
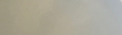

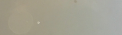


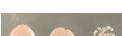

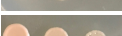
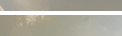


A

Activator	DNA binding	-L -W	-L -W -H
MRE-11	Empty		
Empty	RAD-50		
MRE-11	RAD-50		
MRE-11	HAL-3		
HAL-2	RAD-50		

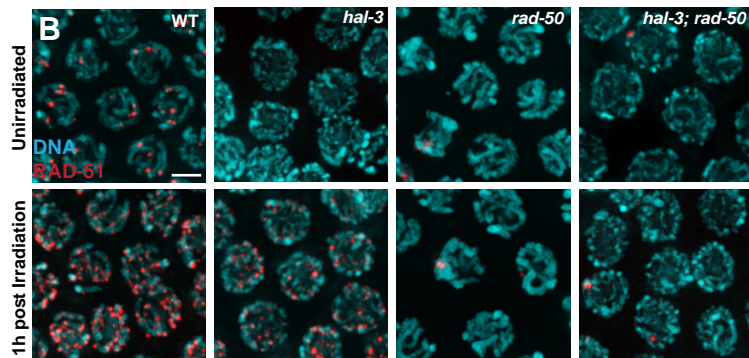
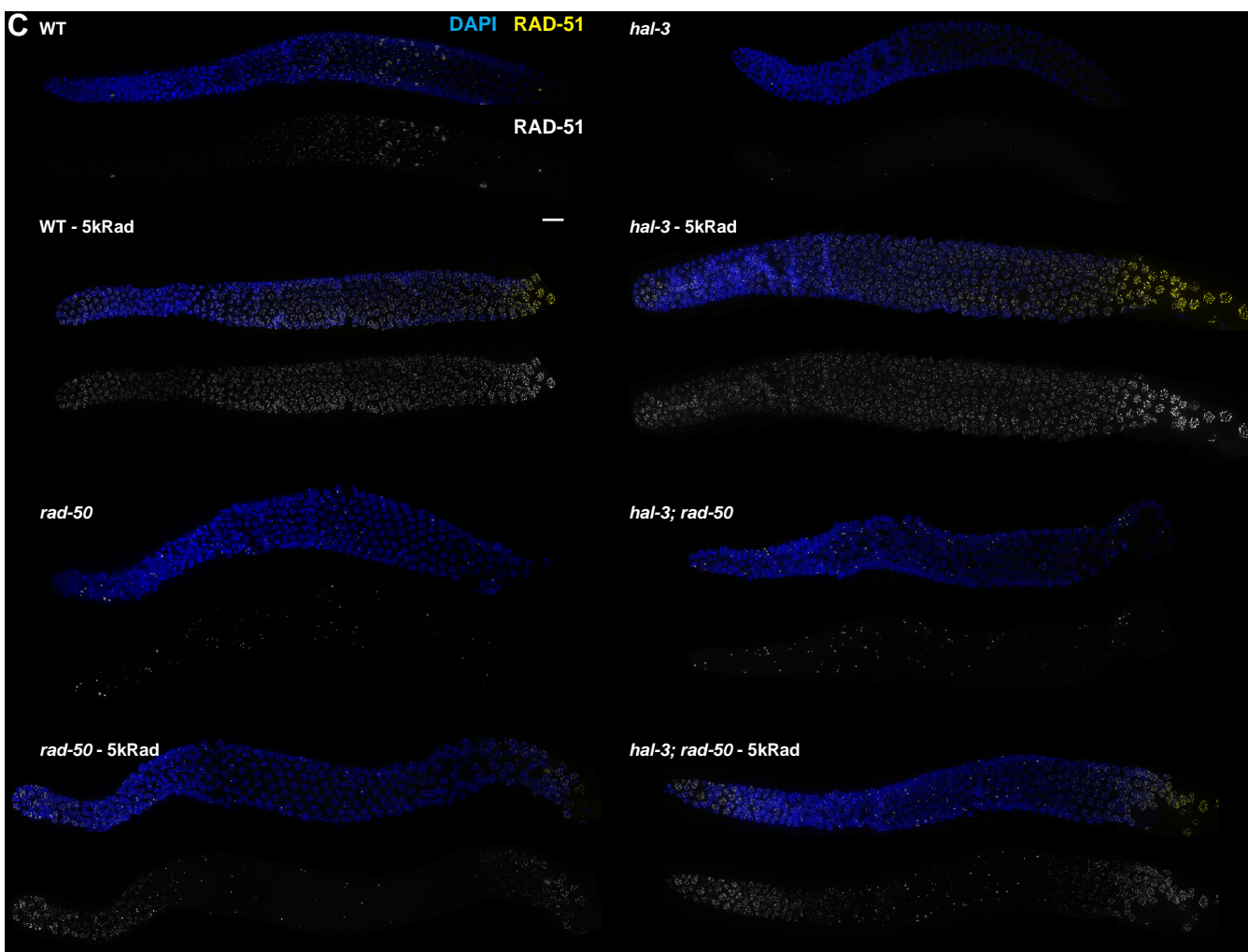
**C**

Figure S3: Interplay between the HAL-2/HAL-3 and the MRE-11/RAD-50 complexes

A) Yeast-two hybrid analysis testing pairwise interactions between HAL-2 and HAL-3 and members of the MRE-11/RAD-50 complexes. **B)** Immunodetection of strand-exchange protein RAD-51 in mid-prophase nuclei from worms of the indicated genotypes, either unirradiated (top) or one hour after exposure to 5kRad of γ -irradiation (bottom); images illustrate that *hal-3* is required for efficient formation of meiotic RAD-51 foci but not radiation-induced RAD-51 foci, and that radiation-induced foci in the *hal-3* mutant are *rad-50* dependent. (A single bright RAD-51 focus is detected in a subset of nuclei in the *rad-50* mutant background, attributable to DNA damage arising during DNA replication (HAYASHI *et al.* 2007). **C)** Distribution of RAD-51 foci in gonads of the indicated genotypes illustrates the requirement for RAD-50 for efficient loading of RAD-51 specifically in the middle portion of the gonad following exposure to ionizing irradiation. Samples are the same as in panel B. Scale bar is 2 μ m in panel B and 20 μ m in panel C.