

Supporting information

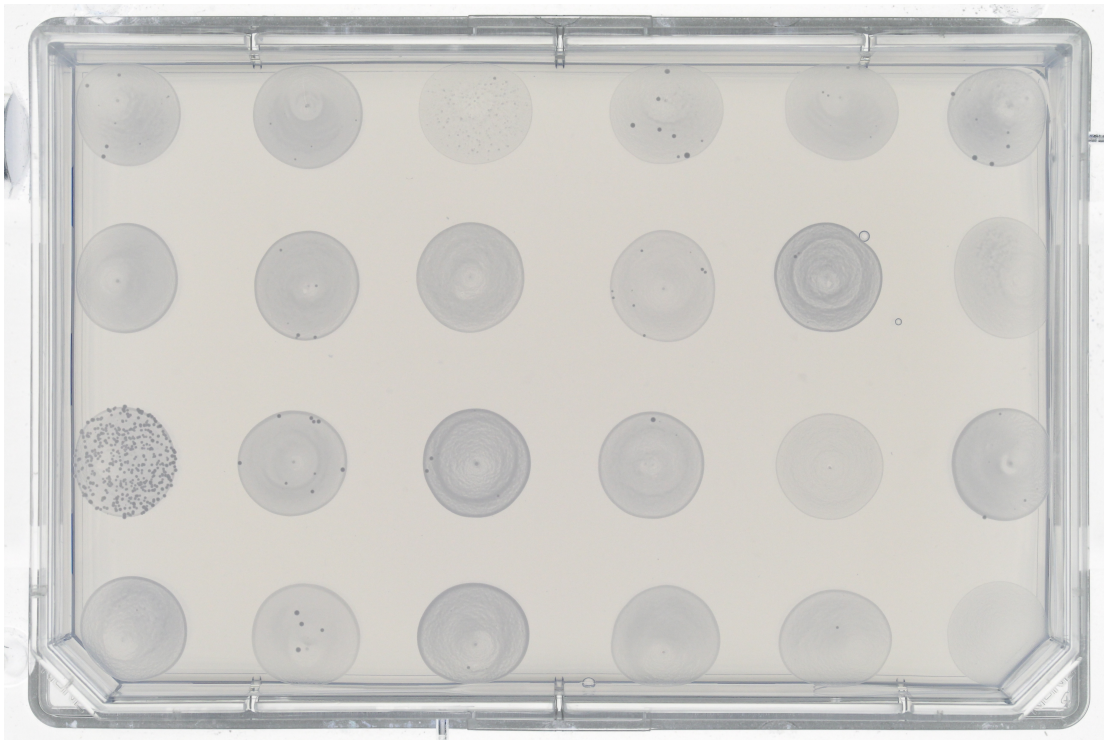


Figure S1. An example of the fluctuation analysis canavanine plate.

Saturated yeast cultures were spot-plated onto canavanine plates in a four by six configuration using the automated workstation. Plates with spot-plated yeast culture were dried and incubated at 30°C for ~48 hours. Images of the plates were taken by an imaging robot. The above plate was spot-plated with 24 independent yeast cultures. The little dark dots in the spot are the canavanine resistant colonies. The number of observed resistant colonies varies between different cultures.

