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ERRATUM

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Global nutritional profiling for mutant and chemical mode-of-action analysis in filamentous fungi

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Fig. 3 and Fig. 7 should have been printed in color. Due to a technical error they were printed in black and white.

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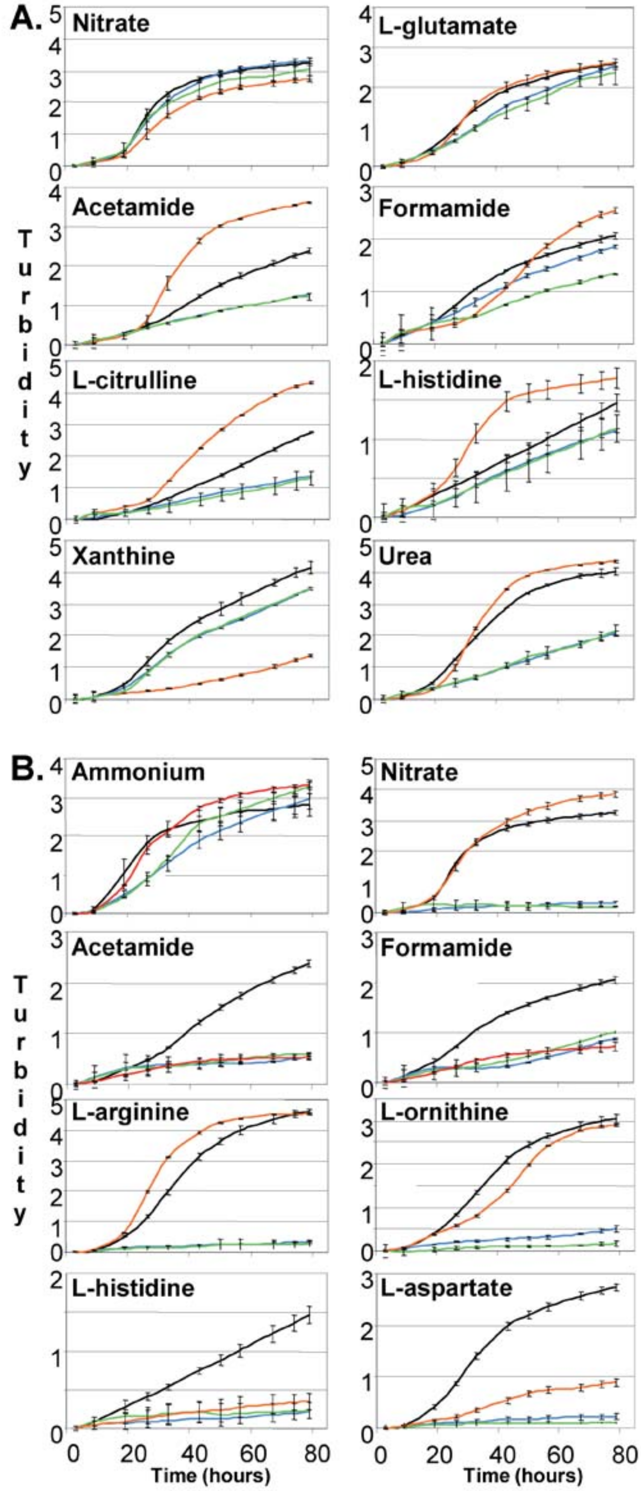

Fig. 3 Nutrient utilization analysis of several nitrogen-containing compounds by *Aspergillus nidulans* wild-type strain A (*black*) and strains with: **A** *areA-102* (strain M, *orange*) or *areA-30* alleles (strain K, *blue*; strain Z, *green*) or **B** *areA^r-366* (strain R, *green*), *areA^r-600* (strain E, *blue*), and *areA-1900* alleles (strain S, *orange*)

