Supplemental Information

Ku prevents permanent cell cycle arrest in *Ustilago maydis* by suppressing DNA damage signaling at telomeres

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES





Figure S1. *U. maydis* Ku70 and Ku80 proteins.

S. cerevisiae 629 aa

A and B. The sizes and domain structures of Ku70 and Ku80 homologues in *U. maydis* and other species.

vWA Core

U. maydis Ku70 and Ku80 homologues were identified through a homology search using the BLAST program. Ku70 and Ku80 homologues in *S. cerevisiae*

and S. pombe were used as the queries. The search was done on the U. maydis database at the Munich Information Center for Protein Sequences, and subsequently the results were confirmed by performing a BLAST at the NCBI website (http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi). The best hits from these searches were two loci that had previously been manually annotated as um05148 and um05756. Um05148 codes for a 713 amino acids protein with a predicted molecular weight of around 80 kD. Um05756 codes for a protein of 826 amino acids with a predicted molecular weight of around 92 kDa. Ku70 and Ku80 from different species share three common domains but possess distinct C-terminal domains. The shared domains are a N-terminal α/β domain or von Willebrand A domain (vWA) that is thought to be a protein-protein interaction site that binds to other repair factors; a central core (comprised of β -barrel) domain with a DNA binding activity that is dependent on heterodimer formation (Core); and a helical C-terminal arm which embraces the other subunit's core domain (CT) (1, 2). In some eukaryotes, Ku70 contains a SAP domain at the carboxy-terminus, named after three proteins containing this motif (SAF-A/B, Acinus and PIAS), which has been proposed to be a DNA binding domain (3). However, this domain is dispensable for the DNA-binding activity of the heterodimer. Alternatively, a role for SAP in pausing Ku at specific DNA sequences has been proposed. Some Ku80 homologs contain a carboxyterminal extension that may bind the DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit (PK) (4).

1. Walker, J.R., Corpina, R.A., and Goldberg, J. (2001). Structure of the Ku heterodimer bound to DNA and its implications for double-strand break repair. *Nature* **412**, 607-614.

2. Wang, J., Dong, X., and Reeves, W.H. (1998). A model for Ku heterodimer assembly and interaction with DNA. Implications for the function of Ku antigen. *J Biol Chem* **273**, 31068-31074.

3. Aravind, L., and Koonin, E.V. (2000). SAP - a putative DNA-binding motif involved in chromosomal organization. *Trends Biochem Sci* **25**, 112-114.

4. Harris, R., Esposito, D., Sankar, A., Maman, J.D., Hinks, J.A., Pearl, L.H., and Driscoll, P.C. (2004). The 3D solution structure of the C-terminal region of Ku86 (Ku86CTR). *J Mol Biol* **335**, 573-582.



Figure S2. Meiotic analysis of the essentiality of *uku70* and *uku80* genes.

A. Scheme of the meiotic analysis in *U. maydis*. In the diploid strain FBD11, one of the two alleles of either *uku70* or *uku80* genes was disrupted and replaced with the hygromycin resistance cassette. These mutant strains were used to infect corn plants and the final product of the infection, i.e., teliospores were isolated. Teliospores are diploid and during their germination, meiosis is completed and haploid progeny cells are produced.

B. Results from the meiotic analysis. 30 teliospores isolated from corn plants infected with the indicated diploid strains were germinated and the percentage of hygromycin progeny from each was scored. We found no hygromycin resistant cells, indicating that both *uku70* and *uku80* are essential genes.



