

Supplementary Files

Centromeres of the yeast *Komagataella phaffii* (*Pichia pastoris*) have a simple inverted-repeat structure

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Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. Construction of 3xHA-tagged CSE4. (A) Multiple sequence alignment of Cse4 proteins. The red line shows the site of HA tag insertion previously used for CHIP in *S. cerevisiae* (Scer; Stoler et al. 1995), *Naumovozyma castellii* (Ncas; Kobayashi et al. 2015), *Ogataea polymorpha* (Opol; Hanson et al. 2014) and *K. phaffii* (Kpha; this study). (B) Strategy for tagging *K. phaffii* CSE4. The synthetic DNA fragment, *KanMX* marker and CSE4 downstream DNA were joined by fusion PCR. The entire cassette was then transformed into *K. phaffii* CBS12964 to replace the endogenous CSE4 gene by homologous recombination. (C) Sequence of the synthetic DNA. The 3xHA tag is in lowercase.

Figure S2. Dot matrix plot of the four *K. phaffii* centromeres compared to each other. Regions of approximately 10 kb around each centromere were concatenated and compared. The arrows indicate a small similarity between *CEN1* and *CEN4*. The plot was constructed with Dotter (Sonnhammer and Durbin 1995), with the Greyramp parameters set to 40 (min.) / 100 (max.).

Figure S3. Mating-type switching does not induce recombination at centromeric IRs. GS115 S-1 to S-4 are four *MATa* clones induced by mating-type switching of a GS115 *MATalpha* strain. Centromere orientation-specific PCR was carried out with primers A-D for each centromere as in Figure 4.

Figure S4. Dot matrix plot of the seven *C. tropicalis* centromeres compared to each other. Parameters are identical to Figure S2. *C. tropicalis* sequence data is from Butler et al. (2009) with centromeres identified by Chatterjee et al. (2016).

Figure S5. Dot matrix plot of the three *Sch. pombe* centromeres compared to each other. Red lines indicate points of concatenation between chromosomes. The plot was constructed with Dotter (Sonnhammer and Durbin 1995), with the Greyramp parameters set to 100 (min.) / 150 (max.) to accommodate the larger scale of this figure compared to Figures S2 and S4. The diagram was constructed using the reference genome sequence of *Sch. pombe* which lacks some copies of *otr* units as indicated by the word GAP on the Y-axis (see Fig. 1 of Wood et al. 2002). The *dg* and *dh* components of the *otr* are marked; *dh* has a different orientation on *cen1* compared to *cen2* and *cen3*. The *tm* region of similarity between *cc1* and *cc3* is also marked.

Table S1. Sequences of primers used for centromere orientation-specific PCR.

Centromere	Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
<i>CEN1</i>	PpCEN1_A1	GGTAATATCCAGCAGTCAGACCC
<i>CEN1</i>	PpCEN1_B1	CTTTGCACCAATTAGCGCATAGC
<i>CEN1</i>	PpCEN1_C1	CCGGCGACAGTATCAATCACTTC
<i>CEN1</i>	PpCEN1_D1	GTCTTTCAGAGAGGAGCAATGC
<i>CEN2</i>	PpCEN2_A1	GATCCGGACTCTTTACAAAAGC
<i>CEN2</i>	PpCEN2_B1	TGGTCGCATGGCCAAGT
<i>CEN2</i>	PpCEN2_C1	GCGCTGCACTGTTACATAG
<i>CEN2</i>	PpCEN2_D1	CGATCTCCGTTGATACTCCCAAC
<i>CEN3</i>	PpCEN3_A1	GCTCCGTCAGCTTGAATAAGCC
<i>CEN3</i>	PpCEN3_B1	AATTATGCTAGGGAGAGCTTGC
<i>CEN3</i>	PpCEN3_C1	GGAGGCAGACACGCTTACC
<i>CEN3</i>	PpCEN3_D1	CGACAAGTGGTACACCAAGTCAG
<i>CEN4</i>	PpCEN4_A1	CACCTTAACGAGAAGCCGAG
<i>CEN4</i>	PpCEN4_B1	GCAACTTTGGTCCTGAGGTCCTG
<i>CEN4</i>	PpCEN4_C1	GGGCAAACAGCATCCAGC
<i>CEN4</i>	PpCEN4_D1	GTACCCTTTGAAGAGACCAACC

