

## **Genomic copy-number loss is rescued by self-limiting production of DNA circles**

Andrés Mansisidor, Temistocles Molinar, Jr., Priyanka Srivastava, Demetri D. Dartis, Adriana Pino Delgado, Hannah G. Blitzblau, Hannah Klein, Andreas Hochwagen

### **Supplemental Material**

**Figure S1: ERC levels are dependent on chromosomal rDNA copy number, related to Figure 1.**

**Figure S2: ERC formation is not linked to the chromosomal loss of rDNA repeats, related to Figure 2.**

**Figure S3: Rapid accumulation of *URA3*-marked ERCs, related to Figure 3.**

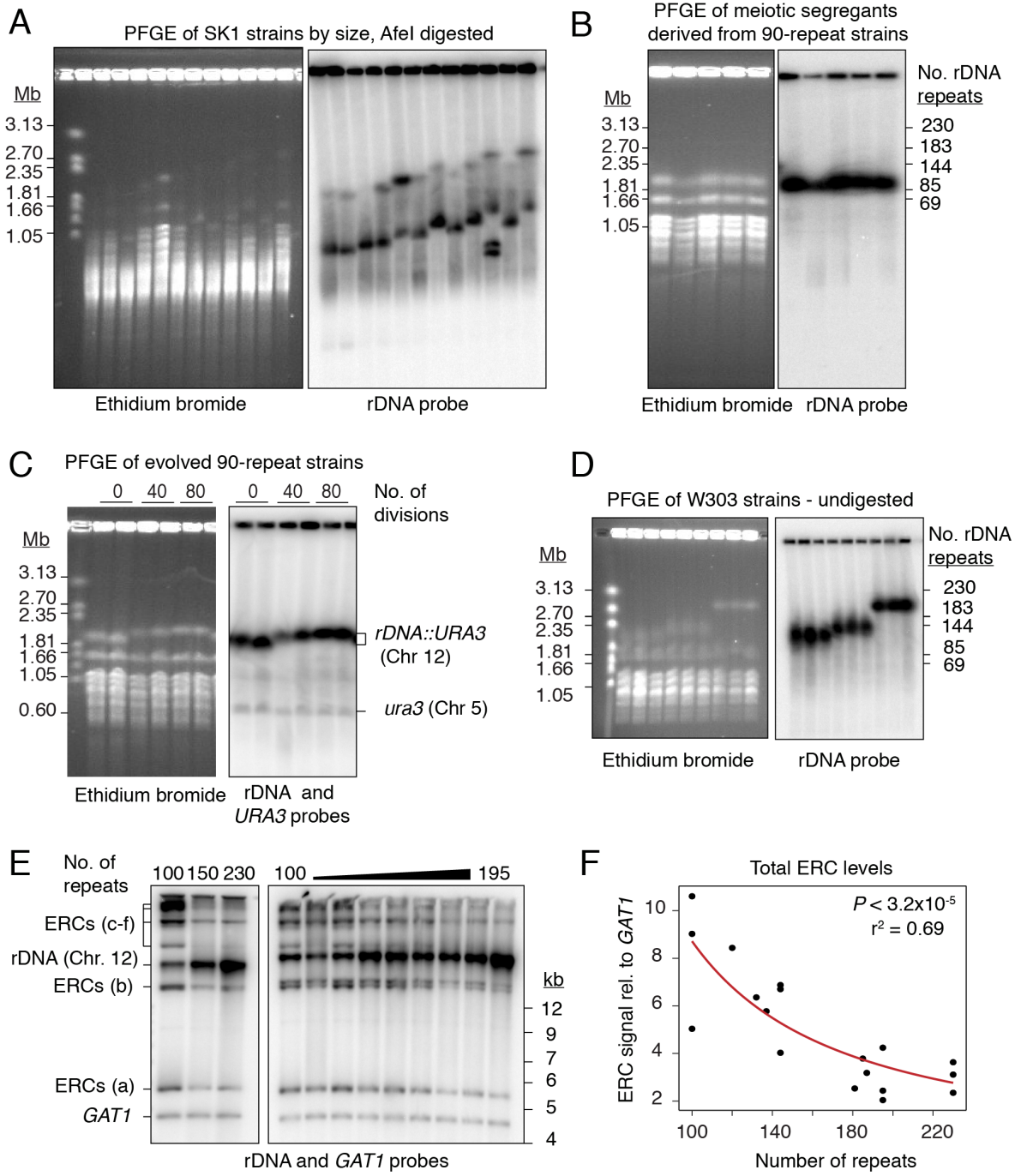
**Figure S4: rDNA::*URA3* insertion tags are stable upon growth in glycerol, related to Figure 4.**

