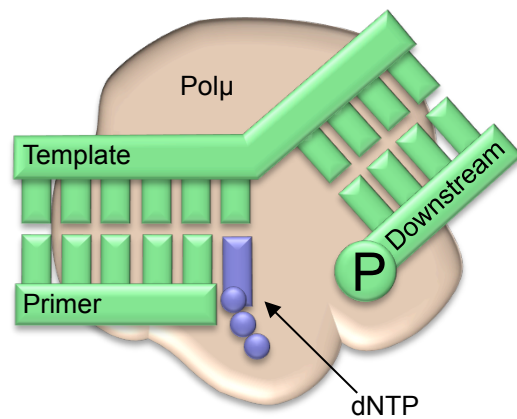
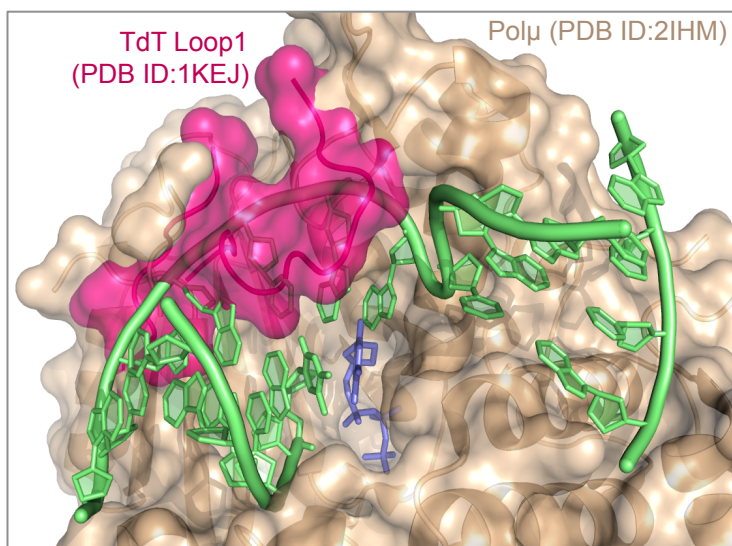
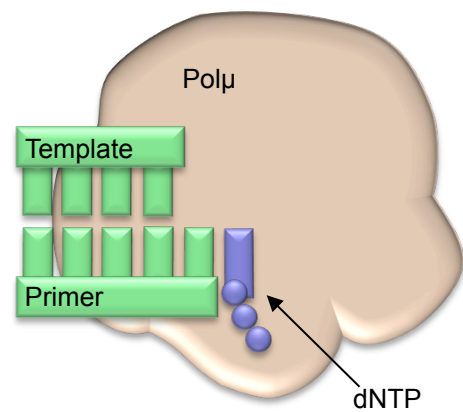
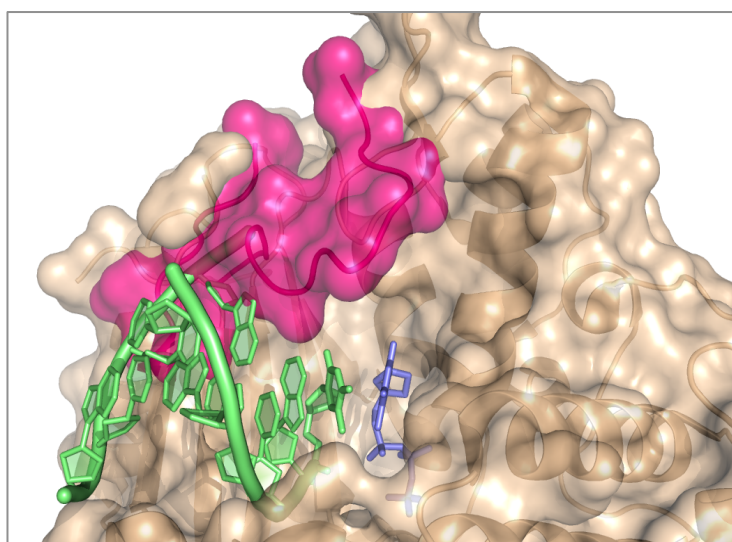
