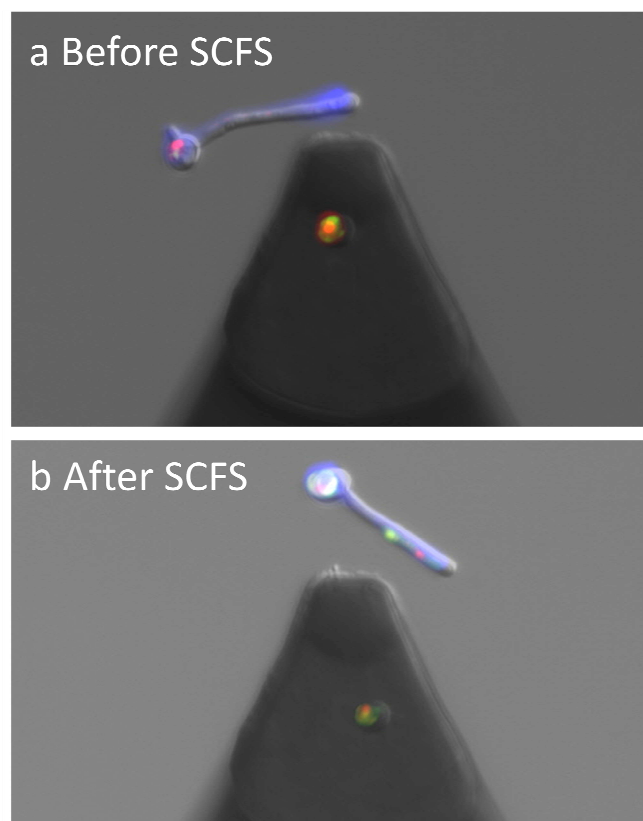


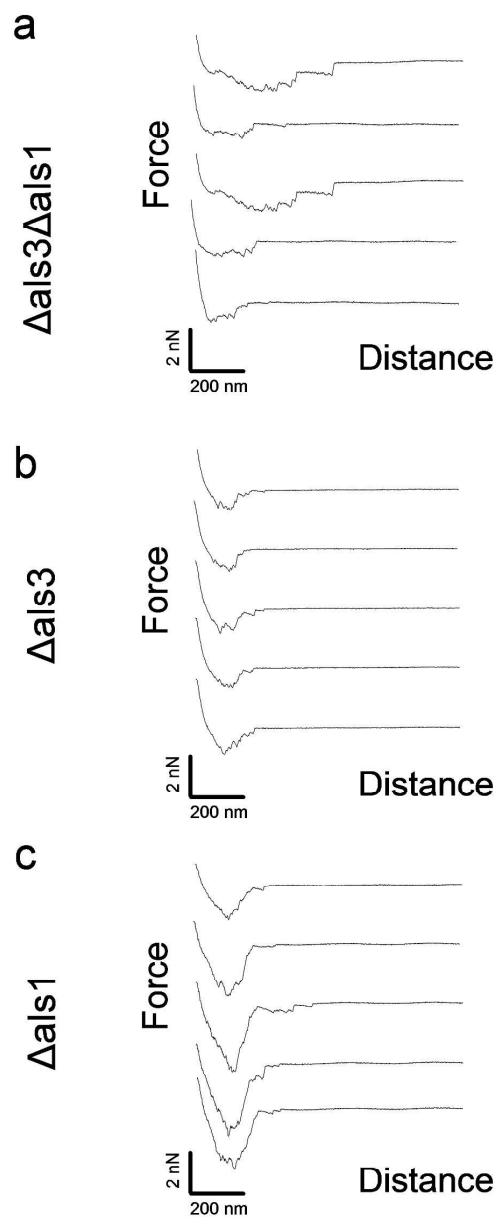
## Supplementary Figures

### Quantifying the forces driving cell-cell adhesion in a fungal pathogen

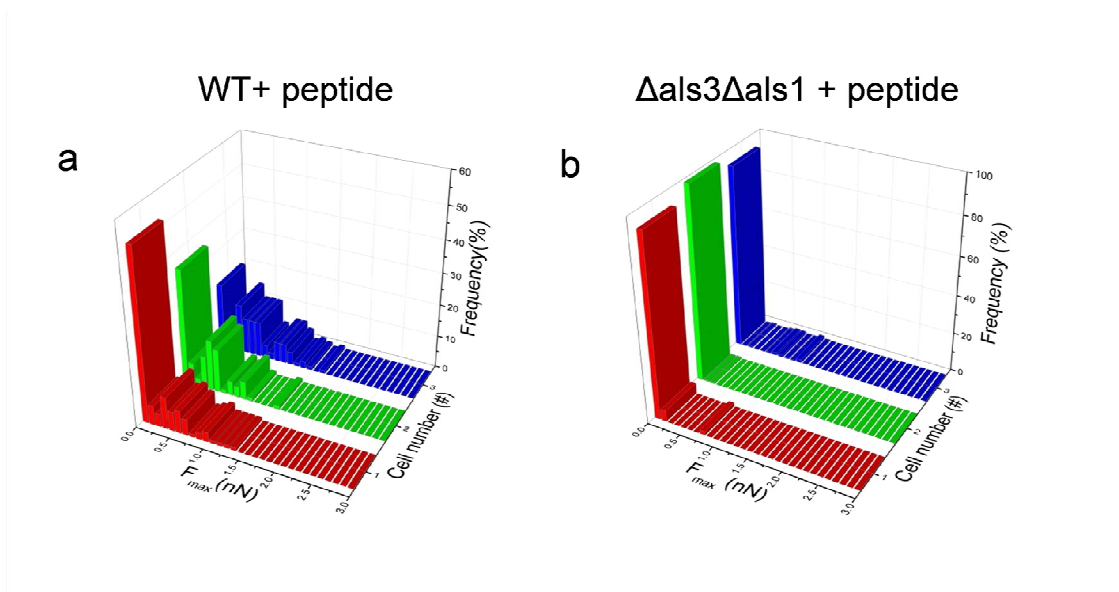
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**Supporting Information Figure 1.** *C. albicans* attachment with polydopamine does not alter cell viability. Fluorescence images (overlaid with DIC) of a yeast cell attached with polydopamine before (a) and after (b) SCFS experiments. Red-orange fluorescence corresponds to intravacuolar structures and confirms the integrity and metabolic function of the cells.



**Supporting Information Figure 2.** Representative force curves obtained for the interaction between *C. albicans* cell probes and *C. albicans* hyphae from the double mutant *als3* $\Delta$ /*als3* $\Delta$  *als1* $\Delta$ /*als1* $\Delta$  ( $\Delta als3\Delta als1$ ) (a), and the simple mutants *als3* $\Delta$ /*als3* $\Delta$  ( $\Delta als3$ ) (b) and *als1* $\Delta$ /*als1* $\Delta$  ( $\Delta als1$ ) (c).



**Supporting Information Figure 3.** Blocking experiment with Ig-ligand peptides. (a, b) Adhesion force histograms of the strongest adhesion force peaks ( $F_{max}$ ; 3 different yeast/hyphae combinations;  $n = 100$  for each experiment), obtained for the interaction between *C. albicans* cell probes and hyphae from the WT (a) or from the double mutant  $\Delta als3\Delta als1$  (*als3 $\Delta$ /als3 $\Delta$  als1 $\Delta$ /als1 $\Delta$* ) (b), obtained after injection of the free Ig-ligand peptide "KLRSMAYKIPTHRR" at 0.2 mg/mL.