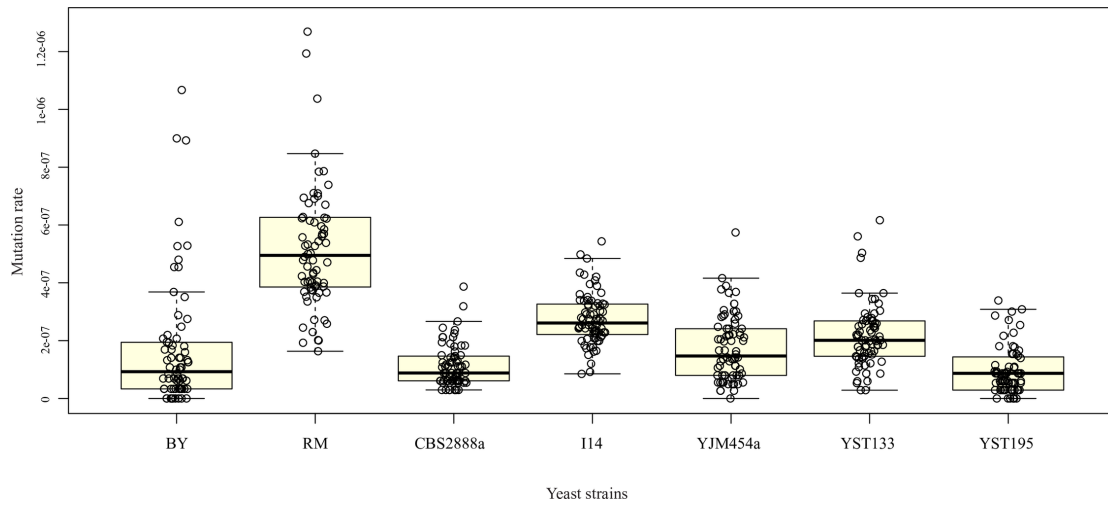


Figure S2. Mutation rate differs between seven natural yeast strains.

Ninety-six measure of mutation rate was performed for each strain. Means of the mutation rate are plotted as the line. Boxes show the 25%-75% percentile.

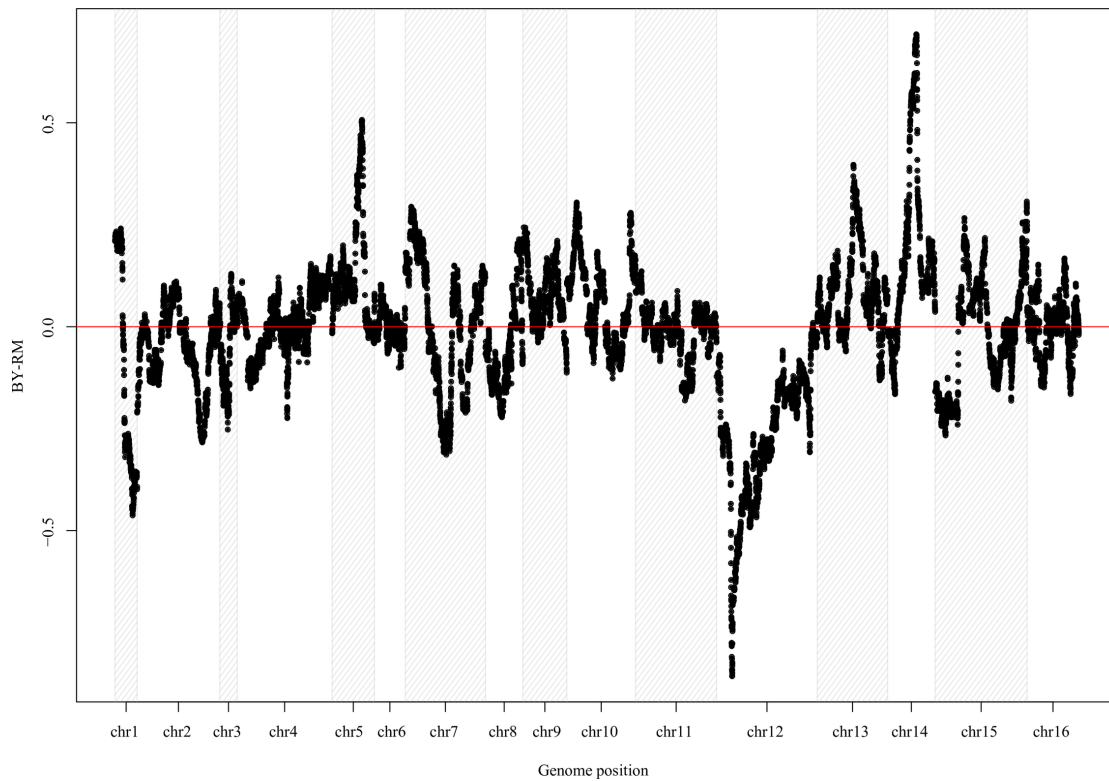


Figure S3. Loci on chromosome XII and XIV have large effects on mutation rate.

