

1 Table S1. PCR primers

Primer	Use	Sequence (5' → 3')
JC17	<i>SATI</i> flipper	GGCCCCCCTCGAGGAAGTT
JC18	<i>SATI</i> flipper	GCTCTAGAAGTGGATCT
JC57	5'NCR of <i>CNA1</i>	AATGATGGAGTTTATGGGAA
JC58	5'NCR of <i>CNA1</i>	<u>AACTTCCTCGAGGGGGGGCCGAAAAAAGGGGGGGG</u>
JC59	3'NCR of <i>CNA1</i>	<u>AGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCTTCTCTCCTCCTCCTCCTC</u>
JC60	3'NCR of <i>CNA1</i>	TGCCCTTTTCTTTGTTTTG
JC61	<i>CNA1</i> overlap	AACAACAATAAGGTGGATGGG
JC62	<i>CNA1</i> overlap	TATCTTACCCCTACCTGGTGG
JC63	<i>CNA1</i> ORF	GTCAGGAAATACTGTTCAACG
JC64	<i>CNA1</i> ORF	CTTCATATAATTGTTCCGA
JC48	Disruption confirmation	ACAATCAAAGGTGGTCTT
JC81	Disruption confirmation	AACTTCCTCGAGGGGGGGCC
JC82	5'NCR of <i>CNB1</i>	TGTTGTTGGGTAGGTTGCTGT
JC83	5'NCR of <i>CNB1</i>	<u>AACTTCCTCGAGGGGGGGCCCTTGTGAAGTTGGATTGGTTG</u>
JC86	3'NCR of <i>CNB1</i>	<u>AGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCAGCACCTGTAAGATGGTTTTAG</u>
JC87	3'NCR of <i>CNB1</i>	TGTCCAAAACGGTTTCCAG
JC88	<i>CNB1</i> overlap	TGCCTTCTGTTTCGATTGAT
JC89	<i>CNB1</i> overlap	CGACAATAATTGGAATGATGA
JC79	<i>CNB1</i> ORF	ATGGGGGCTAACGCAAGTATT
JC80	<i>CNB1</i> ORF	TTTAAGGTCAAAGTGTGGCA
JC100	5'NCR of <i>CRZ1</i>	AATATAGAGACGGTGTGTGGG
JC101	5'NCR of <i>CRZ1</i>	<u>AACTTCCTCGAGGGGGGGCCGGACAAAATGAAATATAGC</u>
JC102	3'NCR of <i>CRZ1</i>	<u>AGATCCACTAGTTCTAGAGCTCAACTTGTGGTTTGTCTTT</u>
JC103	3'NCR of <i>CRZ1</i>	CTAATGTCATGACTTCCCCA
JC104	<i>CRZ1</i> overlap	TGAGACATAAAAAGGCGAC
JC105	<i>CRZ1</i> overlap	TGATCTCGATATGATTGTCC
JC106	<i>CRZ1</i> ORF	TAATCCCTATCCACAGGACGA
JC107	<i>CRZ1</i> ORF	ATCACTGGGGGAACAAAAC
JC320	<i>CRZ1</i> complementation	AAAAAACCGCGGTCAACTTGTGGTTTGTCTTT
JC321	<i>CRZ1</i> complementation	AAAAAAGAGCTCGTGATGAATCATGAGTCCGA
JC288	<i>CRZ1</i> complementation	AAGGTACCAATATAGAGACGGTGTGTGGG
JC289	<i>CRZ1</i> complementation	AAAAGCTTAGTAATTTCAACACCACTACT
JC292	qPCR <i>ACT1</i> ORF	AGCTCCAGAAGCTTTGTTTCAGACC
JC293	qPCR <i>ACT1</i> ORF	TGCATACGTTTCAGCAATACCTGGG
JC345	qPCR <i>CNA1</i> ORF	GCTTCACCTCATCCTTATTGGT
JC346	qPCR <i>CNA1</i> ORF	GGTGACACTGGTGTGTTGTTT
JC329	qPCR <i>CNB1</i> ORF	TGAAGAGATCGATAGATTGCG
JC330	qPCR <i>CNB1</i> ORF	TTCCCGAGAATGCAGATAACC
JC347	qPCR <i>CRZ1</i> ORF	CACAACAATGGCGATGGTAATA
JC348	qPCR <i>CRZ1</i> ORF	ACCTTGATGCATGACTTTTCCT
JC337	qPCR <i>PMCI</i> ORF	TTGAAACAAGGTGTTGCTGAAG
JC338	qPCR <i>PMCI</i> ORF	ATTGTGGTCTTCCATACATGA
JC341	qPCR <i>PMRI</i> ORF	TGAGTACCAGTATCGCTGCATT
JC342	qPCR <i>PMRI</i> ORF	GATCACCTGTCGGGTAAGAATC
JC362	qPCR <i>CCH1</i> ORF	TGTCACTGATGAAGCTGGCAAA
JC363	qPCR <i>CCH1</i> ORF	TGATTAAGCTTAGCCACTGGTGTG
JC364	qPCR <i>MIDI</i> ORF	TGCCGTAACCTATACCTCGATGTTC

