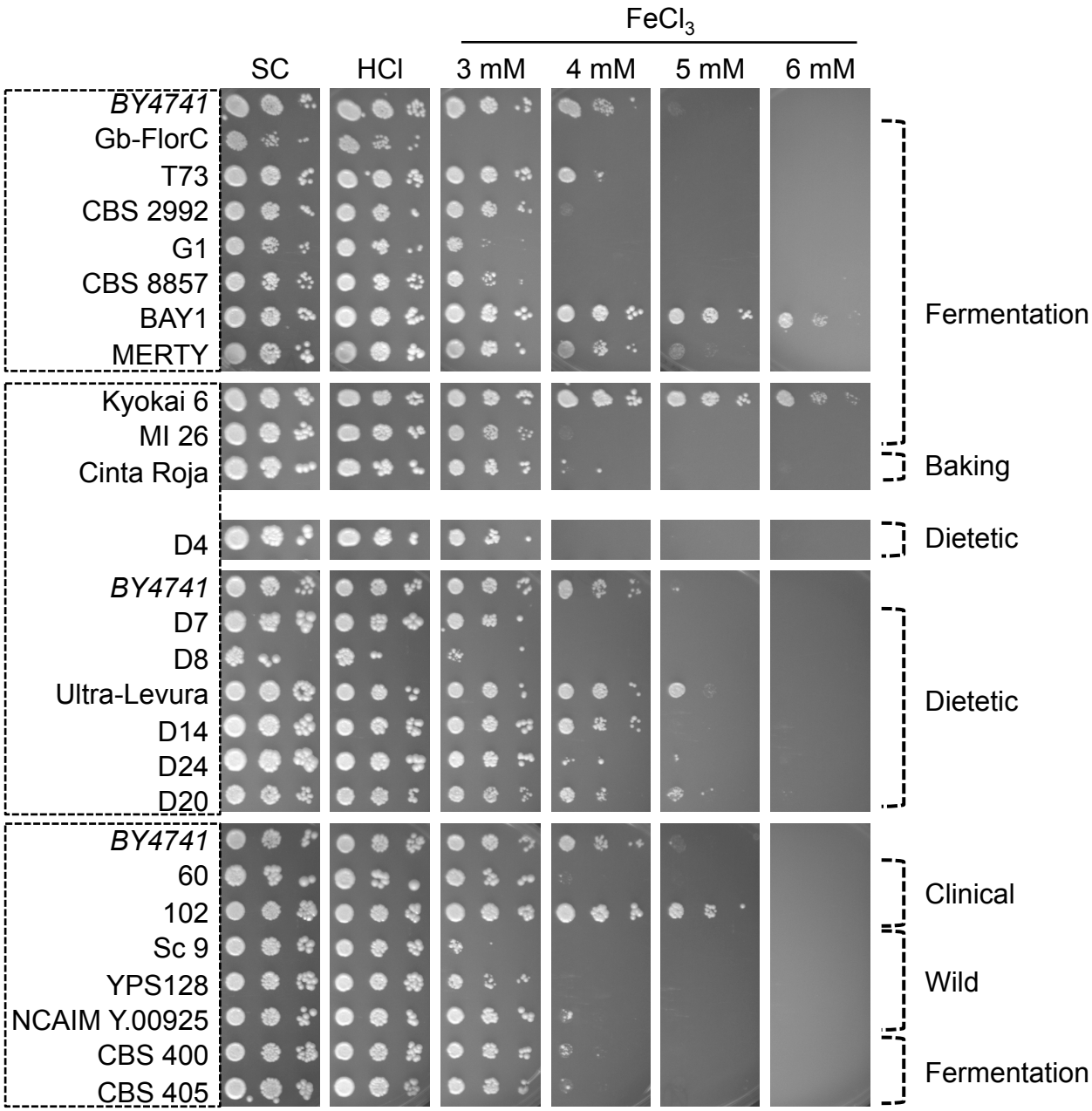
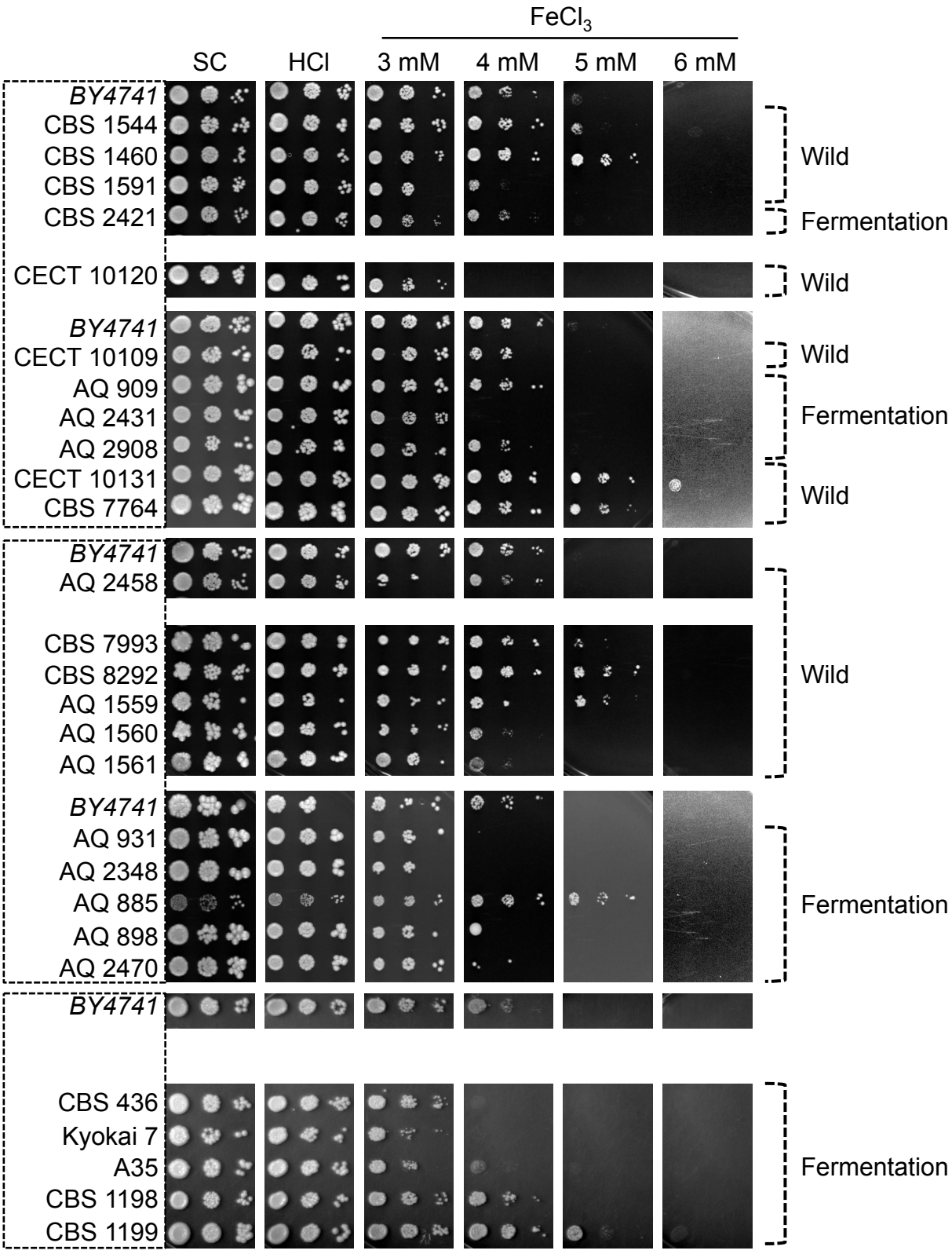
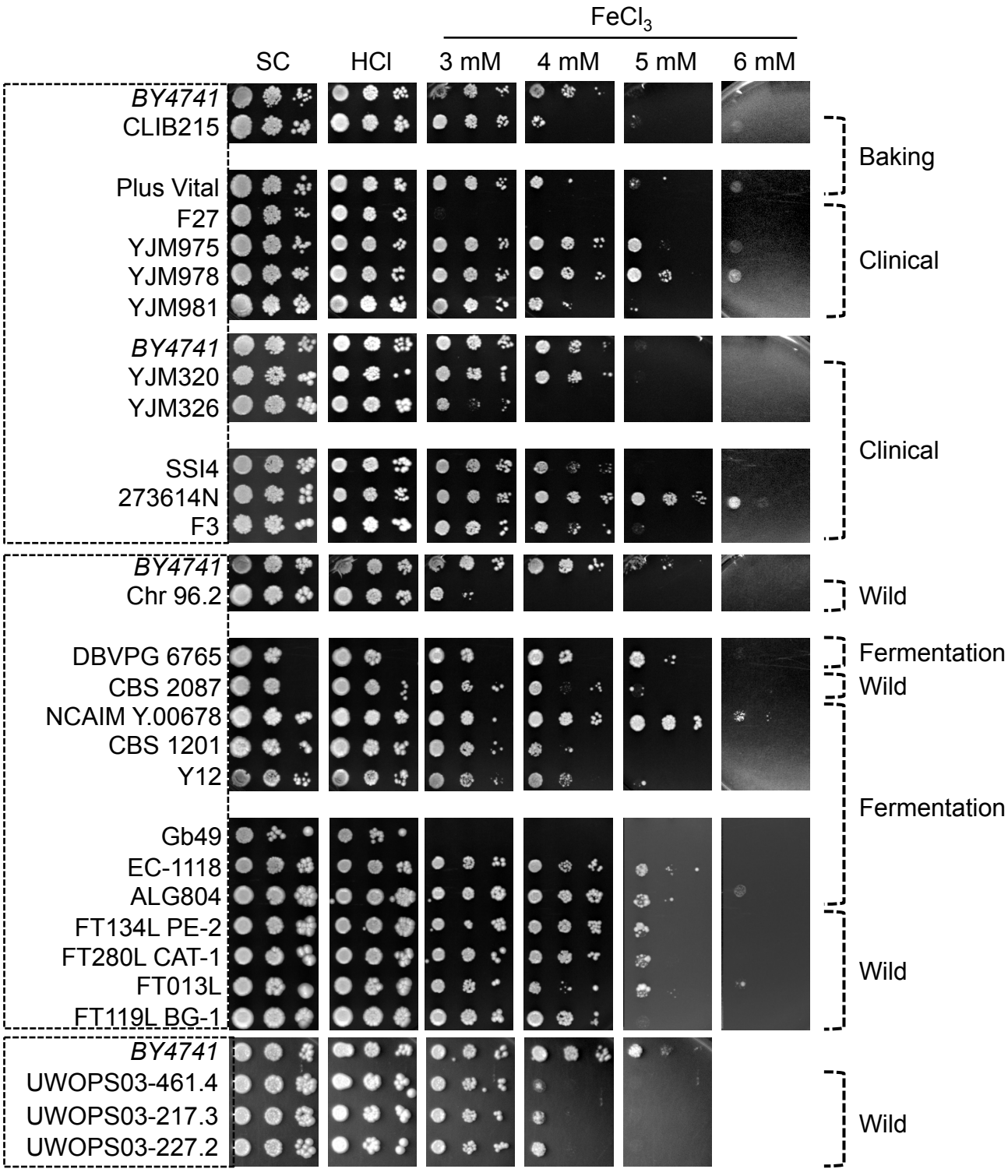


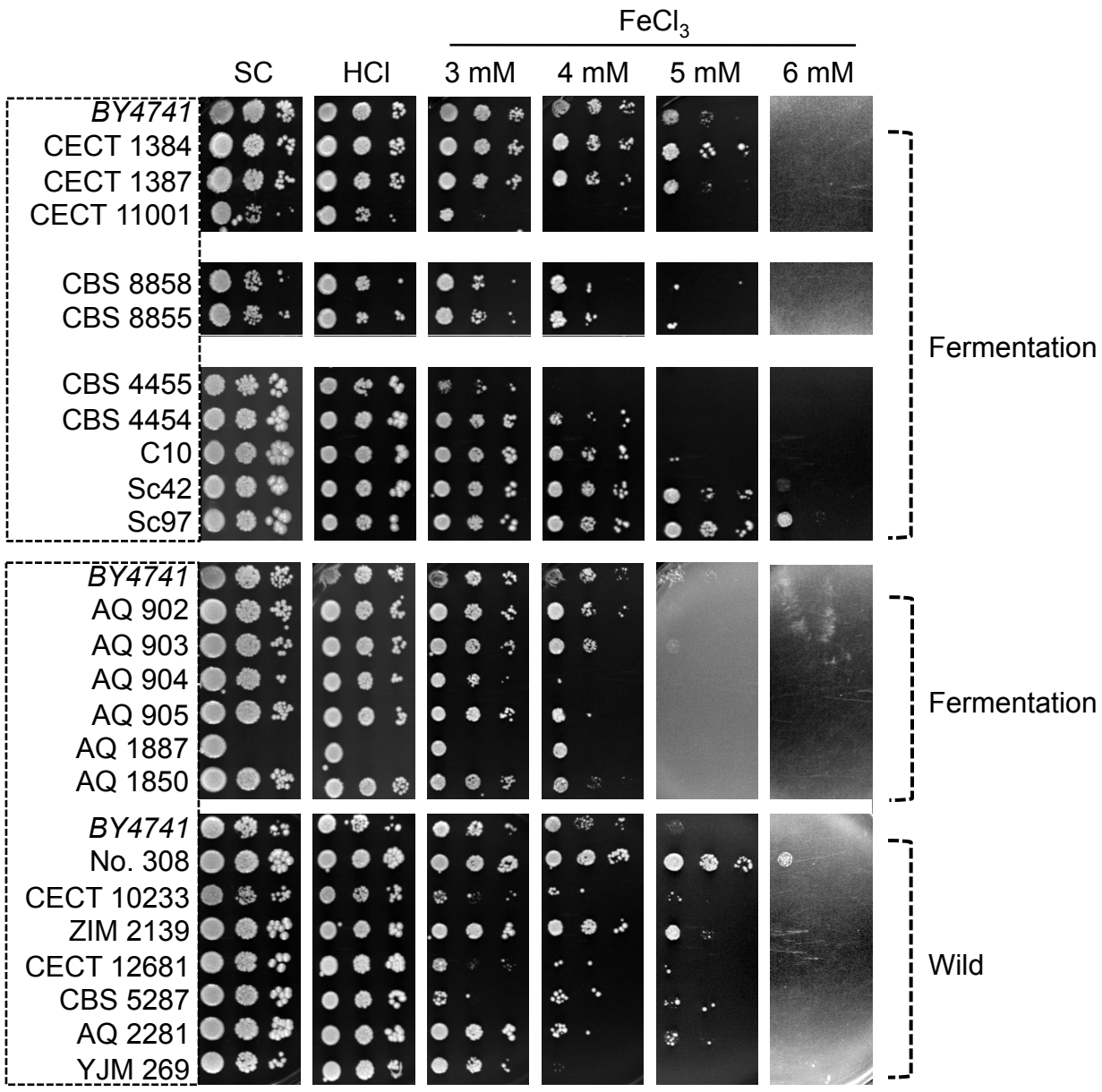
Supplemental Figures S1. Growth of yeast strains from different origins in media with high iron concentrations. The indicated *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown overnight in liquid SC medium and then spotted in 1:10 dilutions