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## **Supplementary information**

**Figure S1.** Generation of PKA deletion and over-expression mutants. (A) Deletion of *pkaC2*. The *pkaC2* ORF was replaced with the phleomycin resistance cassette (PHLEO) via the spit marker method. Southern blot analysis of BamHI-digested genomic DNA revealed the loss of the WT 1.48 Kb band, consistent with *pkaC2* deletion. Several clones demonstrated addition ectopic integrations and were not used for further analyses. Black rectangle represents the probe. (B) Deletion of *pkaC1*. The *pkaC1* ORF was replaced with the hygromycin resistance cassette (HYG) in both the WT and  $\Delta pkaC2$  strains. Southern Blot analysis of Pst1 digested genomic DNA identified the expected 4.14 Kb band in WT (left blot) or  $\Delta pkaC2$  (right blot), which was truncated in  $\Delta pkaC1$  or  $\Delta pkaC1\Delta pkaC2$  mutants. Black rectangle represents the probe. (C) Over-expression of *pkaC2*. The *pkaC1* mutant was transformed with a construct that placed *pkaC2* under control of the *gpdA* promoter. RT-PCR revealed a large increase in the steady-state mRNA levels of *pkaC2* in the  $\Delta pkaC1::PgpdA-pkaC2$  transformants relative to either the WT or the  $\Delta pkaC1$  parental strain. The upper band in the  $\Delta pkaC1::PgpdA-pkaC2$  lane corresponds to unspliced transcript. qRT-PCR confirmed the over-expression (right).

**Figure S2. Trehalose assay.** Conidia were harvested from AMM plates cultured at  $37^{\circ}$ C and then adjusted to equivalent densities with dH<sub>2</sub>0. Conidial suspensions were then incubated at 100 °C for twenty minutes and lysate supernatants were incubated with trehalase overnight at 37°C. Following trehalase incubations, samples were assayed for the presence of glucose (Sigma, GAHK20). Data represent mean glucose concentrations in each sample, following subtraction of respective no-trehalase controls. Error bars represent the ± SD of a triplicate experiment. No statistical difference in glucose was detected between any of the strains.

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**Figure S3. Hypersensitivity of the PKA mutants to SDS.** Conidia were point inoculated into wells that contained increasing concentrations of SDS in AMM agar. Plates were incubated at 37°C for 3 d.

Figure S4. Growth and virulence phenotypes of additional  $\Delta pkaC1\Delta pkaC2$  isolates. (A) Radial growth rates of several  $\Delta pkaC1\Delta pkaC2$  isolates compared to the growth rate of the  $\Delta pkaC1$  strain. The data represent changes in colony diameter between 24 and 48 h incubation on AMM medium at 37°C. Error bars represent the ± SD of a triplicate experiment. (B) CF-1 mice were immunosuppressed with triamcinolone acetonide and inoculated intranasally with 10<sup>5</sup> conidia. Mortality of mice infected with two additional  $\Delta pkaC1\Delta pkaC1$  isolates was indistinguishable from saline controls.

Figure S5. Histopathology of infected mice at 48 h post-infection. Fungal lesions with associated neutrophilic infiltration are observed in all groups. Notably, sparse fungal growth could be seen in  $\Delta pkaC1\Delta pkaC2$  infected mice.

**Figure S6. Expression of** *ags3.* qRT-PCR was used to measure message levels of the transcript for *ags3* in the WT and the  $\Delta pkaC1$  mutant. The primer is pair is that described by Ejzykowicz, et al., 2009, and is given in Table 1.

**Figure S7.** *In vitro* **phosphorylation of the PKA substrate kemptide.** Conidia of the indicated strains were shaken in YG at 37°C overnight. Total protein was isolated by crushing the mycelium in liquid nitrogen and suspending the lysate in extraction buffer [25 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mMEDTA, 1mM DTT, 50 mM calyculin A phosphatase inihibitor (Invitrogen), protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma, Cat.# P2714)]. Protein concentrations were determined by the BCA assay. Equivalent protein amounts were tested for the ability to phosphorylate kemptide

(Invitrogen Kit, Cat.#V5340). Phosphorylated substrate migrates towards the anode (bottom), while non-phosphorylated substrate migrates towards the cathode (top).

