Supplementary Data

The global role for CDC13 and Yku70 in preventing telomere resection across the genome

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Supplementary Table S1

Strains

Strain	Relevant	Strain Name	Full Genotype		
Background	genotype				
CG379	WT	DAG635	MATalpha ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3 Δ can1 Δ		
	yku70∆	JWW2033.1	MATalpha <i>ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3∆</i> <i>can1∆ yku70::NAT</i>		
	cdc13-1	DAG760	MATalpha <i>ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3∆</i> <i>can1∆ cdc13-1</i>		
	yku70∆ cdc13-1	JWW1859.2	MATalpha ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3 Δ can1 Δ cdc13-1 yku70 Δ		
	yku70∆ cdc13-1	JWW2036.1	MATalpha ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3 Δ can1 Δ cdc13-1 yku70 Δ		
	cdc13-1 exo1∆	JWW1830.1	MATalpha ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3 Δ can1 Δ cdc13-1 exo1::HYG		
	yku70∆ cdc13-1 exo1∆	JWW2035.1	MATalpha ade5-1 his7-2 leu2-3,112 trp1-289 ura3∆ can1∆ cdc13-1 yku70∆ exo1::HYG		
W303	WT	KBY583-1D	MAT a ADE2 his3-1 bar1::LEU2 trp1-1 lys2∆ ura3-1 Rad52-YFP Rfa1-CFP RAD5		
	yku70∆	KBY647-2D	MATa ADE2 bar1::LEU2 yku70-HIS3 Rad52-YFP Rfa1- CFP		
	cdc13-1	KBY823-6C	MAT alpha ADE2 his3-1 leu2-3 trp1-1 LYS2 ura3-1 cdc13-1 Rad52-YFP Rfa1-CFP RAD5		
	yku70∆ cdc13-1	JWW 2037.1	MAT alpha ADE2 his3-1 leu2-3 trp1-1 LYS2 ura3-1 cdc13-1 yku70::NAT Rad52-YFP Rfa1-CFP RAD5		
	cdc13-F688S	JWW 2024.1	MATa ADE2 his3-1 bar1::LEU2 trp1-1 lys2∆ ura3-1 Rad52-YFP Rfa1-CFP RAD5 cdc13-F684S		
	yku70∆ cdc13- F688S	JWW 2027.2	MATa ADE2 his3-1 bar1::LEU2 trp1-1 lys2 ura3-1 Rad52-YFP Rfa1-CFP RAD5 cdc13-F684S yku70::NAT		

Supplementary Table S2

Primers used in preparation of probes for Southern hybridizations

Probe	Primer name	Sequence	
Chr 1	ADE1-5' probe	TGACGAAAACATCTCTCCTGC	
Chr 1	ADE1-3' probe	CCTGTCAATGTTTCATAAGCC	
Chr 3	CHA1-5' probe	AACGGCCGTGATCTCTAATC	
Chr 3	CHA1-3' probe	TCCAACGCTTCTTCCAAGTC	
Chr 9	IX408-fwd	TTTTCTCCATAACCACGGAGC	
Chr 9	IX408-rev	ATTTTGTATGCGACAGCGAG	
Chr 11 Left Notl fragment	XI46-fwd	AGAAAGCCACATTACTGGCA	
Chr 11 Left Notl fragment	XI46-rev	AATTTACACGCTGCTTCGCA	
Chr 11 Right Notl fragment	XI616-fwd	TTCTCCTACTACGGGCTTTCC	
Chr 11 Right Notl fragment	XI616-rev	GAACCGACATTGATCATGAAA	

S1





С

Supplementary Figure S1. Global resection of telomeres detected by PFGEshift and protection provided by Cdc13 and Yku70. (A) Cells in the CG379 strain background grown to late log at 20°C (YPDA+SRB) were diluted to fresh medium and shifted to 37°C. Chromosomal DNA was examined using the PFGE protocols in Material and Methods. The PFGE-shift was detected as bands above the main chromosomal bands obtained with cells that were not raised to the higher temperature. (B) Southerns of Chr1 with ^{32}P labeled probes. The line diagrams correspond to the relative positions of the bands. For example, the lowest band for the double mutant is unresected DNA, the next band up is for molecules with one or the other end resected, and the upper band corresponds to molecules with both telomeres resected. In (C) and (D) there were comparable but separate experiments as (A) and (B) except that there was a probe for Chr3 in (D). The red asterisk in (C) indicates a GCR in Chr13 of the yku70 Δ cdc13-1 double mutant (see JWW2036.1 in Supplementary Table S1).

yku70 cdc13-1



Supplementary Figure S2. Relief of stress of W303 background *yku70Δ cdc13-1* mutants by including 1M sorbitol in YPDA medium. A frozen stock of the double mutant which had always been maintained on YPDA+SRB was patched to a YPDA±SRB plate and incubated for 2 days at 20°C before inoculating to liquid media at the indicated permissive conditions.

