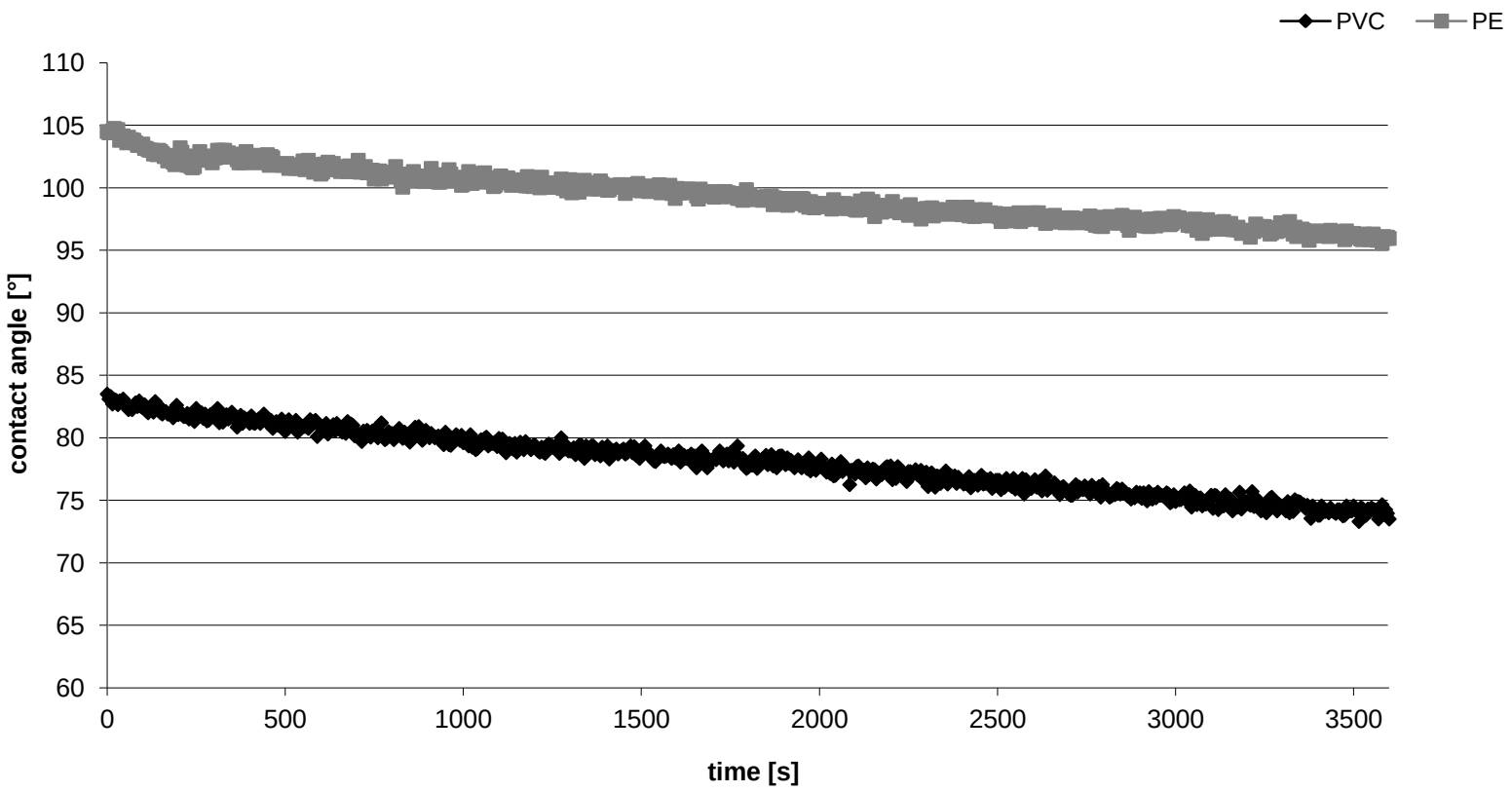
Supplementary Table 1. Primers used in this study