starting at OD_{600nm} = 0.1 on SC solid plates containing increasing concentrations of $FeCl_3$. Given that HCl was used to prepare iron stock solutions, a control with the equivalent final concentration of HCl was always used. Plates were incubated at 30ºC for 3 days and then photographed.



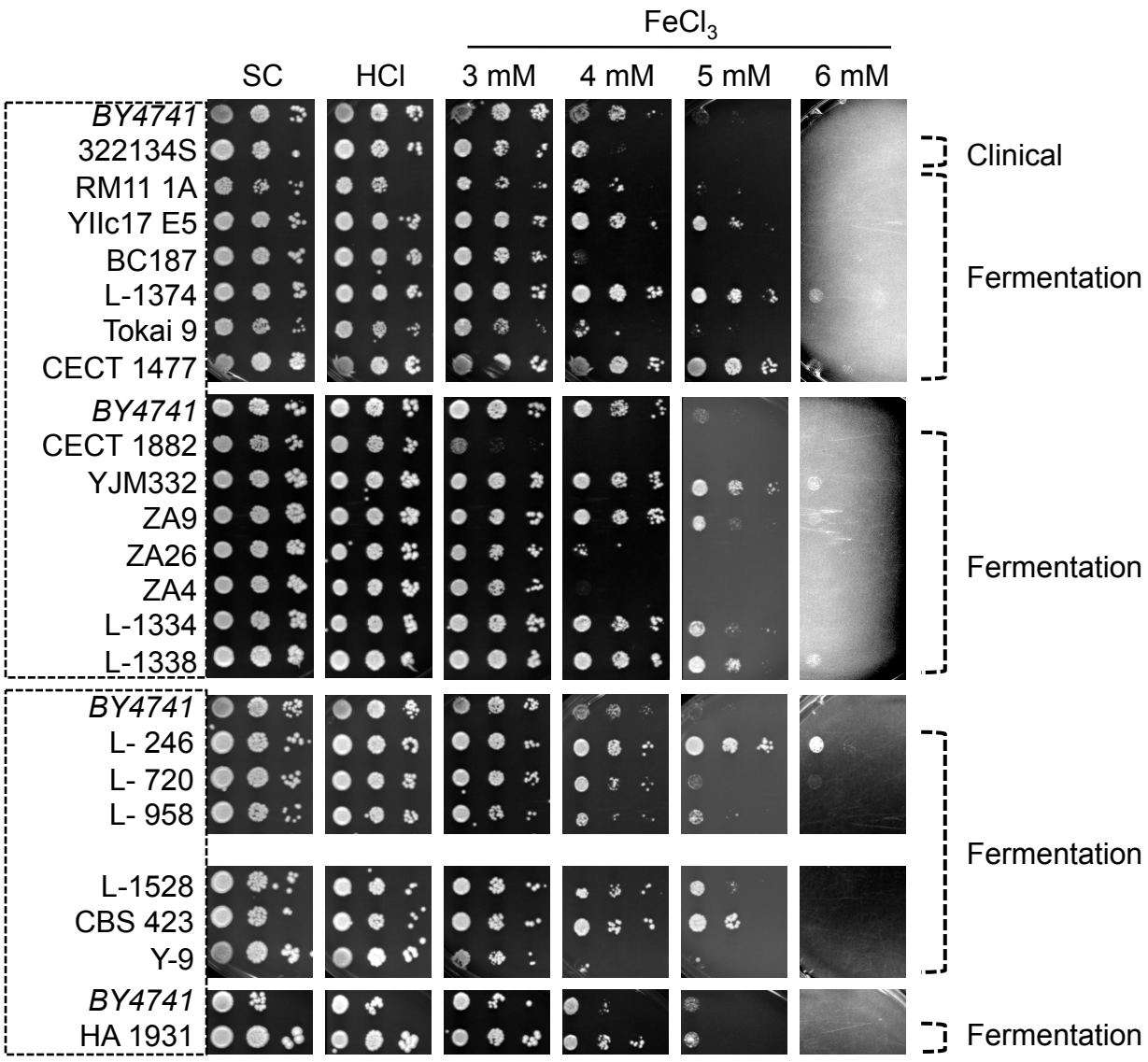
Supplemental Figures S2. Growth of yeast strains from different origins