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| Control v. Laser Time 15 |
| Name | Description | P value | Log2 Fold Increase |
| LSO1 | Protein with a potential role in response to iron deprivation; transcription increases during iron deprivation and during treatment with 2-(6-benzyl-2-pyridyl)quinazoline (BPQ) and copper; regulated by Aft1p and, to a lesser extent, by Aft2p; originally identified as a syntenic homolog of an Ashbya gossypii gene; localizes to nucleus and cytoplasm, and nuclear localization is enhanced under iron-replete conditions | 1.07E-03 | 5.5 |
| SRX1 | Sulfiredoxin; contributes to oxidative stress resistance by reducing cysteine-sulfinic acid groups in the peroxiredoxin Tsa1p, which is formed upon exposure to oxidants; conserved in higher eukaryotes; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress | 0.0154 | 5.5 |
| HUG1 | Ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor; intrinsically disordered protein that binds to and inhibits Rnr2p; involved in the Mec1p-mediated checkpoint pathway; transcription is induced by genotoxic stress and by activation of the Rad53p pathway; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress | 0.00121 | 4.7 |
| HBN1 | Protein of unknown function; similar to bacterial nitroreductases; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus; protein becomes insoluble upon intracellular iron depletion; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress | 0.0179 | 4.2 |
| BTN2 | v-SNARE binding protein; facilitates specific protein retrieval from a late endosome to the Golgi; modulates arginine uptake, possible role in mediating pH homeostasis between the vacuole and plasma membrane H(+)-ATPase; contributes to prion curing; preferentially expressed after severe ethanol stress | 0.0171 | 4.1 |
| YJL144W (ROQ1) | Ub-ligase substrate-specificity factor; proteolytically-cleaved form acts as a pseudosubstrate, binding and altering the substrate specificity of Ubr1p towards misfolded and native ER membrane and cytosolic proteins, as part of the stress-induced homeostatically regulated protein degradation (SHRED) pathway; hydrophilin essential during desiccation-rehydration; induced by osmotic stress, starvation and during stationary phase; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress | 0.0225 | 3.7 |
| YKL071W | NADH-dependent aldehyde reductase; involved in detoxification of furfural; expression is upregulated in cells treated with the aldehydes furfural and glycolaldehyde, the mycotoxin patulin, and also the quinone methide triterpene celastrol; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm | 0.0385 | 3.5 |
| RNR3 | Minor isoform of large subunit of ribonucleotide-diphosphate reductase; the RNR complex catalyzes rate-limiting step in dNTP synthesis, regulated by DNA replication and DNA damage checkpoint pathways via localization of small subunits; RNR3 has a paralog, RNR1, that arose from the whole genome duplication | 7.77E-05 | 3.4 |
| MET17 | O-acetyl homoserine-O-acetyl serine sulfhydrylase; required for Methionine and cysteine biosynthesis | 0.00275 | 3.4 |
| HMX1 | ER localized heme oxygenase; involved in heme degradation during iron starvation and in the oxidative stress response; expression is regulated by AFT1 and oxidative stress; relocates to the perinuclear region in the presence of oxidants | 8.09E-05 | 3.3 |