JC365 qPCR *MIDI* ORF GGCATAAAAATCCAAAATCAGC

1 Underline indicates sequences complementary to the *SATI* flipper

2

1 **Figure S1. *C. dubliniensis* *CNA1*, *CNB1*, and *CRZ1* genes were disrupted with the *SAT1***
2 **flipper.**

3 (A) Structure of the *CNA1* disruption allele that was made by overlap PCR (see materials and
4 methods for details). PpuMI was used to digest genomic DNAs extracted from specific strains.
5 The PpuMI restriction sites are indicated 5' (-) and 3' (+) of the *CNA1* gene. The probe is marked
6 as a bold line. The thick dark arrows represent the FRT sites for *FLP* recombinase. The thinner
7 arrow on a raised line represents *C. albicans* *MAL2* promoter and the stick with a ball represents
8 *C. albicans* *ACT1* terminator. The Southern blot is shown in the right panel. Sizes of each band
9 were labeled. The strains are WT (CD36), *CNA1/cna1::SAT1-FLP* (YC31), *CNA1/cna1* (YC36),
10 *cna1/cna1::SAT1-FLP* (YC40), *CNA1/cna1::SAT1-FLP* (YC29), *CNA1/cna1* (YC73), and
11 *cna1/cna1::SAT1-FLP* (YC94). (B) Genomic DNA from *CNB1* disruptants was digested with
12 *HpaI*. The strains are WT (CD36), *CNB1/cnb1::SAT1-FLP* (YC47), *CNB1/cnb1* (YC69),
13 *cnb1/cnb1::SAT1-FLP* (YC87), *CNB1/cnb1::SAT1-FLP* (YC41), *CNB1/cnb1* (YC82), and
14 *cnb1/cnb1::SAT1-FLP* (YC96). (C) Genomic DNA from *CRZ1* disruptants was digested with
15 *EcoRV*. The strains are WT (CD36), *CRZ1/crz1::SAT1-FLP* (YC81), *CRZ1/crz1* (YC102),
16 *crz1/crz1::SAT1-FLP* (YC107), *CRZ1/crz1::SAT1-FLP* (YC80), *CRZ1/crz1* (YC100), and
17 *crz1/crz1::SAT1-FLP* (YC108).

18
19 **Figure S2. Complementation by *CRZ1* rescues *crz1/crz1* mutants in various stresses. (A)**

20 Structure of the *CRZ1* complementation allele in plasmid pYC393 (see materials and methods
21 for details). *EcoRV* was used to digest genomic DNA extracted from specific strains. The probe
22 is marked as a red bold line. The Southern blot is shown in the right panel. Sizes of each band are
23 labeled. The strains are WT (CD36), *crz1/crz1::SAT1-FLP* (YC108), *crz1/crz1* (YC280), and
24 *crz1/crz1 + CRZ1* (YC512). (B) Cells were grown overnight in YPD at 30°C, five-fold serially

1 diluted, and spotted onto YPD medium containing SDS, fluconazole (FL), or CaCl₂ at the
2 concentrations indicated. The plates were incubated at 30°C for 48 hr and photographed. (C)
3 Cells were grown overnight and washed twice with ddH₂O. One hundred microliters containing
4 ~100 cells were spread on Spider media and incubated at 37°C for 9 days. Scale bar=1 mm.

