

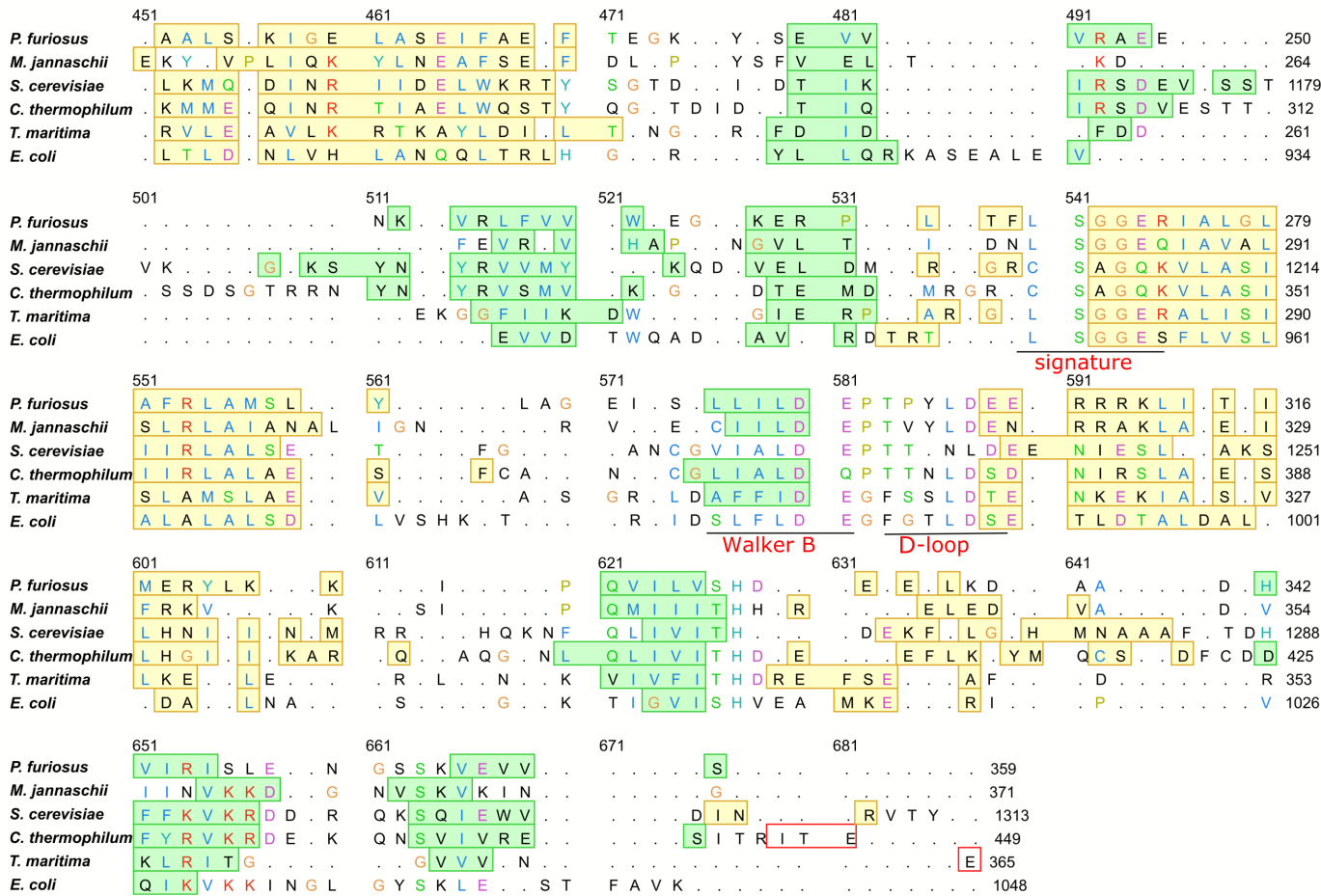
## Supplementary Information

**Table S1. Mutations cited in the text.**

Allele	Mutation	Protein	Organism	Phenotype	Ref.
<i>rad50-48</i>	S679R, P682R	Rad50	<i>H. sapiens</i>	defect in Rad50 dimerization	[1]
	R805E	Rad50	<i>P. furiosus</i>	slow ATP hydrolysis	[2]
	L828F	Rad50	<i>P. furiosus</i>	defect in ATM activation	[3]
	D829N	Rad50	<i>P. furiosus</i>	defect in ATM activation	[3]
	A78T	Rad50	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defect in Tel1 activation	[4]
	E115K	Rad50	<i>E. coli</i>	reduced endo/exonuclease and altered DNA binding activity	[5]
<i>rad50S</i>	K6E	Rad50	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defective in removing Spo11 from DSB end	[6]
<i>rad50S</i>	R20M	Rad50	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defective in removing Spo11 from DSB end	[6]
<i>rad50S</i>	K81I	Rad50	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defective in removing Spo11 from DSB end	[6]
	Y328A	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	DNA damage sensitivity	[7]
	N113S	Mre11	<i>S. pombe</i>	defective Mre11 interaction with Nbs1	[8]
	S499P	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defective Mre11-Rad50 interaction	[4]
	K149E	Mre11	<i>E. coli</i>	reduced endo/exonuclease and altered DNA binding activity	[5]
<i>mre11S</i>	T188I	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	defective Spo11 removal from DSB end	[9]
	R184A	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	DNA damage sensitive in <i>sgs1Δ</i> background	[10]
	H125N	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	nuclease deficient	[11]
	H52S	Mre11	<i>P. furiosus</i>	loss of exonuclease activity	[12]
	Y187C	Mre11	<i>P. furiosus</i>	loss of exonuclease activity	[13]
	R10T	Mre11	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>sae2Δ</i> DNA damage and resection defect rescue	[14]

