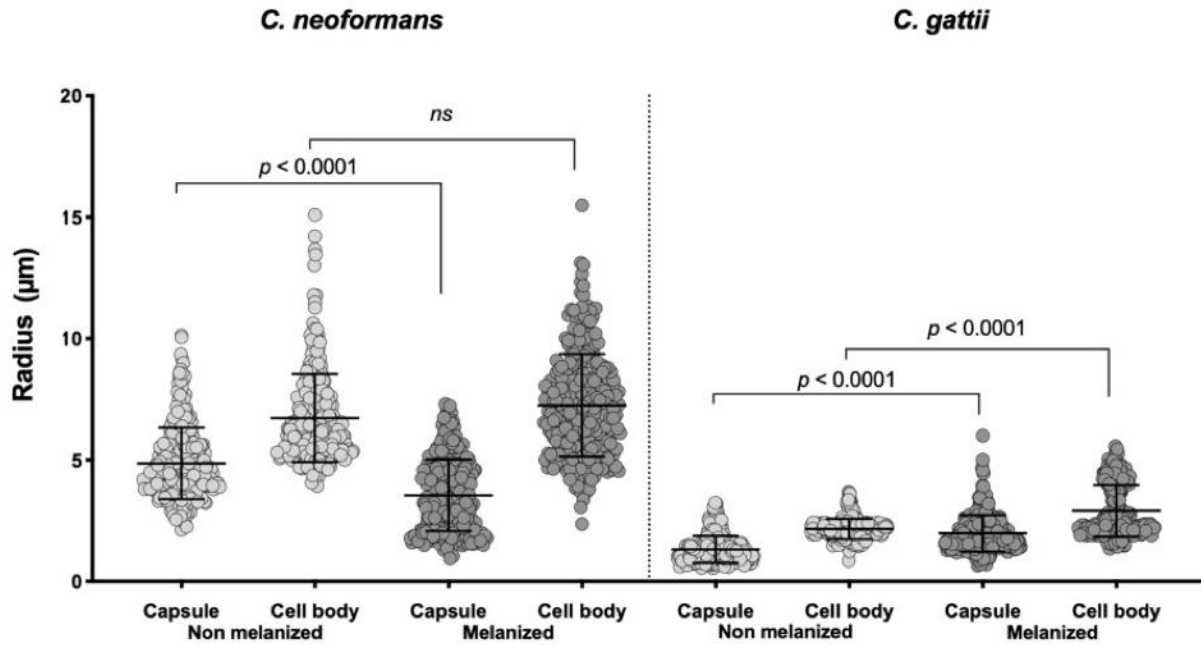


*Cryptococcus* spp. Melanization depends on cell-wall composition

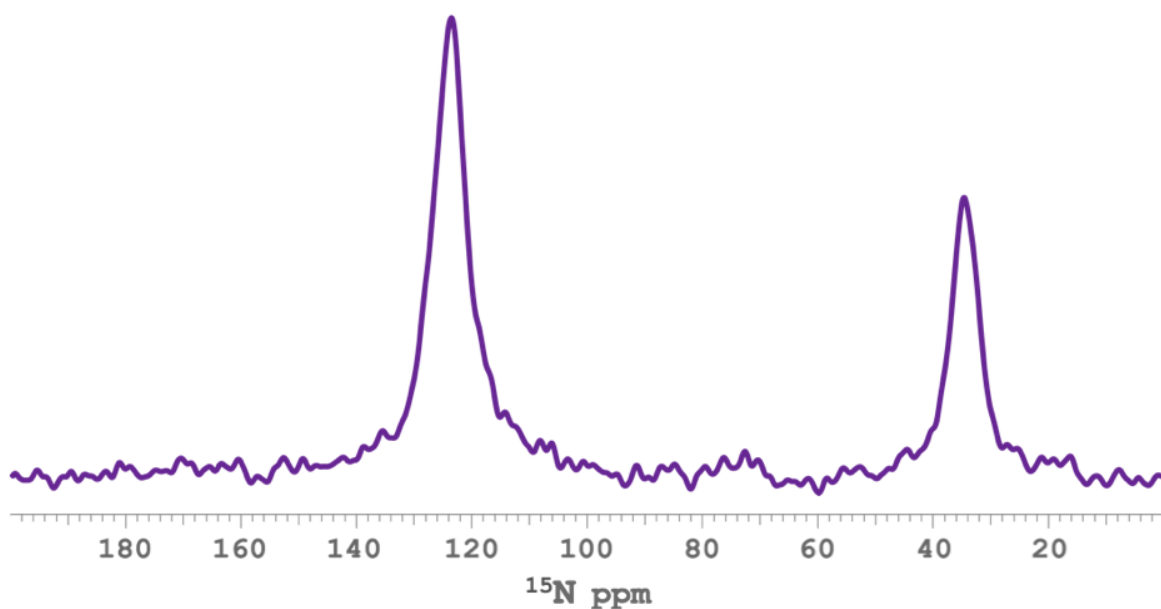
## **Supporting Information**

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

**Christine Chrissian<sup>1,2</sup>, Emma Camacho<sup>3</sup>, Man Shun Fu<sup>3</sup>, Rafael Prados-Rosales<sup>4,5</sup>, Subhasish Chatterjee<sup>1#</sup>, Radames J.B. Cordero<sup>3</sup>, Jennifer K. Lodge<sup>6</sup>, Arturo Casadevall<sup>3</sup>, and Ruth E. Stark<sup>1,2,7\*</sup>**



**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  $^{15}\text{N}$  CPMAS spectrum of *C. neoformans* H99 melanin ghosts generated from cell cultures containing [U- $^{13}\text{C}_6$ ]-D-glucose and  $^{15}\text{N}$ -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.