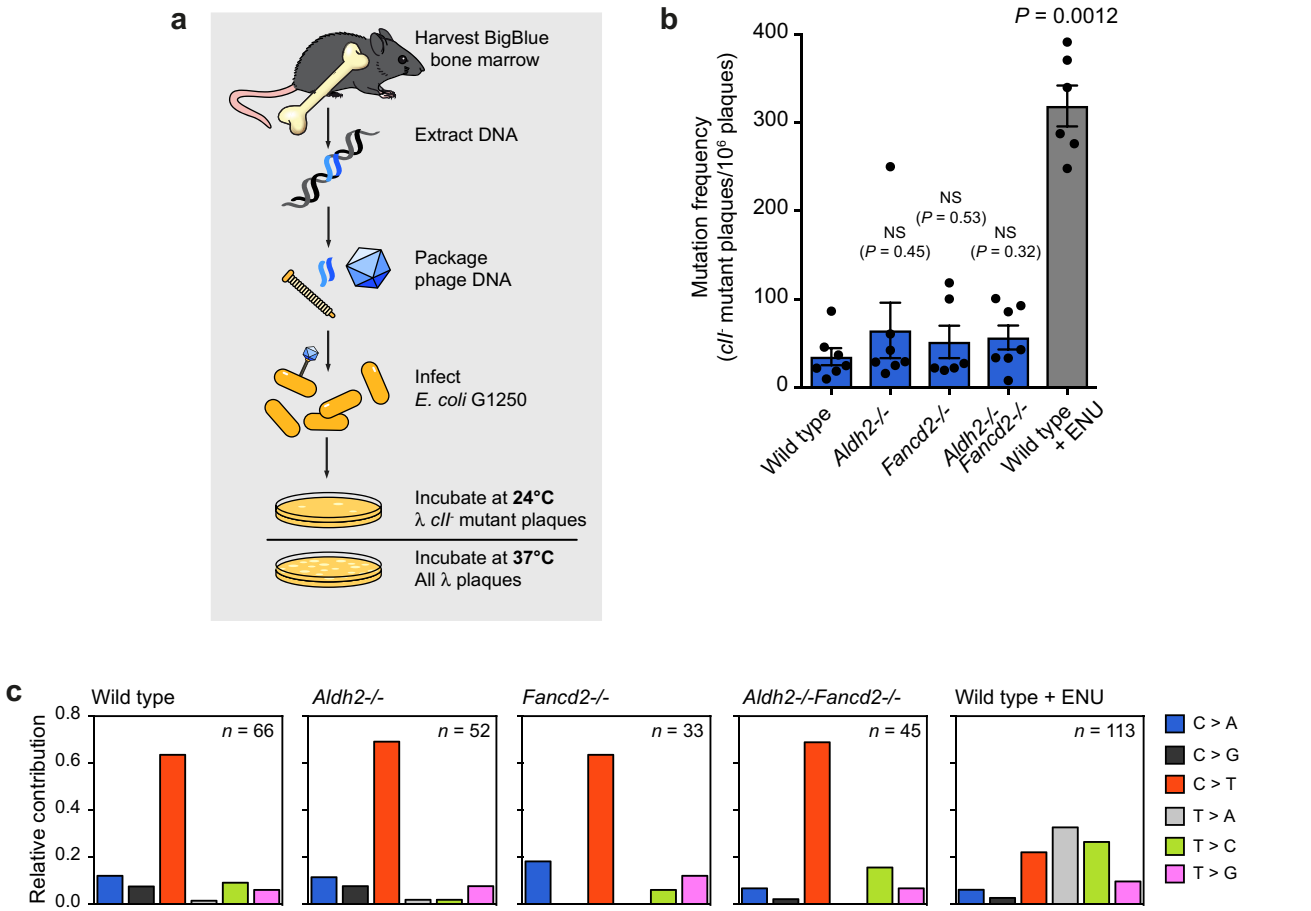

Extended Data Figure 5 | Detection of point mutations in mice with the BigBlue reporter system. a, Chromosome 4 of the BigBlue reporter mouse harbours a λ-phage transgene that contains the mutational target. The phage DNA can be recovered from mouse tissues, packaged into phage and used to infect bacteria. Phage *cII* mutants can be detected by the ability of these phage to form plaques at 24 °C. **b**, Quantification of the frequency of cII^{-} -mutant phage recovered from the bone marrow of young $Aldh2^{-/-}Fancd2^{-/-}$ and control mice carrying the BigBlue transgene. ENU-treated mice serve as positive controls for the assay (*P* calculated by two-sided Mann–Whitney test; data shown as mean and s.e.m.; $n = 7, 7, 6, 7$ and 6 mice, left to right). **c**, Relative contribution of the indicated mutation classes to the point-mutation spectra of cII^{-}-mutant phage isolated from the bone marrow. The ENU-mutation spectrum is characterized by T to A transversions and T to C transitions. *n* is the number of sequenced cII^{-} mutant phage.