5
6 **Figure S3. *C. dubliniensis* calcineurin is dispensable for growth at elevated temperature.**

7 (A) A set of wild type and calcineurin mutants of *C. dubliniensis* and *C. neoformans* were grown
8 overnight at 24°C, five-fold serially diluted, and spotted onto YPD to grow for 48 hr at various
9 temperatures. (B) The growth curve of *C. dubliniensis* wild type and mutant strains at 30°C.
10 Cells were grown overnight at 30°C, washed twice with ddH₂O, diluted to 0.2 OD/ml in fresh
11 YPD media and incubated at 30°C with shaking at 250 rpm. The OD₆₀₀ of cultures were
12 measured at 0, 3, 6, 9, 24, and 30 hr. The experiments were performed in triplicate, and data was
13 plotted using Prism 5.03.

14
15 **Figure S4. Calcineurin controls increased tolerance to new generation azoles in *C.***
16 ***dubliniensis*.**

17 Cells were grown overnight in YPD at 30°C, five-fold serially diluted, and spotted onto YPD
18 medium ± posaconazole (POS) or voriconazole (VOR) at the indicated concentrations. The
19 plates were incubated at 30°C for 48 hr and photographed.

20
21 **Figure S5. *crz1/crz1* mutants are hypersensitive to CaCl₂ at elevated temperature in *C.***
22 ***dubliniensis* and *C. albicans*.**

1 Cells were grown overnight in YPD at 30°C, five-fold serially diluted, and spotted onto YPD
2 medium ± CaCl₂ at the indicated concentrations. The plates were incubated at 24°C, 30°C, and
3 37°C for 48 hr and photographed.

4
5 **Figure S6. Calcineurin is required for germ tube formation in *C. dubliniensis* but not in *C.***
6 ***albicans*.**

7 (A) Germ tube formation of wild type and mutant strains in liquid spider medium ± FK506 (1
8 µg/ml) at 37°C incubated for 2 hr on 96-well polystyrene plates. Arrow heads indicate cells with
9 germ tube formation defects. Scale bar=20 µm. (B) Bar graph showing quantitative percentage of
10 germ tube formation in wild type and mutant strains of *C. dubliniensis* and *C. albicans*. At least
11 200 cells were evaluated in each experiment. The experiments were repeated three times, and
12 error bars represent the mean ± SD. The asterisks represent a statistically significant difference
13 ($P<0.05$) between wild type and FK506 (1 µg/ml)-treated wild type, *cnal/cnal*, or *cnb1/cnb1*
14 mutants.

15
16 **Figure S7. *C. dubliniensis* is as virulent as *C. albicans* in a heterologous insect model.**

17 Survival of *G. mellonella* after injection of 10⁶ CFU/larva of *C. dubliniensis* or *C. albicans* was
18 similar. All infected larva died within 3 days after infection.

19
20 **Figure S8. *C. dubliniensis* exhibits less hyphal growth and damage to oral epithelial cell**
21 **compared with *C. albicans*.**

22 (A) FaDu oral epithelial cells were incubated with *C. dubliniensis* or *C. albicans* for 2, 4, or 6 hr,
23 after which the morphology was examined by differential interference contrast microscopy. Scale
24 bar=10 µm.

1 (B) FaDu oral epithelial cells were incubated with *C. dubliniensis* or *C. albicans* for 2, 4, and 6
2 hr, after which the extent of host cell damage was determined using a ⁵¹Cr release assay. Results
3 are the mean ± SD of three independent experiments. *P<0.05, **P<0.0005 compared with *C.*
4 *albicans*.