**Figure S5: RNAPI mutants increase ERC levels while maintaining array size, related to Figure 5.**

**Figure S6: ERC levels are linked to ERC re-insertion frequency, related to Figure 6.**

**Figure S7: Growth rates are independent of chromosomal rDNA copy number, related to Figure 7.**

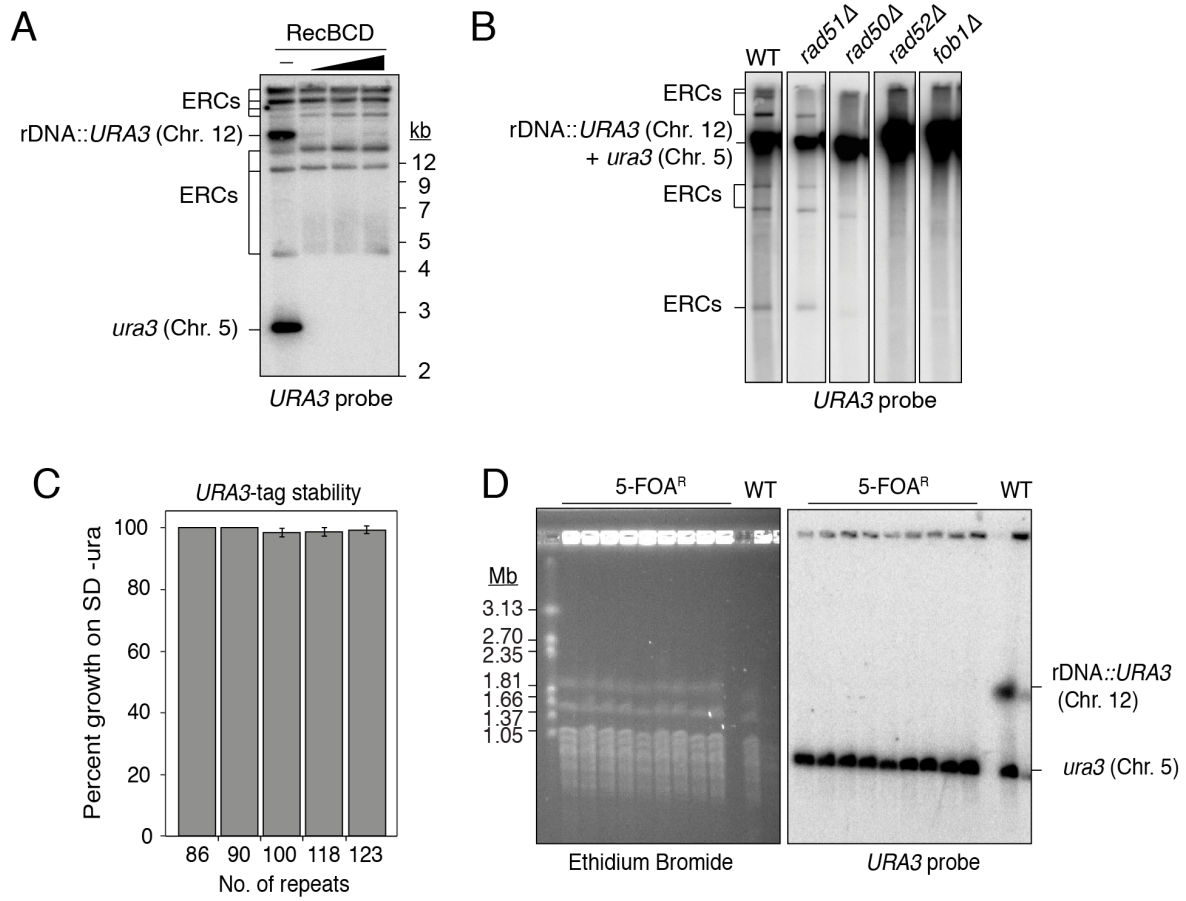
Figure S1



**Figure S1: ERC levels are dependent on chromosomal rDNA copy number, related to Figure 1.**

**(A)** PFGE analysis of *URA3*-marked strains. Lanes are ordered roughly by rDNA array repeat no. from left to right (93, 89, 96, 100, 123, 118, 145, 133, 153, 179, 147, 183). **(B-C)** PFGE of strains with ~90 chromosomal rDNA copies. **(D)** PFGE analysis of W303 strains with different rDNA sizes. **(E)** Southern analysis of W303 strains probing against rDNA sequence and *GAT1* (loading control) after digestion by *Xho*I. ERC signals labeled “a-f” based on electrophoretic mobility. **(F)** Total ERC signal (bands “a-e”) relative to *GAT1* as function of array size;  $P < 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$  (Spearman’s rank correlation) and  $r^2$  fit to a power law function.

