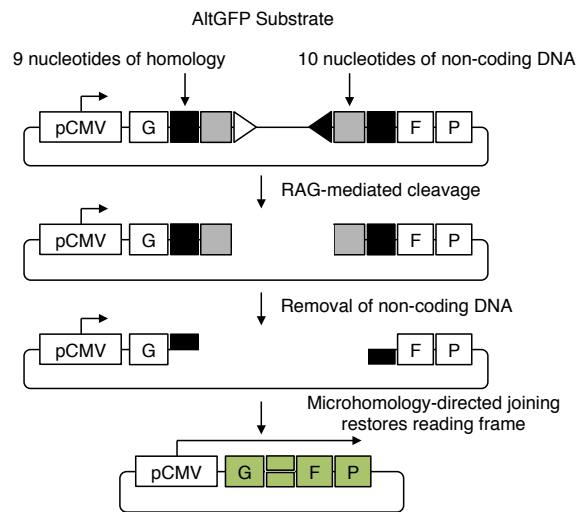
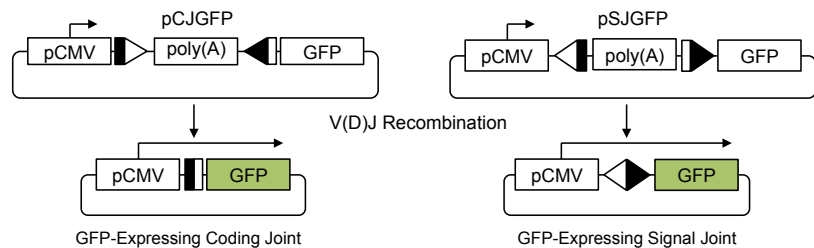
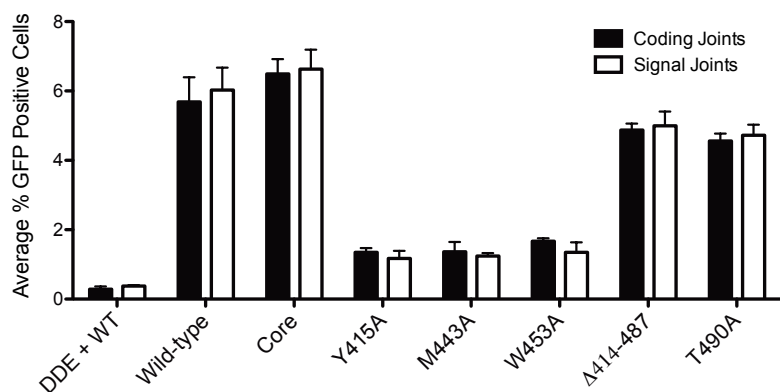


