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Figure S1. *stt4* and *mss4* mutants have reduced levels of the respective phosphoinositide phosphate kinases and are defective for invasive filamentous growth. (A) Schematic representation of *mss4* mutant. Primers used for strain verification are indicated. (B) PCR analyses of *mss4* mutants. Primers indicated in A were used to analyze indicated strains. The *stt4∆*/*pTetSTT4* mutant was verified similarly. (C) *STT4* and *MSS4* mRNA transcripts are reduced in *stt4* and *mss4* mutants. qRT-PCR was carried out on indicated strains grown in the presence and absence of Dox. Transcript levels are normalized to the level of *ACT1* transcript and a log scale is shown on the y axis. Values are the average of two independent experiments (2–3 determinations) with bars indicating actual values. (D) *stt4* and *mss4* strains grow normally and do not have substantial morphological defects. Indicated strains were grown in the presence and absence of Dox. Similar results were observed in three independent experiments. Bar, 5 μ m. (E) Stt4p is necessary for hyphal growth in response to serum. Indicated strains were incubated in the presence and absence of FCS with and without Dox. Images of cells after indicated incubation times at 37° C. Bar, 5 μ m. Similar results were observed in three independent experiments. (F) Mss4p and Stt4p are necessary for invasive filamentous growth. Indicated strains were spotted on FCS containing agar in the presence and absence of Dox and incubated at 30°C for 8 d (top). Bar, 1 mm. Similar results were observed in three independent experiments. Quantification of colony filament length of indicated strains from three independent experiments (bottom). Lengths of colony filaments were measured in 4–6 locations and normalized to the wt in each experiment, averages shown with SD indicated.

Figure S2. PI(4,5)P₂ gradients emanating from the extremity of filamentous cells with reduced signal at the tip. (A) PI(4,5)P₂ gradients from individual cells responding to FCS. Signal concentration (in arbitrary units) was quantified over the long axis of each cell starting from the cell body as described in Fig. 4 C. Profiles are of individual cells used in average shown in Fig. 4 C. Cells incubated with FCS for 30 min at 37°C (left) and 60 min at 37°C (right). (B) A PI(4,5)P $_2$ gradient ring at the tip of filamentous cells. False-colored sum projection (of 18 deconvoluted spinning-disk z-sections) of germ tube growing in the z-axis. Three z-sections were captured beyond the tip of the germ tube to ensure full sectioning. The line profile region is shown in red and the graph indicates intensity from left to right on this line. The reduction of signal at the tip of the filament was observed in many cells (whose long axis was in the plane of the microscope slide); however, only one cell was observed whose long axis was perpendicular to the plane of the microscope slide. The graph is representative of a single cell in a single experiment.

Figure S3. Effects of depleting Stt4p and disrupting actin on PI(4,5)P2 distribution in budding cells. (A) Loss of PI(4,5)P2 asymmetry upon depletion of PI(4)P. False-colored sum projections from Fig. 5 A of *stt4* cells expressing the GFP-PH^{Plc&}-GFP reporter grown in the presence of Dox with quantification of signal concentration (in arbitrary units) over the long axis of each cell as described in Fig. 4 A. Bar, 5 μ m. (B) PI(4,5)P₂ is still observed at the PM in the *stt4* mutant. Central z-section image of representative cells shown in A. The most central z-section is shown; however, this does fall in the center of all cells. Bar, 5 μ m. The PM to the cytoplasmic signal ratio was 1.62 ± 0.58 with Dox (with 25% of the cells in Dox having a ratio ≥2.1) compared with 2.98 ± 0.46 in its absence (*n* = 30 cells). We attribute the difference in loss of plasma membrane PI(4,5)P₂ between these analyses at the cell level (~55 ± 20% remaining in Dox) and at a biochemical level (~80 ± 15% remaining in Dox using an anti-PI(4,5)P₂ mAb; see Fig. 3 D) to the different methods used. In addition, the biochemical method may overestimate PM PI(4,5)P₂ as the P100 fraction does not only contain the PM. (C) F-actin is not required for an asymmetric PI(4,5)P2 distribution in budding cells. False-colored sum projections (9–12 confocal z-sections) of representative cells from different fields of view (as described in Fig. 4 A) from experiment described in Fig. 6 A. wt cells expressing the PI(4,5)P₂ reporter were treated with 200 μ M LatA for 15 min. Signal concentration (in arbitrary units) over the long axis of each cell as described in Fig. 4 A. Bar, 5 µm. Similar results were observed in three independent experiments.