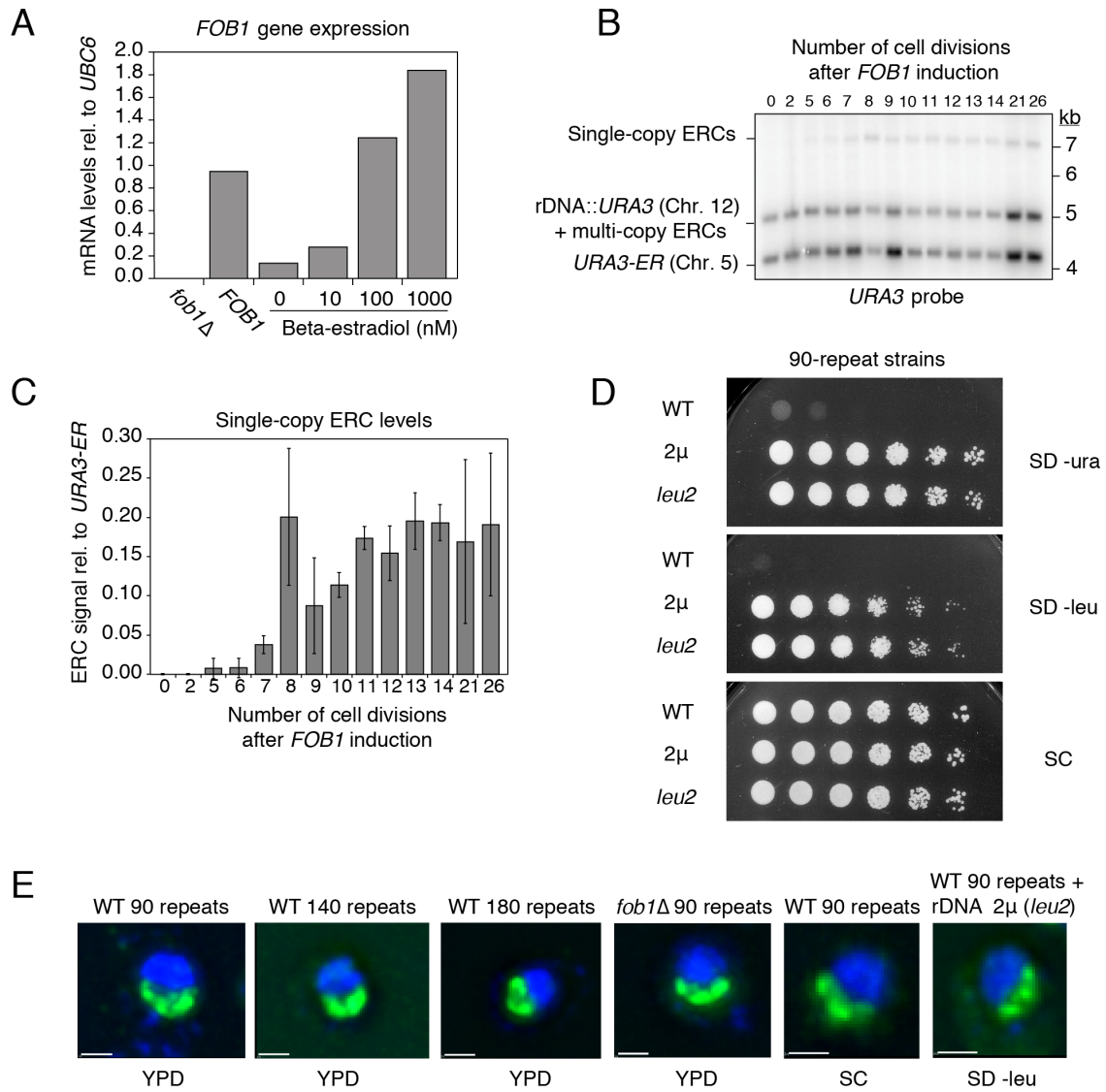
Figure S2



**Figure S2: ERC formation is not linked to the chromosomal loss of rDNA repeats, related to Figure 2.**

**(A-B)** Southern analysis of *URA3*-marked ERCs in ~90-repeat strains after **(A)** digestion with RecBCD, AfeI, and AvrII. AfeI and AvrII do not cut within the rDNA sequence or the *URA3*-marked repeat. **(B)** Analysis of non-digested DNA. Panels are from the same blot but are cropped to reduce redundancy and are shown at different signal levels to clearly demonstrate that there are no ERCs present in *rad52Δ* and *fob1Δ* mutants. **(C)** Proportion of *URA3*-marked cells that grow on uracil-depleted media. Data represents mean  $\pm$  standard deviation of three clonal replicates (SD -ura; n=250 for each strain). **(D)** PFGE of 5-FOA<sup>R</sup> strains derived from ~90-repeat *URA3*-marked strain; n=9.