Figure S1

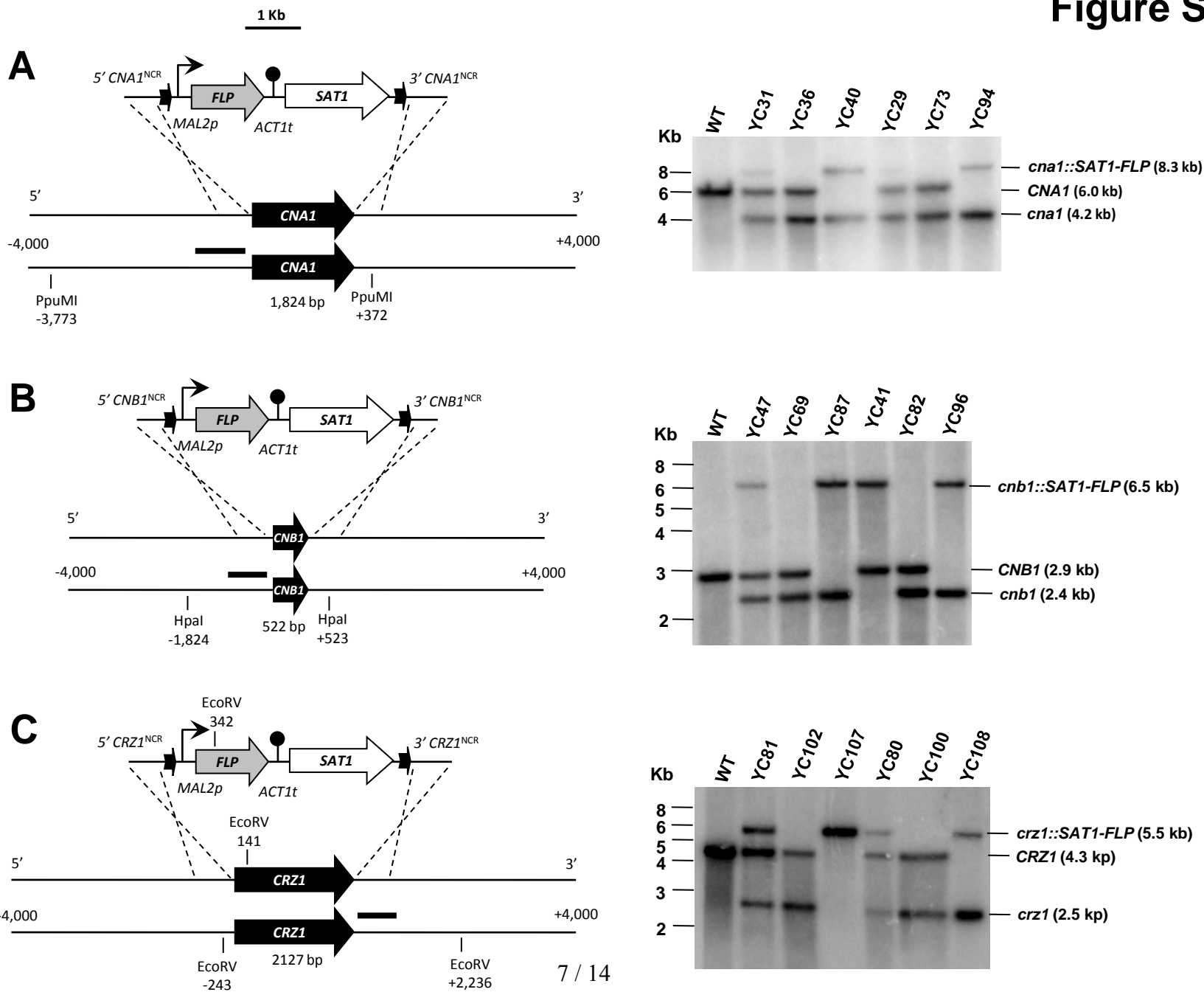


Figure S2

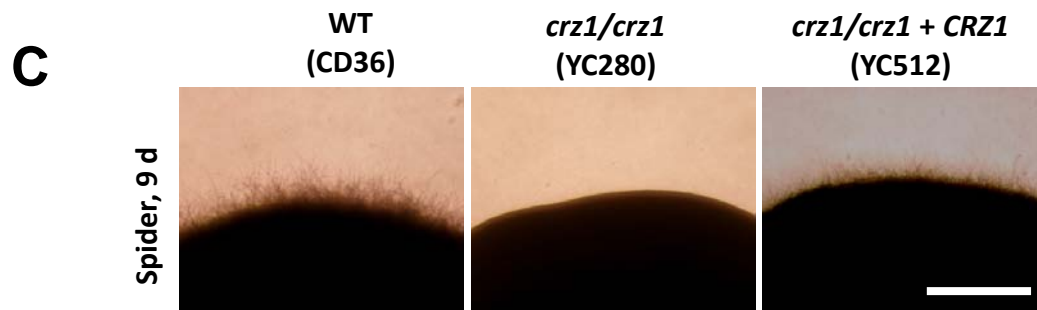