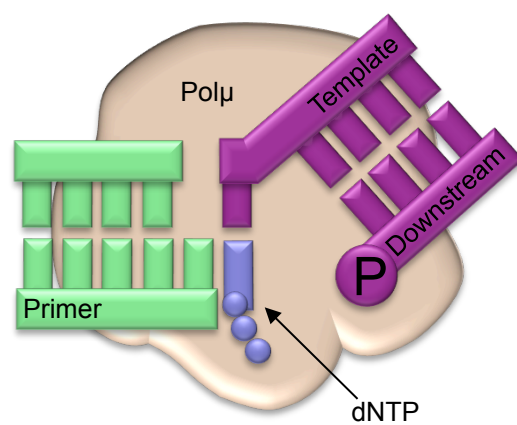
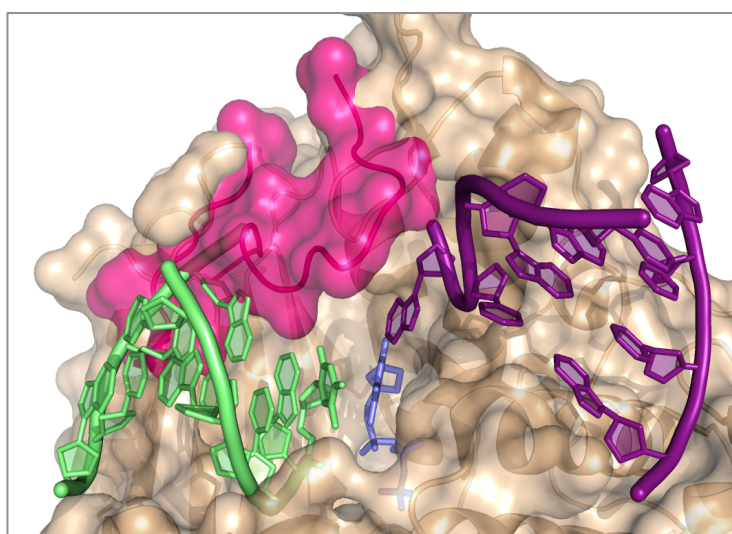
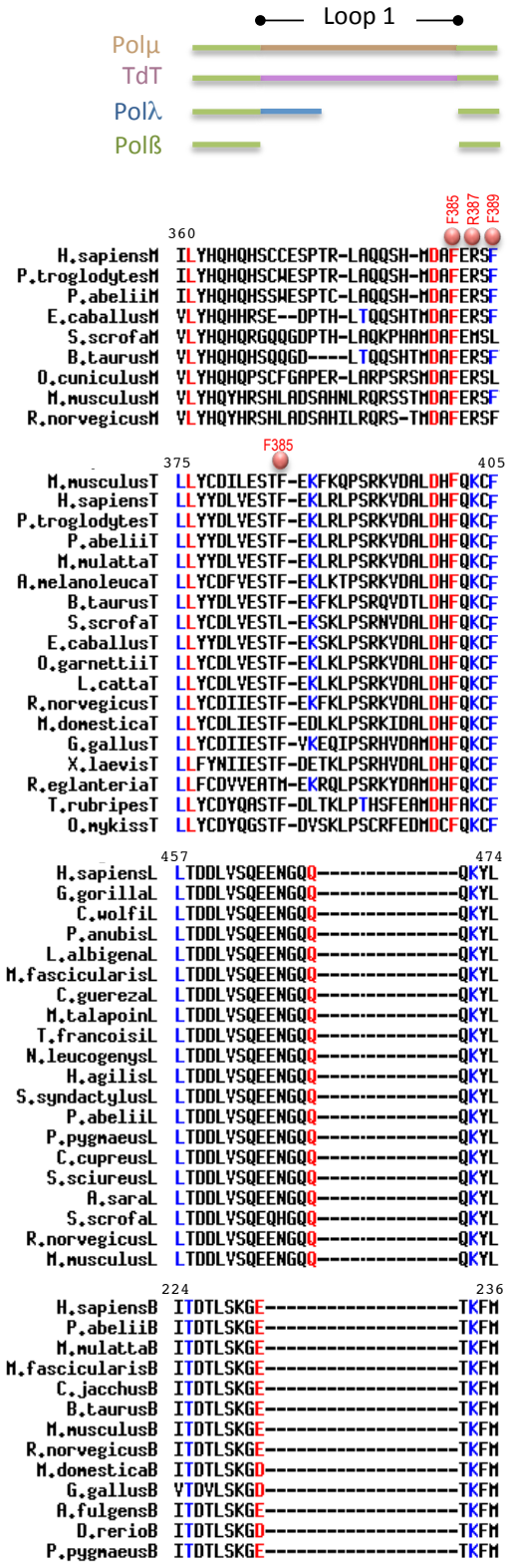