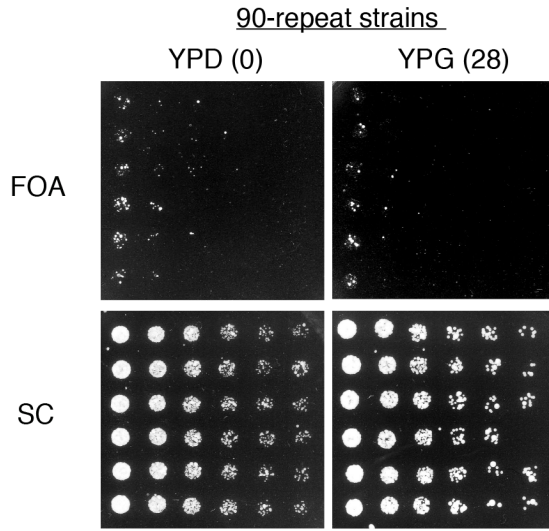
Figure S3



**Figure S3: Rapid accumulation of *URA3*-marked ERCs, related to Figure 3.**

**(A)** Quantification of *FOB1* mRNA levels by qPCR of strains with *fob1* $\Delta$  mutation, WT *FOB1* gene, and the Gal-inducible *FOB1* strain; biological replicates, n=2. The latter strain was treated with varying concentrations of Beta-estradiol, whereas the former two were subject to mock treatment with ethanol. Each strain tested contains ~90 chromosomal rDNA repeats. **(B)** Southern analysis of single-copy ERC kinetics in a ~90-repeat strain over the course of 26 cell divisions before (t=0) and after treatment with 100nM Beta-estradiol; biological replicates, n=3. **(C)** Quantification of single copy ERCs relative to the single-copy Estradiol Receptor::*GAL4* gene that was inserted at the *URA3* locus on Chr. 5 (*URA3-ER*). Data represents mean  $\pm$  standard deviation of three clonal replicates. **(D)** Spot assay of 90-repeat strains with or without the rDNA-containing  $2\mu$  plasmid, onto uracil dropout media, leucine dropout media, and synthetic complete (SC) media (3.5-fold dilutions). **(E)** Immunofluorescence of Nop1 (FITC, green) and DAPI (blue) for strains with different chromosomal rDNA copy numbers, as well as with and without the rDNA-containing  $2\mu$  plasmid grown on synthetic complete (SC) and leucine dropout media (SD -leu), respectively. Scale bars equal  $1\mu\text{m}$  in length.

