

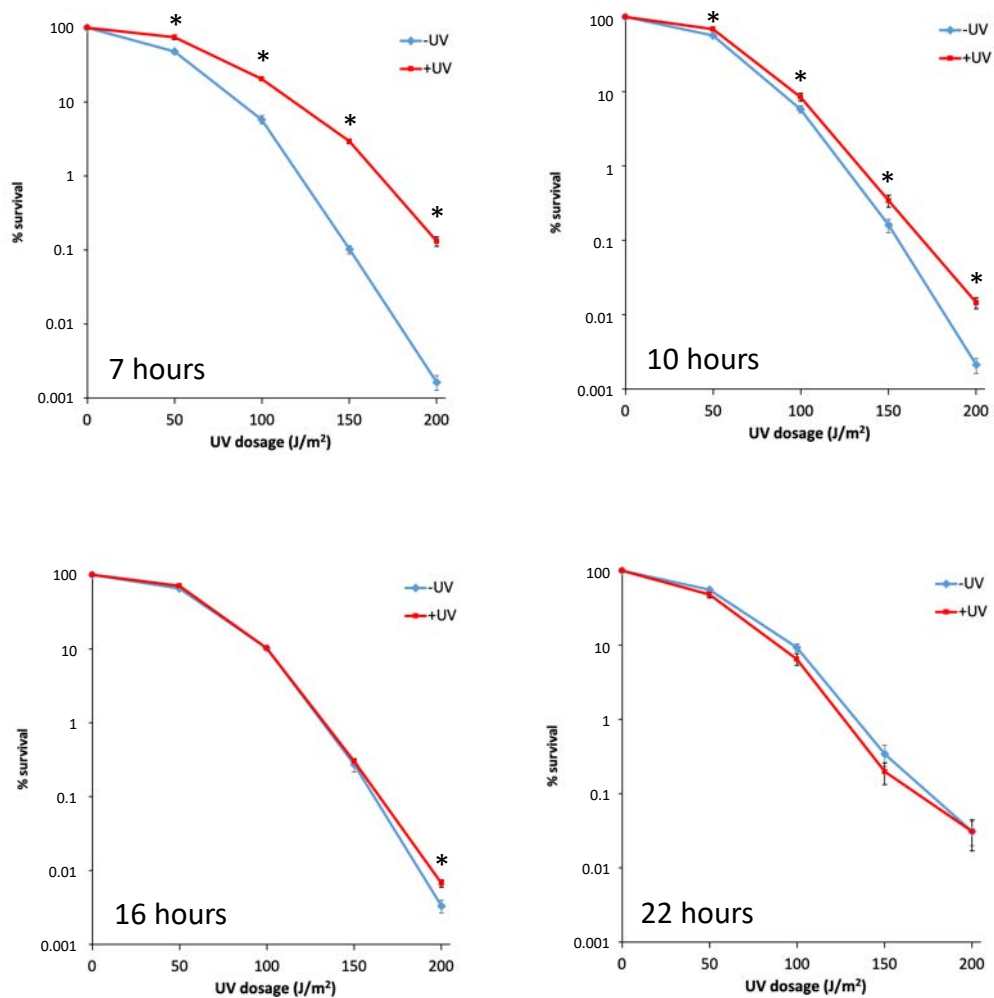


Figure S1. Quantitative UV double-exposure survival assays. Executed as described in Figure 1, except with varying incubation times, as indicated on graphs. *, $p < 0.01$.