Figure S3. *uku70^{nar1}* and *uku80^{nar1}* conditional alleles

A. Schematics of the genomic structures of the conditional alleles $uku70^{nar1}$ and $uku80^{nar1}$

B. Levels of *uku70 and uku80* mRNA in the respective conditional strains. The wild type FB1 and conditional strains were grown for 8 hours in permissive

(MMD) or restrictive conditions (YPD). Total RNA was extracted from each strain with acidic phenol solution. After extraction, the RNA was purified using the High Pure RNA Isolation Kit (Roche Diagnostics GmbH). For qRT-PCR, cDNA was synthesized using the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems) employing 1 µg total RNA per sample. qRT-PCR was performed using the SsoAdvanced Universal SYBR Green Supermix (BioRad) in a CFX96 Real-Time PCR system (BioRad). Reaction conditions were as follows: 3 min 95°C followed by 40 cycles of 10 sec 95°C/10 sec 60°C/30 sec 72°C.



Figure S4. Disabling the DNA damage response suppressed the requirement of Ku for proliferation of *U. maydis* cells

A. Growth curves of FB1 (WT), UCS33 ($uku70^{nar1}$), and UCS30 ($uku80^{nar1}$) in liquid culture. Cells ($5x10^4$ cells /ml) were grown for 6 hours in MMNO₃ and then switched to YPD medium (repressive conditions for *nar1* expression). Samples of each culture were removed at the indicated time and plated on minimal medium plates to determine the number of viable cells at each time point (colony forming units). Arrow indicates the time point at which cultures were switched to YPD medium.

B. Growth curves for UMP122 (*chk1* Δ), UCS35 (*uku70^{nar1} chk1* Δ), and UCS39 (*uku80^{nar1} chk1* Δ) were determined as in A and plotted.

C. Growth curves for UCS1 (*atr1* Δ), UCS40 (*uku70^{nar1} atr1* Δ), and UCS44 (*uku80^{nar1} atr1* Δ) were determined as in A and plotted.



Figure S5. Ligase IV mutants are not defective in proliferation.

Control (wt) and ligase IV mutant ($dnl4\Delta$) cells were spotted on solid medium and exposed to different doses of UV radiation. A strain carrying a deletion of *brh2*, encoding the BRCA2 homologue of *U. maydis* was used as the positive control.



Figure S6. Deletion of *exo1* does not suppress the essentiality of *uku70*.

Serial tenfold dilutions of strain cultures carrying the indicated mutations were applied to solid rich medium (YPD) and minimal medium with nitrate (MMD). The YPD plates were incubated for 2 days and the nitrate plates for 4 days at 28°C.



Figure S7. Genetic screen for suppressors of Ku complex essentiality.

UCS33 strain carrying the *uku70^{nar1}* allele was mutagenized using UV. 20 independent suppressors of Ku essentiality were spotted in restrictive conditions for *uku70^{nar1}* expression in plates containing 50 mM HU or YPD plates and irradiated with 300J/m2 of UV light. The majority of the isolated mutants showed hypersensitivity to at least one of these DNA damaging agents. Arrows on left side marked the strains in which plasmids carrying wild-type alleles of *chk1, atr1* or *mre11* were able to complement the DNA damage hypersensitive phenotype as well as the essentiality of Ku70.

Α



В



Figure S8, Related to Figure 3

A. The levels of *uku70* mRNA in the respective conditional strains. The wild type FB1 and the conditional strains were grown for 8 hours in permissive (MMD) or restrictive conditions (YPD). Total RNA from each strain was extracted, and the *uku70* RNA level quantified as explained in Fig. S3.

B. Morphology of $uku70^{nar1}$ (UCS33), $uku70^{nar1}$ P_{scp} :cdk1 (UMP221) and $uku70^{nar1}$ P_{scp} : $cdk1^{AF}$ (UMP222) cells incubated for 8 hours in restrictive conditions (YPD). All cells were shown at the same magnification, Bar: 15 µm.

The presence of smaller, non-elongated cells in UMP222 is consistent with suppression of the G2 arrest phenotype.