Figure S4. Disruption of actin and microtubule cytoskeleton and GFP-Mss4 localization in *she3* mutant. (A) LatA depolymerizes F-actin in budding and hyphal cells. wt cells were treated with 200 μ M LatA for 15 min either during budding growth (left) or after 30 min incubation with FCS at 37°C (right) and actin visualized with Alexa-phalloidin; representative cells from different fields of view are shown. Bar, 5 m. (B) Quantitation of cells with depolymerized actin cytoskeleton. The percentage of cells with an intact actin cytoskeleton was determined from 2–4 independent experiments; *n* = 50–100 cells per experiment. Averages shown with SD indicated. (C) Nocadazole disrupts the MTs. wt cells expressing Tub1-GFP were incubated for 30 min with FCS at 37°C; 40 µM nocodazole was subsequently added (where indicated) and cells incubated for an additional 30 min. Wide-field fluorescence images are shown. Bar, $5 \mu m$. Similar results were observed in three independent experiments. (D) Quantitation of cells with depolymerized MT cytoskeleton by nocodazole. The percentage of cells with intact MTs was determined from three independent experiments; *n* = 50–70 cells per experiment. Averages shown with SD indicated. (E) GFP-Mss4 localizes to the tips of germ tubes in a *she3* mutant. False-colored sum projections of *she3* cells expressing the GFP-Mss4 after 30 min incubation with FCS at 37°C. Representative cells from different fields of view (left). Bar, 5 μ m. Similar results were observed in three experiments. Quantification of Mss4 concentration over long axis of filamentous cells using the BP program (right) with average signal concentration over the long axis of cells incubated with FCS shown with SD in gray (*n* = 28 cells).

60 Relative position over long axis of cell

Figure S5. Dynamics of $PI(4,5)P_2$ in budding cells and filamentous cells. (A) Average FRAP curve of budding wt cells expressing the GFP-PH^{Plc8}-PH^{Plc8}-GFP reporter. FRAP was carried out in cells in the indicated condition with averages and SD shown (*n* = 12 cells). A circular area of 0.6 μ m² was photobleached. Fluorescence signals were normalized for acquisitiondependent photobleaching and prebleach values set to 1. Note that the mobile fraction in budding cells was substantially less than in filamentous cells; however, this difference is likely to be due to barriers at the bud neck that limit diffusion. Indeed, when we normalized the FRAP data to the bud and not the entire cell this difference in mobile fraction was no longer observable. The average r^2 value for single exponential fits was 0.989 (compared with 0.990 for double exponential fits). Images from a FRAP experiment before, subsequent to photobleaching, and after 20-sec recovery. (B) Average FRAP curve of wt cells expressing the GFP-PH^{Plc8}-PH^{Plc8}-GFP reporter incubated with FCS for 30 min. FRAP was carried out in cells in the indicated condition with averages and SD shown ($n = 22$ cells). The average r^2 value for single exponential fits was 0.977 (compared with 0.980 for double exponential fits). Images from a FRAP experiment before, subsequent to photobleaching, and after 20-sec recovery. (C) Average FRAP curve of wt cells expressing the GFP-PH^{Plc8}-PH^{Plc8}-GFP reporter incubated with FCS for 60 min. FRAP was carried out in cells in the indicated condition with averages and SD shown (*n* = 12 cells). The average r² value for single exponential fits was 0.954 (compared with 0.960 for double exponential fits). Images from a FRAP experiment before, subsequent to photobleaching, and after 20-sec recovery. (D) Average FRAP curve of wt cells expressing the GFP-PH^{PIc8}-PH^{PIc8}-GFP reporter incubated with FCS for 30 min and then LatA for 15 min. FRAP was carried out in cells in the indicated condition with averages and SD shown ($n = 16$ cells). The average r^2 value for single exponential fits was 0.979 (compared with 0.982 for double exponential fits). Images from a FRAP experiment before, subsequent to photobleaching, and after 20-sec recovery. (E) Movement of $PI(4,5)P_2$ between bud and mother cell compartments is impeded. FLIP (top) and FRAP (bottom) curves of wt cells expressing the GFP-PH^{PIc8}-PH^{PIc8}-GFP reporter. Either the entire mother cell or bud was photobleached and loss or recovery of fluorescence signal was followed in the same or remaining compartment (*n* = 12 cell buds bleached and *n* = 10 mother cells bleached). Fluorescence signals were normalized for acquisition-dependent photobleaching and prebleach values were set to 1. Images from bud and mother FLIP experiments before, subsequent to photobleaching, and after 20-sec recovery. Bar, 5 um.

Video 1. **PI(4,5)P₂ asymmetry precedes bud emergence.** Wild-type *C. albicans* cells expressing the GFP-PH^{Plc&}-GFP PI(4,5)P2 reporter were incubated at 30°C on a YEPD agar pad. Time-lapse confocal images using a laser-scanning confocal microscope (LSM 510 META; Carl Zeiss) were acquired every 5 min for 65 min. Sum projections of 8 1-µm z-sections are shown.

Table S1. Strains, plasmids, and oligonucleotides used in this study

Oligonucleotides

Oligonucleotides *(Continued)*

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