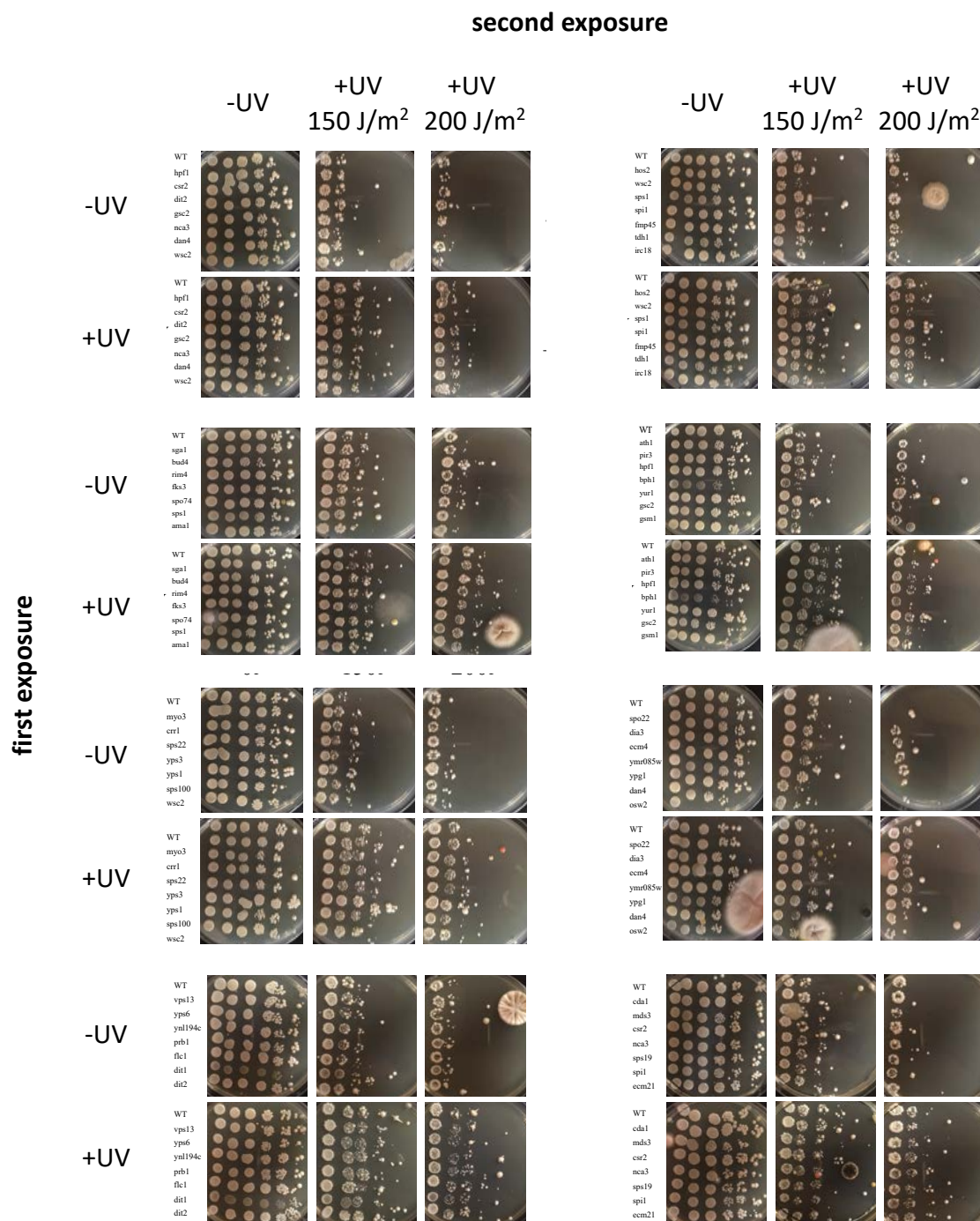


Figure S3. Yeast strains lacking specific cell wall-related genes screened for altered UVHR phenotypes by a qualitative double-exposure assay. UV exposures were done as described in Figure 1, except that culture growth and initial UV exposures (50 J/m²; indicated with +UV on the left side) were done in 96-well plates. Following a 4-hour incubation, 10-fold serially diluted cultures were spot-plated on YEPD and then exposed to a secondary UV dosage (indicated at top; 0, 150, or 200 J/m²). Plates were incubated for ~5 days, and then photographed using a digital camera. Each strain was tested a minimum of three times. A representative data set is shown, with gene knockout names indicated on the left.

