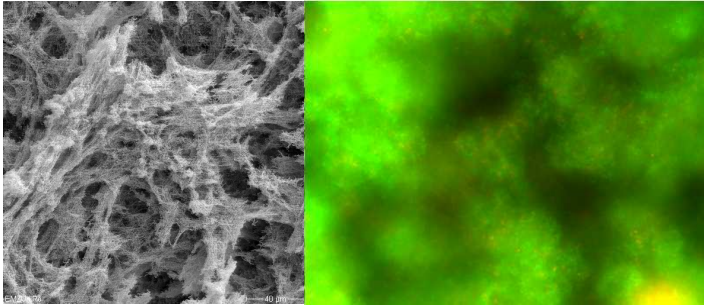
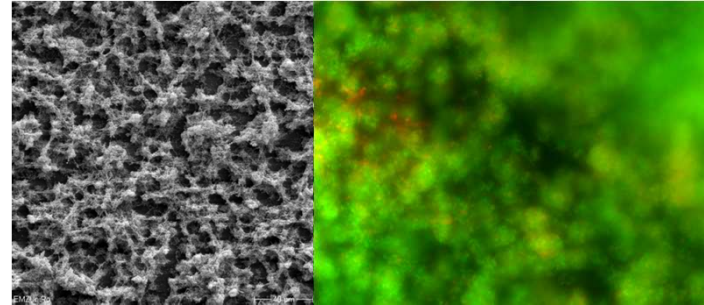


Figure S1

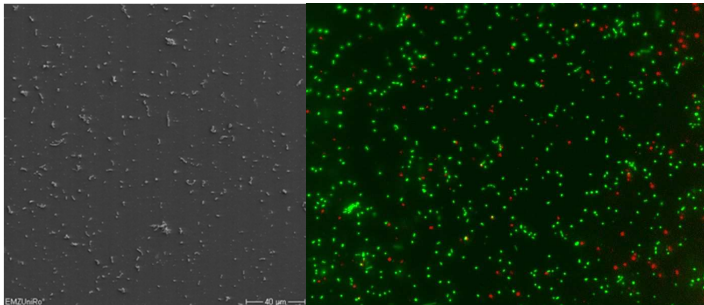
A) *S. sanguinis*



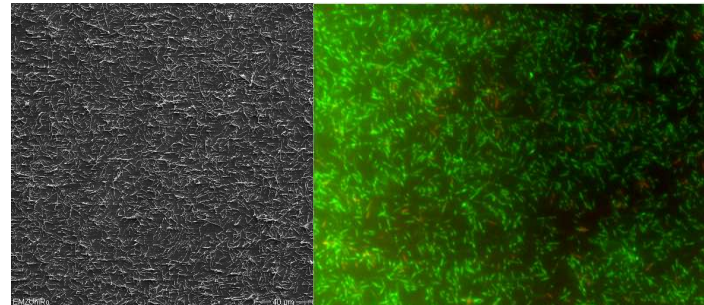
B) *S. mutans*



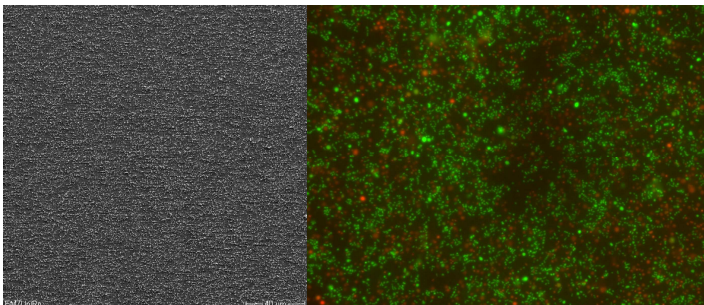
C) *P. gingivalis*



C) *F. nucleatum*



C) *A. actinomycetemcomitans*



Shown are scanning electron (SEM) and fluorescence microscopic illustrations of the mentioned species. For SEM, bacterial cells were cultured anaerobically in CDM / succrose using uncoated polystyrene 24-well-plates (Greiner Bio-One), each well containing a uncoated, sterile plastic coverslip (13mm diameter; Nunc, Wiesbaden, Germany). After 24 h, biofilms on coverslips were fixed for 24 h in 2.5 % glutardialdehyde, subsequently washed with 0.1 M Na-acetate buffer (pH 7.3) and dehydrated in a graded series of ethanol. Coverslips were subjected to critical point drying with CO₂, sputter-coated with gold (thickness approx. 10 nm), and examined with a Zeiss DSM 960A electron microscope. For fluorescence microscopy cells were cultured equally, but stained with BacLight Live / Dead (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oregon) and inspected by fluorescence microscopy (BX60 microscope, Olympus, Hamburg, Germany).