

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE TITLES AND TEXT

Recording of DNA binding events during gut commensalism reveals the action of a repurposed *Candida albicans* regulatory network

Jessica N. Witchley¹, Pauline Basso¹, Cedric A. Brimacombe¹, Nina V. Abon¹,
and Suzanne M. Noble^{1,2,3,4}

Figure S1. *C. albicans* sexual regulators bind to each other's promoters in white and opaque a cells (related to Figure 1). Cartoons of DNA binding activity in white a cells (left) and opaque a cells (right) are based on the results of ChIP experiments reported by other groups (Hernday et al., 2013; Hernday et al., 2016; Lohse and Johnson, 2016). Each dot indicates a direct binding interaction, and only the boxed regulators are expressed in each cell type. Cells used for ChIP experiments were propagated *in vitro*.

Figure S2. Validation of commensal phenotypes with independent isolates of *wor2*, *wor3*, *wor4*, *czf1*, and *ahr1* (related to Figures 1 and 2). A-E. Independently generated isolates of each mutant were competed against WT in the murine gut colonization model. A. WT (ySN250) v. *wor2* (ySN1143). B. WT (ySN250) v. *wor3* (ySN1433). C. WT (ySN250) v. *wor4* (ySN1494). D. WT (ySN250) v. *czf1* (ySN1383). E. WT (ySN250) v. *ahr1* (ySN1188). Paired student's t-test ns=not significant, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. F. *ssn6* exhibits colony growth and wrinkling (a marker of filamentation) defects on multiple types of laboratory media. Single colonies of WT and *ssn6* were propagated on YEPD, Lee's glucose, and Spider plates incubated at 30°C and 37°C. G. Growth under anaerobic conditions does not correlate with commensal phenotypes. Serial dilutions of WT and transcription factor mutants were spotted onto YEPD medium and

incubated at 30°C for 2 days in an aerobic environment or for 3 days in an anaerobic environment. H-I. Repeats of commensalism experiments shown in Figure 2C and 2D. H. *efg1* vs. *efg1wor1* using the same strains as in Figure 2C. I. WT vs. *efg1czf1*, using an independent isolate of *efg1czf1*. Paired student's t-test, ns=not significant, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01.

Figure S3. Features of the Calling Card-Seq method (related to Figures 3 and 4). A. Schematic of PB transposons at the donor site. *C.d.HIS1*- and, in strains containing two transposons, *C.m.LEU2*-marked PB are flanked by a split *ARG4* gene (from *Candida dubliniensis*). The split *ARG4*-transposon constructs are integrated into the chromosomal *leu2Δ* locus (both endogenous alleles of the *LEU2* ORF are deleted in the SN152 parent strain). B. Use of auxotrophic markers to monitor transposon excision and reintegration events. Prior to transposase activity, strains containing one copy of PB have a His+Arg- phenotype. Strains that have undergone transposon excision and loss of PB have a His-Arg+ phenotype. Strains that have undergone transposon excision and reintegration into the genome have a His+Arg+ phenotype. C. Schematic of method to create PBBase^{OE} strains. The insert from PmeI-digested pSN422 undergoes recombination at the *TDH3* locus, resulting in replacement of the *TDH3* ORF. As a result, untethered PBBase is expressed at high levels via the strong, constitutively active *TDH3* promoter. D. Growth of strains containing only the PB-*HIS1* transposon (top) vs. PB-*HIS1* plus untethered PBBase (bottom) on various media. Both strains grow well on YEPD/agar (left, nonselective) and on SD-his/agar (middle, selective for presence of the transposon), but only the strain expressing PBBase grows on SD-arg (right; selective for the presence of the transposon and for excision of the transposon from the donor site).

Figure S4. Additional Cht2 experiments (related to Figure 4). A. Spot plate growth assays of *cht2* under cell wall stress conditions. B. Spot plates growth assays of *CHT2* mutants under

aerobic, microaerophilic and anaerobic conditions. Strains were spotted onto YPD and incubated in air or in microaerophilic or anaerobic chambers for 5 days at 30°C.