Supplementary Figure S1

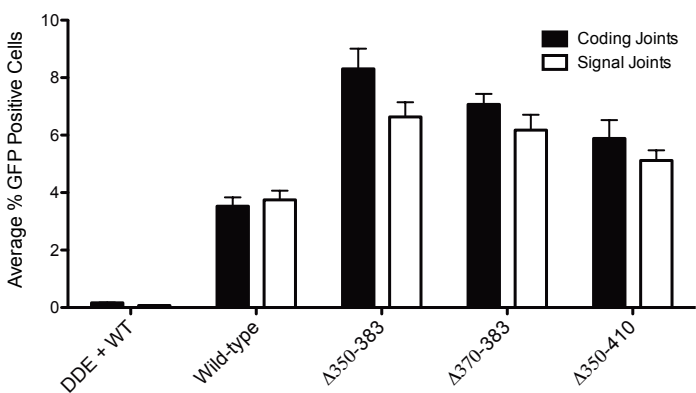
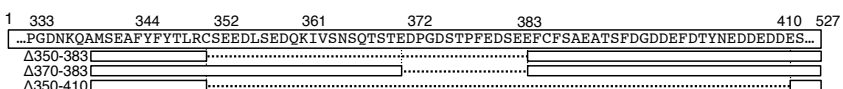
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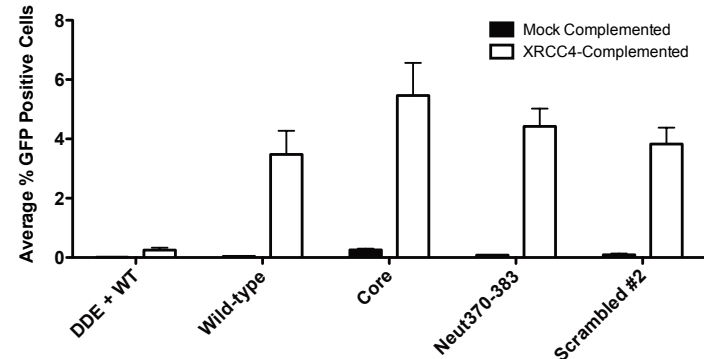
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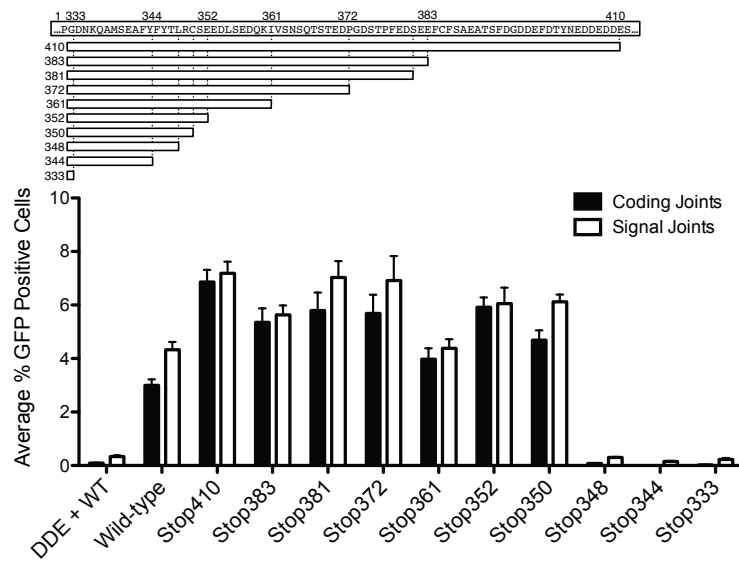
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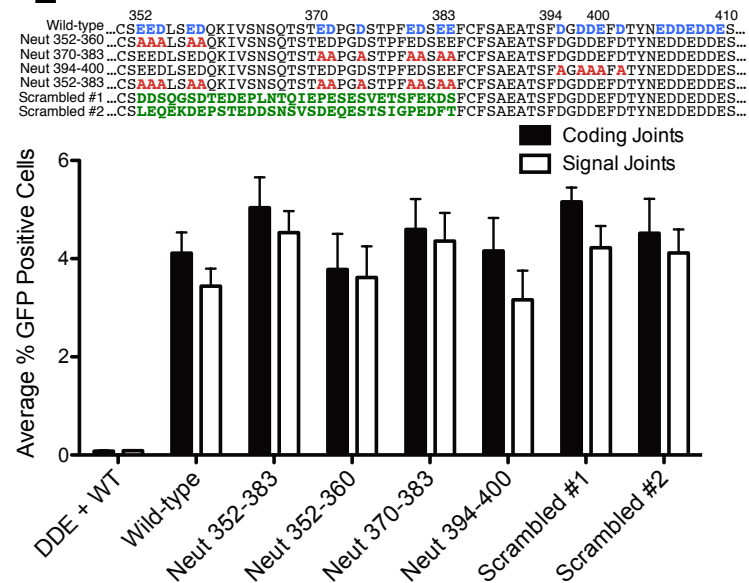
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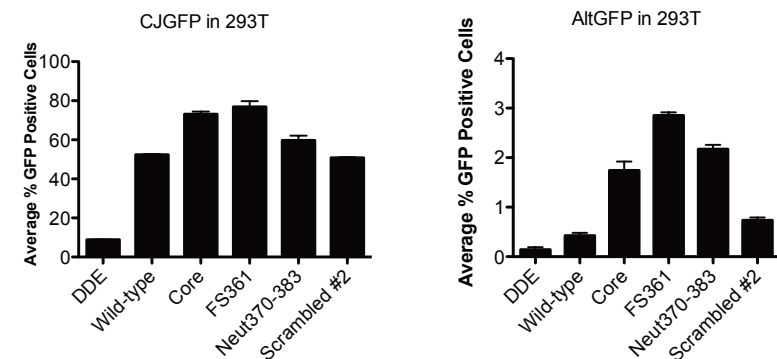
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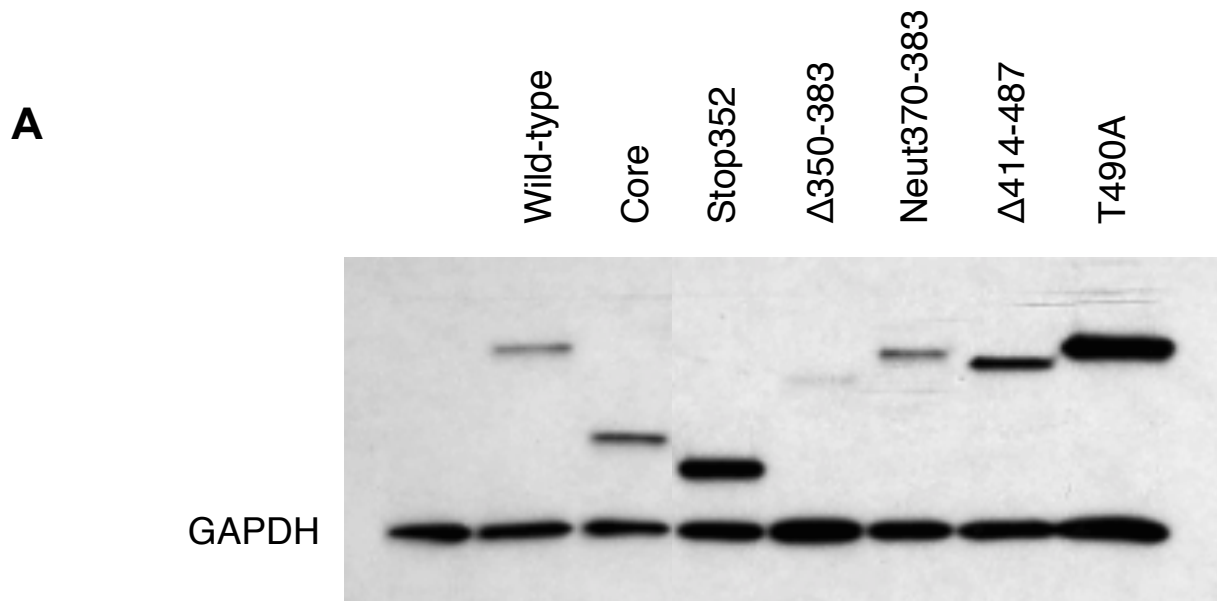
E



