



Figure S1 Generation of DIC-mCherry expressing *N. crassa* strain. **A.** *N. crassa* colony morphology. When a *cot1^{ts}* (top, left panel) strain is grown at permissive temperature (25°C), it exhibits straight hyphal growth morphology. At restrictive temperature (top, right panel; 37°C) *cot1^{ts}* strains exhibit compact colony growth. *cot1^{ts}* suppression mediated by *ropy* mutations lead to curly hyphal growth morphologies at permissive temperatures (bottom, left panel) and enlarged colony morphology at restrictive temperatures (bottom, right panel). **B.** A schematic representation of the targeting DNA consisting of mCherry coding sequence flanked by upstream (1.8kb) and downstream (0.8 kb) homologous sequences to the genomic locus of DIC. A DIC mutant strain (*ro-6^{7bp Δ 1695}*) exhibiting *ropy* hyphal growth morphology was used for transformation. Homologous recombination of the targeting DNA into the *ro-6^{7bp Δ 1695}* locus resulted in the rescue of the *ropy* phenotype and restoration of wildtype hyphal growth morphology. **C.** Comparison of colony morphologies between wildtype, DIC mutant *ro-6^{7bp Δ 1695}* and wildtype DIC-mCherry strains. Note that the wildtype DIC-mCherry strain exhibits growth morphology is indistinguishable from the wildtype strain. **D.** Bar graph showing radial growth rates of wildtype, DIC mutant *ro-6^{7bp Δ 1695}*, WT - DIC-mCherry strains. Data are shown as mean ± S.D.