



S5 Fig. Excision of Tn6283 in *Vibrio ponticus*. (A) Nucleotide sequences of Tn6283–pSEA1 borders. Expected nicking positions are indicated by arrowheads. (B) Similarity between the Tn6283 insertion region in pSEA1 and a hypothetical protein gene in a contig derived from *V. nigripluchritudo* strain FTn2. (C) Design for PCR detection of recombination products. Black arrowheads indicate primers and their annealing positions. (D) PCR detection of joint formation on the recombination products. Primer sets used were 2F-2F2 for lane 1, 2F-1R3 for lane 2, and 3F-3R for lane 3. (E) Sequences of PCR-amplified joints on the circularized Tn6283. Four of the five clones sequenced were identical, which can be generated by strand exchange at two nicking sites indicated by blue arrowheads. One sequence can be generated by strand exchange at two nicking sites indicated by white arrowheads. Note that *V. ponticus* carries two Tn6283 copies, one on pSEA1 and the other on the chromosome. (F) Sequences of PCR-amplified joints in the unoccupied Tn6283 donor site. The cloned PCR products contained scar sequences, which can be generated by strand exchange at nicking sites indicated by blue and red arrowhead in panel A. (G) Strand exchange at the synaptic complex, potentially involved in generation of the scar sequence during incorrect excision.