Optimization of yeast cell suspension concentration used in the agglutination procedure and volume of mixture applied to a glass slide before observation under microscope. Lectin CV-IIL was utilized in this optimization process. The lectin was serially diluted in working buffer and sample of each concentration was mixed in 1:1 ratio with yeast cell suspensions of 5% (upper panel) or 10% (middle panel) or 20% (lower panel). Mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature and mixed again. Three samples of each mixture in volumes 20 µl, 10 µl and 5 µl were applied to three glass slides and observed under the Levenhuk microscope. Pictures were taken by the camera DEM135 (Levenhuk). Agglutinates made of 5% yeast cell suspension and higher CV-IIL concentrations are susceptible to damage when mixed again after incubation and transferred on the glass slide. All negative control experiments did not show any visible agglutination.

**Fig. S3.** Optimization of yeast cell suspension concentration used in the agglutination procedure and volume of mixture applied to a glass slide before observation under microscope. Lectin CV-IIL was utilized in this optimization process. The lectin was serially diluted in working buffer and sample of each concentration was mixed in 1:1 ratio with yeast cell suspensions of 5% (upper panel) or 10% (middle panel) or 20% (lower panel). Mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature and mixed again. Three samples of each mixture in volumes 20 µl, 10 µl and 5 µl were applied to three glass slides and observed under the Levenhuk microscope. Pictures were taken by the camera DEM135 (Levenhuk). Agglutinates made of 5% yeast cell suspension and higher CV-IIL concentrations are susceptible to damage when mixed again after incubation and transferred on the glass slide. All negative control experiments did not show any visible agglutination.