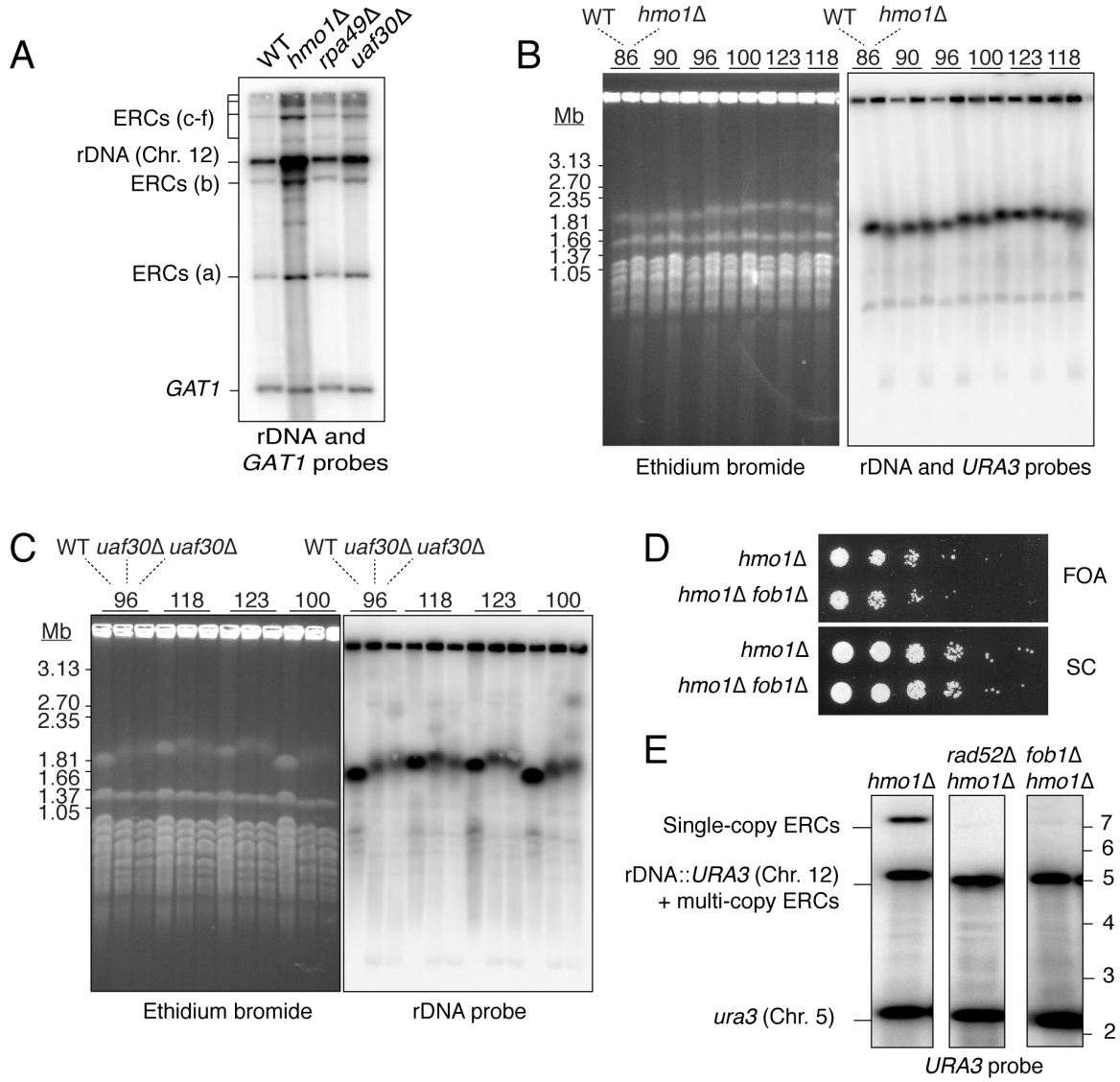
Figure S4





**Figure S4: rDNA::*URA3* insertion tags are stable upon growth in glycerol, related to Figure 4.** (A) Spot assay of ~90-repeat, *URA3*-marked strains on synthetic complete (SC) media with and without 5-FOA (3.5-fold dilutions) before (YPD) and after 28 cell divisions on glycerol (YPG) (biological replicates, n=6).

