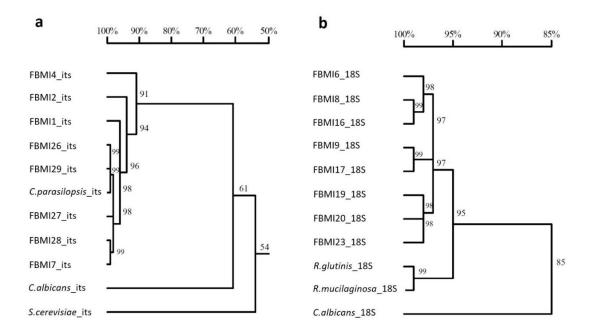
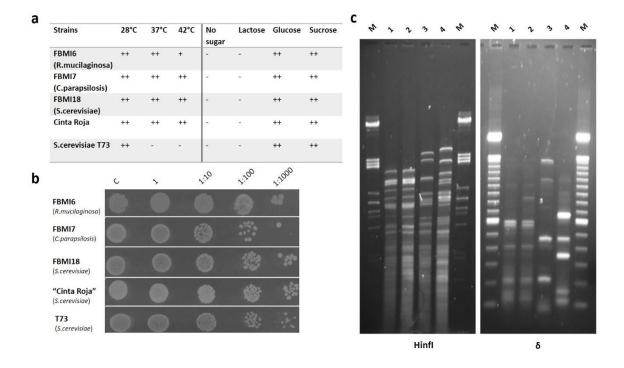
Multiple approaches detect the presence of fungi in human breast milk samples from healthy mothers.

Alba Boix-Amorós, Cecilia Martinez-Costa, Amparo Querol, Maria Carmen Collado*, Alex Mira*.



Supplementary Figure 1. Homology trees for *C.parapsilosis* and *R.mucilaginosa* isolates from breast milk. (a) Shows a homology tree for *Candida parapsilosis* isolates from breast milk samples (n=8) PCR-amplified with ITS1-5.8 primers and Sanger-sequenced. Three reference strains were included as controls (*C.parapsilosis*, *C.albicans* and *S.cerevisiae*). (b) Shows a homology tree for *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa* isolates from breast milk samples (n=8) PCR-amplified with 18S rRNA primers and Sanger-sequenced. Three reference strains were included as controls (*R.mucilaginosa*, *R.glutinis* and *C.albicans*). Multiple alignments and homology trees were performed with DNAMAN software.



Supplementary Figure 2. Phenotipic and genetic characterization of fungal isolates from human breastmilk. a) Isolates viability at different temperatures and utilization of different sugars. (-) indicates no growth, (+) indicates moderate growth, and (++) indicates high growth. b) Isolates' resistance to oxidative stress. The picture shows the differential growth of isolates after 1-hour exposure to 6mM H₂O₂. The first column corresponds to the growth of isolates without H₂O₂ exposure. The remaining columns of growth correspond to isolates exposed to H₂O₂: 1(no dilution), and dilutions 1:10, 1:100 and 1:1000. c) Hinf I mtDNA restriction patterns (HinfI) and δ -PCR amplification patterns (δ) of the DNA of yeast strains. 1 (FBMI18 strain), 2 (Baker's yeast "Cinta roja"), 3 (Wine strain T73), 4 (*S.boulardii*, Ultralevura). The DNA of phage λ digested with Pst I (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) and a 100-bp DNA ladder marker (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD.) served as the size standard respectively (M).