G



Supplementary Figure S2



B

<i>Homo sapiens</i>	351	--AEDDTN EE QT	TFTNSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	351	--AEDDTN EE QT	TFTNSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	351	--AEDDTN EE QT	TFTNSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Mus musculus</i>	351	--SEEDLSE D QK	IVSNSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	TSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDE D DE	SV
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	351	--SE D NSSEEQK	IVSNSQTSTE	DA G DSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	ISFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDE D DE	SV
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	351	--TEDDVHEDQR	TFTNSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDE D DE	SE
<i>Bos taurus</i>	351	--AEDDVNEDQI	TLTSSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDEFD	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	351	--AEDDANEDQK	TLANSQTSTE	DPGDSTPFED	SEEFCSAEA	NSFD--GDDAFD	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	358	NKAEEDEEEELT	AQTCSQASTE	DQGDSTPFED	SEEF S CSAEA	SSFD--VDD-ID	TYNEDDEEDE	SE
<i>Xenopus boumbaensis</i>	351	G-----DNDPA	LQTC S QGST	E Q EDSMPLD	SEEF T FN R DG	NIFD--EDT---	-----	---
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	352	G-----QLEEEES	QVNSQ B SFT	DPEECSTLED	SEEFTEVEEA	EGSD--EAE N WD	NGDEE E -----	---
<i>Danio rerio</i>	351	Q-KEQD G --EAT	AQGG S Q B ST-	DFEDSAPLED	SEELYFGREP	HELEYSS D VEGD	TYNEE D E E DE	SQ
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	352	Q-KEGEGKGEDG	NOVCSQ B ST-	DFEDSAPLED	SEELYFGREP	HELEDSS E GEGD	TYNEE D E E DE	SQ

Supplementary Figure 3

A

Experiment 1	Normal	Aberrant	Cells analyzed
Empty Vector	98.98%	1.02%	391
Wild-type	98.91%	1.09%	368
Neut370-383	96.25%	3.75%	373
Scrambled#2	98.96%	1.04%	384

Statistical Analysis (Fisher's two-tailed Exact Test)

