Figure S1. **Modified ChIP allows amplification of DNA containing lesions during repair.** [A] A schematic diagram showing the approach taken to assess histone occupancy using ChIP. After UV irradiation, which induces dipyrimidine photoproducts (shown here as linked TT dinucleotides), cells are fixed using formaldehyde. Cell extracts are prepared, and chromatin is sheared by sonication. Immunoprecipitation is performed to isolate histone H3–DNA complexes. Formaldehyde cross-links are reversed on heating the eluate. DNA is purified and treated with photolyases before analysis of immunoprecipitated DNA by PCR directed at the HMLα locus. [B] Genomic DNA was extracted from yeast irradiated with 0, 100, 200, and 400 J/m² UV. DNA concentration was normalized, and PCR was performed in the linear range using primers to the PHO5 promoter. PCR signal diminishes with increasing doses of UVC caused by polymerase blockage by photoproducts. [C] Yeast DNA was irradiated with 0 or 150 J/m² UV and treated with 0, 1, and 10 U photolyases for 1 h at room temperature. PCR was performed using 25 ng of treated DNA using PCR primers to the PHO5 promoter. 1 U photolyase is sufficient to restore PCR signal from irradiated DNA. RI indicates the relative intensity of the PCR band as determined by ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health).
Figure S2. Cac1 is required for chromatin restoration after UV damage but probably contributes to a different reaction than Ino80. (A) Defective nucleosome restoration at HMLα is observed in cac1 cells after 200 J/m² UV irradiation as determined by modified ChIP. (B) arp8 and cac1 display a nonepistatic survival relationship to UV irradiation. Wt, wild type. (C) Cac1 is not required for the recruitment of Ino80-FLAG to chromatin. Cells were mock treated (U) or irradiated with 100 J/m² UVC and incubated for up to 120 min in fresh YPD. Whole-cell extracts (wce) and chromatin fractions (chr) were prepared as described in Materials and methods. Mcm2 was used as a loading control for chromatin. Error bars are the standard error of the means from three repeats. M, molecular weight marker.

Figure S3. Recruitment of Ino80-FLAG to chromatin in rad14 disruptants. Cells were mock treated (U) or irradiated with 100 J/m² UVC and incubated for up to 120 min in fresh YPD. Whole-cell extracts (wce) and chromatin fractions (chr) were isolated as described in Materials and methods. Mcm2 was used as a loading control for the chromatin-bound fraction.