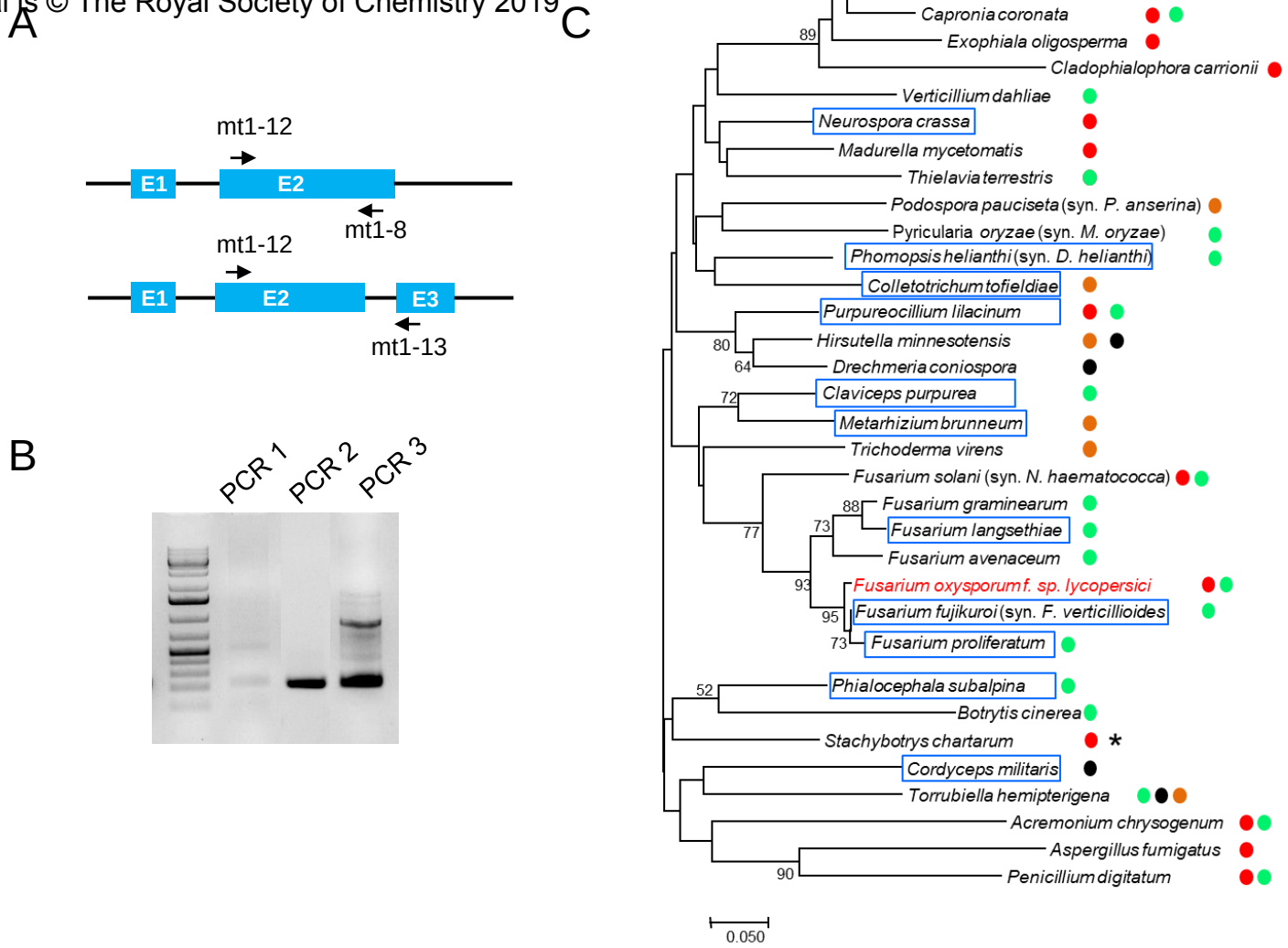
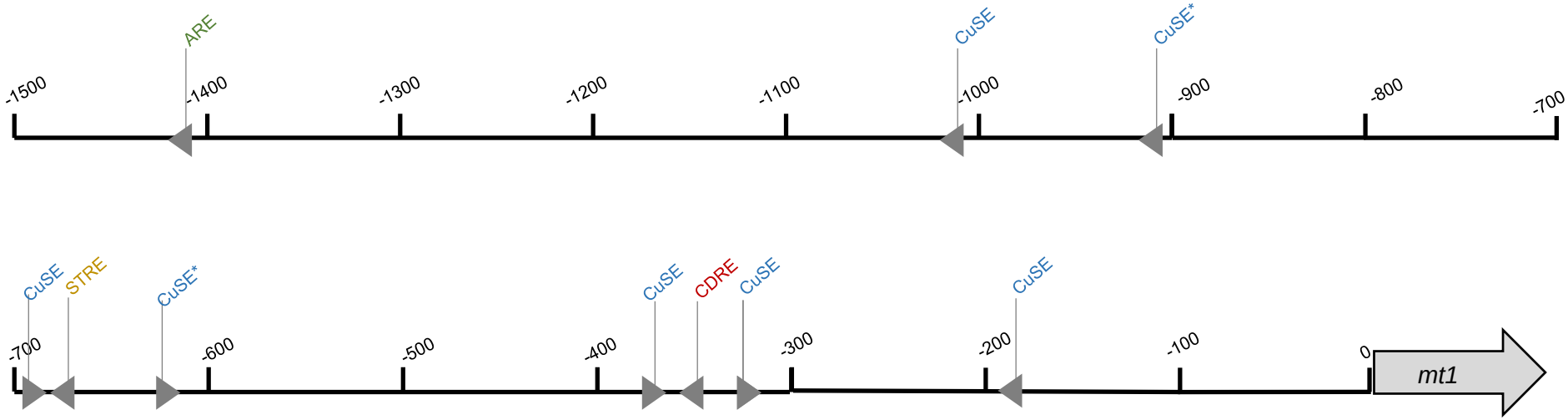
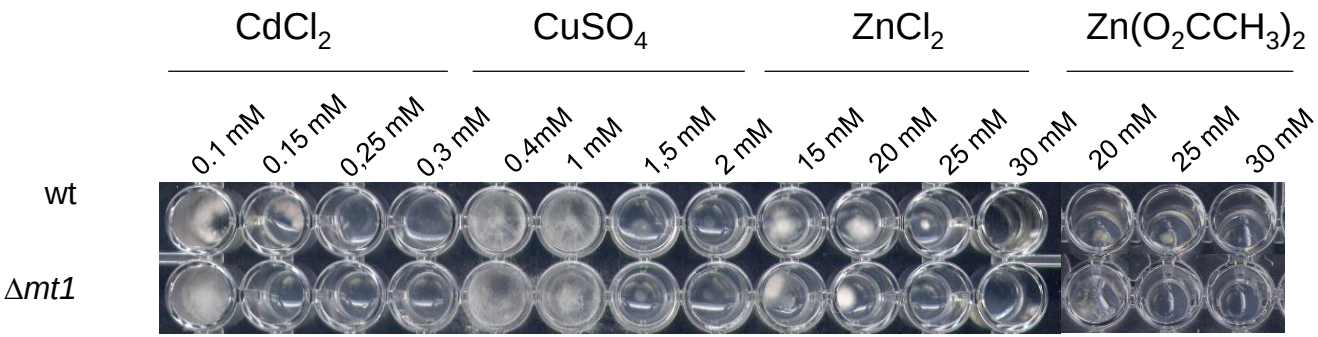


