

Supplementary table S1: Gene annotations as described by Homann *et al.*, 2009.

Target	ORF	Gene	Annotation
	193188	<i>TAC1</i>	Transcriptional activator of drug-responsive genes including CDR1 and CDR2; has Zn(2)-Cys(6) binuclear cluster; binds DRE element; gene in zinc cluster region near MTL locus; resequencing indicates that TAC1 spans orf19.3188 and orf19.3189
	19.4438	<i>RME1</i>	Protein similar to <i>S. cerevisiae</i> meiotic regulator Rme1p; white-specific transcription; upregulation correlates with clinical development of fluconazole resistance; transcription is not regulated during rat oral infection
	19.7359	<i>CRZ1</i>	Putative transcription factor; similar to <i>S. cerevisiae</i> calcineurin-regulated transcription factor Crz1p; mutant is fluconazole hypersensitive; likely to act downstream of calcineurin; has C2H2 zinc fingers; not required for mouse virulence
Drug-response	19.7372	<i>MRR1</i>	Regulator of MDR1 transcription; zinc-finger protein; gain-of-function mutations cause upregulation of MDR1 (which encodes plasma membrane multidrug efflux pump) and consequent multidrug resistance
	19.2119	<i>NDT80</i>	Activator of CDR1 induction by antifungal drugs; required for wild-type drug resistance; transcriptionally induced upon antifungal drug treatment; similar to <i>S. cerevisiae</i> Ndt80p, which is a meiosis-specific transcriptional regulator
	19.6817	<i>FCR1</i>	Putative zinc cluster transcription factor; negative regulator of fluconazole, ketoconazole, brefeldin A resistance; transposon mutation affects filamentous growth; partially suppresses <i>S. cerevisiae</i> pdr1 pdr3 mutant fluconazole sensitivity
	19.1623	<i>CAP1</i>	Transcription factor, AP-1 family; role in oxidative stress response and resistance, multidrug resistance; oxidative stress regulates nuclear localization; partially complements <i>S. cerevisiae</i> yap1 mutation; human neutrophil-induced