

**Table S1 60 genes tested by liquid senescence assay**

Gene	*Senescence phenotype	**Telomere length screens	Gene ontology annotation	***References
<i>EST3</i>	AERS	VS	telomerase component	<i>est2Δ est3Δ/est1Δ est3Δ/tlc1Δ est3Δ</i> showed normal senescence (LENDVAY <i>et al.</i> 1996)
<i>RIF1</i>	AERS	VL	telomere binding protein	<i>rif1Δ est2Δ</i> showed normal senescence (ANBALAGAN S <i>et al.</i> 2011); <i>rif1Δ est2Δ</i> accelerated entry to /recovery from senescence (CHANG <i>et al.</i> 2011)
<i>RIF2</i>	AERS	VL	telomere binding protein	<i>rif2Δ est2Δ</i> accelerated entry to/recovery from senescence (CHANG <i>et al.</i> 2011)
<i>EST1</i>	AS	VS	telomerase component	
<i>MRE11</i>	AS	VS	DNA repair/ MRX complex	Normal (LE <i>et al.</i> 1999)
<i>XRS2</i>	AS	VS	DNA repair/MRX complex	Normal (LE <i>et al.</i> 1999)
<i>RAD52</i>	AS		recombinational repair of double-strand breaks in DNA	<i>rad52Δ est1Δ and rad52Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence (ABDALLAH <i>et al.</i> 2010; LE <i>et al.</i> 1999; LEBEL <i>et al.</i> 2009; LEE <i>et al.</i> 2007; LUNDBLAD and BLACKBURN 1993)
<i>RAD54</i>	AS		recombinational repair of double-strand breaks in DNA	<i>rad54Δ tlc1Δ</i> has severe growth defect (LE <i>et al.</i> 1999)
<i>RAD55</i>	AS		recombinational repair of double-strand breaks in DNA	
<i>RAD57</i>	AS		recombinational repair of double-strand breaks in DNA	<i>rad57Δ tlc1Δ</i> has severe growth defect (LE <i>et al.</i> 1999)
<i>UPF1 (NAM7)</i>	AS	VS	nonsense mediated decay	<i>upf1Δ</i> with <i>tlc1Δ/est1Δ/est2Δ/est3Δ</i> delayed senescence measured by a different method (ENOMOTO <i>et al.</i> 2004)
<i>UPF2 (NMD2)</i>	AS	S	nonsense mediated decay	<i>upf2Δ</i> with <i>tlc1Δ/est1Δ/est2Δ/est3Δ</i> delayed senescence measured by a different method (ENOMOTO <i>et al.</i> 2004)
<i>UPF3</i>	AS	S	nonsense mediated decay	<i>upf3Δ</i> with <i>tlc1Δ/est1Δ/est2Δ/est3Δ</i> delayed senescence measured by a different method (ENOMOTO <i>et al.</i> 2004)

<i>DCC1</i>	AS	ss	Sister chromatid cohesion	
<i>CTF18</i>	AS	Literature reported	Sister chromatid cohesion	
<i>CTF8</i>	AS	ss	Sister chromatid cohesion	
<i>ELG1</i>	AS	L	RFC complex	
<i>RTT101</i>	AS		Histone acetyltransferase/involved in NHEJ	
<i>RTT109</i>	AS		Histone acetyltransferase/involved in NHEJ	
<i>RTT107</i>	AS		Mms22-dependent DNA repair during S phase/interacts with Mms22p and Slx4p	
<i>MMS1</i>	AS		Subunit of an E3 ubiquitin ligase complex/resolving replication intermediates	<i>mms1Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence and failed to recover (ABDALLAH <i>et al.</i> 2010)
<i>MMS22</i>	AS		Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme variant involved in error-free post replication repair	
<i>CDC73</i>	AS	S	PAF1 complex	
<i>RTF1</i>	AS	ss	PAF1 complex	
<i>SLX8</i>	AS	sl,	Subunit of the Slx5-Slx8 SUMO-targeted ubiquitin ligase (STUbL) complex	<i>slx8Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence (AZAM <i>et al.</i> 2006)
<i>SLX5 (HEX3)</i>	AS		Subunit of the Slx5-Slx8 SUMO-targeted ubiquitin ligase (STUbL) complex	<i>slx5Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence (AZAM <i>et al.</i> 2006)