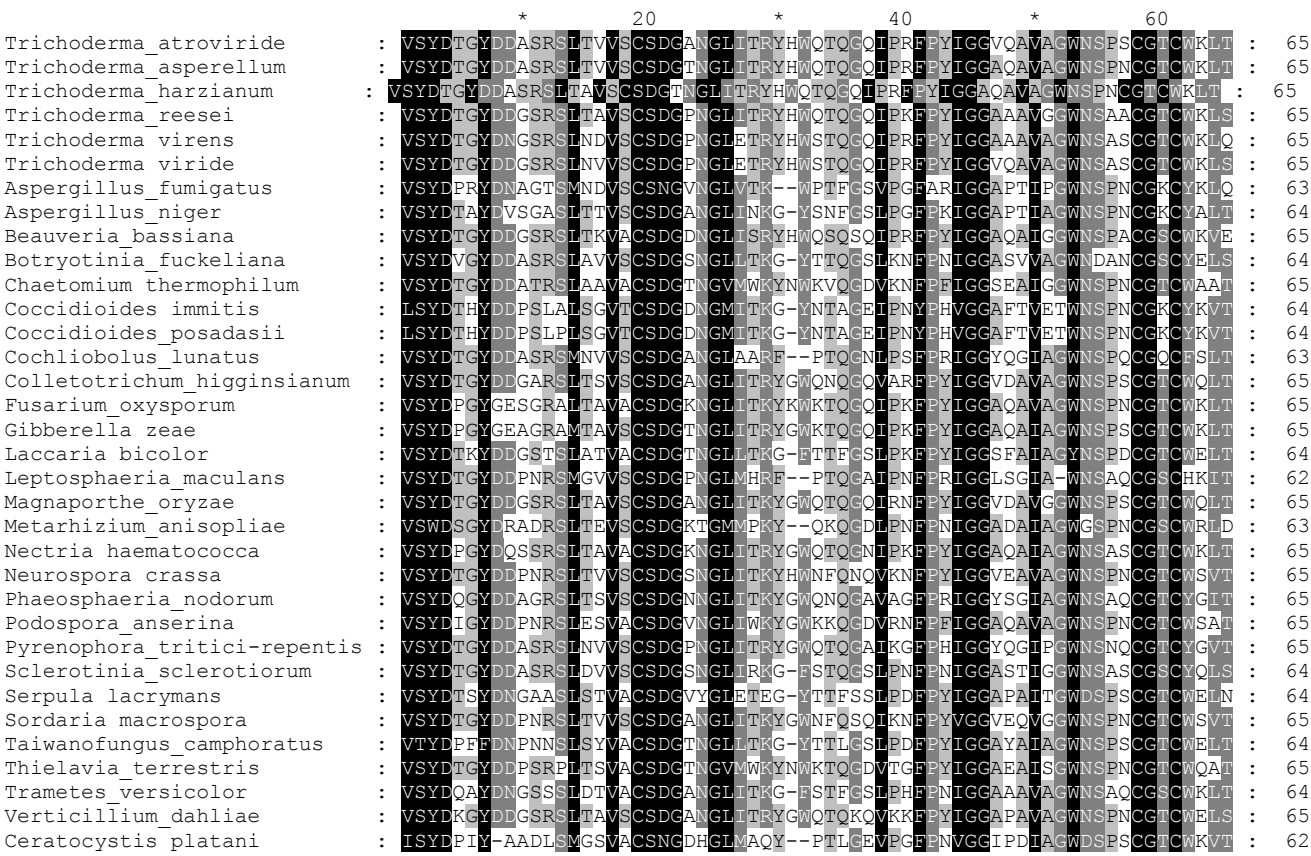
#	Primer name	Sequence (5'-3')
1	epl1amdSProm_Fw	TATCGATACCGTCGACGCTGCTAGCAAGAAGAACT
2	epl1amdSProm_Rv	TACTCAAGACGTCGACAAGCTGAGTAGTAGTGAAGCGAA
3	epl1amdSTerm_Fw	CTCAACCATGGTACCGACCATTATGGAATTGCATCG
4	epl1amdSTerm_Rv	GGGCGAATTGGGTACCACAGTCGTCGATGTAAGT
5	epl1 prom upstream_check	ACATCCTACTCGTACATGCA
6	amdsRV	CCAGAGCTCGTTCATGTTAACAGC
7	epl2HindIII_Fw*	GTAC*AAGCTT*TGCTGGCTGTCAACTGCATGTC
8	epl2SalI_Rv*	GTAC*GTCGAC*GTATGAGAAGCGTCGAAGAGG
9	epl2SpeI_Fw*	GTAC*ACTAGT*CTCCCCAAAGAAATGTTTACC
10	epl2SpeI_Rv*	GTAC*ACTAGT*CTTTGCGGCCGTTTTCTC
11	epl2 trafo-check_Fw	GCAGCAGTGTGTCTCAGTTGA
12	hphSG_Rv	GCCGTCAACCAAGCTCT
13	epl2 trafo-check_Fw	GCAGCAGTGTGTCTCAGTTGA
14	epl2 trafo check_Rv	TGGGTCACATACATCATTAGC