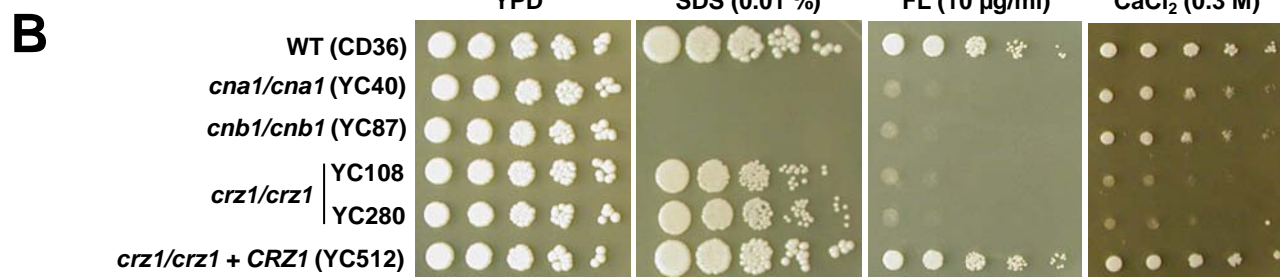
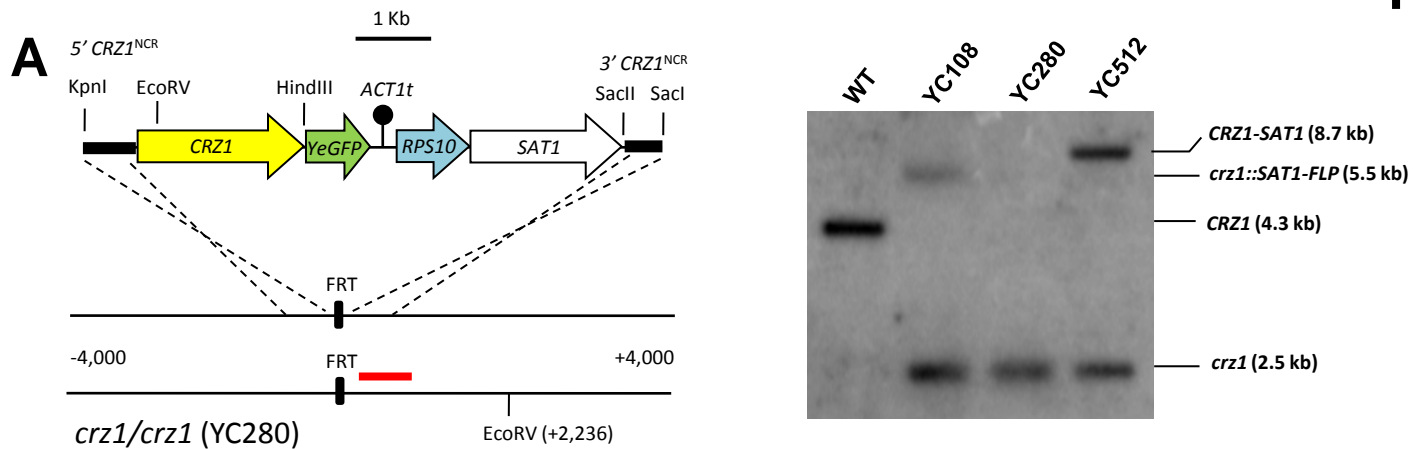


