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FIGURE S4.—Truncated forms of $NUP157$ and $NIC96$ suppress $mps3-1$ defects. The original suppressor clones (clones 62 and 146) and subcloned truncated nucleoporin genes were tested for their ability to suppress the $mps3-1$ temperature-sensitivity phenotype (strain SLJ910) by plating in serial dilutions on SC plates at 30°C or 34°C. $NUP157-T$ was subcloned onto a 2μ plasmid behind the $GPD$ promoter (pGPD) and $NIC96-T$ was transferred to a CEN plasmid behind the $TEF$ promoter (pTEF), because these constructs were found to confer maximal suppression of synthetic lethality (data not shown). We found that both clone 62 and pGPD-$NUP157-T$ partially suppressed the temperature sensitivity of the $mps3-1$ allele by allowing growth at 34°C. Although the original clone 146 did not suppress the temperature sensitivity of $mps3-1$, pTEF-$NIC96-T$ did restore growth at 34°C. An empty vector and the $MPS3$ gene on a 2μ plasmid were used as controls. At 37°C, only cells containing plasmids expressing $MPS3$ were viable (not shown). Prior to the experiment, all strains were maintained with pURA3-$MPS3$; plates containing 5-FOA were used to select for cells lacking the plasmid prior to plating on SC plates as described above.