SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

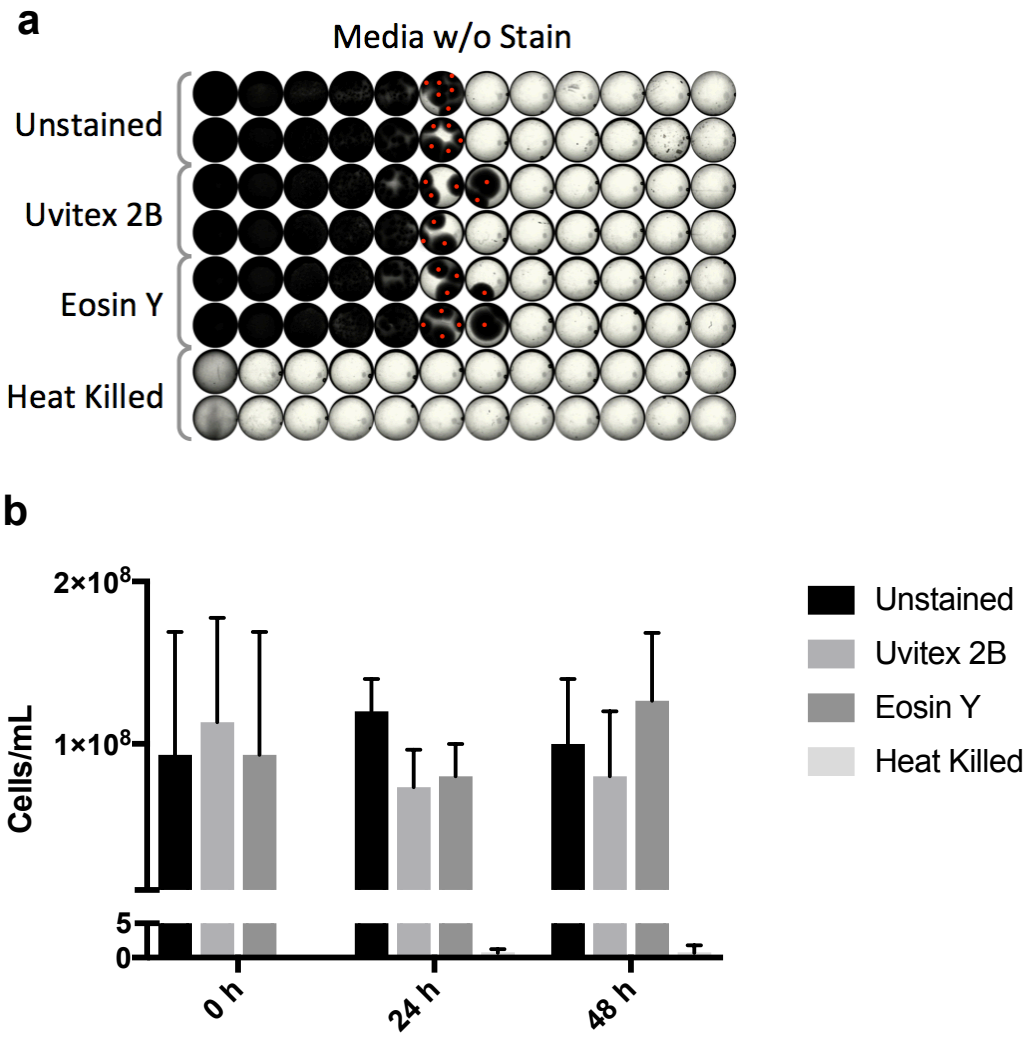

Figure S1. Staining cells with either Uvitex 2B or Eosin Y does affect culture viability. (a) Using tadpoling-assays to measure of cell viability, we determined that staining did not affect viability. The figure shows a representative tadpoling assay where technical duplicates of 200 µL/sample were serially diluted horizontally on a 96 well plate diluted by a factor of 10 per column. (b) Quantification of culture viability measurements from biological triplicates revealed no significant difference in colony formation between stained samples and unstained controls.

