

Table S5: Summary of all reported phenotypes for the *dpp3Δ* mutant and responsible mutations. For the defective phenotypes examined in our previous study, attribution to loss of Med15 was inferred from the lack of restoration of WT phenotypes in the *dpp3Δ* mutant after reconstruction of a *DPP3* WT locus, but was not formally demonstrated.

<i>dpp3Δ</i> phenotype	Due to the loss of	Study
Intracellular pyrophosphate decreased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
PEA secretion decreased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
Tyrosol secretion increased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
Yeast survival in macrophages increased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
ROS production by macrophages decreased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
TNF- α secretion by macrophages increased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
IL-10 secretion by macrophages decreased	Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
Virulence in mice decreased	Dpp3 and Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
TNF- α secretion in mice decreased	Dpp3 and Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
Colonization of mouse brains decreased	Dpp3 and Med15	Sabra <i>et al.</i> 2014
Cell separation decreased	Med15	Current work
Hyphal growth decreased	Med15	Current work
Mating decreased	Med15	Current work