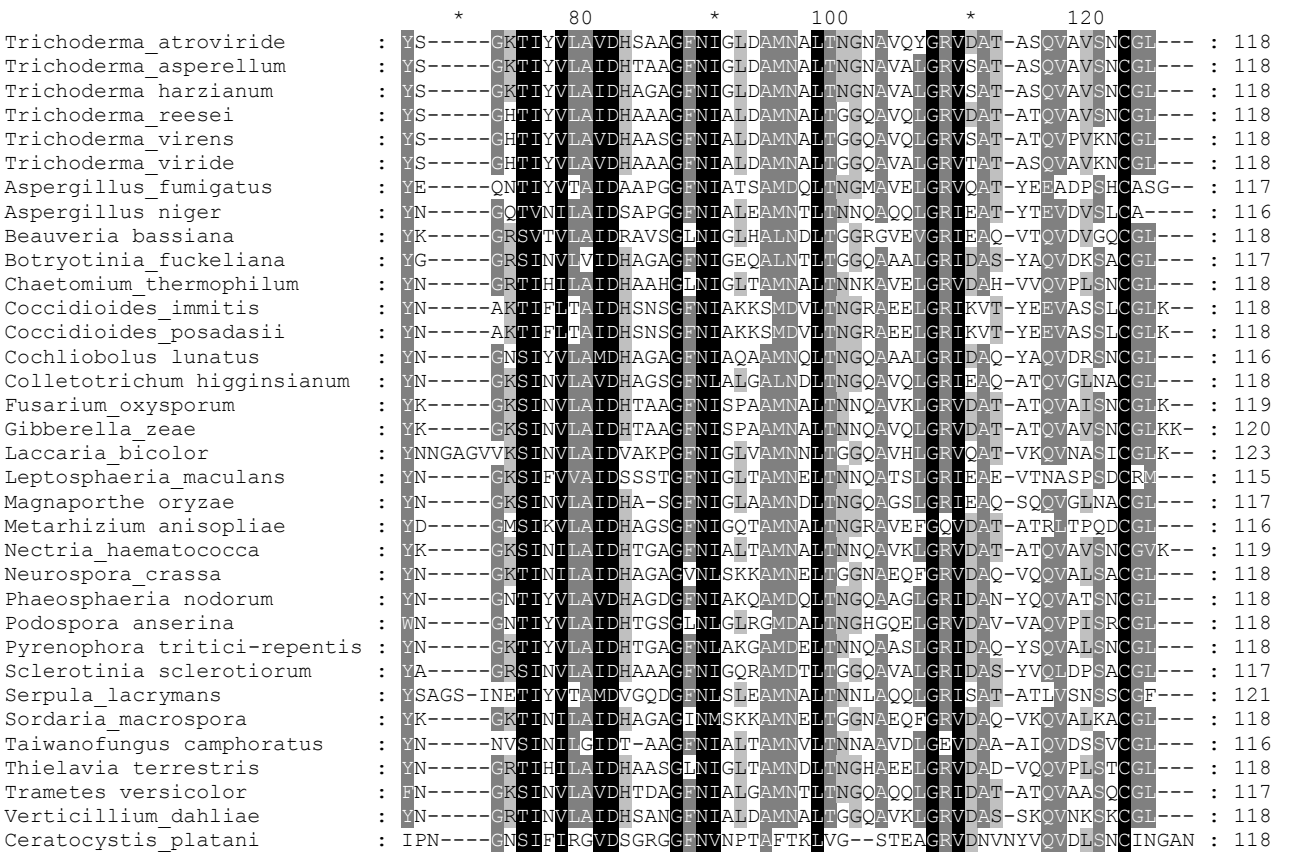
***** Enzyme restriction sites in primer sequences are indicated in italics

Suppl. Fig. 1. Time-course of the surface contact angle of an EPL1 solution (0.5 mg/mL) on different surfaces.