Sample A	Sample B	Probability	Significance
Wild-type	Empty Vector	1.00E+00	No
Wild-type	Neut370-383	1.20E-02	Yes
Wild-type	Scrambled#2	1.00E+00	No

Experiment 2	Normal	Aberrant	Cells analyzed
Empty Vector	99.57%	0.43%	232
Wild-type	99.57%	0.43%	235
Core	96.11%	3.88%	206
Neut370-383	96.73%	3.26%	184
Scrambled#2	99.60%	0.40%	253

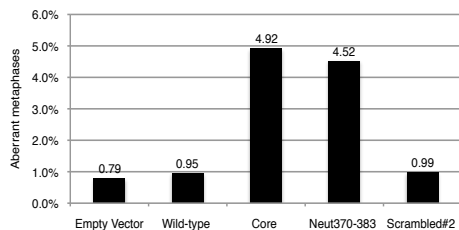
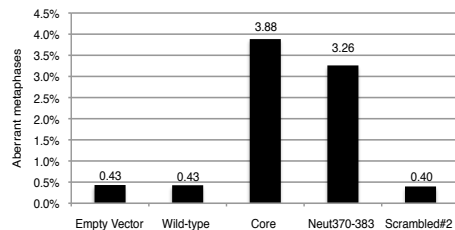
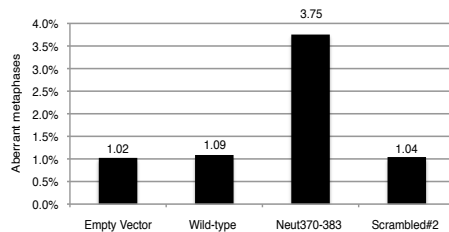
Statistical Analysis (Fisher's two-tailed Exact Test)

Sample A	Sample B	Probability	Significance
Wild-type	Empty Vector	1.00E+00	No
Wild-type	Core	1.40E-02	Yes
Wild-type	Neut370-383	1.20E-02	Yes
Wild-type	Scrambled#2	1.00E+00	No

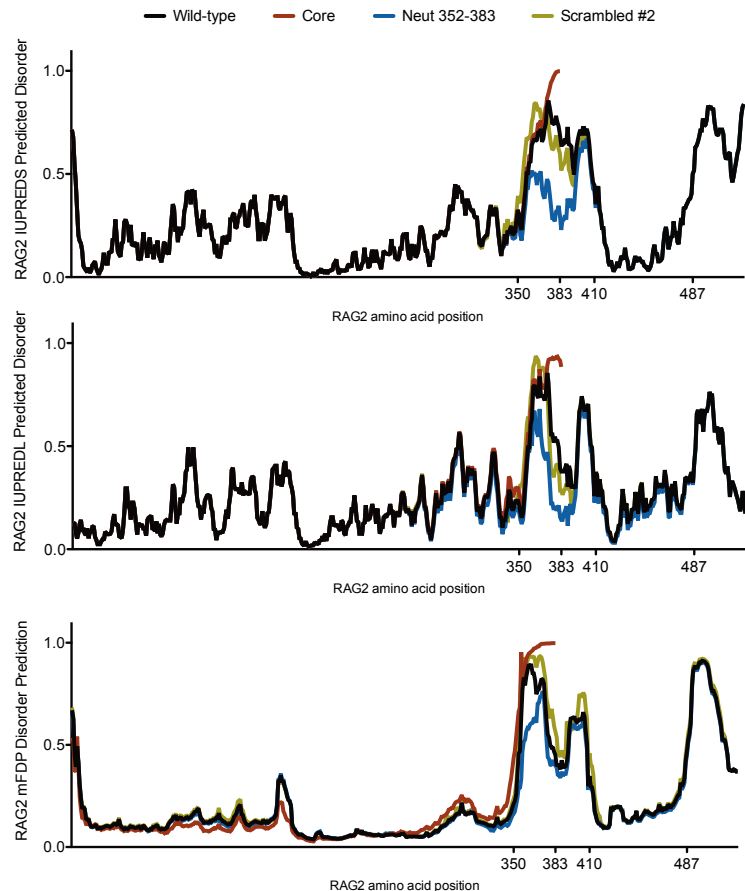
Experiment 3	Normal	Aberrant	Cells analyzed
Empty Vector	99.21%	0.79%	254
Wild-type	99.05%	0.95%	315
Core	95.08%	4.92%	325
Neut370-383	95.48%	4.52%	221
Scrambled#2	99.01%	0.99%	304

