



Figure S2. Proper regulation of glucose metabolism is required for dieldrin resistance. Relative growth ratios (treatment versus control) to a GFP-expressing wild-type strain were obtained for three independent cultures exposed to the dieldrin IC25 (690 μ M), for which the means and standard errors are shown. **A** Genes involved in the regulation of glucose metabolism (a process partly under the control of PKA) are required for dieldrin tolerance. Strains were grown in YPD. Statistically significant differences between dieldrin-treated wild-type and mutant strains were determined with Student's t-test, where a= $p < 0.001$, b= $p < 0.01$, c= $p < 0.05$, and *= $p < 0.05$ for differences between a dieldrin-treated strain versus the same strain treated with dieldrin and leucine. **B** Limiting leucine exacerbates dieldrin sensitivity in the *rmd5*Δ strain. The mutant strain was cultured in SC-LEU media containing defined concentrations of leucine. Statistical significance between corresponding leucine doses in wild-type and *rmd5*Δ was determined by Student's t-test, where ***= $p < 0.001$ and **= $p < 0.01$.

Gaytán *et al.* Functional profiling discovers that the dieldrin organochlorinated pesticide affects leucine availability in yeast.