Figure S3

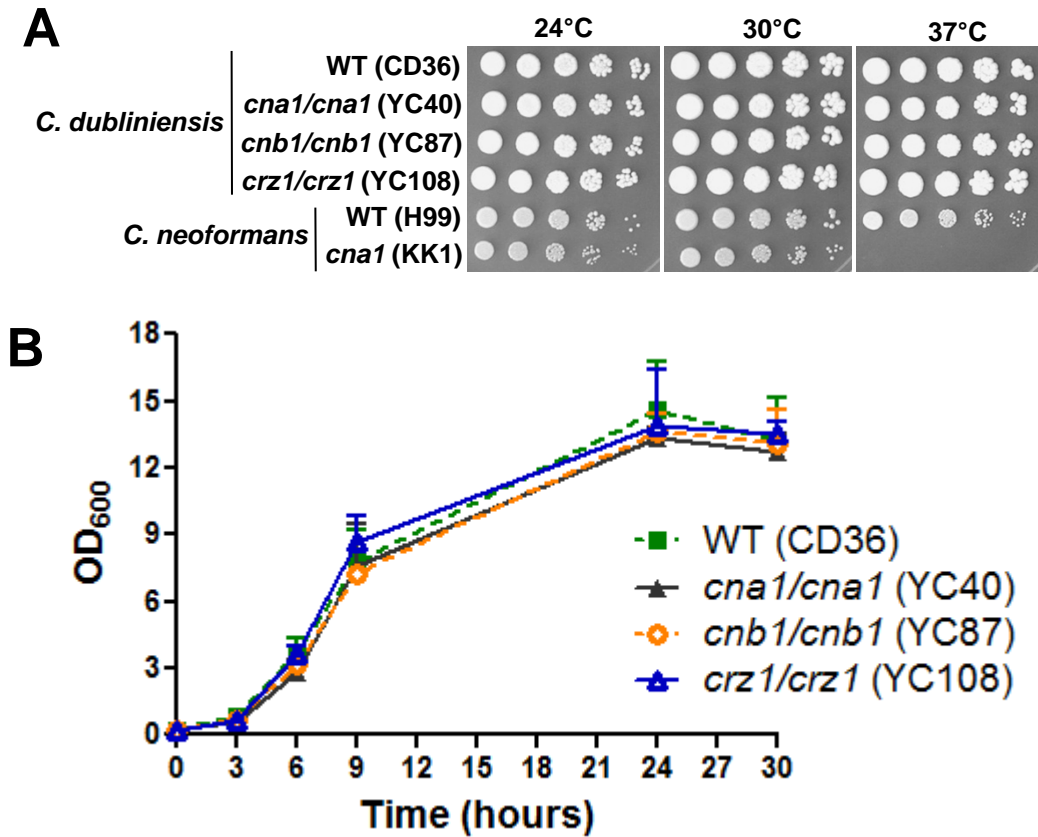


Figure S4