U_maydis_UM04704_ H_sap_Mrel1 Sc_Mrel1 S_pombe_Mrel1	1 1 1 1	MVRLTRRTGTQKSAQSQSQLNVEEQDEQDELTSFSSQHQDKLQDEPGSRL M
U_maydis_UM04704_ H_sap_Mre11 Sc_Mre11 S_pombe_Mre11	51 2 2 4	PRAARRSTPTSAAPHDHHQQEVIQCDMEAEAEAEAEVEAEAYDAHLP <mark>PSS</mark>
U_maydis_UM04704_	101	TFAAQSEDDHIKIMLATDNHIGYMERDPVRGODSIRTFEEILQLAVQHDV
H_sap_Mrel1	3	TADALDDENTFKILVATDIHGGMEKDAVRGNDIFVTLDEILRLAQENEV
Sc_Mrel1	2	DYPDPDTIRILITTDNHVGYNENDPITGDDSKKTEHEVMMLAKNNNV
S_pombe_Mrel1	8	MNNEIHNENTIRILISSDPHVGYGEKDPVRGNDSFVSENEILETARERDV
U_maydis_UM04704_	151	DEILLGGDLFHENKPSRDTLHOTMALLROYTLGDKPISVELLSDPNDGAL
H_sap_Mrel1	53	DFILLGGDLFHENKPSRKTLHTCLELLRKYCMGDRPVQFEILSDQSV-NF
Sc_Mrel1	49	DMVVQSGDLFHVNKPSKKSLYQVLKTLRLCCMGDKPCELELLSDPSQ-VF
S_pombe_Mrel1	58	DMILLGGDTFHDNKPSRKALYQALRSLRLNCLGDKPCELELLSDTSL-TT
U_maydis_UM04704_	201	PGK FFAINYEDPNLNVAIPVFSIHGNHDDPQGVGETGALSALDILSVSG
H_sap_Mrel1	102	GFSKFFWVNYQDGNLNISIPVFSIHGNHDDPIGADALCALDILSCAG
Sc_Mrel1	98	H DEBTNVNYEDPNFNISIPVFGISGNHDDASGDSLLCPMDILHATG
S_pombe_Mrel1	107	GDTAVCNINYLDPNINVAIPVFSIHGNHDDPSGDGRYSALDILQVTG
U_maydis_UM04704_	251	LINYFGKIELPSDDAAAGAPAARTARGGAFQEKGIRIK <mark>PVLLQKGETRLA</mark>
H_sap_Mre11	149	FVNHFGRSNSVEKIDISPVLLQKGSTKIA
Sc_Mre11	145	LINHFGKVBSDKIKVVPTLFQKGSTKLA
S_pombe_Mre11	154	LVNYFGRVPENDNIVVSPTLLQKGFTKLA
U_maydis_UM04704_	301	LYGMGNIKDERMHFELRANNYRMYRFQEEPDSWFNILCVHQNEVAHNEKA
H_sap_Mrel1	178	LYGLGSIPDERLYRMFVNKKVTMLRPKEDENSWFNLFVLHQNESKHGSTN
Sc_Mrel1	174	LYGLAAVRDERLERIFKDGGVTFEVPTMREGEWFNLMCVHQNHTCHTNTA
S_pombe_Mrel1	183	LYGISNVRDERLYHSFRENKVKFLRPDLYRDEWFNLLTVHQNESAHTPTS
U_maydis_UM04704_	351	CVPETMFDDSVHLVVWGHEHQQMIQFQSVIEKRYHITQPGSSIATSLSQG
H_sap_Mre11	228	FIPEQFLDDFIDLVIWGHEHECKIAPIKNEQQLFYISQPGSSVVTSLSPG
Sc_Mre11	224	FLPEQFLPDFIDMVIWGHEHECIPNLVHNPIKNFDVLQPGSSVATSLCEA
S_pombe_Mre11	233	YLPESFIQDFYDFVWGHEHECIIDGSYNPTQKFTVVQPGSIIATSLSPG
U_maydis_UM04704_	401	ETVEKCVAIVHVE-KTDEL EPIPLQTVRPFVMDDVVLSEELYDAGIS
H_sap_Mre11	278	BAVKKHVGILRIK-GRKMNMHKIPLTVRQFFMEDIVLANHEDIFNEDNP
Sc_Mre11	274	BAQPKYVFILDIKYGEAPKMTPIPLET RTFKMKSISLQ VPHRP
S_pombe_Mre11	283	ETAPKHCGILNIT-GKDFHIEKIRLRVRPFIMKDIILSEVSSIPPVV
U_maydis_UM04704_	448	SERGDVIKLIRKRVIGIIARAKRE QERYPREMELPLVRLRV
H_sap_Mre11	327	KVTQA QSFCIEKIEEM ENAERERLGNSIQEEKPLVRLRV
Sc_Mre11	320	HDKDATSKYLIEQVEEMIR ANEETKQKLADDGEGDMVABIEKPLIRLRV
S_pombe_Mre11	330	ENKKEVITYLISKVEEAIT ANAQMYBAQCTVPV-VENEKPPLPLIRLRV
U_maydis_UM04704_	491	EYINQEIS <mark>NPQRF</mark> GQEFAGKVANPKEVIQFTKRKNLRSGRR
H_sap_Mre11	368	DYSGGFEPFSVLRFSQKFVDRVANPKDIHFERHREQKEK
Sc_Mre11	370	DYSAPSNTQSPIDYQVENPRRFSNRFVGRVANGNNVVQFYKKRSPVIR
S pombe Mre11	379	DYIGGYQTENPQRFSNRFVGRVANATDVVQFYLKKKYTRSK-