S3 23°C Permissive temperature: 20°C -sorb +sorb -sorb +sorb Α h at 37°C: 0 4 0 0 0 4 4 4 <u>Chr</u> 13, 16 11 9 3 1 В Chr11 probe Chr9 probe



С

Supplementary Figure S3. Global resection of telomeres detected by PFGE-shift in *yku70∆ cdc13-1* W303 background cells at permissive temperatures 20°C (**A**) and 23°C (**B**) is prevented by inclusion of sorbitol in the medium. Conditions were the same as those in Figure 1C and 1D except for YPDA±SRB medium.

(C) Densitometry tracing of 0 h (permissive temperature) lanes from stained gel in (A).

S4 A



Β

Chr11 probe

Chr9 probe













Supplementary Figure S4. Global telomere and chromosome telomere resection of telomeres detected by PFGE-shift in cdc13-1 and yku70\Delta cdc13-1 W303 background cells. (A) Stained pulse-field gel of *cdc13-1* mutant and *yku70 cdc13-1* double mutant; (B) Southern probing for Chr9 and Chr11 of the gel shown in (A); (C) separate experiment with cdc13-1 and $yku70\Delta$ cdc13-1 mutants; (D) Southern of the stained gel in (C) with Chr3 probe. (E) Resection at the "left" and "right" ends of Chr11. Sample plugs were digested with restriction enzyme Notl before PFGE and Southern transfer. The blot was first probed (11L probe) for the fragment containing the left telomere of Chr11. It was then stripped and probed again (11R) for the right fragment of Chr11. (Note that Notl fragmentation of Chr11 eliminated the possibility of 2-end PFGE-shift that is found in the whole chromosome PFGE-shift assay in *yku70 cdc13-1* double mutants.) Presented in (F) are the densitometry profiles of (E). Line diagrams at the bottom of (F) indicate relative positions of PFGE-shifted (1-end resected) and non-PFGE-shifted (0-ends resected) positions of the densitometry profiles.



В

Linear relation between chromosome size and distance from the 825 kb (Chr2) position



Supplementary Figure S5. Extent of resection determined from 2-D **PFGE positions of chromosomes in Figure 3. (**A) This corresponds to panel (C) of Figure 3, the *yku70 cdc13-1* cells from the 2-D PFGE at 4 h after shifting to 37°C. The starred markers identify the positions of the 0end (blue) and the 2-end (white) resected chromosomes. (B) Presented is the size (in kb) of the unresected chromosomes (0-end) vs the vertical position of the chromosomal spot on the gel (i.e., vertical distance migrated from unresected Chr2). The actual sizes of the individual chromosomes in our CG379 background were determined using a different 1-D gel and an adjoining lane that had a lambda phage DNA ladder. Over the range of chromosomes that vary in size from 252 kb (Chr1) to 825 kb (Chr2), there is an approximate linear relationship between chromosome length and distance migrated. This enabled us to assess the size of the 2-end resected chromosomes after removal of the tails by the mung bean nuclease. The orange dots correspond to the sizes of the 2-end resected chromosomes after mung bean nuclease treatment. The resection length per 2-end resected chromosome appears to vary between 15-30 kb with an average of 20 kb, corresponding to 10 kb per telomere end.



Supplementary Figure S6. Similarity in resection between cells incubated in YPDA+SRB and SC+AD+SRB medium. The experimental design is as described in supplementary Figures S4, panels A through D. Since experiments to characterize Rad52 GFP and Rfa1 CFP foci were done with nocadazole (as described in the text and in Figure 7), the SC+AD+SRB medium also contained nocadazole.

Supplementary Table S3

Frequency of cells with 7 or 8 Rfa1-CFP foci

Genotype	Time (h) at 37 [·] C	% cells with 7 or 8 Rfa1- CFP foci per nucleus	Total budded cells examined
1470		•	200
WT	4	0	369
yku70∆	4	0	302
cdc13-1	4	1.5	267
yku70∆ cdc13-1	4	9.5	149
WT	5	0	289
yku70∆	5	0	274
cdc13-1	5	3.9	237
yku70∆ cdc13-1	5	3.8	208
WT	4	0	479
yku70∆	4	0	470
cdc13-FS	4	0.49	395
yku70∆ cdc13-1	4	4	431