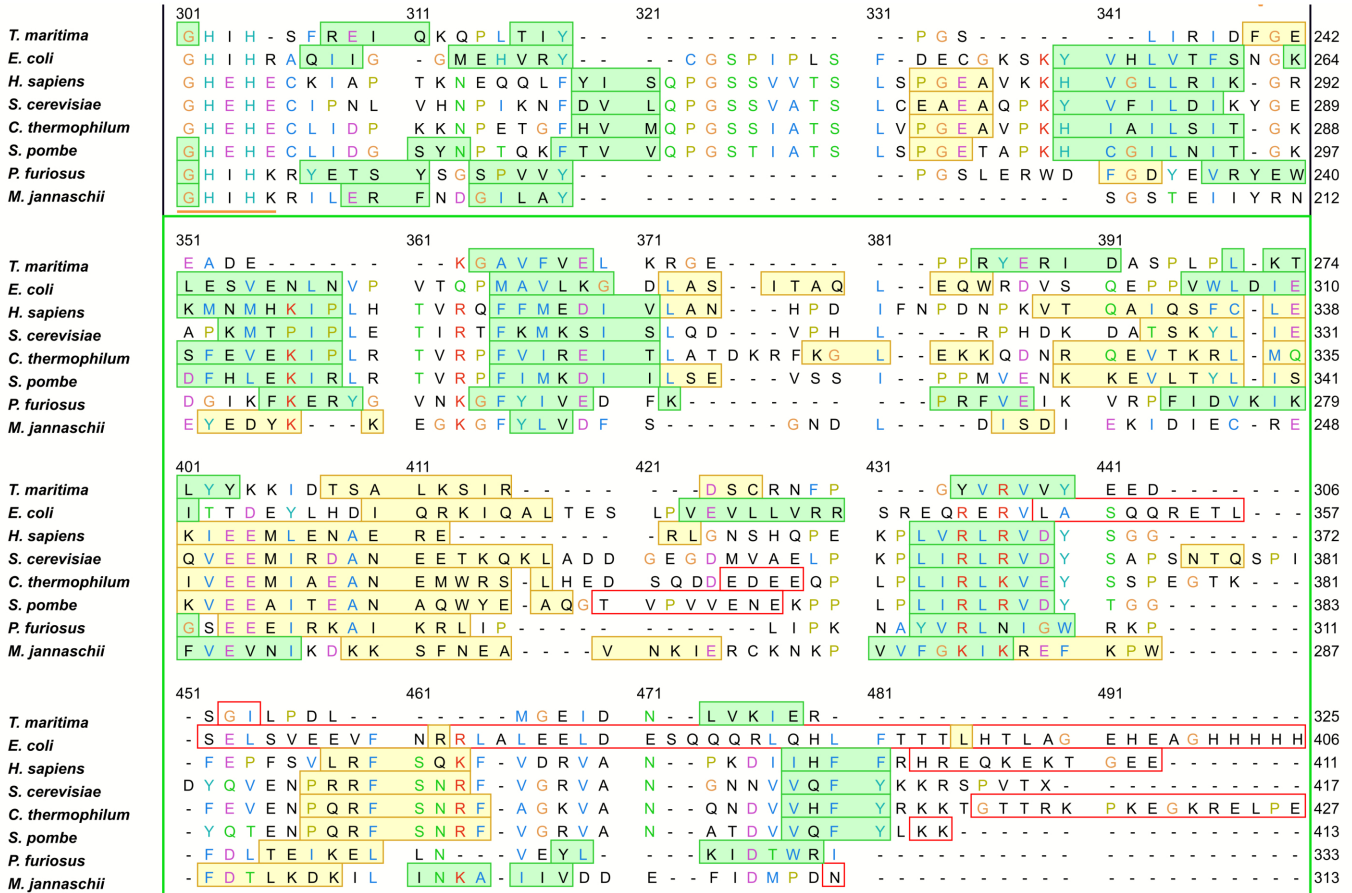


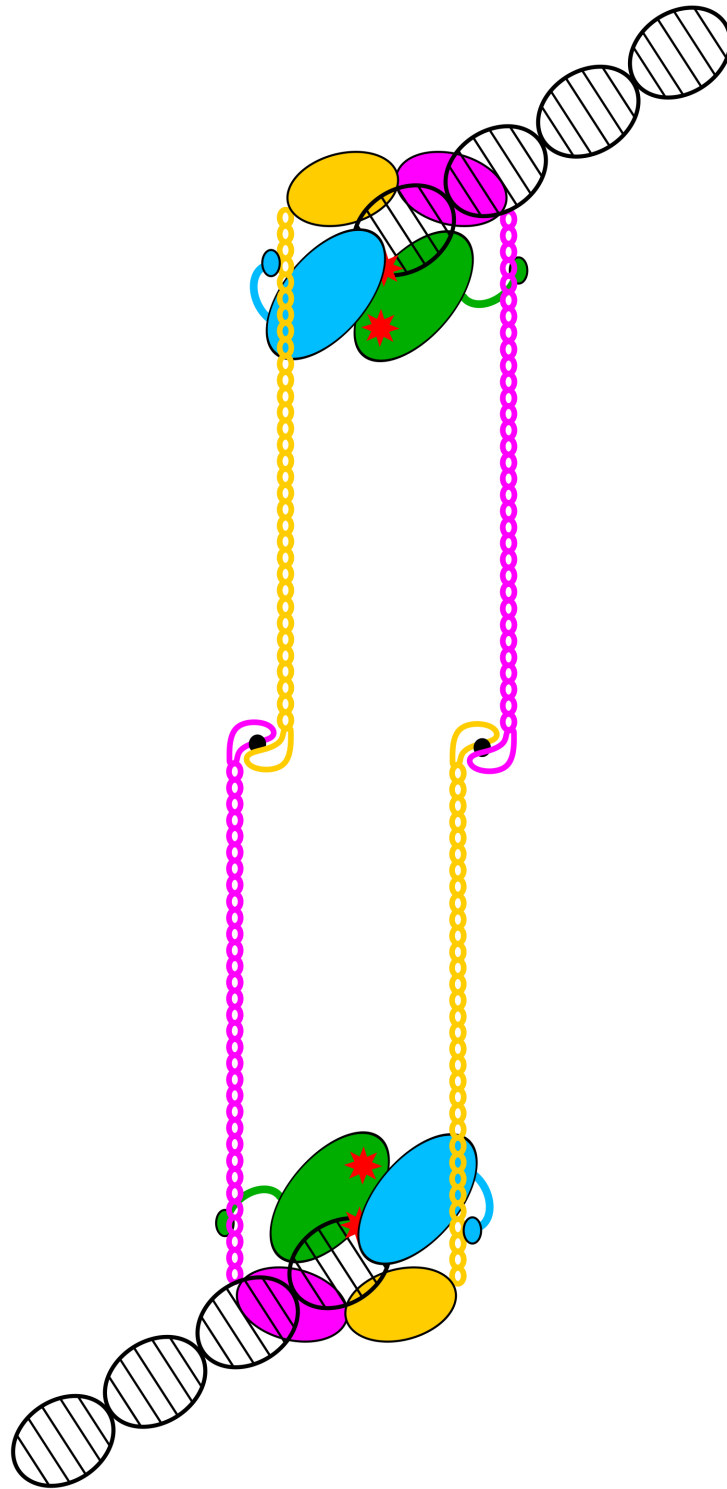
C





## B - continued





## Supplementary figure legends

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Structural features and structural alignment of Rad50 orthologs. (A) Scheme depicting the conserved domains present in Rad50 orthologues from the indicated organisms. (B,C) Structural alignment of the lobe I (B) and lobe II (C) of Rad50 orthologues from eubacteria *T. maritima* (PDB ID: 4W9M) and *E. coli* (PDB ID: 6S6V), eukaryotes *S. cerevisiae* (model from reference [4]) and *C. thermophilum* (PDB ID:5DAC), and archaea *P. furiosus* (PDB ID:3QKU) and *M. jannaschii* (PDB ID:3AV0). Secondary structures are indicated, wherever the structure is available (otherwise the sequence is marked by a red rectangle), as follows: solid yellow rectangles, alpha helix; solid green rectangles, beta sheets. Alignment residues coloring is according to ClustalW style. Conserved functionally relevant motifs are underlined and labelled.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Structural features and structural alignment of Mre11 orthologs. A. Scheme depicting the conserved domains present in Mre11 orthologs from the indicated organisms. (B) Structural alignment of the N-terminal regions of Mre11 orthologues from eubacteria *T. maritima* (PDB ID: 4NZV) and *E. coli* (PDB ID: 6S6V), eukaryotes *S. cerevisiae* (model from reference [15]), *H. sapiens* (PDB ID:3T1I), *C. thermophilum* (PDB ID:4KYE), and *S. pombe* (PDB ID:4FCX), and archaea *P. furiosus* (PDB ID:1II7) and *M. jannaschii* (PDB ID:3AV0). Secondary structures are indicated, wherever the structure is available (otherwise the sequence is marked by a red rectangle), as follows: solid yellow rectangles, alpha helix; solid green rectangles, beta sheets. Alignment residues coloring is according to ClustalW style. Functional regions of the proteins are indicated by open boxes: black box, endonuclease domain; green box, capping domain; purple box, latching loop; blue box, fastener loop. Orange bars highlight conserved phosphoesterase signature motifs (I to V). Green triangles indicate the residues identified for Nbs1 binding in *S. pombe* [8].

**Supplementary Figure S3.** DNA tethering can be achieved by bridging the DSB ends through an intercomplex dimerization at the Zn-hook interface of two distinct MR complexes.

## References

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