

STable 1 Genes and primers used in RT-qPCR

Genes	NCBI Gene id	Description	Forward and reverse primer	PCR product size^a
<i>18S</i>	DQ369700 .1 ^b	18s ribosomalRNA gene	CGGCTACCACATCCAAGG AA GCTGGAATTACCGCGGCT	128
<i>HXK1</i>	850614	Hexokinase isoenzyme 1, a cytosolic protein that catalyzes phosphorylation of glucose during glucose metabolism	GATCGGTACTAGAGC TCAGCAGCAATGTGA	90
<i>PYK1</i>	851193	pyruvate kinase 1, functions as a homotetramer in glycolysis to convert phosphoenolpyruva te to pyruvate, the input for aerobic (TCA cycle) or anaerobic (glucose fermentation) respiration	GGTACCATCGGTCCAAAG AC CCGTGAGAGAAGTTCATA CG	92
<i>HOG1</i>	850803	Mitogen-activated protein kinase involved in osmoregulation	CGGCAGGTGTAATTCATA GG GAGGATCCTGAATTCTAG CT	104
<i>GPD1</i>	851539	NAD-dependent glycerol-3- phosphate dehydrogenase, key enzyme of glycerol synthesis, essential for growth under	TAGGCTGGGGTAACAACG CT GTGATCAAATCAGCAACA CC	101

		osmotic stress		
<i>FPS1</i>	850683	Plasma membrane channel, member of major intrinsic protein (MIP) family, involved in efflux of glycerol	CTCATATCCGCAGTAACA GC CGCATGATTACTACTACC GC	116
<i>PDC1</i>	850733	pyruvate decarboxylase isozymes 1; key enzyme in alcoholic fermentation; decarboxylates pyruvate to acetaldehyde	CCAGGTGACTTCAACTTG TC AATTCACCGACACCGAAG GT	161
<i>ALD6</i>	856044	Cytosolic aldehyde dehydrogenase; activated by Mg ²⁺ and utilizes NADP ⁺ as the preferred coenzyme; required for conversion of acetaldehyde to acetate	AAGATTGCATTACC GACTTACCACCTAGT	98
<i>ADH1</i>	854068	Alcohol dehydrogenase; fermentative isozyme active as homo- or heterotetramers; required for the reduction of acetaldehyde to ethanol, the last step in the glycolytic pathway	ATACTCTGGTGTCTG GCACCTTCGTGACCA	93

^a As expected by BLAST on s288c strain.

^b Genbank accession.