in media with high iron concentrations. The indicated *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown overnight in liquid SC medium and then spotted in 1:10 dilutions starting at OD_{600nm} = 0.1 on SC solid plates containing increasing concentrations of $FeCl_3$. Given that HCl was used to prepare iron stock solutions, a control with the equivalent final concentration of HCl was always used. Plates were incubated at 30ºC for 3 days and then photographed.



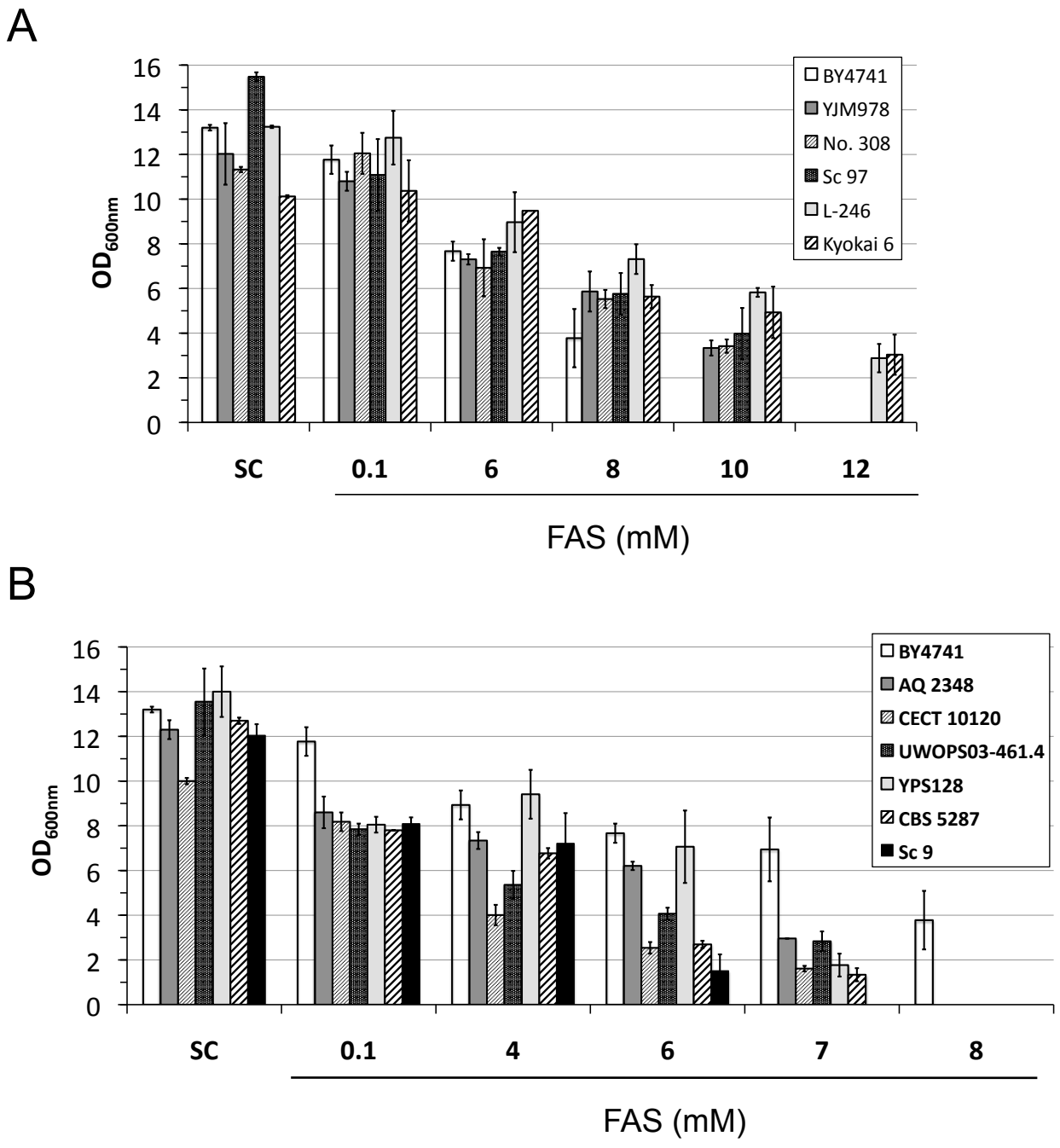
Supplemental Figures S3. Growth of yeast strains from different origins in media with high iron concentrations. The indicated *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown overnight in liquid SC medium and then spotted in 1:10 dilutions starting at OD_{600nm} = 0.1 on SC solid plates containing