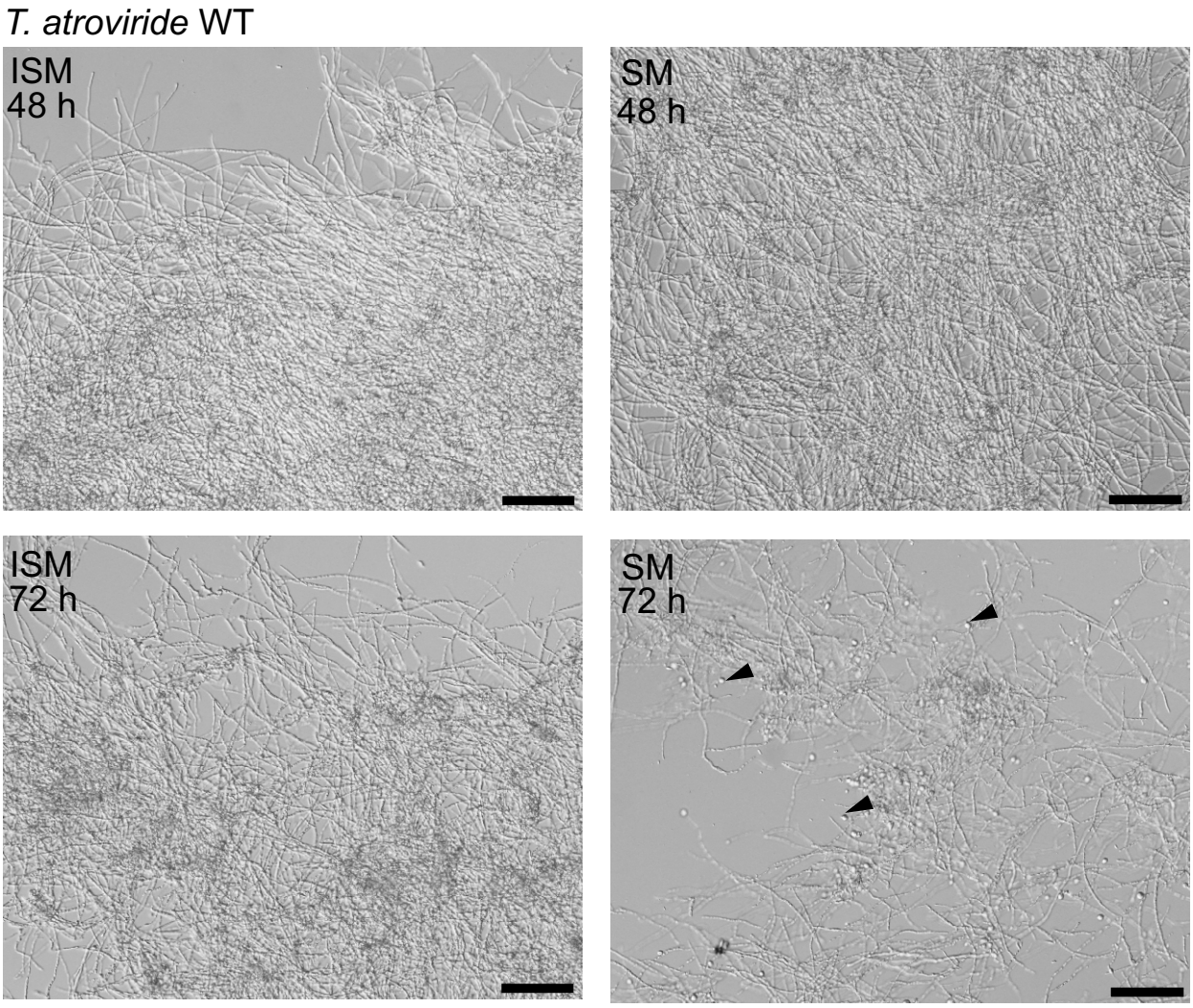


Suppl. Fig. 2. Alignment of EPL1 homologues from various filamentous fungi.

