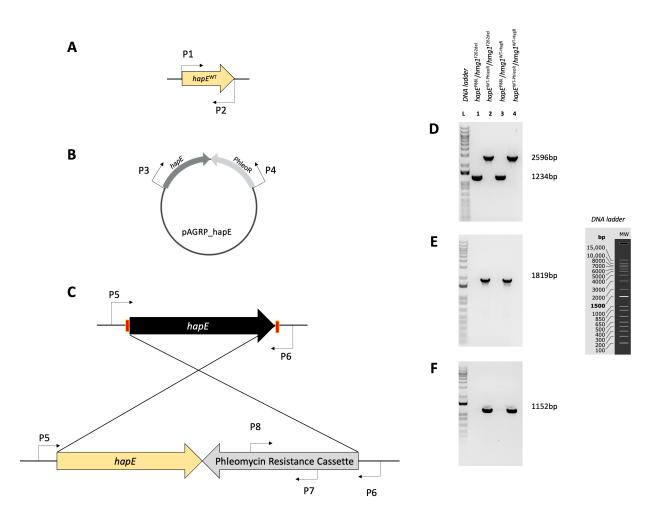
1 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

3 Table S1. crRNA and primers sequences used in this study.

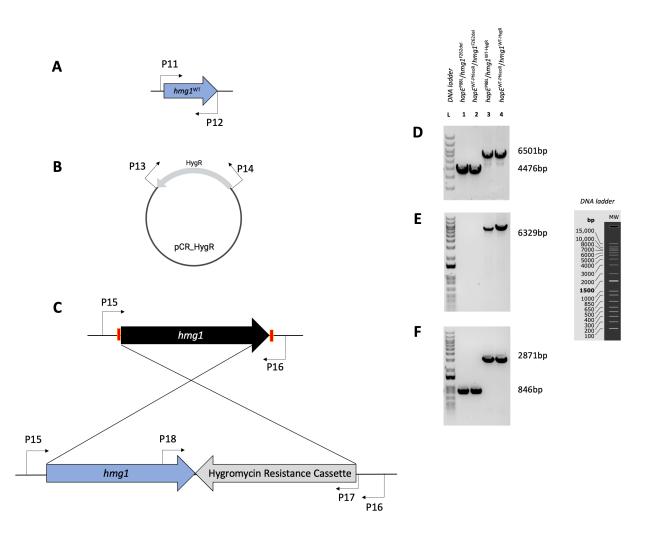
	Name	Sequence	Description
crRNAs	hapE crRNA 5'	GTTCCATGTCTGAGATTTTC	hapE 5' gRNA complex
	hapE crRNA 3'	CGTATTTGAAGCCCGTTGTG	hapE 3' gRNA complex
	hmg1 crRNA 5'	ATTTTGTCTATGATAGACAA	hmg1 5' gRNA complex
	hmg1 crRNA 3'	CCAACGATTGCCAAAGGTCA	hmg1 3' gRNA complex
Primers	P1	TTTTGCGGCCGCATGGAACAGTCTTCGCAGAGC	Cloning of hapE in pAGRP
	P2	GGCCTTAATTAATTAGGAAGAGTTTTGGCATACCTGCTGTG	Cloning of hapE in pAGRP
	P3	TCTTGTACTTGCCGCTTCTGTTGACTTCGTTGCTAGAAAATCTCAGACATGGAACAGTCTTCG	Repair template for hapE gene manipulation
	P4	TTCGAAAGGAGCATGGTTAGCTTAATCGCGTACCGACATGCGGAGAATATGGAGCTTCATCGAATC	Repair template for hapE gene manipulation
	P5	TGGGAGACCTCTCGCGATAC	External screening primer to confirm hapE gene editing
	P6	СТТТССАБТАТАСТСБТТААССТБСС	External screening primer to confirm hapE gene editing
	P7	ATGGCCAAGTTGACCAGTGC	Internal screening primer to confirm hapE gene editing
	P8	TCAGTCCTGCTCCTCGGC	Internal screening primer to confirm hapE gene editing
	P9	AGCCCGCATAGTGAGTTCTG	Sequencing primer for hapE
	P10	CCAATTGCCACTGGCCCG	Sequencing primer for hapE
	P11	GACAGGCGGCTTACACCGCCTCTCCTGCTCGCCATTTTGTCTATGATCACTGATGGCTACCTCTCTGATT	Repair template for hmg1 gene manipulation (hmg1 allelle)
	P12	TCTGGACCGATGGCTGTGTAGAAGTACTCGCCGATAGTGGAAACCGACGCCCCAGCACTCGTCCGAGGGCAAAGGAATAGGCTGCGTTACTCGGTCTTGG	Repair template for hmg1 gene manipulation (hmg1 allelle)
	P13	CCACTATCGGCGAGTACTTCTACAC	Repair template for hmg1 gene manipulation (HygR)
	P14	CCCACCTGGGATGAAGCAAAAGCGGGTACATAGATAGGTTTATGGGGACTTTGGGAAGTGAAATATGGGCGAGCTCCCAAATCTGTCCAG	Repair template for hmg1 gene manipulation (HygR)
	P15	GCCATAGTGTCTCACCCCTG	External screening primer to confirm hmg1 gene editing
	P16	CGTTCGATGCCACCGAAC	External screening primer to confirm hmg1 gene editing
		CGAGCTCCCAAATCTGTCC	Internal screening primer to confirm hmg1 gene editing
	P18	GAGTGCTCGCGGGGATTG	Internal screening primer to confirm hmg1 gene editing
	P19	ATATGGCAGCATAACGTAAGGC	Sequencing primer for hmg1
	P20	ATCTGCGAACACTGCTGGAG	Sequencing primer for hmg1
	P21	GGTCCTCGTTCTCCATGGTC	Sequencing primer for hmg1
	P22	CCCTAAGATCGACTTGAACCCC	Sequencing primer for hmg1
	P23	CGGTGATCAGTTCACTGCTATGTTCC	tubA qPCR
	P24	CTCCTCGCCGTACTCCTCCTCAC	tubA qPCR
	P25	CGTGCAGAGAAAAGTATGGCGATATCTTC	cyp51A qPCR
	P26	GTCGTCAATGGACTATAGACCTCTTCCG	cyp51A qPCR