increasing concentrations of $FeCl_3$. Given that HCl was used to prepare iron stock solutions, a control with the equivalent final concentration of HCl was always used. Plates were incubated at 30ºC for 3 days and then photographed.



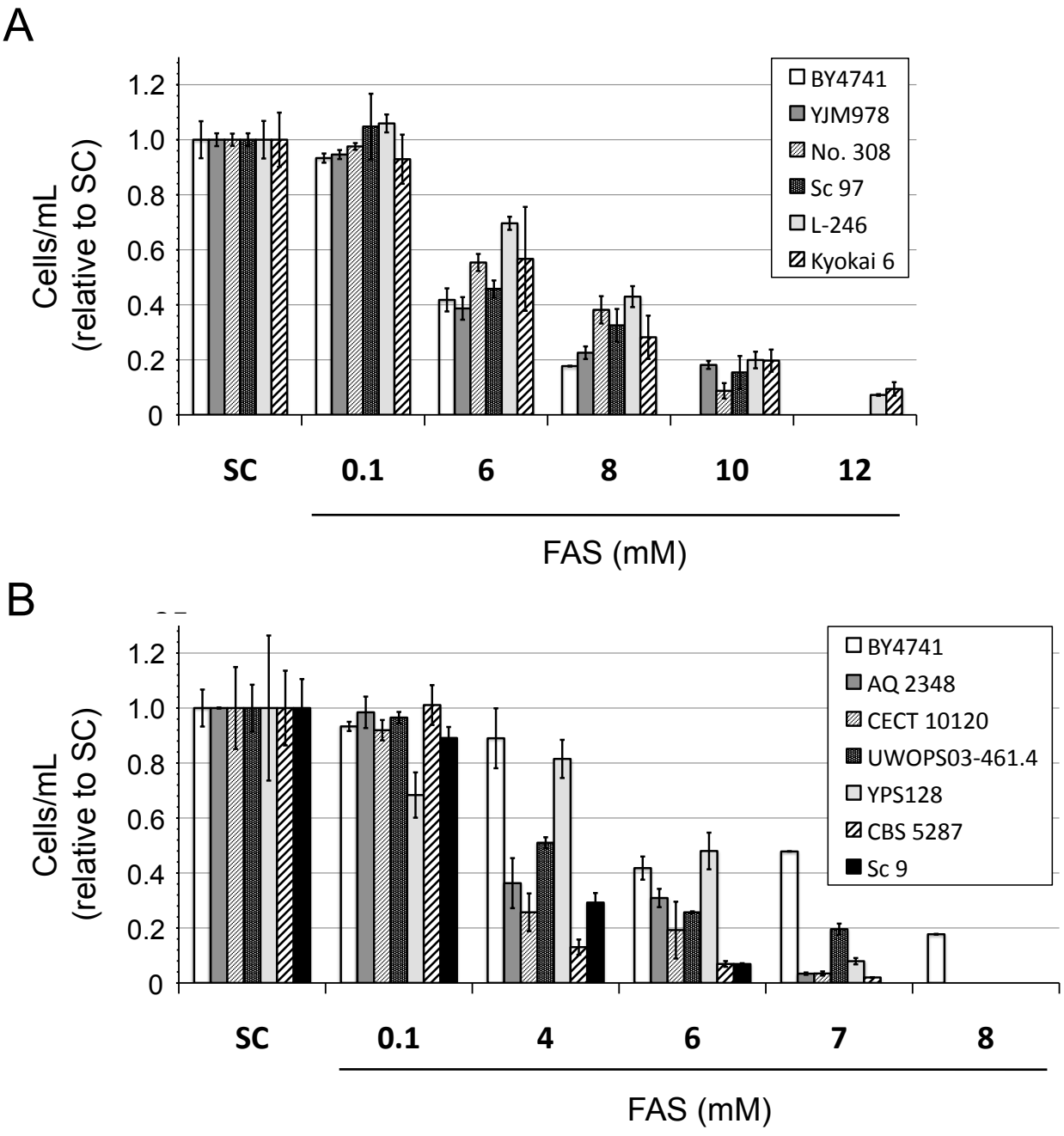
Supplemental Figures S4. Growth of yeast strains from different origins in media with high iron concentrations. The indicated *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown overnight in liquid SC medium and then spotted in 1:10 dilutions starting at OD_{600nm} = 0.1 on SC solid plates containing increasing concentrations of $FeCl_3$. Given that HCl was used to prepare iron stock solutions, a control with the equivalent final concentration of HCl was always used. Plates were incubated at 30ºC for 3 days and then photographed.