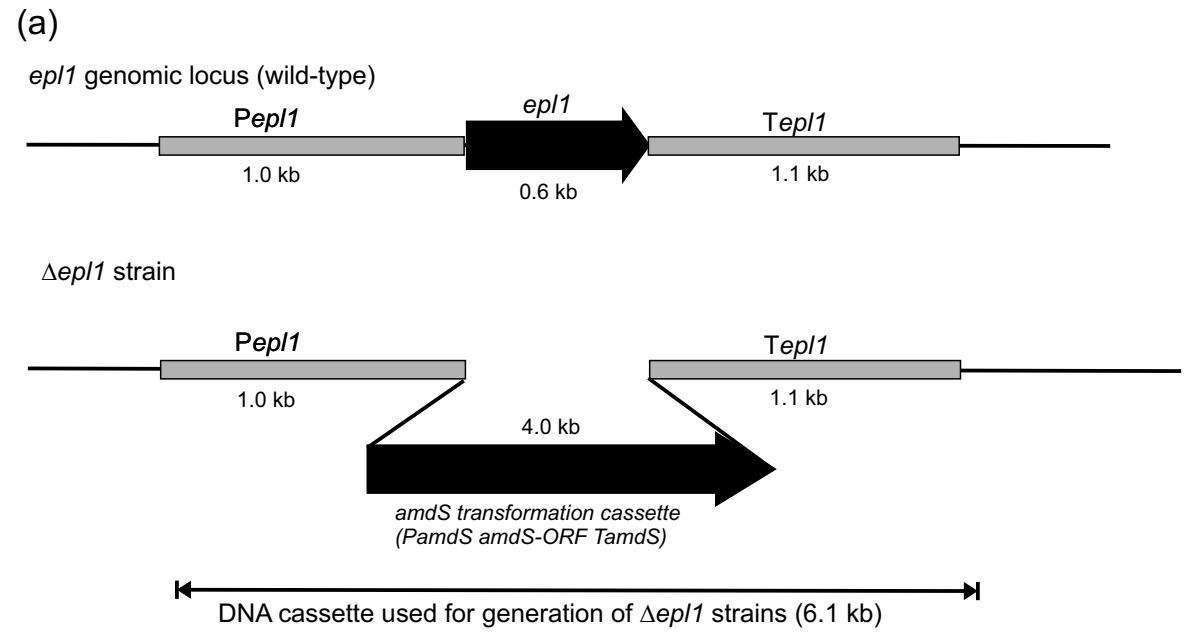


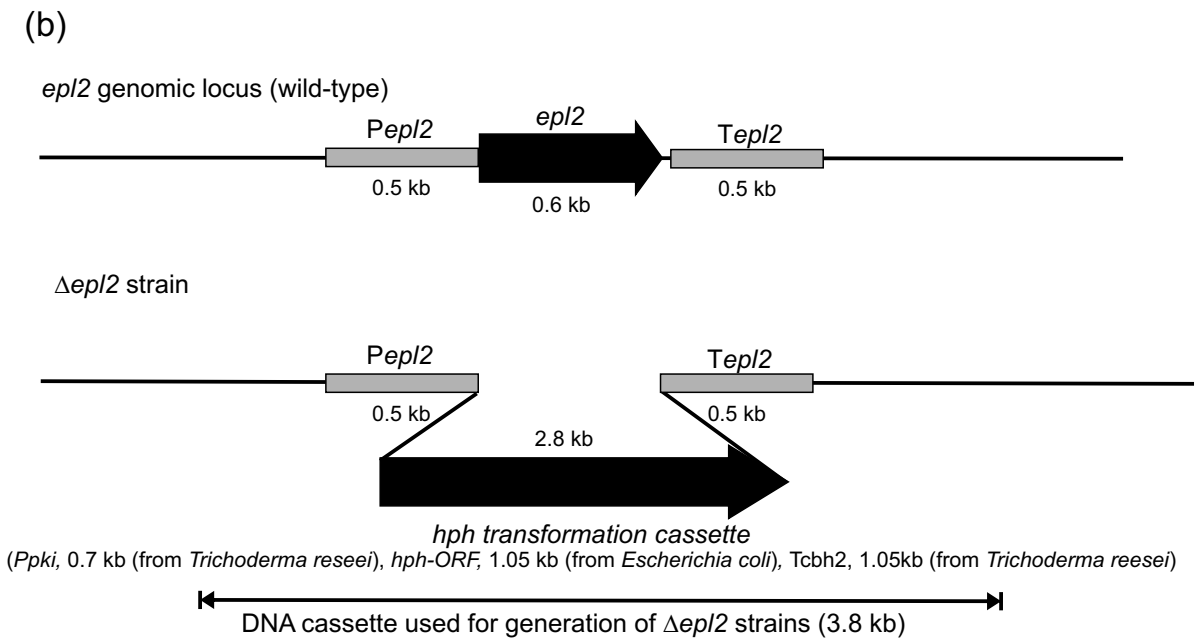


Suppl. Fig. 3. Microscopic analysis of hyphal growth and chlamydospore formation in *T. atroviride*. Arrows indicate examples for chlamydospores. Scale bars = 100 µm.