## Table 1. Oligonucleotides used in this study

Primer	Description	Sequence (5'-3')
101	<i>pkaC2</i> LA F	GTTTGCAGTTTTCACCCCGC
102	<i>pkaC2</i> LA R	GTCGTGACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGTCGAGCACAGCGGGGAATG
103	<i>pkaC2</i> RA F	TCCTGTGTGAAATTGTTATCCGCTGCTCCTGCCACGACGTTACG
104	<i>pkaC2</i> RA R	AGTTTCAGTCCTGGTGTTGG
398	M13F-PHL F	CGCCAGGGTTTTCCCAGTCACGACAAGTGGAAAGGCTGGTGTGC
408	PHL R	TGCTCGCCGATCTCGGTCAT
410	LEO F	GACAAGGTCGTTGCGTCAGTC
409	LEO R	AGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGATTAAAGCCTTCGAGCGTCC
109	<i>pkaC2</i> probe F	CTTTGTGAACTTGCTTTGCG
110	pkaC2 probe R	TTCCATTTCGGATGCGTGC
105	<i>pkaC1</i> LA F	ATGAAGTCACCAAGCTAGAGG
106	<i>pkaC1</i> LA R	GTCGTGACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGGAGGAAACGAGAGTTAAAAG
107	<i>pkaC1</i> RA F	TCCTGTGTGAAATTGTTATCCGCTCGACATTTGATAGAGCAATG
108	<i>pkaC1</i> RA R	TCCTCCGCCGAACACGTG
395	HY R	CTCCATACAAGCCAACCACGG
396	YG F	CGTTGCAAGACCTGCCTGAA
399	YG R	AGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGATCGCGTGGAGCCAAGAGCGG
201	PgpdA-pkaC2 LA F	CTGTTTTCTTATCCCTTTCG
202	PgpdA-pkaC2 LA R	GCACACCAGCCTTTCCACTTGCAAGCACATCATTGATTCG
203	gpdA promoter F	CGAATCAATGATGTGCTTGCAAGTGGAAAGGCTGGTGTGC
204	gpdA promoter R	CCTTTCCTGTAGCCATTGGGAACGGCACTGGTCAACTTGG
205	PgpdA-pkaC2 RA F	CCAAGTTGACCAGTGCCGTTCCCAATGGCTACAGGAAAGG
206	PgpdA-pkaC2 RA R	GAATCACTGCCTTAGAAATC
501	<i>gpdA</i> qPCR F	AGATCAAGCAGGCCATCAAG
502	gpdA qPCR R	GTAACCCCACTCGTTGTCGT
503	<i>pdbA</i> qPCR F	ATCCTGGGTGAAGAGGTTGC
504	<i>pdbA</i> qPCR R	GAAGGTCATAAACTCGCAGATAGG
505	<i>pkaC2</i> qPCR F	TGAGGTCATCCACAACAGCG
506	<i>pkaC2</i> qPCR R	CTCACTCGGATTGGTCTTGC
507	gpdA RT-PCR F	TCATCAACGACAAGTTCGGC
508	gpdA RT-PCR R	ACAACACGGCGAGAGTAACC
509	pkaC2 RT-PCR F	AACAGAGCCTATATATGCTG
510	<i>pkaC2</i> RT-PCR R	TGGATGACCTCAGGAGCTAG
575	ags3 RT-PCR F	CTTTGGAAGATGGTCCTGGT
576	ags3 RT-PCR R	ACAAATCTATCGGCCTCCAC





В









## **Trehalose Assay**



SDS







## ags3 expression