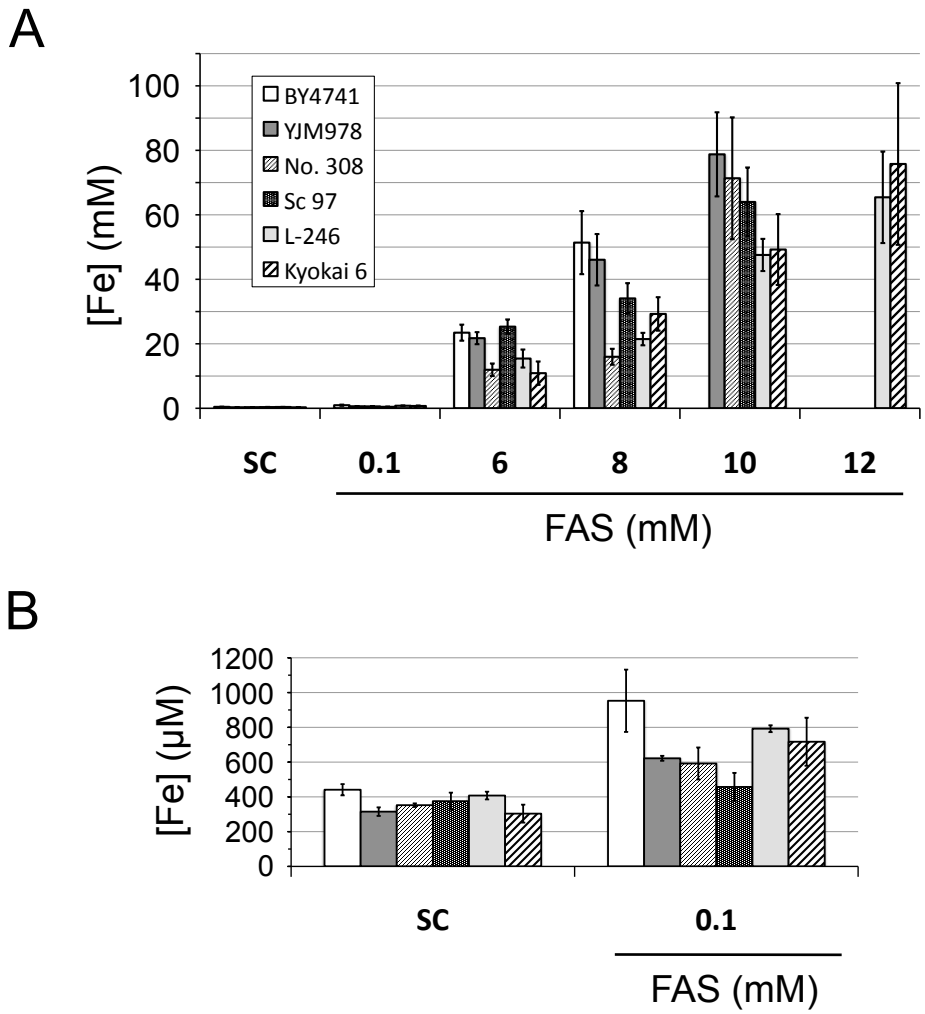
Supplemental Figures S5. Growth of yeast strains from different origins in media with high iron concentrations. The indicated *S. cerevisiae* strains were grown overnight in liquid SC medium and then spotted in 1:10 dilutions starting at OD_{600nm} = 0.1 on SC solid plates containing increasing concentrations of $FeCl_3$. Given that HCl was used to prepare iron stock solutions, a control with the equivalent final concentration of HCl was always used. Plates were incubated at 30ºC for 3 days and then photographed.



