

Cryptococcus spp. Melanization depends on cell-wall composition

Supporting Information

Melanin deposition in two *Cryptococcus* species depends on cell-wall composition and flexibility

Christine Chrissian^{1,2}, Emma Camacho³, Man Shun Fu³, Rafael Prados-Rosales^{4,5}, Subhasish Chatterjee^{1#}, Radames J.B. Cordero³, Jennifer K. Lodge⁶, Arturo Casadevall³, and Ruth E. Stark^{1,2,7*}

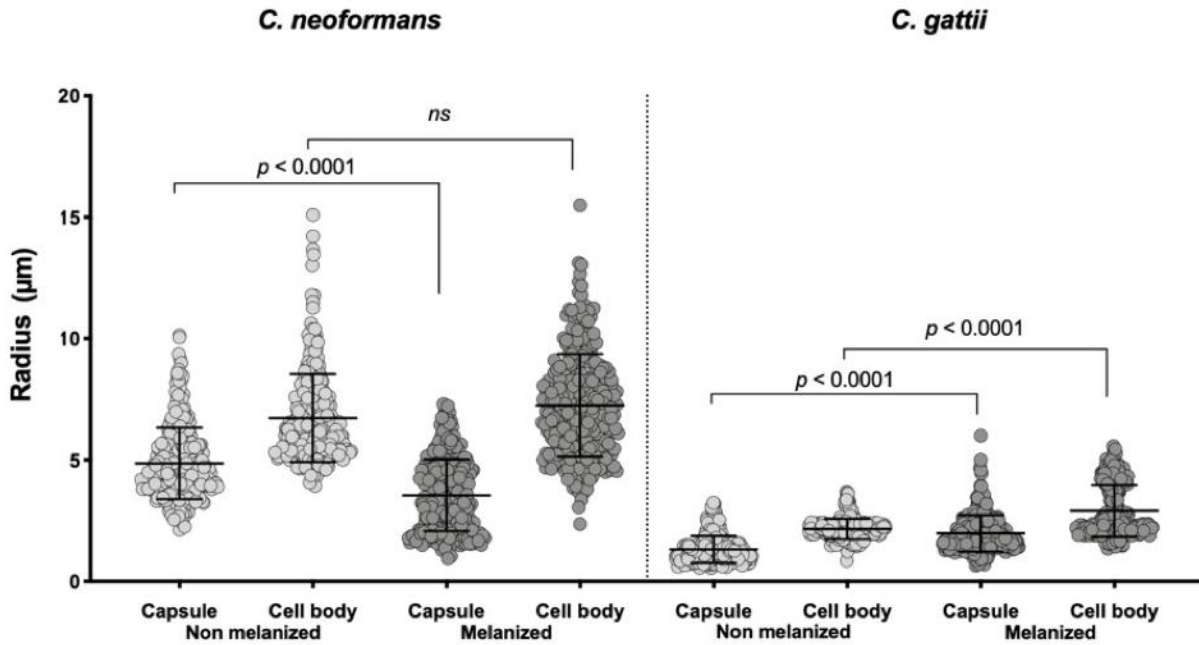


Figure S1. *C. neoformans* H99 and *C. gattii* R265 show marked differences in capsule and cell body dimensions under non-melanizing and melanizing conditions. Capsule and cell-body dimensions for non-melanized and melanized yeast cells of *C. neoformans* H99 and *C. gattii* R265 measured from representative light micrographs visualized with India ink counterstaining. Morphological measurements were analyzed using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparison test. Error bars represent standard deviations.

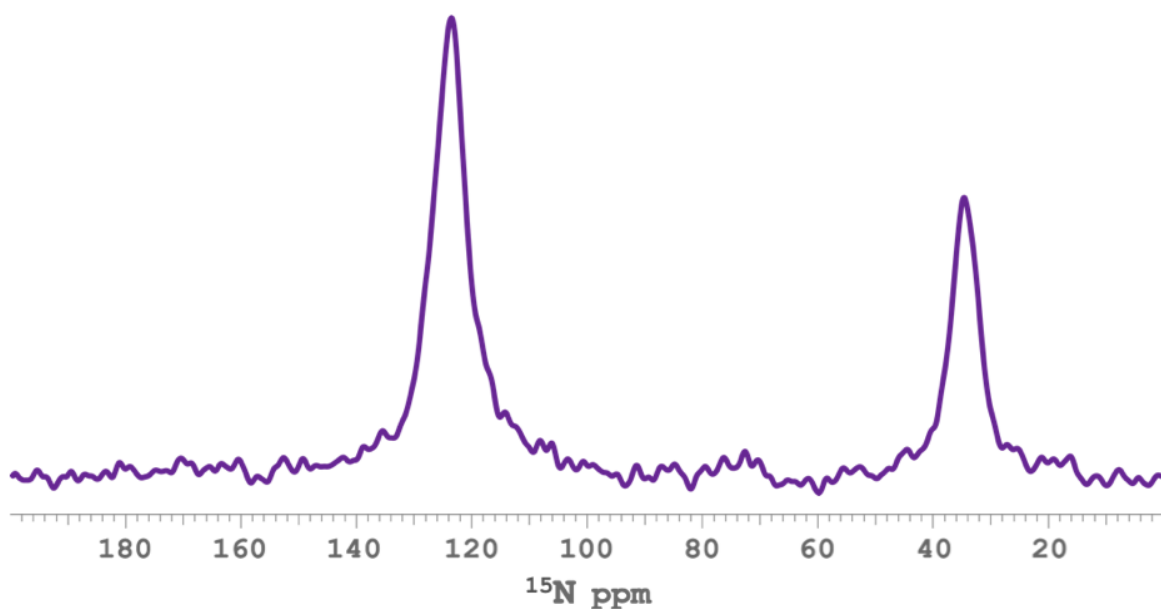


Figure S2. *C. neoformans* H99 melanin ghosts display nitrogen signals characteristic of chitin and chitosan. 1D ¹⁵N CPMAS spectrum of *C. neoformans* H99 melanin ghosts generated from cell cultures containing [U-¹³C₆]-D-glucose and ¹⁵N-glycine as the sole carbon and nitrogen sources, respectively. The peaks at 123 ppm and 35 ppm are characteristic of the chitin amido and chitosan amino nitrogens, respectively.