Effect size of genetic markers along the genome shows the BY alleles on chromosome XIV and V increase the mutation rate, while the RM alleles on chromosome XII and I increase the mutation rate.

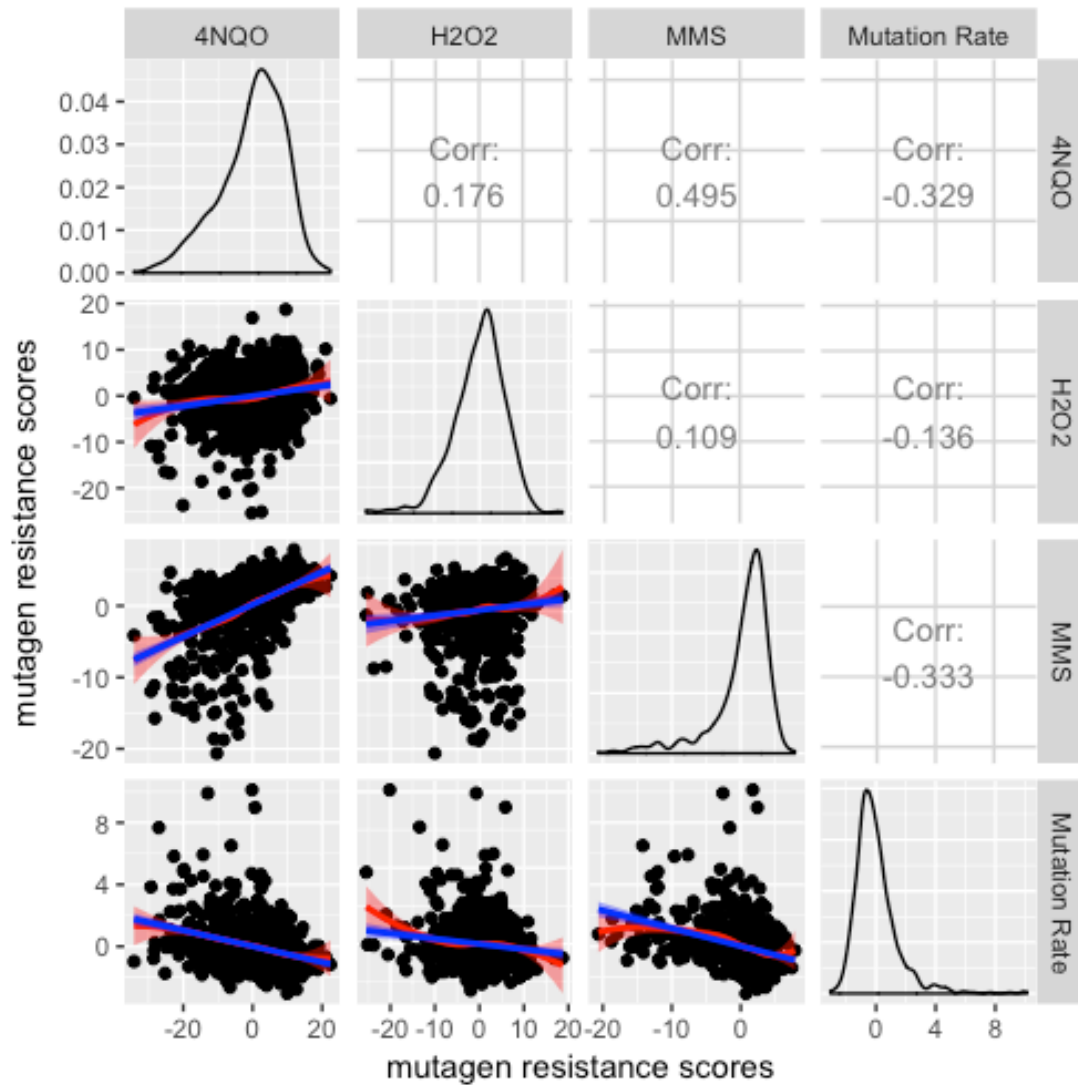


Figure S4. Mutation rate is positively correlated with 4NQO, MMS and H₂O₂ sensitivity in the segregant panel.

Trait values for mutagens are proxy measurements for mutagen resistance. As shown in the last row, mutation rate is negatively correlated with 4NQO, MMS and H₂O₂ resistances, meaning mutation rate is positively correlated with the sensitivity of these mutagens. Data are displayed in the lower triangle and the linear Pearson correlation

