

Supplementary Figure 1. Mre11-NLS is not limiting for DNA repair, related to Figure 1.

(A) Steady-state protein levels of Mre11 and Rfa1 (loading control) of indicated strains measured by western blot analysis.

(B) Overexpression of *MRE11-NLS* using a 2-micron plasmid construct compared with expression from a single copy (*CEN*) plasmid.

(C) Tenfold serial dilutions of the indicated strains harboring *CEN* or 2-micron plasmids were spotted onto selective plates containing 1µg/ml CPT or 0.01% MMS.

(D) Tenfold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted onto selective plates containing 0.03% or 0.05% MMS

Supplementary Figure 2. The DNA damage sensitivity of the *MRE11-NLS xrs2Δ* **mutant is not due to loss of Tel1 signaling and NHEJ, related to Figure 2.**

Ten-fold serial dilutions of the indicated strains were spotted onto rich medium without drug, or medium containing CPT or MMS at the indicated concentrations.

Supplementary Figure 3. Suppression of the *xrs2Δ* **end resection defect by** *MRE11-NLS* **related to Figure 3.**

(A) Southern blot analysis of the genomic DNA from the indicated strains.

(B) qPCR analysis of end resection in the indicated strains. Error bars indicate s.d. (*n=*3).

(C) Southern blot of StyI digested DNA from *exo1Δ sgs1Δ* and *exo1Δ MRE11-NLS xrs2Δ* strains. The smear indicates MRX-Sae2 cleavage products in the absence of extensive resection.

Supplementary Figure 4. **The effect of Xrs2 on the nuclease activities or Mre11- Rad50 in the presence of Sae2, related to Figure 4.**

- (A**)** Nuclease assay with Mre11-Rad50 (MR), Mre11-Rad50-Xrs2 (MRX) and Sae2, as indicated.
- (B) Quantitation of data from panel a*.* Error bars indicate SEM (*n* = 2).

Supplementary Figure 5. Hairpin cleavage by the MR complex, related to Figure 5.

(A) IR-stimulated recombination rates for the indicated strains with *MRE11-NLS* expressed from a single copy (*CEN*) or high copy number plasmid (2-micron).

(B) IR-stimulated recombination rates for p*MRE11* or p*MRE11-NLS* expressed in *mre11Δ sae2Δ* and *mre11Δ sae2Δ xrs2Δ* derivatives.

Supplementary Table1, related to Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

*All strains, except ALE94, ALE108, ALE1, LSY2930, LSY3109, LSY3174, LSY3553 and LSY3557 are of the W303 background (*trp1-1 his3-11,15 can1-100 ura3-1 leu2-3,112 ade2-1 RAD5)*. Only the mating type and differences from this genotype are shown.

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Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Yeast strain and plasmid construction: The strain containing *MRE11-NLS* integrated into the endogenous locus was constructed by one-step gene targeting. A PCR fragment containing a sequence encoding a monopartite NLS (CCAAAAAAGAAGAGAAAGGTC) in the 3' end of the *MRE11* ORF, along with 759bp of the upstream and 59bp of the downstream region of the *MRE11* locus, was transformed into an *mre11::URA3* strain, selecting for 5-fluoroorotic acid resistance. PCR and DNA sequencing were used to confirm clones with correct integration of the *MRE11-NLS* allele. The strain containing N-terminal HA-tagged *TEL1* was constructed by integration of pRS306-HA-TEL1 (Nakada et al., 2003) at the endogenous *TEL1* locus. Integration was confirmed by PCR and expression of HA-Tel1 was confirmed by western blotting. Other W303 derivatives were constructed by crossing isogenic strains present in our laboratory collection to produce the indicated genotypes. For non-W303 strains, one-step gene replacement with PCR products was used to construct desired mutations. pRS416*-mre11-H125N-NLS* was constructed by site-directed mutagenesis of pRS416*-MRE11-NLS* (Schiller et al., 2012).

Recombinant proteins. Mre11-Rad50 heterodimer was prepared using his-tagged Mre11 and untagged Rad50 constructs (Cannavo and Cejka, 2014). The soluble extract preparation and binding to Ni-NTA resin was carried out as described previously for the heterotrimer (Cannavo and Cejka, 2014). The Ni-NTA resin bound by Mre11-Rad50 was washed with Wash buffer I (Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 50 mM; βmercaptoethanol, 2 mM; NaCl, 0.2 M; phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, 1 mM; leupeptin, 10 μ g.ml⁻¹; glycerol, 10%; imidazole, 25 mM), followed by Wash buffer II (KHPO₄, pH 7.4, 20 mM; βmercaptoethanol, 2 mM; KCl, 80 mM; glycerol, 10%, phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, 1 mM) containing 25 mM imidazole. The heterodimer was eluted with Wash buffer II supplemented with 300 mM imidazole. Fractions containing Mre11-Rad50 were pooled and diluted with 5 volumes Wash buffer II without imidazole and 1 volume of H_2O . The sample was loaded on a pre-equilibrated 1 ml HiTrap SP column (GE Healthcare). The column was washed with SP buffer A (KHPO₄, pH 7.4, 20 mM;

dithiothreitol, 1 mM; KCl, 100 mM; glycerol, 10%, phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, 1 mM). The protein was eluted with a 20 ml gradient in the same buffer with increasing KCl concentration (0.1 to 1 M). Samples were analyzed on SDS-PAGE gels and fractions containing protein (1.8 ml) were diluted with 10 ml Wash buffer II without imidazole and 10 ml H_2O . The sample was loaded on a pre-equilibrated 1 ml HiTrap Q column (GE healthcare), washed and eluted as above but with only 12 ml KCl gradient. Fractions containing recombinant Mre11-Rad50 were pooled, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at - 80°C. Xrs2 was similarly expressed in *S. frugiperda* 9 cells and prepared by applying the soluble extract on anti-FLAG M2 affinity resin (Sigma). The resin was extensively washed with de-gassed Wash buffer (Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 30 mM; β-mercaptoethanol, 0.3 mM; NaCl, 0.3 M; phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, 1 mM; leupeptin, 10 μ g.ml⁻¹; glycerol, 10%; NP40, 0.1%), and then with the same buffer without NP40. Xrs2 was eluted with wash buffer without NP40 but with FLAG peptide (Sigma, 200 μ g.ml⁻¹). Fractions containing Xrs2 were pooled, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C.

References

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Nakada, D., Matsumoto, K., and Sugimoto, K. (2003). ATM-related Tel1 associates with double-strand breaks through an Xrs2-dependent mechanism. Genes Dev *17*, 1957-1962.

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