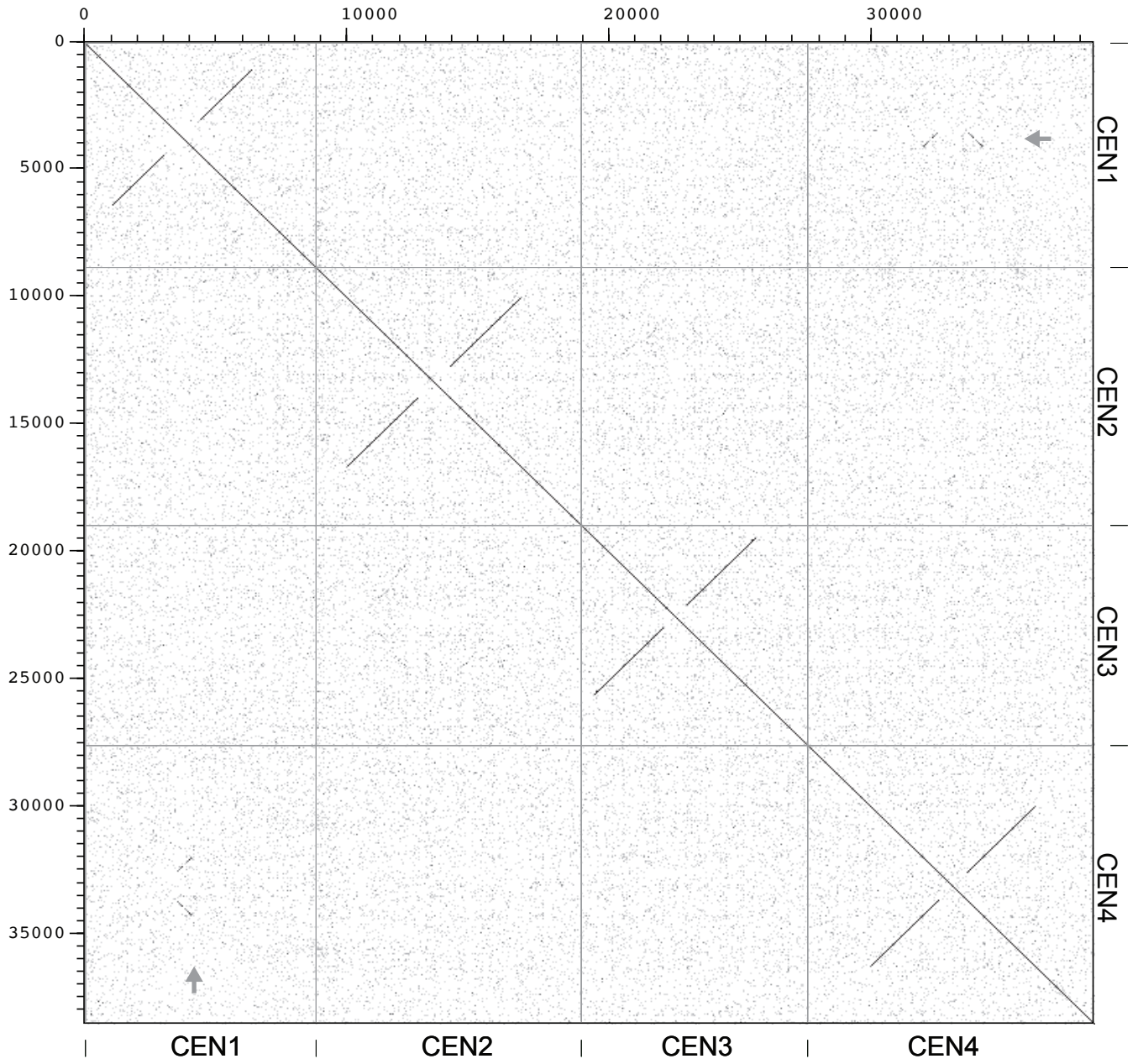


Figure S2

Orientation in genome:

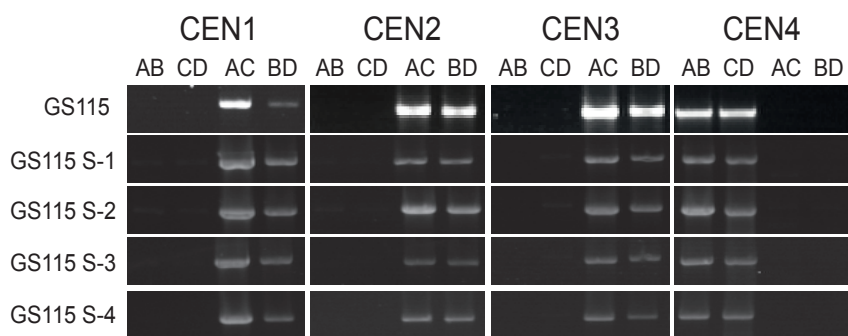
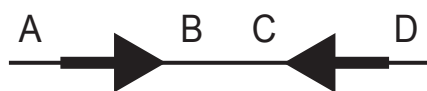


Figure S3

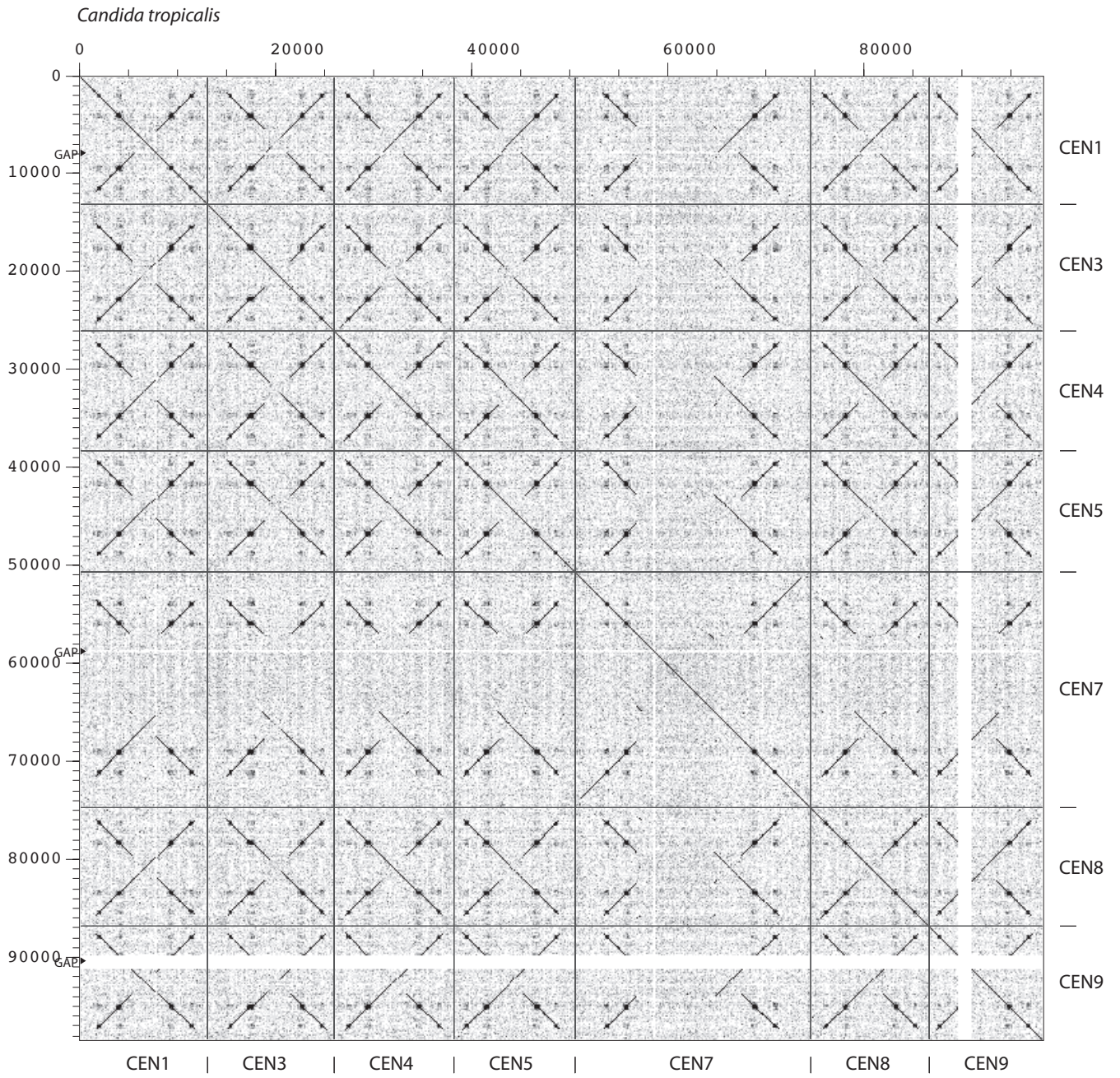


Figure S4

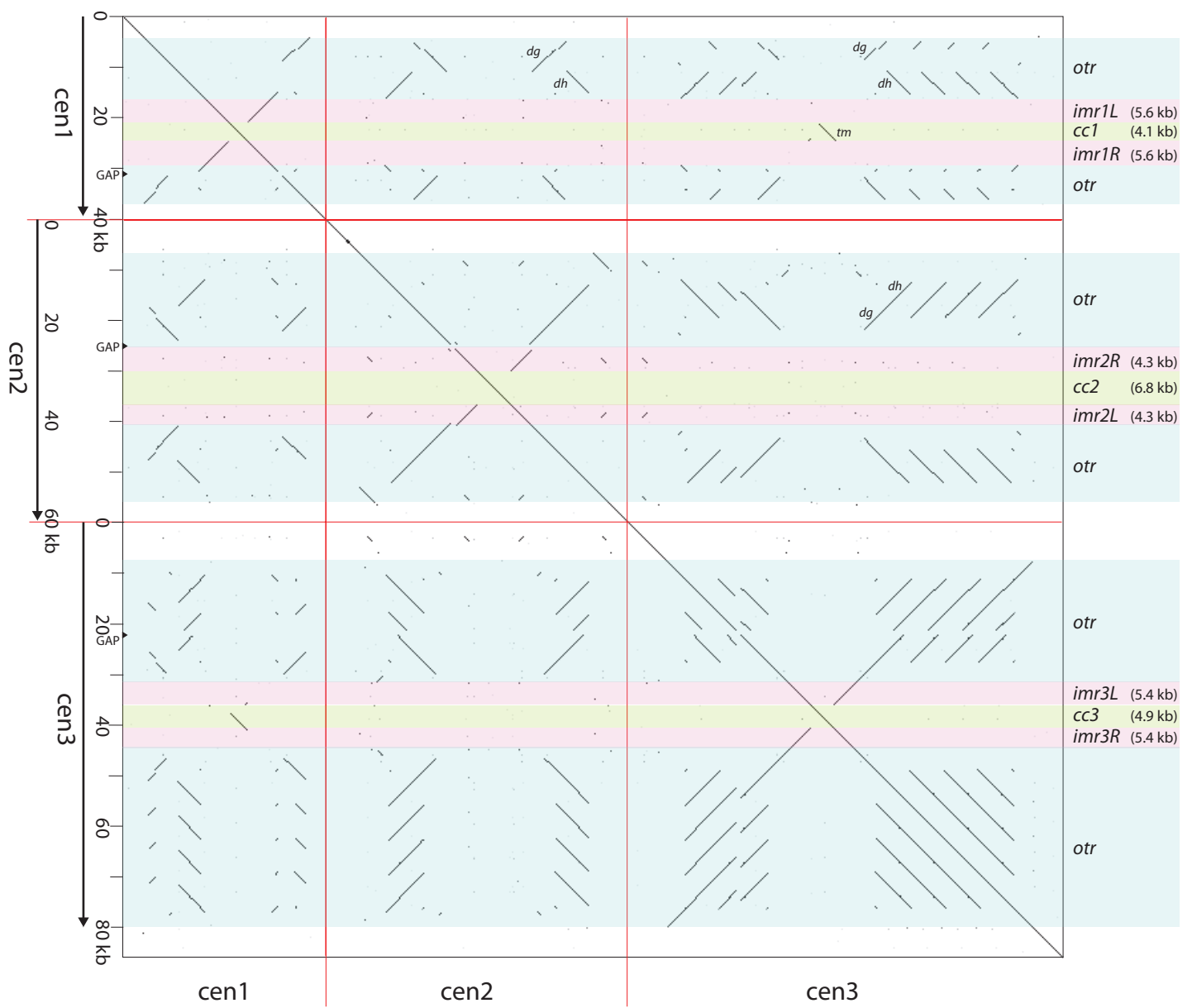


Figure S5