Figure S5

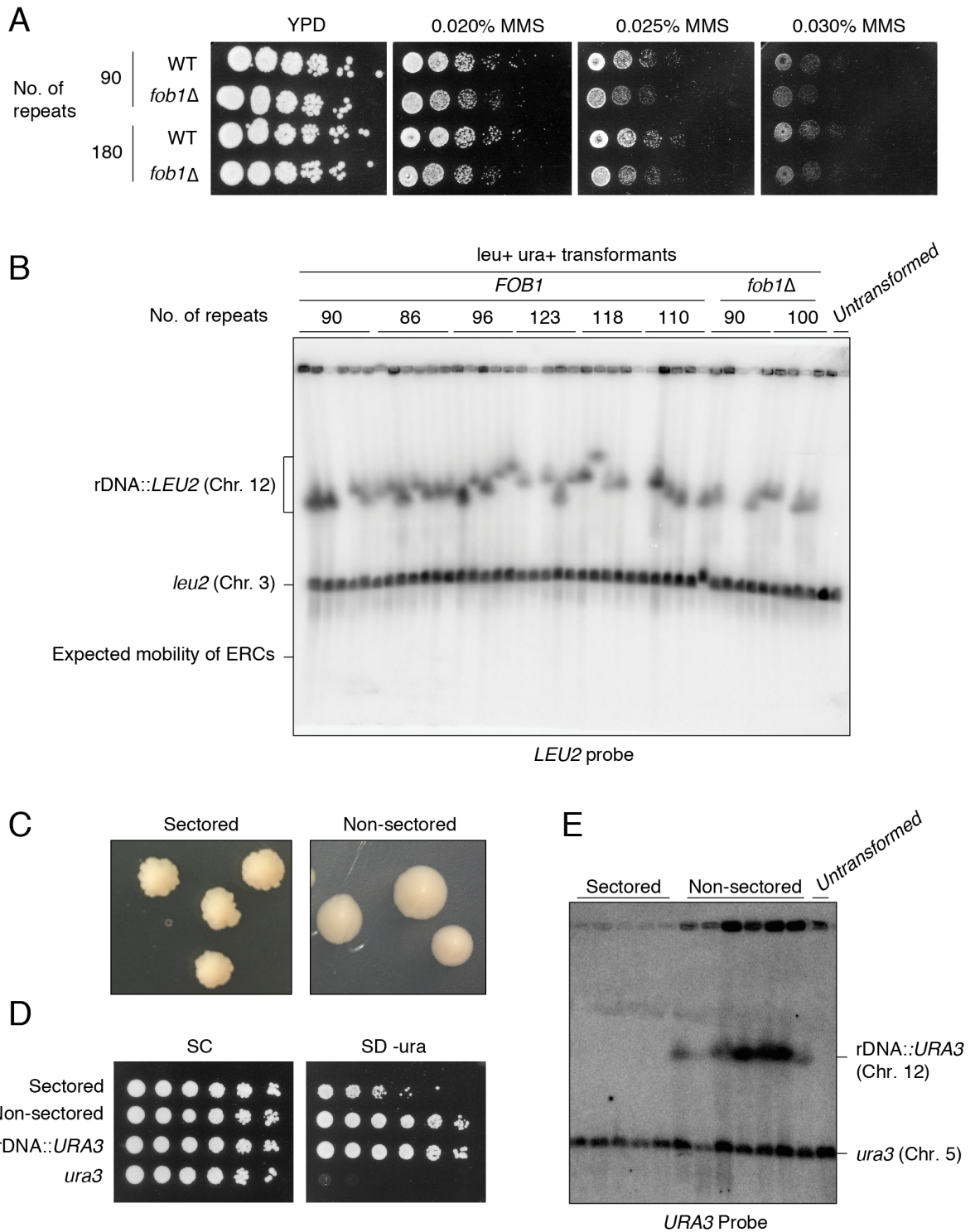


**Figure S5: RNAPI mutants increase ERC levels while maintaining array size, related to Figure 5.**

**(A)** Detection of total ERCs in WT and mutants affecting RNAPI-dependent transcription (*hmo1* $\Delta$ , *rpa49* $\Delta$ , and *uaf30* $\Delta$ ) by Southern blotting and probing with rDNA sequence.

**(B-C)** PFGE of *hmo1* $\Delta$  and *uaf30* $\Delta$  strains used in Fig. 5A and Fig. S5A; probed against rDNA and *URA3* sequences. Samples were grouped by repeat number with WT followed by *hmo1* $\Delta$  samples or WT followed by two *uaf30* $\Delta$  clones. **(D)** Southern analysis of *URA3*-marked ERCs in *hmo1* $\Delta$ , *hmo1* $\Delta$  *fob1* $\Delta$ , and *hmo1* $\Delta$  *rad52* $\Delta$ , after digestion with NdeI. **(E)** Spot assay of *URA3*-marked *hmo1* $\Delta$  and *hmo1* $\Delta$  *fob1* $\Delta$  strains on synthetic complete (SC) media with and without 5-FOA (3.5-fold dilutions).

