

S2 Table. Protein-protein interactions between Dpb2 and GINS subunits.

| Gal4 fusions | | β -galactosidase activity |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------|
| AD | BD | |
| Dpb2 | Psf1 | 304,3 (\pm 18) |
| Dpb2-103 | Psf1 | 3,3 (\pm 1,3) |
| Dpb2 | Psf3 | 70,8 (\pm 7,3) |
| Dpb2-103 | Psf3 | 1,4 (\pm 0,8) |

DPB2 was cloned into plasmid pACT2 (Clontech) encoding the Gal4 activating domain (AD), whereas *PSF1* was cloned into plasmid pKF74, a derivative of pAS2-1 (Clontech), encoding the Gal4 DNA-binding domain (BD) [1]. The Y190 strain [2] was transformed with appropriate pairs of pKF74 and pACT2 derivatives. Protein interactions were analyzed using the *GAL4-lacZ* reporter gene using the β -galactosidase assay described previously [3].

1. Grabowska E, Wronska U, Denkiewicz M, Jaszczur M, Respondek A, Alabrudzinska M, et al. Proper functioning of the GINS complex is important for the fidelity of DNA replication in yeast. *Mol Microbiol.* 2014;7. doi:10.1111/mmi.12580
2. Wade Harper J. The p21 Cdk-interacting protein Cip1 is a potent inhibitor of G1 cyclin-dependent kinases. *Cell.* 1993;75: 805–816. doi:10.1016/0092-8674(93)90499-G
3. Rose M, Winston F HP. *Methods in Yeast Genetics: A Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Course.* Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; 1990.