol in Gregan et al. ). **(c)** Integration of the *pat1-as2* allele. The *pat1-as2* gene together with its promoter and terminator regions was cloned into a pCloneHyg1 vector (EF101286) carrying drug-resistance markers for *E. coli* (*ampR*) and *S. pombe* (*hphMX6*), linearized with Psp5II and integrated next to the  $\Delta pat1$  locus of a diploid  $\Delta pat1/pat1^+$  strain (JG15101) according to the protocol in Gregan et al. (45). Arrows indicate two sections of directly repeated DNA (dark blue and light blue).

## References

44. Gregan, J., Rabitsch, P.K., Rumpf, C., Novatchkova, M., Schleiffer, A., and Nasmyth, K. (2006) High-throughput knockout screen in fission yeast. *Nat. Protoc.* **1**, 2457-2464.
45. Gregan, J., Zhang, C., Rumpf, C., Cipak, L., Li, Z., Uluocak, P., Nasmyth, K., and Shokat, K.M. (2007) Construction of conditional analog-sensitive kinase alleles in the fission yeast *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*. *Nat. Protoc.* **2**, 2996-3000.