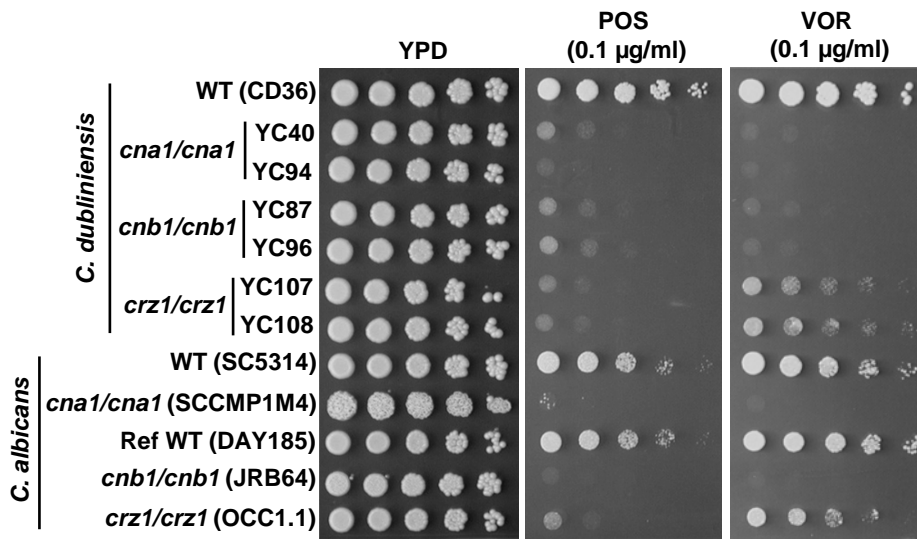
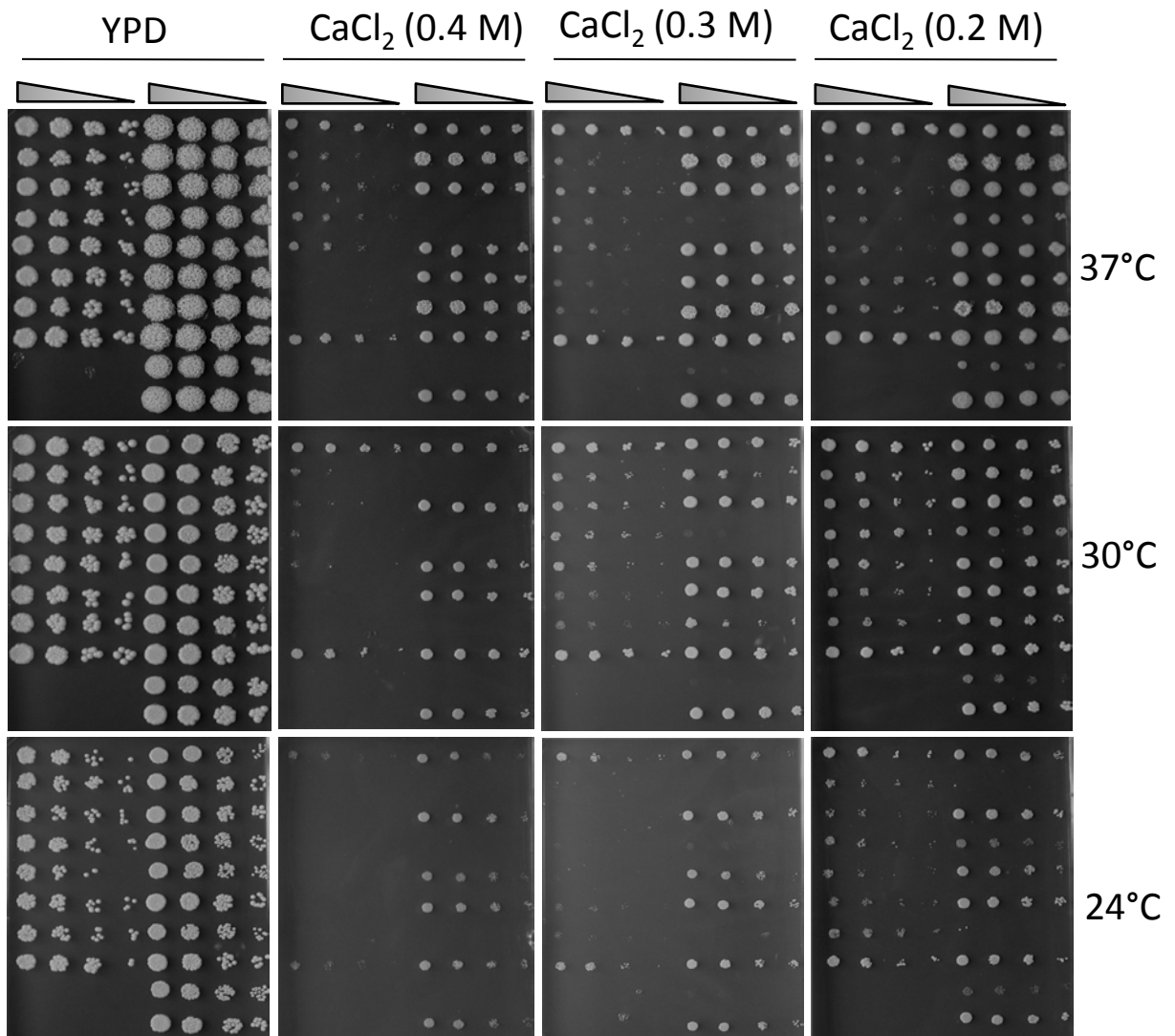