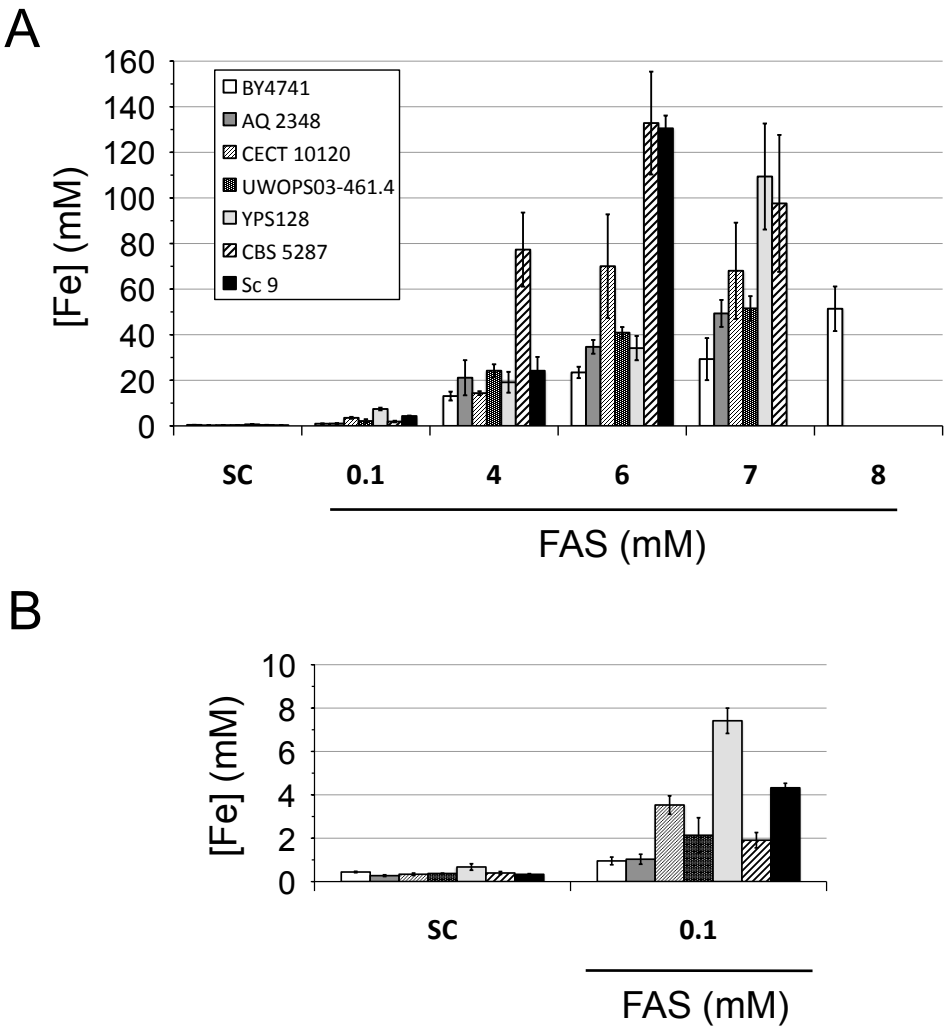
Supplemental Figure S6. Growth of a selection of iron-resistant (panel A) and iron-sensitive (panel B) yeast strains in media with high iron concentrations. Yeast cells were grown as in Figure 1D and OD_{600nm} determined after 24 hours incubation in the indicated media. The average and standard deviation of at least three independent biological experiments is represented.



Supplemental Figure S7. Yeast culture growth relative to synthetic medium. The concentration of yeast cells per mL obtained in Figure 1B (panel A) and 2B (panel B) after 24 hours incubation in the indicated media was represented relative to the values obtained by each strain in SC medium.



Supplemental Figure S8. Iron accumulation in molar concentrations in a selection of iron-resistant yeast strains grown in media with high iron. The iron concentration values represented in Figure 3 were converted to molar units by using the total cellular volume of each strain at every condition



Supplemental Figure S9. Iron accumulation in molar concentrations in a selection of iron-sensitive yeast strains grown in media with high iron. The iron concentration values represented in Figure 3 were converted to molar units by using the total cellular volume of each strain at every condition.