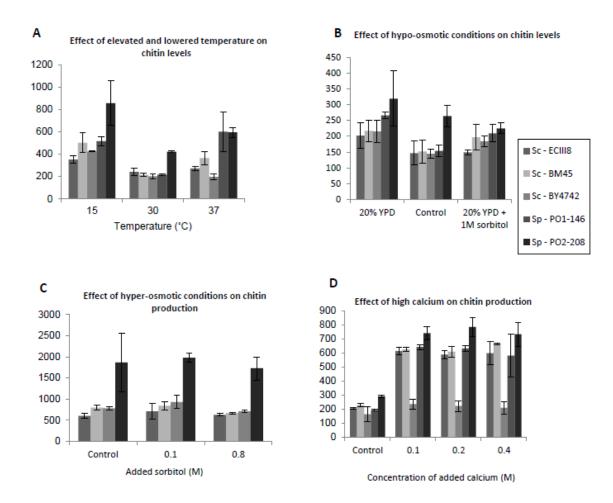
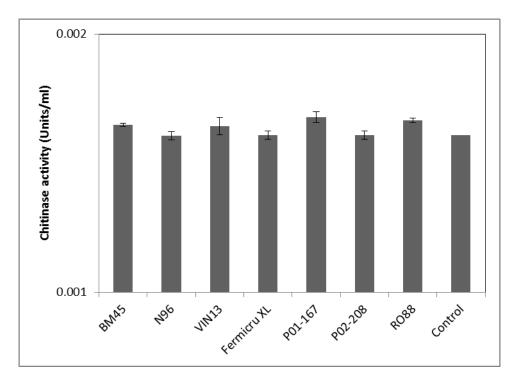
1 Supplementary figures



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FIG S1 Cell wall chitin levels in cell wall of *S. cerevisiae* (ECIII8, BM45 and BY4742) or *S. paradoxus* (P01-146 and P02-208) strains. Intensity of chitin-binding dye, Calcofluor white
 fluorescent signal was used as measurement of chitin levels. Error bars indicate the differences
 between the three biological repeats.



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FIG S2 Chitinase activity levels of chitinase remaining in model wine solution (12% ethanol, 4 g/l tartaric acid, pH 3.3). Cells were incubated for 2h at room temperature in model wine solution without any chitinase enzyme added. After incubation period cells were removed from the model wine solution through centrifuging at 3, 250 g before adding the chitinase enzyme into the supernatant. A negative control was also run where no cells were added into the model wine solution before incubation. Chitinase levels were quantified using Chitinase assay kit. Commercial chitinase was used for yeast cell wall binding assay in this experiment.

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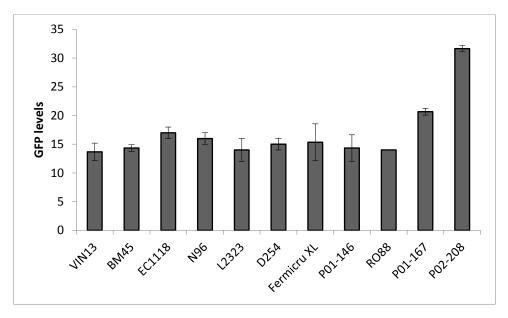


FIG S3 GFP levels bound to different yeast strains quantified using BD FACS Aria flow cytometer.
Cells were grown in YPD as described by de Groot *et al.* (2001) and equal amount of cells based
on OD measurement at 600nm were washed and re-suspended in PBS buffer before adding GFP
protein. Cells were further incubated for 2 h at room temperature with shaking before washing
and re-suspending in PBS buffer in preparation for quantification using a flow cytometer.

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25 References

 de Groot PWJ, Ruiz C, de Aldana CRV, Duenas E, Cid VJ, Rey FD, Rodriquez-Pena JM, Perez P, Andel A, Caubin J, Arroyo J, Garcia JC, Gil C, Molina M, Garcia LJ, Nombela C, Klis FM. 2001. A genomic approach for the identification and classification of genes involved in cell wall formation and its regulation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Compar Funct Genom 2:124-142.

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