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| Control v. Laser Time 30 |
| Name | Description | P value | Log2 Fold Increase |
| LSO1 | Protein with a potential role in response to iron deprivation; transcription increases during iron deprivation and during treatment with 2-(6-benzyl-2-pyridyl)quinazoline (BPQ) and copper; regulated by Aft1p and, to a lesser extent, by Aft2p; originally identified as a syntenic homolog of an Ashbya gossypii gene; localizes to nucleus and cytoplasm, and nuclear localization is enhanced under iron-replete conditions | 8.04E-05 | 6.2 |
| HUG1 | Ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor; intrinsically disordered protein that binds to and inhibits Rnr2p; involved in the Mec1p-mediated checkpoint pathway; transcription is induced by genotoxic stress and by activation of the Rad53p pathway; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress |  | 5.2 |
| RNR3 | Minor isoform of large subunit of ribonucleotide-diphosphate reductase; the RNR complex catalyzes rate-limiting step in dNTP synthesis, regulated by DNA replication and DNA damage checkpoint pathways via localization of small subunits; RNR3 has a paralog, RNR1, that arose from the whole genome duplication |  | 3.8 |
| YJL133C-A | Putative protein of unknown function; the authentic, non-tagged protein is detected in highly purified mitochondria in high-throughput studies |  | 3.7 |
| HMX1 | ER localized heme oxygenase; involved in heme degradation during iron starvation and in the oxidative stress response; expression is regulated by AFT1 and oxidative stress; relocates to the perinuclear region in the presence of oxidants |  | 3.5 |
| FIT2 | Mannoprotein that is incorporated into the cell wall; incorporated via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor; involved in the retention of siderophore-iron in the cell wall |  | 3.4 |
| SPS100 | Protein required for spore wall maturation; expressed during sporulation; may be a component of the spore wall; expression also induced in cells treated with the mycotoxin patulin; SPS100 has a paralog, YGP1, that arose from the whole genome duplication |  | 3.4 |
| TIS11 | mRNA-binding protein expressed during iron starvation; binds to a sequence element in the 3'-untranslated regions of specific mRNAs to mediate their degradation; involved in iron homeostasis; protein increases in abundance and relative distribution to the nucleus increases upon DNA replication stress; TIS11 has a paralog, CTH1, that arose from the whole genome duplication |  | 3.3 |
| HBN1 | Protein of unknown function; similar to bacterial nitroreductases; green fluorescent protein (GFP)-fusion protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus; protein becomes insoluble upon intracellular iron depletion; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress |  | 2.9 |
| HSP82 | Hsp90 chaperone; redundant in function with Hsc82p; required for pheromone signaling, negative regulation of Hsf1p; docks with Tom70p for mitochondrial preprotein delivery; promotes telomerase DNA binding, nucleotide addition; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress; contains two acid-rich unstructured regions that promote solubility of chaperone-substrate complexes; HSP82 has a paralog, HSC82, that arose from the whole genome duplication |  | 2.9 |

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| Control v. Laser Time 60 |
| Name | Description | P value | Log2 Fold Increase |
| HUG1 | Ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor; intrinsically disordered protein that binds to and inhibits Rnr2p; involved in the Mec1p-mediated checkpoint pathway; transcription is induced by genotoxic stress and by activation of the Rad53p pathway; protein abundance increases in response to DNA replication stress | 0.0321 | 5.6 |
| YJL133C-A | Putative protein of unknown function; the authentic, non-tagged protein is detected in highly purified mitochondria in high-throughput studies | 0.00103 | 3.5 |
| RNR3 | Minor isoform of large subunit of ribonucleotide-diphosphate reductase; the RNR complex catalyzes rate-limiting step in dNTP synthesis, regulated by DNA replication and DNA damage checkpoint pathways via localization of small subunits; RNR3 has a paralog, RNR1, that arose from the whole genome duplication | 0.0348 | 2.9 |
| YPR015C | Putative zinc finger transcription factor; binds DNA in sequence-specific manner; overexpression causes a cell cycle delay or arrest | 0.0209 | 2.5 |
| FIT2 | Mannoprotein that is incorporated into the cell wall; incorporated via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor; involved in the retention of siderophore-iron in the cell wall | 0.0105 | 2.4 |
| SPO24 | Small (67 amino acids) protein involved in sporulation; localizes to the prospore membrane; phosphorylated during meiosis; a longer, 5'-extended mRNA is also transcribed beginning in mid-meiosis, regulated by two MSEs (middle sporulation elements), and includes an uORF of 15 codons in its 5'-UTR; evidence transcription is regulated by Pdr1p | 0.00982 | 2.2 |
| ANS1 | Putative GPI protein; SWAT-GFP and mCherry fusion proteins localize to the vacuole; transcription dependent upon Azf1p | 0.000685 | 1.6 |
| YLR053C | Putative protein of unknown function | 1.65E-06 | 1.2 |
| CIS1 | Protein of unknown function found in mitochondria; expression is regulated by transcription factors involved in pleiotropic drug resistance, Pdr1p and Yrr1p; not an essential gene; YLR346C has a paralog, YGR035C, that arose from the whole genome duplication | 0.0272 | 1.2 |
| THI12 | Protein involved in synthesis of the thiamine precursor HMP; member of a subtelomeric gene family including THI5, THI11, THI12, and THI13; hydroxymethylpyrimidine is also known as HMP | 0.00576 | 1.2 |

**Table S3**. Full annotation of genes from Table 1. Transcripts exhibiting highest levels of laser-dependent increase in differential expression at T15, T30 and T60. To focus on changes specific to laser irradiation, this list excludes any ESR genes. Transcripts encoding tRNAs were also excluded and are summarized in Table 3.