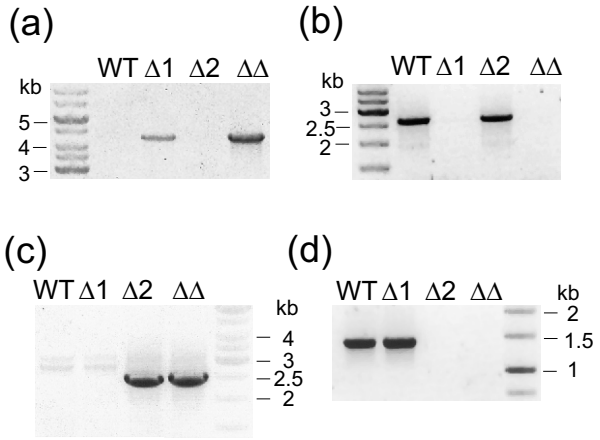


Suppl. Fig. 4.Genomic locus maps for the generation of (a) Δ*epl1*, (b) Δ*epl2* and (a + b) Δ*epl1*Δ*epl2* strains.

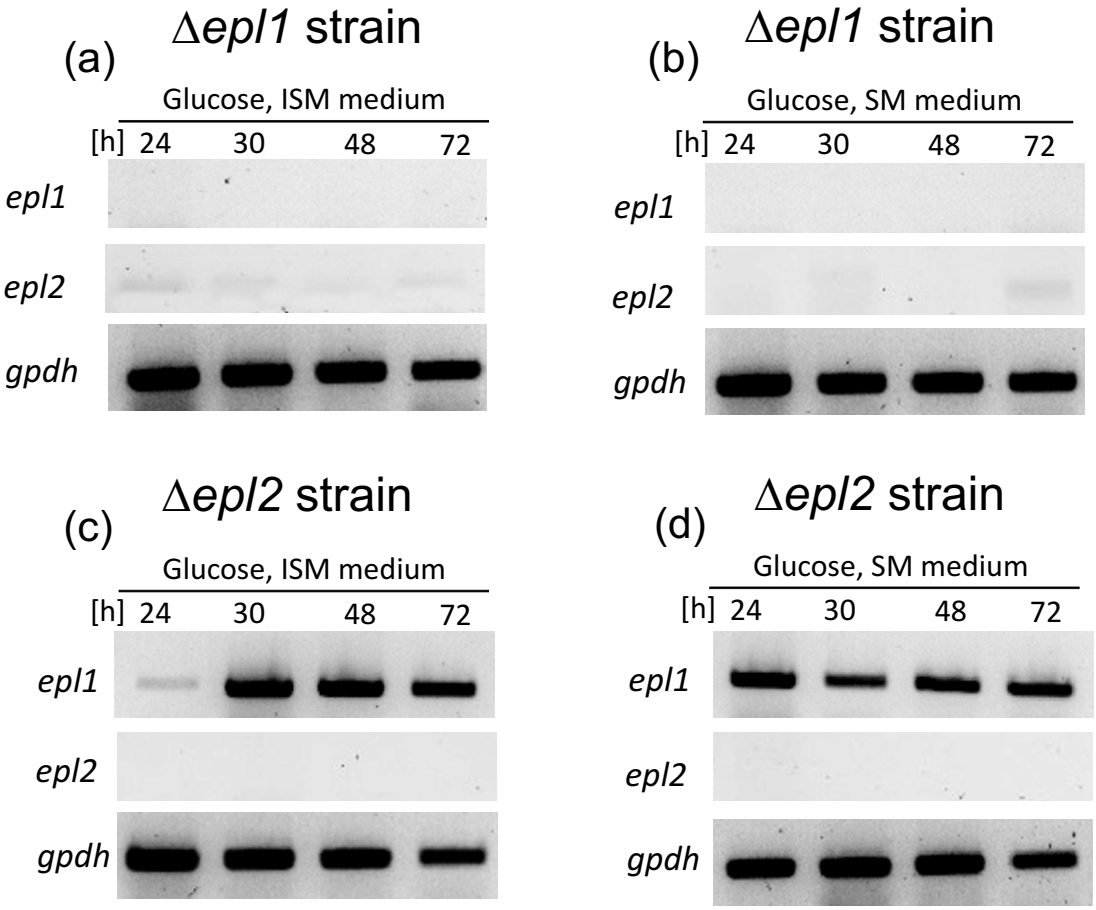




Suppl. Fig. 5. Identification and verification of epl1 an epl2 single and double knockout strains. (a) Identification of epl1 knockout strains using the primers 5/6 (Suppl. Table 1), yielding a PCR product with the size of 4.4 kb. (b) After purification, epl1 knockout strains were further verified for the absence of the wild-type gene using the primers 1/4, yielding a 2.6 kb band for the wild-type locus. (c) For the epl2 knockout locus fungal transformants were verified by PCR with the