Supplementary Materials

Histone Methyltransferases AcDot1 and AcRmtA Are Involved in Growth Regulation, Secondary Metabolism, and Stress Response in *Aspergillus carbonarius*

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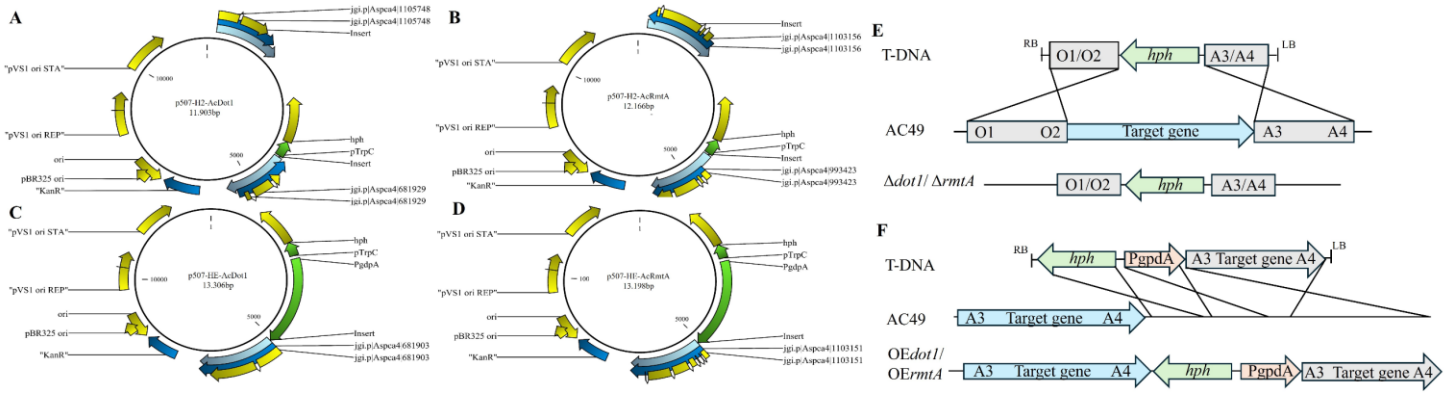

Figure S1: Physical maps of the plasmids A) p507-H2-AcDot1 B) p507-H2-AcRmtA C) p507-HE-AcDot1, and D) p507-HE-AcRmtA. E) Diagram of the deletion cassette used to replace the target gene with the resistance marker (Hph) in the homologous recombination strategy for knockout mutants Δ*dot1* and Δ*rmtA* obtainment. F) Diagram of the random integration strategy used to integrate the resistance marker and the gene of interest (GOI) preceded by the *PgpdA* in the genome of the overexpression mutants OE*dot1* and OE*rmtA*.