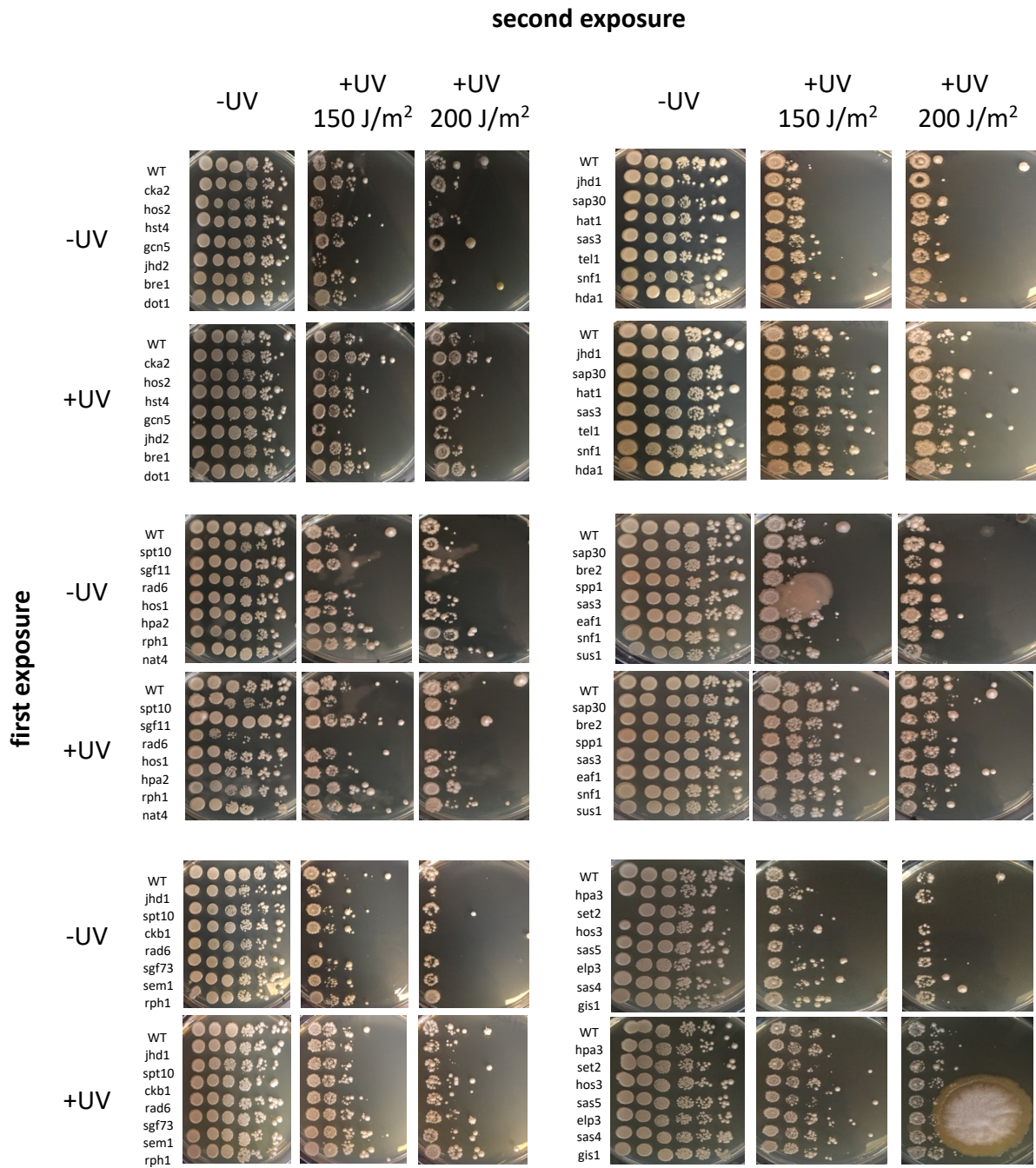


Figure S4. Yeast strains lacking specific histone modifier genes screened for altered UVHR phenotypes via a qualitative double-exposure assay, as described in supplemental Figure S3. A representative data set is shown, with gene knockout names indicated on the left.