Supplementary Figure 1. **A**) Possible transcripts of *mt1* of *F. oxysporum* represented by exons (blue boxes) and noncoding sequences (black line). To check transcripts two primer pairs were designed. **B)** PCR1 using wt cDNA as template and primers mt1-12 (present in exon 2) and mt1-8 (present in the exon 2 of the shortest version and in the intron 2 of the largest) was negative. PCR2 using wt cDNA as template and primers mt1-12 (present in exon 2) and mt1-13 (present in exon 3 of the largest) was positive giving 267 bp amplicon. PCR 3 using wt gDNA and primers mt1-12 and mt1-8 was positive giving 208 bp amplicon. **C)** Elevated conservation of *mt1* in pathogenic fungi observed in the phylogenetic tree. Bootstrap values were obtained from 1000 replicates and are indicated at the nodes; only it has been conserved those values > 50. The pathogenic fungi were classified in: parasite (●), plant pathogen (●), opportunistic human pathogen (●), animal pathogen (●). Highlighted in blue are represented the copper resistance protein or related to Cu-binding metallothioneins, And duplicated genes are indicated (*).



Supplementary Figure 2. Distribution of stress and metal responsive elements within 1,5 kb upstream region of *F. oxysporum mt1*. ARE (antioxidant response element), CuSE (copper sensing elements), CuSE* (CuSE-like elements), STRE (stress responsive element), CDRE (calcineurin dependent response element).

A



B

	MIC of heavy metals (mM)			
Strains	$CdCl_2$	$CuSO_4$	$Zn(O_2CCH_3)_2$	$ZnCl_2$
wt	0.3	1.5	30	30
Δ*mt1*	0.2	1.5	25	25

Supplementary Figure 3. **A)** Effect of different concentration of heavy metals on wt and mutant strains growth in 96-wells plates . 30 µl of a 10^6 spores mL^{-1} suspension were inoculated in the wells containing synthetic media (SM) supplemented with different concentrations of $CdCl_2$, $CuSO_4$, $ZnCl_2$ or $Zn(O_2CCH_3)_2$. **B)** Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of heavy metals for wt and mutant strains of *F. oxysporum*.