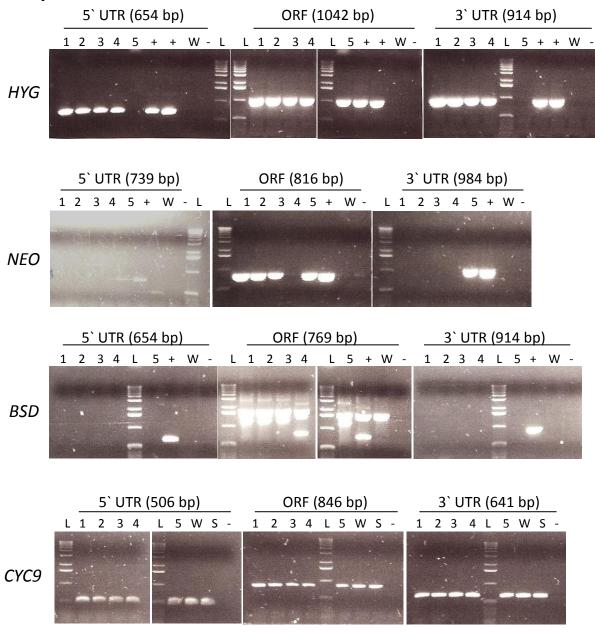
Procyclic form



Key

1				
Lane	Cell line	1 st allele KO	2 nd allele KO	
1	Clone 2E9	HYG	NEO	
2	Clone 2A10	HYG	NEO	
3	Clone 3C7	HYG	NEO	
4	Clone 2C4	HYG	BSD	
5	Clone 1E1	NEO	HYG	
+	positive control	Single allele <i>CYC9</i> KO with appropriate resistance marker		
W	427 wildtype	n/a	n/a	
-	No DNA control	n/a	n/a	
S	Single allele <i>CYC9</i> KO	HYG	n/a	

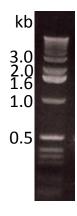
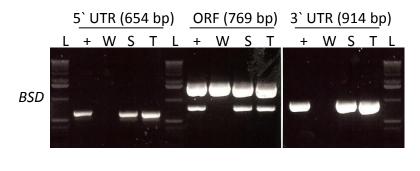
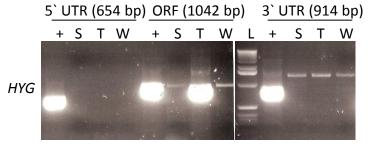
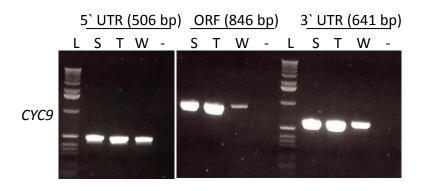


Figure S4A

Bloodstream form







Key

Lane	Cell line	1 st allele KO	2 nd allele KO
+	positive control	Single allele <i>CYC9</i> KO (PCF) with appropriate resistance marker	
W	427 wildtype	n/a	n/a
S	Single allele <i>CYC9</i> KO	BSD	n/a
Т	Clone 1C6	BSD	HYG
-	No DNA control	n/a	n/a

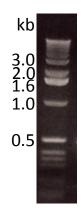


Figure S4: PCR analysis of putative *CYC9* knockout cell lines. Five putative double knockout clonal procyclic cell lines (A) and one putative double knockout clonal bloodstream cell line (B) (each resistant to two different selective drugs) were analysed by PCR alongside appropriate control cells lines (see keys in each part of figure). PCR primers were designed to test correct integration of the 5` and 3` flanks of the drug resistance markers used as well as presence of the drug resistance marker ORF, and for the presence of an intact copy of the *CYC9* gene. The expected size of each fragment is indicated. L: 1 kb DNA ladder (see bottom of key for fragment sizes); KO: knockout; *HYG*, *NEO*, *BSD*: resistance genes for hygromycin, neomycin and blasticidin, respectively.