C and E. Competitive fitness assays in the mouse model of gut colonization. C. WT (SN250) vs. *cht2* (SN2157) (independent *cht2* isolate compared to Figure 4C) D. Alignment of *C. albicans* Cht2 and *S. cerevisiae* Cts1. Boxes indicate conserved residues of the DxE motif and chitin binding pocket that were mutated to alanine for assessment of Cht2 chitinase activity. E. *cht2+CHT2* (SN2225) vs. *cht2+CHT2^{D151A,E153A}* (SN2230). Paired student's t-test, ns = not significant, *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE TITLES

Table S1. Efg1-PBase in vitro

Table S2. CCS in host

Table S3. RNA-Seq

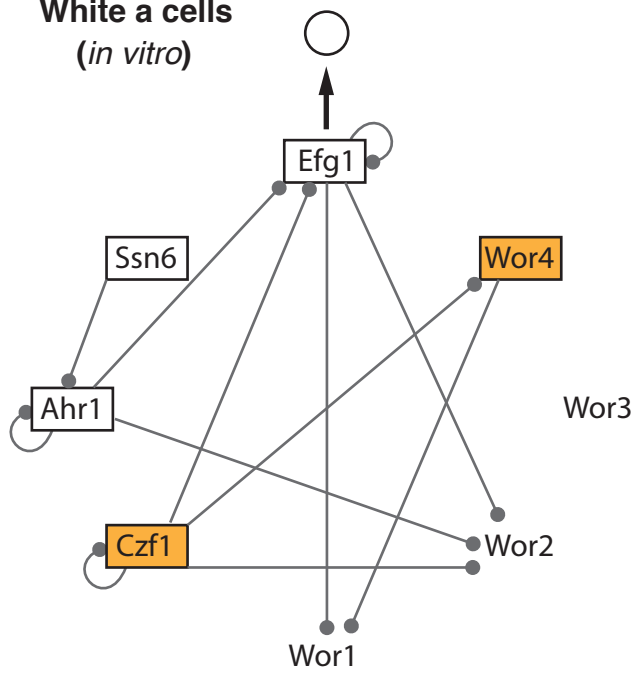
Table S4. Strains

Table S5. Plasmids

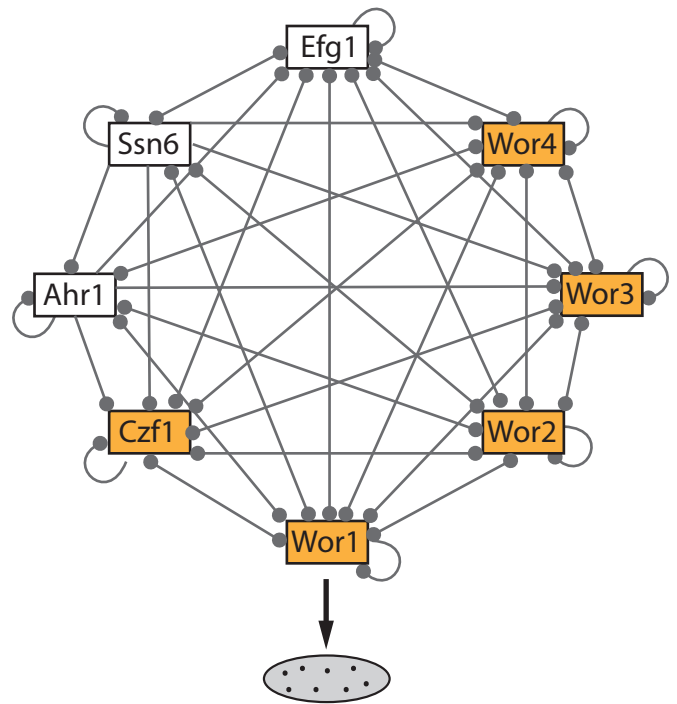
Table S6. Primers

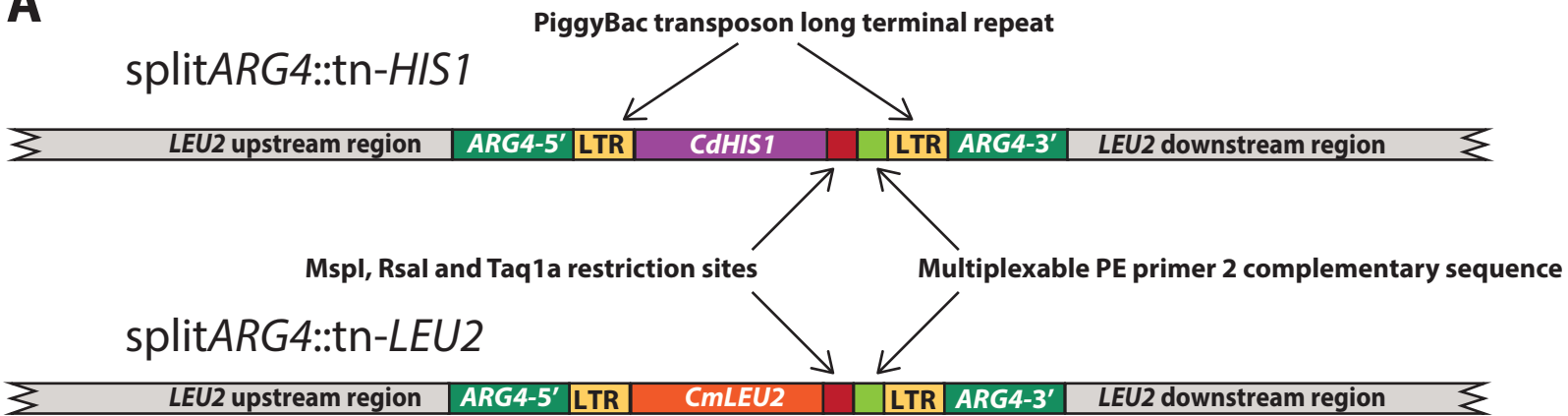
A

White a cells
(*in vitro*)

**B**

Opaque a cells
(*in vitro*)



A**B****Transposon Status****Phenotype**

No movement from donor site



His+

Excision



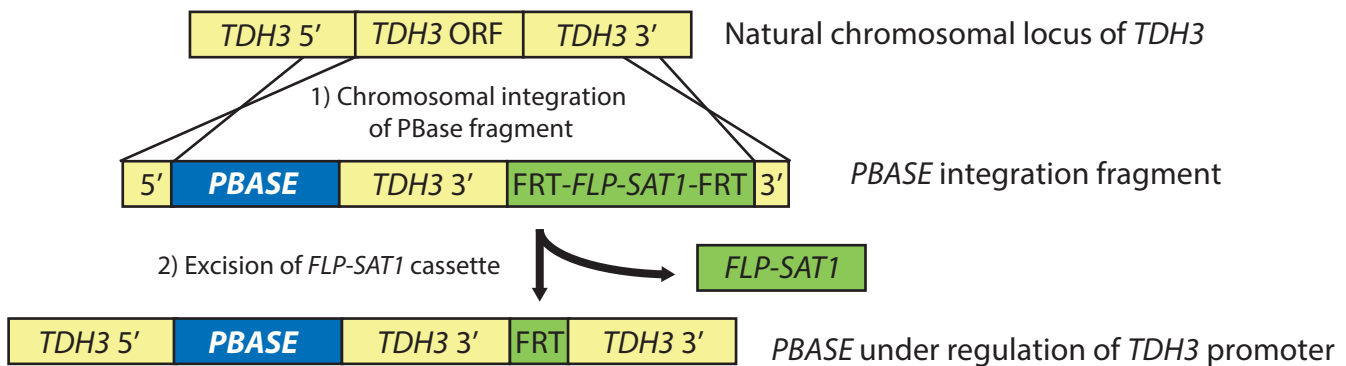
Arg+

Excision + integration at a new locus



Arg+His+

Target gene

C**D**