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8 Figure S1. hapE gene manipulation strategy. hapE gene sequence was amplified from AF293 9 (hapE^{WT}) genomic DNA using primers P1 and P2 (A) and cloned into the pAGRP plasmid 10 containing a phleomycin resistance cassette (PhleoR) using the NotI and PacI restriction sites. A 11 repair template containing the *hapE* gene sequence flanked by PhleoR was amplified from 12 pAGRP hapE plasmid using primers P3 and P4 (B). Successful transformation was confirmed by 13 PCR using external and internal primers (C). Screening PCR using external primers (P5 and P6) 14 were used to confirm successful integration of hapE/PhleoR cassette in the hapE native locus (non-15 mutants: 1234 bp; hapE/PhleoR+ mutants: 2596 bp) (D). Screening PCR using external and 16 internal primers were used to confirm correct orientation of hapE/PhleoR cassette: amplification 17 with P5 and P7, and P6 and P8 generated a 1819 bp (E) and a 1152 bp (F) amplicon, respectively, 18 while no bands were detected in non-transformants. Red boxes represent PAM sites in *hapE* native 19 locus.



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22 Figure S2. *hmg1* gene manipulation strategy. *hmg1* gene manipulation was performed in a 23 previous study [25] using a two-component repair template that consisted of a split *hmg1* allelle 24 and a hygromycin resistance marker (HygR). The *hmg1* allele was generated by PCR from AF293 25 (*hmg1*^{WT}) genomic DNA using primers P11 and P12 (A). Primer P12 incorporated 80 bases with 26 homology to the 3' end of the hygromycin B resistance gene ORF. Meanwhile, the hygromycin 27 resistance cassette (HygR) was amplified from the pCR-HygR plasmid using plasmids P13 and 28 P14 (B). P14 introduced approximately 70 bases of homology with the downstream region of 29 hmg1. Both amplicons were used as a repair template in the transformations. Successful transformation was confirmed by PCR (C). Screening PCR using external primers (P15 and P16) 30 31 were used to confirm successful integration of hmg1/HygR cassette in the hmg1 native locus (non-32 mutants: 4476 bp; hapE/PhleoR+ mutants: 6501 bp) (D). Screening PCR using external and