A**B****C**

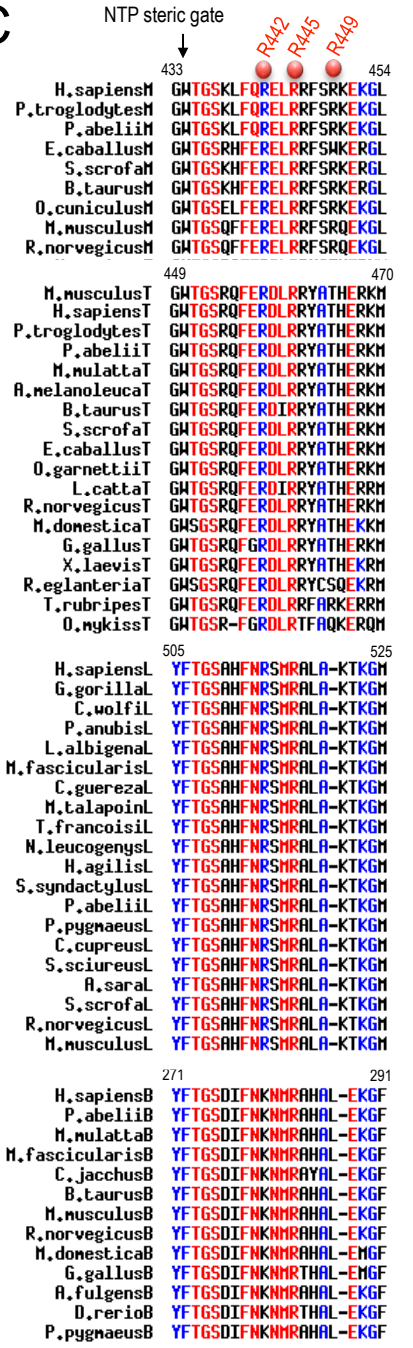
A

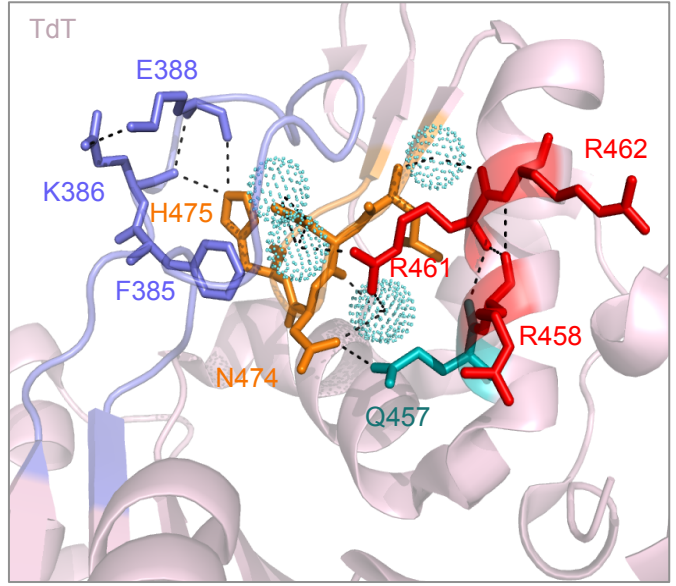
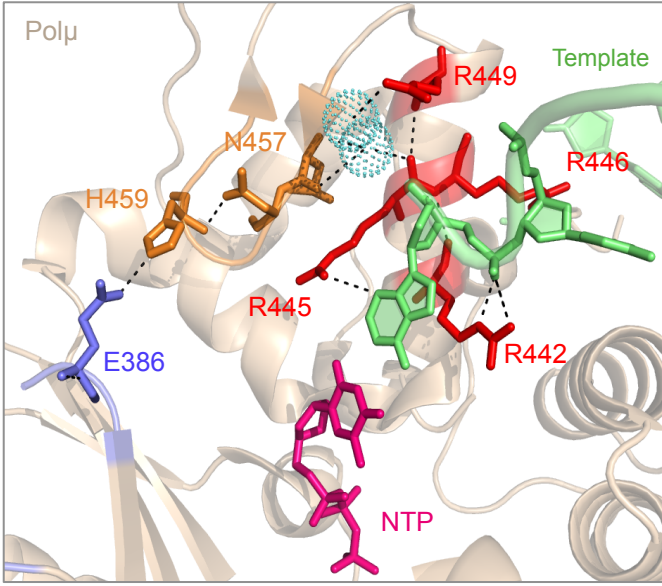


B



C





Supplementary figure 1. A to C) Superimposition of Loop1 from the crystal of the TdT apoenzyme (PDB ID: 1JMS), shown in dark pink cartoon and semi-transparent surface, on the murine Pol μ ternary complex structure (PDB ID: 2IHM), shown as a wheat-coloured surface. A) The DNA substrate (1 nt gap) is shown in green cartoon, and the incoming dNTP in blue sticks. B) The original DNA substrate has been trimmed to show a 1 nt 3'-protruding template/primer structure (green cartoon). C) The original DNA substrate has been trimmed to show two 1 nt 3'-protruding structures (template/primer: green cartoon; template/downstream: purple cartoon). In each of the three panels (A-C), a cartoon on the right hand side depicts a schematic of the complex shown in the structure to the left.

Supplementary figure 2. Multiple amino acid sequence alignment showing the regions corresponding to: A) Loop1; B) the NSH motif (thumb mini-loop); C) the arginine helix, with a different degree of conservation among Pol μ (M), TdT (T), Pol λ (L) and Pol β (B) from different species. Spheres indicate Pol μ selected residues that have been mutated in this study (red), or their murine TdT counterparts. Invariant residues are shown in red, highly conserved residues in blue.

Supplementary figure 3. The “Loop1 network”: regulating the terminal transferase and NHEJ activities of Pol μ through correct positioning of Loop1. Cartoon representations of the ternary complex of murine Pol μ (2IHM, left panel) and the murine TdT apoenzyme (1JMS, right panel). Loop 1 is shown in blue cartoon with selected residues involved in interactions shown in sticks; the thumb mini-loop is shown in orange with selected residues shown in sticks; arginines from the helix N are shown in red sticks; water molecules and other residues involved in the network of interactions are shown in light teal. In the case of Pol μ , the incoming nucleotide is shown in dark pink and the template strand is shown in green. Numbering of Pol μ residues corresponds to the human enzyme.