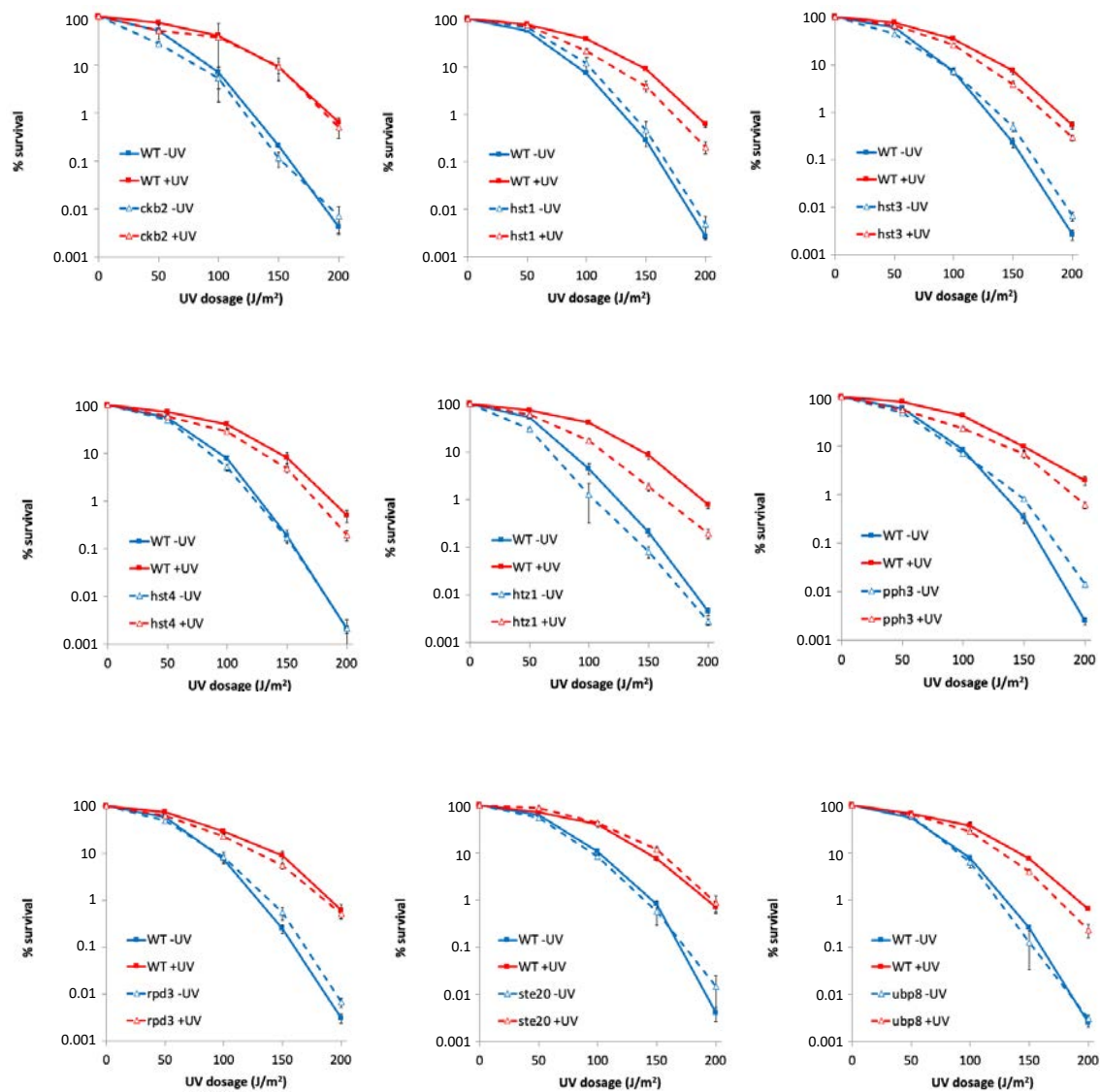


Figure S5. UV double-exposure quantitative survival assays on histone modifier mutants. Executed as described in Figure 1. Gene knockout names indicated on each graph.