U_maydis_UM04704_	532	DQDESANGESAYVDVEDEGLEVERLEK DVGKLVOEYLQAQNLDI
H_sap_Mre11	408	TGEE-IN GKLITKPSEGTLEVEDLVKQYFQTAEKNVQLSL
Sc_Mre11	418	SKKSGI-NGTSISDRVEKL-FSESGGELEVOLVNDLLNKMQLSL
S_pombe_Mre11	420	-RNDG-LYTSAVEDIKNRLEC
U_maydis_UM04704_	578	LNPEGLEGAVINFVEKDORBAIDSFVTKMIKNTVKGIVTIDPEES
H_sap_Mrel1	449	LTERGMGEAVQEFVDKEEKDAIEEIVKYQLEKTQFFIKERHIDALED
Sc_Mrel1	462	LPEVGI <mark>NEAVKKFVDKDKTAIKEFISHEISNEVG</mark> IISTNEEFIRTDDAE
S_pombe_Mrel1	455	LPEDS <mark>LGEAVNFVEKDORDAIKECVETQI</mark> NKQINIIVKKR-VTEENLEQ
U_maydis_UM04704_	623	RIDGELERLRQQQQQQREEMELDMEEADQARRNAARG-NESDDSMMD
H_sap_Mrel1	496	KIDEEVERFRETRQKNTNEEDDEVREAMT-RARALRSQSEESASAFS
Sc_Mrel1	512	EMKALIKQVKRANSVRPTPPKENDETNFAFN
S_pombe_Mrel1	504	EISSIINDLPKISTTKRKDYEELPEEVSETSINIAEH-TPVLKHIS <mark>S</mark> LLD
U_maydis_UM04704_	669	DLERPAVKPARRADRARKAAAAYQDDDEDQDDFDDAASIASCTRRVTN
H_sap_Mrel1	542	ADDLMSIDLAFQMANDSDDSISAATNKGRGRGRG
Sc_Mrel1	543	CNGLDSFRSSNREVRTGSPDIIQSHVDNESRITH
S_pombe_Mrel1	553	HHSPIATSSSETN
U_maydis_UM04704_	717	RRGAASTTSASKARKTVAAPRAPARAPARAPARISASTSRAAAPAPTF
H_sap_Mrel1	576	RRGSRGQNSASKGSQRGRATTGLETSTRSKNSKTAVSASRN
Sc_Mrel1	577	SQALSSKPTSKEKRVRTATKKKIPAFSDSTV
S_pombe_Mrel1	580	KRREKEVKKV
U_maydis_UM04704_	765	I-GPESAYA-EPDEESDVAIDLASTPAPSATRGHASVIDMLGKOSAT
H_sap_Mrel1	618	MSIIDAFKSTRQOESR
Sc_Mrel1	609	ISDAENELCDNNDAQDDVDIDENDIIMVSTDEEDASYGLINGRKTKT
S_pombe_Mrel1	606	PAR
U_maydis_UM04704_	810	SKTTKGRGKTVASTASARSAPTKPTAQRSRQRQPQESIQA
H_sap_Mrel1	634	NVTTKNYSEVIEVDESDVEEDIFPTTSKIDQRWSSTSSSKIMSOSQVSKG
Sc_Mrel1	656	KTRPASTKASTKASTRCKG
S_pombe_Mrel1	609	KISQSTKKSDKNTQSTLLFYDPSSITEAQY
U_maydis_UM04704_	850	SDDDEDAIVDEDDGDFIEPEQTTTRTAGRRAGRR
H_sap_Mrel1	684	VDFE-SS-EDIDDDPEVNTSSLR-NRR
Sc_Mrel1	673	RASR-IPK-TDILGSLLAKKR
S_pombe_Mrel1	639	IDNEDDEIIDD

