

Supporting Information

Epstein et al. 10.1073/pnas.1201973109

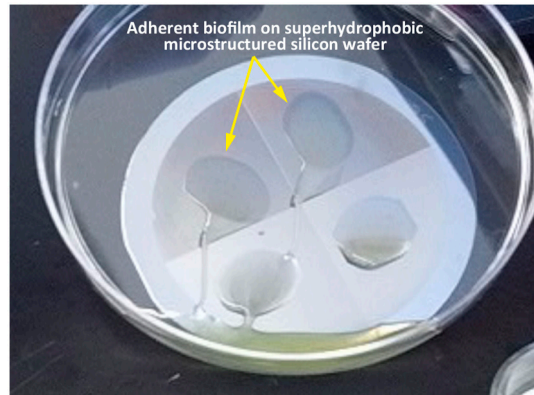


Fig. S1. 48-h *P. aeruginosa* (PA-14) biofilm puddles grown at room temperature on a superhydrophobic nanopost array silicon wafer, subsequently tilted to observe biofilm adhesion. The puddles consist of TB with 1% initial seeding concentration of *P. aeruginosa* LB culture. Biofilm shows complete wetting of the surface and leaves a film of slime as it is tilted. Silicon microstructure array fabrication in methods (1).

1 Sugawara M (1998) *Plasma Etching: Fundamentals and Applications* (Oxford University Press, New York).

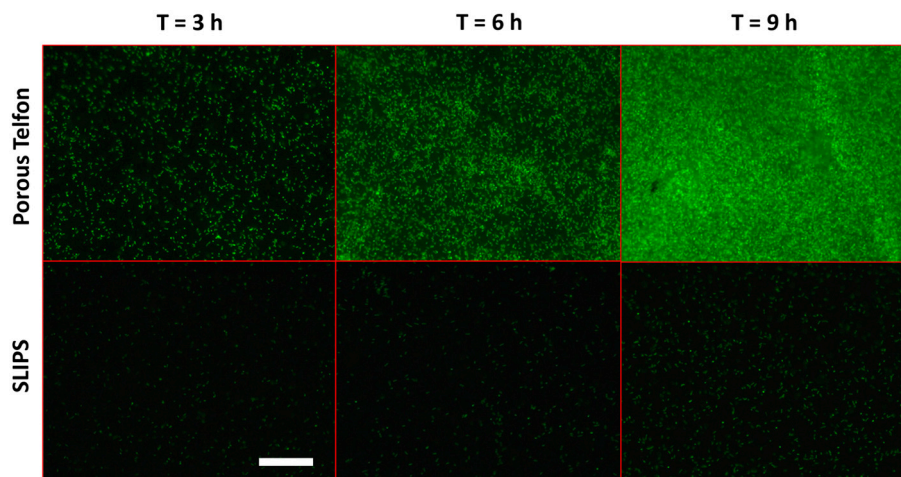


Fig. S2. Early stages of static biofilm growth on porous PTFE and SLIPS. Fluorescence micrographs depict growth of PA-14 biofilm on the two substrates at 3, 6, and 9 h following inoculation. The medium is static; i.e., without flow that can serve to remove biofilm from SLIPS, and some bacteria are observed on both substrates. However, dense and three-dimensional growth is only seen on the control PTFE, while a submonolayer of bacteria is observed on SLIPS that visibly drifts with convective currents in the liquid, consistent with nonattachment. Scale bar = 30 μm .