- internal primers were used to confirm correct orientation of *hmg1*/HygR cassette: amplification
 with P15 and P17 generated a 6329 bp (E) while no bands were detected in non-transformants;
 amplification with P16 and P18 generated a 846bp or 2871 bp (F) amplicon for non-transformants
 and *hmg1*/HygR+ transformants, respectively. Red boxes represent PAM sites in *hmg1* native
- 37 locus.
- 38

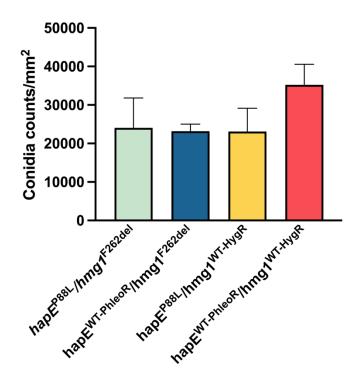
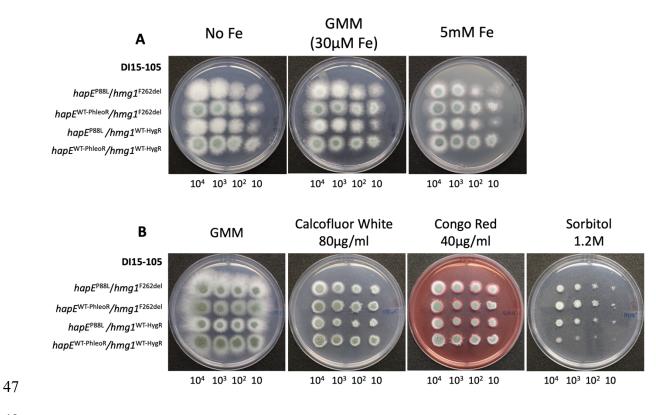


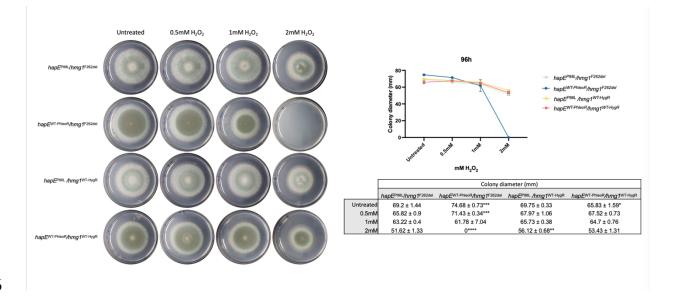
Figure S3. Conidia production of DI15-105 after correction of *hapE*^{P88L} and *hmg1*^{F262del} mutations
was assessed by point inoculation of 10⁴/5µl *A. fumigatus* conidia in GMM agar and incubation
for 96h at 37°C. Experiment was performed using three biological replicates. Statistical analysis
was performed using One-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test.



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Figure S4. Iron, cell wall and osmotic stress phenotypes of DI15-105 after correction of $hapE^{P88L}$ and $hmg1^{F262del}$ mutations. Fungal growth under stress conditions was analyzed through spot dilution assay in GMM agar supplemented as indicated using 5µl suspensions containing 10⁴, 10³, 10² and 10 conidia/5µl followed by incubation at 37°C for 48h (A) or 72h (B). Experiments were performed using three biological replicates.

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Figure S5. Radial growth of DI15-105 after correction of $hapE^{P88L}$ and $hmgI^{F262del}$ mutations in the presence of H₂O₂. Fungal growth was analyzed through colony diameter measurements after 10⁴ conidia/5µl were spot inoculated in GMM agar supplemented with 0.5, 1 or 2mM of H₂O₂ followed by incubation at 35°C for 96h. Experiments were performed independently twice using three biological replicates. Statistical analysis was performed using One-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test, where *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 and **** p<0.0001 in comparison to DI15-105 (*hapE*^{P88L/F262del}).