Figure S9. U. maydis Mre11

A multiple sequence alignment of Mre11 from *S. cerevisiae*, *S. pombe* and humans with the hypothetical *U. maydis* UM04704 protein. Identical amino acids are indicated in black boxes while conservative changes are indicated in gray boxes. The conserved histidine residue in nuclease motif III is highlighted in a red box.



Figure S10. Formation of Rad51-GFP foci in Ku70-depelted cells.

A. Images of UCS33 cells carrying a Rad51-GFP fusion as well as the $uku70^{nar1}$ allele after 8h of incubation in restrictive conditions for $uku70^{nar1}$ expression. Bar: 10 µm. Inset shows a magnification of selected nuclei.

B. Quantification of cells showing punctate Rad51-GFP foci.



Figure S11. Pot1-cherry as a telomeric marker in *U. maydis*.

A. Images of UMP192 cells carrying a Pot1-cherry fusion grown until the midexponential phase in YPD. Bar: 10 μ m. Inset shows a magnification of a selected nucleus.

B. Quantification of cells showing Pot1-cherry foci.



Figure S12. Rad51 does not suppress the essentiality of Ku70

A. DNAs from the indicated strains (FB1 (WT), UCS33 ($uku70^{nar1}$), UMP218 ($uku70^{nar1}$ mre11 Δ), UMP215 ($uku70^{nar1}$ rad51 Δ), UMP219 (mre11 Δ), and

UMP214 ($rad51\Delta$)) grown in restrictive (-,YPD) or permissive (+, MMD) conditions for 18 h were isolated, digested with *Pst*I, and hybridized with a radioactively labeled telomere-specific probe.

B. Serial tenfold dilutions of FB1 (WT), UMP214 ($rad51\Delta$), UCS33 ($uku70^{nar1}$), and UMP215 ($uku70^{nar1}$ $rad51\Delta$) cultures were applied to solid rich medium (YPD) and minimal medium with nitrate (MMD). The YPD plates were incubated for 2 days and the nitrate plates for 4 days at 28°C.



Figure S13. Alignment of the Mre11 nuclease motif Ills in five different homologues.