values are shown in the upper triangle. The blue lines show the linear regression fit for the points. The red lines show the locally weighted scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS) fit for the points. The slopes of the lines indicate the correlation between the resistance of different mutagens and mutation rate.

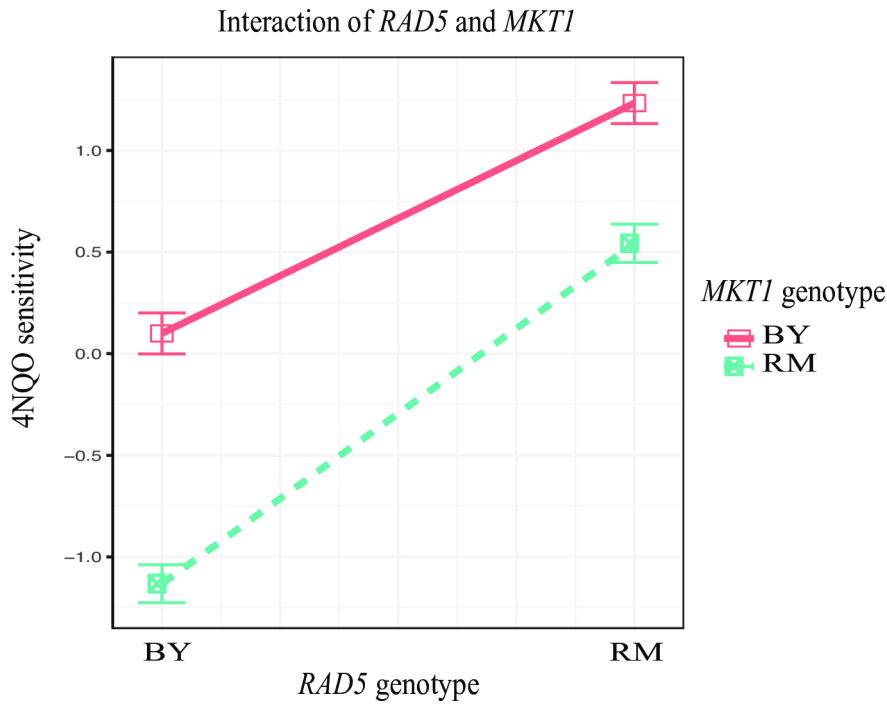


Figure S5. 4NQO sensitivity in 1040 segregants shows interaction between *RAD5* and *MKT1*.

The 4NQO sensitivity of segregants is plotted with respect to their *RAD5* and *MKT1* genotypes. The x-axis corresponds to different parental alleles at *RAD5*. The colors correspond to different parental alleles at *MKT* (Red corresponds to the BY allele, and green corresponds to the RM allele). The y-axis corresponds to the sensitivity to 4NQO.