Figure S5

<i>C. dubliniensis</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>
WT (CD36)	WT (DAY185)
<i>cna1/cna1</i> (YC40)	<i>cnb1/cnb1</i> (JRB64)
<i>cna1/cna1</i> (YC94)	<i>cnb1/cnb1 + CNB1</i> (MCC85)
<i>cnb1/cnb1</i> (YC87)	<i>crz1/crz1</i> (OCC1.1)
<i>cnb1/cnb1</i> (YC96)	<i>crz1/crz1 + CRZ1</i> (OCC7)
<i>crz1/crz1</i> (YC107)	WT (CAF2-1)
<i>crz1/crz1</i> (YC108)	<i>cna1/cna1</i> (DSY2091)
<i>crz1/crz1 + CRZ1</i> (YC512)	<i>cna1/cna1 + CNA1</i> (DSY2115)
	<i>crz1/crz1</i> (DSY2195)
	<i>crz1/crz1 + CRZ1</i> (MKY268)



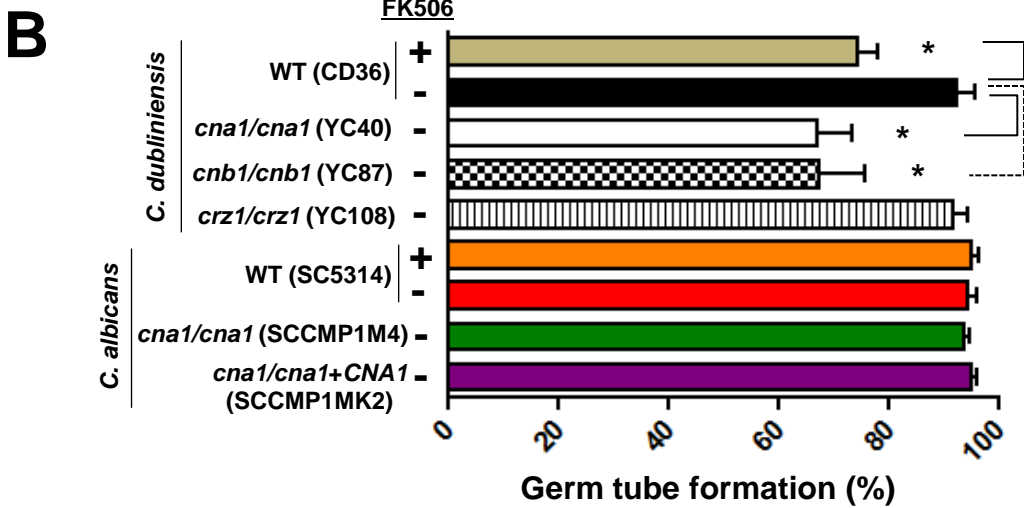
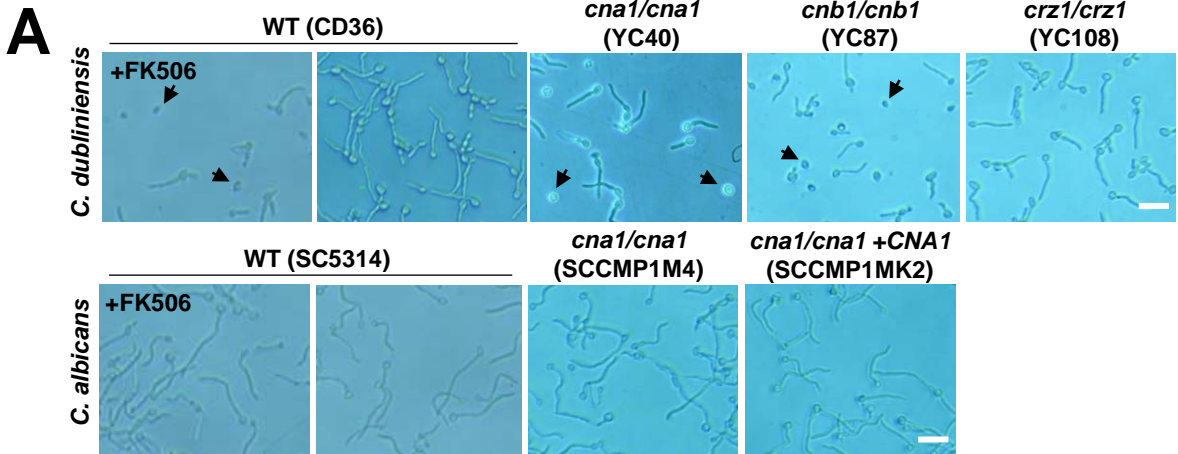


Figure S7