primers 11/12, yielding a 2.5 kb band. (d) Absence of the epl2 gene was further verified with the primers 13/14, yielding a 1.5 kb band for the epl2 wild-type locus.

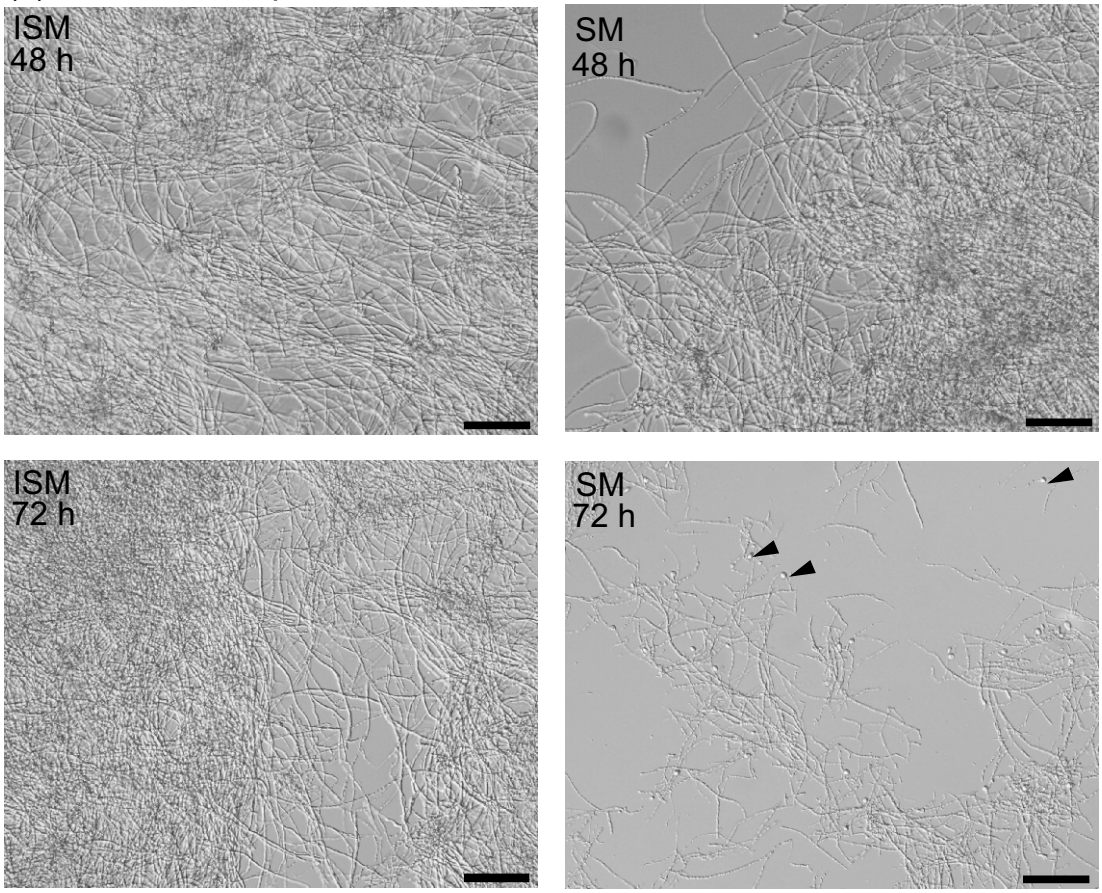


Suppl. Fig. 6. Gene expression analysis of *epl1* and *epl2* in Δ*epl1* and Δ*epl2* strains. RT-PCR analysis of the *epl1* and *epl2* from (a, c) shake flask cultivations in ISM medium with glucose as carbon source, (b, d) shake flask cultivations in SM medium with glucose as carbon source. Growth rates are slower on ISM medium than on SM medium, leading to different dynamics in biomass formation and hyphal development during the cultivation. The *gpdh*-gene was used as reference gene.

