Supplemental Materials

FIG S1 Electron micrographs of *T. forsythia* exposed to serum (low-power field).

The *T. forsythia* WT (A, B) and S-layer-deficient mutant (C, D) were treated with (A, C) or without 100% CS (B, D) at 37°C for 2 h, and then samples were prepared for transmission electron microscopy (TEM) observation as described in the Materials and Methods.

FIG S2 Immunofluorescence CLMS analysis of Factor H binding on the bacterial surface of the *T. forsythia* WT and S-layer-deficient mutant.

The *T. forsythia* WT (A) and S-layer-deficient mutant (B) were exposed to 30% HS at 37°C for 30 min. After washing, the cells were reacted with anti-Factor H antibody and then reacted with Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. Also, DAPI staining was performed. Blue and red cells indicate whole cells and the binding of Factor H to the cell surface, respectively.

(C) The efficiency of Factor H binding on the bacterial cell surface was analyzed in the CLSM images. Details are described in the Materials and Methods. Data shown represent means ± standard deviations (SDs) of measurements performed in triplicate.

FIG S3 Immunofluorescence CLMS analysis of C4BP binding on the bacterial surface of the *T. forsythia* WT and S-layer-deficient mutant.

The *T. forsythia* WT (A) and S-layer-deficient mutant (B) were exposed to 30% HS at 37°C for 30 min. After washing, the cells were reacted with anti-C4BP antibody and then reacted with Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated anti-mouse IgG. Also, DAPI staining was performed. Blue and red cells indicate whole cells and the binding of C4BP to the cell surface, respectively. (C) The efficiency of C4BP binding on the bacterial cell surface was analyzed in the CLSM images. Details are described in the Materials and Methods. Data shown represent means ± standard deviations (SDs) of measurements performed in triplicate.