Supplementary Materials

Experimental Methods

Yeast Culture. Wild-type (BY4741) yeast or yeast lacking Tsa1 and Tsa2 (*tsa1 tsa2*) were culture as previously reported. Strains were transformed with p416-GPD (empty vector) or p416-GPD containing the respective genes of interest and maintained in SC-Ura medium.

Molecular Biology to Generate Tsa1 Active Site Variants and Clone Yeast Peroxidases. Most variants of Tsa1 and clones of yeast peroxidases are described in previous publications. Site-directed mutagenesis of Tsa1 to generate the C⁴⁸D variant was carried out in a manner similar to previously published methods using the Quick Change procedure and the following primers (substitutions are in lower case; F: 5'-GCCTTCACTTTCGTCgacCCAACCGAAATCATTGC; R: 5'-GCAATGATTTCGGTTGGgtcGACGAAAGTGAAGGC). Cloning of the FLAG-tagged Ctt1 and Ccp1 coding sequences into p416-GPD was conducted using standard molecular biology procedures using genomic DNA as a template. Primers used are shown in Supplementary Table 1. All clones were verified by restriction digestion and DNA sequencing prior to use.

Detection of FLAG-tagged Peroxidase Overexpression. Overexpressed peroxidases were detected using an immunoblot against the FLAG tag as previously described [1]. Blots were also probed for equal loading with an antibody against Pgk1.

Toxicity Assays with H_2O_2 . Toxicity assays were carried out as previously described [2]. Briefly, stationary phase cultures of strains grown in SC-Ura were diluted to OD₆₀₀ of 0.5 and serially diluted as indicated. Serial dilutions (4 μ L) were plated on YPD medium or YPD medium containing 4 mM H₂O₂ and grown for 48 h at 30 °C.

Assessing Mutation Rates. To determine the effect of peroxidase overexpression on genomic stability in yeast, *tsa1 tsa2* strains expressing the tagged variants of Tsa1 were monitored for fluctuation in the *CAN1* gene as described elsewhere [3]. Briefly, yeast cultures were grown in SC-Ura medium overnight at 30°C to saturation. The following day, cultures were diluted by a factor of 10⁶ in SC-Ura and grown for an additional 48 h at 30 °C. Subsequently, cultures (100 µL) were plated on SC-Ura-Arg plates containing 60 µg/mL canavanine sulfate and grown for 72 h at 30 °C. For viability measurements, samples were diluted by a factor of 10⁵, from which 100 µL was plated on SC-Ura plates and grown for 48 h at 30 °C. Colonies on both fluctuation analysis plates and viability plates were counted. Mutation rates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals were determined by the median method.

Supplementary Table 1. Primers Used for Cloning FLAG-tagged Ctt1 and Ccp1.

Cct1-FLAG (SpeI/XhoI) F: 5'-GGGG**ACTAGT**ATGAACGTGTTCGGTAAAAAAGAAG R: 5'-GGGG**CTCGAG**TTA<u>TTTATCATCATCATCTTTGTAATC</u>ATTGGCACTTGCAATGGCACTTG

Ccp1-FLAG (SpeI/Xhol) F: 5'-GGGGG**ACTAGT**ATGACTACTGCTGTTAGGCTTTTAC R: 5'-GGGGG**CTCGAG***TTA*<u>TTTATCATCATCATCTTTGTAATC</u>TAAACCTTGTTCCTCTAAAGTCT *Restriction sites are indicated in bold; the FLAG tag sequence in reverse primer is underlined; the start and the stop codons in forward and reverse primers, respectively, are italicized.

References

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