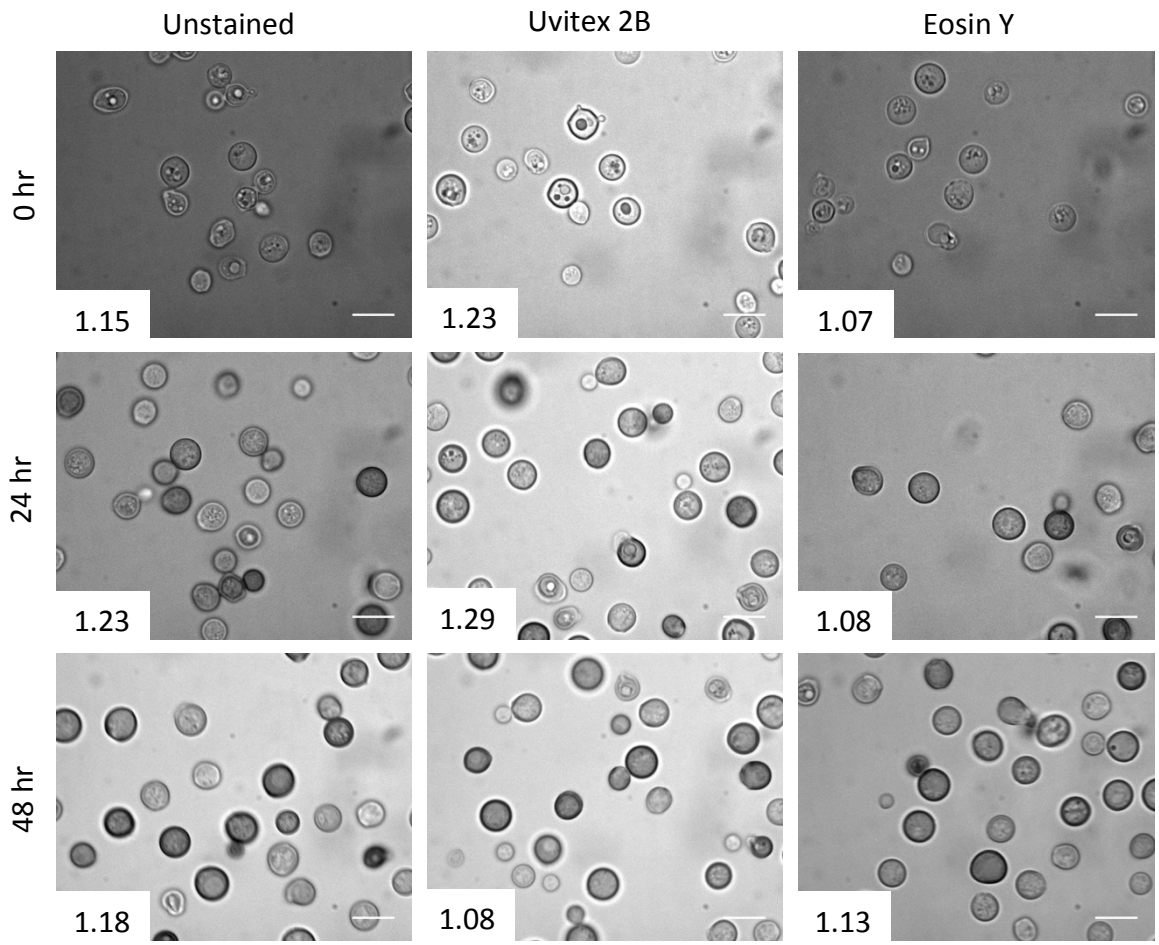

Figure S2. Cell morphology and mother-daughter cell separation is not affected under conditions tested. Bright field images of *C. neoformans* cells stained with cell wall dyes were analyzed at each time interval. Gross morphology of stained cells remained similar to that of unstained controls. As early as 24 h, we observed increased pigmentation on the cell wall of some cells, while others remained non-pigmented; which was presumably melanin. The numbers on the bottom-left corner of each panel quantify the incidence of mother-daughter cell separation calculated as the ratio of total cell number divided by the number of groups (including single cells). No significant differences in budding events were found to be associated with staining procedures used. Data was collected from biological triplicate images taken at a magnification of 100X and scale bars represent 10 μm.

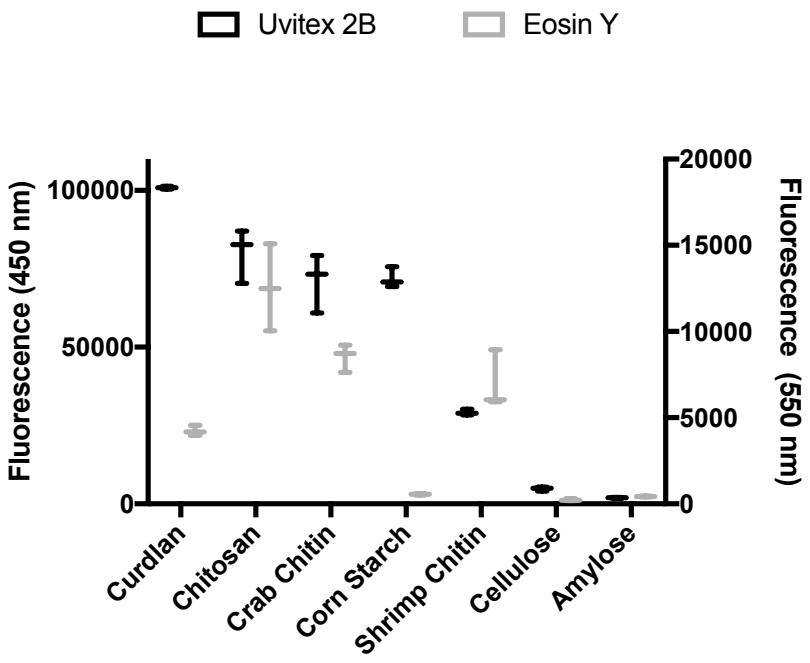

Figure S3. Polysaccharides stained with Uvitex 2B and Eosin Y. Various polysaccharides, including some found in the fungal cell wall were stained with either Uvitex or Eosin Y. Both Uvitex and Eosin Y reacted with a number of polysaccharides found in the *C. neoformans* cell wall. The y-axis on the left represents measured fluorescence intensities for Uvitex-stained samples while the right y-axis represents fluorescence intensities for Eosin Y-stained samples.