Statistical Analysis (Fisher's two-tailed Exact Test)

Sample A	Sample B	Probability	Significance
Wild-type	Empty Vector	1.00E+00	No
Wild-type	Core	3.97E-03	Yes
Wild-type	Neut370-383	1.00E-02	Yes
Wild-type	Scrambled#2	1.00E+00	No



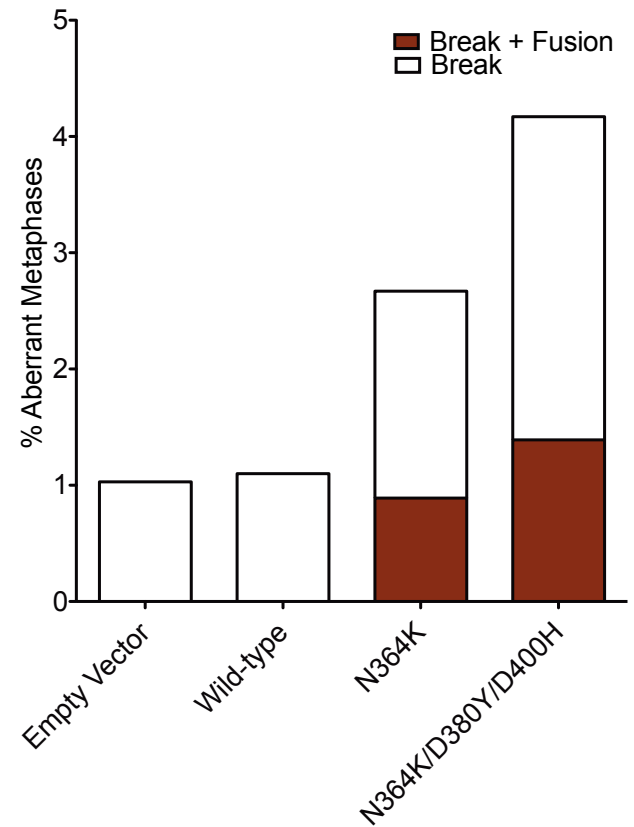
B



Supplementary Figure S4

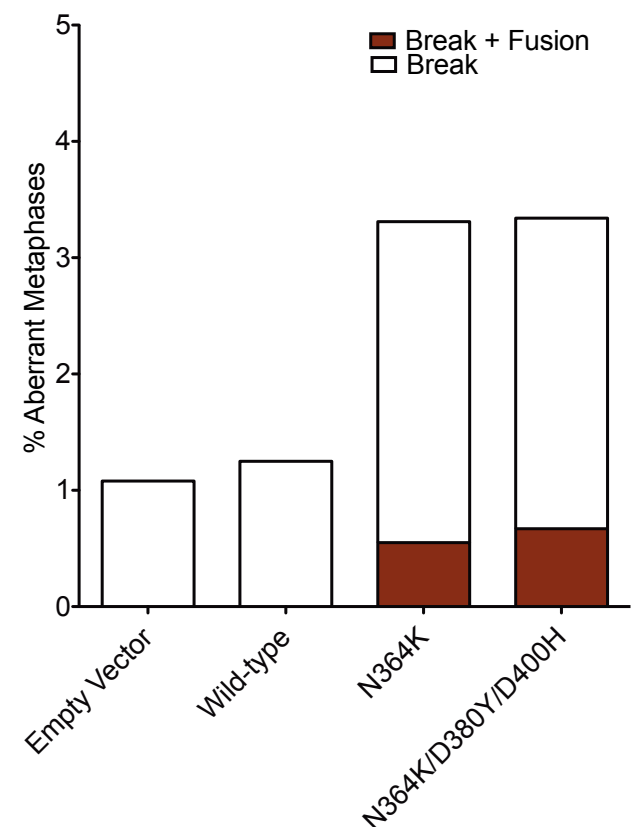
Experiment 1	Normal	Instability	Break	Break + Fusion	Cells Analyzed
Empty Vector	98.97%	1.03%	1.03%	0.00%	194
Wild-type	98.90%	1.10%	1.10%	0.00%	273
N364K	97.33%	2.67%	1.78%	0.89%	225
NDD	95.83%	4.17%	2.78%	1.39%	216

Statistical Analysis (Fisher's two-tailed Exact Test)			
Sample A	Sample B	Probability	Significance
Wild-type	Empty Vector	1.00E+00	No
Wild-type	N364K	3.10E-01	No
Wild-type	N364K/D380Y/D400H	3.86E-02	Yes



