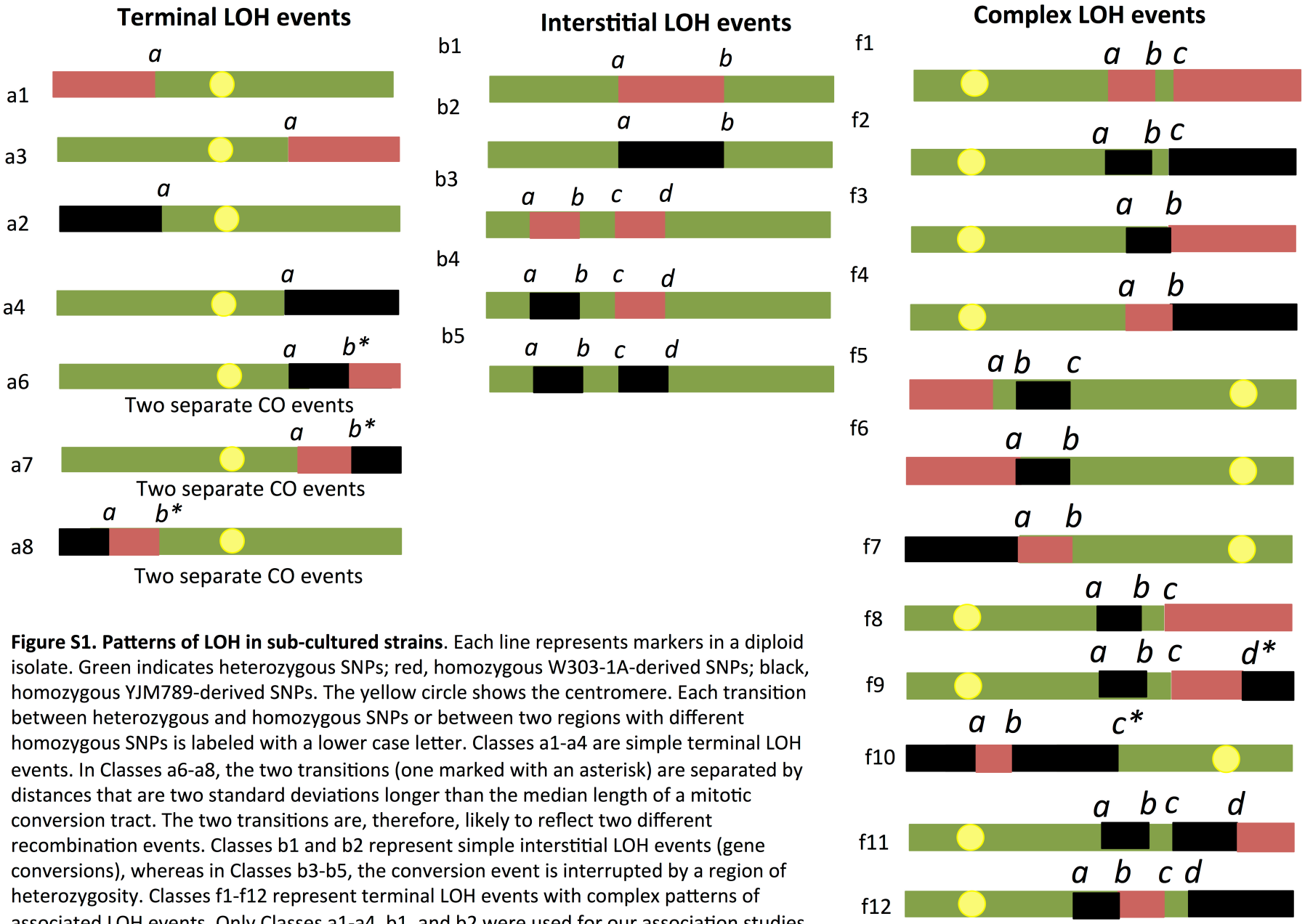

Figure S1. Patterns of LOH in sub-cultured strains. Each line represents markers in a diploid isolate. Green indicates heterozygous SNPs; red, homozygous W303-1A-derived SNPs; black, homozygous YJM789-derived SNPs. The yellow circle shows the centromere. Each transition between heterozygous and homozygous SNPs or between two regions with different homozygous SNPs is labeled with a lower case letter. Classes a1-a4 are simple terminal LOH events. In Classes a6-a8, the two transitions (one marked with an asterisk) are separated by distances that are two standard deviations longer than the median length of a mitotic conversion tract. The two transitions are, therefore, likely to reflect two different recombination events. Classes b1 and b2 represent simple interstitial LOH events (gene conversions), whereas in Classes b3-b5, the conversion event is interrupted by a region of heterozygosity. Classes f1-f12 represent terminal LOH events with complex patterns of associated LOH events. Only Classes a1-a4, b1, and b2 were used for our association studies.