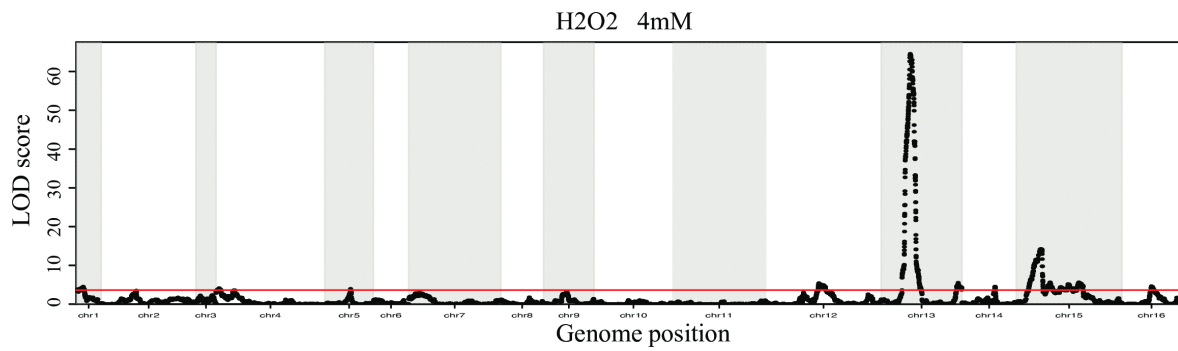


Figure S6. Loci underlie the H₂O₂ sensitivity.

LOD scores of sensitivity for H₂O₂ (4mM) are plotted against the genetic map. The red line indicates the significant threshold (3.64) from 1000 permutations.

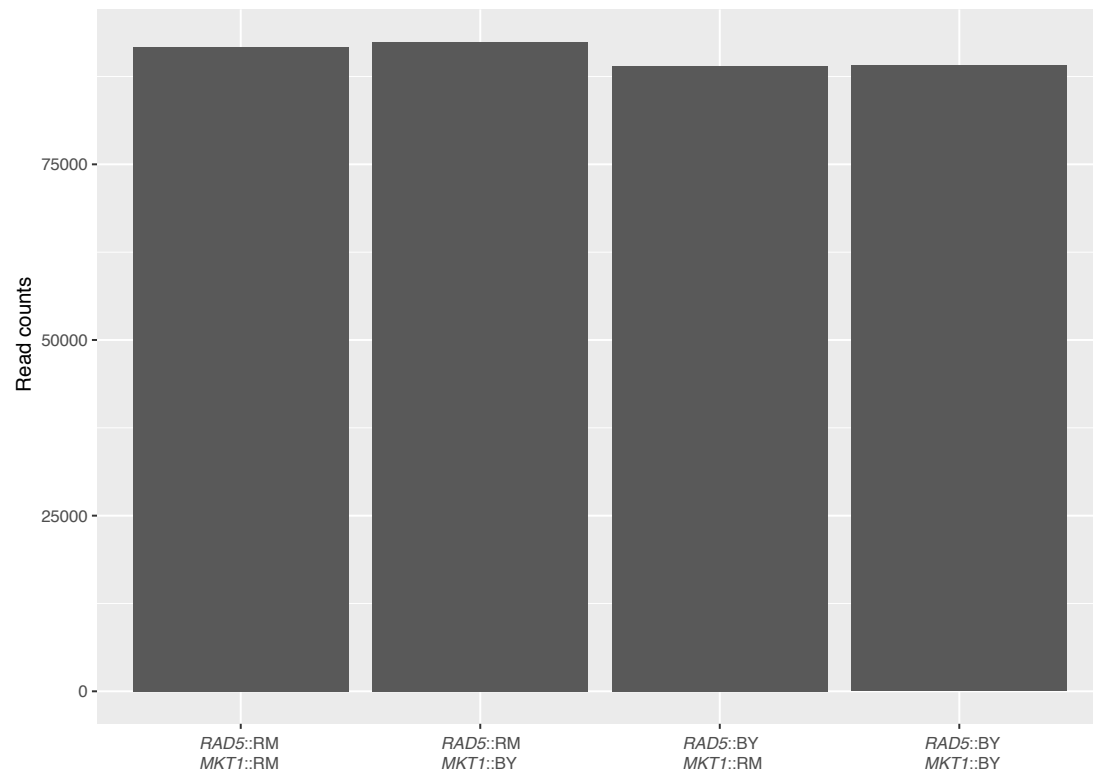


Figure S7. The *CAN1* region amplicon sequencing read counts of segregants in four groups.

