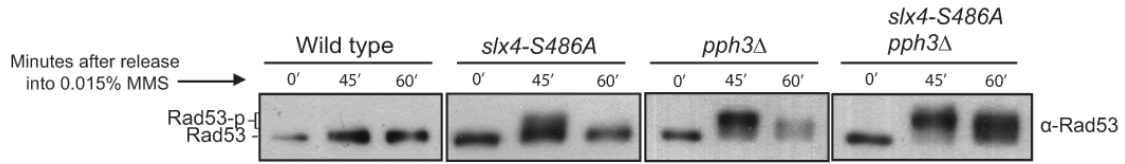
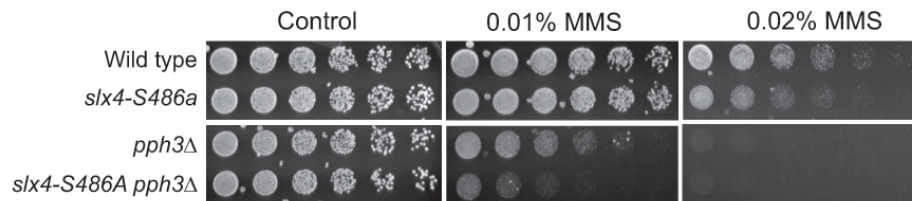


Figure S1

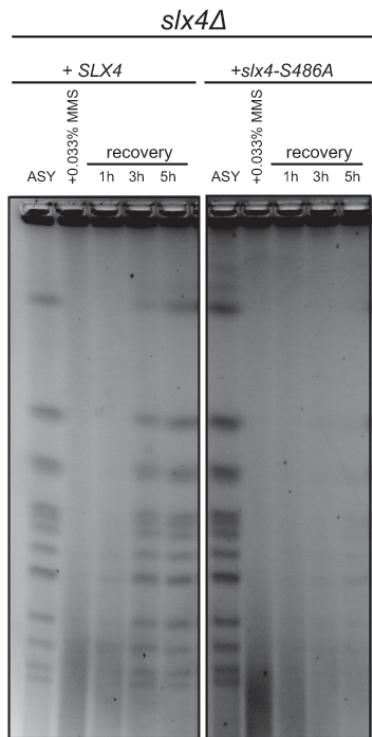
A



B



C



D

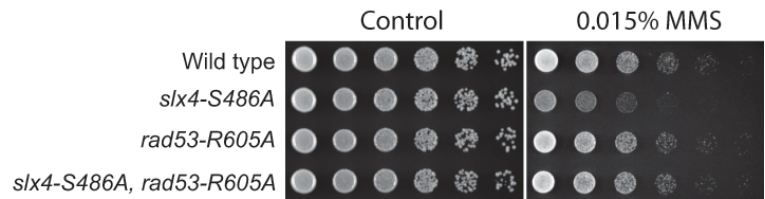


Figure S1 The *slx4-S486A* mutant phenocopies cells lacking *SLX4* in the response to MMS-induced replication stress. (A) Anti-Rad53 immunoblots of WT, *slx4-S486A*, *pph3Δ* and *pph3Δ slx4-S486A* strains showing Rad53 phosphorylation status after MMS treatment. Experiment was performed as described in Figure 1B. (B) Serial dilution assays showing the effect of MMS treatment upon the sensitivity of wild type, *slx4-S486A*, *pph3Δ* and *pph3Δ slx4-S486A* strains. Four-fold serial dilutions were spotted on YPD plates and grown for 2–3 days at 30°C. (C) Analysis of fully replicated chromosomes measured by PFGE in wild type and *slx4-S486A* strains. Asynchronous (ASY) cells were treated with 0.033% MMS for 3 hours and then released in MMS-free media at different time points. (D) Serial dilution assay showing the effect of a hypomorphic *RAD53* allele (*rad53-R605A*) on MMS sensitivity of wild type and *slx4-S486A* strains.