



FIGURE 1. Suppressor strategies. (A) Mutational approach. The interaction of A and B generates a wild-type phenotype (*left* panel). The mutation in A disrupts this interaction, causing a mutant phenotype (*middle* panel). A new mutation in B restores the interaction, thereby reconstituting the pathway and generating a wild-type phenotype (*right* panel). (B) High-copy suppression. As in panel A, the mutation in protein A reduces the binding affinity to B, leading to a mutant phenotype. Increasing the effective concentration of B compensates for the lower binding ability, producing wild-type activity.