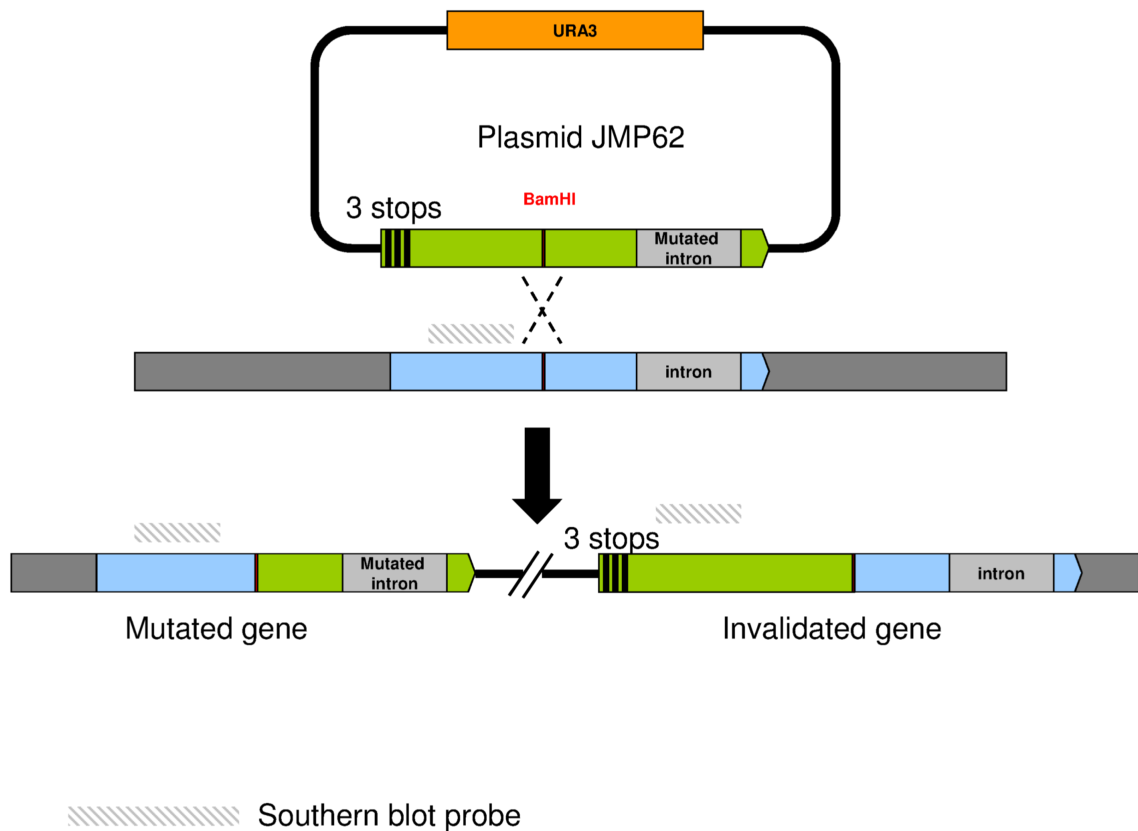


Supplementary Figure S1. Strategy for construction of strains containing deletions of either the short or long intron of *YlMDH2*.

Mutated forms of *YlMDH2* were produced by PCR amplification with primers listed in Table 2. The forward primer contained a *Cla*I restriction site and introduces stop codons in the three phases. The reverse primers contained an *Avr*II site and sequences corresponding to the wild-type gene and to the two variants. The corresponding *Cla*I-*Avr*II PCR fragments were cloned into the JMP62 *URA3ex* vector previously digested with *Cla*I-*Avr*II containing URA3 maker (orange rectangle). The resulting plasmids were purified, digested with *Bam*HI (a *Bam*HI site is present in the middle of the gene), and used to transform the PO1d strain. After single crossing-over, the mutated version of *YlMDH2* (green rectangles) had integrated at the *YlMDH2* locus (blue rectangles) under its own promoter and the genomic version was invalidated by the introduction of stop codons at the 5'-end of the wild-type gene. The resulting strains JMY1699, JMY1707 and JMY1711 (Table 1) expressed the predicted cytoplasmic, peroxisomal and wild-type versions of the *YlMDH2* gene products and were confirmed by southern blot using a probe represented by grey cross hatches.