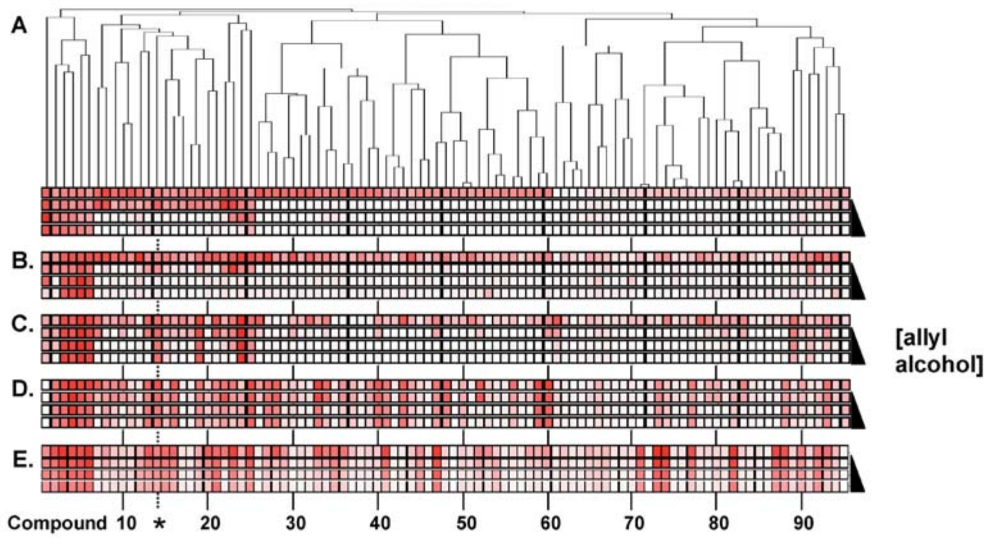

Fig. 7A–E Comparative analysis of carbon compound utilization. **A** Hierarchical clustering of *Aspergillus nidulans* strain 2158 compared to: **B** *A. nidulans* strain FGSC A28, **C** *Aspergillus fumigatus*, **D** *Magnaporthe grisea*, and **E** *Mycosphaerella graminicola* in the presence of increasing concentrations of allyl alcohol (concentrations listed in Materials and methods). *Each square* represents a single carbon compound and the growth level is indicated by the *intensity of red color*. * indicates dextrin (compound 14). The carbon sources are listed in order and in Table 2 of the Electronic supplementary material

1. succinic acid monomethyl ester
2. D-fructose,
3. D-mannose,
4. D-xylose,
5. sucrose,
6. α-D-glucose,
7. γ-aminobutyric acid,
8. arbutin,
9. D-glucuronic acid,
10. D-galacturonic acid,
11. D-gluconic acid,
12. sebacic acid,
13. gentiobiose,
14. dextrin,
15. D-mannitol,
16. β-methyl-D-gluconic acid,
17. palatinose,
18. 2-keto-D-gluconic acid,
19. maltose,
20. glycerol,
21. L-arabinose,
22. L-proline,
23. quinic acid,
24. D-sorbitol,
25. D-trehalose,
26. N-acetyl-D-glucosamine,
27. salicin,
28. L-malic acid,
29. glucose-1-phosphate,
30. L-pyroglutamic acid,
31. glycyl-L-glutamic acid,
32. m-inositol,
33. fumaric acid,
34. L-alanine,
35. D-malic acid,
36. succinic acid,
37. α-ketoglutaric acid,
38. D-saccharic acid,
39. L-alanylglycine,
40. L-aspartic acid,
41. α-D-lactose,
42. putrescine,
43. maltotriose,
44. amygdalin,
45. bromosuccinic acid,
46. γ-hydroxybutyric acid,
47. D-raffinose,
48. xylitol,
49. L-threonine,
50. L-ornithine,
51. D-melezitose,
52. succinamic acid,
53. L-phenylalanine,
54. β-hydroxybutyric acid,
55. *p*-hydroxyphenylacetic acid,
56. L-serine,
57. 2-aminoethanol,
58. L-lactic acid,
59. L-asparagine,
60. L-glutamic acid,
61. L-sorbose,
62. D-tagatose,
63. glucuronamide,
64. L-fucose,
65. adonitol,
66. D-arabinose,
67. D-psicose,
68. N-acetyl-D-mannosamine,
69. N-acetyl-D-galactosamine,
70. sedoheptulosan,
71. α-methyl-D-glucoside,
72. uridine,
73. D-galactose,
74. stachyose,
75. adenosine-5'-monophosphate,
76. N-acetyl-L-glutamic acid,
77. lactulose,
78. turanose,
79. L-rhamnose,
80. D-lactic acid methyl ester,
81. maltitol,
82. D-melibiose,
83. glycogen,
84. adenosine,
85. alaninamide,
86. α-cyclodextrin,
87. α-methyl-D-galactoside,
88. β-methyl-D-galactoside,
89. D-ribose,
90. Tween 80,
91. β-cyclodextrin,
92. D-arabitol,
93. D-cellobiose,
94. I-erythritol,
95. D-glucosamine.