Experiment 2	Normal	Instability	Break	Break + Fusion	Cells Analyzed
Empty Vector	98.92%	1.08%	1.08%	0.00%	186
Wild-type	98.75%	1.25%	1.25%	0.00%	240
N364K	96.69%	3.31%	2.76%	0.55%	181
NDD	96.67%	3.33%	2.67%	0.67%	150

Statistical Analysis (Fisher's two-tailed Exact Test)			
Sample A	Sample B	Probability	Significance
Wild-type	Empty Vector	1.00E+00	No
Wild-type	N364K	1.80E-01	No
Wild-type	N364K/D380Y/D400H	2.69E-01	No



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary Figure S1. Measuring the effects RAG2 mutations on the formation of coding and signal joints, related to Figure 1.

(A) Extrachromosomal substrates used in this study for coding joints (left), signal joints (middle), and coding joints formed through alternative NHEJ (right). Quantification of FACS data from three separate experiments in CHO-K1 cells 48 hours after transfection with the indicated Rag expression vectors and the reporter substrates measuring (B) mutations to known regulatory regions, (C) premature truncation mutations, as indicated, (D) internal deletion mutants, as indicated, and (E) neutralizing mutations within the acidic hinge. (F) Verification of XRCC4-deficient cells by measuring coding joint formation by complementation experiments with wild-type XRCC4. (G) Measuring coding joints (left) and AltGFP-coding joints (right) in the human 293T cell line.

Supplementary Figure S2. RAG2 mutant protein levels and conservation, related to Figures 1 and 2.

(A) A western blot of indicated HA-tagged RAG2 mutants expressed in fibroblasts. 15ug of soluble cell lysate was separated by gel-electrophoresis and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and exposed antibody to the HA tag for detection. Lanes were arranged for presentation; (B) Sequence alignment from indicated species of the acidic region in RAG2 performed by ClustalW. Residues indicated in black are completely conserved, while those indicated in grey are charge-conserved (Boxshade 3.21), supplementing previously published sequenced alignment data.

Supplementary Figure S3 Data from separate metaphase-FISH experiments and flexibility predictions, related to Figure 3.

(A) Three metaphase-FISH experiments showing the frequency at which the 3' and 5' *Igk* signals were lost in pre-B cells expressing wild-type, core, Neut370-383, and Scrambled#2 RAG2. (B) Predictions based on the IUPREDS, IUPREDL, and mFDP algorithms for Wild-type RAG2 (black), core RAG2 (red), Neut370-383 RAG2 (blue) and Scrambled#2 RAG2 (yellow).

Supplementary Figure S4 Data from separate metaphase-FISH experiments using human SVs, related to Figure 4.

Separate metaphase-FISH experiments showing the frequency at which the 3' and 5' *Igk* signals were lost in pre-B cells expressing wild-type, N364K, and N364K/D380Y/D400H RAG2.

EXTENDED EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cell culture, mutagenesis and recombination assays

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GST-tagged core RAG1 and the indicated untagged RAG2 proteins were prepared as described (Deriano et al., 2011; Huye et al., 2002). Two independent protein preparations were assayed for each mutant. End-release assay to measure the stability of the signal-end complexes was performed as previously described (Arnal et al., 2010; Deriano et al., 2011). Student's t-test assuming equal variance was used to calculate statistical significance.

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pMX-INV (Bredemeyer et al., 2006) was integrated into Prkdc^{scid/scid} SV40-immortalized mouse embryonic fibroblasts as described previously (Deriano et al., 2009). GFP positive cells were detected by flow cytometry and analyzed with FlowJo (TreeStar, Inc.).

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Murine RAG1 and RAG2 expression constructs (encoding the indicated mutants), as well as recombination substrate pJH299 (inversional substrate) (Hesse et al., 1987) were transfected into CHO-K1 cells and hybrid joining events were scored as previously described (Deriano et al., 2009). Recombination events were directly subjected to PCR analysis with specific primers for hybrid joints (DR99-DR100) and inversional coding joints (DR99-ML68), and a region of the plasmid backbone using CMC1 (GCTGTTCGACTTACAAACACAGG) and CMC2 (GGGAAGAGGCGGTTGGG).

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and air-dried for further analysis as described (Theunissen and Petrini, 2006). Slides were assigned random sample numbers to eliminate bias during analysis.

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References

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