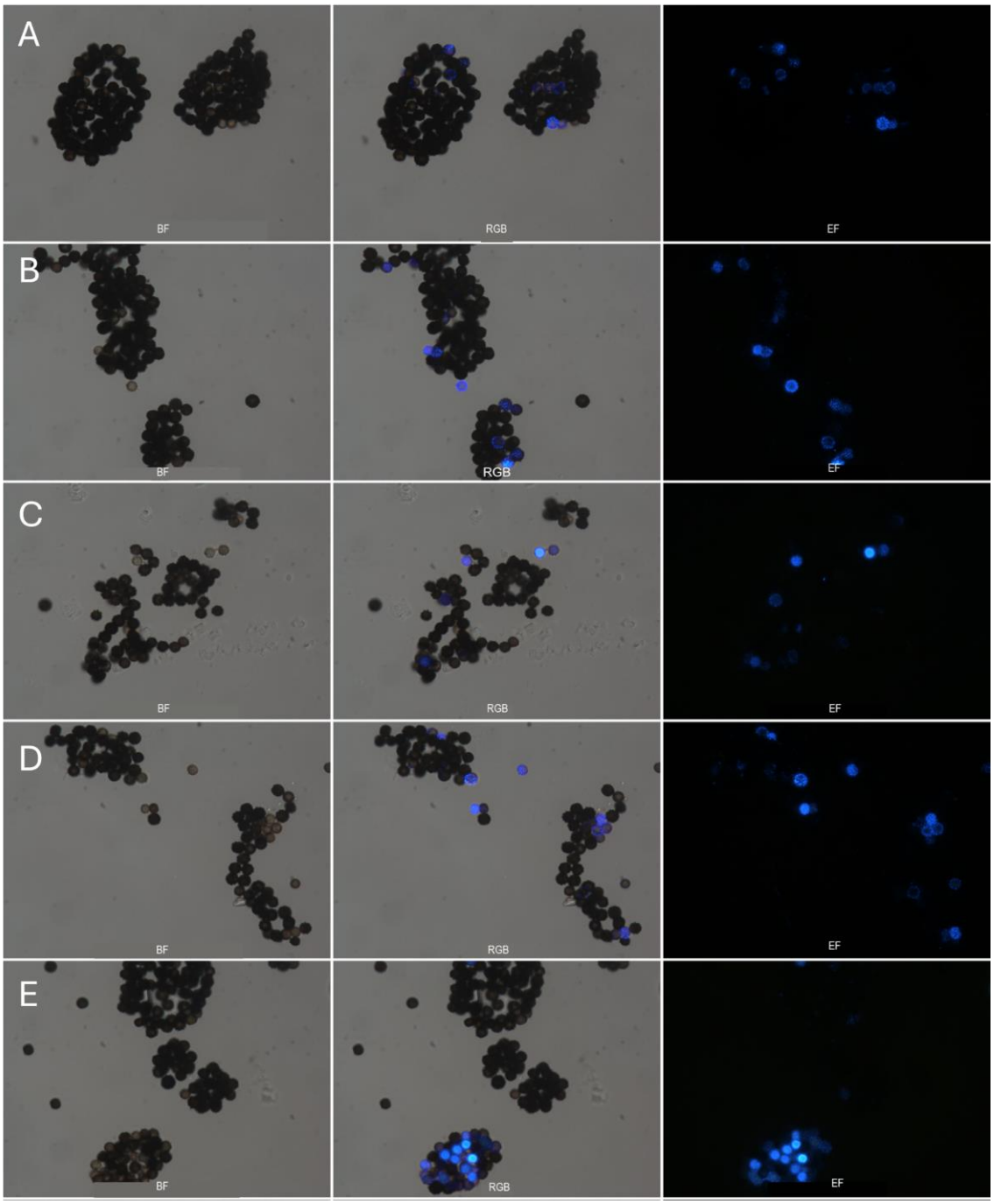

Figure S2: Surface morphology of conidia from 4 days-old PDA cultures of A) wild type B) Δ*dot1*; C) OE*dot1*, D) Δ*rmtA*, and E) OE*rmtA*. The observation was conducted on conidia stained with calcofluor white through bright field (BF), RGB and epifluorescence (EF), with a 40x magnification.

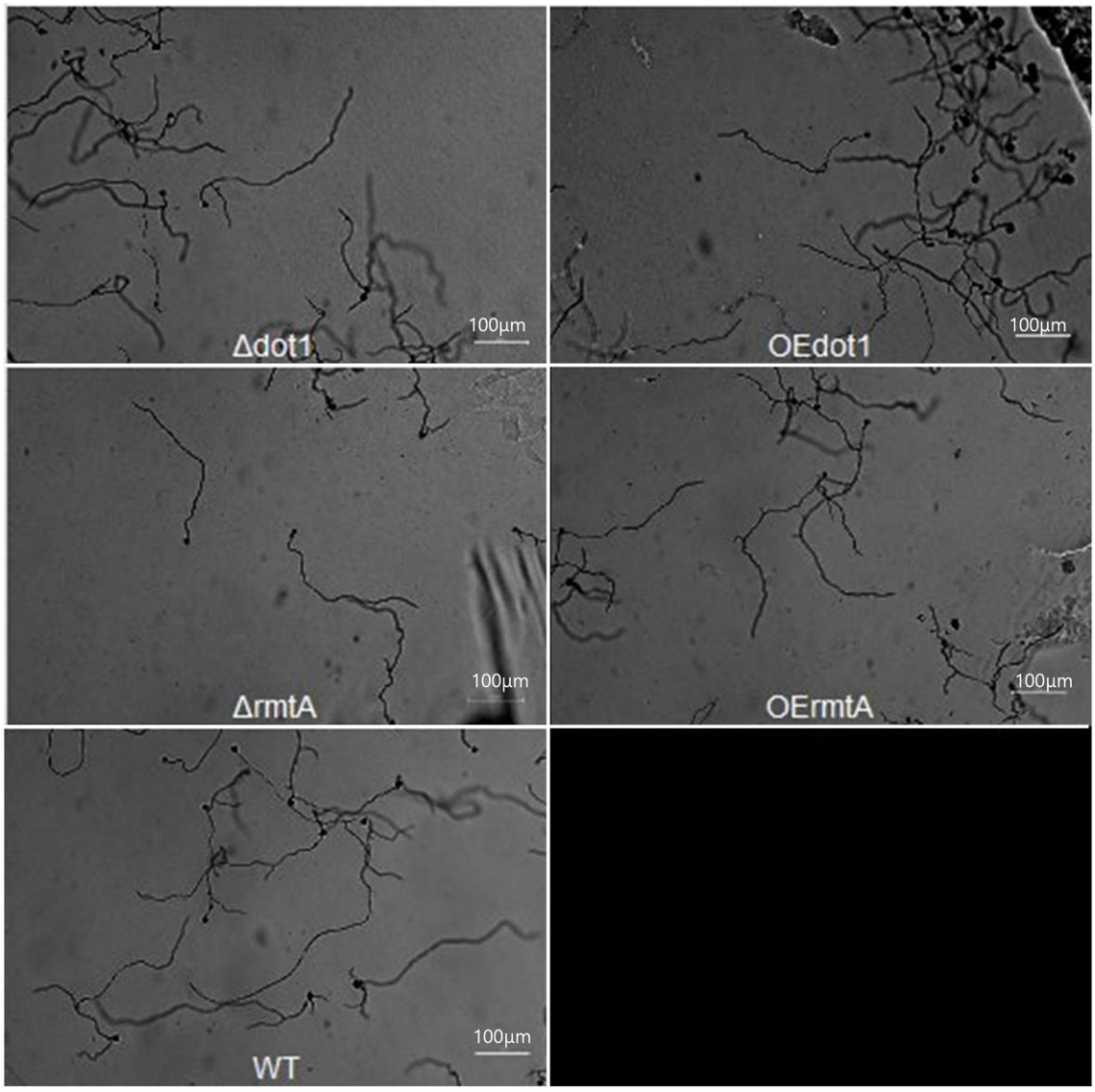

Figure S3: Germ tube elongation of conidia of WT and mutants isolates after overnight incubation at 24 °C on agar-glucose plugs (average length 300 µm).