Invariant residues are highlighted. The histidine-to-asparagine change (H228N) is depicted below the active-site histidine.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1. U. maydis strains used in this study

Strain	Relevant genotype	Source
FB1	a1 b1	(1)
UCS30	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1}	this work
UCS33	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1}	this work
UMP132	a1 b1 cut11-cherry	(2)
UCS37	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} cut11-cherry	this work
UCS34	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} cut11-cherry	this work
UMP122	a1b1 chk1∆	(3)
UCS39	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} chk1∆	this work
UCS35	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} chk1 Δ	this work
UCS1	a1b1 atr1 Δ	(4)
UCS44	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} atr1 Δ	this work
UCS40	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} atr1 Δ	this work
UMP111	a1 b1 chk1-3GFP	(3)
UCS43	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} chk1-3GFP	this work
UCS42	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} chk1-3GFP	this work
UMP124	a1 b1 chk1-3MYC	(3)
UMP231	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} chk1-3MYC	this work
UMP221	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} P _{scp} :cdk1	this work
UMP222	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} P _{scp} :cdk1 ^{AF}	this work
UMP210	a1b1 rec1∆	this work
UMP219	a1b1 mre11 Δ	this work
UMP220	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} rec1∆	this work
UMP218	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆	this work

UMP223	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} rec1∆ chk1-3GFP	this work
UMP224	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ chk1-3GFP	this work
UMP228	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ chk1-3MYC	this work
UMP186	a1 b1 rad51-GFP	(2)
UCS33	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} rad51-GFP	this work
UCS41	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} rad51-GFP	this work
UMP192	a1 b1 pot1-cherry	this work
UCS57	a1 b1 rad51-GFP pot1-cherry	this work
UCS45	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} rad51-GFP pot1-cherry	this work
UCS46	a1 b1 uku80 ^{nar1} rad51-GFP pot1-cherry	this work
UMP214	a1b1 rad51∆	this work
UMP215	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} rad51∆	this work
UMP235	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ cbx:mre11	this work
UMP236	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ cbx:mre11 ^{H228N}	this work
UMP237	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ cbx:mre11 chk1-3MYC	this work
UMP238	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11∆ cbx:mre11 ^{H228N} chk1-3MYC	this work
UMP230	a1 b1 mre11-GFP pot1-cherry	this work
UMP231	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11-GFP pot1-cherry	this work
UMP234	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11-GFP pot1-cherry chk1 Δ	this work
UMP232	a1 b1 mre11-3HA	this work
UMP233	a1 b1 uku70 ^{nar1} mre11-3HA	this work
UMP279	a1 a2 b1 b2 uku70 uku70∆	this work
UMP280	a1 a2 b1 b2 uku80 uku80∆	this work
UMP281	a1b1 uku70 ^{nar1} exo1∆	this work

1. Banuett, F., and Herskowitz, I. (1989). Different a alleles of *Ustilago maydis* are necessary for maintenance of filamentous growth but not for meiosis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **86**, 5878-5882.

2. Mielnichuk, N., Sgarlata, C., and Perez-Martin, J. (2009). A role for the DNAdamage checkpoint kinase Chk1 in the virulence program of the fungus *Ustilago maydis*. *J Cell Sci* **122**, 4130-4140.

3. Perez-Martin, J. (2009). DNA-damage response in the basidiomycete fungus *Ustilago maydis* relies in a sole Chk1-like kinase. *DNA Repair* **8**, 720-731.

4. de Sena-Tomas, C., Fernandez-Alvarez, A., Holloman, W.K., and Perez-Martin, J. (2011). The DNA damage response signaling cascade regulates proliferation of the phytopathogenic fungus *Ustilago maydis* in planta. *Plant Cell* **23**, 1654-1665.

