



Fig S3 Some point mutations in the Spt16 NTD cause mild phenotypes.

7784-1-1 (*spt16-Δ*, S288c background) carrying *spt16* mutant alleles as indicated on a low copy (YCp) plasmid) was grown to saturation and aliquots of 10-fold serial dilutions were placed on various plates and incubated at 30°. Temperatures including 16° and 38° were also tested but no variation in growth rate was observed (not shown). Other mutants listed in Table 3 were also tested, but no phenotypes were observed (not shown). Other phenotypes tested include the ability to grow on media containing 10 μg/ml camptothecin, 600 mM NaCl, 6 μg/ml phleomycin, 75 μg/ml 6-azauracil, 0.03% MMS, 3% formamide, or 10 mM caffeine. Further, cells were tested for growth on rich medium after exposure to ultraviolet light. No effects of the mutations relative to WT were noted. A strain with the full deletion of the Spt16 NTD was tested for maintenance of repression at telomeres and was found to be normal (no telomere position effect disruption). Kinetics of induction of the *GAL1* promoter were also found to be normal in an *spt16-ΔNTD* strain (Debu Biswas, personal communication), consistent with previously published results indicating normal regulation of transcription in *spt16-ΔNTD* strains (7).