Segregants were assigned into four groups based on their alleles at gene *RAD5* and *MKT1* (Table S2). The *CAN1* coding region of the segregants in each group was amplified and sequenced. The read counts for each group is normalized to be similar by down sampling.

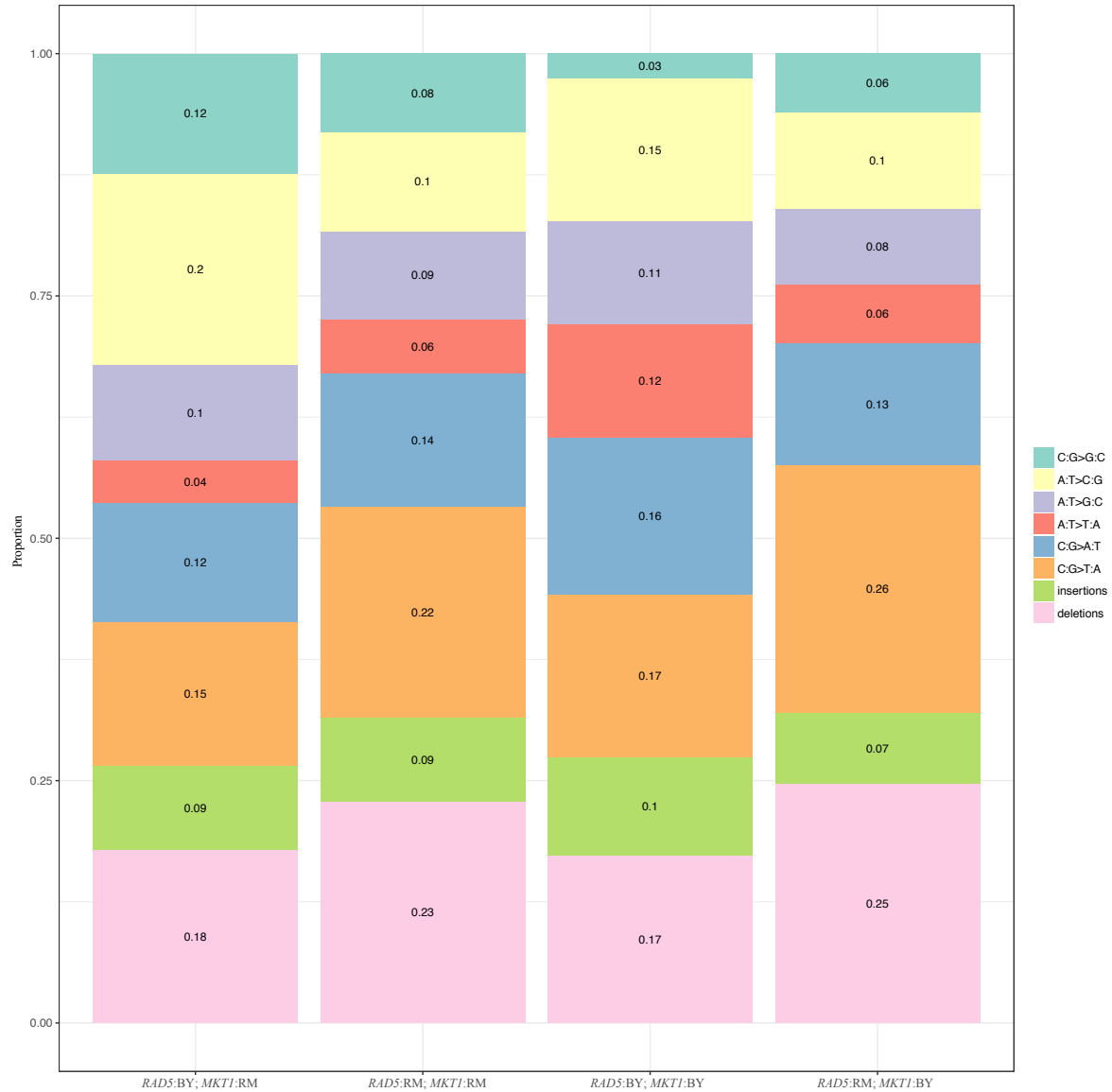


Figure S8. The proportions of the possible base pair substitution types in different segregant groups.

The color represents six different types of base pair substitutions, and the proportion of each type is labeled on the figure.