Table S2. Oligonucleotide primers used in this study

Name Sequence 5'-3'

uku80 conditional allele

Ku80-2	TTAATTAAAGCGACACAGAGGCCAATAATGGTC
Ku80-3	GAATTCATGCGGATGTGGCGGCCATGACAAGGG
Ku80-4	CATATGAGTGTCGAATCCAACACGCTCACGCTC
Ku80-5	TTAATTAACGGGGGCTACAGGTGTCGAGGTGGG

Ku80-5 TTAATTAACGGGGGCTACAGGTGTCGAGGTGGG

uku70 conditional allele

Ku70-2	TTAATTAACGGGCAAACCTTGCAGCCTCAACCT

Ku70-3 CAATTGAATACCGCACAAGTTGGAGTATGTGGC

- Ku70-4 CATATGCCCAAGGCTTACTTTGTCAACAAGCGC
- Ku70-5 TTAATTAACACAACACGTTTGGGTGTCTCGCGC

mre11 deletion allele

Mre11-2	GCTTAATTAATATTTGCCTGTTGTCTGTGCGTTGAGAACG
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- Mre11-3 GGTGGCCATCTAGGCCTCGCTTGCTCGCACGAAATCAAACTAGATA
- Mre11-4 GGTGGCCTGAGTGGCCGATTCAGCGAGTCGGCCAAGATGGTGGAGA
- Mre11-5 GCTTAATTAAAATATCCAGCTGGCTTCGACATTCGACCAA

rec1 deletion allele

Rec1-2	GCTTAATTAAGCTGGAACTCCACTCTGCTCTAGCTC
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Rec1-3 GGTGGCCATCTAGGCCGGCATGCTGACGGTGGCGTCAACTGG

Rec1-4 ATAGGCCTGAGTGGCCTTGCGCAATCGCCGCTGAAGTTGATC

Rec1-5 GGTTAATTAATCGAGTTGGCCTTCTTGTCTGCTGCA

rad51 deletion allele

- Rad51-2 GCTTAATTAACATGGCTTCACCCCGCGGCTCTCCCT
- Rad51-3 GGTGGCCATCTAGGCCAGAGTGTCGGAAGGACAGTTTTACAGGTT
- Rad51-4 ATAGGCCTGAGTGGCCGTCATCCTGCTCCTACTCTTGCTCGCAGC
- Rad51-5 GCTTAATTAAGGTCGCCTCTAGGTGAAGCTTGTTGC

exo1 deletion allele

- Exo1-2 CTAGGTCTCGCCTGCGTTTAAACAAGATCAAGCGAATGTCAGCGAT
- Exo1-3 CTAGGTCTCCAGGCCGGCGGTGCAGGCCGAAGGCGTTACAAG
- Exo1-4 TAGGGTCTCCGGCCCTGAAGGGTCTGCAGGTAATAGGCAGC
- Exo1-5 CTAGGTCTCGCTGCGTTTAAACTGGACAGAGGGAAGATGGAGAAA

pot1-cherry allele

- Pot1-2TTAATTAAGACAGGAGACATCATCCGCATCCAAPot1-3GGTGGCCGCGTTGGCCAATAGATCGTGTTCGTCAGATAGAACGTTPot1-4ATAGGCCTGAGTGGCCAGACCCGAGGATGAATAACATTCCAGTTCPot1-5TTAATTAAGGTGGCCTCTCGAACCGCCCGAGAAmre11-3GFP alleleMre11-GFP1GCGACCAGGACGAGAGAGCGCCAACGGACCAA
- Mre11-GFP2 GCTTAATTAAGAGGAAGGCCTGCTGCCGGTCGAACG

Mre11-GFP3 GGTGGCCGCGTTGGCCCGCCGTCCAGCCCGTCGCCCAGCAGTCCG

Mre11-GFP4 ATAGGCCTGAGTGGCCAACGTGGAACACGAACCGCGCTGCGCAAC

mre11-nd allele

- Mre11-1 AGCTGATTCGTGAAATCGTGAATCC
- Mre11nd-1 GTCTCTCCGACACCTTGGGGGATCGTCGTTATTGCCGTGGATCGAA
- Mre11nd-2 TTCGATCCACGGCAATAACGACGATCCCCAAGGTGTCGGAGAGAC
- Mre11-6 CGTCCAACTTGCAAGAAGCCGCAGC