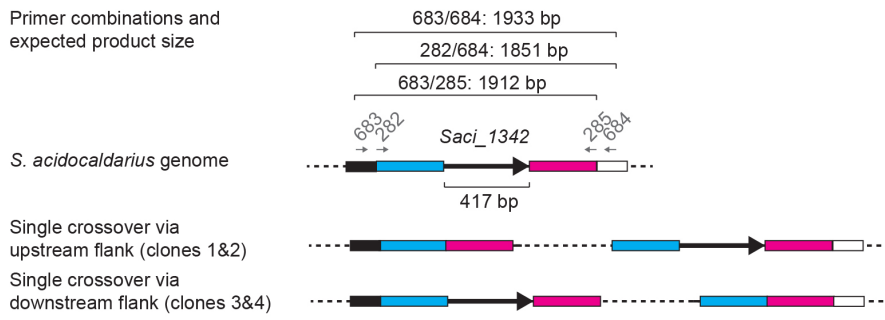
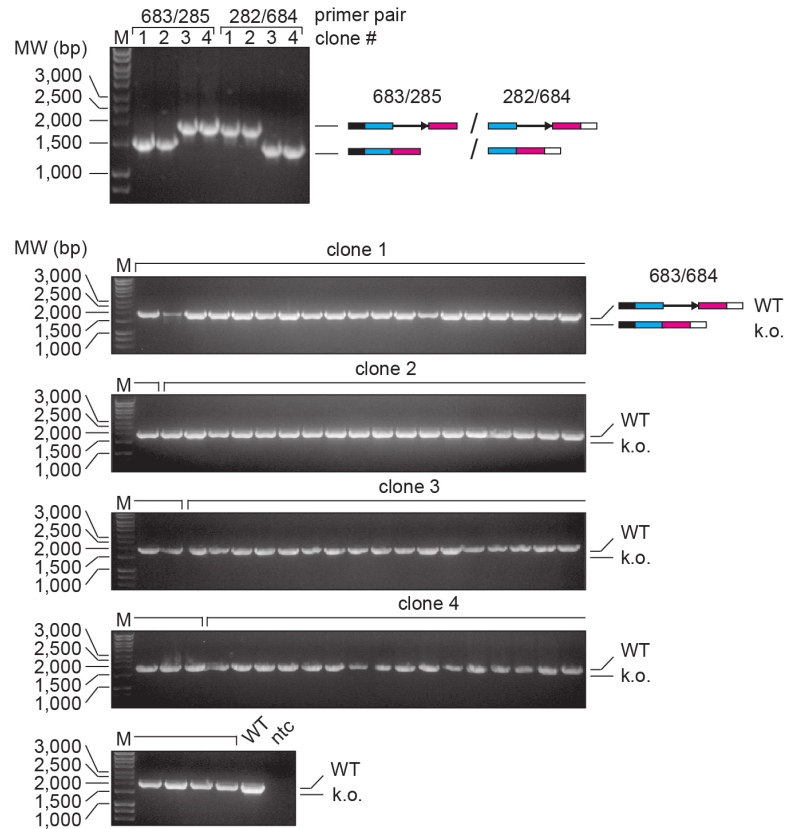


a Primer combinations and expected product size



b MW001 WT strain



c MW001 *Saci_1162::Saci_1342*

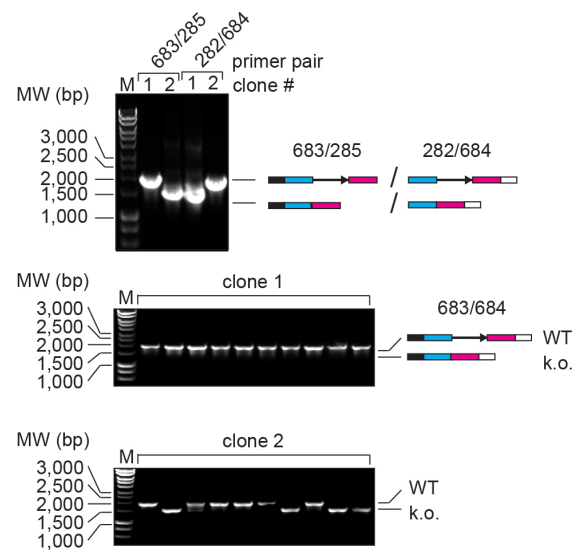


Table 1 – source data 1. (a) Overview of the *Saci_1342* locus in *S. acidocaldarius* MW001. The upstream flank (blue) and the downstream flank (magenta) are indicated as well as the positions targeted by the primers used for PCR analysis of the mutant strains and the size of the respective PCR products (small arrows). The two possible outcomes after integration via single-crossover of circular DNA p1085 bearing a fusion of the upstream and downstream flanks are depicted. **(b)** the upper agarose gel shows the PCR analysis of four colonies after p1085 integration in MW001 WT. The four agarose gels below show the PCR analysis after counterselection with 5-FOA. 80 colonies were tested, 40 of which were derived from p1085 integration via the upstream flanking region (clones 1&2) and 40 via the downstream flanking region (clones 3&4). The expected sizes of PCR products for reverted WT and *Saci_1342* deletion (k.o.) are depicted. All tested clones reverted to WT via reciprocal excision of p1085. A sample with genomic DNA from the genetic background strain MW001 (WT) was included as well as a no-template reaction (ntc) serving as negative control. **(c)** *Saci_1342* deletion in MW001 *Saci_1162::Saci_1342*. In this strain the non-essential gene *Saci_1162* was replaced with a second copy of *Saci_1342*. Analysis of the transformants was as described as above with 10 clones derived from p1085 integration via the upstream flanking region (clone 2) and 10 via the downstream flanking region (clone1) being analysed. The fact that only upstream flank integration of p1085 allowed for *Saci_1342* deletion may hint at additional restraints.