

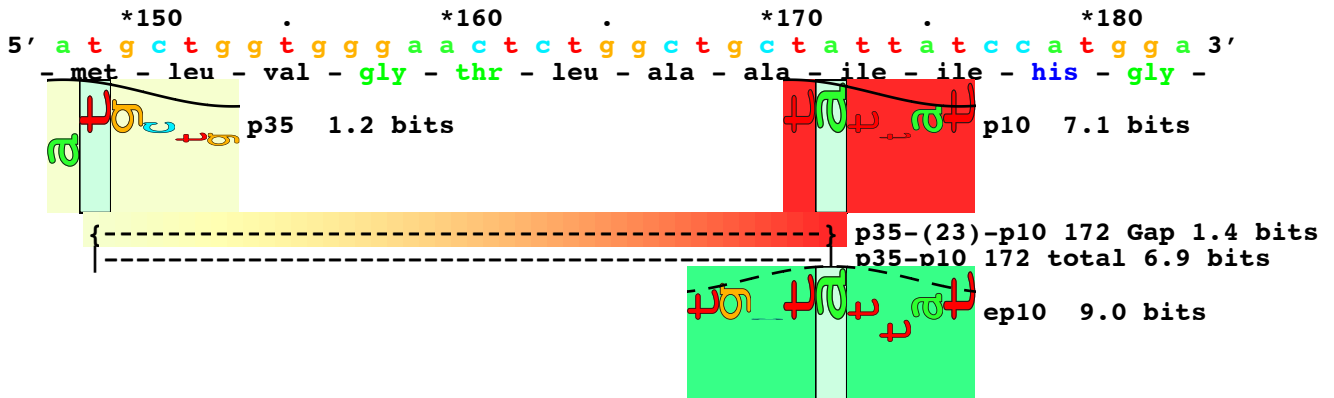
**S1 Fig. Putative sigma 70 promoter and ribosome binding sites in mouse *mdr1a* cDNA.**

The coordinate system begins at the first base of the *mdr1a* coding region. For the first two sequences, flexible individual information models for *E. coli* sigma70 (yellow, red rectangular petals) [1] and extended -10 sigma70 (green) and ribosome binding sites (purple and blue) [2] were scanned over the sequence and displayed using sequence walkers [3]. The third sequence shows the effect of changing base 319 from an A to a C in M107L. This lowers the initiation codon from 6.3 bits to -5.5 bits, effectively removing the ribosome binding site.

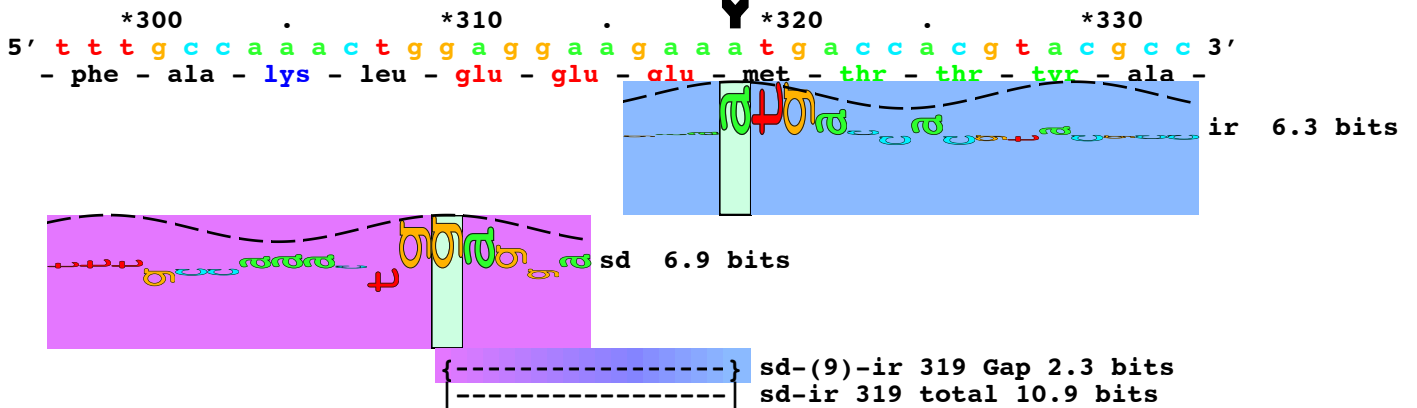
1. Shultzaberger RK, Chen Z, Lewis KA, & Schneider TD (2007) Anatomy of Escherichia coli sigma70 promoters. *Nucleic Acids Res* 35: 771-788.
2. Shultzaberger RK, Bucheimer RE, Rudd KE, & Schneider TD (2001) Anatomy of Escherichia coli ribosome binding sites. *J Mol Biol* 313: 215-228.
3. Schneider TD (1997) Sequence walkers: a graphical method to display how binding proteins interact with DNA or RNA sequences. *Nucleic Acids Res* 25: 4408-4415.

S1 Figure

Mouse\_mdr1a\_cDNA\_Wild\_type, putative sigma70 promoter



Mouse\_mdr1a\_cDNA\_Wild\_type, putative Ribosome Binding Site



Mouse\_mdr1a\_cDNA\_Wild\_type.a319c, putative Ribosome Binding Site