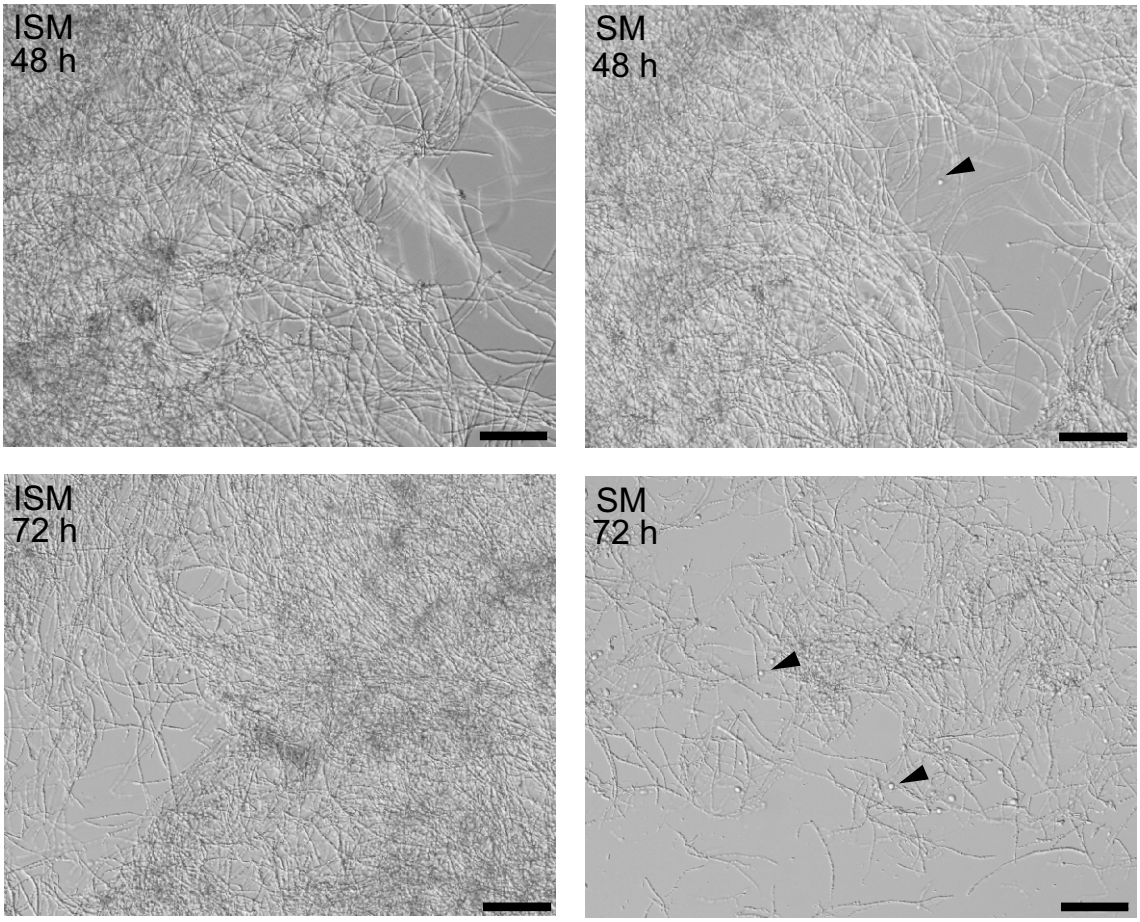


Suppl. Fig. 7 a-c. Microscopic analysis of hyphal growth and chlamydospore formation of (a) Δ*epl1* and (b) Δ*epl2* and (c) double knockout strains. Arrows indicate examples for chlamydospores. Scale bars = 100 µm.

(a) *T. atroviride* Δ*epl1*



(b) *T. atroviride* Δ*epl2*



(c) *T. atroviride* Δ*epl1*Δ*epl2*