<i>RRP8</i>	AS	L	pre-rRNA processing/methyltransferase	
<i>SPT21</i>	AS	ss	regulator of histone gene transcription	
<i>POL32</i>	AS	sl	Polymerase delta subunit	<i>pol32Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence (LYDEARD <i>et al.</i> 2007)
<i>SGS1</i>	AS		Nucleolar DNA helicase of the RecQ family	<i>sgs1Δ tlc1Δ</i> accelerated senescence (AZAM <i>et al.</i> 2006; LEE <i>et al.</i> 2007)
<i>RAD27</i>	AS	VL	flap-endonuclease	<i>rad27Δ</i> with <i>est1Δ/tlc1Δ/est3Δ/cdc13-2</i> accelerated senescence (PARENTEAU and WELLINGER 2002)
<i>HMO1</i>	AS	L	HMG-box protein	
<i>TEL1</i>	AS	VS	PIK homologue	<i>tel1Δ tlc1Δ</i> showed normal senescence (ENOMOTO <i>et al.</i> 2002) ; <i>tel1Δ tlc1Δ</i> delayed senescence (RITCHIE <i>et al.</i> 1999), <i>tel1Δ tlc1Δ mec1Δ sml1Δ</i> is normal (CHAN <i>et al.</i> 2001); <i>tel1Δ tlc1Δ</i> delayed senescence (ABDALLAH <i>et al.</i> 2010)
<i>KEM1</i>	AS	S	RNA degradation	
<i>YDL118</i>	AS	ss	Unknown	
<i>LEA1</i>	AS	L	RNA splicing	
<i>SUM1</i>	AS	S	SUM1/RFM1 repressor complex	
<i>RFM1</i>	AS	S	SUM1/RFM1 repressor complex	
<i>TSA1</i>	AS		Thioredoxin peroxidase/ribosome-associated and free cytoplasmic antioxidant	
<i>ASF1</i>	AS		Nucleosome assembly factor/chromatin assembly and disassembly	
<i>SLA1</i>	AS		Cytoskeletal binding protein	

<i>RHO4</i>	AS		Non-essential small GTPase of the Rho/Rac subfamily of Ras-like proteins	
<i>EDE1</i>	AS		Key endocytic protein	
<i>EXO1</i>	Normal	Literature reported	5'-3' exonuclease and flap-endonuclease	<i>exo1Δ tlc1Δ</i> delayed senescence (MARINGELE and LYDALL 2004)
<i>EBS1</i>	Normal	ss	nonsense mediated decay	
<i>RAD9</i>	Normal	Literature reported	DNA damage checkpoint effector	<i>rad9Δ tlc1Δ</i> had less G2/M arrested cells (IJPMA and GREIDER 2003)
<i>RAD17</i>	Normal	Literature reported	DNA damage checkpoint effector	
<i>DDC1</i>	Normal	Literature reported	DNA damage checkpoint effector	
<i>RAD24</i>	Normal	Literature reported	DNA damage checkpoint effector	<i>rad24Δ tlc1Δ</i> had less G2/M arrested cells (IJPMA and GREIDER 2003)
<i>CHK1</i>	Normal		DNA damage checkpoint effector	
<i>BMH1</i>	Normal	Literature reported	14-3-3 protein	
<i>BMH2</i>	Normal	Literature reported	14-3-3 protein	
<i>MRPL44</i>	Normal	ss	mitochondrial ribosomal protein	
<i>MOT3</i>	Normal	ss	POLII transcription	
<i>HST3</i>	Normal		Member of the Sir2 family of NAD(+)-dependent protein deacetylases	
<i>CSM3</i>	Normal		Replication fork associated factor	
<i>BNR1</i>	Normal		Formin	
<i>HIS3</i>	Normal		Imidazoleglycerol-phosphate dehydratase	Control strain
<i>MAK3</i>	Normal	L	N-terminal acetyltransferase complex	
<i>MAK10</i>	Normal	L	N-terminal acetyltransferase complex	
<i>MAK31</i>	Normal	L	N-terminal acetyltransferase complex	

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Legend: Examining of the 60 genes selected for the liquid procedure in this study. The references quoted were indicated in the table and included below.

\*Senescence phenotype abbreviations: AS- accelerated senescence, AERS-accelerated entry to and recovery from senescence.

Normal: normal entry to and recovery from senescence.

\*\* Telomere phenotype abbreviations (ASKREE *et al.* 2004; GATBONTON *et al.* 2006; SHACHAR *et al.* 2008): VS - very short, S - short, ss - slightly short, sl - slightly long, L - long, VL - very long.

\*\*\* Conflicts in data may be due to differences in ways senescence was measured.

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