Table S14. Separation between mutations within double and triple mutant lys2 alleles

|  | Occurrence of <br> separations <br> within doubles <br> (fraction) | Random <br> distribution of <br> separations <br> within doubles, <br> fraction of <br> events | Occurrence of <br> separations <br> within triples <br> (fraction) | Random <br> distribution of <br> separations <br> within triples, <br> fraction of <br> events |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $11-1472$ | $9(0.56)$ | $5791(0.58)$ | $8(0.8)$ | $14368(0.72)$ |
| $1473-2934$ | $6(0.38)$ | $3251(0.33)$ | $1(0.1)$ | $4946(0.25)$ |
| $2935-4396$ | $1(0.06)$ | $921(0.09)$ | $1(0.1)$ | $528(0.03)$ |

Expected distributions of separations between random lys2 mutations (Table S12) within double and triple mutant alleles were calculated similar to can1 (see footnotes to Table S13). Because of the limited number of mutants the lys2 data were analyzed only for three intervals of distances. Distributions within mutant alleles with more than three mutations were not calculated due to insufficient data.

Distributions of random mutations were compared with experimental results using a $\chi^{2}$ test: $\mathrm{P} \chi^{2}=0.87$ for double mutants; $\mathrm{P} \chi^{2}=0.22$ for triple mutants.