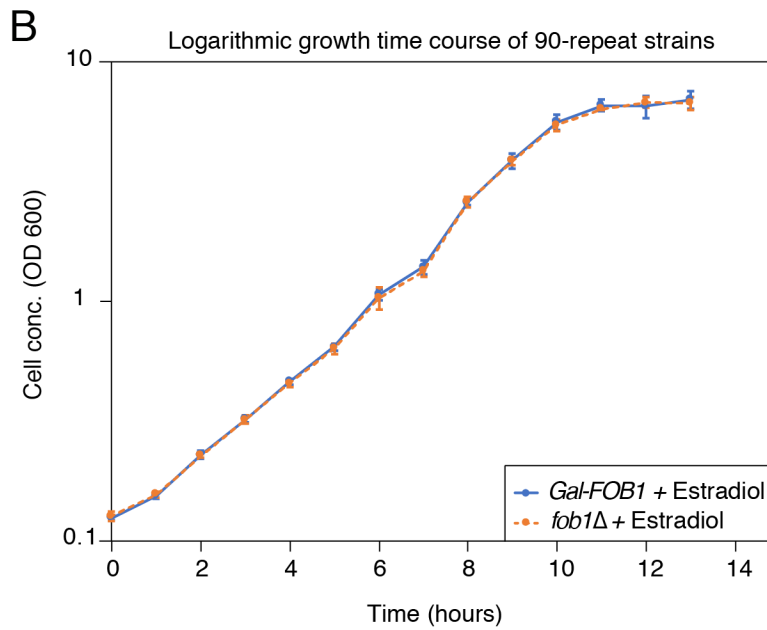
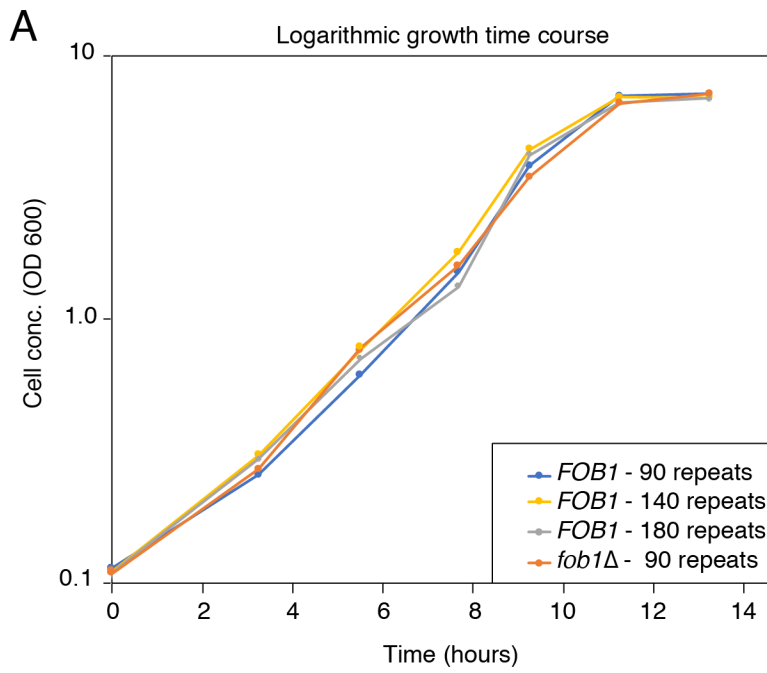
Figure S6



**Figure S6: ERC levels are linked to ERC re-insertion frequency, related to Figure 6.**

**(A)** Spot assay of 90- and 180-repeat *URA3*-marked strains on rich media containing varying amounts of methyl methanesulfonate (MMS); 5-fold dilutions. **(B)** Confirmation of integration of *LEU2* construct at the rDNA (Chr. 12) by PFGE of undigested plugs and probing for *LEU2* sequence. **(C)** Colony morphology of cells after transforming cells with a *URA3*-marked ERC. **(D)** Spot assay of sectored and non-sectored strains onto synthetic complete (SC) and synthetic dextrose (SD) -ura media with 5-fold dilutions. Micromanipulation of single colonies were performed in parallel to determine ~ 2% frequency of sectored colony growth on SD -ura media. **(E)** PFGE analysis of whole undigested chromosomes probed against *URA3* sequence, n=5 sectored and n=7 non-sectored.

Figure S7



**Figure S7: Growth rates are independent of chromosomal rDNA copy number or ERC production, related to Figure 7.**

**(A-B)** Growth curves for strains grown in rich media. **(A)** WT *FOB1* and *fob1* $\Delta$  strains with varying number of chromosomal rDNA copy number. **(B)** *URA3-ER* Gal-inducible *FOB1* strain (blue line; biological replicates, n=2) and *URA3-ER fob1* $\Delta$  (orange dotted line; biological replicates, n=3) strain were grown in the presence of 100nM Beta-estradiol. Both strains have ~90 chromosomal rDNA repeats.