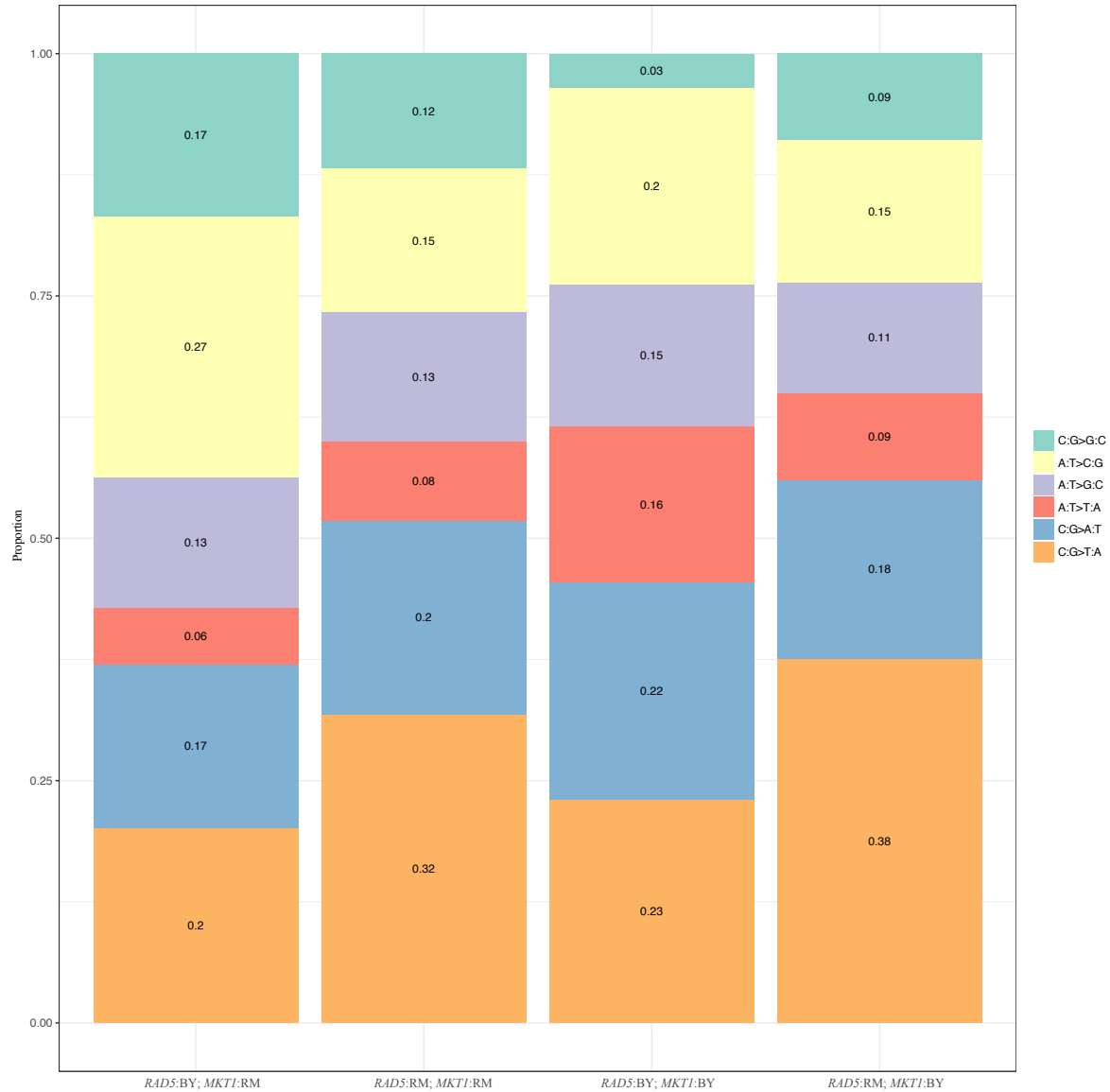


Figure S9. The proportions of the possible base pair substitution types in different segregant groups.

The color represents six different types of base pair substitutions, and the proportion of each type is labeled on the figure.

Table S1. The mutation rate of seven natural yeast strains.

Strain	Mutation rate	Std. Error
BY4724	1.7×10^{-7}	2.2×10^{-7}
RM11-1a	5.8×10^{-7}	4.0×10^{-7}
CBS2888a	1.1×10^{-7}	7.2×10^{-8}
I14	2.8×10^{-7}	9.0×10^{-8}
YJM454a	1.7×10^{-7}	1.1×10^{-7}
YST133	2.2×10^{-7}	1.1×10^{-7}
YST195	1.7×10^{-7}	5.3×10^{-7}

Mutation rate shown in the table is the mean of ninety-six replicates.

Table S2. The number of segregants and the allele at gene *RAD5* and *MKT1* of each group.

Allele at <i>RAD5</i>	RM	RM	BY	BY
Allele at <i>MKT1</i>	RM	BY	RM	BY
Number of segregants	281	230	252	277

We divided 1040 segregants into four groups based on their genotypes at *RAD5* and *MKT1*. The genotype and the number of segregants within each group is shown in the above table.

Table S3. The mutation spectra of the four groups.

Type of mutation		Number of mutations detected			
Allele					
<i>RAD5</i>	RM	RM	BY	BY	
<i>MKT1</i>	RM	BY	RM	BY	
Transition					
C:G → T:A	43	59	24	33	
A:T → G:C	18	18	16	21	
Transitions total	61	77	43	54	
Transversion					
C:G → A:T	27	29	20	32	
C:G → G:C	16	14	20	5	
A:T → T:A	11	14	7	23	
A:T → C:G	20	23	32	29	
Transversions total	74	80	79	89	
One base pair indels					
Insertions	17	17	14	20	
Deletions	45	57	29	34	
Indels total	62	74	43	54	
Total	197	231	162	197	

File S1. The mutation rate score for the segregants.

We performed fluctuation analysis on 1040 segregants between BY and RM. We control the quality of measure by removing 197 individuals with poor measure. 843 segregants were left and used for linkage mapping. This file contains the mutation rate score (the residue of m) and the label for each segregants. The labels corresponds to the labels in the genotype data, which is available at <https://github.com/gouliangke/Mutation-rate/tree/master/genotype>.

File S2. The estimated mutation rate for allele replacement strains.

The file contains the mutation rate for six strains (BY, RM, BY:*RAD5*, RM:*MKT1*, BY:*RAD5*-I791S, BY:*RAD5*-E783D), and for each strain 96 replicates were performed.

File S3. The primers used for amplifying the *CAN1* gene region.

Eight primers were used to amplify the coding region of gene *CAN1*, each primer has the linked MiSeq adapter sequence.